



CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND KEY RESOURCES

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECTOR

The Agriculture and Food Sector has the capacity to feed and clothe people well beyond the boundaries of the nation. The sector is almost entirely under private ownership and is composed of an estimated 2.1 million farms, approximately 880,587 firms and 1,086,793 facilities. This sector accounts for roughly one-fifth of the nation's economic activity and is overseen at the federal level by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Food and Drug Administration (FDA).



- Impacts:** Commercial, Government Facilities, Public Health and Health services, Defense
- Depends on:** Energy, Transportation

BANKING AND FINANCE SECTOR

The Banking and Finance Sector, the backbone of the world economy, is a large and diverse sector primarily owned and operated by private entities. In 2005, the sector accounted for more than 8.1 percent of the U.S. gross domestic product. Financial services firms provide a broad array of financial products for their customers. Financial institutions operate to provide customers the financial products that they want, ensure the institution's financial integrity, protect customers' assets, and guarantee the integrity of the financial system. As such, financial institutions and the financial markets that they organize manage a wide variety of financial and certain non-financial risks.



- Impacts:** Commercial, Government Facilities
- Depends on:** Energy, IT, Communications

CHEMICAL SECTOR

The Chemical Sector is an integral component of the U.S. economy, employing nearly 1 million people, and earning revenues of more than \$460 billion per year. The Chemical Sector can be divided into four main segments: Basic chemicals, Specialty chemicals; Life Sciences, and Consumer Products. The great majorities of Chemical Sector facilities are privately owned, requiring the Department to work closely with the private sector and its industry associations in order to identify assets, assess risks, prioritize assets, develop and implement protective programs, and measure program effectiveness.



- Impacts:** Commercial, Energy, Agriculture & Food, Defense, Emergency Services, Public Health & Health Services
- Depends on:** Energy, IT, Communications



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COMMERCIAL FACILITIES

Facilities associated with the Commercial Facilities Sector operate on the principle of open public access, meaning that the general public can move freely throughout these facilities without the deterrent of highly visible security barriers. Commercial facility owners and operators must be responsible for assessing and mitigating their specific facility vulnerabilities and practicing prudent risk management and mitigation measures.

The Commercial Facilities Sector consists of the following eight subsectors:

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



Depends on: Banking, Communications, IT, Energy, Transportation, Water, Agriculture and Food, Emergency Services

DAMS SECTOR

The Dams Sector encompasses major infrastructure assets that harness the water resources of the nation and enable water management, balancing droughts and floods throughout the U.S. These dams, locks, pumping plants, canals, and levees provide water supply, power generation, navigable waterways, flood protection, and unique environmental stability and enhancements to habitats across the country.



Impacts: Energy

DEFENSE SECTOR

The Defense Industrial Base (DIB) Sector includes components of the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD), other government agencies and the private sector worldwide industrial complex that have capabilities to perform research and development, design, production and maintenance of military weapons systems, subsystems, components or parts to meet military requirements. The DIB Sector includes more than 100,000 companies and their subcontractors who perform under contract to DoD, and companies providing incidental materials and services to DoD, as well as government-owned/contractor-operated and government-owned/government-operated facilities. DIB companies include domestic and foreign entities, some with operations located in many countries.



Impacts: Emergency Services

Depends on: Energy, IT, Communications, Agriculture and Food



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EMERGENCY SERVICES SECTOR

The Emergency Services Sector (ESS) is a system of response and recovery elements that forms the nation's first line of defense and prevention and reduction of consequences from any terrorist attack. It is a sector of trained and tested personnel, plans, redundant systems, agreements, and pacts that provide life safety and security services

The ESS is representative of the following first-responder disciplines: emergency management, emergency medical services, fire, hazardous material, law enforcement, bomb squads, tactical operations/special weapons assault teams, and search and rescue. All first-responders within the ESS are individuals possessing specialized training from one or more of these disciplines.



The ESS has numerous interdependencies with all critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) sectors.

Impacts: All Sectors

Depends on: Communications, IT, Energy, Transportation, Public Health and Health Services, Government Facilities

ENERGY SECTOR

The U.S. energy infrastructure fuels the economy of the 21st century. Without a stable energy supply, health and welfare is threatened and the U.S. economy cannot function. More than 80 percent of the country's energy infrastructure is owned by the private sector. The energy infrastructure is divided into three interrelated segments: electricity, petroleum, and natural gas.



Impacts: All Sectors

Depends on: Transportation, IT, Communications

GOVERNMENT FACILITIES SECTOR

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



Impacts: Commercial, Banking, Emergency Services

Depends on: IT, Communications, Energy, Water



CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND KEY RESOURCES

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

The Information Technology (IT) Sector has a key role in securing the nation's cyberspace. The IT Sector is composed of entities - owners and operators and their respective associations - who produce and provide hardware, software, and IT systems and services, including development, integration, operations, communications, and security. In addition, federal, state, and local governments participate in the IT Sector as providers of government IT services that are designed to meet the needs of citizens, businesses, and employees.



- Impacts:** Banking, Government Facilities, Emergency Services, Transportation
- Depends on:** Communications, Transportation

NATIONAL MONUMENTS AND ICONS

The National Monuments and Icons (NM&I) Sector encompasses a diverse array of assets located throughout the United States and its territories. While many of these assets are listed in either the National Register of Historic Places or the List of National Historic Landmarks, all share three common characteristics: they are a monument, physical structure, object, or geographic site; they are widely recognized to represent the nation's heritage, traditions, or values, or widely recognized to represent important national cultural, religious, historical, or political significance; and their primary purpose is to memorialize or represent some significant aspect of the nation's heritage, tradition, or values, and to serve as points of interest for visitors and educational activities.



