

# The Office of Infrastructure Protection

National Protection and Programs Directorate  
Department of Homeland Security

Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS)

Kansas Emergency Management Association

September 13, 2018

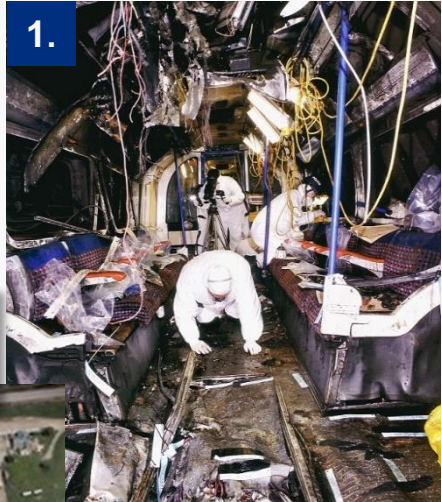


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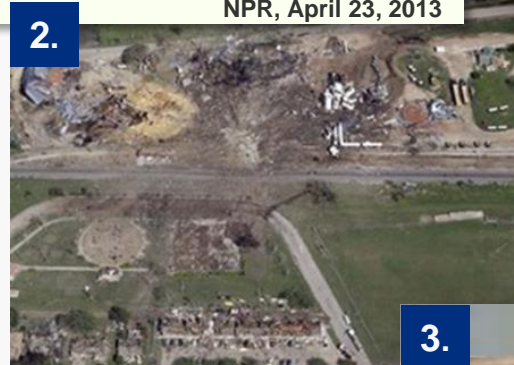
# Why Chemical Facility Security?

We face a persistent and evolving threat

- A successful attack on a chemical facility could potentially cause a significant number of deaths and injuries
- Certain chemical facilities possess materials that could be stolen or diverted and used for terrorist activities



**Death Toll in West, Texas, Fertilizer Explosion Rises to 15**  
NPR, April 23, 2013



**French Authorities Hold Suspect in Beheading and Explosion at Chemical Plant**  
NY Times, June 26, 2015

**“Compelling Confirmation” that Chlorine Gas Used as Weapon in Syria**  
OPCW, September 10, 2014



1. Subway Bombings, London, July 2005
2. Ammonium Nitrate, Texas, April 2013
3. Chlorine-tinged cloud of smoke rises from a bomb detonated by Iraqi army and Shi'ite fighters, Iraq, March 2015



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# Why Chemical Facility Security?



## Statutory Authority

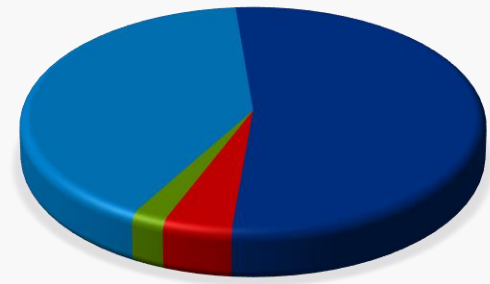
- In December 2006, Congress authorized the Department to regulate security at “high-risk” chemical facilities through the Appropriations Act of 2007
  - The Department developed the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS), 6 CFR Part 27, to implement this authority
- In December 2014, Congress passed the *Protecting and Securing Chemical Facilities from Terrorist Attacks Act of 2014*
  - Extended the Department’s authority over security at high-risk chemical facilities



# Essentials of the CFATS Program

- DHS uses information submitted through an online survey (Top-Screen) to determine if a facility is high-risk
  - High-risk (i.e., covered) facilities are placed in 4 tiers. Tier 1 represents the highest risk
- Covered facilities are required to develop and implement security plans that meet applicable risk-based performance standards (RBPS)
- More than 3,000 facilities have eliminated, reduced, or modified their holdings and/or processes and are no longer considered high-risk

Current  
Population  
Distribution



- Tier 1
- Tier 2
- Tier 3
- Tier 4



# The CFATS Process

*Facility may be tiered in or drop out*

***If the facility receives a tier...***

Submit  
Top-Screen

Receive a  
**Tier (1-4)**  
or be deemed  
not high-risk

Provide a  
**Security Vulnerability  
Assessment (SVA)/Complete  
Site Security Plan (SSP) or  
Alternative Security Plan (ASP)**

