



Chemicals are vital to our Nation's economy, and protecting chemicals from being used or exploited in a terrorist attack is a shared commitment between the Federal government, the private sector, and members of the community, including law enforcement, hazmat, and emergency responders.

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 associated with their chemicals. Under CFATS, facilities that DHS has identified as high-risk are required to develop and implement security plans that meet the risk-based performance standards (RBPS). DHS and high-risk chemical facilities work in unison with State and local emergency responders and law enforcement to ensure that appropriate emergency response measures are in place in the event of an incident.



The CFATS Program at a Glance

DHS identified 322 chemicals of interest (COI) that facilities must report if possessed in certain quantities. These chemicals could be used by a terrorist to cause harm if deliberately released or stolen and misused as weapons. More than 60,000 facilities—ranging from oil refineries and microchip manufacturers, to fisheries and universities—have reported possessing chemicals to DHS. The Department uses the information facilities report to identify which facilities are high-risk and, therefore, covered by the CFATS program. More than 150 Chemical Security Inspectors are located in communities nationwide. These inspectors assist high-risk facilities identify security measures that are appropriate to their chemicals and conduct inspections to ensure agreed-upon security measures remain in place.

The Vital Role of the Emergency Responder

Security plans for CFATS-covered facilities must address not only cyber and physical security measures, but also training, standard operating procedures, and response capabilities. Including first responders when developing an emergency plan and conducting exercises establishes relationships, improves the responders' understanding of the facility's layout, and enables both the facility and local law enforcement to take quick and decisive action in the case of an event.

How can Emergency Responders Assist DHS?

- **Meet your Region's Chemical Security Inspectors.** Inspectors can assist emergency responders and law enforcement with identifying CFATS-covered facilities, identifying the chemicals those facilities possess, and understanding the possible dangers associated with those chemicals. For information on contacting an inspector, contact 1-866-323-2957 or CSAT@hq.dhs.gov.
- **Participate in Facility Drills and Exercises.** Emergency responders and law enforcement are often invited to participate in drills and exercises in their areas of responsibility. Take advantage of these opportunities; they can assist in understanding the layout and potential hazards at the facility. Additionally, these drills help alert participants to resources that may be needed in an event of a chemical incident.
- **Seek Out Training Opportunities.** Find out if there are local training opportunities available. For instance, the Emergency Management Institute offers virtual tabletop exercises on a monthly basis. A complete listing of Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) exercise scenarios can be found at www.training.fema.gov/Programs/emiVTTX.aspx.

- **Report a Security Concern or CFATS Violation.** There are several ways to report a security concern: call the CFATS Tip Line at 1-877-FYI-4-DHS (1-877-394-4347) or send an email to CFATSTips@hq.dhs.gov. For additional information, please visit www.dhs.gov/report-cfats-violation.

Chemical-Terrorism Vulnerable Information (CVI) and Emergency Responders

Information about the security operations of CFATS-covered facilities is categorized as “Chemical-terrorism Vulnerability Information” (CVI) and requires certain protections from public disclosure or misuse. DHS provides each CVI Authorized User with a unique identification number. Except in exigent or emergency circumstances, CVI may only be disclosed to CVI Authorized Users with a need-to-know.

DHS encourages facilities to include law enforcement and emergency responders in the development and exercising of an emergency plan. While the majority of information needed by emergency responders is not CVI, certain situations may arise where CFATS-covered facilities would need to share some CVI with emergency responders. In these instances, the emergency responder should complete CVI training. DHS will then make a determination on their need-to-know. More information on CVI training can be accessed at www.dhs.gov/cvi-authorized-user-training.

Tools and Resources for Emergency Responders

- **Chemical Security Inspectors and other DHS subject matter experts** are available to provide guidance to facilities through outreach meetings, calls, and other engagements. To request a visit or meeting with a Chemical Security Inspector or to request a CFATS presentation, please contact cfats@hq.dhs.gov.
- The **Infrastructure Protection (IP) Gateway** serves as the single interface through which Federal, State, local, tribal, territorial, and private sector partners can identify, analyze, and manage risk to protect the nation. Visit www.dhs.gov/ipgateway or contact IPgateway@hq.dhs.gov for more information.
- The **CFATS Knowledge Center** is an online repository of Frequently Asked Questions, articles, and documents relating to CFATS that can be found by visiting csat-help.dhs.gov.
- The **CSAT Help Desk** provides timely support to chemical facility owners and operators and can be reached at 1-866-323-2957 or csat@hq.dhs.gov.
- **Emergency Management and Response—Information Sharing and Analysis Center** promotes critical infrastructure protection (CIP) by sharing CIP and emerging threats with Emergency Services Sector (ESS) departments and agencies nationwide. It provides access to ESS hazard information as well as current situation reports, public health bulletins, terrorism updates, and critical “For Official Use Only” information. For more information, visit www.usfa.fema.gov/emr-isac.
- The **Emergency Service Sector-Specific Agency** and the **Emergency Services Sector Coordinating Council** represents a collaborative effort among the private sector; State, local, tribal, and territorial governments; nongovernmental organizations; and Federal departments working toward achieving shared goals and to address the unique operating conditions and risk landscape of the Emergency Services Sector. For more information, visit www.dhs.gov/emergency-services-sector.

