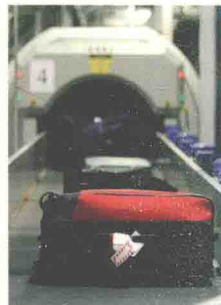


A Practical Introduction to
HOMELAND SECURITY and
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

From Home to Abroad



Bruce Oliver Newsome
Jack A. Jarmon

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PREFACE

Until September 11, 2001, the structure and strategy of U.S. national security essentially conformed to a design legislated in 1947. The trauma of the attacks on New York, Washington, DC, and Pennsylvania, on September 11, 2001 (9/11), shook the security establishment and the American people to their core. The 9/11 Commission unearthed findings that were the worst of fears to some, revelations to others. Among them was the following observation: “As presently configured, the national security institutions of the U.S. are still the institutions constructed to win the Cold War” (National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, 2004, p. 399). The commission recommended a quicker, more imaginative, and more agile government if the U.S. wanted to respond better to new threats.

The government had already started the largest reorganization of the security community since 1947. The founding of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in 2002 created a new cabinet-level department. Policymakers reasoned that the new cabinet department would improve information and intelligence sharing, enhance national preparedness and resiliency, and, at the same time, reduce bureaucratic overlap. The reorganization of personnel, material resources, and authorities brought together organizations—from departments as disparate as Agriculture and the Treasury—under a single department.

Meanwhile, the conflict arena continued to change. It involves asymmetric and nonasymmetric armed conflict, economic warfare, and climate disruptions. Poverty, migration trends, organized crime, terrorism, regional conflicts, disruptive technologies, and overuse and overreliance on an aging infrastructure all have impacted U.S. homeland security. Homeland security requires an *all-hazards strategy*.

Furthermore, the context is global. Despite U.S. material superiority in so many areas, the hyperconnectivity of today’s world has reduced the United States’ capacity to act unilaterally or to solve homeland insecurity purely from within U.S. borders.

This textbook is aimed at undergraduate, postgraduate, and professional students of homeland security, emergency management, counterterrorism, border security and immigration, cybersecurity, natural hazards, and related domains.

It offers a practical introduction to the concepts, structures, politics, laws, hazards, threats, and practices of homeland security and emergency management everywhere, while focusing mainly on the United States.

Moreover, it attempts to present the concept of homeland security as an evolving experience rather than simply an arm within the machinery of government. It is a profession and a conception that requires some forming from the ground up as well as from the top down.

PRACTICAL

This is a conceptual and practical textbook, not a theoretical work. It is focused on the knowledge and skills that will allow the reader to understand how homeland security and emergency management are practiced and should be practiced.

To illustrate key points, the authors use cases and vignettes about how different authorities practice and interact. This book will examine the relevant concepts, the structural authorities and responsibilities that policymakers struggle with and within which practitioners must work, the processes that practitioners and professionals choose between or are obliged to use, the actual activities, and the end states and outputs of these activities.

MULTIPLE DOMAINS

In this book, we will cover the full spectrum of homeland security from counterterrorism through border security and infrastructure security to emergency management.

Homeland security was traditionally part of national security, domestic security, or even international security but now incorporates older professions, such as emergency management, border control, immigration and customs, law enforcement, and counterterrorism. Consequently, homeland security crosses many domains and disciplines. It is, in fact, still contested as the situations and contexts change.

Traditionally more courses were taught with the title “national security” or “international security” than with the title “homeland security.” Homeland security has been defined in legal, structural, and practical terms mostly by the U.S. government. It was justified largely as a response to the international terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Since then, according to Google Ngram, use of the term *homeland security* has risen from relative obscurity to surpass use of *national security*. However, national security is still an important concept, capturing the military end of security as well as much of national intelligence and counterintelligence.

