

Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) Overview

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Dorothy Kellogg
AcuTech Consulting Group
Alexandria, Virginia

- CFATS Purpose & Scope
 - Authority
 - High Risk Chemical Facilities
- CFATS Elements & Process
 - Process Flow
 - Timing
 - Chemicals of Interest – Appendix A
 - Risk Based Performance Standards
 - Information Protection – Chemical-terrorism Vulnerability Information
- Chemical Security Assessment Tools (CSAT)
 - CSAT Registration
 - CSAT Top-Screen
 - CSAT SVA
 - CSAT SSP

Authority

- Section 550, FY07 DHS Appropriations, P.L. 109-295
 - High Risk Chemical Facilities
 - Conduct Security Vulnerability Assessment (SVA)
 - Prepare Site Security Plan (SSP)
 - Implementing Risk Based Performance Standards (RBPS)
- Interim Final Rule, April 9, 2007, 72 Fed Reg 17688
- Interim Final Rule Effective, June 8, 2007
- Appendix A Chemicals of Interest (COI) List:
 - Proposed – April 9, 2007
 - Final – September 2007

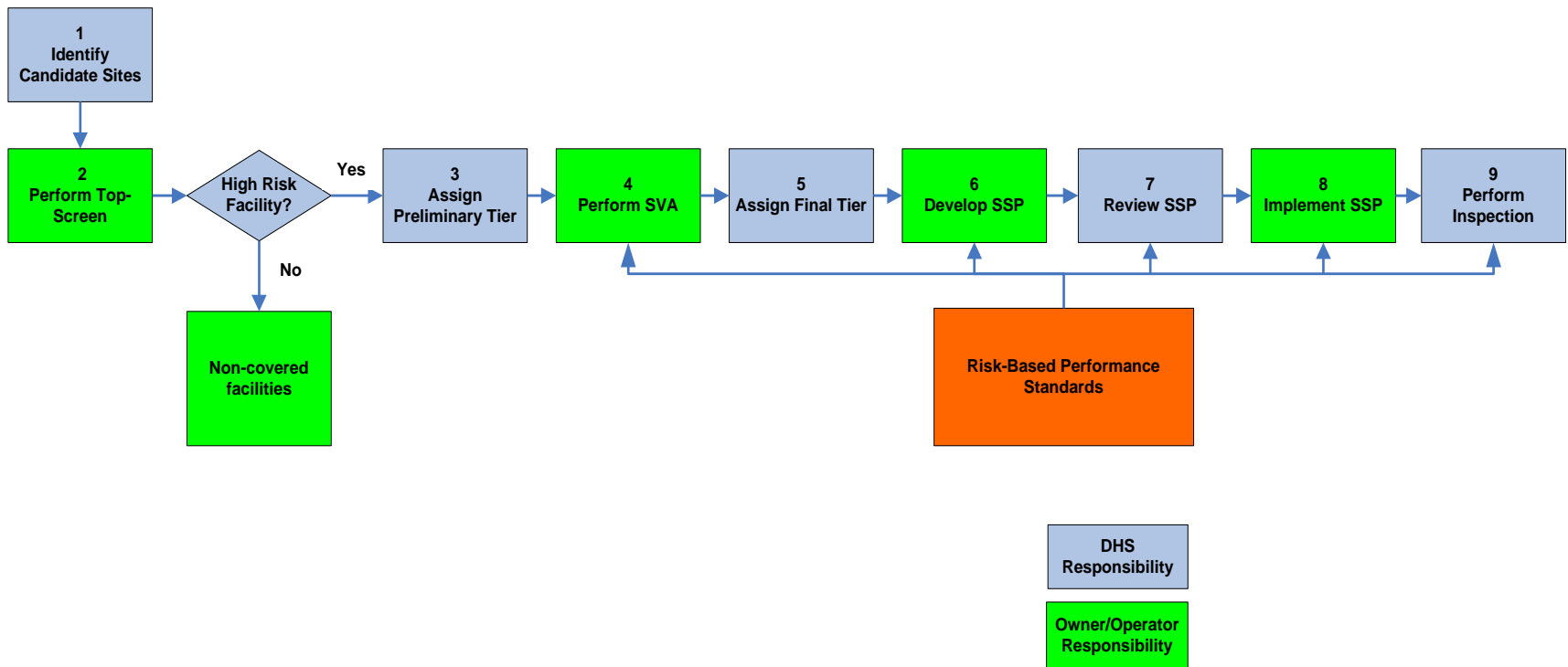
Prevent Terrorist from Using Chemicals or Chemical Facilities as Weapons

High Risk Chemical Facilities

- Possess **Chemicals of Interest** – manufacture, use, store or distribute
 - Chemical manufacturers
 - Petroleum refineries
 - LNG peak shaving facilities
- At or above the **Screening Threshold Quantity (STQ)**
- Serious **Consequences** from Successful Attack:
 - Human Health & Safety
 - Government Mission in Time of Emergency
 - National or Regional Economy