Receive  
**Authorization**  
and an  
**Authorization  
Inspection**

Receive  
**Approval** of  
the SSP/ASP

**Implement  
Planned  
Measures and  
Undergo Regular  
Compliance  
Inspections**

All facilities with COI

High-risk facilities

- DHS provides compliance assistance upon request at any stage of this process
- More than 150 Chemical Security Inspectors are available for support across the country



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# CFATS Universe

Identifying high-risk chemical facilities

- “Appendix A” – a list of 300+ chemicals of interest (COI) at specific threshold quantities and concentrations that require reporting to the Department

Hospitals  
and Clinics



Wineries

Correctional  
Facilities



## Chemical Facilities Come in All Shapes and Sizes



Chemical  
Manufacturing



Oil Refineries



Food Processing



Wineries



Colleges and  
Universities



Farm  
Cooperatives

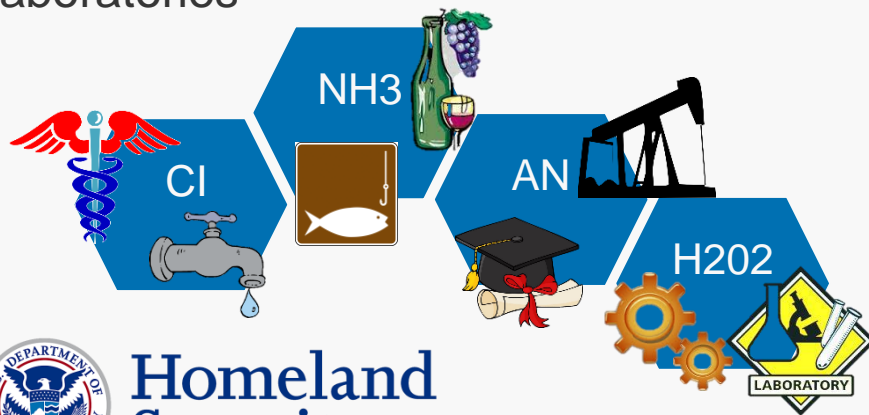


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# Industries with Facilities Regulated by CFATS

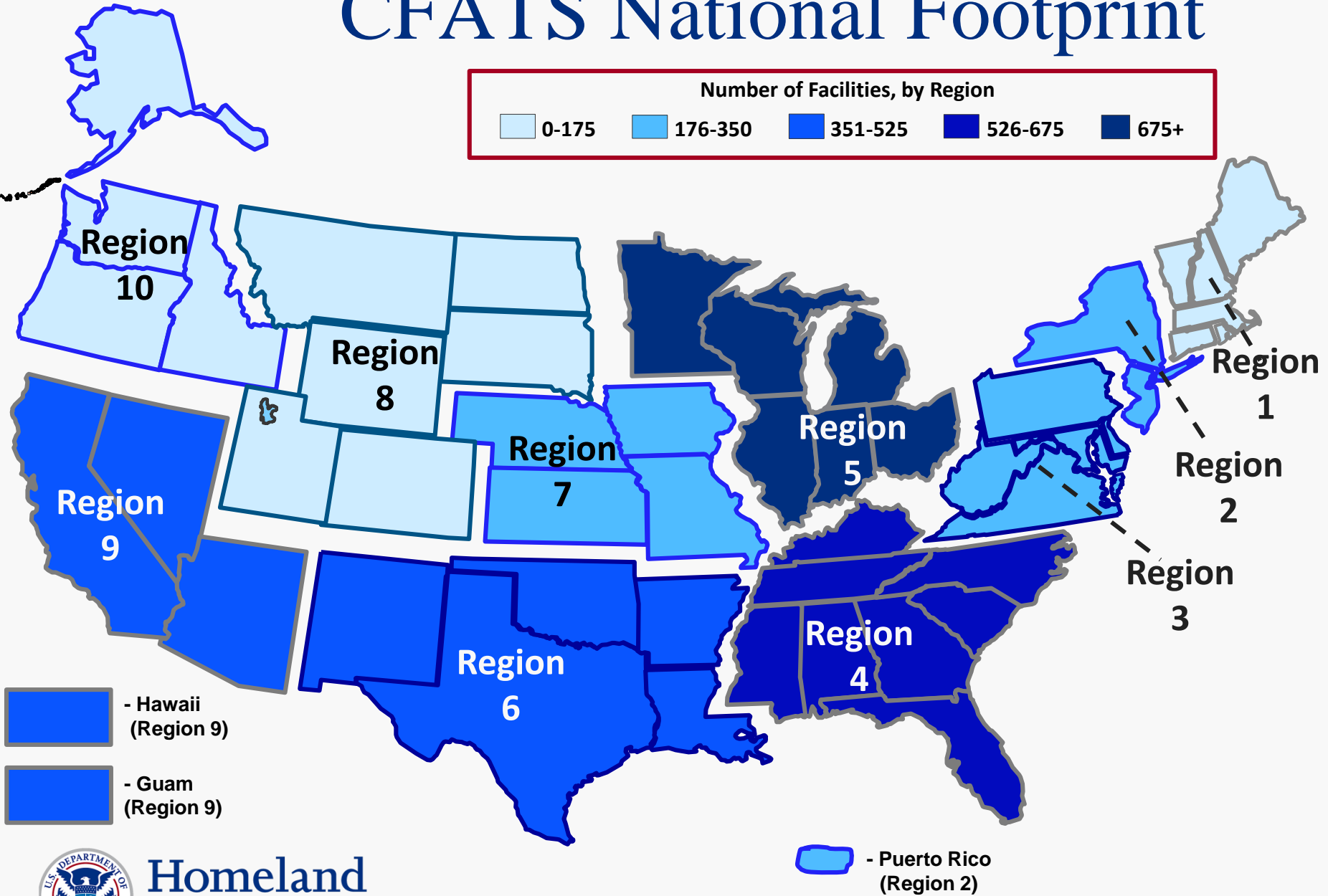
CFATS regulates facilities in various industries, including:

