

The Role of the Homeland Security Department

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Introduction

The Department of Homeland Security plays a fundamental responsibility in establishing an integrated effort to manage the different and complex risks facing the US. In the modern world, security departments are filled with more complex requirements that need to be stabilized. The security and development of the country are under constant threats from an array of risks. Such include terrorism, cybercrimes, and manmade accidents, among others.

The weight does not fall only on the DHS; Security organisations both in and outside the organisation are also supposed to handle the risks in the place of work. The key role within the DHS enterprise is a collaborative effort for the different departments to work together to manage numerous security risks.

The homeland security enterprise has established diplomatic frameworks on how to manage risks in their objectives. A number of principles have been put in place in order to manage risk in the missions. First, collaboration should be implemented whereby efforts of risk management are coordinated and integrated into the entire organisation. With unified frameworks, the efforts of the key stakeholders are useful in preventing risk vulnerability. The second factor is transparency. Direct sharing of important information is important in mitigating risks.

The homeland security enterprise utilizes practicality to mitigate the speculated risks from evil-minded people and terrorists. Adaptability should be utilized to achieve flexibility and responsiveness to various changes. It is fundamental to adopt new technologies as malicious people are very innovative. Attackers often use dynamic means to achieve their missions. Another core principle is customization, which is when risk management systems are designed to mitigate any risk and uncertainty.

The Value of Risk Management

Risk management is a fundamental organizing principle for DHS strategies. Risk management holds great value in analyzing every mission done by the department. The process is carried out on everything the departments and the key stakeholders are involved in. Such would help safeguard, mitigate, and respond to threats to the country. For the process of risk management to be effective, the DHS must work with other security agencies across the enterprise.

The role of the Homeland Security enterprise in coming up with a unified risk management plan is to form a strong security system across the enterprise by creating efforts to avert any risks of an attack. Such would ensure safety and resilience to manage borders. Due to the severity and uncertainty of threats involved within the borders, the process cannot stop such incidents alone. Nevertheless, the integrated risk management framework is able to direct attention to events that most probably would result in significant damage and then use key resources to stop such from occurring.

Role

Risk management assists in disrupting transitional criminal organizations. Nowadays, attackers have groups they form with the objective of disrupting peace. The organisation ensures that no such groups succeed in their operations such as drug trafficking, money laundering among other vices. There are different policies that have been put in place to ensure that everything that might exploit the people is mitigated.

Risk management is a fundamental concept in understanding any possible threats prior to happening. The DHS can gather all the necessary information and analyze it in order to mitigate any malicious activities. It is important that the available resources are not used to correct any destructions but rather disrupt any occurrences as early as possible. Such would improve economic conditions because investors can take a huge role in a safe environment. Analysis of information assists the DHS in identifying the risk levels and the consequences of various government activities.

Another role of risk management is securing the air, land, and sea. The DHS has developed high expertise. Necessary resources and technology to the borders of the United States. The integrated measures have helped in improving the levels of security while facilitating law enforcement across the country. The use of screening has facilitated the detection of any possible strategies or tools that might be used by the attackers. Some of the useful strategies include the trusted traveler and the trusted shipper. Such strategies are used by the DHS to partner with local and international stakeholders to enhance full security in the US.

The other accomplishment of risk management is safeguarding leaders, properties, and national events. The DHS is made up of the Secret Service, which is responsible for protecting leaders. The president and other key leaders are some of the most targeted individuals by attackers. Some public facilities such as Dams, Electric grids need protection. They are useful to society, and any failure to safeguard the means of the public would suffer.

Department of Homeland Security also ensures that any national events are safe, and the people are not vulnerable to any harm. (U.S. Department of Homeland Security, n.d.) Malicious people might conduct attacks on innocent people who may have gathered in events of high significance. Leaders need to be safeguarded as they might be attacked due to their strong stand or their influence. It is the responsibility of the DHS enterprise to ensure that such leaders are always safe whenever they

might be. They are always near them to ensure that nothing strange occurs to them or their families.

Risk Management Process

The process of risk management used by the DHS is standardised in nature. It is a must for the framework to be standardised for the organisation to have joint operations and operate on common grounds with other agencies. By implementing such a framework, allotment of key information and investigation would help in the process of decision making.

The DHS's risk management

The process involves the following: Defining circumstances, identifying possible risks, and assessing identified risks. The simple risk management process is the foundation of a strong, sufficient process. Communication within the different agencies is fundamental to make sure the process is effective. The role of risk management in the DHS enterprise facilitates the organization to differentiate between alternative actions, prioritize various activities, and assess capabilities. Such can be accomplished by understanding risk and the impact it might have on various decisions.

Risk management can accomplish resource management .strategies taken to investigate suspected crime helps in reducing the resources that might have been used in an attack occurred. In most cases, the Department of homeland security can prevent planned attacks by malicious people make it possible to reduce any damages that might have occurred. (Homeland Security Act of 2002) Plans are made earlier facilitating the assessment and vulnerability test of the potential targets.

Risk management minimised the resource expenditures, thus increasing the finances that can be utilised in other important projects in the society. For example, the resources they could have been used in correcting damages from an attack can be utilised as grants for the needy. Such and other programs are important for economic development and therefore, any country seeking drastic economic growth should implement strategies of risk management.

Risk management is often used to identify malicious groups. The Homeland Security enterprise applies unique tactics when identifying the most targeted infrastructures. Such properties are thereby safeguarded at an early stage, thus avoiding any imminent attack. It is important for countries and organizations around the world to apply fundamental principles of risk management in order to prevent loss associated with malicious attacks. Cost-effectiveness can assist in the overall economic development of a country.

Capabilities-based strategies were adopted by the DHS enterprise in 2004. The strategies involved an all-hazard readiness goal. As the name implies, the strategies were intended to improve the readiness of the country for any unexpected disasters or attacks. Resource management within the framework of risk management is a fundamental element of this process.

The capability to allot the necessary assets is very significant in the process of mitigating any risks involved in the country. Organizations need to have a better understanding of the risk in order to assess their capabilities. Operational planning involves coordinating various works in order to detect and prevent any malicious attacks. Such can be achieved by coordinating the federal, territorial, and the private sector by fusing information from different sources.

References

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