



INFRAGARD LOUISIANA SECTORS



Sector Chief Program

Coordinator

Nancy R. Nahan

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SECTOR CHIEF PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The InfraGard Sector Chief Program was developed to aid in the protection of the nation's critical infrastructure by establishing a network of members with sector-specific expertise to facilitate timely information sharing between the FBI and the private sector. This exchange of information enhances the ability of the FBI and partnering federal agencies to address threats to the sixteen recognized DHS sectors of our nation's critical infrastructure.

The Ideal InfraGard Louisiana Sector Chief Candidate will be a True "Force Multiplier" and "Go To" person for sector specific subject matter expertise. Please see below for some desired qualities required of our InfraGard Louisiana Sector Chiefs:

InfraGard Louisiana Sector Chief Qualifications and Responsibilities

- Motivated Leader within the InfraGard Louisiana (ILMA) Membership Community.
- Must have a strong public presence.
- Member of a professional association within their sector, preferably a Workgroup Chair.
- Primary Point of contact for collecting and disseminating information, in order to assist the FBI, LA-SAFE, along with all other local, state, and federal Law Enforcement and Emergency Management Agencies.
- Provides subject matter expertise to the FBI New Orleans, LA-SAFE, along with other Law Enforcement Agencies on an as need basis.
- Coordinates sector specific training, exercises, and meetings.
- Assist with sector specific member recruitment.
- Facilitates cross sector information sharing and collaboration.
- Develops effective relationships within their sectors, along with partnering local, state, and federal stakeholders.

All Persons interested in serving as an InfrGard Louisiana Sector Chief should contact, Nancy R. Nahan InfraGard Louisiana Sector Chief Coordinator / BoD at nancyonneron@gmail.com.

About the Sector Chief Program

<http://infragardlouisiana.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/InfraGard-Sector-Chief-Program-Guidance1.pdf>

Sector Chief Program Guide

<http://infragardlouisiana.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Sector-Chief-Program-Guide-April-2015.pdf>



Chemical Sector

Sector Chief

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Sector Overview

The Chemical Sector is an integral component of the U.S. economy that manufactures, stores, uses, and transports potentially dangerous chemicals upon which a wide range of other critical infrastructure sectors rely.

The Chemical Sector- composed of several hundred thousand U.S. chemical facilities in a complex, global supply chain—converts various raw materials into more than 70,000 diverse products that are essential to modern life. Based on the end product produced, the sector can be divided into five main segments, each of which has distinct characteristics, growth dynamics, markets, new developments, and issues:

- Basic chemicals
- Specialty chemicals
- Agricultural chemicals
- Pharmaceuticals
- Consumer products

The majority of Chemical Sector facilities are privately owned, requiring the Department of Homeland Security to work closely with the private sector and its industry associations to:

- Set goals and objectives
- Identify assets
- Assess risks



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- Prioritize needs
- Implement protective programs

DHS has issued regulatory Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) for any facility that manufactures, uses, stores, or distributes certain chemicals at or above specified quantities or concentrations.



Commercial Facilities Sector

Sector Chief

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Sector Overview

The Commercial Facilities Sector includes a diverse range of sites that draw large crowds of people for shopping, business, entertainment, or lodging. Facilities within the sector operate on the principle of open public access, meaning that the general public can move freely without the deterrent of highly visible security barriers. The majority of these facilities are privately owned and operated, with minimal interaction with the federal government and other regulatory entities.

The Commercial Facilities Sector consists of eight subsectors:

- Entertainment and Media (e.g., motion picture studios, broadcast media).
- Gaming (e.g., casinos).
- Lodging (e.g., hotels, motels, conference centers).
- Outdoor Events (e.g., theme and amusement parks, fairs, campgrounds, parades).
- Public Assembly (e.g., arenas, stadiums, aquariums, zoos, museums, convention centers).
- Real Estate (e.g., office and apartment buildings, condominiums, mixed use facilities, self-storage).
- Retail (e.g., retail centers and districts, shopping malls).
- Sports Leagues (e.g., professional sports leagues and federations).



