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

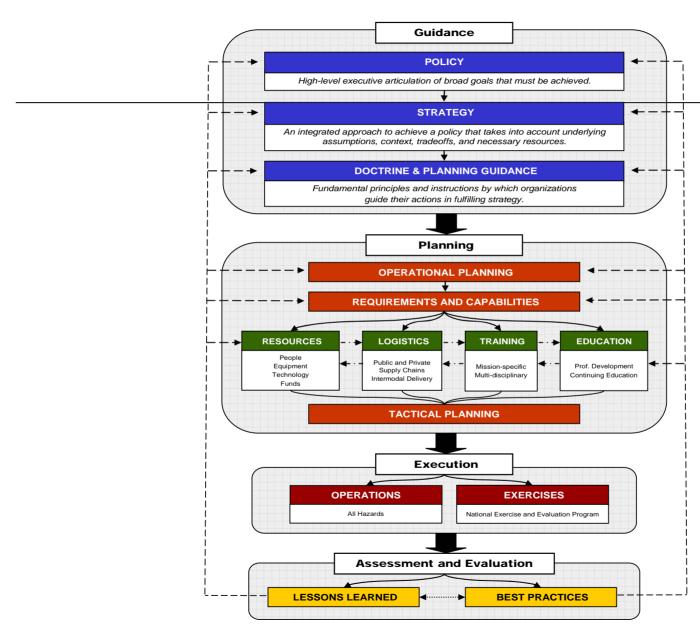
3. Respond to and Recover from Incidents

- 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