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SITREP

THE NPS MARITIME DOMAIN PROTECTION NEWSLETTER



USING A STANDARDIZED PLANNING AND EXECUTION SYSTEM TO IMPROVE MARITIME HOMELAND SECURITY

Submitted by Larry Salter, Concurrent Technologies Corporation and MDP-RG Stakeholder

Following the terrorist attacks of 9-11, the United States identified its ports and waterways as national security risks vulnerable to attack. With so many military, federal, and other agencies operating in the maritime environment, the United States Coast Guard (USCG) was designated as the lead agency for Maritime Homeland Security (MHLS). This new responsibility, when added to its traditional Coast Guard roles, requires increased command and control capabilities. The implementation of the Maritime Homeland Security Operational Planning System (M-HSOPS), with its associated doctrine, is critical to meeting this challenge. It provides the necessary framework for translating strategic level maritime guidance into tactical level operations.

M-HSOPS addresses the unique challenges created by integrating multi-jurisdictional—local, county, state, and federal—agencies, while meeting the need to maintain economic integrity within the Area of Responsibility (AOR). It defines a standardized, integrated, and analytical planning and execution cycle that enhances interoperability. This iterative process uses a series of meetings, or "Operational Rhythm," to clearly define the opportunity and format for participating stakeholders to provide input/output.

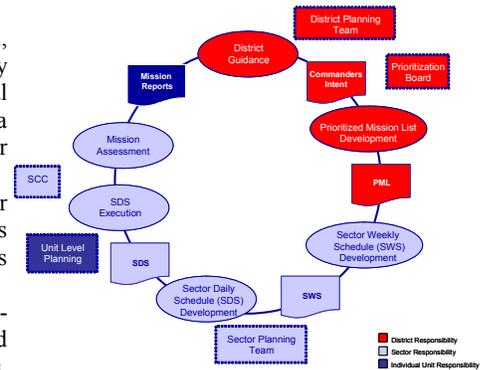
The M-HSOPS collaborative environment optimizes the deployment of tactical forces for the highest priority missions. The resulting synergy and integration among available resources is a force multiplier, enabling increased efficiency, effectiveness, and operational readiness from a finite set of resources.

The process is an iterative cycle of planning, coordination, allocation, tasking, and execution. Maritime resources are systematically aligned with mission requirements for increased productivity and utilization. Each step provides increasing detail and visibility for participants. Much of the day-to-day process is conducted through an interrelated series of information exchanges for requesting, tasking, scheduling, and executing maritime missions.

The figure at right depicts the M-HSOPS process. Ovals indicate processes, partial rectangles indicate products, and dashed boxes indicate teams, groups, or organizations. The color of the process element indicates which organization is responsible for the process element.

The process begins with the development of district guidance by the District Planning Team. This guidance clearly defines attainable objectives. All participating stakeholders within the AOR use this guidance to further define their required missions. The Prioritization Board collects, integrates, prioritizes, and publishes these missions in the Prioritized Mission List (PML). Next, the Sector Planning Team develops a Sector Weekly Schedule (SWS) that matches resources to missions based on operational risk, unit availability, and unit capability. The missions are assigned in order of priority from highest to lowest. Portions of the SWS are then used to develop the Sector Daily Schedule (SDS). The SDS details each mission, including the mission number, asset name, home station, point of origin, mission, geospatial patrol area, frequencies, relieving assets, other supporting agencies, re-supply points, High Interest Vessel (HIV) delivery information, supplies, etc.

The SDS is a single integrated plan that enables the Sector Command Center (SCC) to coordinate operations throughout the AOR for a 24-hour execution period. The SDS is published as both a text message and in a schedule format to ensure that users can conveniently receive the data.



M-HSOPS Planning and Execution Cycle

(M-HSOPS cont'd on next page)

MARITIME AND PORT SECURITY SUMMIT: GETTING TO BEST PRACTICES

Lt. Bruce Martin, Marina Department of Public Safety, and an intern with the MDP Research Group, recently attended the *Maritime and Port Security Summit: Getting to Best Practices* symposium held at the George Washington University in Washington, D.C. Attendees included representatives from all fields involved in port security.

Keynote speaker ADM James M. Loy, USCG (Ret.), currently Deputy Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security,

set the theme for the symposium with an address on the importance of maritime security and its role in the overall mosaic of the multiple missions of the Department of Homeland Security.

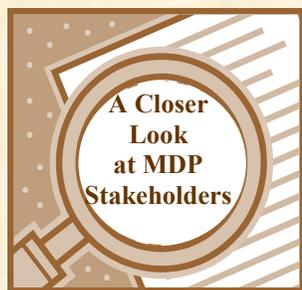
Speakers addressed the many issues related to the maritime domain, and the symposium featured presentations from current members of Congressional staffs, scientists, port operators, shippers, cruise operators, insurers, and bonded warehouse operators.

