

Minutes, Ouray County LEPC Meeting May 8, 2017

1. The meeting was called to order at 11:30 am and introductions were made.

2. Old Business:

A. HAZMAT Awareness Level Training. HAZMAT Awareness level training was held on February 25th at the Ouray County 4-H Center. Nineteen personnel from various entities throughout the County were in attendance. The exam was taken on March 4th. For those that want to retest, it is recommended to make arrangements directly with either Grand Junction or Durango Fire. All the paperwork to begin the reimbursement process has been submitted to the State.

B. Centurylink Site Visits. LEPC members conducted site visits at the Ridgway and Ouray Centurylink facilities on February 27th and 28th respectively. Emergency Response Plans are in draft with photos, facility sketch and chemical lists.

3. New Business:

A. Guest Speaker: Mr. Michael Martinez, Chemical Security Inspector, Department of Homeland Security, provided an overview of the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program. Attached is the material presented during the meeting.

B. Ouray Silver Mines Site Visit: A site visit to 1900 Main Street was tentatively set for June 7th at 4:00pm. E-mail notification reminding member of the site visit will be sent.

C. Next Meeting Date. The next LEPC meeting will be held on August 14, 2017.

4. The following LEPC members were in attendance:

Name	Organi zat i on
Mike Darnall	Amerigas
Victoria Durnan	Ouray Public Health
Michael Martinez	DHS
Joe Trainor	Black Hills Energy
Crystal Fletcher	Ouray Silver Mines
Kim Mitchell	OCEMS
Junior Mattivi	Ouray Sheriff's Office
John Rogers	Log Hill Fire
Lezah Saunders	Red Cross
Justin Perry	Ouray Police Department
Aimee Ransleben	LEPC
Glenn Boyd	OEM

The Office of Infrastructure Protection

National Protection and Programs Directorate
Department of Homeland Security

Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS)

May 2017



Homeland
Security

Why Chemical Facility Security?



DHS recognizes this Persistent and Evolving Threat

“Compelling Confirmation” that Chlorine Gas Used as Weapon in Syria

OPCW, September 10, 2014



Death Toll in West, Texas, Fertilizer Explosion Rises to 15

NPR, April 23, 2013

West, Texas, in 2013. Image courtesy of the Chemical Safety Board.

French Authorities Hold Suspect in Beheading and Explosion at Chemical Plant

NYTimes, June 26, 2015

- A successful attack on some chemical facilities could potentially cause a significant number of deaths and injuries
- Certain chemical facilities possess materials that could be stolen or diverted and used as or converted into weapons for use offsite



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The CFATS Regulation



Statutory Authority

- In December 2006, Congress authorized the Department to regulate security at “high-risk” chemical facilities
 - The Department developed the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS), 6 CFR Part 27, to implement this authority
- In December 2014, Congress passed the *Protecting and Securing Chemical Facilities from Terrorist Attacks Act of 2014*
 - Extended the Department’s authority over security at high-risk chemical facilities



Am I Exempt?

Statutory Exemptions

- Facilities regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- Facilities owned by the Departments of Defense or Energy
- Public water systems and water treatment works regulated under certain Federal water quality laws
- Facilities regulated under the Maritime Transportation Security Act

Agricultural Production Facilities

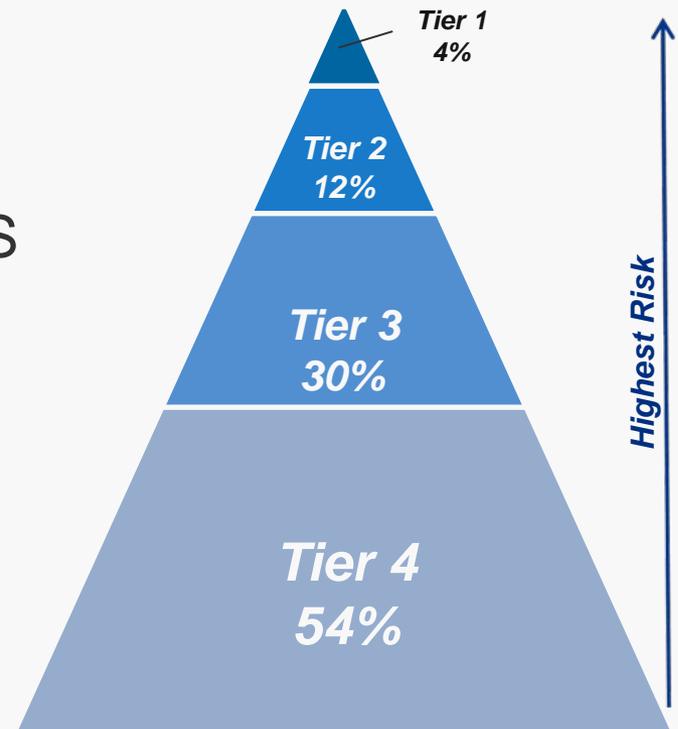
- In January 2008, DHS indefinitely extended the Top-Screen due date for agricultural production facilities



