



# Homeland Security

## **Local Emergency Planning Committee LEPC (Florida)**

**July 2016**

# Why Chemical Facility Security?



## The Homeland Faces a Persistent and Evolving Threat



**China rocked by second deadly chemical plant blast in two weeks**

Reuters, April 23, 2013

**French Authorities Hold Suspect in Beheading and Explosion at Chemical Plant**

NYTimes, June 26, 2015

**Death Toll in West, Texas, Fertilizer Explosion Rises to 15**

NPR, April 23, 2013

West, Texas in 2013. Image courtesy of the Chemical Safety Board.

- A successful attack on some chemical facilities could potentially cause a significant number of deaths and injuries.
- Certain chemical facilities possess materials that could be stolen or diverted and used as or converted into weapons for use offsite.



## Statutory Authority

- In 2007, Congress authorized the Department to regulate security at “high-risk” chemical facilities.
  - The Department developed the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS), 6 CFR Part 27, to implement this authority.
- In December 2014, Congress passed H.R. 4007: *Protecting and Securing Chemical Facilities from Terrorist Attacks Act of 2014*.
  - The President signed The CFATS Act of 2014 into law on December 18, 2014.



**Homeland  
Security**

UNCLASSIFIED // FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Presenter's Name

June 17, 2003

# Chemical Facility Security

## The CFATS Program



### Statutory Authority

- In 2007, Congress authorized the Department to regulate security at “high-risk” chemical facilities.
  - The Department developed the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS), 6 CFR Part 27, to implement this authority.
- In December 2014, Congress passed H.R. 4007: *Protecting and Securing Chemical Facilities from Terrorist Attacks Act of 2014*.
  - The President signed The CFATS Act of 2014 into law on December 18, 2014



# CFATS Universe

Determining the targeted community

- “Appendix A” -- a list of 300+ chemicals of interest (COI) at specific threshold quantities and concentrations that require reporting to the Department
- Appendix A is used to determine if a chemical facility must complete a Top-Screen

Hospitals  
and Clinics



Wineries

Correctional  
Facilities



Chemical  
Manufacturing



Oil Refineries



Colleges and  
Universities



Farm  
Cooperatives



Food  
Processing



Homeland  
Security

# CFATS Exemptions

## *What are the exemptions?*

- Facilities regulated under the Maritime Security Act (MTSA)
- Facilities regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)
- Facilities owned/ operated by Department of Defense (DoD)
- Facilities owned/ operated by Department of Energy (DOE)
- Public Water systems as defined by the Safe Drinking Water Act
- Treatment Works as defined by Federal Water Pollution Control Act



MTSA



NRC



DoD



DOE



Water  
Pollution



Safe Water



**Homeland  
Security**

\* In January 2008, DHS indefinitely extended the Top-Screen due date for agricultural production facilities

