

DHH/OPH DRINKING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION BRIEFING

**Building a Partnership for a better and
safer Louisiana**



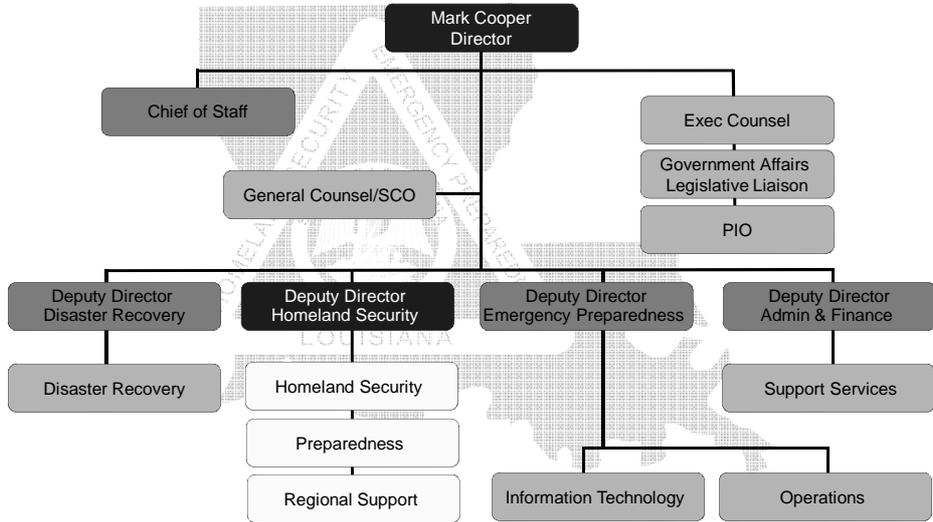
Directors Philosophy

- Communication
- Collaboration
- Customer Service

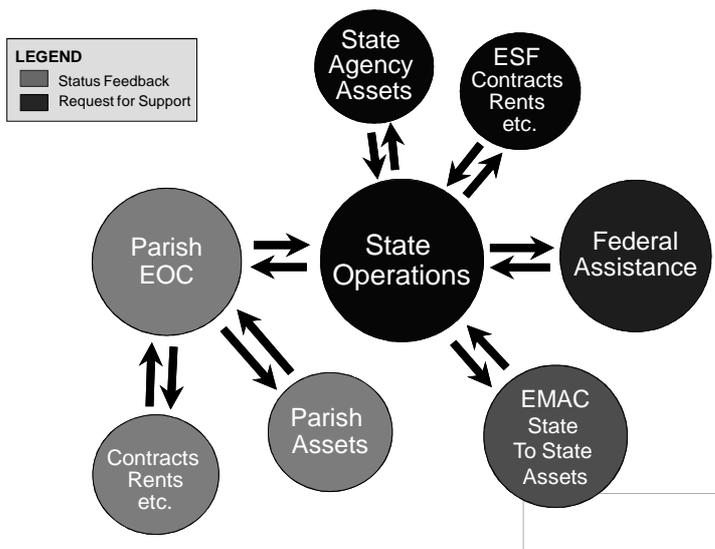


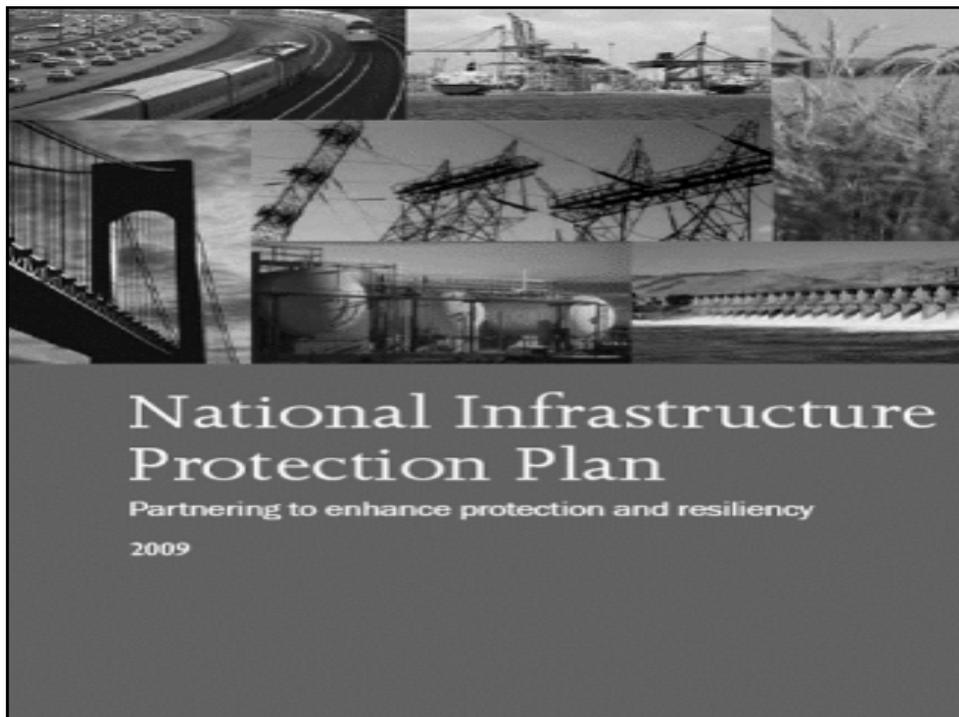


GOHSEP Organization



Emergency Management Process





Governor's Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness
Homeland Security Brief



Mission of HOMELAND SECURITY

FEDERAL - an independent agency established by and accountable to the President in 2001; **“develops and implements a national strategy to make the United States safe from terrorist threats or attacks”**.

STATE – identify a strategic direction for enhancing our State, Region, and Parish response capabilities and capacity to prevent and reduce the State’s vulnerability to all-hazard disaster events.



Definitions of Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources

Critical Infrastructure (CI): Assets, systems, and networks, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such assets, systems, or networks would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

Key Resources (KR): As defined in the Homeland Security Act of 2002, key resources are publicly or privately controlled resources essential to the minimal operations of the economy and government.



