

# Improving National-level Guidance for Local Radiological and Nuclear Security Programs

IAEA International Conference on Nuclear Security

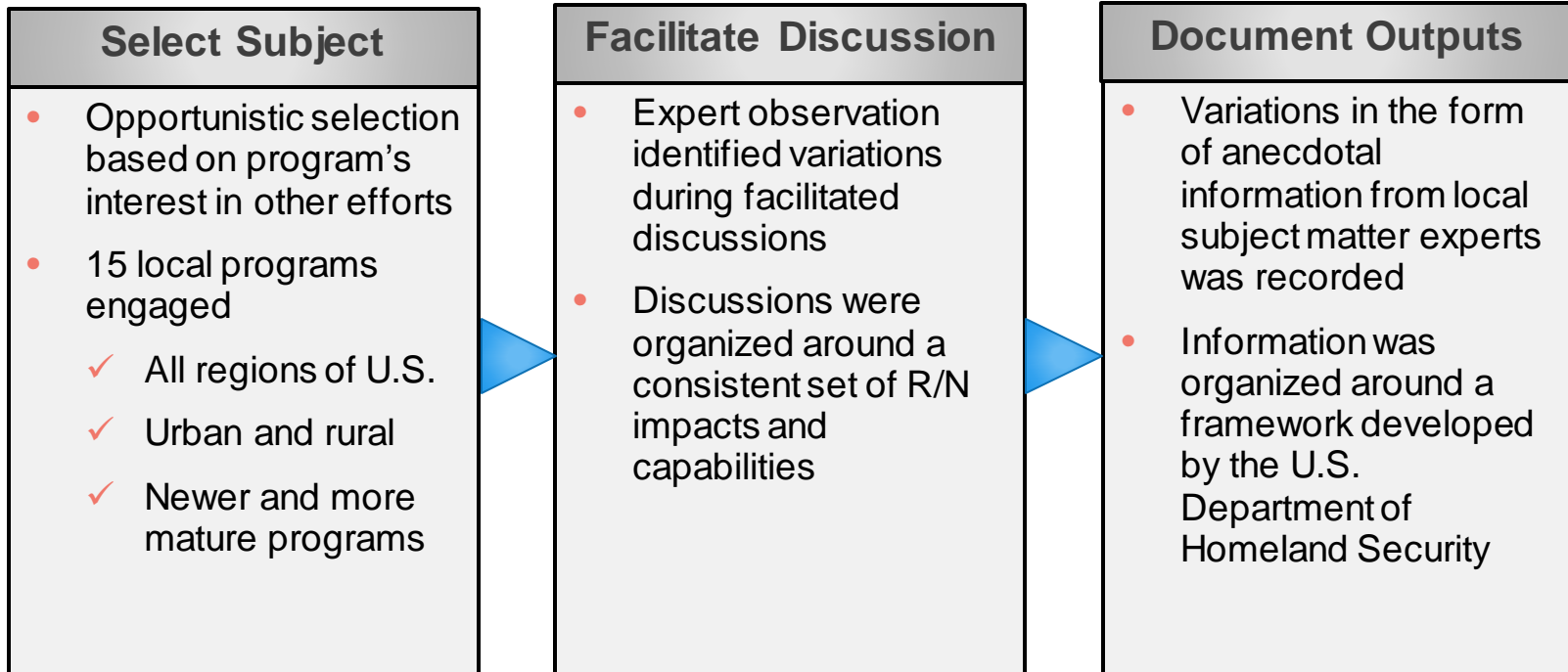
February 12, 2020

# Overview

BACKGROUND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In the United States, as in most countries, local jurisdictions are often the first line of defense against radiological and nuclear (R/N) threats.</li><li>• Multiple examples of strong, detailed national-level guidance for R/N local programs do exist.</li></ul> <div data-bbox="595 354 739 539"></div> <div data-bbox="871 354 1016 539"></div> <div data-bbox="1147 354 1292 539"></div>
OBSERVATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are many topics local R/N programs struggle with, however, that are not addressed by national-level guidance.</li><li>• The way local programs manage some key topics varies, making it difficult to share best practices and continuously improve.</li><li>• At times, this variation appears to grow out of deliberate decision-making due to local conditions. In other cases, it occurs because national-level guidance does not address key topics of interest to local programs and so they develop solutions on their own, out of necessity.</li></ul>
ARGUMENT	<p><b>There are opportunities for national-level guidance to better support local R/N programs:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Address some of these key topics now, before additional variations across local programs are institutionalized that make it even harder for them to share best practices and continuously improve; and</li><li>2. Understand the variations that already exist and provide tailored guidance on those topics so local programs can continue to advance their capabilities and maturity.</li></ol>

# Approach

---



# Examples of Variations Requiring Further Attention

---



Primary and Secondary Screening



Escorts for Radiation Source Transport



Inclusion of Contaminated Waste in Debris Planning



Role of Volunteer Groups

# Next Steps: Framework for Further Research

Prevention		Protection		Mitigation		Response		Recovery				
Planning												
Public Information and Warning												
Operational Coordination												
Intelligence and Information Sharing				Community Resilience; Long-term Vulnerability Reduction; Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment; Threats and Hazards Identification			Infrastructure Systems					
Interdiction and Disruption							Critical Transportation; Environmental Response/ Health and Safety; Fatality Management Services; Fire Management and Suppression; Logistics and Supply Chain Management; Mass Care Services; Mass Search and Rescue Operations; On-scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement; Operational Communications; Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services; Situational Assessment			Economic Recovery; Health and Social Services; Housing; Natural and Cultural Resources		
Screening, Search, and Detection												
Forensics and Attribution		Access Control & Identity Verification; Cybersecurity; Physical Protective Measures; Risk Management for Protection Programs & Activities; Supply Chain Integrity & Security										
<p><i>The 32 Core Capabilities, as established by the DHS National Preparedness Goal, 2nd edition, 2015</i></p>												

# Next Steps: Taking Action

---

- ✓ Conduct this research in additional countries.
- ✓ Update national-level guidance to address these variations.
- ✓ Communicate with local programs to determine if updated national-level guidance better meets their needs.