- High Risk Chemical Facilities -- Exemptions
 - MTSA facilities*
 - Public Drinking Water Systems*
 - Waste Water Treatment Facilities*
 - DOE & DOD facilities
 - NRC-regulated facilities*
- * Parsed Facilities
 - Portion of facility subject to MTSA
 - On-site water treatment facility
 - Small radioactive sources

CFATS Process Flow



Timing

- Effective Date -- June 8, 2007
- Submit Top-Screen – 60 days from final Appendix A
- Preliminary Tiering – 60 days from Top-Screen Deadline
- Submit SVA – 90 days from Prelim-Tiering Notification
- Final Tiering – 60 days from SVA Deadline
- Submit SSP – 120 days from Final-Tiering Notification

- Actual Deadlines depend on Facility Tier
- Voluntarily accelerated “Phase 1” 50 top facilities underway now

Chemicals of Interest

- Over 300 chemicals on draft Appendix A
- 3 Security Issues:
 - Release: Toxics, Flammables, Explosives
 - Theft/Diversion:
 - Chemical Weapons/Precursors
 - Weapons of Mass Effect (WME) – PIH Gasses
 - Explosives/IED Precursors
 - Sabotage/Contamination: Water Reactive ⇒ PIH Gas
- Final:
 - Chemicals of Concern with STQ's
 - Response to Public Comments

Risk-Based Performance Standards

- 19 Standards
 - Physical Security
 - Cyber Security
 - Process
- Specific applications vary by Tier and Security Issue
- Guidance under development
- DHS may not prescribe specific security measures
- *“Layered security measures that, in combination, appropriately address the vulnerability assessment and the risk-based performance standards”*

Risk-Based Performance Standards

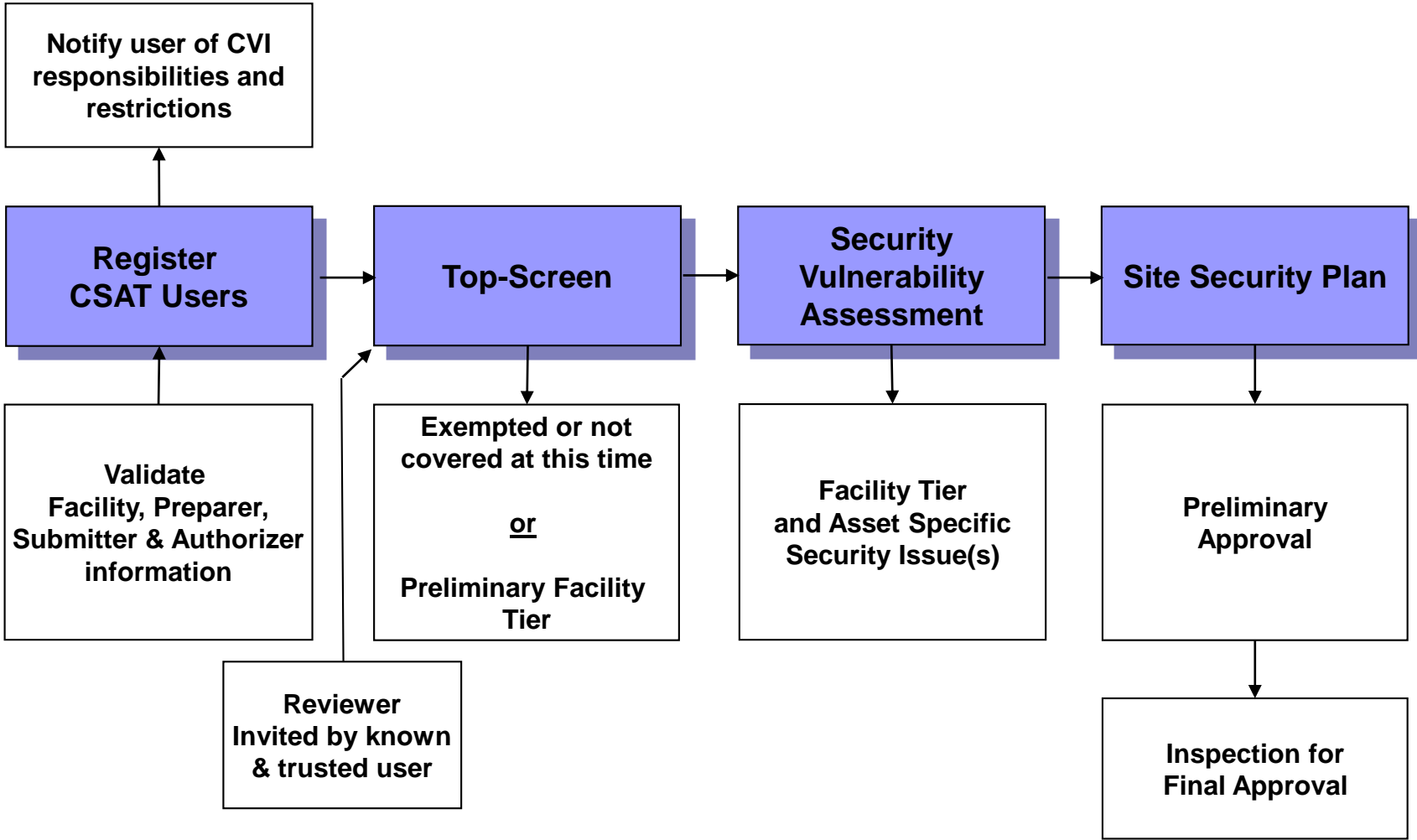
1. *Restricted Area Perimeter*
2. *Securing Site Assets*
3. *Screening and Access Controls*
4. *Deter, Detect, and Delay*
5. *Shipping, Receipt, and Storage*
6. *Theft and Diversion*
7. *Sabotage*
8. *Cyber*
9. *Response*
10. *Monitoring*
11. *Training*
12. *Personnel Surety*
13. *Elevated Threats*
14. *Specific Threats, Vulnerabilities, or Risks*
15. *Reporting of Significant Security Incidents*
16. *Significant Security Incidents and Suspicious Activities*
17. *Officials and Organizations*
18. *Records*
19. *Others as determined by DHS*