- Academia (College & Universities)
- Aerial Sprayers (Non-Fertilizer)
- Breweries
- Cold Chain/Refrigeration
- Energy Utilities
- Fisheries and Hatcheries
- Food Processors and Co-Ops
- Healthcare (Hospitals & Providers)
- Laboratories
- Metal Service and Metal Merchants
- Mining
- Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing
- Paints/Coatings
- Petrochemical Manufacturing
- Petroleum Refining/Oil Drilling
- Plastics
- Pulp and Paper
- Race Tracks
- Retail Storage and Distribution
- Semiconductors
- Water Parks, Pools, and Filtration
- Wineries



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# CFATS National Footprint



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# Program Status: Region 7

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| <b>Currently Covered Facilities</b>  | <b>198</b> |
| Currently <u>Authorized</u> Facilities   | 55         |
| Currently <u>Approved</u> Facilities   | 138        |
| Currently <u>Tiered</u> Facilities<br><i>(awaiting authorization and approval)</i> | 5          |
| <b>Total Authorizations Inspections</b>  | <b>213</b> |
| <b>Total Compliance Inspections</b>  | <b>213</b> |



All statistics are current as of September 2018



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# Program Status: Covered Facilities

| <b>Tier</b>  | <b><u>Total</u><br/>Currently<br/>Covered<br/>Facilities</b> | <b>Tier</b>  | <b><u>Region 7</u><br/>Currently<br/>Covered<br/>Facilities</b> |
|--------------|--|--------------|---|
| <b>1</b>     | 161  | <b>1</b>     | 12  |
| <b>2</b>     | 78   | <b>2</b>     | 8   |
| <b>3</b>     | 1,366  | <b>3</b>     | 57  |
| <b>4</b>     | 1,761  | <b>4</b>     | 121   |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>3,366</b>   | <b>Total</b> | <b>198</b>  |

All statistics are current as of September 2018



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# Kansas Snapshot

| Program Metrics                        | Kansas |
|--|--------|
| Currently <b>Covered</b> Facilities    | 46     |
| Currently <b>Authorized</b> Facilities | 9      |
| Currently <b>Approved</b> Facilities   | 36     |
| Currently <b>Tiered</b> Facilities     | 1      |
| Total <b>Authorization</b> Inspections | 51     |
| Total <b>Compliance</b> Inspections    | 55     |



