Panel #22 –
Acquisition and Logistics Support of Disaster Relief and Homeland Security

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Agenda

• Overview
  – Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief (HA/DR): Revisiting the Approach
  – Recent HA/DR Operations
  – Defense Support of Civilian Authorities (DSCA)
  – Academics to Application
• Panel Speakers & Topics
  – “Strategy for Logistics in Case of a Natural Disaster”
  – “An Analysis of U.S. Navy Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief Operations”
• Wrap-Up

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Overview

- Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief (HA/DR): Revisiting the Approach
- Recent HA/DR Operations
- Defense Support of Civilian Authorities (DSCA)
- Academics to Application
HA/DR: Revisiting the Approach

- DoD & the HA/DR Mission
- How Well has DoD Utilized Resources and its Capability to Respond?
- Planning vs. Ad Hoc Reacting
- Collaboration & Synergy
- Exercises & Wargames
- Efficiency
Recent HA/DR Operations

- Haiti - Operation Unified Response (January 12, 2010):
  - 7.0 magnitude earthquake with est. 220,000 casualties

- Lessons Learned:
  - HA/DR missions are logistics-centric and require a synchronized response
  - Too much delay in delivery of needed supplies and equipment; the need exists to establish the logistics pipeline earlier in the mission.
  - Working with a Lead Federal Agency is complex; the need exists to improve our ability to understand, communicate, and operate within the Joint, Interagency, Intergovernmental, NGO, and MN environment.
Recent HA/DR Operations

- Japan - Operation TOMODACHI (March 11, 2011)
  - 9.0 magnitude earthquake; est. 14,000 casualties

- Lessons Learned (in progress):
  - Centralized planning, decentralized execution.
  - Lack of communication and coordination between stakeholders leads to sub-optimized processes and inefficient support.
  - HA/DR-specific planning is essential in ensuring timely, focused operation execution
  - A well-defined strategy would avoid “reinventing the wheel”.

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• Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)
  – DoD disaster relief assistance in support of the U.S. and its territories (HA/DR = OCONUS, DSCA = CONUS)

• Lessons Learned from DSCA exercises:
  – Potential “contract fratricide” as DoD, interagency, state, and local community leaders vie for the same commercial commodities and services within the affected region
  – To logistically set the joint operations area, the need exists to quickly establish the capability to execute logistics functions associated with Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI), as well as initial logistics sustainment of DoD DSCA Response Forces
Academics to Application

• Holistic Approach to improving HA/DR Response
  – Collaboration
  – Info Management
  – Political/Social considerations
  – Hard Power Assets to Achieve Soft Power Goals

• Strategy
  – DoD responds all the time, but does it do it well?
  – HA/DR Planning: Empirical Studies and Scientific Research

• Contracting
  – Acquisition Methods
  – Contingency Contracting

• Funding
  – The need for Efficiency
  – Budgeting: Prepositioned vs. Response

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Panel Speakers & Topics

• Dr. Keenan Yoho, NPS
  – “Strategies for Logistics in Case of a Natural Disaster”

• LT Cullen Greenfield and LT Cameron Ingram, MBA Students
  – “An analysis of U.S. Navy Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief Operations”

• LCDR Stephen Ures, MBA Student

• Dr. Aruna Apte, NPS
  – “When Disaster Strikes: Is Logistics and Contracting Support Ready?”
Wrap-Up

- Questions?
- Closing Comments
Strategies for Logistics in Case of a Natural Disaster

- Investigate Correlation Between Policy Options and Disaster Classification

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<th>Policy Options</th>
<th>Disaster Classification</th>
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<td>1. Prepositioning Supplemental</td>
<td>1. Localization</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resources</td>
<td>(Dispersed or Local)</td>
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<td>2. Preemptive as well as Phased</td>
<td>2. Speed of Onset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deployment of Assets</td>
<td>(Slow or Sudden)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Surge of Supplies and Services</td>
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- Challenge:
  - Utilization of scarce resources and assets to most effectively respond to a natural disaster

- Way Ahead:
  - Creation of a Theoretical Matrix and Designation of Policies Based on Disaster Type will Facilitate the Policy Makers’ Decision Process

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An Analysis of U.S. Navy Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief Operations

• Investigate different disaster responses by:
  – Determining common disaster traits
  – Cataloguing assets deployed and duration of stay time
  – Examining the capabilities of each deployed asset

• History of U.S. Navy Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HA/DR) Operations

• U.S. Naval Fleet Force Structure
  – Potential opportunities to reshape in order to improve operational effectiveness with respect to HA/DR operations

• Current Hard Power assets that may be effective in achieving Soft Power and Humanitarian goals

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Paying for Military Support in Humanitarian Assistance & Disaster Response

• HA/DR: Now a Core Mission of DoD

• DoD’s Unique Assets and Competencies
  – Perfectly positioned to respond to major, sudden-onset disasters

• Cost Analysis
  – Examine U.S. Navy’s Participation in HA/DR
    • 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami
    • 2010 Haiti earthquake
    • 2010 Pakistan Floods
  – Analyze effectiveness of using DoD’s contingency operations cost model to support HA/DR operations

• Planning Model
  – Investigate the potential for a more representative planning tool for future operations

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When Disaster Strikes: Is Logistics and Contracting Support Ready?

- Haiti Relief Effort: Planning and Management of DoD’s Logistics and Contract Capability in Real-World Response
  - Efficient Delivery of Goods and Services
  - Logistics and Contracting Support for Contingency

- Challenges:
  - Managing Supply Chains in Emergency Relief Operations
  - Efficiently Reacting Within the Constraints of Resources (e.g. Budget, Manpower)

- Way Ahead:
  - Synthesize Analysis of Recent DoD Humanitarian Assistance Operations to Improve Response Capability for Future Crisis Responses

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