Chemical-terrorism Vulnerability Information (CVI)

“information developed under this section, including vulnerability assessments, site security plans, and other security related information, records, and documents shall be given protections from public disclosure”

- Must be CVI Trained to handle CVI material
 - Private sector: generate, review, submit, manage
 - Public sector: receive, use, manage
- On-line training available at www.dhs.gov/chemicalsecurity
- Receive CVI Certificate & Unique Number
- CVI Authorized ≠ Need to Know
- CVI in enforcement proceedings treated as classified

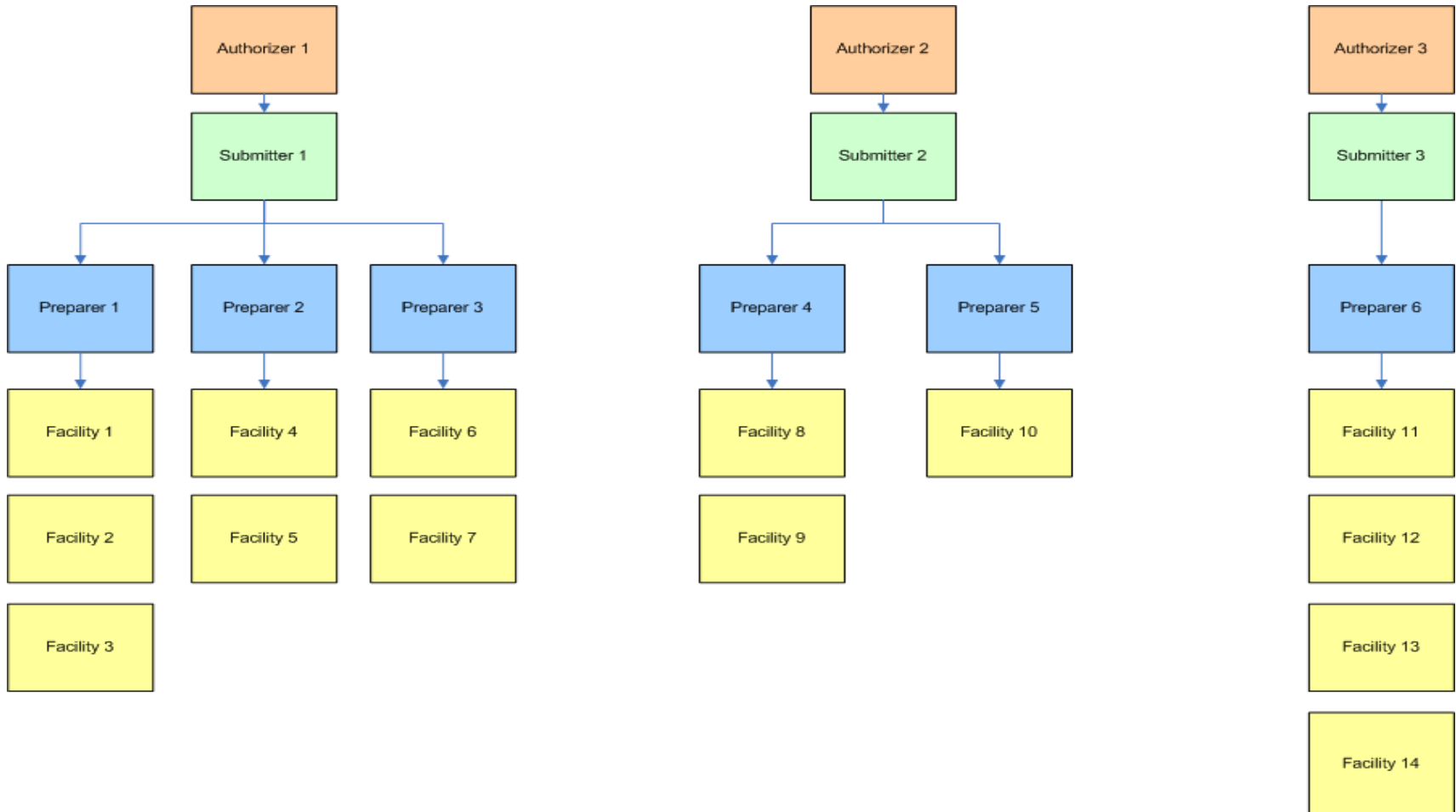
CSAT -- Process



- Must be registered to access & complete CSAT tools
- Register at: www.dhs.gov/chemicalsecurity
- Top-Screen Authorizers, Submitters, Reviewers and Preparers
 - Each facility must have an Authorizer, Submitter, and Preparer
 - The roles may be consolidated with one person or split
 - Each user will receive a unique user name and password
- Authorizers, Submitters, Reviewers, Preparers must be CVI Certified
- Decide how you want to organize your company's CSAT Structure before you register
- Registration Users Guide available: [add site]

- Register now
 - To assure full 60 days to complete Top-Screen
 - May review Top-Screen without submitting information

Example User Role Structures



CSAT Users & Consultants

- Facility may use private consultants as preparers or reviewers
- Consultants must be CVI Certified
- Consultants must sign NDA with facility
- Consultants may not be Authorizers or Submitters

- Identifies the security issue(s) at a facility using the DHS Chemicals of Interest list:
 - Human Health & Safety
 - Release
 - Theft/Diversion
 - Sabotage/Contamination
 - Government Mission
 - Economic Criticality
- Preliminary tiering based on potential consequence
- Post Top-Screen Letter (CVI)
 - Will only reflect tiering based on human health & safety
 - Subsequent notification for Mission or Economic criticality
 - Will identify specific chemicals and security issues for SVA

Revised Version to be Posted

- Information on submitting Lat/Long
- Burden estimate
- Print-outs marked as CVI
- Revised Users Guide

New “Appendix A” Version

