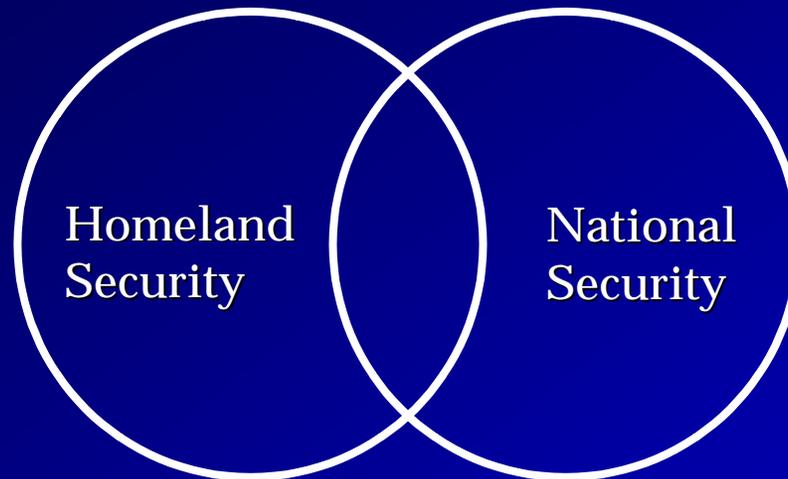


Homeland Security vs. National Security



87,000 constitutional jurisdictions

1 constitutional jurisdiction

Congressional dominance

Presidential dominance

Primarily domestic

Primarily international

Primarily reactive

Primarily proactive

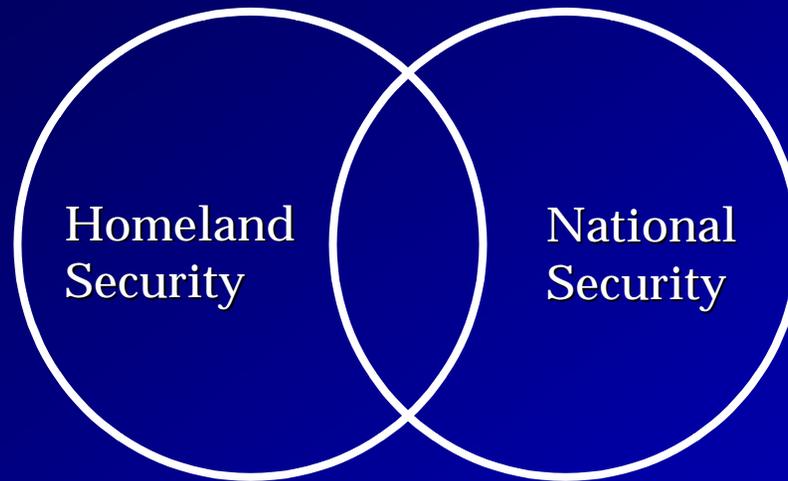
Primarily threat-based

Primarily opportunity-based

Immediate, tangible impacts
on Americans' daily lives

Delayed, indirect, intangible impacts
on American's daily lives

Homeland Security vs. National Security



Unwieldy number of agencies

Important non-security missions

No multi-year resource management

Dysfunctional interagency process

Incoherent congressional oversight

“Huddle” of key agencies

Primary or only mission is security

Mature multi-year resource mgmt

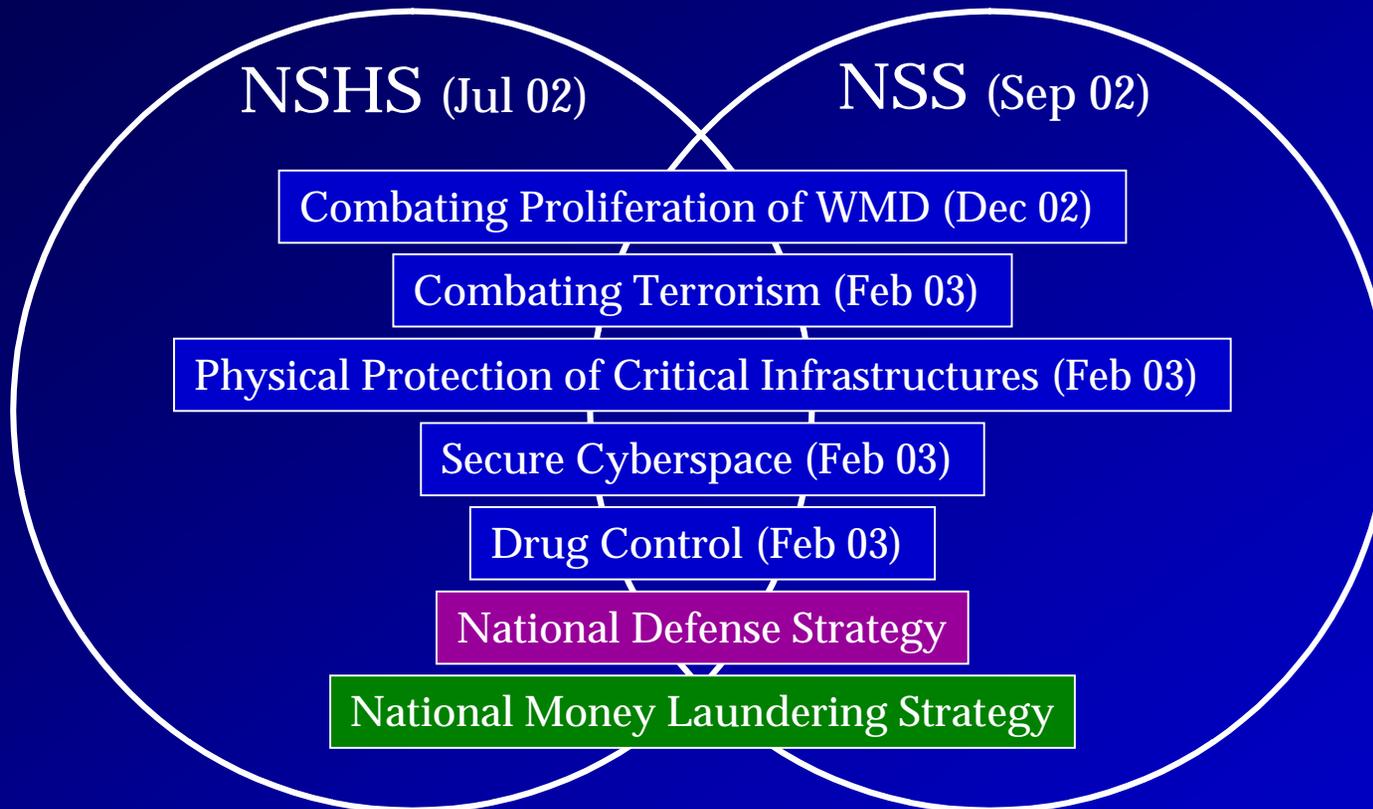
Long-standing interagency process

Streamlined congressional oversight

Different policy environments

Different policy instruments

Relationship of National Strategies



“The NSS and NSHS work as mutually supporting documents, providing guidance to the executive branch departments and agencies. ... All [other national strategies] fit into the framework established by the NSS and the NSHS, which together take precedence over all other national strategies, programs, and plans.”

– NSHS, p. 5

What is Homeland Security?

“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.”

National Strategy for Homeland Security, p. 2

Concerted national effort	<u>National</u> , not just federal
Prevent	The highest priority
Terrorist attacks	Focused on terrorism in the U.S.
Reduce America’s vulnerability	Rich target set; must accept some risk
Minimize the damage	State and local response is the key
Recover	Build financial, legal, social systems