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**Agribusiness Council of Indiana**

**Legislative Wrap-Up Newsletter**

*March 23, 2018*

**SESSION WRAPS UP**

There was pandemonium at the Statehouse as the Indiana General Assembly faced its *Sine Die* deadline of midnight on Wednesday, March 14. Just after midnight on March 15, both chambers decided to adjourn without taking final action on seven bills, all of which were not voted on in the House and one of which was not voted on in the Senate.

Governor Holcomb announced last week that he will call legislators back to the Statehouse sometime in May for a special session to address several topics of unfinished business.

ACI tracked over 55 bills this session. Bills of importance included noxious weed classifications, state seed commissioner regulations and federal food safety regulations. Through input and expertise from a number of members, ACI lobbyists Mark Shublak and Lesa Dietrick were able to craft these bills to eliminate onerous requirements on agribusiness. This newsletter recaps bills that addressed key ACI priorities.

**OVERVIEW**

Of the 901 bills introduced at the beginning of session, only 212 remained alive when the legislature adjourned. Those bills became “enrolled acts” that are headed to the Governor for final action. Upon receiving an enrolled act, the Governor has seven days to choose whether to sign the legislation into law, let time expire and allow the bill to become law without his signature, or issue an executive veto.

**Key Pieces of Legislation Passed this Session**

**House Enrolled Act 1115- Landowner Immunity for Trail Access**

House Enrolled Act 1115 specifies that with respect to the statute that restricts a landowner’s liability for an injury to a person or property caused by an act or failure to act of another person using the landowner’s premises for certain recreational purposes, those purposes include another person going on or through the premises for the purpose of accessing a trail, a greenway, a park, or another similar area used for recreational purposes. **This bill was signed by the Governor on March 8.**

The language of the finalized bill can be found here: [HEA 1115](http://iga.in.gov/legislative/2018/bills/house/1115).

**House Enrolled Act 1227 - Noxious Weeds**

House Enrolled Act 1227 specifies that waterhemp, marestail, Palmer amaranth, and poison hemlock are noxious weeds for purposes of the weed control board law, which requires the weed control board to take all necessary and proper steps to control noxious weeds affecting agricultural production in Indiana.

The language of the finalized bill can be found here: [HEA 1227](http://iga.in.gov/legislative/2018/bills/house/1227).

**House Enrolled Act 1233- Environmental Management Matters**

House Enrolled Act 1233 provides many provisions on environmental matters such as sewage treatment, air and water pollution, waste management, and disposal of drugs. It also assigns an interim study committee to examine research and outreach efforts to reduce non-point source impacts on water quality conducted through government supported programs and by universities.

The language of the finalized bill can be found here: [HEA 1233](http://iga.in.gov/legislative/2018/bills/house/1233).

**House Enrolled Act 1267 – Water Infrastructure Task Force**

House Enrolled Act 1267 establishes a water infrastructure task force consisting of two Senators, two Representatives, and several individuals appointed by the Governor and sets forth guidelines concerning the task force.

The language of the finalized bill can be found here: [HEA 1267](http://iga.in.gov/legislative/2018/bills/house/1267).

**House Enrolled Act 1285 – Nutritional Assistance**

House Enrolled Act 1285 urges the legislative council to assign to an appropriate study committee issues related to eligibility verification and monitoring, identity authentication, and work requirements for participation in the federal SNAP and Medicaid program.

The language of the finalized bill can be found here: [HEA 1285](http://iga.in.gov/legislative/2018/bills/house/1285).

**House Enrolled Act 1290 - Transportation Finance**

House Enrolled Act 1290 repeals the motor carrier surcharge tax and increases the special fuel tax by $0.21 per gallon. It also establishes the New Harmony and Wabash River bridge authority, which will be in charge of maintaining the bridge.

The language of the finalized bill can be found here: [HEA 1290](http://iga.in.gov/legislative/2018/bills/house/1290).

**House Enrolled Act 1358 - Intersection Safety Study**

House Enrolled Act 1358 urges an interim study committee to examine safety at certain intersections not controlled by a traffic signal and drainage along rural roads. An identical bill, [SEA 265](http://iga.in.gov/legislative/2018/bills/senate/265), was also passed.

The language of the finalized bill can be found here: [HEA 1358](http://iga.in.gov/legislative/2018/bills/house/1358).

**Senate Enrolled Act 105 – State Agriculture and Animal Certification Programs**

Senate Enrolled Act 105 removes responsibilities concerning the Indiana organic peer review panel from the duties of the Indiana state department of agriculture. It also repeals certain statutes concerning the Indiana organic certification accreditation, certification of agricultural products, and livestock certification. **This bill was signed by the Governor on March 7.**

The language of the finalized bill can be found here: [SEA 105](http://iga.in.gov/legislative/2018/bills/senate/105).

**Senate Enrolled Act 212 – Vehicle Weight Limits**

Senate Enrolled Act 212 excludes bulk milk from the definition of “overweight divisible load” and provides that the department of transportation may issue an overweight permit for the transportation of bulk milk up to 100,000 pounds.

The language of the finalized bill can be found here: [SEA 212](http://iga.in.gov/legislative/2018/bills/senate/212).