- Posted concurrent with Appendix A in Federal Register
- Reflect Appendix A
- Revised Users Guide

- Follows the SVA approach established by CCPS and others
 - Asset Characterization: assets associated with chemicals identified in the post Top-Screen letter
 - Threat Characterization: specific scenarios prescribed by CSAT
 - Consequence Analysis: potential consequence of scenarios against identified assets
 - Vulnerability Analysis: security measures in place to mitigate or reduce the likelihood of success of an attack on an asset
 - Countermeasures Analysis: strategies to reduce the probability of a successful attack
- Cyber vulnerability assessment included

- Assessment of specific assets and security issues identified in post Top-Screen letter
- Explicit attack scenarios provided
 - VBIED
 - Maritime
 - Aircraft
 - Theft (Insider/Outsider)
 - Sabotage (Insider/Outsider)
 - Assault Team
 - Cyber
- “Tier 4” facilities may use Alternative Security Program (ASP) in lieu of CSAT-SVA

SVA Output

- Final tiering of facility and assets based on potential consequences
- Final facility tier based on highest asset-specific tier
 - Possible to “screen into” lower tier
 - Possible to “screen out”
- Post SVA Letter (CVI):
 - Final facility tier
 - Tier for each asset of interest
 - Next steps and deadlines for the facility
- Information in post-SVA letter used to identify the applicable RBPS based on asset tiers and security issues for SSP

SSP Content

- Security measures in place or planned to achieve the applicable RBPS
- All critical assets & security issue in the post-SVA letter must be addressed in the SSP
- Review of SSPs will be prioritized based upon SVA tier and results
- Facilities may submit Alternative Security Programs for consideration

- User Registration operational
- Top-Screen operational
- SVA under development; operational in fall 2007
- SSP under development, operational in early in 2008

SVA and SSP Deadlines for Individual Facilities based on assigned Tiers

- Resources: www.dhs.gov/chemicalsecurity

- Including:
 - General CFATS Information
 - User Registration & Registration Instructions
 - Top-Screen Questions and User Manual
 - CSAT FAQ's
 - General CVI Information
 - CVI On-Line Training