



CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION AND RESILIENCE QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

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Record Flooding Inundates New York State



As the second quarter of 2013 comes to a close, New York faces a host of challenges caused by record rainfall throughout the State. A sustained weather pattern with the torrential rainfall over the past several weeks has caused widespread devastation, resulting in at least five waterways being placed under flood warning, and Governor Cuomo declaring states of emergency in 14 counties while requesting that President Obama declare a national disaster.

Since the flooding began there have been a variety of impacts to New York's infrastructure. Transportation systems have been affected by washing out roads, compromising bridges, and flooding locks along the State's waterways. Perhaps the most profound example of the storm's impact on transportation has been the sustained closure of the Erie Canal that has caused some boaters to be stranded for as

many as 26 days. The flooding of residential areas has also been a major result of the storm. In the City of Oneida, waters rose so high that they overtopped levees along the Oneida Creek. Meanwhile the entire Village of Fort Plain, totaling approximately 3,500 residents, was evacuated. Due to the massive rainfall and downed trees, the recent extreme weather also caused 13,000 New Yorkers to lose power. However, the most glaring impact of the storms is the property damage it has caused. As of July 1st, 44 homes have been destroyed, 75 have suffered major damage, and 757 have suffered minor damage. New York State estimated on July 1st that the damage caused by the storms was over \$13 million, a figure that it is expected to rise substantially as recovery efforts continue.

New York State's response to the storm through various agencies has been robust. The State Division of Homeland

Security and Emergency Services' Emergency Operations Center was activated to monitor weather developments and provide assistance to local authorities. This assistance has taken the form of providing local responders with up-to-date information on weather patterns, dispatching teams to inspect damaged structures and assist in debris removal, providing temporary trailers from which displaced local agencies could continue to conduct their operations, and the deployment of two strategic communications vehicles to insure that operations were well coordinated and as effective as possible. The Office of Fire Prevention and Control deployed its Storm Emergency Fire Units to aid in dewatering missions and tree removal as well as sent its Damage Assessment Response Team to examine approximately 800 structures in Herkimer and Madison Counties. *(continued on next page)*

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New York State Flooding (cont'd)

The Department of Environmental Conservation deployed Rangers to the Herkimer County Emergency Operations Center, and to assist with search and rescue missions. The Division of State Police also deployed both aerial and K9 units to assist in search and rescue in addition to the troopers deployed to support county Sheriff's patrols in impacted areas. The Department of Corrections sent personnel to Essex County to assist with debris removal. The New York State Division of Military and Naval Affairs deployed personnel to aid in the distribution of MREs and assist with welfare checks. Additionally, the American Red Cross opened four shelters for impacted residents and distributed meals and snacks to those in need.

As of this writing, the rains and recovery efforts continue across New York State. Through this emergency, and as Governor Cuomo continues to request aid from federal authorities, New York State agencies will continue to provide their full support to local jurisdictions as needed.

New York State Hardens Energy Infrastructure



In the wake of Superstorm Sandy, Governor Cuomo convened the NYS Ready Commission to identify ways the State could be better prepared for natural disasters in the future. The Commission found that one of the systems most impacted by Sandy was the State's fuel distribution system which consists of gas stations and fuel terminals around the State. To fix the problem of blacked out gas stations, the Commission recommended that strategically placed gas stations be required to have the ability to use a generator to provide power to their pumps and payment equipment in the event of an extended power outage. This would allow citizens to have continued access to fuel in the days after a disaster.

In accordance with this recommendation, the New York Budget for the 2013-2014 fiscal year included a provision that requires certain gas stations in the downstate counties of Bronx, Kings, Nassau, New York, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester must have the wiring necessary to have a back-up generator to run pumps and other vending equipment in the event of a loss of power. The retailers that would be required to do this are near controlled access highways and evacuation routes and 30 percent of all retail outlets that are part of a chain. However, those that sell less than 75,000 gallons of fuel a month are exempt from the law.

To help retailers pay for the required improvements the budget authorizes the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) to create a grant program that will provide up to \$10,000 to cover the costs of installation. Furthermore, the budget also authorizes NYSEDA to lease generators to create a pool of generators for use during emergencies. Read the law in S2608-D Part S [here](#).

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS COMMISSIONS

"Over the past two years, New York State has been hit by some of the most destructive storms in our state's history, causing untold damages and tragic loss of many lives. Regardless of the cause of these storms, New York State must undertake major reforms to adapt to the reality that storms such as Sandy, Irene, and Lee can hit the state at any time.

