

Utilities Security Council Links

[American Chemical Council](#) (ACC) represents the companies that make the products that make modern life possible, while working to protect the environment, public health, and the security of our nation. Founded in 1872, their support for research and initiatives that serve our communities and customers continues to this day. ACC's mission is to deliver business value to its members through exceptional advocacy based on enhanced member performance, high quality scientific research, communications, effective participation in the political process, and a commitment to sustainable development through member contributions to economic, environmental and societal progress.

[American Gas Association](#) (AGA) represents 195 local energy utility companies that deliver natural gas to more than 56 million homes, businesses and industries throughout the United States. AGA member companies account for roughly 83 percent of all natural gas delivered by the nation's local natural gas distribution companies. AGA is an advocate for local natural gas utility companies and provides a broad range of programs and services for member natural gas pipelines, marketers, gatherers, international gas companies and industry associates. Natural gas meets one-fourth of the United States' energy needs. AGA advocates the interests of its energy utility members and their customers, and provides information and services promoting demand and supply growth and operational excellence in the safe, reliable and cost-competitive delivery of natural gas. AGA is also doing research on the protection of natural gas as part of the critical infrastructure, especially since the events of 9/11.

[American Nuclear Society](#) (ANS) is a not-for-profit, international, scientific and educational organization. It was established by a group of individuals who recognized the need to unify the professional activities within the diverse fields of nuclear science and technology. December 11, 1954, marks the Society's historic beginning at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, D.C. ANS has since developed a multifarious membership composed of approximately 10,500 engineers, scientists, administrators, and educators representing 1,600 plus corporations, educational institutions, and government agencies. It is governed by three officers and a board of directors elected by the membership. The American Nuclear Society serves its members in their efforts to develop and safely apply nuclear science and technology for public benefit through knowledge exchange, professional development, and enhanced public understanding.

[American Petroleum Institute](#) (API) teaches that the oil and natural gas industry provides the fuel for American life, warming our homes, powering our businesses and giving us the mobility to enjoy this great land. As the primary trade association of that industry, API represents more than 400 members involved in all aspects of the oil and natural gas industry. The association draws on the experience and expertise of their members and staff to support a strong and viable oil and natural gas industry. The mission of API is to influence public policy in support of a strong, viable U.S. oil and natural gas industry essential to meet the energy needs of consumers in an efficient, environmentally responsible manner. Dealing with important security and disaster issues, such as hurricane recovery and protection of oil and natural gas as part of our nation's critical infrastructure.

[American Public Works Association](#) (APWA) is an international educational and professional association of public agencies, private sector companies, and individuals dedicated to providing high quality public works goods and services. Originally chartered in 1937, APWA is the largest and oldest organization of its kind in the world. APWA provides a forum in which public works professionals can exchange ideas, improve professional competency, increase the performance of their agencies and companies, and bring important public works-related topics to public attention in local, state and federal arenas.

[Communications Electronics Security Group](#) (CESG) is the Information Assurance (IA) arm of the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) and they are based in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, UK. They are the UK Government's National Technical Authority for IA, responsible for enabling secure and trusted knowledge sharing to help our customers achieve their business aims.

[Computer and Communications Industry Association](#) (CCIA) is a nonprofit membership organization for a wide range of companies in the computer, Internet, information technology, and telecommunications industries, represented by their senior executives. Created over three decades ago, CCIA promotes open markets, open systems, open networks, and full, fair, and open competition. Our core belief is that innovation, which is central to our industry's success, is best fueled by dynamic competition.

[Computer Incident Advisory Capability](#) (CIAC) provides on-call technical assistance and information to U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) sites faced with computer security incidents. This central incident handling capability is one component of all encompassing service provided to the DOE community. The other services CIAC provides are: awareness, training, and education; trend, threat, vulnerability data collection and analysis; and technology watch. The mission of CIAC is to apply cyber security expertise to prevent, detect, react to and recover from cyber incidents for the DOE/NNSA and other national stakeholders.