18 Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource Sectors

- Agriculture and Food
- Banking and Finance
- Chemical and Hazardous Materials
- Defense Industrial Base
- Energy
- Emergency Services
- Information Technology
- Telecommunications
- Postal and Shipping
- Healthcare and Public Health
- Transportation
- **Water**
- National Monuments and Icons
- Commercial Assets
- Government Facilities
- Dams
- Nuclear Facilities
- Critical Manufacturing (New)



HOW DO WE PREPARE ?



TWO TYPES OF HAZARDS/DISASTERS



Columbine High School massacre

MAN MADE



HIGHJACKING



CAR BOMBING



SUICIDE ATTACK



CYBER-
ELECTRONIC



OAKLAHOMA



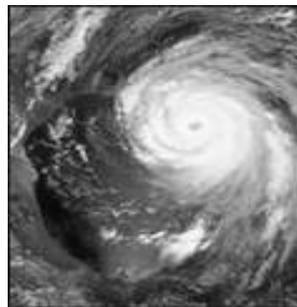
9/11



KOHBAR TOWER (MILITARY)



NATURAL





4 Basic Components of Physical Security

Security Fence



Surveillance camera



Security Lighting



Security Personnel



PHILOSOPHY

Grab the low hanging fruit. \$\$\$\$\$\$





Educational Role

- ✓ **Antiterrorism** - Defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts.

- ✓ **Risk management** – a structured approach to managing uncertainty related to a threat.

- ✓ **Threat** - Identify attack methods that may be employed.



Educational Role

- ✓ **Vulnerability** - Identify the vulnerabilities associated with: physical, cyber, or human factors (openness to both insider and outsider threats); critical dependencies; and physical proximity to hazards.

