Protective Security Division (PSD) Programs and Operations

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Homeland Security

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Protective Security Division

Overview

- DHS/PSD Overview
- Core Programs
- Roles/Responsibilities for Nuclear Sector

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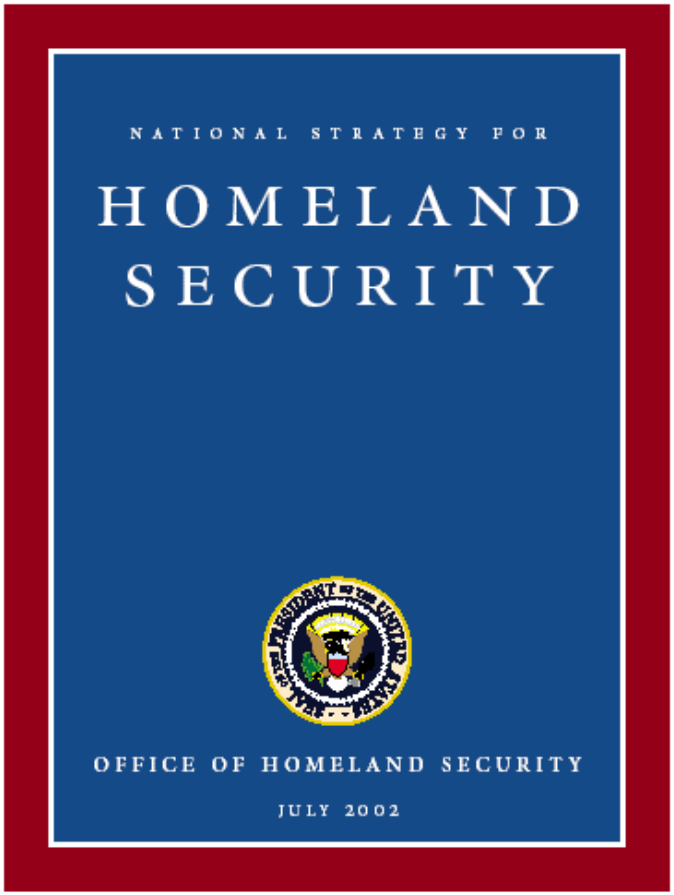
Critical Mission Areas



- Intelligence and Warning
- Border Transportation and Security
- Domestic Counterterrorism
- Protecting Critical Infrastructure*
- Defending Against Catastrophic Terrorism
- Emergency Preparedness and Response

*Over 85% of the threat targets are "owned" by the private sector

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Policy- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7 (12/17/03)

Establishes policy for the Federal Government to:

- Identify, prioritize and coordinate critical infrastructures and key resources; and
- Protect them from terrorist attacks

Federal departments and agencies will work with state and local government and the private sector to accomplish this objective

DHS is responsible for:

- Coordinating the overall national effort to enhance the protection of the critical infrastructure and key resources of the United States
- Leading, integrating, and coordinating efforts to protect critical infrastructure and key resources with an emphasis on those that could be exploited to cause catastrophic health effects or mass casualties

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PSD Mission

The Protective Security Division will reduce the Nation's vulnerability to terrorism and deny the use of critical infrastructure and key resources (CI/KR) as a weapon by developing, coordinating, integrating, and implementing plans and programs that identify, catalog, prioritize, and protect CI/KR in cooperation with all levels of government and private sector partners