[Critical Infrastructure Protection Program](#) seeks to fully integrate the disciplines of law, policy, and technology for enhancing the security of cyber-networks, physical systems and economic processes supporting the nation's critical infrastructures. The CIP Program received initial funding in 2002 from The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). As the project expanded, on-going activities were leveraged to generate new funding that expanded the project scope to address unexplored areas of critical infrastructure protection. By 2004, the project had evolved into a family of projects under the overall umbrella of the CIP Program. The CIP Program is a joint effort of George Mason University School of Law and James Madison University. Over the course of the last two years, the CIP Program has sponsored interdisciplinary and multi-institutional research within 11 different academic units at GMU and at 14 universities nationwide, funding a total of 77 professors and over 200 research assistants and students

[Cybercrime.gov](#) is the website for the Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section (CCIPS) of the U.S. Department of Justice. CCIPS is responsible for implementing the Department's national strategies in combating computer and intellectual property crimes worldwide. The Computer Crime Initiative is a comprehensive program designed to combat electronic penetrations, data thefts, and cyber attacks on critical information systems. CCIPS prevents, investigates, and prosecutes computer crimes by working with

other government agencies, the private sector, academic institutions, and foreign counterparts. Also gives information on how to report internet-related crimes, listing which crimes are reported to which agency. Contains links to many computer and internet crime resources.

[Edison Electric Institute](#) (EEI) is the association of United States shareholder-owned electric companies, international affiliates, and industry associates worldwide. Their U.S. members serve 97 percent of the ultimate customers in the shareholder owned segment of the industry, and 71 percent of all electric utility ultimate customers in the nation. They generate almost 60 percent of the electricity produced by U.S. electric generators. EEI is doing a great deal of research in the area of protecting electricity as part of our nation's critical infrastructure, in light of the events of 9/11. They are researching the power grid system, disaster planning for the electric company industry, and even the security of nuclear power plants.

[Energy Citations Database](#) (ECD) is designed and developed by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI) with the science-attentive citizen in mind. Its creation is consistent with OSTI's objective to provide easier and faster access to the Department's scientific and technical information. Energy Citations is publicly available without charge to users. ECD contains bibliographic records for energy and energy-related scientific and technical information from the Department of Energy (DOE) and its predecessor agencies, the Energy Research & Development Administration (ERDA) and the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). The Database provides access to DOE publicly available citations from 1948 through the present, with continued growth through regular updates.

[Federal Bureau of Investigation](#) (FBI) is the principle investigative arm of the U.S. Department of Justice. It is primarily charged with gathering and reporting facts, locating witnesses, and compiling evidence in cases involving Federal jurisdiction. It also provides law enforcement leadership and assistance to States and international law enforcement agencies.

[Federation of American Scientists](#) (FAS) was formed in 1945 by atomic scientists from the Manhattan Project. Endorsed by nearly 60 Nobel Laureates in biology, chemistry, economics, medicine and physics as sponsors, the Federation has addressed a broad spectrum of national security issues of the nuclear age in carrying out its mission to promote humanitarian uses of science and technology. Today, the FAS continues its research and education projects in nuclear arms control and global security; conventional arms transfers; proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; information technology for human health; and government information policy.

[Independent Petroleum Association of America](#) (IPAA) has represented independent oil and natural gas producers for three-quarters of a century. Today, IPAA represents the thousands of independent oil and natural gas producers and service companies across the United States. Independent producers drill 85 percent of wells in the United States, produce 65 percent of the country's natural gas, and produce 40 percent of the oil (60 percent in the Lower-48 states.) IPAA provides economic and statistical information about the domestic exploration and production industry.

