
EPA's Strategic Objectives in Homeland Security

I. Critical Infrastructure Protection

Strategic Objectives, Tactical Action Initiatives, and Benchmarks

Defending the nation's critical infrastructure is essential to protecting the public in the event of a terrorist attack on the United States. The *National Strategy for Homeland Security* and the Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 7, *Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization and Protection*, designate EPA as the lead federal agency for protecting the nation's water sector critical infrastructure. Also, HSPD 9, *Defense of United States Agriculture and Food*, directs EPA to develop a comprehensive, nationwide biosurveillance program for water and a laboratory network to support such a program.

EPA's strategic objectives for critical infrastructure protection reflect the Agency's role in safeguarding public health and safety by supporting improved security measures for the water sector. Specifically, EPA will provide support to drinking water and wastewater utilities by placing an emphasis on preparedness and prevention, and by assisting those responsible for assessing and reducing vulnerabilities and maximizing response capabilities. In addition, EPA will continue to develop guidance, training, tools, and technologies to improve key responders' abilities to support the nation's water sector critical infrastructure.

EPA also provides support in other areas of the nation's critical infrastructure for which the Agency has experience and capabilities. As requested, EPA will provide technical expertise to other governmental agencies and the private sector to prevent, reduce, mitigate, and recover from terrorist attacks on sectors such as the chemical, food, transportation, and energy resource sectors. In addition, EPA will manage its federal, civil, and criminal enforcement capabilities to respond to any terrorist threats and actions that violate the nation's environmental laws. EPA will also protect its own critical infrastructures in accordance with PDD 63, HSPD 7, and the Project Matrix Methodology.

OBJECTIVE 1 ⇒ EPA will work with the states, tribes, drinking water and wastewater utilities (water utilities), and other partners to enhance the security of water and wastewater utilities and the ability to respond effectively to security threats and breaches.

Under both the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and the Clean Water Act (CWA), EPA works closely with other government agencies, and water utilities to ensure clean and safe water. Under the *Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002*, community

water systems that serve more than 3,300 people are required to undertake vulnerability assessments by June 30, 2004 and revise or develop emergency response plans six months later.¹

As the federal lead for the water sector, EPA will build on its long established relationships with drinking water and wastewater utilities, water-related government entities, and associations to ensure that the water sector has the technical tools and support necessary to address security needs. EPA, in coordination with key partners and through lessons learned from security efforts already underway, will continue to identify security concerns that present the greatest risks to the water sector and to ensure that the water sector and others that support or rely on the sector understand security threats and vulnerabilities as well as the measures that can be adopted to reduce risk.

TACTICS

1.1 EPA, working with the water sector, will develop measurable goals for critical water infrastructure protection efforts, will utilize available sources of information to analyze water sector security activities against appropriate measures, and will revise approaches and actions, as necessary.

RESULTS

By the end of FY2005, the water sector will have in place key indicators to clearly measure water security results and achievements.

1.1.1 Indicator Development and Implementation

- Work with the water sector to develop measures that are consistent with the Agency's overall Strategic Plan as well as its specific Homeland Security Strategy.
- Work with the water sector to enlist the participation and involvement of principals (e.g., states, localities, water utilities) and ensure their commitment to the indicators that measure the water sector's security results and achievements.
- Work with water sector partners to develop standards for incorporating security measures in drinking water and wastewater facility design and construction. (FY2005)

1.2 EPA will continue to provide assistance on security-related issues to the water sector and others who support or rely on the sector, and ensure that such assistance reflects the most up-to-date information.

RESULTS

By the end of FY2005, drinking water and wastewater utilities across the country will have the tools and training to improve preparedness and emergency response plans, and access timely threat analysis information (e.g., WaterISAC). Related sectors, such as law enforcement, emergency response, public health officials, medical practitioners,

¹The respective statutory deadlines for the submission of vulnerability assessments are as follows: (1) systems serving more than 100,000 people, March 31, 2003; (2) systems serving between 50,000 and 100,000 people, December 31, 2003; (3) systems serving between 3,300 and 50,000 people, June 30, 2004.

environmental laboratories, and other governmental entities, will have improved tools and associated training to better support the water sector.

1.2.1 Tools and Guidance

- Develop guidance and tools on how to conduct vulnerability assessments, prepare emergency response plans, and address threats from terrorist attacks or other intentional actions. In FY2002, work with partners to develop and distribute initial outreach materials, guidance, and tools for all drinking water systems and all wastewater utilities. Completed.
- Complete and disseminate guidance for drinking water systems serving less than 3,300 persons. (FY2004)
- Enhance existing security enhancement guidance by adding information on security enhancement product categories. (FY2004)
- Initiate deployment of the Water Contaminant Information Tool to provide easy access to key information on priority contaminants, and develop components of the Tool including data on treatability and toxicity levels. Revise periodically as new information becomes available. (FY2004)
- Develop and disseminate a compendium of environmental laboratory capability to analyze water samples, and identify mechanisms for enhancing laboratories' emergency response capacity. Revise periodically as new information becomes available. (FY2005)
- Consult with appropriate departments and agencies of the federal government and provide baseline information on the kinds and potential impacts of terrorist attacks or other intentional actions that are probable threats to community water systems and wastewater utilities. Completed.
- In FY2003, provide information to states, tribes, utilities, and associations on effectiveness of security improvements to reduce risk and address threats. Completed.

