Evolving Homeland and Civil Security
Mission Space and Research –
A Cross-disciplinary and Global Challenge

9th Annual Homeland Defense and Security Education Education Summit,
Orlando, FL, September 25-26, 2015

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Chair of Penn State Homeland Security Programs
iMPS-HLS online program

- 33-credits Master of Professional Studies in Homeland Security, based on an all-hazards and civil security research approach
- One program taught in a common core module and five different academic specialization areas
- 6 Penn State colleges working together
- Delivered exclusively online by Penn State World Campus
- Penn State Harrisburg/School of Public Affairs is the program home
iMPS-HLS mission

• “The intercollege Master of Professional Studies in Homeland Security (iMPS-HLS) degree program is designed to prepare professionals and develop leaders for the field of homeland security by providing exceptional graduate education that includes an integrated curriculum, expert faculty, and student interaction.”
iMPS-HLS vision

• Achieve excellence in higher education within the emerging and growing homeland security discipline to serve the future leaders of the homeland security enterprise, as well as those who seek to become leading future scholars in the field.

• Give full consideration the requirements of employability and workforce transformation in the homeland security enterprise while teaching to the state of the art of the field.

• Combine research with curriculum evolution to enhance student employability and meet the needs of the homeland security end-user, i.e., employers in both the public and private sectors.

• […]
Examples of HLS perspectives across disciplines offered in the iMPS-HLS program

- **HLS 540** Comparative Homeland Security and Related Methods  The course will address international cooperation in Homeland Security and compare select national approaches as well as teach related practical methods of analysis.

- **HLS 558** (PSY 558, PHP 558) Disaster Psychology  Explores psychological impact of disasters and terrorist attacks on victims, families, rescuers, and society and methods of reducing negative effects.


- **HLS 594** Research Topics  Supervised student activities on research projects identified on an individual or small-group basis.

- **HLS 595A** Internship Experience in the Homeland Security Enterprise  Provides real-world experience in the Homeland Security Enterprise. Supervision/support is provided by site personnel and Penn State Graduate Faculty.

- **HLS 597** Special Topics  Formal courses given on a topical or special interest subject which may be offered infrequently.

- **HLS 803** (PHIL 803) Homeland Security: Social and Ethical Issues  This course will examine the social, political, legal, and ethical issues that arise in the context of homeland security.

- **HLS 805** (PL SC 805) Violence, Threats, Terror, and Insurgency  This course examines political violence committed by non-state groups as it applies to homeland security from both a domestic and global perspective.
Assumptions (1/3)

• Scholastic assumption: The paradigm of civil security research provides an insightful framework of analysis for homeland security.

• Pragmatic assumption: Policies, strategies, and programs for homeland security are a subset of a broader effort to ensure civil security, an effort not geographically, culturally, or functionally bound.

• Homeland security has evolved from a governmental function to an enterprise with shared responsibility, and from an ‘Americanized’ term to a more generic concept.

• … focused on risk management in an all-hazards context.

• … characterized by a truly comprehensive approach (all of government, whole of community, multi-phase, multi-capability framework, focused not only on safeguarding borders, infrastructures, and societies, but also securing values and way of life), a perspective across sectors and tiers of government, and a value-based vision.
Assumptions (2/3)

- Security is a common good produced in a balanced way with respect to other values, such as liberty and freedom, but also accountability and freedom of discussion.
- Security research is a multidisciplinary enterprise of study contributing to a scientific basis for homeland security efforts, as well as an approach to division of effort across disciplines.
- Homeland security is about risk management in a dynamic all-hazards context that defines its evolving mission space.
- All-hazards does not mean all and any hazards:
- Homeland security needs to be selective, focusing on the greatest risks to security, or on those that are responsive to our strategies and technological tools.
Assumptions (3/3)

• The challenge for professional studies of homeland security is to co-evolve with the mission space of the homeland security enterprise without reinforcing or legitimizing securitization at the expense of analytical rigor and critical thinking.

• If the risk-informed approach to prioritizing civil security efforts and resources is followed consistently, we may see practices as well as political and institutional designations change over time because the definition of, and response to, risk is not only evidence based, but also culturally driven.

• Thus, security is neither implementation of the obvious nor ontological, but an ongoing controversy – and a cross-disciplinary perspective is essential for an actionable balanced view.

• Critical thinking and continuous improvement are not signs of weakness, but a natural part of the effort: Lack of critical thinking can lead to self-serving policies, loss of public trust, and mass casualties.

The professional value of homeland security education

- In homeland security education, consequently, it is essential to represent different intellectual styles and methodological choices in addressing those challenges, and to provide a comprehensive perspective across different approaches within an all-hazards framework and across different levels of governance.