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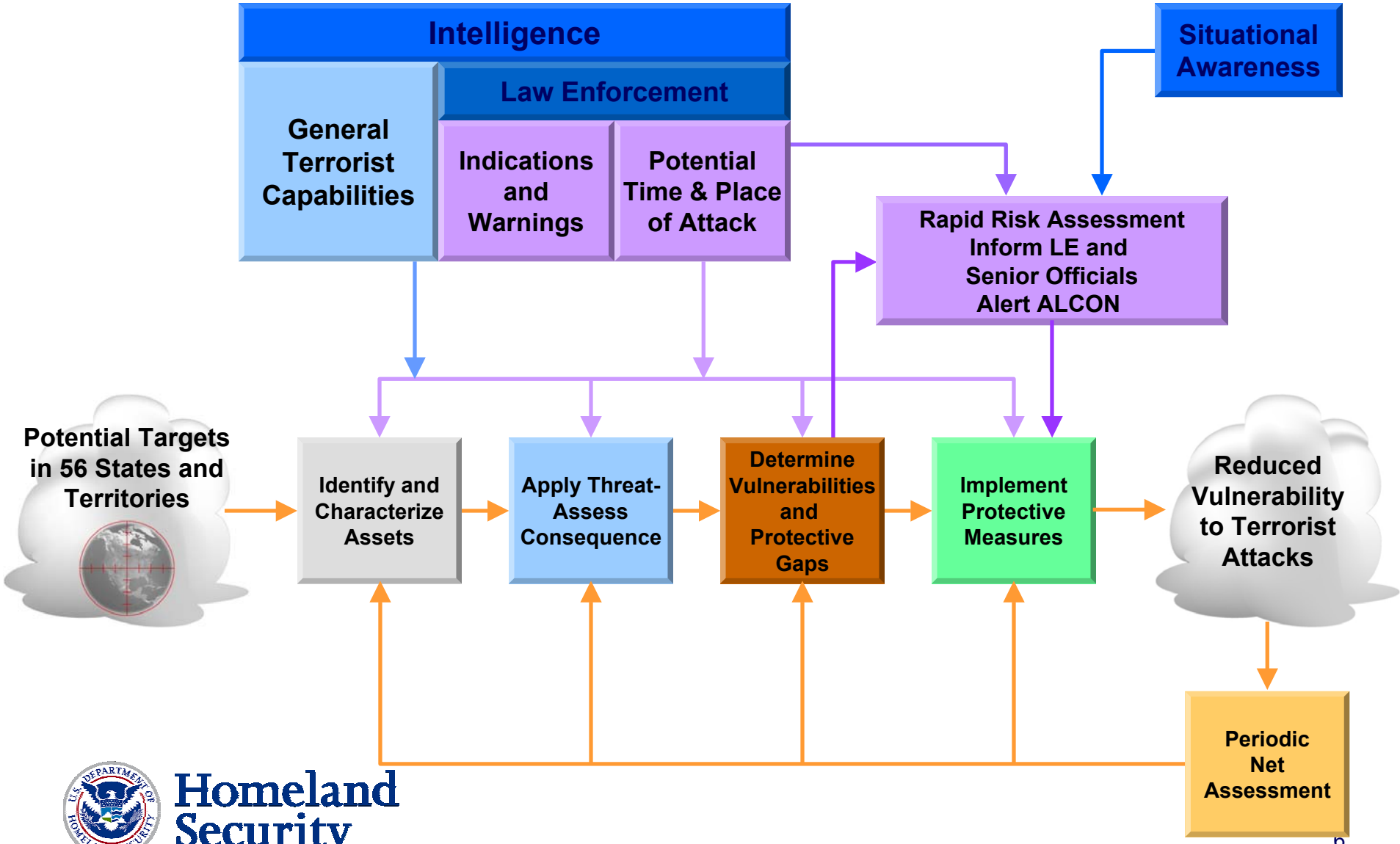
Protective Security Process



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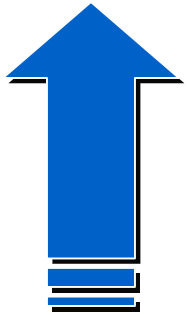
DHS Approach to Vulnerability Identification and Reduction

Site Assistance Visit (SAV)/Vulnerability Assessments

- 2-5 day visits
- Identifies CI/KR vulnerabilities and critical assets
- Best Practices/Protective Measures



Inside The Fence

Outside The Fence

Buffer Zone Protection Plan (BZPP)

- 1-3 day effort
- Implement protective measures around a CI/KR site

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National Asset Database (NADB)

- PSD has employed a multi-pronged approach in the effort to collect and analyze data about the nation's assets, and prioritize the assets based on calculated values to assess terms of criticality. Several of these approaches include:
  - Data calls to States and Territories and Sector-Specific Agencies (SSAs)
  - Review and research of existing federal agency databases
  - Expert Panel Analysis/Ranking to determine relative importance
  - Gross Consequence of Attack/Loss Analysis
  - Review/research /license/purchase of commercial and private databases
  - Asset information collection under the Risk Analysis Management for Critical Asset Protection
  - Integration with SSAs under the National Infrastructure Protection Plan
- NADB serves as the foundation for developing programmatic focus for various DHS initiatives by identifying critical assets
- In the future, this comprehensive database will be linked to the National Threat Incident Database (NITD) and the DHS enterprise solution to a geo-spatial tool