Essentials of the CFATS Program

A Non-Prescriptive Regulation

- The possession of any of about 320 chemicals of interest at or above screening threshold quantities triggers the need for reporting to DHS
- Covered facilities are placed in 1 of 4 high-risk tiers
 - More than 52,000 Top-Screens received
 - About 3,000 high-risk facilities
- DHS approves plans, inspects facilities, and provides compliance assistance



Appendix A

Chemicals of Interest Snapshot

Appendix A to Part 27. -- DHS Chemicals of Interest ¹

Chemicals of Interest (COI)	Synonym	Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) #	Release		Theft		Sabotage		Security Issue							
			Minimum Concentration (%)	Screening Threshold Quantities (in pounds)	Minimum Concentration (%)	Screening Threshold Quantities (in pounds unless otherwise noted)	Minimum Concentration (%)	Screening Threshold Quantities	Release – Toxic	Release – Flammables	Release – Explosives	Theft – CW/CWP	Theft – WME	Theft – EXP/IEDP	Sabotage/Contamination	
Acetaldehyde		75-07-0	1.00	10,000						X						
Acetone cyanohydrin, stabilized		75-86-5					ACG	APA								X
Acetyl bromide		506-86-7					ACG	APA								X
Acetyl chloride		75-36-5					ACG	APA								X
Acetyl iodide		507-02-8					ACG	APA								X
Acetylene	[Ethyne]	74-86-2	1.00	10,000						X						
Acrolein	[2-Propenal] or Acrylaldehyde	107-02-8	1.00	5,000						X						
Acrylonitrile	[2-Propenenitrile]	107-13-1	1.00	10,000							X					
Acrylyl chloride	[2-Propenoyl chloride]	814-88-6	1.00	10,000							X					
Allyl alcohol	[2-Propen-1-ol]	107-18-6	1.00	15,000						X						
Allylamine	[2-Propen-1-amine]	107-11-9	1.00	10,000							X					



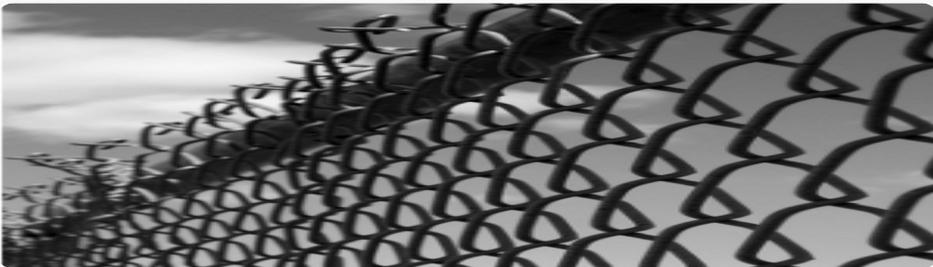
Risk-Based Performance Standards

RBPS-8 Cyber



RBPS-13 Elevated Threats

RBPS-14 Specific Threats,
Vulnerabilities, or Risks



RBPS-1 Restrict
area perimeter

- Rather than prescribe specific security measures, DHS developed 18 risk-based performance standards (RBPS)
- Compliance with the RBPS will be tailored to fit each facility's circumstances, including tier level, security issues, and physical and operating environments



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The CFATS Process

Facilities Newly Entering the Program



DHS provides compliance assistance upon request at any stage of this process



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CFATS Universe

Determining the targeted community

- “Appendix A” – a list of 300+ chemicals of interest (COI) at specific threshold quantities and concentrations that require reporting to the Department