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Communications Sector

Sector Chief

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Sector Overview

The Communications Sector is an integral component of the U.S. economy, underlying the operations of all businesses, public safety organizations, and government. Over the last 25 years, the sector has evolved from predominantly a provider of voice services into a diverse, competitive, and interconnected industry using terrestrial, satellite, and wireless transmission systems. The transmission of these services has become interconnected; satellite, wireless, and wireline providers depend on each other to carry and terminate their traffic and companies routinely share facilities and technology to ensure interoperability.

The private sector, as owners and operators of the majority of communications infrastructure, is the primary entity responsible for protecting sector infrastructure and assets. Working with the federal government, the private sector is able to predict, anticipate, and respond to sector outages and understand how they might affect the ability of the national leadership to communicate during times of crisis, impact the operations of other sectors, and affect response and recovery efforts.

The Communications Sector is closely linked to other sectors, including:

- The **Energy Sector**
- The **Information Technology Sector**
- The **Financial Services Sector**
- The **Emergency Services Sector**
- The **Transportation Systems Sector**



Critical Manufacturing Sector

Sector Chief

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Sector Overview

The Critical Manufacturing Sector is crucial to the economic prosperity and continuity of the United States. A direct attack on or disruption of certain elements of the manufacturing industry could disrupt essential functions at the national level and across multiple critical infrastructure sectors.

The Critical Manufacturing Sector identified the following industries to serve as the core of the sector:

- Primary Metal Manufacturing
 - Iron and Steel Mills and Ferro Alloy Manufacturing
 - Alumina and Aluminum Production and Processing
 - Nonferrous Metal (except Aluminum) Production and Processing
- Machinery Manufacturing
 - Engine, Turbine, and Power Transmission Equipment Manufacturing
- Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing
 - Electrical Equipment Manufacturing
- Transportation Equipment Manufacturing



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- Vehicle Manufacturing
- Aviation and Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing
- Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing

Products made by these manufacturing industries are essential to many other critical infrastructure sectors. The Critical Manufacturing Sector focuses on the identification, assessment, prioritization, and protection of nationally significant manufacturing industries within the sector that may be susceptible to manmade and natural disasters.



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Dams Sector

Sector Chief

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Sector Overview

The Dams Sector delivers critical water retention and control services in the United States, including hydroelectric power generation, municipal and industrial water supplies, agricultural irrigation, sediment and flood control, river navigation for inland bulk shipping, industrial waste management, and recreation.

There are more than 87,000 dams in the United States—approximately 65 percent are privately owned and approximately 80 percent are regulated by state dams safety offices. The Dams Sector has interdependencies with a wide range of other sectors, including:

- Communication:** Communications networks enable remote Dams Sector operations and control.



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- ❑ **Energy:** Hydropower dams provide critical electricity resources and blackstart capabilities.
- ❑ **Food and Agriculture:** Dams Sector assets provide water for irrigation and protect farmland from flooding.
- ❑ **Transportation Systems:** Navigation lock systems in the Dams Sector enable all inland and intracoastal waterway freight movements. Major roads may traverse dams.
- ❑ **Water:** Dams Sector assets provide drinking water supplies and pumping capabilities.



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Defense Industrial Base Sector

Sector Chief

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Sector Overview

The Defense Industrial Base Sector is the worldwide industrial complex that enables research and development, as well as design, production, delivery, and maintenance of military weapons systems, subsystems, and components or parts, to meet U.S. military requirements. The Defense Industrial Base partnership consists of Department of Defense components, more than 100,000 Defense Industrial Base companies and their subcontractors who perform under contract to the Department of Defense, companies providing incidental materials and services to the Department of Defense, and government-owned/contractor-operated and government-owned/government-operated facilities. Defense Industrial Base companies include domestic and foreign entities, with production assets located in many countries. The sector provides products and services that are essential to mobilize, deploy, and sustain military operations. The Defense Industrial Base Sector does not include the commercial infrastructure of providers of services such as power, communications, transportation, or utilities that the Department of Defense uses to meet military operational requirements. These commercial infrastructure assets are addressed by other Sector-Specific Agencies.