For that reason, I have charged these three commissions to seriously examine existing systems and present a comprehensive blueprint so we can bring our emergency preparedness and response capabilities in the 21st century and ensure our infrastructure is built to survive major weather incidents."

Governor Andrew M Cuomo

To access the Commission's findings via the below hyperlinks.



All Hazards Consortium Multi-State Fleet Response Initiative

During Hurricane Sandy, one of the challenges faced by both public and private entities was the facilitation of movement for supplies and personnel from throughout the country to the impacted states. Some of the issues faced include weigh station delays, varying permit requirements, and lack of awareness for solutions already in place. This issue is just one being addressed by the All Hazards Consortium (AHC) particularly after the events of Superstorm Sandy.

The AHC started to examine this issue in 2011 with a one day workshop, co-sponsored with the Department of Homeland Security, to examine response and mutual assistance across State lines. The workshop found that owner/operators have generally good knowledge of protocols within their home State and those in the immediate surrounding area, but are not cognizant of protocols in States further away. This workshop led to the creation of the AHC Multi-State Fleet Response Initiative Working Group.

This issue came into even greater focus during Superstorm Sandy as fleet based resources from states across the country flooded to the affected areas of the Northeast. To further examine the issue, the AHC held a workshop this past January bringing together over 70 state, federal, and private representatives to discuss ways to improve multi-state fleet response. Some of the recommendations made through the discussions include identifying an emergency operations center contact specifically to facilitate fleet movement, providing operators with commonly accepted documentation, and establishing multivehicle EZ Pass accounts for emergency fleet response, among others.

The full report of this workshop can be found [here](#).

About the AHC

The All Hazards Consortium is a 501c3 non-profit focused on homeland security and emergency management issues, and guided by the regional states of North Carolina, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York along with the urban areas (UASIs) of New York City-NY, Newark-NJ, Philadelphia-PA and the National Capital Region (Washington D.C.).

Today, the AHC has evolved into a network of thousands of stakeholders and resources to facilitate regional integration of systems and planning efforts between government and the private sector infrastructure owner/operators.

More information about the Consortium can be found [here](#).

Hurricane Sandy Public Assistance Program

Following Hurricane Sandy, and at the request of the Governor, the President granted a major disaster declaration for the State of New York. This declaration triggered long-term federal recovery programs intended to help disaster survivors, businesses and public entities. Federal assistance is broken down into three categories:

- ◆ Individual Assistance (IA): includes disaster housing for displaced individuals, grants for needs not covered by insurance, crisis counseling, and disaster-related unemployment insurance.
- ◆ Public Assistance (PA): FEMA's largest-funded program helps communities absorb the costs of emergency measures such as removing debris and repairing or replacing structures such as public buildings, road, bridges and utilities.
- ◆ Hazard mitigation: FEMA funds mitigation measures to prevent or lessen effects of a future disaster.

The Public Assistance (PA) program includes critical infrastructure projects such as schools, fire departments, nursing homes and hospitals. In New York State, for Hurricane Sandy, 14 counties are eligible for PA. For this disaster, FEMA received about 1,755 requests for public assistance statewide. About 1,197 of those requests are eligible, yielding approximately 3,544 projects statewide. So far, FEMA has obligated \$1.2 billion statewide for Hurricane Sandy projects, which include county and town facilities, school districts, fire departments, etc. (Data as of May 10, 2013.)

For more information on FEMA Disaster Assistance, please visit their [website](#). The application period for PA and IA for Hurricane Sandy is closed, but if individuals or businesses need help, they may be eligible for other aid: information can be found [here](#).

New York City Mayor's Office Releases Sandy After-Action Report

After Hurricane Sandy, New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg ordered a review of the City's preparations for, efforts to respond to, and actions to recover from the impacts of the storm. On May 3rd, the City released its After Action Report (AAR), which included recommendations for how best to improve response to storms in the future. In all, the report makes 59 recommendations spread over six different categories. These categories are: Communications, General and Healthcare Facility Evacuations, Public Safety, General and Special Medical Needs Sheltering, Response and Recovery Logistics, and Community Recovery Services. Each of these recommendations was developed through approximately 100 meetings that were held with state, local, federal, private, and not-for-profit actors that were involved in the preparation for, response to, and recovery from Hurricane Sandy. With the help of \$1.77 billion from the federal government, the City has made great progress in rebuilding what the storm destroyed and now looks to the future with the goal of preventing such damage from happening again.

