

NATIBO Assessment of Ongoing and Potential Military Collaboration on Homeland Defense and Civil Support

Executive Summary

As a direct result of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the United States Department of Defense (DoD) began a transformation process to meet the new terrorist threat whose goals include striking targets within the United States. Guided by the *National Security Strategy* and the *National Strategy for Homeland Security*, DoD developed the *National Defense Strategy* and then the *Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support* to meet these new threats over the next ten years. This new defense strategy embraces an active, layered defense designed to defeat the threat operating anywhere in the world, traveling any geographic approach to the homeland, or threatening the homeland via space or cyberspace.

Canada's Department of National Defence (DND) and the Canadian Forces (CF) have also undergone major changes to answer the world threat of terrorism. Guided by the *National Security Policy* (NSP), Canada's first comprehensive security statement, and by the new *Defence Policy Statement*, DND and the CF have undertaken a major transformation process that puts greater strategic and operational emphasis on the security of both the Canadian homeland and all of North America.

The purpose of this study is to enhance Canada-United States of America (CANUS) cooperation in the area of Homeland Defense and Civil Support (HD/CS), with a clear emphasis on the Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (AT&L) activities involving military products. The current study begins with an analysis of the HD/CS roles and missions of each country's own defense establishment, including the new operational commands responsible for homeland defense, USNORTHCOM and Canada COM. Analyses then involved the study of existing CANUS defense organizations, including the North American Aerospace Defense Command and the Bi-National Planning Group (BPG), both of which have placed a new emphasis on continental defense and civil support, including cross-border scenarios.

The study next concentrated on existing enabling agreements designed to foster cooperation in defense AT&L and on existing specific agreements pertinent to HD and CS. Findings culminated in an examination of the post-9/11 trends in AT&L cooperation between the two allies and on issues and gaps that could hamper potential AT&L cooperation on HD/CS issues.

No real shortcomings were seen in the existence of processes to permit bilateral or even multilateral cooperation on defense AT&L agreements to enhance homeland defense and civil support. Much work does exist, however, to improve the consequence management of a man-made or natural disaster that may transcend the CANUS borders. The existence of this needed work presents opportunities for enhanced CANUS cooperation in AT&L activities that could mitigate the gaps in HD/CS involving both countries simultaneously.

Report recommendations are focused on either the creation of a new bi-national working group dedicated to analyze thoroughly CANUS Homeland Defense and Civil Support issues pertaining to Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (AT&L) initiatives or the addition of AT&L involvement in an existing standing planning group. This group would develop and maintain a comprehensive database regarding each country's defense-related AT&L efforts addressing HD/CS efforts. The working group would also maintain a thorough understanding of existing and planned bilateral and multilateral enabling agreements that could accommodate CANUS AT&L collaboration, and facilitate the use of those agreements by organizations across DoD and DND. Such a group could further investigate and advocate potential areas for collaboration in AT&L that could benefit each country. NATIBO is recommended to be the designated AT&L focal point for or with this working group and it is further recommended that the working group be formally sponsored by the successor to the Bi-National Planning Group. The BPG published its final report in March of 2006 and completed its charter in May of 2006.

This new Working Group for CANUS HD/CS AT&L Collaboration should directly support the efforts recommended by the BPG in their March 6, 2006 publication, "The Final Report on Canada and the United States (CANUS) Enhanced Military Cooperation." A particular synergy exists between the proposed, new Working Group and the BPG recommendations regarding achievement of the goal of a "Continental Defense and Security." The Working Group's greatest contributions would be to explore military technology and materiel solutions to potentially address the common needs in the following areas, all identified in the BPG Final Report:

- Common border security strategies,
- Enhanced infrastructure protection,
- Common approach to emergency response,
- Improvements to aviation and maritime security,
- Enhanced intelligence (and information sharing) partnerships,
- Capability to meet transnational threats, and
- Implementation of a border-facilitation strategy.

Examples of how the recommended Working Group could add value to addressing the common needs of the US and Canada are evident in the two very pertinent studies just commissioned by NATIBO. They are studies concerning "Border Security Technology" and the "Critical Infrastructure Protection." Both studies will characterize DoD and DND plans and programs that could be jointly exploited to meet CANUS common needs in these HD/CS arenas.

In concert with the BPG recommendations, the new Working Group could propose and advocate appropriate CANUS military AT&L collaborations such as project arrangements, data exchanges, or workshops. Additionally, the NATIBO Working Group could be a contributor to the facilitation of realistic joint war games, simulations and exercises that could take advantage of existing and emerging CANUS military efforts in Acquisition, Technology and Logistics. Representing the AT&L organizations of both defense organizations, the NATIBO Working Group can leverage detailed

knowledge of North America's capabilities as it relates to research, industrial and sustainment infrastructure.