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Emergency Services Sector

Sector Chief

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Sector Overview

Representing our Nation's first line of defense, The Emergency Services Sector (ESS) is a community of millions of highly-skilled, trained personnel, along with the physical and cyber resources, that provide a wide range of prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery services during both day-to-day operations and incident response. The ESS also serves as the primary protector for the other 15 critical infrastructure sectors.

Encompassing a wide range of emergency response functions, the primary mission of the ESS is to:

- Save lives
- Protect property and the environment
- Assist communities impacted by disasters
- Aid in recovery from emergencies

These functions, the majority of which are performed at the state, local, tribal, and territorial levels, are defined by five disciplines:

- Law Enforcement
- Fire and Emergency Services



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- Emergency Management
- Emergency Medical Services
- Public Works

Additionally, there are several specialized capabilities identified within the ESS, such as:

- Hazardous Materials
- Search and Rescue
- Hazardous Devices Team/Public Safety Bomb Disposal
- Tactical Teams (i.e., SWAT)
- Aviation Units (i.e., police and medevac helicopters)
- Public Safety Answering Points (i.e., 9-1-1 call centers)



Energy Sector

Sector Chief

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Sector Overview

The U.S. energy infrastructure fuels the economy of the 21st century. Without a stable energy supply, health and welfare are threatened, and the U.S. economy cannot function. More than 80 percent of the country's energy infrastructure is owned by the private sector, supplying fuels to the transportation industry, electricity to households and businesses, and other sources of energy that are integral to growth and production across the nation.

The energy infrastructure is divided into three interrelated segments: electricity, oil, and natural gas. The U.S. electricity segment contains more than 6,413 power plants (this includes 3,273



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traditional electric utilities and 1,738 nonutility power producers) with approximately 1,075 gigawatts of installed generation. Approximately 48 percent of electricity is produced by combusting coal (primarily transported by rail), 20 percent in nuclear power plants, and 22 percent by combusting natural gas. The remaining generation is provided by hydroelectric plants (6 percent), oil (1 percent), and renewable sources (solar, wind, and geothermal) (3 percent). The heavy reliance on pipelines to distribute products across the nation highlights the interdependencies between the Energy and Transportation Systems Sector.

The reliance of virtually all industries on electric power and fuels means that all sectors have some dependence on the Energy Sector. The Energy Sector is well aware of its vulnerabilities and is leading a significant voluntary effort to increase its planning and preparedness. Cooperation through industry groups has resulted in substantial information sharing of best practices across the sector. Many sector owners and operators have extensive experience abroad with infrastructure protection and have more recently focused their attention on cybersecurity.



Financial Services Sector

Sector Chief

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Sector Overview

The Financial Services Sector represents a vital component of our nation's critical infrastructure. Large-scale power outages, recent natural disasters, and an increase in the number and sophistication of cyber attacks demonstrate the wide range of potential risks facing the sector.

The Financial Services Sector includes thousands of depository institutions, providers of investment products, insurance companies, other credit and financing organizations, and the providers of the critical financial utilities and services that support these functions. Financial institutions vary widely in size and presence, ranging from some of the world's largest global companies with thousands of employees and many billions of dollars in assets, to community banks and credit unions with a small number of employees serving individual communities. Whether an individual savings account, financial derivatives, credit extended to a large organization, or investments made to a foreign country, these products allow customers to:

1. Deposit funds and make payments to other parties;
2. Provide credit and liquidity to customers;
3. Invest funds for both long and short periods; and
4. Transfer financial risks between customers.



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Food and Agriculture Sector

Sector Chief

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Sector Overview

The Food and Agriculture Sector is almost entirely under private ownership and is composed of an estimated 2.2 million farms, 900,000 restaurants, and more than 400,000 registered food manufacturing, processing, and storage facilities. This sector accounts for roughly one-fifth of the nation's economic activity.

The Food and Agriculture Sector has critical dependencies with many sectors, but particularly with the following:

- Water and Wastewater Systems, for clean irrigation and processed water;
- Transportation Systems, for movement of products and livestock;
- Energy, to power the equipment needed for agriculture production and food processing;
and
- Financial Services, Chemical, and Dams.