Of the 59 recommendations made in the AAR, many have a direct impact on the communications infrastructure of the City. The report noted that both the City's 311 system and its internet presence received a record amount of activity during the storm as people constantly searched for updates. To help get information out to citizens in the most effective way possible, the report suggests that the City formalize and expand regular updates to elected officials and community partners. Similarly, during Sandy, New York City's 911 system received an average of 20,000 calls per hour. Fortunately, the system functioned as it was designed and did not drop a single call. However, the AAR recommends that the City do increased outreach before future storms to inform residents of when calling 911 is appropriate, to make sure that only true emergencies are on those lines.

Another area of major concern that the AAR noted was the City's utility system. To help get power restored faster in the future, the report recommends that the City work with its utilities to gather real-time data regarding their networks and to establish inter-agency teams that can respond to the most serious issues quickly. Further, the AAR recommends that the City develop alternate power sources to make sure that streetlights and traffic lights continue operating during a blackout. In addition, the report indicates that the City should develop task forces to deal with issues surrounding drinking water and the distribution of generators to speed the City's recovery and to protect lives.

Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

New York State Engages Broad Group of Stakeholders to Develop the THIRA

Risk management has long been the foundation of the private sector's efforts to protect and ensure the resiliency of critical infrastructure. While countless site-specific risk assessments have been conducted in New York State, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is now requiring that all States and large Urban Areas conduct a broader assessment across multiple different risks, capabilities, and sectors. As previously discussed in this newsletter, this will be done using a standardized tool called the "**Threat/Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment**" (THIRA). Through the THIRA, States and large Urban Areas will identify threats and hazards of greatest concern, they will determine capability outcomes and impacts (based on different types of scenarios), and they will determine capability targets that must be met to address these scenarios.

The NYS Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (DHSES) lead the State's THIRA efforts. In late March, DHSES released the draft THIRA for review and comment to a broad array of local, State, Federal, non-profit, and private sector partners. Over 50 different entities provided feedback to DHSES on the draft THIRA. The THIRA Team is in the process of updating the document for executive review based on the feedback provided. The comments you and others provided are critical to ensuring that New York State develops a comprehensive, accurate, and usable THIRA. The THIRA was submitted on June 30th, 2013. This is an importance process which must be conducted year-round, particularly in a State with New York's risk profile.

If you would like to learn more about New York State's efforts in this area, please contact the THIRA Team at feedback@dhses.ny.gov.

Sector Snapshot

NEW YORK'S CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Historically, the Chemical sector has been a major part of New York's economy. During World War II, a number of war essential chemicals and materials were produced in New York. Additionally, during this timeframe parts of the Manhattan project took place in Tonawanda, Niagara Falls, Lockport, and Lackawanna. Following the war, chemical production became a leading employer in the region and a major force in the growth of Western New York. While the manufacturing industry has declined over the last few decades, chemical processes still play an important role for New York.

What is DHSES currently focusing on?

Within the Division, the Office of Counter Terrorism's Critical Infrastructure Unit is currently visiting various chemical sector companies as part of their five year reporting requirement to the Governor, Legislature, and Commissioners of Health and Environmental Conservation. In order to reduce the burden on Industry, the Division has worked with the Federal Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program to avoid Duplication of effort where practicable. This report, due in December, will describe the steps that chemical facilities are taking to prevent terrorist attacks and evaluate the effectiveness of those steps.

Any questions on the Chemical Security program can be addressed to Chris Pitassy at cpitassy@dhses.ny.gov.

More information on the Federal CFATS program, can be found [here](#).



DID YOU KNOW???

According to the American Chemistry Council, chemical companies employ over 42,000 New Yorkers directly and indirectly contribute an additional 150,000 jobs in the State. The average wage of chemical employees is over \$70,000 a year.

The only United States based manufacture of Sodium Phenoxy Acetate, a key ingredient in penicillin, is located in Western New York.

Western New York boasts the largest producer of merchant phosgene, which has uses in pharmaceutical production, laboratory work, and plastics production.

The chemical industry also provides important chemicals that are used in semi-conductor manufacturing. These chemicals make large scale production of computer chips possible. Computer chip manufacturing has been a major economic bright spot in New York, with Governor Cuomo pointing out that "New York has become the world's hub for advanced semiconductor research."