1.2.2 Training

- Provide training and technical assistance to water utilities on threats, initial security measures, vulnerability assessments, emergency response plans, and other related security issues. Include training to build expertise in states and other appropriate organizations sufficient to provide technical assistance to utilities. Begin in FY2002, and continue training in subsequent fiscal years. Provide financial assistance to states to support training and technical assistance for small and medium drinking water systems. Otherwise, support training directly. Completed.
- Provide training and technical assistance to drinking water and wastewater utilities on preparing and updating vulnerability assessments, adopting security measures, and preparing/revising emergency response plans. Focus training on technical, financial, and managerial capacity building. Include training to build expertise in states and other appropriate organizations sufficient to provide technical assistance to utilities.

- Working with the appropriate agencies, EPA programs, and stakeholders, support simulations and emergency response exercises in FY2004 and subsequent years.
- Provide training on the Response Protocol Toolbox (see Tactic 1.3, Protocols) for water utilities and other emergency responders. (FY2005)
- Establish official relationship with national level law enforcement organizations to provide cross training with water sector. (FY2005)
- Support the Physician On-Line Reference Guide to Recognizing Waterborne Diseases and the Health Effects of Water Pollution. (FY2004)
- Do performance evaluations with environmental laboratories. Develop and provide training on analytical methods as new information becomes available. (FY2005)
- Conduct a risk communication workshop for water utilities, public health officials, laboratories, and other relevant stakeholders to share experiences on crisis management and develop educational materials. (FY2004)

1.2.3 Financial Assistance to Systems, States, and Tribes

- In FY2002, provide \$53 million in financial assistance to support approximately 400 large drinking water system vulnerability assessments, and/or designs for security upgrades and/or emergency response plans. Completed.
- Provide guidance on ways to finance security enhancements through training on financing options. (FY2005)
- Develop public/private partnership with business community to provide low-cost security enhancements to drinking water systems. (FY2004)
- Provide financial support to states and tribes to coordinate with other homeland security activities. (FY2004)

1.2.4 Information Analysis, Sharing and Protection

- Assist the water sector in maintaining a secure Water Information Sharing and Analysis Center (WaterISAC) to exchange and analyze threat and incident information and to serve as a clearinghouse for sensitive information.
- Ensure coordination with the Department of Homeland Security and other appropriate departments and agencies of the federal government in reviewing and updating threat, response preparedness, and vulnerability information. Use such information to develop bulletins, advisories, and fact sheets to be provided, as appropriate, to water utilities and response agencies using secure technologies, e.g., the WaterISAC.
- Build partnerships with appropriate organizations (including states, local law enforcement, and water utilities) to encourage appropriate citizen action to alert authorities of suspicious activities around water and wastewater infrastructure. (FY2005)
- Disseminate research results and other security related information through conferences and postings on the WaterISAC, as appropriate.
- In accordance with protocol established in 2002, maintain security of vulnerability assessments sent to EPA.

- Implement a vulnerability assessment compliance review process. (FY2004)
- Review available vulnerability assessments to develop aggregate data to guide EPA's assistance, research, and technical support to water systems. (FY2004)
- In FY2003, develop and implement a vulnerability assessment review process and enforcement policy. Completed.
- In FY2003, in consultation with appropriate federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies, develop protocols to store and protect copies of vulnerability assessments submitted by community water systems. Completed.

1.2.5 Embedding Security into "Business as Usual"

- Identify how to integrate water utility security activities into traditional water and wastewater program activities (e.g., operator certification, inspections, treatment optimization, and asset management) and provide appropriate guidance and training. (FY2005)
- Identify the multiple benefits of security enhancements and technologies for water quality improvements. (FY2005)

1.3 **EPA will develop tools to better prevent, detect, mitigate, and/or recover from potential physical, cyber, chemical, biological, and radiological attacks to water utilities. EPA will prioritize the development of technical support based on the water sector's top vulnerabilities.**

RESULTS

By the end of FY2005, water utilities, key response agencies, and policymakers will have an array of tools to help make timely and effective analytical and technological decisions to enhance security, detect attacks, and respond to/recover from incidents.

1.3.1 Research/Technology Development Planning and Implementation

- Develop a water utility security research plan in the first quarter of FY2003. The research plan will build on information gathered in the FY2002 interagency assessment of the state of knowledge on drinking water contaminants, the ability to detect them, and the effectiveness of various treatment methods to counteract them. Completed.
- Begin implementation of interim priority research projects in FY2002, review and update the plan on an annual basis, and continue implementation through FY2005.

