RIC 2004

Session T1 – Safeguards/Security

Maryland Office of Homeland Security

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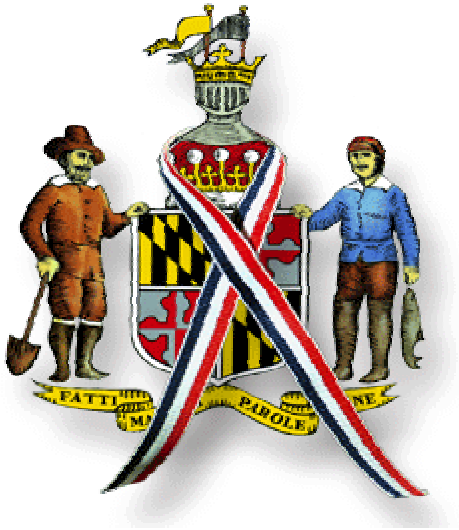
Governor

March 11, 2003



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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

MML
Maryland Association of Counties

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

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