

Revising the
National Strategy for
Homeland Security

September 2007

The Need for a Revised *Strategy*

- Reflect the evolution of the homeland security enterprise since the *National Strategy for Homeland Security* was first released in July 2002
- Articulate a capstone strategy to organize and unify the national effort
- Institute a common framework for the broader homeland security community
- Prioritize ongoing and future homeland security efforts

Desired Effects

- Align dozens of existing HSPDs, Executive Orders, initiatives, and subordinate strategies, plans, and reports
- Address the primary threat of terrorism, as well as other man-made and natural threats
- Establish a National, not just a Federal, strategy
 - Federal, State, local, and tribal governments
 - Private sector and non-profit organizations
 - Individual citizens
- Apply all instruments of national power
- Use risk management to drive resource allocation

National Security and Homeland Security

- Homeland Security is a part of National Security
- Homeland Security and National Security entail:
 - Domestic and international efforts
 - Offense and defense

Overview of the *Strategy*

- Today's Realities in Homeland Security
- Today's Homeland Threat Environment
- Our Vision and Strategy for Homeland Security
- Three Pillars of Homeland Security
 - Prevent and Disrupt Terrorist Attacks
 - Protect the American People, Critical Infrastructure, and Key Resources
 - Respond to and Recover from Incidents
- Ensuring Long-Term Success

Definition of Homeland Security

2002 Strategy:

- Homeland security is a concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, and minimize the damage and recover from attacks that do occur.

2007 Strategy:

- Homeland Security is a concerted national effort to prevent **and disrupt** terrorist attacks, **protect against man-made and natural hazards, and respond to and recover from incidents** that do occur.

Today's Realities in Homeland Security

- An Evolving Paradigm
- Shared Responsibility
- Successes
- Challenges

Today's Homeland Threat Environment

- Terrorism
- Catastrophic Natural Disasters
- Accidents and Other Hazards

Our Vision and Strategy for Homeland Security

- We are a Nation blessed by liberty, opportunity and openness
- Terrorists seek to destroy that way of life, and disasters and non-terrorist/man-made catastrophes also pose a threat
- In a truly national effort, we will work to secure and sustain a free, prosperous, and welcoming America
- To achieve this, the United States will use all instruments of national power and influence

Three Pillars of Homeland Security

1. Prevent and Disrupt Terrorist Attacks
2. Protect the American People, Critical Infrastructure, and Key Resources
3. Respond to and Recover from Incidents

1. Prevent and Disrupt Terrorist Attacks

- Deny terrorists, their weapons, and other terror-related materials entry to the Homeland
- Disrupt terrorists and their capacity to operate in the United States
- Prevent violent Islamic extremist radicalization in the United States

2. Protect the American People, Critical Infrastructure, and Key Resources

- Deter the terrorist threat
- Mitigate vulnerabilities
- Minimize consequences

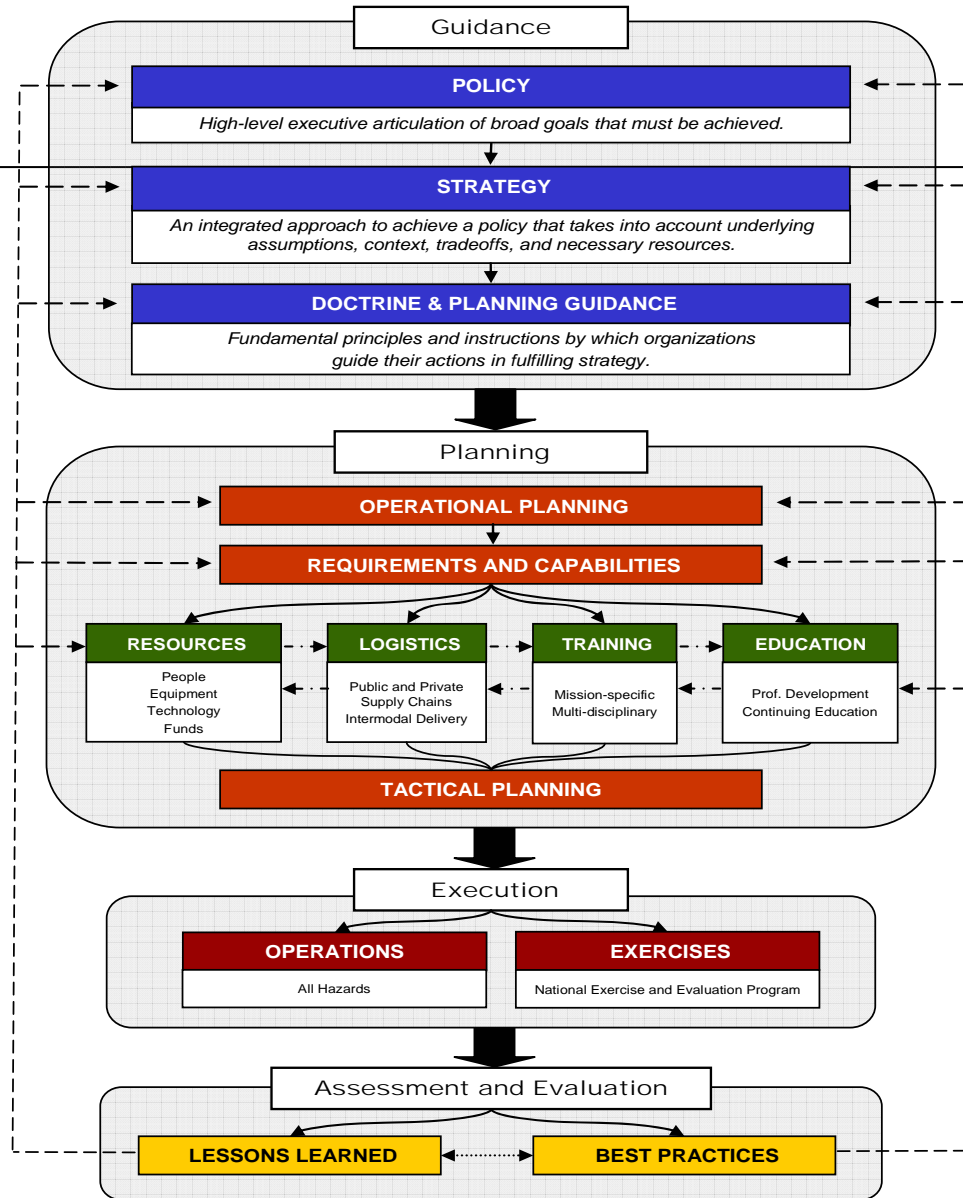
3. Respond to and Recover from Incidents

- Strengthen the foundation of an effective, coordinated response
- Assess situation and take initial action
- Increase operational capabilities as needed
- Commence short-term recovery actions to stabilize the affected area and demobilize assets
- Rebuild severely affected communities

Ensuring Long-term Success

- Risk Management
- Culture of Preparedness
- Homeland Security Management System
- Incident Management
- Science and Technology
- Leveraging instruments of national power and influence
 - Diplomatic, information, military, economic, financial, intelligence, and law enforcement
- Congress

HOMELAND SECURITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



Questions