1.3.2 Technology Development and Testing

- Expand the availability and the use of models to predict/track the fate and transport of contaminants in surface waters and water distribution systems. Improve capability to use models to enhance decision-making on security improvements (e.g., placement of contaminant detection and prevention devices). (FY2005)
- Coordinate with other agencies to develop innovative mobile treatment and pumping units for use during emergency situations. (FY2005)

- Work with water utilities to develop and implement at least three and up to five pilot testing programs in FY2003 to evaluate promising technologies. Completed.

1.3.3 Monitoring, Analysis and Surveillance Technologies

- Develop the conceptual framework for creating a nationwide monitoring and surveillance program for water utilities that would provide early warning in the event of a terrorist attack, and implement as resources become available.
- Develop the conceptual framework for a water laboratory alliance that would enhance the nation's ability to monitor and respond to a terrorist attack, and implement as funds become available.
- Update and maintain the on-line National Environmental Methods Index and its associated expert system to include laboratory methods that can be used in analyzing priority contaminants. (FY2004)
- Support the development of methods and sampling kits for the detection and analysis of biological and chemical contaminants in water.
- In collaboration with other agencies, build on the existing disease surveillance network to detect and control disease outbreaks by more effectively linking public health and water system data.
- Develop guidelines for wastewater utilities on the safe and effective analysis, treatment, and disposal of decontaminated waste. (FY2004)
- Disseminate surveillance technologies, analytical methods, and other critical information through mechanisms identified under 1.2.1 (e.g., Security Product Guide) and 1.2.4 (e.g., Water ISAC or the Homeland Security Information Network). (FY2004 and 2005)

1.3.4 Protocols

- Finalize the Response Protocol Toolbox, a modular guidance document for drinking water and wastewater utilities, laboratories, and first responders, on how to prepare for, respond to, and recover from water contamination threats. (FY2004)
- Finalize guidance on developing/revising emergency response plans. (FY2004)
- Evaluate cyber security issues as they relate to Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) and other computer-assisted systems for water utilities. (FY2004)
- Assess approaches that can be used to assure continuity of supply. (FY2004)

1.3.5 Threat Identification

- Develop, in consultation with appropriate federal agencies and organizations, a baseline threat document for wastewater utilities and revise, as appropriate, the existing drinking water threat document. (FY2004)
- Analyze implications of sector interdependencies and meet with relevant sectors (e.g., the transportation, energy, and telecommunications sectors) and related federal, state, and local agencies to identify collaborative opportunities to reduce risk. (FY2004)

1.4 EPA will work with stakeholders to identify the research and development needs in the areas of water security and rapid risk assessments to enhance the security of water and wastewater utilities.

See MCA 2, Objective 4, Tactics 4.3 and 4.4 for tactics and results.

OBJECTIVE 2 ⇒ As requested, EPA will support the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and other federal agencies in implementing the responsibilities and functions assigned by Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPDs) and National Security Presidential Directives (NSPDs) on matters related to EPA’s mission and critical infrastructure.

HSPDs and NSPDs task federal departments and agencies, including EPA, with specific homeland security responsibilities either directly, or in support of another department or agency (e.g., DHS).

TACTICS

2.1 As requested and within resource constraints, EPA will support and provide assistance to DHS and other federal departments and agencies in carrying out their critical infrastructure protection activities for recently issued and future HSPDs and NSPDs related to EPA’s mission (e.g., the chemical sector and the food and agriculture sector).

RESULTS

EPA provides the requested support and assistance to DHS and other federal departments and agencies.

HSPD 5, *Management of Domestic Incidents*, is intended to enhance the ability of the U.S. to manage domestic incidents by establishing a National Incident Management System (NIMS) and designating the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security as the Principal Federal Official (PFO) to coordinate federal resources used in response to or recovery from terrorist attacks, major disasters, or other emergencies in specific cases. This directive also assigns specific responsibilities to the Attorney General, Secretary of Defense, Secretary of State, the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and directs the heads of all federal departments and agencies to provide their full and prompt cooperation, resources, and support as consistent with their own responsibilities for protecting national security. EPA will be called upon to provide agency-specific expertise and support whether it is a terrorist attack, other intentional criminal act or a natural disaster.

HSPD 7, *Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection*, establishes a national policy for federal departments and agencies to identify and prioritize the nation’s critical infrastructure and key resources and protect them against terrorist attacks. DHS is

responsible for coordinating the overall national effort. DHS is also responsible for coordinating protection activities for specific critical infrastructure sectors, such as the chemical sector. Given EPA's expertise and statutory responsibilities related to the chemical sector, DHS may request assistance from EPA as it implements the tasks specified in HSPD 7.

HSPD 9, *Defense of United States Agriculture and Food*, establishes a national policy to defend the agriculture and food system against terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. HSPD 9 includes responsibilities for which EPA is directed to work in cooperation with other federal departments and agencies, such as the Department of Agriculture and Health and Human Services.