Hospitals
and Clinics



Wineries

Correctional
Facilities



Chemical
Manufacturing



Oil Refineries



Colleges and
Universities



Farm
Cooperatives



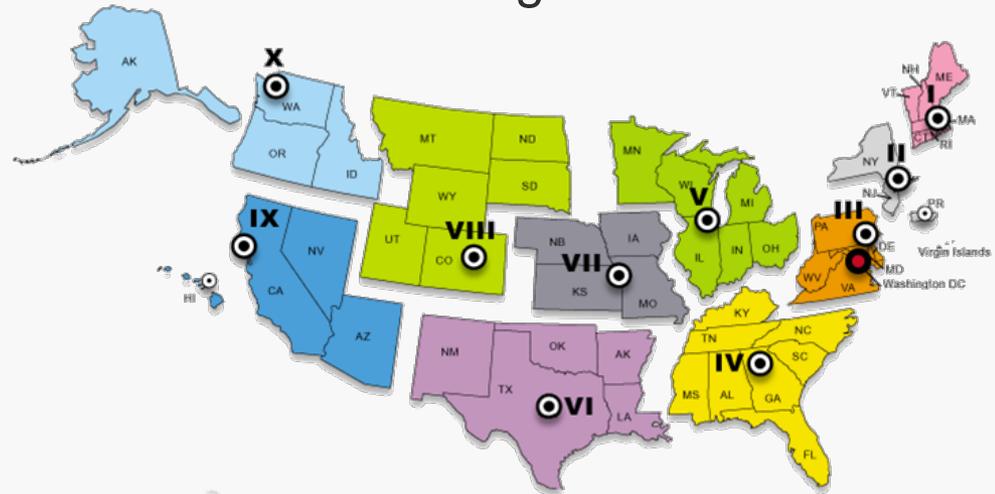
Food
Processing



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Chemical Security Inspectors

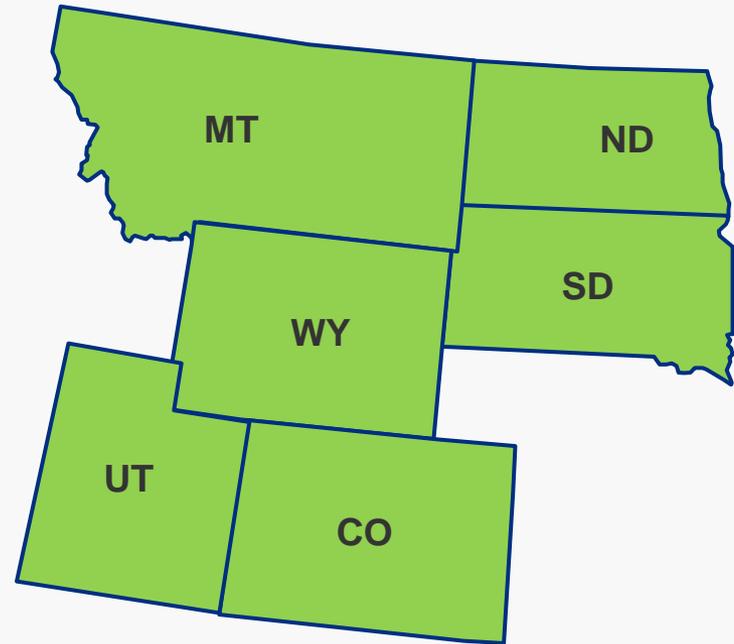
- Chemical Security Inspectors are located in all 50 States
 - More than 130 Chemical Security Inspectors
 - Organized into teams in each of the 10 Federal regions
- Conduct:
 - Authorization Inspections
 - Compliance Assistant Visits
 - Compliance Inspections
 - Stakeholder Outreach
- Chemical Security Inspectors also attend meetings with Federal, State, local, and private industry members



Snapshot Region 8

Current Population

- 97 Currently Regulated Facilities
- 88 Authorized Facilities
- 84 Approved Facilities
- 86 Authorization Inspections
- 39 Compliance Inspections



