

2023
**CHEMICAL
SECURITY
SUMMIT**

August 29-31, 2023

#ChemicalSecurity



CHEMICAL SECURITY SUMMIT

August 29, 2023

State of Chemical Security

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#ChemicalSecurity

CFATS – Snapshot as of July 27, 2023

- ▶ More than 45,000 unique registered facilities
- ▶ More than 3,200 high-risk facilities
- ▶ A facility in every state in the country and most territories



2,395
**Communities nationwide
with high-risk facilities**

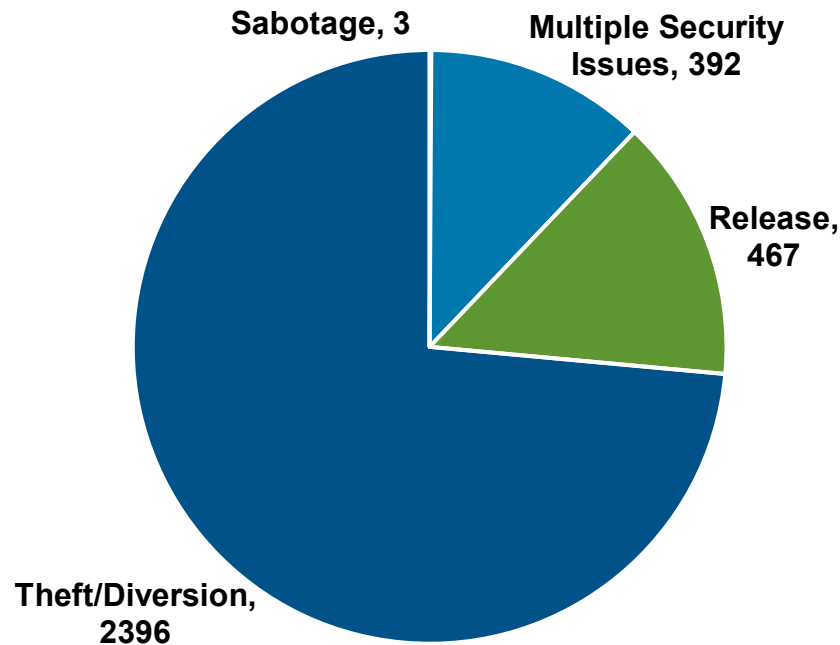


CFATS – Snapshot as of July 27, 2023

Top 10 Chemicals Tiered

1. Chlorine (Theft-Weapon of Mass Effect)
2. Hydrogen Peroxide
3. Aluminum Powder
4. Triethanolamine
5. Sodium Nitrate
6. Potassium Nitrate
7. Sulfur Dioxide
8. Potassium Permanganate
9. Chlorine (Release-Toxic)
10. Nitric Acid

High-Risk Facility Security Issues



Industries with the Most High-Risk Facilities*

1. Chemical Manufacturing
2. Chemical Wholesalers
3. Farm Supply Wholesalers
4. Non-Store Retailers
5. Merchant Wholesalers
6. Miscellaneous Manufacturing
7. Warehousing and Storage
8. Truck Transportation
9. Food Manufacturing
10. Paint and Coating Manufacturing

*Based on NAICS codes self-reported by facilities

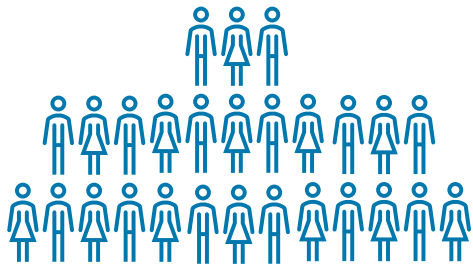


CFATS – Snapshot as of July 27, 2023

A high-risk facility could have as few as 1 or **as many as 31 chemicals of interest (COI)** at a single facility



High-risk facilities can be small, one-person shops or large facilities with **as many as 13,384 employees** on-site



7,079

Schools, colleges, or universities within one mile of a high-risk facility



381

Hospitals within one mile of a high-risk facility



CFATS – Snapshot as of July 27, 2023

Since 2008, we've completed...

