

University of Colorado
Colorado Springs


CS4950/5950
Homeland Security & Cybersecurity

US Civics

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Lesson 5
Protecting America

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Springs



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US Government

- Federal Government. Enumerated powers authorized by US Constitution.
- State Government. Enumerated powers authorized by State Constitution.
- Local Government. Legal jurisdictions authorized by State Constitution.


Federal



State




Local



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Separation of Authority

- Each level of government is separate and distinct.
 - Mayor doesn't work for the Governor who doesn't work for the President.
- Each level of government is constrained by its legal jurisdiction.
 - Feds can't tell State what to do, and State can't tell Locals what to do.


Federal



State




Local



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Taxpayer Funded Government

- Federal
 - Pay for Government & Services
- State
 - Pay for Government & Services
- Local
 - Pay for Government & Services


Federal





State




Local



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Protecting America

Who is responsible for
protecting the lives of American
citizens?



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Protecting America

- State Government** is responsible for **Public Safety**, protecting State citizens from **crime and disasters**.
- Federal Government** is responsible for **National Security**, protecting US citizens from **hostile nations**.


Federal



State



Local



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Public Safety

- Public safety is a **shared responsibility** between State and Local government to protect citizens from crimes and disasters..
- State taxes** pay for **State Police, National Guard**, and other emergency assets.
- Local taxes** pay for **Police, Fire, Ambulance**, and other emergency assets.

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National Security

- Federal taxes** pay for **Military, Diplomatic**, and other assets to protect US citizens from hostile nations.
- National Security is a shared responsibility between the **Legislative** and **Executive** branches of government.
- Congress** authorizes funding, and the **President** directs action.

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9/11

Public Safety incident with
National Security implications.



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Insufficient Coordination

- Following the Tokyo Subway Attacks, the President and Congress commissioned panels to study US vulnerability to terrorist WMD attack.
- The panels all concluded that **US government lacked sufficient coordination** to prevent, protect, or respond to such an attack.
- To counter this problem, the Hart-Rudman Commission (right) proposed creating a National Homeland Security Agency.

"A direct attack against American citizens on American soil is likely over the next quarter century... In the face of this threat, our nation has no coherent or integrated governmental structures."

Phase III Report, US Commission on National Security in the 21st Century

February 15, 2001

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Organizing for Homeland Security

- In the immediate aftermath of 9/11, the nation quickly moved to close the gaps exposed by the attacks.
- President Bush created the **Office of Homeland Security** to direct measures from the White House.
- Meanwhile, Congress started moving towards creating the **Department of Homeland Security**.



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Organizing for Homeland Security

- Acting on the Hart-Rudman recommendation, in April 2001 Rep. Thornberry (R-TX) introduced HR 1158 proposing a **National Homeland Security Agency**.
- After 9/11, Senator Lieberman (D-CT) submitted SB 1534 similarly proposing a **National Homeland Security Department**.



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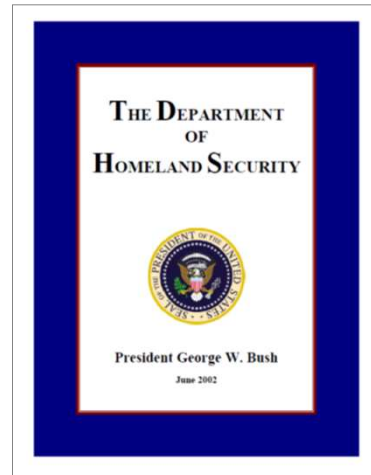
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Organizing for Homeland Security

- On June 6, 2002, the White House issued a presidential proposal for a new **Department of Homeland Security**.
- The President's proposal combined 22 existing Federal agencies and offices with homeland security responsibilities under one executive agency.



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Organizing for Homeland Security

- On June 24, 2002, Rep. Arney (R-TX) submitted HR 5005 calling for establishment of a Department of Homeland Security.
- HR 5005 passed the House on July 26, 2002.
- After an impasse over labor protections was resolved, the Senate passed a revised version of the bill on November 20, 2002.
- On November 25, 2002, President Bush signed the **Homeland Security Act** creating the Department of Homeland Security.



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Organizing for Homeland Security

- Former Pennsylvania Governor Tom Ridge, the President's Homeland Security Advisor, was sworn in as the first Secretary of Homeland Security.
- The Office of Homeland Security was closed, and the new Department of Homeland Security opened for business January 24, 2003.