9 Inspectors

All statistics are current as of October 10, 2016



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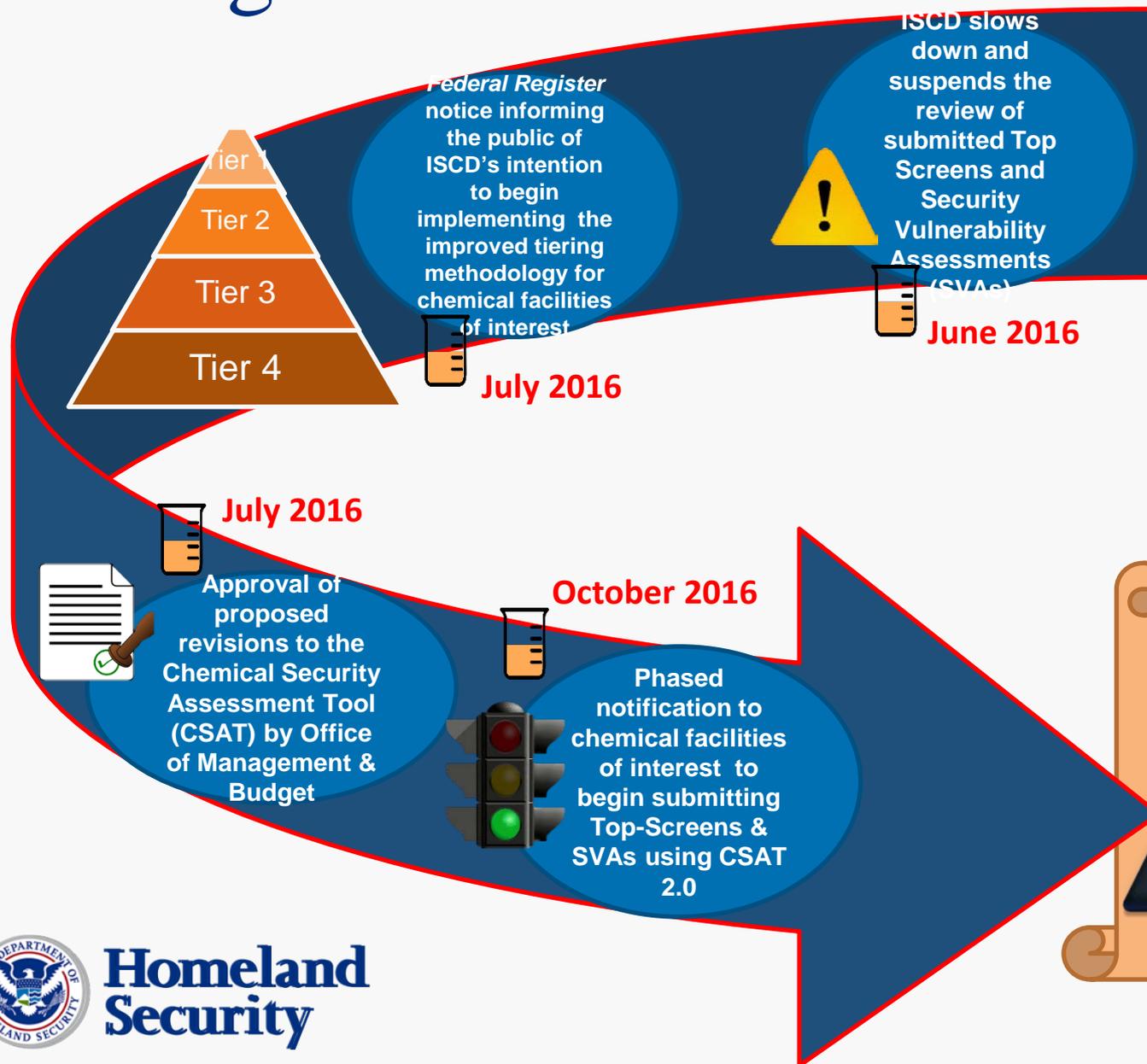
Improved Tiering Methodology and CSAT 2.0

- Improved Tiering Methodology
 - Accounts for the relevant elements of risk: threat, vulnerability, and consequence
- CSAT 2.0 consists of a revised Top-Screen, Security Vulnerability Assessment, and SSP
 - Collects data needed for the improved CFATS risk-tiering methodology
 - All facilities with chemicals of interest (COI) at or above screening threshold quantity (STQ) will eventually be required to resubmit a new Top-Screen
- Released October 2016



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Tiering and CSAT 2.0



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RBPS 9 – Response

Develop and exercise an emergency plan to respond to security incidents internally and with assistance of local law enforcement and first responders.

- Response focuses on the planning to mitigate, respond, and report incidents in a timely manner between facility personnel, first responders, and law enforcement
- Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) may be contacted by local Chemical Inspectors in order to verify the facilities have developed and implemented plans to execute for emergency notification, response, evacuation, etc.



RBPS 9 – Response (cont.)

Why is it important to be involved?

- Including local law enforcement and first responders in the development and exercising of an emergency plan can have significant benefits for the facility
- In addition to helping the facility prepare to take quick and decisive action in the event of an attack or other breach of security, establishing relationships with local law enforcement improves responder understanding of the facility's layout and of hazards associated with the facility
- The first time that the local law enforcement, fire, or EMT entities responsible for responding to incidents at a facility actually access the facility should not be the day of a security incident



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Personnel Surety Program

RBPS 12

- Personnel Surety includes vetting individuals with access to COI and other sensitive parts of high-risk chemical facilities
 - Personnel Surety Program RBPS 12(iv) includes vetting against the Terrorist Screening Database
- August 27, 2015: The Office of Management and Budget approved the CFATS Personnel Surety Program Information Collection Request
- December 18, 2015: *Federal Register* notice of implementation
 - Facilities should not submit names for vetting until they have been instructed to do so by DHS as the program will be rolled out in a phased manner

Personnel Surety

Verify and Validate Identity

Check Criminal History

Validate Legal Authorization to Work in the U.S.