In popular understanding, homeland security is usually equated with counterterrorism, but counterterrorism was always a minor part of departmentalized homeland security. (Counterterrorism is conducted mostly by the intelligence agencies, the Department of Defense, the Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI], and the law enforcement authorities at state and lower levels, each of which lies outside of DHS.) Most of DHS’s subdepartments and activities manage border security, immigration, tariffs and customs, maritime security within American waters, the security of infrastructure, natural risks, and emergencies in general. The trend in American homeland security has been away from counterterrorism to *all-hazards management*—a concept already normative in Canada and Europe.

INTERNATIONAL

Most books about homeland security concern only U.S. homeland security. However, U.S. homeland security is international. Therefore, this book draws attention to both the internationalization of United States, homeland security and the relevance of homeland security outside the United States, such as the Canadian focus on public safety, the European focus on local security, the Asian focus on internal security, and increasing international focus everywhere on emergency management at home.

Furthermore, without the cooperation of foreign states there is no *homeland security*. DHS deploys personnel at U.S. embassies and as liaison officers with foreign-partner authorities, as does the FBI, Department of Commerce, and the military—even the New York City Police Department has approximately 26 offices abroad.

Similarly, container security benefits from the collaboration of the foreign community—private and public. The U.S. Container Security Initiative requires diplomatic maneuvering to allow U.S. customs agents to reside and oversee the program at foreign ports. These programs do not work in isolation; they need international cooperation across many agencies of foreign governments. Container security covers not just border security but also maritime, air, and ground transport.

Cybersecurity is similarly international. US-CERT (Computer Emergency Readiness Team) is the operational arm of the National Cyber Security Division at DHS. Around the world, more than 250 organizations use the term CERT or the like. US-CERT acts independently of these organizations yet maintains relationships for information-sharing and coordination purposes.

Other international examples of homeland security or emergency management will be addressed throughout the book as well as threats with important national sources, such as Chinese cyber threats.

CHAPTER STRUCTURE

In each chapter, you should expect

- Learning objectives and outcomes
- An opening vignette
- Boxed case studies on current issues and controversies relevant to the chapter
- A final case study—a final main issue/case study or lessons learned from distinguished practitioners
- A chapter summary

- A list of key terms
- Questions and exercises—discussion questions and exercises that ask students to go back to the case studies to think critically about the material included

Each chapter provides insight from noted experts who not only excel in their subject but whose contribution to the field is historic.

Homeland security is a complex issue and subject to unprecedented pressures from diverse legacies and new events. Additionally, responding to the new order of world affairs has and will continue to be a process of trial, reorientation, missteps, and lapses. The aim of the authors and publisher of this work is that readers will gain a stronger grasp of the issues and skills relating to homeland security in a way that not only helps them to practice homeland security today but stimulates thought for the future as well.

INSTRUCTOR RESOURCES

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A password-protected **instructor companion site** supports teaching by making it easy to integrate quality content and create a rich learning environment for students.

- **Test banks** that provide a diverse range of pre-written options as well as the opportunity to edit any question and/or insert personalized questions to effectively assess the students' progress and understanding
- Editable, chapter-specific **PowerPoint®** slides offering complete flexibility for creating a multimedia presentation for the course
- A set of all the **graphics from the text**, including all of the maps, tables, and figures, in PowerPoint, .pdf, and .jpg formats for class presentations

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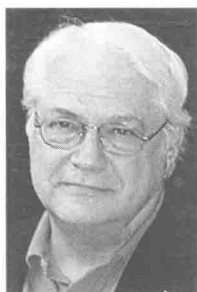
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CQ Press, an imprint of SAGE, is the leading publisher of books, periodicals, and electronic products on American government and international affairs. CQ Press consistently ranks among the top commercial publishers in terms of quality, as evidenced by the numerous awards its products have won over the years. CQ Press owes its existence to Nelson Poynter, former publisher of the *St. Petersburg Times*, and his wife Henrietta, with whom he founded *Congressional Quarterly* in 1945. Poynter established CQ with the mission of promoting democracy through education and in 1975 founded the Modern Media Institute, renamed The Poynter Institute for Media Studies after his death. The Poynter Institute (www.poynter.org) is a nonprofit organization dedicated to training journalists and media leaders.

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