14,105

Inspections at High-Risk Facilities

10,196

Compliance Assistance Visits

4,269

Approved Security Plans

108

Enforcement Actions

494,611

Names vetted against
the Terrorist Screening
Database (TSDB)



CFATS Impact on the Regulated Community

Facilities increased their security measures by 58%
between their initial security plans and the plans that were approved



Under CFATS, high-risk facilities have put into place **tens of thousands of security measures**, from physical perimeters to cybersecurity, training, and exercises.

75% Facilities that planned new security measures in order to reach CISA's standards

Compliance Inspections that resulted in on-site remediation or required actions

35%



Inspection Results

Local Outreach

- ▶ **98%** confirmed outreach with law enforcement
- ▶ **92%** confirmed outreach with fire department
- ▶ **58%** conducted additional community outreach

Incidents Discovered

- ▶ **135** security incidents
- ▶ **72** suspicious activities
- ▶ **60** cyber incidents



As of July 28, 2023, Congress has allowed the statutory authority for the CFATS program to expire.



Implications for Facilities

CFATS 2023 Lapse in Statutory Authority

- ▶ Inspection cancellations
- ▶ Pending reviews halted
- ▶ System shutdown and accessing your information
- ▶ Not accepting requests for vetting terrorist ties
- ▶ Chemical-terrorism Vulnerability Information (CVI) protection not available to protect newly developed information
- ▶ No hypothetical tiering
- ▶ Reduced coordination during emergency situations



Implications for Communities

CFATS 2023 Lapse in Statutory Authority

- ▶ CISA's database on chemical inventories is no longer up to date
- ▶ Up-to-date information on chemical holdings is no longer available to local law enforcement and emergency responders
- ▶ High-risk sites may no longer be identified or potentially included in state and national priority lists
- ▶ Facility coordination with local emergency responders is now voluntary
- ▶ Incident reporting is no longer required
- ▶ CISA can no longer initiate enforcement actions against facilities that do not secure their chemicals



Implications for the Nation

Gaps in Security and Impacts on the Future

On a Monthly Basis

- ▶ **40** Top-Screens not received
- ▶ **175** Security plans not reviewed
- ▶ **160** Inspections not performed
- ▶ **9,000** New individuals not vetted for terrorist ties

Cascading Effects

- ▶ CFATS Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
- ▶ Planned Updates to CSAT
- ▶ Enforcement
- ▶ National Planning Efforts



Looking to the Future

Ongoing Activities and Challenges on the Horizon



Ammonium Nitrate Security Program (ANSP)

- ▶ Congress authorized DHS to “regulate the sale and transfer of ammonium nitrate (AN)... to prevent the misappropriation or use of AN in an act of terrorism.” (Pub. L. 110-161)
- ▶ **Requirements include:**
 - Register AN sellers and purchasers and vet them against the Terrorist Screening Database
 - AN sellers must create and maintain records on AN sales or transfers for two years
 - AN facilities must report theft or loss of AN
- ▶ **Continuing work on proposed regulatory framework:**
 - Supplemental Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (SNPRM): anticipating publication in September 2023



In addition to its many legitimate uses, ammonium nitrate was the primary explosive used in the deadly Oklahoma City bombing in April 1995. (Creative Commons)



ChemLock Voluntary Program

- ▶ No-cost, voluntary chemical security services and tools
- ▶ Open to all sites with dangerous chemicals
- ▶ Site assessments, guidance documents, exercises, training, and special access to CISA services



Know your **chemicals**.

Lock in your security posture.



This Year's Chemical Security Summit

1:1 Meetings with Subject-Matter Experts

Supply Chain Disruptions

Federal Government

Artificial Intelligence

Fed Expo and Resources Exchange

Wicked Problems

Combating the Acquisition of Bomb-Making Materials

Terrorist Organizations and Tactics

Industry

CISA's Regional Footprint

Cyber & Physical Security Best Practices

Drones & UAS

Academia

Extreme Weather Threats

Community Approaches to Security Management

State and Local Government

Cybersecurity Regulations

Case Studies

Threats to the Homeland

First Responders and Law Enforcement

International Partnerships

Mass Attacks in Public Spaces





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