Identify People with Terrorist Ties



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Recordkeeping

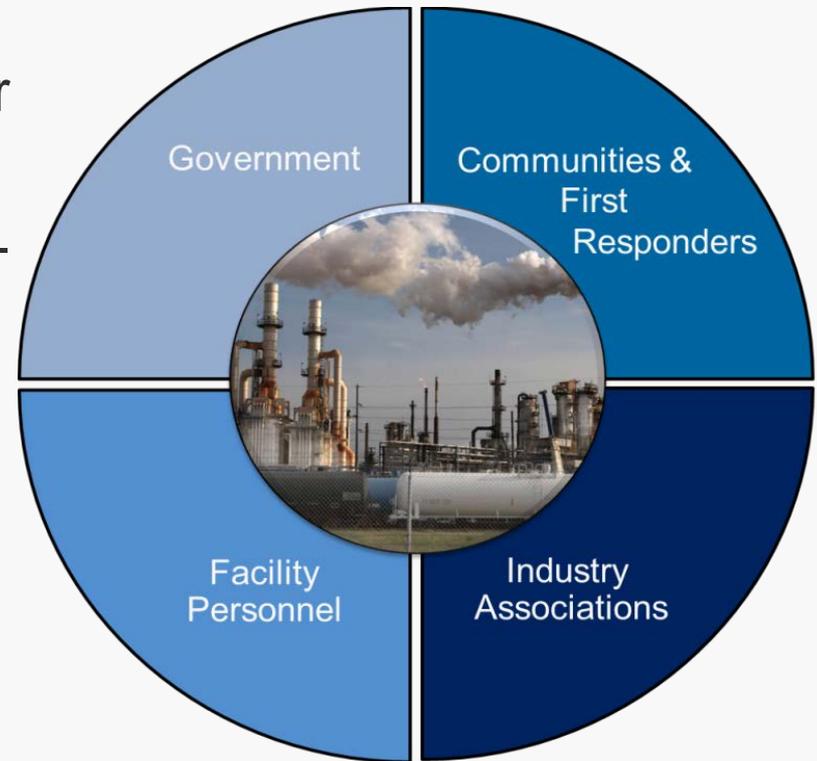
RBPS 18 - Records

- Records addresses the creation, maintenance, protection, storage, and disposal of appropriate security-related records pursuant to CFATS and the activities required to make these records available to DHS upon request
- A few examples of items considered records:
 - Training
 - Drills and exercises
 - Incidents and breaches of security
 - Submitted Top-screens, SVAs, SSPs



Spreading the Word

- DHS continues to expand outreach efforts and reach deeper into communities
 - Seeking to identify potentially non-compliant facilities
 - Increasing interagency coordination
 - Involving private and public state-level organizations



Available Resources



Outreach: DHS outreach for CFATS is a continuous effort to educate stakeholders on the program.

- To request a CFATS presentation or a CAV, individuals may submit a request through the program Web site, located at www.dhs.gov/chemicalsecurity, or by e-mailing DHS at CFATS@dhs.gov.



CFATS Help Desk: DHS has developed a CFATS Help Desk that individuals can call or email with questions on the CFATS program.

- Hours of Operation are 8:30 AM – 5:00 PM (ET), Monday through Friday
- The CFATS Help Desk toll-free number is 1-866-323-2957
- The CFATS Help Desk email address is csat@dhs.gov



CFATS Web Site: For CFATS Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), CVI training, and other useful CFATS-related information, please go to www.dhs.gov/chemicalsecurity.



Chemical Sector Training Resources

- DHS has developed a series of Web-based security awareness training courses for the critical infrastructure community and the Chemical Sector
- Advance your security awareness by completing training courses:
 - How to Counter Insider Threats
 - How to Prepare For and Respond to an Active Shooter Situation
- Access these security training courses by visiting:
<https://www.dhs.gov/chemical-sector-training>



● Homeland Security Starts with Hometown Security



Security starts here.

● connect

● plan

● train

● report

For more information, visit www.dhs.gov/hometown-security



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Homeland Security

For more information, visit:
www.dhs.gov/critical-infrastructure

Michael Martinez

Chemical Security Inspector

michael.martinez@hq.dhs.gov