CHAMPLAIN HUDSON POWER EXPRESS MOVES FORWARD

The New York Public Service Commission has given a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need to the Champlain Hudson Power Express (CHPE) DC power line proposal. This line will connect Quebec and New York City via an underwater and underground high voltage direct current connection that will run along the Hudson River. The primary benefits from this project come in the form of economic growth and the help it will give to the State meeting its energy goals.

The economic benefits of the CHPE would be substantial. The project is estimated to cost \$2.2 billion to complete. During the three and a half years it will take to build the line, the project will directly employ about 300 and could indirectly create as many as 1,200 jobs. In addition to the jobs created, it is estimated that the CHPE will generate \$20 million in tax revenue annually for the areas where the line will be buried, particularly in Washington, Saratoga, Albany, Schenectady, Greene, and Rockland counties as well as New York City. Finally, the CHPE is estimated to provide as much as \$650 million in relief in the form of lower energy costs.

The CHPE also provides great assistance to the State in meeting the goals set for its energy system. By bypassing traditional "transmission bottlenecks" and avoiding existing energy corridors the project will provide electricity to areas with growing energy demands. In addition, the CHPE will carry clean energy from Canadian hydroelectric and wind power sources that are in keeping with New York's clean energy goals. Further, the fact that the line will be underground and underwater ensures that it will not be an eyesore it is protected from natural disasters. All of these factors combine to provide New York City with a sorely needed secure supply of clean energy. For more information, visit the project's website [here](#).

GAO Releases Report on National Critical Infrastructure Prioritization Program (NCIPP)

About the NCIPP

Identification and prioritization of critical infrastructure—the destruction or disruption of which could have catastrophic national or regional consequences—provides the foundation for infrastructure protection and risk reduction programs and activities executed by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and its public and private sector partners.

In accordance with the *Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007*, DHS has historically executed this responsibility through the National Critical Infrastructure Prioritization Program (NCIPP) annual data call to sector, State, and territorial partners, using criteria developed by the Homeland Infrastructure Threat and Risk Analysis Center (HITRAC). The resulting list of critical infrastructure, prioritized in to two categories (Level 1 and Level 2), is used to inform DHS infrastructure protection plans and programs to ensure that risk mitigation efforts are applied in the most effective way possible.

On March 25th, 2013 the United States Government Accountability Office (GAO) released a report entitled: *Critical Infrastructure Protection DHS List of Priority Assets Needs to Be Validated and Reported to Congress*. This report identifies a number of concerns, findings, and recommendations regarding the credibility of the National Critical Infrastructure Prioritization Program (NCIPP), which produces a list of federally recognized critical infrastructure.

The details contained in the report that demonstrate the negative experience many state officials have had with the process. According to the report, 5 out of 8 federal SSA officials interviewed felt it was very easy or moderately easy to nominate new infrastructure, whereas state officials representing 13 out of 15 states interviewed identified the process as moderately to very difficult. Common obstacles faced by state officials interviewed included not having the capability and resources to develop nominations, and allocating the time and effort required to make nominations is not justifiable. Faced with these issues, only 13 states or territories participated in the NCIPP for FY 2013.

DHS officials stated for the report that they have begun to take additional steps to enhance state participation including organizing webinars with the states and working closely with the State, Local Tribal, and Territorial Government Coordinating Council assist states in their own infrastructure prioritization efforts. DHS also plans to implement an independent “peer review” of the NCIPP process by September 2014 as well as new standard operating procedures to ensure delivery of the annual reports to Congress.

For more information, the full text of this report can be found [here](#).

Implementation of Executive Order 13636 and Presidential Policy Directive 21

Working Groups

The Integrated Task Force for the Implementation of the EO and PPD includes several working groups that are tasked with providing guidance to DHS. These groups include:

- ◆ Stakeholder Engagement
- ◆ Strategic Communications
- ◆ Planning and Evaluation
- ◆ Situational Awareness and Information Exchange
- ◆ Cyber-Dependent Infrastructure Identification
- ◆ Incentives
- ◆ Research and Development
- ◆ Cybersecurity Framework Collaboration
- ◆ Assessments: Privacy and Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

Input from mission partners in the public and private sectors is playing a vital role in the implementation of the recently released Executive Order 13636 (EO) and Presidential Policy Directive 21 (PPD-21). The Office of Infrastructure Protection (IP) is gathering feedback from public and private partners through nine working groups, through the Stakeholder Engagement Model. Working group participants are reviewing several aspects of implementation of the EO and PPD-21, in order to ensure that the new policies have a measurable and beneficial effect on improving and integrating security and resilience efforts for physical and cyber assets.

