

RIC 2004

Session T1 – Safeguards/Security

Maryland Office of Homeland Security

Robert L. Ehrlich, Jr.

Governor

March 11, 2003



Thomas J. Lockwood
Deputy Director

Today's Discussion

- **Homeland Security Perceptions**
- **Key Challenges**
- **Current Issues**
 - **Federal**
 - **Regional**
- **Vision Ahead**

Homeland Security Perceptions

- **Homeland security is very personal:**
 - **Individual sense of fight vs. flight**
 - **Threat is personalized to the individual**
 - **Demographics are driven by individual**
 - **Individuals have & seek outcome expectations:**
 - **Real or imagined threats**
 - **Probability or consequence of occurrence**

Key Challenges

- **Blurring of private-public boundaries**
- **Changes in expectations & planning**
- **Integration Challenges**
- **Inefficient information & intelligence sharing**
- **Changes in governmental focus & structure**
- **Cultural & communication barriers**

States, Counties & Local Governments 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: Integrated Capabilities

- **Federal, State, Sub-Divisional, & Local Government:**
 - Law Enforcement
 - Defense & National Guard
 - Environment (Water, Monitoring & HAZMAT)
 - Natural Resources
 - Emergency Management
 - Health & Human Services
 - Transportation
 - Agricultural

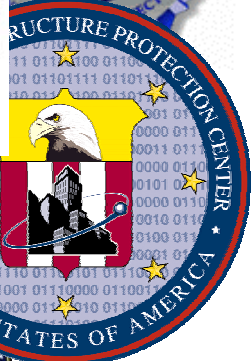


Nearly all states experiencing significant financial difficulties; Intense competition for limited resources within and between states and regions

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 regulator
- 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**



Key Challenges: Threats



- **CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE** – transportation systems, banking & finance, energy supply, utilities, communications and network systems, and water.
 - Cyber terrorism -- e-government & e-commerce.
- **BIO-TERRORISM** – Toxic organisms or viruses that cause deadly diseases in people, livestock, and crops.
- **AGROTERRORISM** – An attack against the agricultural base -- livestock and crops
- **CHEMICAL TERRORISM** – Chemical industry is one of Maryland's most important (production & employment).
- **NUCLEAR/RADIOLOGICAL TERRORISM** – Detonation of a nuclear or radiological (“dirty bomb”) device
- **ENVIRONMENTAL TERRORISM** – Intentional destruction and degradation of the environment,

... Example – SARS April, 2003; Isabel Sept 2003

Current Federal Issues

Active Federal Efforts:

- **National Response Plan (NRP)**
- **National Incident Management System (NIMS)**
- **Statewide Template Initiative (STI)**
- **Office of Domestic Preparedness;**
- **Information Assurance & Infrastructure Protection**
 - **Protection of Key Assets & Critical Infrastructure**
 - **Industry and Private Sector Focus**
 - **National Cyber Security Division (NCSD)**



Current Regional Issues

- **National Capital Region – Partners MD, VA, DC, & DHS**
- **Regional Preparedness**
- **Interoperability**
 - **Not only about the technology; protocols for communication - who needs to talk to who**
 - **Support interoperable communication both voice / data**
- **Surge Capability**
- **Legal Working Group - Interstate mutual aid**
- **Critical Infrastructure Protection**
 - **Public & private sector policy, legal impediments**

Governor's Priority – Public Safety

Public Safety is a Key Pillar :

- **Committed to Homeland Security initiative**
 - **Accountability**
 - **Sustainability**
 - **Focus**
- **Homeland Security Focus Areas**
 - **Coordination and Analysis of Shared Information**
 - **Program Oversight of Federal Funding**
 - **Reshaping MEMA to be Operational and Regional**
- **Foundational Initiatives**
 - **Senior Leadership Emergency Communications**
 - **State and Local Interoperability**
 - **Streamline Related Advisory Boards, Commissions and Committees**

Strategy and Accountability

Governor's Office of Homeland Security (OHS) Organization & Structure:

- Executive Order 01.01.2003.18 of July 1, 2003
 - Director – Mr. Dennis R. Schrader
- Cross Governmental Function/Responsibility
- All Hazards Approach
- Small, focused office
- State Liaison to U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Coordinate and leverage new and existing resources to enhance all hazards response to extraordinary naturally occurring or man-made events in Maryland and our region.

Creating a Safer Future

- Maryland aspires to be a model for the Nation:
 - Aggressively enhance prevention through Information Sharing
 - Interoperability among first responders and support teams
 - Bring coherence to the many activities in the State and region
 - Reduce vulnerabilities
 - Increase survivability
 - Reduce effectiveness of fear as a weapon
 - Fiscally Responsible, leveraging all available resources

Summary



- **Team Orientation**
- **Outcome Focused:**
 - Planning, training, and exercises aligned with operations and desired response
- **Active participation of all:**
 - Government, Private, Academic, NFPs, Public
 - Joint planning, training, exercising, team building, communication
 - Focus on coalition building and the integration of capabilities
- **Multiple challenges and opportunities ahead**