“America’s strategic fundamentals are strong but should not be taken for granted. We must be innovative and judicious in how we use our resources to build up our national power. Going forward, we will strengthen our foundation by growing our economy, modernizing our defense, upholding our values, enhancing the resilience of our homeland, and promoting talent and diversity in our national security workforce.”
An analytical concept of security

  - Security as an “ambiguous symbol” that leaves too much room for confusion to serve as a guiding principle for political advice or a concept for scientific analysis.
  - Security as an analytical concept should be understood as “lack of threats to established values” (483).
- Today, there is an important new component added to this concept: The implementation of security in terms of safeguarding commonly acquired values should itself be guided by those values.
Auscultating Homeland Security

Conceptual Levels

- Real
- Nominal
- Legal
- Ideal-typical
- Normative
- Hermeneutic
- Operational
- ...
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“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.”</td>
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<td>Definition as such reiterated, however “while we must continue to focus on the persistent and evolving terrorist threat, we also must address the full range of potential catastrophic events, including man-made and natural disasters, due to their implications for homeland security.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Homeland security is the “intersection of evolving threats and hazards with traditional governmental and civic responsibilities for civil defense, emergency response, law enforcement, customs, border patrol, and immigration.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Homeland Security Enterprise: Enterprise with a shared responsibility of federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, nongovernmental, and private-sector partners—as well as individuals, families, and communities. Diverse and widely distributed, spanning the country and including international partners, the homeland security enterprise jointly builds capabilities and carries out [all-hazards] homeland security functions.</td>
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<td>Homeland security missions (core missions, areas of emphasis, and risk-informed priorities) are enterprise-wide and not limited to the Department of Homeland Security</td>
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<td>Homeland security vision: “A homeland that is safe, secure, and resilient against terrorism and other hazards, where American interests, aspirations, and way of life can thrive.”</td>
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<td>“Homeland security requires a networked community.”</td>
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Homeland – U.S. or Generic?

• QHSR 2014: Homeland Security Vision

  A homeland that is safe, secure, and resilient against terrorism and other hazards, where American interests, aspirations, and way of life can thrive.

- or -

• (JCS) JP 3-28 (2013): A given “physical region”

  – “folkways” (or way of life);
  – a more value-laden and culturally entrenched understanding of territory (of a nation of commonly acquired values), including a comprehensive, geographical and political, definition of “location” and “territory”; and
  – the “abstraction of land” into the idea of a “homeland.”
HSE’s 5 enduring core missions

- Prevent terrorism and enhance security;
- Secure and manage our borders;
- Enforce and administer our immigration laws;
- Safeguard and secure cyberspace;
- Ensure resilience to disasters;
- In addition, mature and strengthen the homeland security enterprise itself.

Established in QHSR 2010, reiterated by QHSR 2014:

“The first quadrennial review developed an enduring framework of missions and associated goals that tell us in detail what it means to ensure a safe, secure, and resilient Nation, as well as how to go about the business of conducting homeland security. These missions are not limited to DHS—hundreds of thousands of people from across the Federal Government; state, local, tribal, and territorial governments; the private sector; and other nongovernmental organizations are responsible for executing these missions.” (QHSR 2014, p. 75)
HSE risk-informed priorities

5 “Strategic Priorities:”
- Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace
- Risk Segmentation Approach to Securing and Managing Flows of People and Goods
- Securing Against the Evolving Terrorism Threat
- A Homeland Security Strategy for Countering Biological Threats and Hazards
- Strengthening the Execution of Our Missions Through Public-Private Partnerships

3 “Areas of Ongoing Priority and Emphasis:”
(driven by “long-standing policy imperatives”)
- Nuclear Terrorism Using an Improvised Nuclear Device
- Immigration
- National Preparedness and the Whole Community Approach
The expanding HLS Perimeter

Homeland Security Perimeter 1.0:

- Declaration by President Obama and Prime Minister Harper of Canada: "Beyond the Border: A Shared Vision for Perimeter Security and Economic Competitiveness" (2011)
  - “To preserve and extend the benefits our close relationship has helped bring to Americans and Canadians alike, we intend to pursue a perimeter approach to security, working together within, at, and away from the borders of our two countries to enhance our security and accelerate the legitimate flow of people, goods, and services between our two countries.”

