

The Office of Infrastructure Protection

National Protection and Programs Directorate
Department of Homeland Security

Working Together – How Federal Agencies Coordinate Security
Across All Disciplines: The CFATS Perspective

July 31, 2012



Homeland
Security

Securing the Chemical Sector

- The Department of Homeland Security, National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD), Office of Infrastructure Protection (IP) is the main Federal entity responsible for chemical security
 - NPPD/IP's **Infrastructure Security Compliance Division** manages the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) regulations governing security at high-risk chemical facilities
 - NPPD/IP's **Sector Outreach and Programs Division** houses the Chemical Sector-Specific Agency, which is responsible under Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 7 for the coordination of non-regulatory Chemical Sector security activities



Securing the Chemical Sector

- In addition to DHS/NPPD, other DHS Components and Federal agencies also have important roles in chemical security
 - **U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)** regulates security of waterside chemical facilities under the Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA)
 - **Transportation Security Administration (TSA) & the Department of Transportation (DOT)** regulate chemicals in transit
 - **Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)** oversees the security of chemicals at nuclear power plants and certain other NRC-regulated facilities
 - **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)** leads the effort to investigate potential terrorist plots involving chemicals or chemical facilities including
 - **Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF)** is responsible for regulating the manufacture, importation, distribution, and storage of explosives
- As a result, cross-component and interagency coordination is essential to minimize the likelihood of duplication of effort and prevent any unintentional security gaps

CFATS Harmonization

- The need for CFATS-related harmonization is especially important
 - CFATS exempts certain facilities regulated by the USCG, the NRC, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 - CFATS exempts facilities owned and operated by the Department of Energy or Department of Defense
 - CFATS does not include law enforcement authority. DHS relies on the FBI and other law enforcement agencies to investigate potential criminal or terrorist activity
- On a semi-annual basis, the CFATS-program office leads the development of a report to Congress on the harmonization of chemical security efforts across the Federal government
 - The next slides highlight some of the many good collaborations that have been reported on in these reports

Intra-DHS Coordination

Examples of cross-DHS collaboration on chemical security activities include:

- NPPD and USCG
 - Established a joint CFATS-Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA) Harmonization Working Group to:
 - Analyze the security requirements under both programs
 - Enhance a comprehensive national risk picture
 - Assist information sharing between the agencies
 - Develop joint guidelines and directives where appropriate
 - Regularly share information and routinely engage at the local level, to include joint site visits, co-participation in local meetings, etc.

- NPPD and TSA
 - Share information to ensure no gap in security coverage at the nexus between chemical facilities and the transportation system
 - Are exploring ways to leverage TSA infrastructure and capabilities in support of the forthcoming CFATS Personnel Surety Program



Interagency Coordination

Examples of interagency collaboration on chemical security activities include:

- DHS and NRC
 - Entered into an MOU regarding the NRC-exemption to CFATS
 - Conducted joint site visits in support of an NRC-study aimed at analyzing the security of chemicals at NRC-regulated facilities

- DHS and FBI
 - Share information regarding the nation's highest-risk chemical facilities and jointly work on products related to threats to them
 - Participate in Joint Program Office efforts to combat the terrorist use of explosives or improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and secure IED precursors

- DHS and ATF
 - Dialogue about ways to coordinate the two agencies' regulatory authorities related to ammonium nitrate

Local CFATS Resources Information

- Reach out to your local CFATS personnel
 - To meet with an Inspector in your area or to request a Compliance Assistance Visit, reach out to the Commander (in Conference booklet) or E-mail CFATS@hq.dhs.gov

- To Report Suspicious Activity:
 - CFATS Anonymous Tip Line 1-877-394-4347 (877-FYI 4 DHS)

- Non-Emergency Resources
 - CFATS Website - www.dhs.gov/chemicalsecurity
 - CFATS Knowledge Center with FAQs and the latest news on the CFATS Program
 - CVI Training
 - CFATS Help Desk – csat@dhs.gov or 1-866-323-2957





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For more information visit:

www.dhs.gov/criticalinfrastructure

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