

## 6 CFR Part 27

Section 550 of the DHS Appropriations Act of 2007 grants the Department the authority to regulate chemical facilities that “present high levels of security risk.” The Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) Final Rule, published November 20, 2007, established a risk-based approach to screening and securing chemical facilities determined by DHS to be “high risk.” In order to make that determination, CFATS requires facilities in possession of specific quantities of DHS defined Chemicals of Interest (COI) to complete a Top-Screen questionnaire.

After reviewing the Top-Screen, DHS determines which facilities are preliminarily high-risk. The CFATS regulation then requires each preliminary high-risk facility to submit a Security Vulnerability Assessment (SVA). The facilities still considered high-risk after a review of their SVA are provided a final tier and required to complete a Site Security Plan (SSP) that meets DHS’ risk-based performance standards. CFATS does allow some chemical facilities to submit Alternative Security Programs (ASPs) in lieu of DHS’s SVA and SSP. Certain types of facilities (e.g., facilities regulated under the Maritime Transportation Security Act) are exempt under Section 550 and CFATS.

Any facility that manufactures, stores, distributes or uses any of the DHS COI at or above a specified quantity, and does not fall into an exemption, must complete and submit a Top-Screen questionnaire as a first step in complying with CFATS.

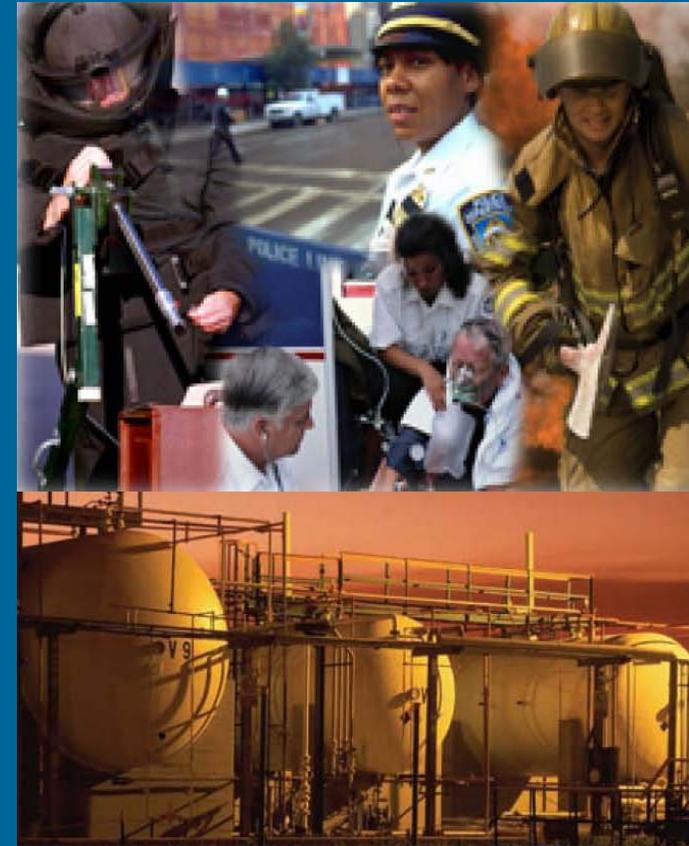
### Questions?

For more information, contact  
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or [csat@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:csat@hq.dhs.gov)  
or visit us at [www.dhs.gov/chemicalsecurity](http://www.dhs.gov/chemicalsecurity)

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# The Role of Emergency Responders

in the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards

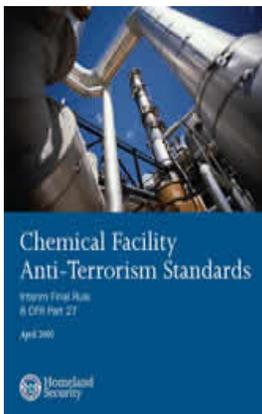
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## What are the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards?

- CFATS is a risk-based performance program that sets the standards for security at the Nation's highest risk chemical facilities.
- High-risk facilities contain Chemicals of Interest that give rise to one or more security issues to include: release of toxic chemicals, theft or diversion of chemicals, and chemicals that can be used for sabotage or contamination.
- CFATS-covered facilities are required to have a Site Security Plan that addresses risk-based performance standards.



Facilities subject to CFATS include but are not limited to:

- Chemical manufacturing
- Mining operations
- Storage and distribution
- Electronics
- Energy and utilities
- Agriculture and food
- Paints and coatings
- Healthcare
- Colleges and universities
- Pharmaceuticals
- Warehouses
- Repackaging facilities

## What is the Role of Emergency Responders?

Collaboration between CFATS facilities and emergency responders is critical to ensuring a secure and resilient community.

Emergency responders play an important role as CFATS-covered facilities develop and implement their Site Security Plan. The site security plan is created in coordination with the emergency response community, adhering to DHS risk-based performance standards. Several risk-based performance standards may impact the emergency response community including:

- Detect, deter, delay
- Specific threats, vulnerabilities, or risks
- Response
- Identifying security incidents
- Training
- Reporting security incidents



## How is Chemical-Terrorism Vulnerability Information (CVI) Protected?

Chemical-terrorism Vulnerability Information (CVI) is a new category of information protection authorized by Congress for this regulation. CVI protects information about CFATS-covered facilities and security operations.

Although most information needed by emergency responders is not CVI, DHS anticipates that certain situations will arise where emergency responders and CFATS-covered facilities would need to share some CVI. In these instances, the emergency responder would need to complete the CVI training and DHS would make a determination on their need to know prior to sharing the information.

Civil penalties may apply for the improper use or disclosure of CVI. More information on this category of information and CVI training can be accessed at [www.dhs.gov/chemicalsecurity](http://www.dhs.gov/chemicalsecurity).

