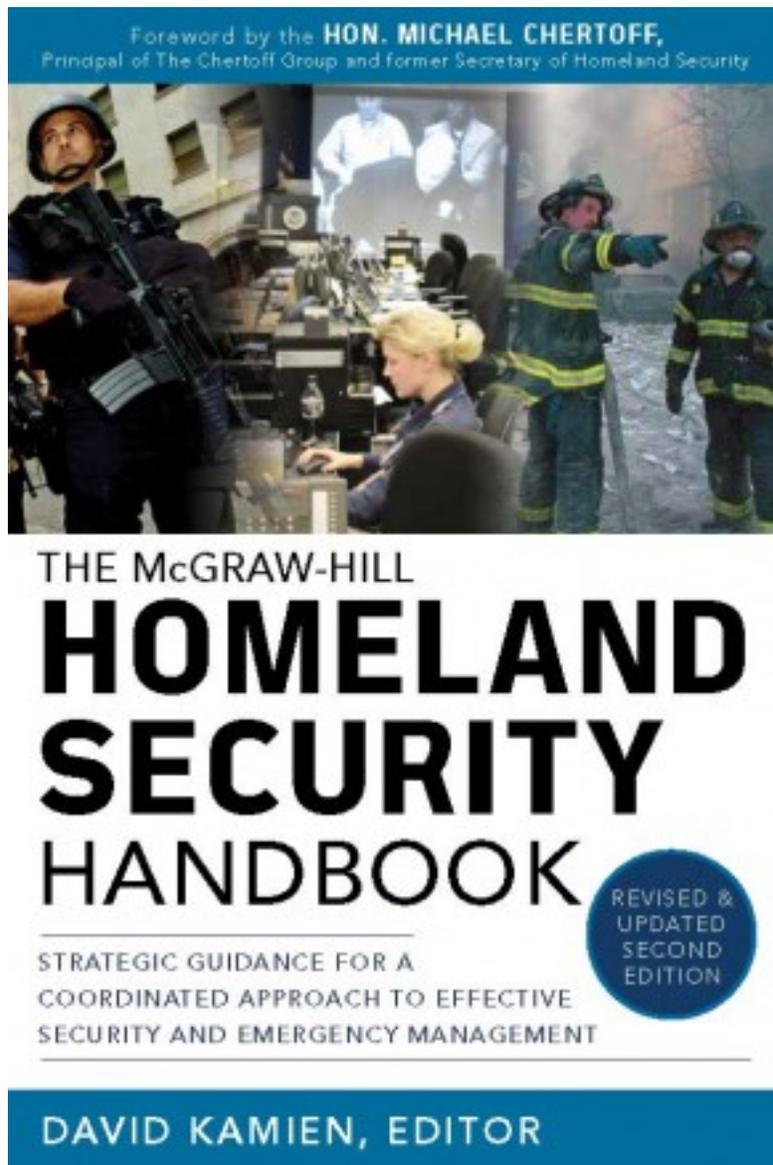


The McGraw-Hill Homeland Security Handbook (2012 Edition)



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Number of pages: 1000 p.

Features

The 2012 edition of The McGraw-Hill Homeland Security Handbook aims to foster an integrated and coordinated approach to homeland security, emergency

management, and enterprise resilience. The Handbook has several important features:

- The 2012 edition of the Handbook provides extensive thematic coverage, offering an opportunity to understand how homeland security challenges are interconnected. As pointed out in the foreword to the 2006 edition, only a team of individuals with genuine crosscutting knowledge and practical experience will be able to understand the complexity of any particular homeland security challenge, devise an efficient and viable strategy for dealing with the problem, and implement this strategy effectively.
- The contributors include distinguished members of government, industry, and academia, many of whom combine theory with practical experience in homeland security and are active in educating the next generation of national security leaders.
- As no country has a monopoly on best practices, this edition has an expanded section on international approaches, with perspectives and insights from past disasters.
- This edition includes management principles, models, concepts, and specific practical guidance. Many chapters present practical steps that security, emergency preparedness, and business continuity professionals can apply immediately to create vigilant, prepared, and resilient communities and business enterprises.
- The book emphasizes the importance of systems thinking, holistic interoperability, and information sharing protocol development. The need for this emphasis stems from the reality that, since the last edition was published, the world has witnessed numerous occasions when poor information sharing and coordination undermined counterterrorism defenses and crisis consequence management following catastrophic natural disasters.
- The book covers recent homeland security policy developments, such as Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8) with National Frameworks for Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery.
- The website at www.HomelandSecurityBook.com provides valuable resources for further study.