HSPD 10 (also NSPD 33), *National Policy for BioDefense*, establishes a national policy to prevent, protect against, and mitigate biological weapons attacks. HSPD 10 directs EPA to work in coordination with the Attorney General and the Departments of Defense, Agriculture, Labor, Health and Human Services, and Homeland Security to develop specific standards, protocols, and capabilities to address the risks of contamination following a biological weapons attack and to develop strategies, guidelines, and plans for decontamination of persons, equipment, and facilities. (Unclassified Text)

2.1.1 Under HSPD 5, provide staffing to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) national Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC) and the Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG) as called for in the Initial National Response Plan, dated September 30, 2003, to serve as agency subject matter experts with reach-back capability during heightened alert levels and during surge periods. Completed.

OBJECTIVE 3 ⇒ EPA will work with other federal agencies, the building industry, and other partners to help reduce the vulnerability of indoor environments in buildings to chemical, biological, and radiological (CBR) incidents.

EPA will utilize existing statutory responsibilities under the Clean Air Act (CAA) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended (CERCLA) to support and develop the preparedness of state and local governments and private business and industry to respond to, recover from, and continue operations following a terrorist attack. As outlined in this strategy, EPA will work with other agencies to ensure that building air protection guidance is produced and widely disseminated and that training on such guidance is available. In support of efforts expected to be undertaken by the Department of Homeland Security, EPA will also work with its partners in other federal agencies, academia, industry organizations, and public health organizations to identify and conduct research on needed technologies, as appropriate.

TACTICS

- 3.1 EPA will work with other federal agencies to ensure that building protection guidance is produced.** Completed.

RESULTS

Building managers will have the basic tools they need to adequately protect their buildings from the threats of CBR terrorism by FY2003. Target audiences in the building community will have access to more in-depth guidance on topics of concern for protecting their buildings by FY2004.

- 3.1.1** Work with federal partners on the Office of Homeland Security Building Air Protection Work Group (“the Work Group”) to produce guidance for protecting building environments from airborne chemical, biological, or radiological attacks. Completed.
- 3.1.2** Work with federal partners on the Work Group to produce additional in-depth guidance on specific topics related to protecting building environments from airborne chemical, biological, or radiological attacks. Completed.
- 3.2 EPA will work with federal partners and non-governmental organizations to review utility of any guidance developed and solicit input, through an invitational workshop, to learn of additional areas where federal guidance would be valuable.** Completed.

RESULTS

A workshop of invited private sector participants will be convened in FY2003 to solicit their views on additional areas of in-depth guidance needed to provide adequate building protection. Completed.

- 3.3 EPA will work with other federal and non-federal agencies to compile a list of existing information resources on building air protection.** Completed.

RESULTS

An inventory of existing federal guidance will be developed by the end of FY2002. Completed.

- 3.3.1** Work with other federal agencies to prepare an inventory of existing federal guidance on this topic. Completed.
- 3.3.2** Explore the feasibility of inventorying non-federal resources on this topic. Completed.
- 3.4 EPA will work with other federal agencies to determine whether means currently exist to evaluate the efficacy and feasibility of new technologies proposed for use in buildings to protect occupants from possible terrorist threats.**

RESULTS

By the end of FY2003, the Office of Homeland Security Building Protection Work Group will develop a process for assessing new building protection technologies.

3.4.1 Through the Work Group and OHS infrastructure, develop a process to identify candidate technologies for review by knowledgeable federal authorities and give feedback to inquiring members of the buildings community.

3.5 EPA will work with other federal agencies to ascertain whether guidance should be developed for the public on how to protect themselves while in their residences from possible biological, chemical, or radiological attacks. Completed.

RESULTS

An OHS Building Air Protection Work Group document will be developed in FY2003 that gives guidance on how the public can protect themselves while in their residences. Completed.

3.5.1 Through the OHS interagency Work Group, develop residential guidance for the public. Completed.

3.6 In cooperation with other federal agencies, support the DHS Building Protection Work Group to coordinate research strategies on building air protection.

RESULTS

Work Group participants will brief the research strategy of their agency to the entire Work Group. Steps leading to a comprehensive federal inventory of research planned or underway will be developed to aid in directing resources to filling critical information gaps.

3.7 EPA will work with stakeholders to identify the necessary research and development in the areas of building security and rapid risk assessments to reduce the vulnerability of indoor air environments to chemical, biological and radiological incidents.

See MCA II, Objective 4, Tactics 4.1 and 4.4 for tactics and results.

OBJECTIVE 4 ⇒ EPA will help to ensure that critical environmental threat monitoring information and technologies are available to the private sector, federal counterparts, and state and local government to assist in threat detection.