The use of the working groups ensures that those responsible for Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience (CISR) — whether in the public or private sector — have the opportunity to guide program design and implementation. The EO and PPD-21 were released simultaneously in February 2013.

For more information about the working groups or EO/PPD-21 implementation, email EO-PPDtaskforce@hq.dhs.gov.



New York State Critical Infrastructure Grant Program

The Office of Counter Terrorism announced over \$200,000 in funding was awarded to first responders under the Critical Infrastructure Grant Program (CIGP).

The CIGP is a competitive targeted grant program designed to reduce risk at locally prioritized critical infrastructure sites and enhance first responder's capabilities to protect critical infrastructure.

Congratulations to following successful applicants.

- ◆ City of Syracuse, Police and Fire Departments received \$39,756
- ◆ Nassau County , Police Department and Office of Emergency Management received \$40,000
- ◆ City of New Rochelle, Police and Fire Departments received \$20,500
- ◆ Erie County, Emergency Services and Sheriff's Department received \$39,890
- ◆ City of Albany, Police and Fire Departments received \$40,000
- ◆ Wayne County, Office of Emergency Management and Sheriff's Department received \$39,700

Due to the overwhelming success of this program we are once again offering this grant with an **increase to \$500,000** in available funding. The next competitive Request for Applications is expected to be announced in July. More information can be found at our grants webpage located [here](#).

Boston Marathon Attack Renews focus on Mass Gathering Security

The tragic events surrounding the 2013 Boston Marathon have brought into focus the way we protect citizens during mass gatherings, particularly those open to the public at large. Throughout the country, at occasions of various size and scope, law enforcement and event organizers are instituting new measures to ensure the safety of attendees. The following list of enhanced security measures is provided, for your consideration, to aid this mission at public events such as summer concert series, sporting events, and academic programs among others.

- ◆ Reevaluate pre-existing security plans for recurring events
- ◆ Limit the size of bags and/or containers allowed to be carried by attendees
- ◆ Require that all personal belongings be carried in clear plastic bags provided by the event organizer, if possible
- ◆ Force all parking to be more dispersed and farther from the actual event location
- ◆ Increase law enforcement screening and checkpoints at key areas
- ◆ Increase presence and screening of explosives sniffing K-9 patrols
- ◆ Reinforce "See Something, Say Something" messaging to attendees

New Infrastructure Program Form Designed to Streamline Exercise Requests

A new form is easing the process of requesting exercise support from the Office of Infrastructure Protection (IP) Stakeholder Readiness and Exercise Section. Recognizing a pent-up demand for training and exercises in State and local governments, IP created the new Exercise Support Request Form to simplify requests and prioritization for DHS assistance. The 2-page form allows mission partners to quickly describe the type of exercise or scenario requested, preferred timeline, location, scope, and the resources needed to conduct the exercise. IP leadership then reviews the request, assigns a priority, and determines if and when the exercise can be supported.

IP hopes to use the new form to be more responsive to the support needs for State and local governments, and to provide training that SLTT mission partners request. For information, email SLTTGCC@hq.dhs.gov.

DHS Office of Bombing Prevention Training

The DHS Office for Bombing Prevention offers training on how to identify, detect, and prevent terrorist activities for public and private sector mission partners. These programs are offered through State homeland security officials and State training offices. Courses can be requested through the Department's Regional Directors (RDs) and Protective Security Advisors (PSAs). These include:

- Private Sector Counterterrorism Awareness Workshop ◇ Bombing Prevention Workshop ◇
- Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Awareness / Bomb Threat Management Workshop ◇ Soft Target Awareness ◇
- Surveillance Detection Training for Commercial Infrastructure Operators and Security Staff

For information about these or other training programs offered by the Office of Bombing Prevention, contact your local RD or PSA, email OBP@dhs.gov, or visit <http://www.dhs.gov/bombing-prevention-training>.

