

State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial
Government Coordinating Council
and the
Food and Agriculture Sector

Brigadier General Michael McDaniel
Chair



Homeland
Security

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National Infrastructure Protection Plan

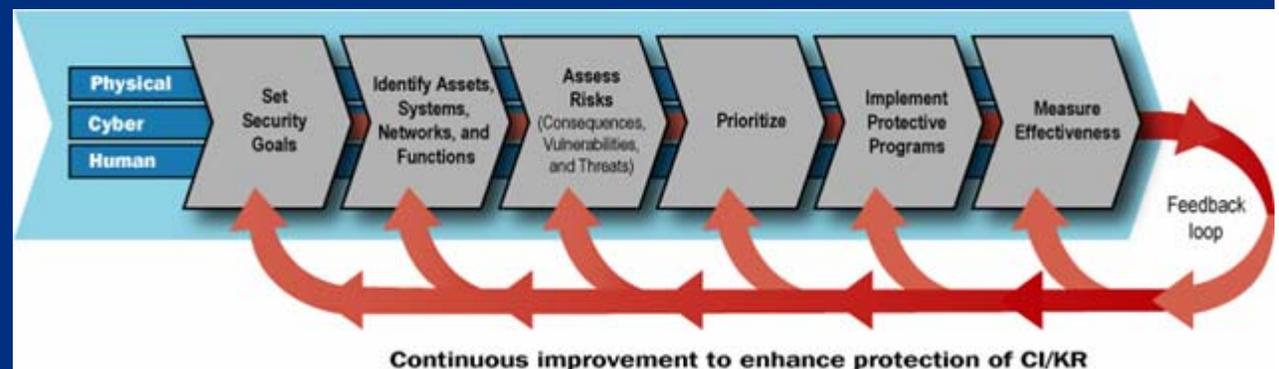
FRAMEWORK

Goal and Objectives	“Build a safer, more secure, and more resilient America by enhancing protection of the Nation’s CI/KR”
Roles & Responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Federal▪ State▪ Local▪ Private Sector
Managing Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Security Goals▪ Identify Assets, Systems, Networks, and Functions▪ Assess Risk▪ Prioritize▪ Implement Protective Programs▪ Measure Effectiveness
Organizing & Partnering	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Sector Partnership Model▪ Government Coordinating Councils▪ Sector Coordinating Councils▪ Federal Senior Leadership Council▪ State, Local, and Tribal Government Coordinating Council
Relationship to Other Plans & NIPP Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ National Response Plan▪ Building National Awareness▪ Education and Training▪ R&D
Resources for CI/KR Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ National CI/KR Protection Annual Report▪ Sector CI/KR Protection Annual Reports



NIPP Risk Management Framework

- DHS works with security partners to assess consequences, vulnerabilities, and threats associated with the asset, system, or network.
- Risk can be calculated for an asset, system, or network at the national, sector, regional, or local level.
- The result is a comprehensive, systematic assessment of risk that informs integrated risk-mitigation activities for the Nation's CI/KR



Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource Sectors

Critical Infrastructure Sectors

- Agriculture and Food
- Banking and Finance
- Chemical
- Defense Industrial Base
- Drinking Water and Wastewater Treatment Systems
- Emergency Services
- Energy
- Information Technology
- National Monuments and Icons
- Postal and Shipping
- Public Health and Healthcare
- Telecommunications
- Transportation Systems

Key Resources

- Commercial Facilities
- Commercial Nuclear Reactors, Materials, and Waste
- Dams
- Government Facilities



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CI/KR Information Sharing Principles

- The effective implementation of the NIPP is predicated on active participation by government and private sector security partners in robust multi-directional information sharing.
- Information is an enabler for decisions and actions; information sharing is the means to the following ends:
 - Transmit immediate alerts, threats, warnings to catalyze action
 - Inform effective risk management decisions – both private sector investment decisions and government analysis and planning
 - Support for collaboration and coordination on plans, strategies, protective measures, and response/recovery efforts
- Supports three levels of decision-making
 - Strategic planning/investments
 - Situational
 - Operational/tactical
- Accommodate diversity of sector cultures, operations and levels of decision-makers



Networked Information Sharing



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SLTTGCC Background

“The State, Local, Tribal and Territorial Government Coordinating Council (SLTTGCC) serves as a forum to ensure that State, local, and tribal Homeland Security Advisors (HSAs) or their designated representatives are fully integrated as active participants in national CI/KR protection efforts and to provide an organizational structure to coordinate across their jurisdictions on State- and local-level CI/KR protection guidance, strategies and programs.”

The National Infrastructure Protection Plan



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SLTTGCC Organization

- Thirty member Council; members serve in working groups and as Sector liaisons to the Government Coordinating Councils
- Four working groups
 - Plans and Policy
 - Communication and Coordination
 - Information Sharing
 - Chemical-terrorism Vulnerability Information
- Subject matter experts augment membership
- Ability to organize additional working groups to support specific efforts



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Food and Agriculture Sector

Government Coordinating Council

- DHS
- USDA
- FDA
- HHS
- Other Federal, State, and local agencies

Sector Coordinating Council

- More than 150 associations
- Agricultural Retailers Association
- American Farm Bureau Federation
- Food Marketing Institute
- National Restaurant Association



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Why are we here today?

- **The USA produces more food than any other nation in the world**
- **The USA is the world's largest exporter of agricultural products**
- **American's spend 6.4% of disposable income on food eaten at home**
- **American's spend 10.6% of disposable income on all food consumed – at home & in restaurants**
- **This level of expenditure is the lowest % in the world**



So, how much does a bag of groceries containing the following cost?