Organization

This book is divided into 11 sections that group subject matter into thematic units, providing a framework for study and discussion.

Section I on “Terrorist and Criminal Threats” discusses the threat from Islamist Jihadists, inspired by bin Laden and Al-Qaida, who want to impact Western adversaries by combining smaller attacks to drive up security costs—for example, against surface transportation, with occasional large-scale plots, possibly using weapons of mass destruction (WMD). A chapter on the psychology of terrorists raises the question of whether there is such thing as a terrorist personality or profile, and warns that this notion can have dangerous consequences and implications for counterterrorism. The section also examines highly

intensive criminality—crime that has morphed into a chaotic phenomenon so endemic and severe that it should be considered a national security matter. Section II on “Policy, Governance, and Legal Responses” chronicles the major changes in national preparedness policy, counterterrorism legislation, and efforts to prosecute the financing of terrorism since September of 2001. The section addresses the evolution of federal intelligence information sharing policy and initiatives in this area. The section also describes a critical gap in US homeland security—the lack of policy governing information sharing planning (ISP)—a policy needed to motivate agencies to develop documented information-sharing protocols vital to enhance cross-organizational integration and operational coordination, and support performance improvement and governance.

Section III on “Interoperability, Information Sharing, and Collaboration” emphasizes the importance of holistic interoperability, information sharing, and collaboration for national security. The section offers a deep analysis of the various types of historic interoperability and information-sharing failures. It then presents efforts to enable terrorism-related information to flow vertically and horizontally between partners in different levels of government, including the establishment of an Information Sharing Environment (ISE) and state and local intelligence fusion centers.

Section IV on “Risk Management, Decision Making, and Communication” explains that the key to risk analysis is to use a systematic and tailored process to identify critical system assets, assess risks, and make smart risk-management decisions. The section also discusses fundamental aspects of the psychological perception of risk and risk communication issues and initiatives such as the National Terrorism Advisory System, designed to communicate clear, timely, and specific information about the nature of the terrorist threat.

Section V on “Protecting Critical Infrastructure” discusses the evolution of civil aviation security, strategies to enhance cybersecurity, and methods for protecting critical infrastructure such as water utilities. It also provides in-depth examination of the topic of interdependency between infrastructures. The section includes a Regional Infrastructure Protection Guide developed by and for practitioners.

Section VI on “Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management” addresses key fundamentals of emergency response and the challenges associated with communications and radio systems interoperability. In this section, homeland security leaders from New Orleans share the lessons their city learned from Hurricane Katrina. The section also presents the importance of “meta-leadership,” a framework and practice method designed for the challenges of leading in complex situations. The final chapter in the sections addresses the need for emergency managers and other leaders to access expert legal advice when confronting real-time dilemmas in crisis situations fraught with uncertainty and grave consequences for the public.

Section VII on “Private Sector Security, and Resilience” presents successful approaches to corporate security, emergency management, and business continuity as well as models for public–private sector initiatives dealing with community preparedness and regional resilience. It also offers valuable guidance about the international ISO-28000 standard for supply chain security and resilience.

Section VIII on “Thinking, Education, and Training” explains why coping with the dynamic complexity of the homeland security area requires systems thinking, and why no single discipline can achieve a comprehensive understanding of terrorism or homeland security. The section offers a theoretical foundation for interdisciplinary study and homeland security education. Also included in this section is a chapter on emergency exercise design and evaluation.

Section IX on “Science and Technology” covers a range of topics—it presents information technology solution architecture and technology to support emergency incident command and information sharing among disparate organizations. The section also discusses the importance of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and how to leverage crowdsourcing and social media tools in disaster response. The section includes practical guidance for technology vendors interested in selling technology to government homeland security buyers, and a promising new model that the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science & Technology Directorate is using to actively seek out relatively mature technology solutions that can be modified to rapidly address defined operational capability needs or problems.

Section X on “Civil Liberties and Other Legal Issues” discusses topics related to the law—civil liberties questions, the evolution of counterterrorism legislation, and government data mining.

Section XI on “International Challenges and Approaches” emphasizes the importance of comparative analysis and covers counterterrorism policy in the European Union and India, Sweden’s approach to whole-of-society disaster resilience, Chile’s response to the 2010 earthquake and tsunami, the Fukushima Nuclear disaster in Japan, and the status of global commitment to disaster risk management under the United Nations’ Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA).

The book concludes with a brief call-to-action chapter meant to guide leaders in the homeland security community.