Homeland Security Perimeter 2.0:

- The 2014 Quadrennial Homeland Security Review
  - “The Department works with other units of government, forms public-private partnerships, and enlists the help of the American people because the homeland security missions cannot be met by one entity alone. Our ability to effectively network ourselves through robust partnerships and operational integration—within DHS, across homeland security partners and stakeholders, and with our international partners—increasingly means the difference between mission success and failure. This is all the more important given the range of adversaries the Nation confronts, many of whom are increasingly networked themselves. The homeland security community can be more flexible, adaptable, and efficient in addressing diverse challenges if it acts as an integrated, mutually supporting network. Our shared efforts will promote security and risk reduction approaches that are responsive to the needs of our partners.” (p. 31)
Homeland Security Community

“HOMELAND SECURITY REQUIRE A NETWORKED COMMUNITY

The Department works with other units of government, forms public-private partnerships, and enlists the help of the American people because the homeland security missions cannot be met by one entity alone. Our ability to effectively network ourselves through robust partnerships and operational integration—within DHS, across homeland security partners and stakeholders, and with our international partners—increasingly means the difference between mission success and failure. This is all the more important given the range of adversaries the Nation confronts, many of whom are increasingly networked themselves. The homeland security community can be more flexible, adaptable, and efficient in addressing diverse challenges if it acts as an integrated, mutually supporting network. Our shared efforts will promote security and risk reduction approaches that are responsive to the needs of our partners.”

(The 2014 Quadrennial Homeland Security Review, p. 31)

• A security community has “shared identities, values, and meanings”

• A security community is a “socially constructed,” “imagined,” or “cognitive” region, whose borders may or may not coincide with traditional geographical borders.

• “America’s strategic fundamentals are strong but should not be taken for granted. We must be innovative and judicious in how we use our resources to build up our national power. Going forward, we will strengthen our foundation by growing our economy, modernizing our defense, upholding our values, enhancing the resilience of our homeland, and promoting talent and diversity in our national security workforce.”

• “Fulfilling our responsibilities depends on a strong defense and secure homeland.”

• “It also requires a global security posture in which our unique capabilities are employed within diverse international coalitions and in support of local partners.”

• “We are better able to guard against terrorism—the core responsibility of homeland security—as well as illicit networks and other threats and hazards due to improved information sharing, aviation and border security, and international cooperation.”

• “[W]e must continue to learn and adapt to evolving threats and hazards.”

• “The threat of catastrophic attacks against our homeland by terrorists has diminished but still persists.”

• “Our adversaries are not confined to a distinct country or region. Instead, they range from South Asia through the Middle East and into Africa. They include globally oriented groups like al-Qa’ida and its affiliates, as well as a growing number of regionally focused and globally connected groups—many with an al-Qa’ida pedigree like ISIL, which could pose a threat to the homeland.”

• “[W]e are now pursuing a more sustainable approach that prioritizes targeted counterterrorism operations, collective action with responsible partners, and increased efforts to prevent the growth of violent extremism and radicalization that drives increased threats.”

National Security
- Security
- Prosperity
- Values
- Order

Strategically Integrated

National Defense
- Deter
- Defend
- Defeat

Homeland Security
- Prevent
- Protect
- Mitigate
- Respond
- Recover

Operationally Integrated

**National Security** – The application of the instruments of national power to achieve objectives that contribute to national security.

**National Defense** – The application of the Armed Forces of the United States in coordination with Department of Defense agencies and other instruments of national power to achieve national security strategy objectives.

**Homeland Defense** – The protection of United States sovereignty, territory, domestic population, and critical infrastructure against external threats and aggression or other threats as directed by the President.

**Defense Support of Civil Authorities** – The support provided by US Federal military forces, Department of Defense civilians, Department of Defense contract personnel, Department of Defense component assets, and National Guard forces (when the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the governors of the affected states, elects and requests to use those forces in Title 32, United States Code, status) in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities for domestic emergencies, law enforcement support, and other domestic activities, or from qualifying entities for special events.

**Homeland Security** – A concerted national effort to ensure a Nation that is safe, secure, and resilient against terrorism and other hazards where American interests, aspirations, and way of life can thrive.

Joint Pub 3-28 Defense Support of Civil Authorities states, “The terms DSCA, Homeland Security (HS), and Homeland Defense (HD) are not interchangeable.”

Praxeological Paradigms

- Security
- Resilience
- All hazards
- All of government (-> SLTT)
- Whole community

- Civil security (research)
- Security continua
- Security cultures
Civil Security Research

The European Security Research Advisory Board (ESRAB) defined Security Research as “research activities that aim at identifying, preventing, deterring, preparing and protecting against unlawful or intentional malicious acts harming European societies; human beings, organisations or structures, material and immaterial goods and infrastructures, including mitigation and operational continuity after such an attack (also applicable after natural/industrial disasters).”

The first Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (2010) and previous work established the Homeland Security Enterprise (HSE) as an, “Enterprise with a shared responsibility of federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, nongovernmental, and private-sector partners—as well as individuals, families, and communities. Diverse and widely distributed, spanning the country and including international partners, the homeland security enterprise jointly builds capabilities and carries out homeland security functions”.

