Legal Authority for Armed Onsite Nuclear Response Forces

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Objective



To provide a brief overview of Canada's experience in establishing the legal authority for armed onsite Nuclear Response Forces (NRF)



Canada's Nuclear Security Challenge



Canada's Operating Power Reactors







Bruce A and B Nuclear Generating Stations (Bruce Power), Kincardine, ON

Darlington Nuclear Generating Station (Ontario Power Generation), Clarington, ON

Canada's Operating Power Reactors (cont.)





Pickering Nuclear Generating Station (Ontario Power Generation), Pickering, ON



Point Lepreau Generating Station (New Brunswick Power Nuclear), Point Lepreau, NB

Canada's Research Reactors





Chalk River Laboratories, Chalk River, ON

2001 Security Posture: Pre-9/11



- CNSC regulated security at nuclear facilities
- Guards were not required to be armed
- Emergency response was the responsibility of the police forces of jurisdiction
- A current Design Basis Threat Assessment existed

2001 Status: Post 9/11



- An emergency order was issued by the nuclear regulator (the CNSC)
- Required all sites to immediately put in place an onsite armed response capability
- Two sites were able to make short-term arrangements with local police forces
- Three sites (Bruce Nuclear, Point Lepreau and Atomic Energy of Canada Limited) experienced difficulties in arranging adequate armed response forces
- The CNSC had to develop options...

Options Considered by the CNSC

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- Request Canadian Armed Forces (Military) assistance
- Request Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) assistance
- Establish a CNSC Nuclear Police Force
- Establish nuclear facility-specific protective services
 (Nuclear Response Forces)







NRF

Model Adopted for Onsite Armed Response

- CNSC designated the facilities and personnel required to be armed
- CNSC created a police-approved Armed Response Force Standard
- Specialized nuclear security personnel were integrated into Chain of Command and Control (C2)
- Tight level of regulator oversight to be maintained





Model Adopted for Onsite Armed Response (cont.)

- Performance to be continually evaluated and tested
- Symmetry in approach across all facilities essential
- Armed Response Forces to operate in restricted areas
- Weapons to remain onsite at all times*
- Tactics must be compatible/consistent with offsite response forces; teams must be interoperable





Police Approved Standard

- A police-approved standard was developed in close collaboration with the RCMP
- Utilized the existing National Use-of-Force Model
- Standard addressed criteria for selection, screening, training and conduct
- Defined the types of firearms required and the shooting qualifications standards
- Ensured consistency across all facilities

Onsite Armed Response Requirement

- Nuclear Response Forces must be able to provide an "effective intervention" against design basis threats
- Focus on the prevention of theft or sabotage of nuclear materials/facilities
- Response force officers must pass medical, physical and psychological testing





Performance Testing Program (PTP)



- Effective means of evaluating and validating the physical protection programs of licensees
- Test of the physical protection system (detection, delay, response) in realistic conditions
- Testing can be limited scope or full-scope force on force





Benchmarking – International Tactical Competitions



- US SWAT National Championships
- US DOE Security Protection Officer Team Competition (SPOTC)
- Ontario Tactical Advisory Body (OTAB)
 SWAT Round-up
- Canadian Law Enforcement Games





THANK YOU





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