# Risk-Based Performance Standards

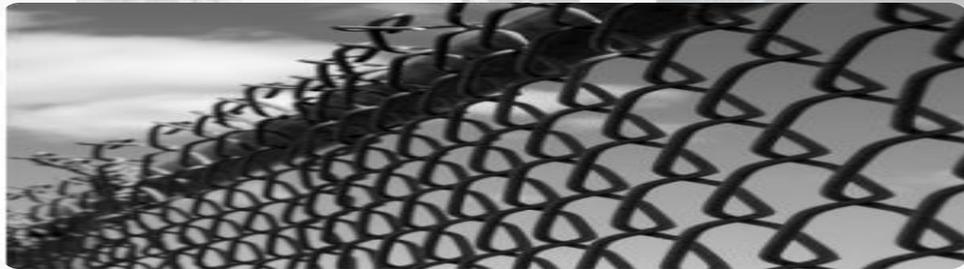
RBPS-8 Cyber



RBPS-10 Monitoring



RBPS-18 Records



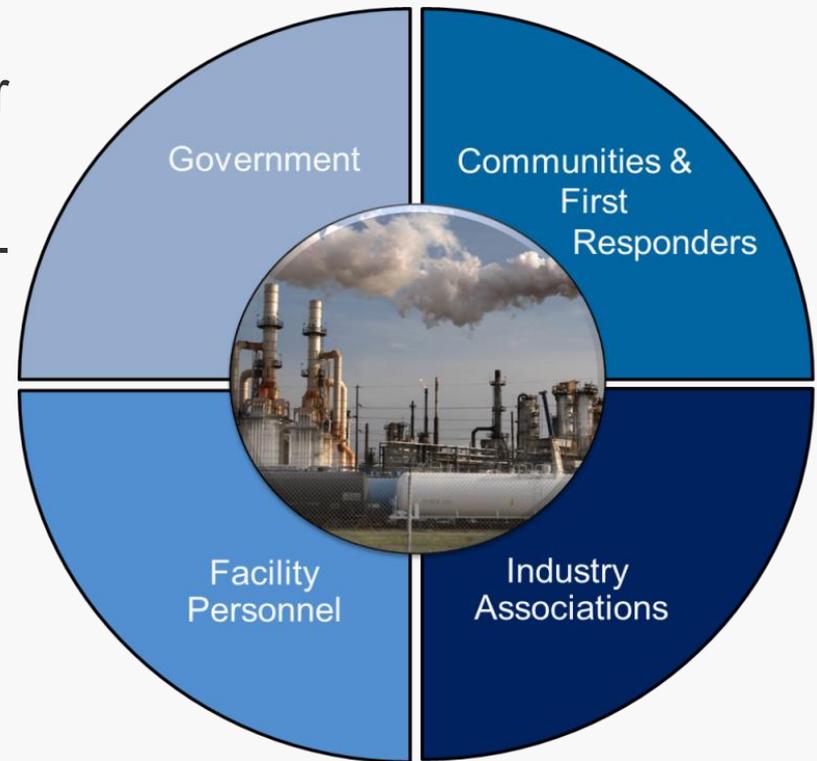
RBPS-1 Restrict area perimeter

- Rather than define 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



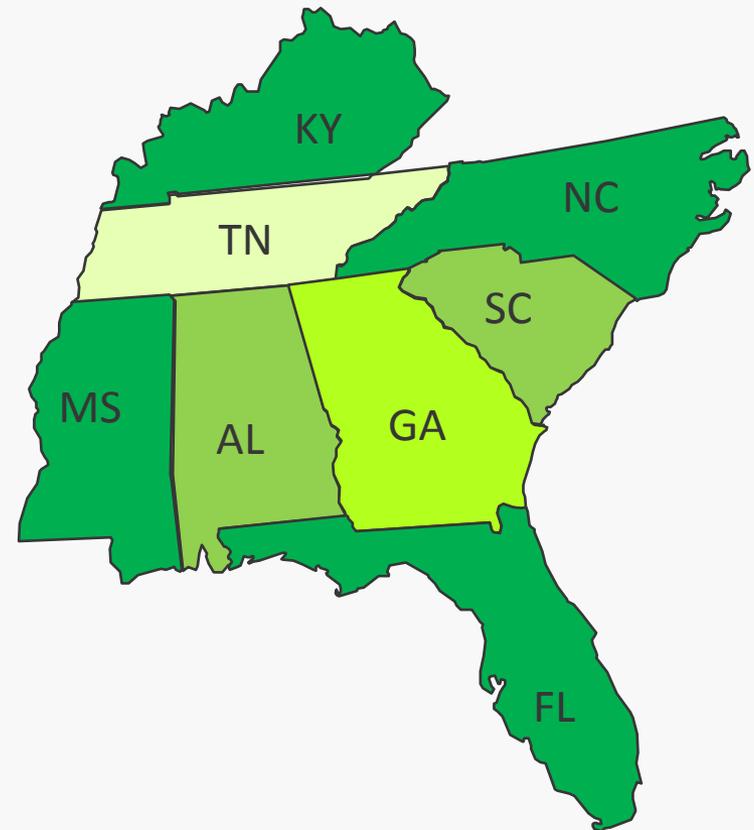
# Spreading the Word

- ISCD continues to expand outreach efforts and reach deeper into communities
  - Seeking to identify potentially non-compliant facilities (PNCF)
  - Increasing interagency coordination
  - Involving private and public state-level organizations



# Snapshot: Region 4

- 541 Regulated Facilities
- 463 Authorized Facilities
- 414 Approved Facilities
- 493 Authorization Inspections
- 171 Compliance Inspections



25 Inspectors

All statistics are current as of May 3, 2016

# Other DHS Programs:



- DHS Connect

<https://www.dhs.gov/hometown-security>

“Get Involved”

- See Something, Say Something

[www.dhs.gov/see-something-say-something](http://www.dhs.gov/see-something-say-something)

- Protective Security Advisor Program (PSA’s)

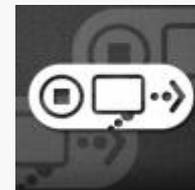
[PSCDOperations@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:PSCDOperations@hq.dhs.gov)

- Sector Outreach and Programs Division (SOPD)