All statistics are current as of September 2018



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# Program Status: Kansas

- Kansas is part of Region VII, which includes:
  - **1 Chief of Regulatory Compliance**
  - **8 Chemical Security Inspectors**
  - **1 Regulatory Analyst**
- Inspectors visit regulated facilities to ensure that they meet the security requirements set by the CFATS program. They are actively involved in local community outreach, local first responder meetings, and annual industry conferences with national and international organizations.



| Tier         | Facilities Currently Covered in the US | Facilities Currently Covered in Kansas |
|--------------|--|--|
| 1            | 161                                    | 1                                      |
| 2            | 78                                     | 4                                      |
| 3            | 1,366                                  | 17                                     |
| 4            | 1,761                                  | 24                                     |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>3,366</b>                           | <b>46</b>                              |



# Risk-Based Performance Standards

RBPS-8 Cyber



RBPS-13 Elevated Threats

RBPS-14 Specific Threats,  
Vulnerabilities, or Risks



RBPS-1 Restrict Area Perimeter

- Rather than prescribe specific security measures, DHS developed 18 risk-based performance standards (RBPS)
- Compliance with the RBPS will be tailored to fit each facility's circumstances, including tier level, security issues, and physical and operating environments



# RBPS 9 – Response



Develop and exercise an emergency plan to respond to security incidents internally and with assistance of local law enforcement and first responders.

- Response focuses on the planning to mitigate, respond, and report incidents in a timely manner between facility personnel, first responders, and law enforcement
- Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) may be contacted by local Chemical Security Inspectors to verify that facilities have developed plans for emergency notification, response, evacuation, etc.
- IP Gateway (EO Portal) – A DHS platform to share and coordinate CFATS information among Federal, State, local, territorial, and tribal (SLTT) agencies partners.



# RBPS 9 – Response Cont.

## What are some possible facility security components related to RBPS-9?

- Crisis Management Plan
- Communication Systems
- Process Safeguards
- Outreach



## What are some activities a facility may want to include in its Crisis Management Plan?

- Contingency Plans
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Emergency Response
- Post-incident Security
- Evacuation
- Notification Control
- Re-entry
- Security Response



# RBPS 9 – Response Cont.

The work that high-risk chemical facilities do with first responders and law enforcement to ensure emergency response measures are in place prior to an incident bolsters our nation's security.



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Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards: RBPS 9 – Response

The Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program identifies and regulates high-risk chemical facilities to ensure they have security measures in place to reduce the risks of certain hazardous chemicals being exploited in a terrorist attack. Under CFATS, facilities that DHS has identified as high-risk are required to develop and implement security plans that meet applicable risk-based performance standards (RBPS).

## RBPS 9 – Response at a Glance

RBPS 9 - Response is the performance standard that addresses emergency response planning and training.

The work that high-risk chemical facilities do with first responders and law enforcement to ensure emergency response measures are in place prior to an incident bolsters our nation's security. Planning and training are important to ensure that facility personnel, onsite security, law enforcement, and first responders are ready to respond to external and internal security incidents.

Security incidents include theft or diversion of a chemical; an onsite fire, explosion, or release; or other types of containment issues. Having established relationships, lines of communication, and plans in place can assist in reducing the impact of these incidents.

Examples of security measures that fall under RBPS - 9 include identifying hazards, planning an effective response, identifying the number of responders and the response skills needed for different types of adversary events, and equipping and training response personnel in order to maximize their efficiency and knowledge of a site.

## Security Response vs. Emergency Response

It is important not to confuse a "security response," which is intended to engage and neutralize adversaries, with the broader "emergency response," which follows an attack and attempts to reduce the severity of the event. The initial "security response" has tactical considerations, whereas the "emergency response" relates to the more traditional efforts to contain the damage and mitigate the consequences of a security incident. Facilities should address both security response and emergency response in their planning.

