

Chapter 25. Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) and Emergency Planning for LEPCs and TEPCs

25.1 Overview

CFATS is the nation's first regulatory program focused specifically on security at high-risk chemical facilities. Managed by the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), the CFATS program identifies and regulates high-risk facilities to ensure they have security measures in place to reduce the risk that certain hazardous chemicals are weaponized by terrorists.

Under CFATS, a chemical facility is any establishment or individual that possesses or plans to possess any of the [more than 300 chemicals of interest \(COI\) in Appendix A, , of 6 CFR Part 27](#), at or above the listed screening threshold quantity (STQ). These facilities must report their chemicals to CISA via an online survey, known as a [Top-Screen](#). CISA uses the Top-Screen information a facility submits to determine if the facility is considered high-risk and must develop a security plan.

The CFATS regulation applies to facilities across many industries—chemical manufacturing, storage, and distribution; energy and utilities; agriculture and food; explosives; mining; electronics, plastics; universities and laboratories; paint and coatings; and healthcare and pharmaceuticals, among others: <https://www.cisa.gov/chemical-facility-anti-terrorism-standards>.

Please visit https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/fs-cfats-overview_508.pdf for the CFATS overview fact sheet.

25.2 Guidance Documents

The National Association of SARA Title III Program Officials (NASTTPO) organization developed guidance documents for SERCs, LEPCs, TERCs and TEPCs to comply with CFATS requirements for emergency planning and exercises.

https://www.nasttpo.com/2019%20Documents/NASTTPO_CFATS-info-2nd-ed.pdf

<https://www.nasttpo.com/2019%20Documents/NASTTPO-CFATS-exercise-compliance-LEPCs.pdf>