[The Infrastructure Security Partnership](#) (TISP) was established following the tragic events of September 11, 2001 as a forum for U.S. based public and private sector non-profit organizations to collaborate on issues regarding the security of the nation's built environment, including natural and man-made disasters. TISP acts as a national asset facilitating dialogue on physical infrastructure security, by leveraging member' technical expertise and research & development capabilities in the design and construction industries. Collectively, TISP represents more than two million individuals and firms involved in the planning, design, construction, and operation of the nation's critical infrastructure. TISP's objective is to create a collaborative environment, which will raise awareness and will lead to sustainable security improvements to U.S. critical infrastructure.

[National Fraud Information Center/Internet Watch](#) (NFIC/IW) is a non-profit organization with the mission is to give consumers the information they need to avoid becoming victims of telemarketing and Internet fraud and to help them get their complaints to law enforcement agencies quickly and easily. The NFIC/IFW is operated by the National Consumers League, America's oldest nonprofit consumer organization.

[National Information Assurance Partnership](#) (NIAP) is a U.S. Government initiative originated to meet the security testing needs of both information technology (IT) consumers and producers. NIAP is a collaboration between the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the National Security Agency (NSA) in fulfilling their respective responsibilities under PL 100-235 (Computer Security Act of 1987). The partnership combines the extensive IT security experience of both agencies to promote the development of technically sound security requirements for IT products and systems and appropriate measures for evaluating those products and systems.

[National League of Cities](#) (NLC) is the oldest and largest national organization representing municipal governments throughout the United States. Its mission is to strengthen and promote cities as centers of opportunity, leadership, and governance. NLC serves as a resource to and an advocate for the more than 18,000 cities, villages, and towns it represents. In the area of terrorism, NLC helped local governments mobilize to strengthen America's hometown security after the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. Cities developed emergency response centers, trained emergency personnel, educated citizens and developed contingency plans. City leaders leveraged federal and state funds, when available, to support and expand local initiatives, public-private partnerships and regional cooperative efforts to increase emergency response capabilities in their communities. NLC continues to be a resource in this area, as well as critical infrastructure protection, business continuity and other security issues.

[Office for Domestic Preparedness](#) (ODP) is the principal component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) responsible for preparing the United States for acts of terrorism. In carrying out its mission, ODP is responsible for providing training, funds for the purchase of equipment, support for the planning and execution of exercises, technical assistance and other support to assist states and local jurisdictions to prevent, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism. ODP achieves its mission by providing grants to states and local jurisdictions, providing hands-on training through a number of residential training facilities and in-service training at the local level, funding and working with state and local jurisdictions to plan and execute exercises, and providing technical assistance on-site to state and local jurisdictions.

[Office of Fossil Energy](#) is responsible for research and development of programs involving coal, petroleum, and natural gas. The fossil energy program involves applied research, exploratory development, and limited proof-of-concept testing targeted to high risk and high-payoff endeavors. The objective of the program is to provide the general technology and knowledge base that the private sector can use to complete development and initiate commercialization of advanced processes and energy systems.

[The Open Group](#) is a vendor- and technology-neutral consortium, whose vision of Boundaryless Information Flow™ will enable access to integrated information within and between enterprises based on open standards and global interoperability. The Open Group is a consortium with a foundation in its members: a diverse group that spans all sectors of the IT community – IT customers, systems and solutions suppliers, tool vendors, integrators and consultants, as well as academia and researchers.

[Privatization Center](#) provides practical research and analysis, how-to guides, case studies, and reports designed to inform elected officials on how to streamline government. The Center specializes in government services--such as health services, social services, and public safety--as well as infrastructure, such as airports, electric power, highways, transit, and water/wastewater facilities. The Center explores how different institutional arrangements can create incentives for efficiency, improve customer service, enhance accountability, and save taxpayer dollars.

[United States Energy Association](#) (USEA) is an association of public and private energy-related organizations, corporations, and government agencies. USEA represents the broad interests of the U.S. energy sector by increasing the understanding of energy issues, both domestically and internationally. USEA supports the mission of the World Energy Council that is "to promote the sustainable supply and use of energy for the greatest benefit of all."