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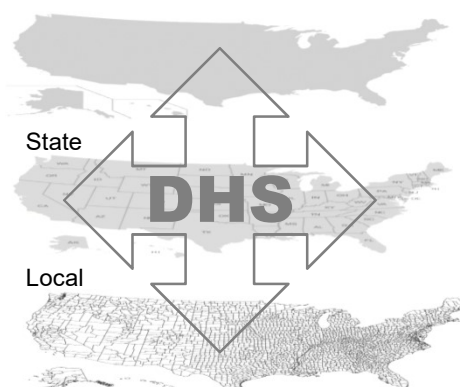
Protecting America

Among its many responsibilities, DHS was assigned to bridge the gap between Public Safety and National Security.

Federal

State

Local



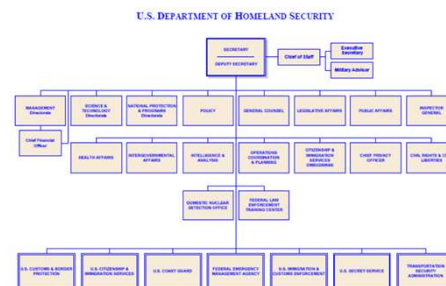
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Department of Homeland Security

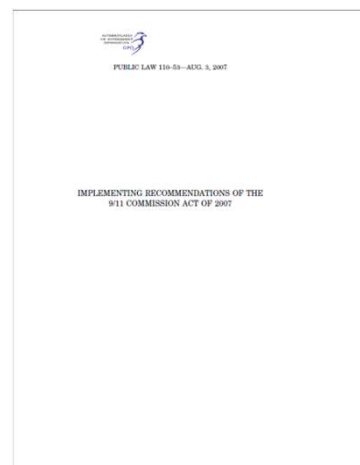
- To be sure, the Department today is not the same one which first stood up in January 2003.
- The organization has evolved in response to both internal and external pressures to change.



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Department of Homeland Security

To make certain the Department remains properly oriented to an evolving threat, the 2007 Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act **directed DHS to undergo a complete evaluation of its mission and organization every four years.**



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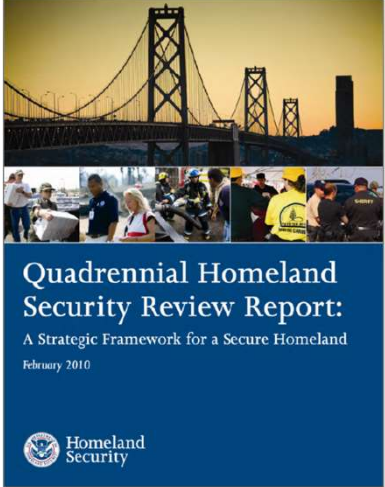


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Department of Homeland Security

- The first Quadrennial Homeland Security Review was conducted in 2010.
- The 2010 QHSR was noteworthy for refocusing attention on cybersecurity.



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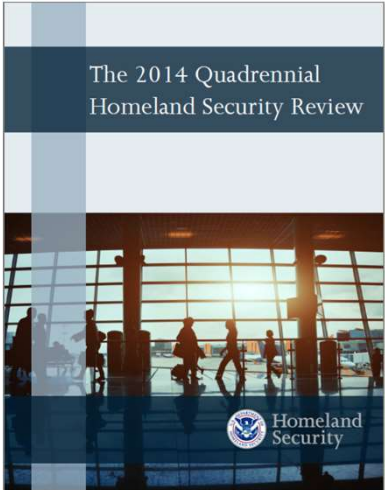


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- In 2014 DHS conducted it's second QHSR.
- In 2018, DHS was scheduled to conduct its third QHSR, but none was released.
- Accordingly, DHS' official mission sets remain as posted in the 2014 QHSR.



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Mission 1


Preventing Terrorism and
Enhancing Security

- Resulting from 9/11 & Tokyo Subway Attacks.
- Objective to prevent manmade **domestic catastrophic destruction** by non-state actors.



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Mission 2


Securing and Managing Our
Borders

- Resulting from 9/11 hijackers mounting attacks from within the United States
- Objective to keep known hostile agents and WMD from entering the country.**



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Mission 3


Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws

- Resulting from 9/11 hijackers overstaying their visas while inside the United States
- Objective to keep known hostile agents from entering and remaining in the country.**



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Mission 4

Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace

- Resulting from high-profile cyber attacks and Presidential study following Tokyo Subway Attacks.
- Objective to protect critical infrastructure and economy.**



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Department of Homeland Security

Mission 5

Ensuring Resilience to Disasters

- Resulting from 9/11 & Hurricane Katrina.
- **Recognizes that you can't stop the forces of nature or a determined attacker.**



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Department of Homeland Security

- DHS fulfills a governmental role that was absent before 9/11.
- DHS coordinates the efforts of Federal, State, and Local agencies to safeguard the nation against domestic catastrophic destruction.
- **The combined effort is called the "homeland security enterprise".**



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Conclusion

Questions?



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