EPA will work closely with other federal and state agencies with threat detection responsibilities to ensure that EPA's existing monitoring expertise, standards, capabilities, and data are appropriately integrated into their efforts to detect terrorist threats. In addition, air monitoring may provide valuable and timely data to detect anomalies in the ambient air that may indicate if further, more detailed, analysis is warranted.

TACTICS

4.1 In support of the Department of Homeland Security, EPA will work with the states, tribes, and other federal agencies to develop and implement BioWatch, a system utilizing EPA's air monitoring infrastructure to detect potential biological threats in the ambient air.

RESULTS

By FY2003, EPA's ambient air monitoring data will be fully available to DHS as part of the BioWatch air monitoring system. Assuming funding availability, EPA will begin enhancing its ability to collect ambient air monitoring data on a near real-time basis. The enhancement process may be implemented by the end of FY2008.

- 4.1.1 Provide support to other federal agencies on their biological detection monitoring.
- 4.1.2 Along with DHS and HHS, deploy BioWatch system in 31 U.S. cities. Completed.
- 4.1.3 Enhance real-time monitoring capabilities, if needed, at selected sites within current monitoring network for reporting indicators threats to the ambient air.
- 4.1.4 EPA will work with its partners regarding the implementation of the system, including the procedures for responding to anomalies when they are detected. (FY2004)

4.2 EPA will utilize the current monitoring infrastructure to provide filters or historical data to other federal agencies, upon request. Completed.

RESULTS

Beginning in FY2002, EPA will provide particulate filters and historical data to other federal agencies, as requested. Completed.

- 4.2.1 Provide particulate filters to Sandia National Laboratory for analysis of biological agents. Completed.

OBJECTIVE 5 ⇒ EPA will be an active participant in national security and homeland security efforts pertaining to food, transportation, and energy.

While other federal departments and agencies have primary responsibility for these sectors, EPA has relevant authorities and expertise to complement their efforts. The Agency will use the knowledge and experience it has gained in implementing and enforcing the nation's environmental laws (which address pesticides and toxic substances, air and water pollution, drinking water, hazardous waste, and emergency preparedness and response, among other issues) to contribute to the federal government's efforts to secure the nation's food, transportation, and energy infrastructure.

TACTICS

5.1 EPA is working with the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the U.S. Coast Guard, and state agencies such as the Council of Radiation Control Program Directors (CRCPD) to prevent the importation of unwanted radioactive materials into the United States.

RESULTS

Provide assistance to its partners to monitor and prevent entry into U.S. seaports of radioactively contaminated scrap metal. EPA will also collect data on the frequency with which this scrap metal is imported into the U.S., the types of metals and the quantity, source, and intended destination.

- 5.1.1** Work with ICE to develop and refine radiation detection methods in international scrap metal shipments coming into the U.S. as well as developing protocols with other federal agencies, states, private sector concerns, and the public. (FY2004)
- 5.1.2** Collect data on the frequency with which radioactively contaminated scrap metal is imported into the United States and the costs associated with management of this problem. (FY2004)

5.2 EPA will work with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to ensure compliance with entry and import permits and to create a seamless information-sharing system that allows for coordinated communication among themselves, and also the broader law enforcement and intelligence gathering community.

RESULTS

In FY2003, EPA and CBP will sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to create a seamless information-sharing system between the two agencies designed to provide real-time access to data necessary for compliance and enforcement decision-making. In FY2003, EPA will also develop an integrated enforcement strategy for imports/exports of toxic and hazardous materials, pesticides, and waste, including a process for referring cases from CBP and ICE to EPA for enforcement. (MOU signed on January 15, 2003.)

- 5.2.1** Improve EPA data infrastructure and intelligence gathering capabilities and links to ICE and other law enforcement databases.

- 5.2.2 EPA will work with CBP to increase compliance monitoring and civil/criminal enforcement of environmental laws at the border.
- 5.2.3 Improve EPA information sharing with the FBI, DHS, and other law enforcement agencies, as well as the intelligence community, in cases involving threats or suspected acts of terrorism or other intentional criminal acts under the environmental statutes or threats/acts against critical infrastructure protected by EPA. Completed.

5.3 EPA will work with the other federal departments/agencies, state and local governments, and the private sector to help protect the nation's food supply from biological and chemical contamination due to acts of terrorism.

RESULTS

In FY2004 and FY2005, EPA will continue to participate in interagency workgroups established to protect the nation's food supply from biological, chemical, and radiological contamination. EPA has the statutory authorities to license pesticides in/on food and products used to inactivate biowarfare agents or novel pathogens on inanimate surfaces and EPA has the responsibility to ensure safe drinking water. Under HSPD 9 (Defense of United States Agriculture and Food), DHS, USDA, and HHS must coordinate with EPA to develop strategies for mitigating and responding to major crop/livestock diseases and pests, for decontaminating premises, and for ensuring safe drinking water (for drinking water activities, see Mission Critical Area I, Objective 1, Tactic 1.3 and Mission Critical Area II, Objective 4, Tactic 4.3).