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Homeland Security & Societal Security

Security research core approach

- Analysis of a part of society and its material (e.g. critical infrastructure) and non-material (e.g. resilience) foundations
- Identification of risks and threats to which the object of analysis is exposed
- Deduction of “security gaps”
- Development of research questions based on the identified “gaps”; typical topics include:
  - Harmonization of different security systems
  - Collaboration at system transition points (such as public – private)
  - Distribution effects of security interventions
  - Citizen acceptance of security technologies and interventions
  - Early identification/warning of “security gaps”
- Prioritization by negative security impact of each “gap”
- The objective is to develop capabilities to close the “security gaps”
New Security Studies

New Security studies as Shifts in Four Key Areas
(Based on J. Peter Burgess (Editor) The Routledge Handbook of New Security Studies Routledge Handbooks, 2010)

• **New security concepts**
  Hybrid threats, civilizational security, human security, comprehensive approach, smart security, etc.

• **New security subjects**
  Biopolitics of security, Financial Security, Security as Ethics, etc.

• **New security objects**

• **New security practices**
  Migration and Insecurity, Security Technologies, Commercial Security Practices, etc.
### Example: Vulnerability Analysis in Multidisciplinary Perspective

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Discipline</th>
<th>View(s) of Vulnerability</th>
<th>Recommendation(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td>Political Science</td>
<td>Vulnerability is produced by the political structure and incorrect decision making</td>
<td>Alter structure of political system and educate politicians and legislators about disasters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>Vulnerability results from misguided laws, the failure to implement policies effectively, and an inability to enforce regulations</td>
<td>Strengthen response and recovery capabilities through preparedness measures, improved policy implementation and increased code enforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law</td>
<td>Vulnerability results from negligence, which is a failure to act as reason or legal statutes dictate</td>
<td>Understand the law, alter statutes, and ensure compliance to widely accepted ethical practices in emergency management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Management</td>
<td>Vulnerability is the lack of capacity to perform important functions before and after disaster strikes (e.g., evacuation, search and rescue, public information, etc.)</td>
<td>Foster public awareness about disasters and build capacities through hazard and vulnerability analyses, resource acquisition, planning, training and exercises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeland Security</td>
<td>Vulnerability is due to cultural misunderstandings, permeable borders and fragile infrastructure, and weak disaster management institutions</td>
<td>Correct domestic and foreign policy mistakes, enhance counter-terrorism measures, protect borders and infrastructure, and improve WMD capabilities</td>
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Educational/pedagogical value added

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Concept</th>
<th>Effectiveness Indicator</th>
<th>Course implementation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philosophy</td>
<td>Instructivist vs. Constructivist</td>
<td>Constructivist and learner centered approaches</td>
<td>Assignments that support transformative understanding of the subject matter across jurisdictions, countries, and cultures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning Theory</td>
<td>Behavioral vs. Cognitive</td>
<td>Thoughtful matches between materials, learning styles, and learning contexts</td>
<td>As part of the MPS-HLS International Track, focused on rosters of students with international backgrounds, is based on reconciling different documents, learning styles, learning contexts, as well as operational codes and contexts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Sensitivity</td>
<td>Insensitive vs. Respectful</td>
<td>Learning experiences that encourage synthesis and analysis; opportunities for deep learning</td>
<td>Assignments are focused on working with international partners, across cultures; mission space expert and conference video learning objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task Orientation</td>
<td>Academic vs. Authentic</td>
<td>Engagement in online materials</td>
<td>Online policy sources are used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Motivation</td>
<td>Extrinsic vs. Intrinsic</td>
<td>High quality materials design; range of navigational choices; [open jaws]</td>
<td>Video learning objects and cases can be changed/adapted without instructional design effort or course revision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural Flexibility</td>
<td>Fixed vs. Open</td>
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Academic and mission space disciplines

Part I: Aspects from the Mission Space
• Examining the Strategic Hybrid Threat: Technology, Terrorism, Transnational Criminal Organizations, and Old Enemies after 2015
• Border Management: International Experiences
• The Three Mile Island Nuclear Disaster in Emergency Management Perspective
• Beyond the Storms: Implementing Smart Resilience in Turbulent Times

Part II: Aspects from Disciplines
• The Role of Intelligence in Homeland Security
• Geospatial Intelligence and the Geospatial Revolution
• Use of “Drones” in Homeland Security: A Comparative Perspective on a Security Technology and Its Legal, Political, and Social Aspects
• Risk Management within Tribally Inclusive Geographic Areas

Part III: Transversal Aspects
• The Leadership LEAP: A New Approach for Homeland Security
• Ethical, Legal, and Social Issues (ELSI) in Homeland and Civil Security Research and the European Union Approach

Part IV: Aspects of Programming for Homeland and Civil Security
• Homeland Security within a School of Public Affairs
• Trends on Security Research in Europe

Conclusion and Outlook
Contact information

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