- Impacts:** General
- Depends on:** Information Systems, Communications, Transportation, Energy

NUCLEAR REACTORS, MATERIALS AND WASTE SECTOR

Nuclear power accounts for approximately 20 percent of the nation's electrical use, provided by 104 commercial nuclear reactors licensed to operate in the United States. The Nuclear Reactors, Materials, and Waste (Nuclear) Sector includes: nuclear power plants; non-power nuclear reactors used for research, testing, and training; nuclear materials used in medical, industrial, and academic settings; nuclear fuel fabrication facilities; decommissioning reactors; and the transportation, storage, and disposal of nuclear material and waste.



- Impacts:** All Sectors
- Depends on:** Information Systems, Communications, Transportation, Military, Emergency Services, Energy



CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND KEY RESOURCES

POSTAL AND SHIPPING SECTOR

The Postal and Shipping Sector is an integral component of the U.S. economy, employing more than 1.5 million people and earning revenues of more than \$148 billion per year. The Postal and Shipping Sector moves hundreds of millions of messages, products, and financial transactions each day. Postal and shipping activity is differentiated from general cargo operations by its focus on small- and medium-size packages and by service from millions of senders to millions of destinations. The sector is highly concentrated, with a handful of providers holding roughly 96 percent of the market share.

Sector-specific assets include: high-volume automated processing facilities; tens of thousands of local delivery units; many and varied collection, acceptance, and retail operations; mail transport equipment; and information and communications networks. Beyond physical and cyber assets, the most critical sector asset is public trust.



- Impacts:** Commercial, Banking, Government Facilities, Public and Healthcare
- Depends on:** IT Information Systems, Communications, Transportation, Energy

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE SECTOR

The Public Health and Healthcare Sector constitutes approximately 15 percent of the gross national product. Operating in all U.S. states, territories, tribal areas, cities, counties, and towns, the Public Health and Healthcare Sector is integral to the U.S. economy and plays a significant role in response and recovery across all other sectors in the event of a natural or manmade disaster. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is the Sector-Specific Agency (SSA) for the Public Health and Healthcare Sector.

The Public Health and Healthcare Sector is highly decentralized. Sector entities work together under varying circumstances (e.g., managing supplies, providing clinical care), however, other than in catastrophic events, healthcare tends to be localized.



- Impacts:** Public Health
- Depends on:** Emergency Services, IT Information Systems, Communications, Transportation, Energy

TRANSPORTATION 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 six (6) key subsectors: Aviation, Highway, Maritime Transportation System, Mass Transit, Pipeline Systems, and Rail.



- Impacts:** Energy, Agriculture and Food, Chemicals, Emergency Services, Commercial
- Depends on:** IT, Communications, Energy



CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND KEY RESOURCES

WATER SECTOR

Homeland Security Presidential Directive-7 (HSPD-7) designates the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as the federal lead for the Water Sector's critical infrastructure protection activities. All activities are carried out in consultation with the Department and the EPA's Water Sector partners. The Water Sector is vulnerable to a variety of attacks through contamination with deadly agents, physical attacks such as the release of toxic gaseous chemicals and cyber attacks. If these attacks were realized, the result could be large numbers of illnesses or casualties and/or a denial of service that would also impact public health and economic vitality.

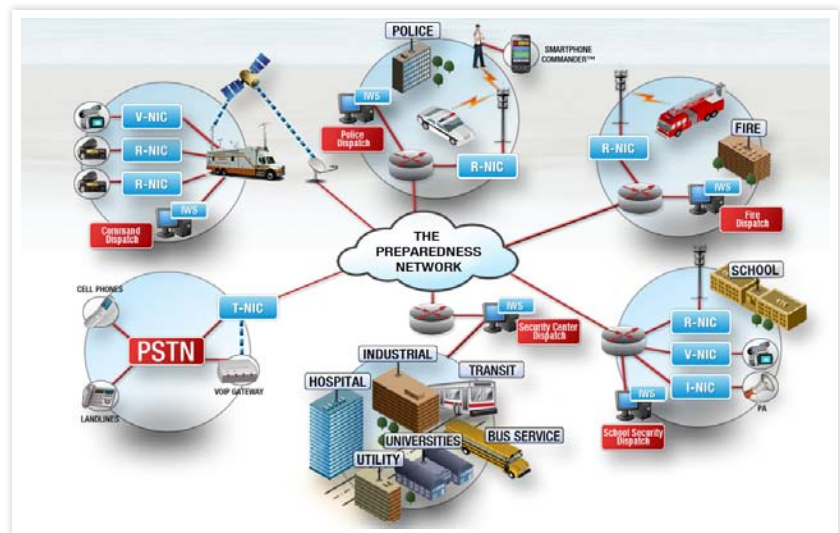


Impacts:	Public Health, Agriculture and Food, Commercial, Government Facilities
Depends on:	Environmental Protection, Firefighting and Healthcare

MUTUALINK

Mutualink is an affordable community-wide interoperable multi-media communications platform that links together police, fire, EMS, hospitals, schools, utilities, malls and other key community assets.

Through Mutualink, two-way radios, telephones, public address systems, video, and data files can be shared among parties on a real time incident basis providing critical communications that enhance preparedness and effective emergency management, coordination and response.



“Mutualink is an essential tool enabling NRF compliance and improving your community's safety and readiness.”