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Government Facilities Sector

Sector Chief

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Sector Overview

The Government Facilities Sector includes a wide variety of buildings, located in the United States and overseas, that are owned or leased by federal, state, local, and tribal governments. Many government facilities are open to the public for business activities, commercial transactions, or recreational activities while others that are not open to the public contain highly sensitive information, materials, processes, and equipment. These facilities include general-use office buildings and special-use military installations, embassies, courthouses, national laboratories, and structures that may house critical equipment, systems, networks, and functions. In addition to physical structures, the sector includes cyber elements that contribute to the protection of sector assets (e.g., access control systems and closed-circuit television systems) as well as individuals who perform essential functions or possess tactical, operational, or strategic knowledge.

(Subsectors)

The Education Facilities Subsector covers pre-kindergarten through 12th grade schools, institutions of higher education, and business and trade schools. The subsector includes facilities that are owned by both government and private sector entities.

The National Monuments and Icons Subsector encompasses a diverse array of assets, networks, systems, and functions located throughout the United States. Many National Monuments and Icons assets are listed in either the National Register of Historic Places or the List of National Historic Landmarks.

The Election Infrastructure Subsector covers a wide range of physical and electronic assets such as storage facilities, polling places, and centralized vote tabulations locations used to support the



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election process, and information and communications technology to include voter registration databases, voting machines, and other systems to manage the election process and report and display results on behalf of state and local governments.



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Healthcare and Public Health Sector

Sector Chief

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Sector Overview

The Healthcare and Public Health Sector protects all sectors of the economy from hazards such as terrorism, infectious disease outbreaks, and natural disasters. Because the vast majority of the sector's assets are privately owned and operated, collaboration and information sharing between the public and private sectors is essential to increasing resilience of the nation's Healthcare and Public Health critical infrastructure. Operating in all U.S. states, territories, and tribal areas, the sector plays a significant role in response and recovery across all other sectors in the event of a natural or manmade disaster. While healthcare tends to be delivered and managed locally, the public health component of the sector, focused primarily on population health, is managed across all levels of government: national, state, regional, local, tribal, and territorial.

The Healthcare and Public Health Sector is highly dependent on fellow sectors for continuity of operations and service delivery, including Communications, Emergency Services, Energy, Food and Agriculture, Information Technology, Transportation Systems, and Water and Wastewater Systems.



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Information Technology Sector

Sector Chief

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Sector Overview

The Information Technology Sector is central to the nation's security, economy, and public health and safety as businesses, governments, academia, and private citizens are increasingly dependent upon Information Technology Sector functions. These virtual and distributed functions produce and provide hardware, software, and information technology systems and services, and—in collaboration with the Communications Sector—the Internet. The sector's complex and dynamic environment makes identifying threats and assessing vulnerabilities difficult and requires that these tasks be addressed in a collaborative and creative fashion.

Information Technology Sector functions are operated by a combination of entities—often owners and operators and their respective associations—that maintain and reconstitute the network, including the Internet. Although information technology infrastructure has a certain level of inherent resilience, its interdependent and interconnected structure presents challenges as well as opportunities for coordinating public and private sector preparedness and protection activities.



Nuclear Reactors, Materials, and Waste Sector

Sector Chief

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Sector Overview

From the power reactors that provide electricity to millions of Americans, to the medical isotopes used to treat cancer patients, the Nuclear Reactors, Materials, and Waste Sector covers most aspects of America's civilian nuclear infrastructure.

Nuclear Power accounts for approximately 20 percent of our nation's electrical generation, provided by 100 commercial nuclear reactors licensed to operate at 62 nuclear power plants.

The sector includes:

- Nuclear power plants
- Non-power nuclear reactors used for research, testing, and training
- Manufacturers of nuclear reactors or components
- Radioactive materials used primarily in medical, industrial, and academic settings
- Nuclear fuel cycle facilities
- Decommissioned nuclear power reactors
- Transportation, storage, and disposal of nuclear and radioactive waste

The sector is interdependent with the following other critical infrastructure sectors:

- ❑ **Chemical Sector** – Chemicals are used daily in the production of electricity.