## Crisis Management Plan

Facilities should develop and maintain a comprehensive crisis management plan that contains strategies for responding to different types of security incidents, including:

- Security Response
- Emergency Response
- Post-Incident Security
- Evacuation
- Notification Control
- Contingency Plans

Crisis management plans generally include documented agreements with offsite responder services, including:

- Ambulance/Medical Support
- Firefighting Support
- Marine Support
- Environmental Restoration Support
- Hazardous Spill/Recovery Support
- Explosive Device Disposal Support



RBPS 9 – Response

Develop and exercise an emergency plan to respond to security incidents internally and with assistance of local law enforcement and first responders.

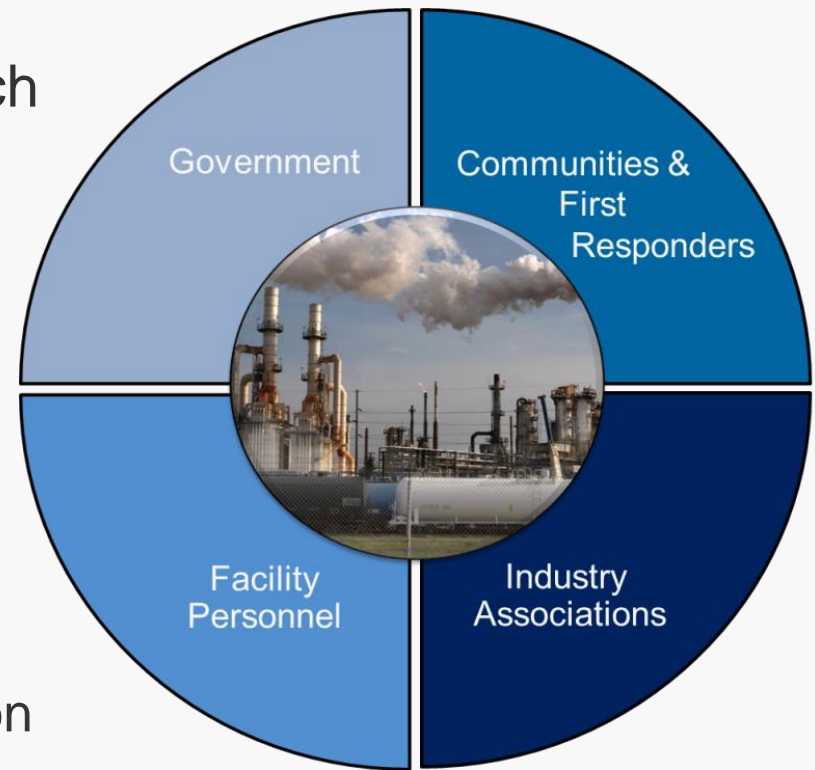


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# Spreading the Word

- DHS continues to expand outreach efforts and reach deeper into communities
  - Increasing Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial interagency coordination
  - Communicating directly with facilities and corporations
  - Participating in industry association meetings and conferences
  - Working with communities and first responders



# Chemical Sector Training Resources

- DHS has developed a series of Web-based security awareness training courses for the critical infrastructure community and the Chemical Sector
- Advance your security awareness by completing training courses:
  - How to Counter Insider Threats
  - How to Prepare For and Respond to an Active Shooter Situation
- Access these security training courses by visiting:  
<https://www.dhs.gov/chemical-sector-training>



# Critical Infrastructure Training Resources

- DHS offers a wide array of free tools and resources to government and private sector partners to enable the critical infrastructure security and resilience mission. Visit: <https://www.dhs.gov/critical-infrastructure-resources> to access:
  - Cross-Sector Resources: Suspicious Activity Reporting Tool, Active Shooter Preparedness, etc.
  - Sector-Specific Resources: DHS Sector-Specific Agencies (SSAs), Co-SSAs, and Other Department SSAs
  - Assessment Resources: Cybersecurity Evaluation Program (CSEP), Regional Resiliency Assessment Program (RRAP), etc.
- You can also access FEMA training by visiting: <https://www.dhs.gov/critical-infrastructure-training>



● Homeland Security Starts with Hometown Security



# Security starts here.

● connect

● plan

● train

● report

For more information, visit [www.dhs.gov/hometown-security](http://www.dhs.gov/hometown-security)



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For more information, visit:  
[www.dhs.gov/critical-infrastructure](http://www.dhs.gov/critical-infrastructure)

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