- 5.3.1 Participate in interagency activities designed to deter/prevent contamination and disruption of crop and livestock production and the food supply.
- 5.3.2 Assist the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in development of a secure, electronic communication system for federal, state, and local governments that deal with food, using EPA's water utility system as a model. Completed.
- 5.3.3 Share EPA's plans for protection and preparedness with the federal food agencies. Completed.
- 5.3.4 Provide other food agencies with a list of contacts. Completed.
- 5.3.5 Participate in preparedness exercises conducted by other federal agencies related to food and water incidents. Completed.

5.4 EPA will work with other federal, state, and local food agencies to share and strengthen current laboratory methodologies and capacities to respond to food-contamination emergencies.

RESULTS

In FY2003 and FY2005, EPA will coordinate with other agencies and increase lab capabilities to deal with these emergencies.

- 5.4.1 Upgrade existing EPA laboratory capabilities to deal with food and environmental contaminants. (FY2004-FY2005)
- 5.4.2 Participate in the USDA/FDA chaired Food Emergency Response Network (FERN). Serve as members of the National Food Laboratory Steering Committee, the FERN Governance Committee, and the FERN Methods Development and Validation Work Group.
- 5.4.3 Work with other federal food agencies in the FERN to: 1) identify laboratories, 2) assess capabilities, and 3) develop methods to evaluate chemical contamination of food.

OBJECTIVE 6 ⇒ EPA will manage its federal, civil, and criminal enforcement programs to meet its homeland security, counter-terrorism, and anti-terrorism responsibilities under the *National Strategy for Homeland Security, Homeland Security Act of 2002, Presidential Executive Orders, Homeland Security Presidential Decision Directives (HSPDs), and environmental civil and criminal statutes in accordance with the National Response Plan and the EPA National Approach to Response.*

EPA enforcement programs monitor compliance with and enforce a number of environmental statutes and associated regulations that can be important in homeland security efforts. Compliance and enforcement efforts in the accident and spill prevention regulatory programs can help assure that facilities take steps that are important in preventing unanticipated releases of materials harmful to public health or the environment and that such facilities are prepared to address the results of such an event. Enforcement of regulatory requirements related to manufacturing, distribution, and sales of pesticides and toxic substances can help assure that these materials stay out of the hands of criminals. Enforcement of regulatory requirements related to the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste and substances can help assure that these materials stay out of the hands of criminals and protect the public health and the environment. Enforcement of emergency planning requirements can assure that facilities and first responders have the information necessary to respond to emergencies safely and efficiently. Enforcement of import/export laws can help assure that hazardous materials are not imported for illegal purposes.

The Agency's criminal enforcement program has the lead responsibility within EPA for crimes related to environment statutes. Terrorist threats or attacks are criminal acts. The intentional, unauthorized, release of a chemical or hazardous material, whether chemical, biological, or radiological is a crime. The motive determines whether the crime is an environmental crime or a terrorist act. Many times the motive for an intentional release is not immediately clear. As such, they are investigated by the federal government as a violation of any number of different federal

laws, including the criminal provisions of the nation's environmental laws, which are investigated by EPA Special Agents pursuant to title 18, United States Code, section 3063.

In general, under the provisions of HSPD 5, HSPD 7, HSPD 9, PDD 39, PDD 62 and the NRP, the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, the Attorney General, and other officials can call upon EPA law enforcement and technical resources, as well as response assets to be used for detection, preparation for, prevention, protection, as well as response to and recovery from a terrorist threat or attack.

TACTICS

6.1 EPA will fulfill its homeland security roles and responsibilities under the *National Strategy for Homeland Security, Homeland Security Act of 2002, Presidential Executive Orders, Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPDs), and environmental civil and criminal statutes in accordance with the National Response Plan and the EPA National Approach to Response to respond to requests for law enforcement support by the FBI or DHS to detect, prepare for, prevent, protect, and respond to terrorist attacks.*

RESULTS

By end of FY2003, EPA will have a counter-terrorism team trained to collect forensic evidence and respond in a hazardous environment. This team will be capable of being deployed to an incident within 12 hours after notification by the FBI or DHS. This capability is also incorporated into the EPA National Approach to Response Policy that provides a more integrated Agency-wide response to requests for support.

- 6.1.1** Develop four, five-member EPA Office of Criminal Enforcement, Forensics, and Training (OCEFT) National Counter-Terrorism Evidence Response Teams (NCERT) to provide criminal, investigative, and technical environmental crime scene support to the FBI, DHS, or EPA emergency responders. Completed.
- 6.1.2** Develop a three-member Training/National Enforcement Investigations Center Counter-Terrorism Response Team (CTRTR) to provide NCERT personnel and other law enforcement agencies with civilian technical/scientific threat assessment/response support.
- 6.1.3** Train OCEFT/NCERT and CTRTR personnel to deliver law enforcement support to the DHS and/or USSS in the direct protection of critical infrastructure during National Special Security Events (NSSEs). Completed.
- 6.1.4** OECA will provide criminal investigative technical support to the FBI Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs) throughout the United States, which support local, county, state, and federal efforts to identify or detect, protect, prepare, prevent, and respond to threats/attacks on or to water systems as needed. Completed.