- ✓ **Consequence** - The effect of an event, incident, or occurrence; reflects the level, duration, and nature of the loss resulting from the incident.



Infrastructure Protection Considerations

- ✓ **Risk assessment/risk management and related concepts used in business continuity planning**
- ✓ **Cost-benefit analysis to inform risk management priorities;**
- ✓ **Analysis of insider threats to CIKR and applicable countermeasures;**
- ✓ **Analysis of physical and cyber threats to CIKR, including control systems;**
- ✓ **CIKR dependency and interdependency analysis;**



Infrastructure Protection Consideration (cont)

- ✓ **International (Federal) aspects of CIKR protection; and**
- ✓ **Best practices and technical capabilities for CIKR protection, business continuity and resiliency; and information sharing.**



Intentional or Accident?

- ✓ **Gallons of asphalt removed from Poudre River.**
- ✓ **Leak near Burlington dumps sewage in Mississippi.**
- ✓ **Toxic chemical spill at West Palm Beach wastewater treatment plant.**
- ✓ **Gloucester residents told to continue boiling water.**



Your Role in Homeland Security



- ✓ **Deterrence**
- ✓ **Detection**
- ✓ **Delay**
- ✓ **Response**
- ✓ **Recovery**
- ✓ **Re-evaluation**



Your Role in HLS (cont)

- **Deterrence** provides countermeasures such as policies, procedures, and technical devices and controls to defend against attacks on the assets being protected.
- **Detection** monitors for potential breakdowns in protective mechanisms that could result in security breaches.
- **Delay** is a necessary measure if there is a breach, to slow down the intruders long enough to allow a security team to apprehend them before they achieve their objective.
- **Response**, which requires human involvement, covers procedures and actions for assessing the situation and responding to a breach. Note: Because absolute protection is impossible to achieve, a security program that does not also incorporate detection, delay and response is incomplete. To be effective, all three concepts must be elements of a cycle that work together continuously.



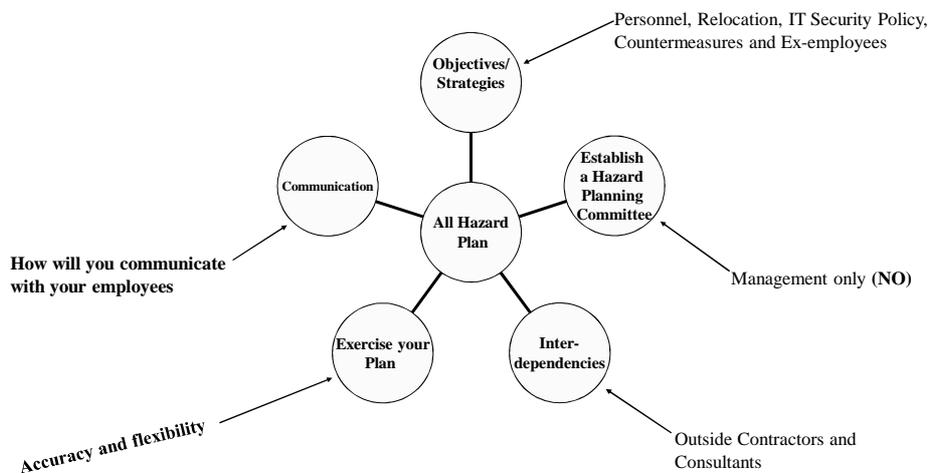
Your Role in HLS (cont)

- **Recovery** is your plan to continue business and operations as normally as possible following an incident.
- **Re-evaluation** is critical. You must constantly keep your PSS under review and keep re-visiting your original assessment and objectives. Has the situation changed, do you now face new threats and what must be done to ensure the PSS continues to meet your goals and objectives?

Each of these elements has to be planned in relationship to all the others. There is no point in spending



Hard Target vs Soft Target





Questions



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