DHS Releases New Online Critical Infrastructure Security Training

The DHS Sector Outreach and Programs Division (SOPD) has released a new online course designed for critical infrastructure stakeholders titled, *IS-916 Critical Infrastructure Security: Theft and Diversion – What You Can Do*. It introduces critical infrastructure stakeholders to valuable information and resources to identify threats and vulnerabilities to critical infrastructure from the theft and diversion of critical resources, raw materials, and products commonly used for criminal or terrorist activities. The course also identifies actions that participants can take to reduce or prevent theft and diversion. The primary audience for the course is personnel who are responsible for the storage, sale, or transfer of materials or technologies of value; or those who work at sites where raw products and materials are susceptible to theft or diversion. This course has applications throughout the Commercial Facilities Sector e.g. Sports Leagues - race car fuels, Entertainment and Media – movie industry pyrotechnics; Retail – various chemicals, electrical devices and materials to list only a few where accountability, security and control are critical to preventing misuse.

All critical infrastructure stakeholders interested in heightening their awareness regarding theft or diversion vulnerabilities and countermeasures are encouraged to take the course by using the link provided [here](#).

Regional Partnership Engagement Findings, FEMA Region III

The IP Regional Partnership Engagement Program seeks to study the critical infrastructure protection efforts of State and local governments throughout the Nation. With more than half of the 10 Federal Regions studied by the SLTTGCC in Phase 1 of the program, the Council is finding common themes and challenges among the regions and the States. The Council completed its study of Region III, and released the report in March. Findings include:

- ◆ Region III States have well-coordinated Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience (CISR) programs and effective links to the Federal Government
- ◆ The States have formed and leveraged many successful public-private partnerships through enhanced information sharing and emergency operations collaboration

The Council also recently completed work on its Federal Region V study, and is beginning work on Region VII. Reports for Regions I and II, as well as III, IV, V, VI, VIII, and IX can be found on the SLTTGCC's HSIN portal [here](#).

State, Local Reps Take Part in IP Gateway Pilot Program

IP Gateway Pilot

In February, IP requested that the State, Local, Tribal, Territorial, Government Coordinating Council (SLTTGCC) nominate up to 100 testers for the new IP Gateway program. Participants in the pilot program are able to use the entire suite of tools available in the new system in a read-only capacity. In addition, pilot testers are making suggestions relating to the program, in order to improve functionality prior to the Fiscal Year 2014 release of the system.

As the Office of Infrastructure Protection (IP) prepares to launch the new IP Gateway program, State and local officials are getting a first look at the system. A total of 100 State and local Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience (CISR) personnel are taking part in Webinars to learn and critique the new system, which IP plans to make widely available in Fiscal Year 2014.

The new program grew out of IP's desire to develop a strategic integrated approach toward data collection, security and vulnerability assessment implementation, risk management, and analytical technology support. The integrated approach ensures that users get maximum use out of the data they collect and the services offered.

IP Gateway incorporates a math and science foundation to IP's assessment methodology, so that like assets can be compared for robust analytics. This methodology is already in use in IP programs such as the Infrastructure Survey Tool (IST), Site Assistance Visit, the Special Events and Domestic Incident Tracker (SEdit), and the Web-based Dashboard system.

The intent is to create an improved set of information technology tools to enhance capabilities for critical infrastructure protection mission, integrate data, and enhance risk management capabilities for critical infrastructure at all levels of government.

Active Shooter Training—Updated Calendar

In the months since the tragedy at Sandy Hook Elementary last December, the State Preparedness Training Center (SPTC) has developed and offered several courses on Active Shooter Scenarios. Since March 1st, 2013, SPTC has offered six active shooter courses that have trained 172 people and five School Violence Workshops that have trained 1,156 people. A schedule of Active Shooter training courses through October is listed below.

July 16- July 18	Advanced Active Shooters Scenario: Tactics and Operations Course
July 23- July 24	Initial Response to Active Shooters
Aug. 2	Law Enforcement Active Shooter Emergency Response Refresher Pilot
Aug. 13- Aug. 15	Advanced Active Shooters Scenario: Tactics and Operations Course
Aug. 20- Aug. 21	Initial Response to Active Shooters
Sept. 10- Sept. 11	Initial Response to Active Shooters
Sept. 24 - Sept. 25	Initial Response to Active Shooters
Oct. 4	Law Enforcement Active Shooter Emergency Response Refresher Pilot
Oct. 8 - Oct. 9	Initial Response to Active Shooters
Oct. 15 - Oct. 17	Advanced Active Shooters Scenario: Tactics and Operations Course
Oct. 22 - Oct. 23	Initial Response to Active Shooters

For more information on these courses or to register please visit the DHSES training website located [here](#).

For feedback on this Newsletter and to suggest topics for upcoming Newsletters, [email](mailto:CIP@dhses.ny.gov) us at CIP@dhses.ny.gov