- 6.2 EPA will maintain an active presence at the FBI Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC), which houses the National Joint Terrorism Task Force (NJTTF) and the DHS national Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC) with personnel familiar with and knowledgeable about EPA's programs and capabilities in order to provide critical environmental threat monitoring information to law enforcement and other agencies to ensure that EPA's existing monitoring expertise, standards, capabilities, and data are appropriately integrated into their efforts to detect terrorist attacks.**

RESULTS

Beginning in FY2002, EPA will provide personnel to the FBI's NJTTF and the DHS HSOC.

- 6.2.1** In FY2002, assign one EPA CID Special Agent to the NJTTF to act as a bridge between EPA programs and the FBI Counter Terrorism Division, including the Weapons of Mass Destruction Operations Unit, Countermeasures Unit and the Hazardous Materials Response Unit. Completed.
- 6.2.2** In FY2004, assign EPA OCEFT personnel to the DHS national HSOC. Completed.

- 6.3 The Agency will provide incident response and counter-terrorism training through the National Enforcement Training and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to federal, state, and local law enforcement personnel on environmental investigative techniques and related environmental criminal and civil investigations supporting homeland security and counter/anti-terrorism activities.**

RESULTS

Beginning in FY2002, EPA will develop and begin conducting training of federal, state, and local law enforcement officials in homeland security issues. By the end of FY2003, the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assistance (OECA) will train all necessary Headquarters (HQ) and regional compliance and enforcement staff. By the end of FY2002, EPA will begin the training programs at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

- 6.3.1** Provide environmental domestic terrorism training to the FBI, CBP, ICE and USSS law enforcement and technical support personnel.
- 6.3.2** Provide environmental international terrorism training to the State Department as well as through the State Department and the International Criminal Police Organization's (INTERPOL) U.S. National Central Bureaus (USNCB).
- 6.3.3** Provide environmental counter-terrorism training to State Associations of Chiefs of Police.
- 6.3.4** Provide environmental counter-terrorism training to County Sheriffs' offices through the Environmental Crime Committee of the National Sheriffs' Association and the Major County Sheriffs' Association.

6.3.5 Provide environmental domestic and international training to the Environmental Crimes and Terrorism Committees of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Major City Chiefs of Police.

6.4 EPA will implement and manage current criminal and civil regulatory programs that address areas related to homeland security.

RESULTS

EPA will expand compliance assistance and enforcement efforts for facilities subject to accident and spill prevention to include new guidance, public outreach, and increased inspections and enforcement actions.

- 6.4.1** Provide analysis of environmental information and data [e.g., Clean Air Act (CAA), Risk Management Plan (RMP), Off-Site Consequence Analysis (OCA)] to deliver threat assessment products and related law enforcement support, through the OCEFT Center for Strategic Environmental Enforcement (CSEE), to local communities. This is provided through the DOJ U.S. Attorneys' Office (USAO), Anti-Terrorism Advisory Councils (ATACs), and DOJ FBI Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTF) to assist with the assessment of national, transborder, transnational, and international threats to domestic security.
- 6.4.2** Support a DOJ initiative to reduce security vulnerabilities of pipeline, fuel storage, chemical plant, and drinking water facilities through the increased enforcement of environmental laws, such as CAA 112(r) and CWA 311 - SPCC. DOJ maintains that the risk of a catastrophic terrorist incident can be reduced by increased inspections, bolstering enforcement and compelling compliance.
- 6.4.3** Increase efforts to deter the illegal import and export of hazardous waste and toxic and hazardous chemicals and materials regulated by EPA.
- 6.4.4** Improve data collection concerning hazardous waste import shipments through regulatory amendments and increased cooperation with the CBP at 301 ports of entry.
- 6.4.5** Develop a comprehensive tracking system for imports, including the electronic transmission of documents from sending governments to EPA, the Central Data Exchange (CDX)/Web Interface for Telescience (WITS) interface, and EPA regional linkage.
- 6.4.6** Improve border screening and movement monitoring of imported and exported hazardous waste, particularly waste chemicals of concern, in partnership with BCBP and industry at 301 ports of entry.
- 6.4.7** Increase efforts under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act/Toxic Substances Control Act (FIFRA/TSCA) for manufacturing, distribution, sales, and licensing.

6.5 EPA will meet direct protection responsibilities. Completed.

RESULTS

By the end of FY2002, EPA will develop and implement a plan for protective services. Completed.

- 6.5.1** Maintain Special Agent Personal Security Detachment (PSD) Teams for the protection of Cabinet-level Presidential Appointees from terrorist threats as directed by the White House. Completed.
- 6.5.2** Assist USSS and the FBI with NSSE support of the President, Vice President, and other Designated Domestic and Foreign Dignitaries. Completed.