- **1 gallon of milk**
- **1 dozen eggs**
- **5 lbs of cheddar cheese**
- **2 lbs of sirloin steak**
- **2 lb bag of apples**



So, how much does a bag of groceries containing the following cost?

▪ Tokyo, Japan	\$74.23
▪ Paris, France	\$30.10
▪ Rome, Italy	\$27.38
▪ London, England	\$23.19
▪ USA	\$18.79

(2004 USDA comparison)



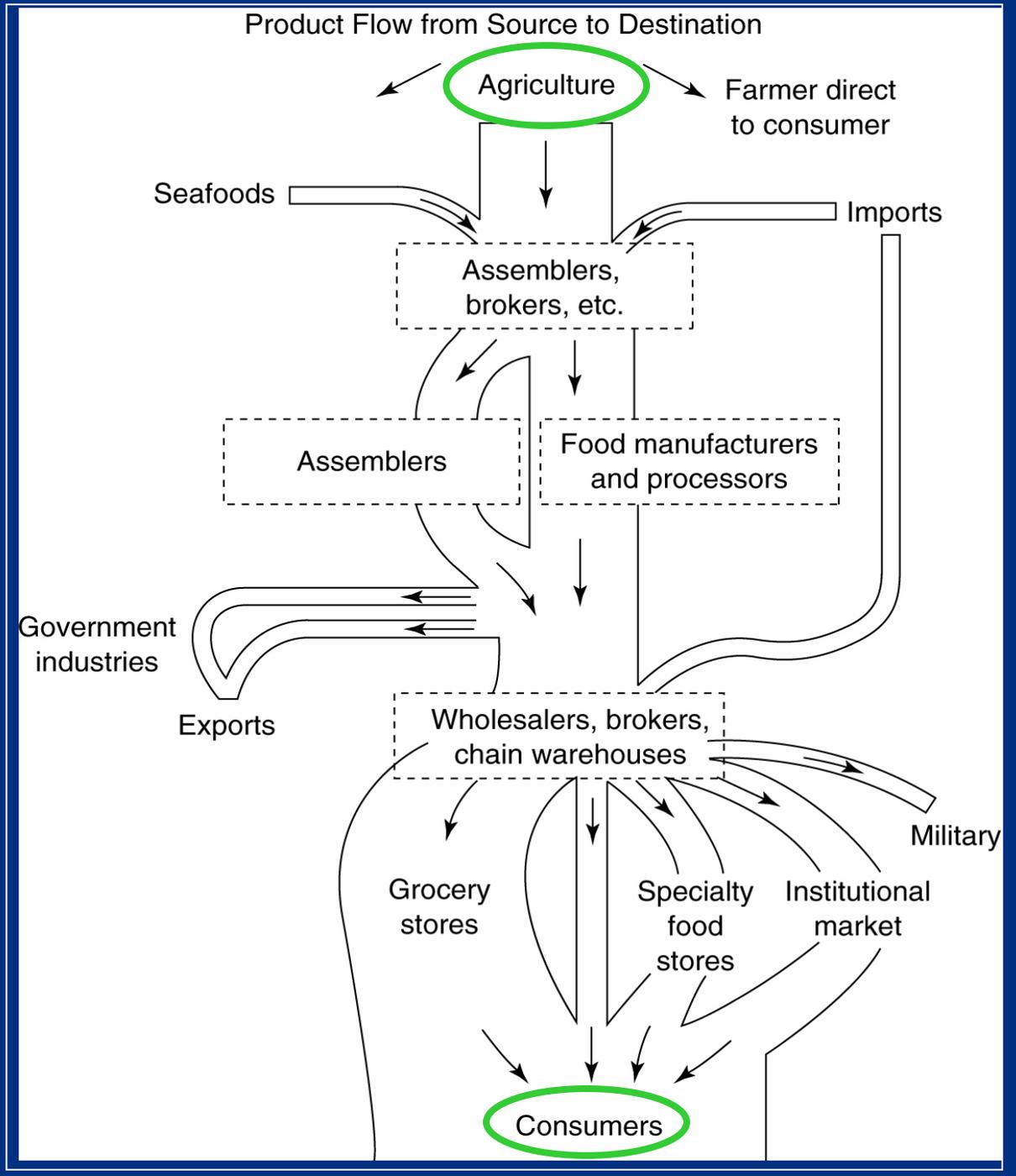
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Why is our food so inexpensive compared to other countries?

- **Our efficiencies in producing & transporting food & fiber**
- **Our continuous efforts to prevent agricultural disease incursions**
- **Our nation is free from many of the harmful foreign diseases that plague crops, herds & flocks in many other countries**



Agricultural Markets Are Complex!



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Sector Considerations

Major sector interdependencies

- Transportation
 - Significant reliance on the transportation sector to deliver raw materials and products
 - Transportation disruptions directly affect the supply chain
 - Threats to transportation are potentially threats to the food and agriculture sector



Sector Considerations

Cascading sector effects

- Supply chain interruption
 - Many food products contain multiple raw materials that are processed through production and packaging facilities
 - Impacts to any part of the supply chain process could prevent the food product from being available to the consumer



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Sector Considerations

- Cross-border implications and increased border security awareness
- Chemical Facilities Anti-terrorism Standards Regulation and implications of Appendix A chemicals list and their screening threshold quantity
- Assessing threats – improving ability to detect and communicate sector-wide threats
- Working with State and local agencies to enhance ability to respond to sector incidents