Two presentations were of particular relevance to the work of the MDP RG. Mr. Randy Koch, Practice Director of Unisys Corporation in Northern California, spoke about operational risk

and technology requirements, including "smart containers."

Ms. Bethann Rooney, Manager, Port Security, Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (PANY), spoke about the impact of the September 11 terrorist attacks on PANY, due both to the massive loss of life and to PANY's failure to have "continuity of operations" available after the loss of their Command Center. Her message focused on the need for all public agencies and private companies to adequately fund a COOP plan, a subject that resonated loudly among the audience members.

For further details, please contact Lt. Martin at referee0090@hotmail.com.



Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) Multiple Threat Alert Center (MTAC)

NCIS Mission: NCIS is the primary law enforcement and counterintelligence arm of the Department of the Navy. NCIS works closely with other local, state, federal, and foreign agencies to counter and investigate serious crimes: terrorism, espionage, computer intrusion, homicide, rape, child

abuse, arson, procurement fraud, and more.

NCIS fulfills its complex worldwide mission by fielding an extraordinary group of professionals. Roughly half of NCIS' 2300 employees are civilian special agents. NCIS special agents are armed federal law enforcement investigators. A cadre of analysts and other experts skilled in disciplines such as forensics, surveillance and surveillance countermeasures, computer investigations, physical security, and polygraph examinations support NCIS special agents. Highly trained, mobile, and versatile, NCIS personnel carry out a variety of assignments from more than 140 locations around the globe.

MTAC Mission: The NCIS Multiple Threat Alert Center (MTAC) is the DoN fusion, analysis, and dissemination center for terrorist, criminal, counterintelligence and security information, enabled by advanced technologies to facilitate the NCIS mission of preventing terrorism, protecting critical information/technologies and reducing criminal threats to Navy and Marine Corps personnel, facilities, and assets worldwide. Utilizing data obtained from NCIS assets and other government agencies, the MTAC produces numerous reports, summaries, and trend analyses. MTAC provides indications and warnings for a wide range of threats to Navy and Marine Corps personnel and assets.

NCIS MTAC Products and Resources (list not inclusive)

(click here for further details http://www.nps.edu/Academics/MeyerInstitute/MDP/images/mtac_overview.pdf)

NCIS MTAC Products

- Navy BLUE DART Program
- Special Analytic Report (SAR)
- Threat Assessment (TA)
- Maritime Threat Product (MTP)
- Force Protection Summary (MTACSUM)
- Security Bulletin
- Port Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (PIVA)/
Airfield Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (AIVA)
- Intelligence Information Reports (IIR)

NCIS MTAC Proprietary Database Resources

(Database name followed by information type)

- Case Information System (CIS): economic and criminal investigations/operations
- Navy Security Net (NSN): AT/FP/security
- NOVA Navy Operational Vulnerability Assessment (previously VAMP): AT/FP/security
- Records and Information Management System (RIMS):
CI/CT/CIO/CRIM/fraud/full case files

NCIS MTAC Non-Proprietary Database Resources

(Database name followed by information type)

- Consolidated Law Enforcement Operation Center (CLEOC): law enforcement, security
- Criminal Investigative Task Force (CITF) Web-enabled Text CyberLINXX: law enforcement
- Defense Incident Based Reporting System (DIBRS): criminal, security
- Joint Threat Incident Database (JTID): computer intrusion detection
- Military Locator System (MLS) via Bureau of Naval Personnel (BUPERS) Online: Navy personnel locator database
- National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) (wide area network): law enforcement
- Navy Computer Incident Response Team (NAVCIRT): computer intrusion detection
- Seat of Government (SOG) Records Check: security checks
- Terrorist Threat Integration Center (TTIC) better known as CT-LINK: CT database
- Visa Viper: terrorist information

(M-HSOPS cont'd from page one)

The SCC uses the daily schedule to track each mission and guide its data collection and mission assessments. Feedback loops are used to ensure that each step of the process remains synchronized with the dynamic tactical situation to ensure efficiency and continuity of operations.

The M-HSOPS process provides a proven standardized planning and execution process that increases scheduling efficiency and maximizes resource utilization. It combines disparate planning activities of numerous maritime stakeholders into one location/department for better communication, coordination, and execution.

The M-HSOPS project was formerly named the Joint Maritime Operations Center (JMOC) project and has been renamed to more closely reflect the project objectives and focus.

The M-HSOPS process is currently under prototype development in the Pacific Northwest with USCG District 13 and Commander, Navy Region NW participating in its development.

For additional information on this project, contact CAPT Mark Miller, USNR (MMiller@comdt.uscg.mil, 360-941-5369) or Mr. Larry Salter (lsalter@pacnorwest.uscg.mil, 360-434-8932).

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