6.6 EPA will meet the environmental, law enforcement, and cyber critical infrastructure protection responsibilities under HSPD 7.

RESULTS

EPA's CIO will lead an Intra-Agency Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT) and work with EPA's Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and EPA's Criminal Investigation Division (CID), to plan responses to and counter cyber-attacks and promote critical infrastructure protection (CIP) within EPA and among approved, authorized, and delegated state programs interfacing with and reporting environmental data or information to the Agency.

- 6.6.1** The OIG will establish a Computer Crimes Unit (CCU), which includes a computer forensic lab and intrusion unit. The CCU facilitates interagency and intra-Agency cooperative efforts to combat intrusions and other illegal activities involving the EPA's computer infrastructure.
- 6.6.2** The OIG will provide OIG/CCU support to Agency information security personnel by providing incident detection, response training, and incident response procedures.
- 6.6.3** The OIG will provide OIG/CCU support to OIG Office of Audits role in penetration testing of the EPA's computer network, and to the Office of Environmental Information (OEI) in the development of a penetration laboratory to identify vulnerabilities and correct them.
- 6.6.4** OIG and OECA will develop a team approach, consistent with their respective jurisdictions, under which EPA-OIG and EPA-CID will work with OEI to respond to cyber-attacks from both a program integrity, and a criminal environmental enforcement perspective, as appropriate, and will agree on procedures to share information relating to cyber-attacks in a manner that enables each to respond quickly and effectively.
- 6.6.5** In FY2002, OECA/OCEFT commenced operation of the National Computer Forensics Laboratory (NCFL) and a CID Electronic Crimes Team (ECT) to work jointly with the EPA OEI Security Staff, EPA OIG CCU, FBI, USSS, and other law

enforcement agencies in preventing and responding to criminal and terrorist cyber-attacks (e.g., denial of service attacks, illegal access, alteration or deletion of compliance data or confidential water infrastructure data, threats on EPA employees or facilities). Completed.

6.6.6 OECA will provide criminal investigator/technical support to the Agency's Water Security Division. Completed.

6.6.7 In FY2003, CID will assign one NCFL ECT member to the EPA OEI National Computer Center (NCC) to provide support to the on-site OIG CCU staff and the NCC's Information Security Staff. Completed.

6.6.8 In FY2003, NCFL ECT members will make twelve homeland security related presentations at water and wastewater trade association vulnerability assessment training sessions. Completed.

6.7 EPA will use its Compliance Assistance Centers, compliance inspectors, and other field personnel to distribute information on compliance with programs related to homeland security and general information on security.

RESULTS

All compliance inspectors and enforcement personnel will receive homeland security training. Materials related to homeland security requirements as they relate to EPA's statutory and regulatory authorities will be disseminated to the regulated community.

6.7.1 Develop and collect materials from various EPA programs and provide to the Compliance Assistance Centers and inspectors. (FY2004)

6.7.2 Provide training in issues related to homeland security to compliance inspectors and enforcement personnel. (FY2004)

6.7.3 Develop an implementation plan for outreach to the regulated community. (FY2004)

6.7.4 Train inspectors at border crossings in the United States, Mexico and Canada to detect illegal imports of chemicals, waste and materials, and expand existing hazardous waste border compliance center to include imports of toxic and chemical substances and include Canadian border. (FY2005)

OBJECTIVE 7 ⇒ EPA will identify the Agency's critical infrastructures, assess their vulnerabilities, and take appropriate mitigation under PDD 63, HSPD 7, and the Project Matrix methodology.

PDD 63 and HSPD 7 require every department and agency to develop a plan for protecting its own critical infrastructures. Federal department heads are responsible for the identification, assessment, remediation, and protection of their respective internal critical infrastructure and key resources.

TACTICS

- 7.1 EPA will work with DHS on implementing HSPD 7 and the Project Matrix methodology, including identify its critical infrastructures, and determine its inter-connectivity and interdependencies with other governmental and private sector critical infrastructures**

RESULTS

By FY2004, inter-connectivity and interdependencies will be determined for each critical asset.

- 7.1.1** EPA will work with DHS in Phase 2 of Project Matrix to complete an assessment of each critical EPA asset regarding its inter-connectivity and interdependencies with other government and private critical assets beyond EPA. (FY2004)

- 7.2 EPA will incorporate the results of Project Matrix into its internal protective measures.**

RESULTS

By FY2005, EPA will have in place a comprehensive plan for protecting its physical and cyber critical infrastructure and key resources.

- 7.2.1** EPA will incorporate the results of the Phase 1 and 2 Project Matrix determinations into the mitigation efforts described in Section II, III, and IV of this Strategy. (FY2005)
- 7.2.2** Update Continuity of Operation (COOP) Plans to ensure the recovery and reconstitution of these essential capabilities. (FY2005)