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- ❑ **Emergency Services Sector** – The Nuclear Sector’s uniquely hazardous characteristics require trained emergency responders during any incident.
- ❑ **Energy Sector** – Nuclear facilities both supply electricity and depend heavily on uninterrupted power for continuous safe operation.
- ❑ **Healthcare and Public Health Sector** – North America performs about 20 million medical procedures each year using radioactive materials.
- ❑ **Transportation Systems Sector** – Nuclear and radioactive materials are shipped worldwide via air, rail, highway, and water.
- ❑ **Water and Wastewater Systems Sector** – Nuclear power plants use large quantities of water for cooling. Interrupted water supply may require shut down.



Transportation Systems Sector

Sector Chief

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Sector Overview

The Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Transportation are designated as the Co-Sector-Specific Agencies for the Transportation Systems Sector. The nation's transportation system quickly, safely, and securely moves people and goods through the country and overseas.

The Transportation Systems Sector consists of seven key subsectors, or modes:

- ❑ **Aviation** includes aircraft, air traffic control systems, and about 19,700 airports, heliports, and landing strips. Approximately 500 provide commercial aviation services at civil and joint-use military airports, heliports, and sea plane bases. In addition, the aviation mode



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includes commercial and recreational aircraft (manned and unmanned) and a wide-variety of support services, such as aircraft repair stations, fueling facilities, navigation aids, and flight schools.

- ❑ **Highway and Motor Carrier** encompasses more than 4 million miles of roadway, more than 600,000 bridges, and more than 350 tunnels. Vehicles include trucks, including those carrying hazardous materials; other commercial vehicles, including commercial motorcoaches and school buses; vehicle and driver licensing systems; traffic management systems; and cyber systems used for operational management.
- ❑ **Maritime Transportation System** consists of about 95,000 miles of coastline, 361 ports, more than 25,000 miles of waterways, and intermodal landside connections that allow the various modes of transportation to move people and goods to, from, and on the water.
- ❑ **Mass Transit and Passenger Rail** includes terminals, operational systems, and supporting infrastructure for passenger services by transit buses, trolleybuses, monorail, heavy rail—also known as subways or metros—light rail, passenger rail, and vanpool/rideshare. Public transportation and passenger rail operations provided an estimated 10.8 billion passenger trips in 2014.
- ❑ **Pipeline Systems** consist of more than 2.5 million miles of pipelines spanning the country and carrying nearly all of the nation's natural gas and about 65 percent of hazardous liquids, as well as various chemicals. Above-ground assets, such as compressor stations and pumping stations, are also included.
- ❑ **Freight Rail** consists of seven major carriers, hundreds of smaller railroads, over 138,000 miles of active railroad, over 1.33 million freight cars, and approximately 20,000 locomotives. An estimated 12,000 trains operate daily. The Department of Defense has designated 30,000 miles of track and structure as critical to mobilization and resupply of U.S. forces.
- ❑ **Postal and Shipping** moves about 720 million letters and packages each day and includes large integrated carriers, regional and local courier services, mail services, mail management firms, and chartered and delivery services.



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Water and Wastewater Systems Sector

Sector Chief

Open Seat

Sector Overview

Safe drinking water is a prerequisite for protecting public health and all human activity. Properly treated wastewater is vital for preventing disease and protecting the environment. Thus, ensuring the supply of drinking water and wastewater treatment and service is essential to modern life and the Nation's economy.

There are approximately 153,000 public drinking water systems and more than 16,000 publicly owned wastewater treatment systems in the United States. More than 80 percent of the U.S. population receives their potable water from these drinking water systems, and about 75 percent of the U.S. population has its sanitary sewerage treated by these wastewater systems.

The Water and Wastewater Systems Sector is vulnerable to a variety of attacks, including contamination with deadly agents; physical attacks, such as the release of toxic gaseous chemicals; and cyberattacks. The result of any variety of attack could be large numbers of illnesses or casualties and/or a denial of service that would also impact public health and economic vitality. The sector is also vulnerable to natural disasters. Critical services, such as firefighting and healthcare (hospitals), and other dependent and interdependent sectors, such as Energy, Food and Agriculture, and Transportation Systems, would suffer negative impacts from a denial of service in the Water and Wastewater Systems Sector.



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