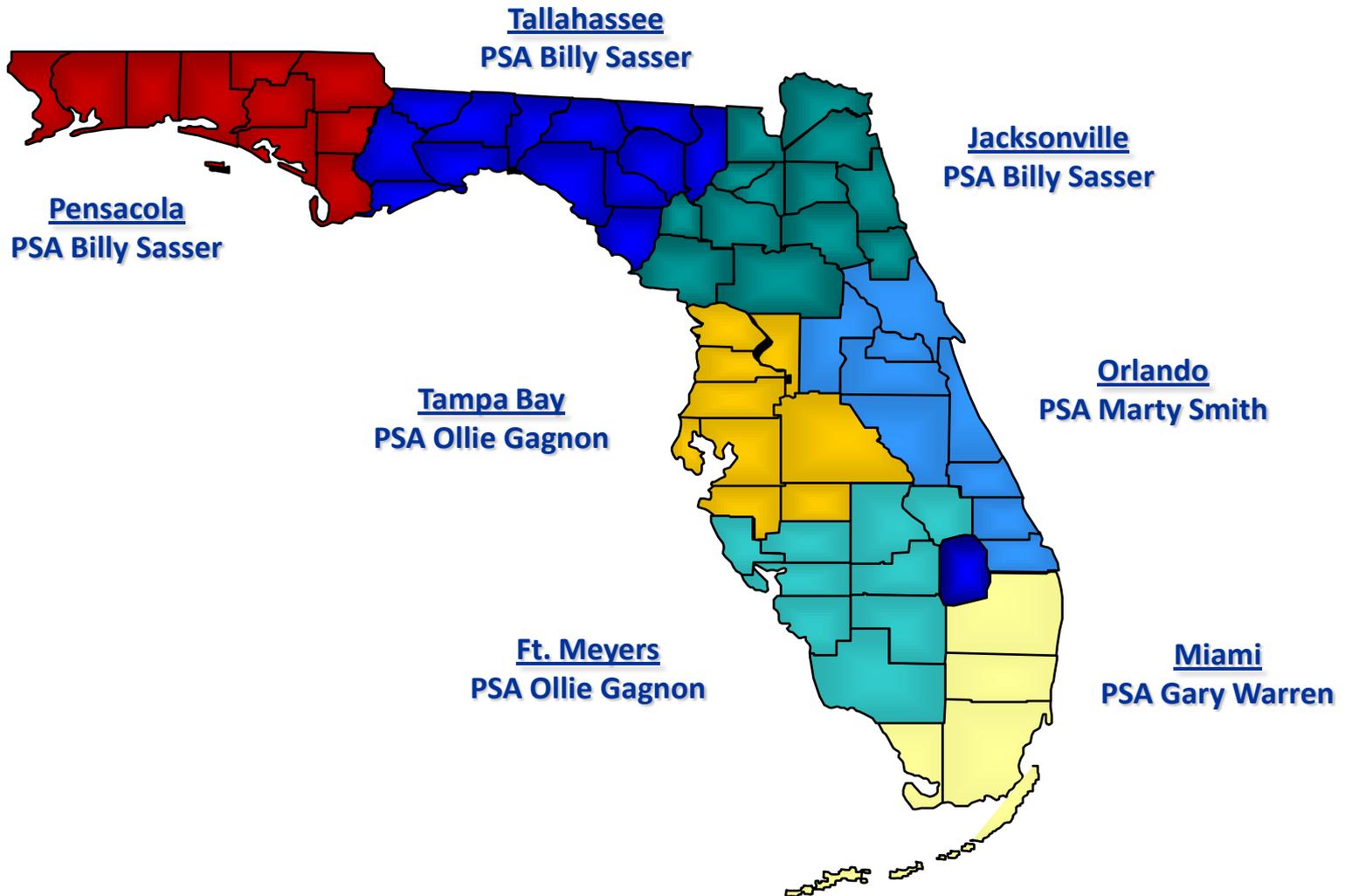
[SOPDExecSec@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:SOPDExecSec@hq.dhs.gov)

- Office of Bombing Prevention (OBP)

[https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/OBP-Counter-IED-Resources-Guide-508\\_0.pdf](https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/OBP-Counter-IED-Resources-Guide-508_0.pdf)



# Florida Protective Security Advisors





# Homeland Security

For more information visit:  
[www.dhs.gov/criticalinfrastructure](http://www.dhs.gov/criticalinfrastructure)  
Matthew "Matt" Currie  
DHS ISCD/FOB/R4 Chemical Sec Insp.  
[Matthew.currie@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:Matthew.currie@hq.dhs.gov)



**Homeland  
Security**

# Available Resources



**Outreach:** DHS outreach for CFATS is a continuous effort to educate stakeholders on the program.

- To request a CFATS presentation or a Compliance Assistance Visit (CAV), individuals may submit a request through the program Website, located at [www.dhs.gov/chemicalsecurity](http://www.dhs.gov/chemicalsecurity), or by e-mailing DHS at [CFATS@dhs.gov](mailto:CFATS@dhs.gov).



**CFATS Help Desk:** DHS has developed a CFATS Help Desk that individuals can call or email with questions on the CFATS program.

- Hours of Operation are 8:30 AM – 5 PM (ET), Monday through Friday
- The CFATS Help Desk toll-free number is 1-866-323-2957
- The CFATS Help Desk email address is [csat@dhs.gov](mailto:csat@dhs.gov)



**CFATS Website:** For CFATS Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), Chemical-terrorism Vulnerability Information (CVI) training, and other useful CFATS-related information, please go to [www.dhs.gov/chemicalsecurity](http://www.dhs.gov/chemicalsecurity).

