NRC 2003 Regulatory Information Conference

Homeland Security Advisor Perspective
Session W3

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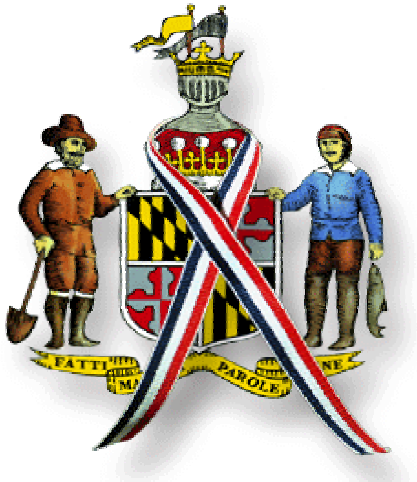


Today's Discussion – NRC RIC

State Homeland Director perspective on:

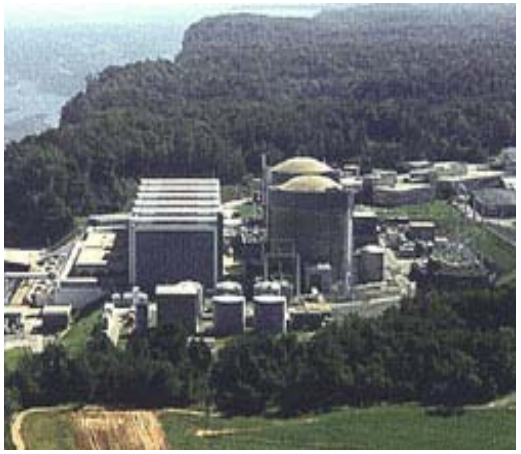
- How do States support licensees in security efforts?
- What resources can States offer in the long-term?
- How does the NRC threat advisory system impact State resources?
- How Can State Resources Be Exercised Reasonably to Assure Performance?

How do States Support Licensees in Security Efforts?

- **Integrated Capability Planning & Development:**
  - **Law Enforcement (County, State, & Natural Resource Police)**
  - **National Guard**
  - **Department of Environment (Water, Monitoring & HAZMAT)**
  - **Department of Natural Resources**
  - **Emergency Management Agency**
  - **Health and Mental Hygiene**

Nearly all states experiencing significant financial difficulties; Intense competition for limited resources within and between states and regions

What Resources Can the States Offer in the Long Term?



- Nuclear Power -- Private industry, not governmental function
- Different question - What are issues we have in common? How do we intend to resolve them?
- Key challenges:
  - Blurring of private-public boundaries
  - Changes in expectations & planning
  - Inefficient information & intelligence sharing
  - Changes in governmental focus & structure
  - Cultural & communication barriers

States can & should be active partners in these issues

Key Challenges: Blurring of Boundaries

- Industry is responsible for security systems & plans
- “Division" not as clear as before 9-11
- Revision of Design Basis Threat:
  - Certain threats levels beyond which industry is not prepared to respond - “Enemies of the State”
    - Integration of Government assets in planning?
- Significant policy issues:
  - Tax incentives/direct funding of security costs?
  - Industry bear costs?
  - Is security inherently governmental function?
  - Local and regional capabilities & resources?
  - Balance between the public’s right to know vs. sound security strategy?

Key Challenges: Expectations & Planning

- **Design Basis Threat Revision:**
  - **Security & preparedness responsibilities**
- **Changes in federal, state, and local government expectations:**
  - **Increased expectations, integration concerns**
  - **Greater sensitivity on vulnerability/capability assessments**
  - **More effective and reliable outcome emergency response plans:**
    - **James Lee Witt Associates, LLC. / Indian Point**
    - **Licensees, NRC, DHS and other Federal agencies; State and county officials; other private sector; and not-for-profit**

Continuing efforts to ensure adequate emergency planning and preparedness

Homeland Security

Key Challenges: Information & Intelligence Sharing

- Uncertainty of the threat environment
- Multiple agencies with individual/unique rules for sharing information
- Conflicting & varying levels of threat information
- Unavailability of specific threats from regulators
- Effective information-sharing mechanisms
- Underestimation of private sector capabilities

Information sharing, particularly intelligence, will be key in further developing public-private partnerships.

Key Challenges: Government Focus & Structure

- Department of Homeland Security:
  - 22 Departments & Agencies
  - Multiple missions to be accounted for
  - Establishing a framework to close gaps and inefficiencies in Homeland Security mission
  - Coordinating Office for National Capital Region (VA, MD, DC)
  - Learning curve issues -- new people, processes, & coordination
- State Homeland Security Departments, Offices, Advisors:
  - Inconsistency in approach, processes, & focus
  - Limited models to proceed
  - Local, state, and regional vulnerabilities & capabilities focused

Key Challenges: Cultural & Communication

- Barriers within & between levels of government and between government & private sector
- Multiple Organizational Cultures:
  - Unify efforts and establish conditions for effective cooperation and coordination
  - Support Agencies with HLS missions to cooperation, coordination, and communication with state/local governments and private industry.
- Concept of Homeland Security:
  - Open American society
  - Private sector exchange mechanisms & security of critical infrastructure
  - Increased focus on first response capabilities of State & local governments

How does NRC Threat Advisory System impact State resources?

- Consistent national framework to communicate nature & degree of current threat environment:
  - In consultation with the Homeland Security Council, DHS provides recommendation
  - DHS Advisory initiates action
  - NRC initiates action to licensees
- Governors, in consultation with Homeland Security Advisors & Security Councils, determine appropriate level for individual states:
  - State Advisory initiates action across the State
- NRC licensees protective actions:
  - Detailed from general NRC framework
  - Licensee respond threat change from state?

Challenge is to customize and ensure capability when asked or needed.

How Can State Resources Be Exercised Reasonably to Assure Performance?

- Same Team, Same Fight
- Planning, training, & exercises aligned with operations & desired response
- Active participation of local & state government:
  - Joint planning, training, exercising, team building, communication
  - Integrated exercises from tabletop to field
  - Increased local coordination for response & take back
  - Focus on “Blue-with-Blue”

Summary – A State Perspective

- We are supporting our critical infrastructure
- New public awareness & expectations
- Address common concerns through active communication, cooperation, & coordination:
  - Manage private & public responsibilities
  - Resolve to meet new expectations & planning challenges
  - Improve information & intelligence sharing
  - Manage changes in governmental focus & structure
  - Address cultural barriers