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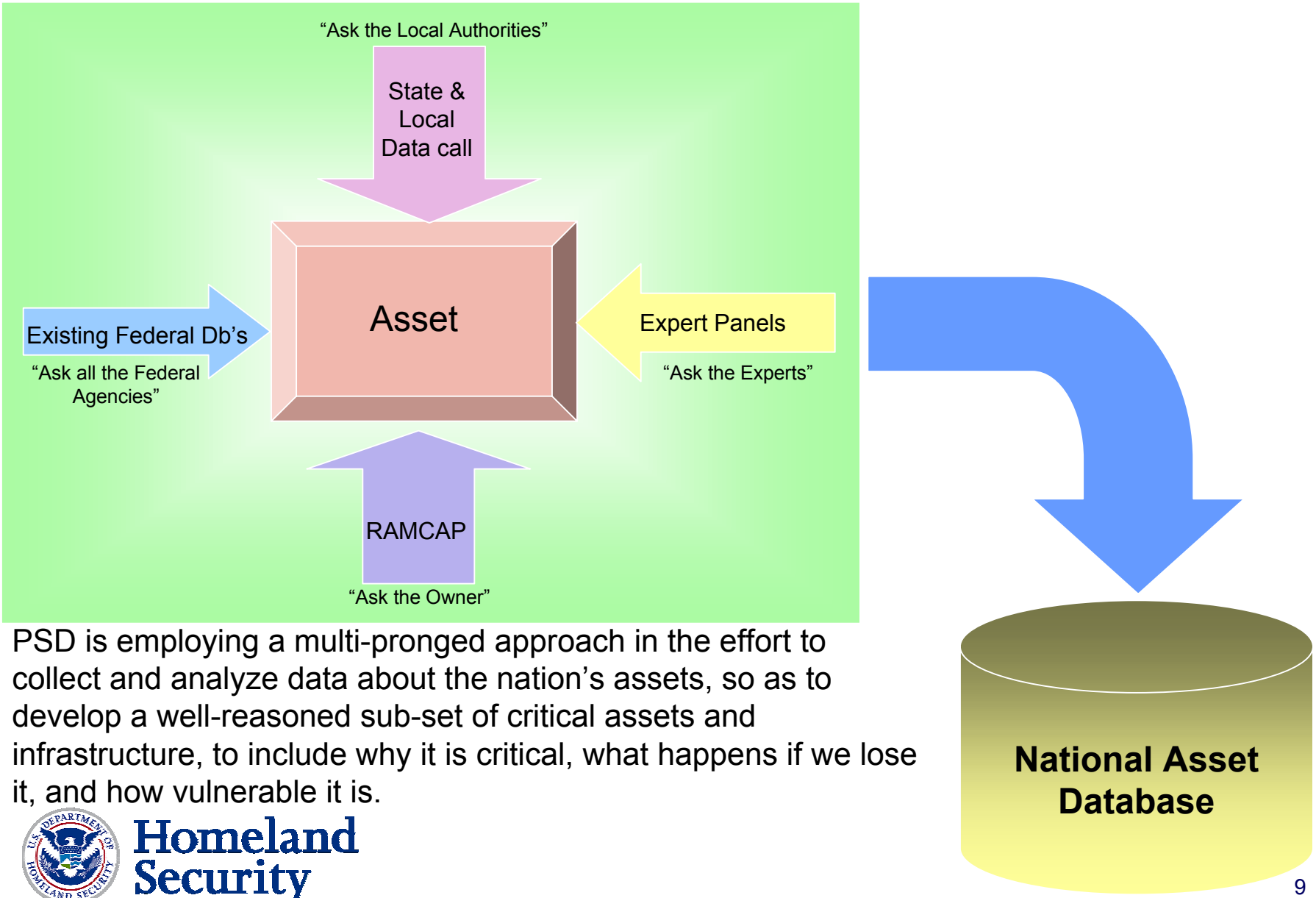
Basic NADB Development Process



PSD is employing a multi-pronged approach in the effort to collect and analyze data about the nation's assets, so as to develop a well-reasoned sub-set of critical assets and infrastructure, to include why it is critical, what happens if we lose it, and how vulnerable it is.

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Roles/Responsibilities for Nuclear (1 of 2)

- National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP)
  - Pursuant to HSPD-7, Secretary required to produce a comprehensive, integrated National Protection Plan for Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (17)
  - PSD is the Sector Specific Responsibility (SSR) for the Commercial Nuclear sector
    - Developed Nuclear Sector-Specific Plan with close coordination with NRC
  - Interim NIPP was released 9 February 2005
    - *"Interim"* because the current plan presents only the Federal piece of a National plan
    - Next step will be to work with State and local and Private sector partners to develop the non-Federal piece
- Comprehensive Nuclear Inter-agency Plan (IAP)
  - Developing a coordinated interagency plan (IAP) for conducting vulnerability assessments and developing contingency plans (including take-back plan) for Nuclear Power Plants; Working under auspices of the NIPP Council
  - Participants include: DHS/PSD, NRC, FBI, FEMA, USCG, and local law enforcement
  - To test the IAP and refine it for subsequent use, a pilot program will be conducted at Calvert Cliffs; Pilot is tentatively scheduled to start April 05

Roles/Responsibilities for Nuclear (2 of 2)

- Risk Analysis and Management for Critical Asset Protection (RAMCAP)
  - Will develop general vulnerability and risk assessment guidelines as basis for vulnerability and risk assessments on assets in all CI/KR sectors
  - Will develop assessment guidelines to compare assets from different sectors and will allow the prioritization for protection of our nation's CI/KR
  - Nuclear sector will be one of the first RAMCAP modules released
- BZPPs and SAVs
  - To date, PSD has performed BZPPs on over 20 nuclear sites
  - PSD will begin SAVs for nuclear sites once IAP is formalized and the nuclear module of RAMCAP is released

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Conclusion

DHS, through PSD, will build our nation's protective capacity by ensuring that the knowledge, tools, and resources are available to those defending our critical infrastructure and key assets

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