**Senate Enrolled Act 274 – Underground Storage Tank Program Enforcement**

Senate Enrolled Act 274 authorizes the commissioner of IDEM to prohibit the use of an underground tank if the tank remains ineligible for delivery, deposit, or acceptable of a regulated substance, and it also authorizes the commissioner to require the closure of an underground storage tank under certain circumstances.

The language of the finalized bill can be found here: [SEA 274](http://iga.in.gov/legislative/2018/bills/senate/274).

**Senate Enrolled Act 331 – Implementation of Federal Food Safety Regulations**

Senate Enrolled Act 331 recognizes the amendments to the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act by the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act. This bill allows the state health commissioner or the commissioner’s authorized representative to enter and inspect certain produce farms, and requires certain produce farms to comply with certain federal requirements. It also provides that the department may suspend the requirement to comply with the federal act if the federal government does not provide sufficient funds for the department to administer and enforce the federal requirements.

The language of the finalized bill can be found here: [SEA 331](http://iga.in.gov/legislative/2018/bills/senate/331).

**Senate Enrolled Act 362 – Regulation of Water and Wastewater Systems**

Senate Enrolled Act 362 provides that a public utility, conservancy district, or regional water or sewage district that is organized as a legal entity after June 30, 2018, to provide water or wastewater service to the public is subject to the jurisdiction of the Indiana utility regulatory commission for 10 years beginning on the day on which it is organized as a legal entity. It also amends laws concerning the wastewater revolving loan program and the drinking water revolving loan program and establishes new requirements for water treatment plans and wastewater treatment plants.

The language of the finalized bill can be found here: [SEA 362](http://iga.in.gov/legislative/2018/bills/senate/362).

**Senate Enrolled Act 375 – Transport Operator**

Senate Enrolled Act 375 defines “disposable trailer” and requires the bureau of motor vehicles to issue a transport operator license plate to an operation of a tractor-mobile home rig. It also adds disposable trailers to a list of vehicles that are not required to be registered.

The language of the finalized bill can be found here: [SEA 375](http://iga.in.gov/legislative/2018/bills/senate/375).

**Senate Enrolled Act 386 – Financing of Flood Control Improvements**

Senate Enrolled Act 386 authorizes the Indianapolis metropolitan development commission to designate an area as a flood control improvement district to capture incremental property tax revenue within the district to be used for the construction, replacement, repair, maintenance, or improvement of flood control works.

The language of the finalized bill can be found here: [SEA 386](http://iga.in.gov/legislative/2018/bills/senate/386).

For a complete bill tracking list for ACI, please click [here](http://www.hannah-in.com/Report_Custom.aspx?sid=CCbVVObRQ3Y%3d&rid=Us5F5CdyJSY%3d).

**Looking Ahead to 2019**

Upon adjournment of the General Assembly on March 14, Indiana legislators have returned home to their respective districts, leaving the Statehouse eerily quiet after a 10-week session that saw various stakeholders debate Sunday sales of alcohol, autonomous vehicles, school funding, CBD oil, and workforce development programs. This year’s legislature created a laundry-list of summer study committee topics, and so interim study committees will meet throughout the summer.

As noted earlier, the General Assembly will reconvene for a special session this May to take care of a few key pieces of legislation that got caught up in the last minutes of the 2018 short session.

Legislators will return to the Statehouse in November for the first official day of the 2019 General Assembly, and then will be back in Indianapolis in early 2019 to craft a biennial budget during the four months of the long session. Given that 2018 is an election year, and many legislators are choosing to retire this year, there will be many changes to leadership and committee membership during the 2019 legislative session. In the meantime, ACI will monitor summer study committees for issues impacting its membership. The ACI Government Affairs Committee will also convene to update its agenda for next year.

***Please direct any questions, comments, or edits of the Bill Track Report to Lesa Dietrick at (317)-236-2252;***[***lesa.dietrick@icemiller.com***](mailto:lesa.dietrick@icemiller.com) ***or Mark Shublak at (317)-236-5981;*** [***mark.shublak@icemiller.com***](mailto:mark.shublak@icemiller.com)***.***

**OISC Proposed Administrative Rule – Noxious Seed Weeds**

Last week, Mark Shublak testified before the Office of Indiana State Chemist in support of the proposed administrative rule regarding the noxious seed weed list. ACI policy priorities support the rule. As mentioned in the past, SB 330 did not move forward because the administrative rule proposed will essentially do the same things that the bill would have.

This rule also prescribes the following list of *restricted* noxious weed seeds: bitter wintercress; buckhorn; cocklebur; corncockle; curled dock; dodder; Eastern black nightshare; field peppergrass; giant foxtail; horsenettle; mustard; oxeye daisy; pennycress; and Palmer Amaranth, waterhemp, and any pigweed seed or Amaranth seed. Amaranthus species that are sold as vegetable seed, edible grains for human consumption, or seed for ornamental landscape, however, are excluded from this rule.

You can read Mark’s full testimony by [clicking here](file:///C:\Users\glick\Desktop\ACI%20Working%20File\Testimony\ACI%20trancription%20-%20Mark%203.13.18.pdf).

**OISC Notice of Intent**

The Indiana State Chemist has posted a Notice of Intent to Readopt rules related to “Fertilizer Material Use, Distribution, And Record Keeping”. [Please click](file:///C:\Users\glick\Desktop\20180314-IR-355180129RNA.xml.pdf) here to read the rule.

If you have any questions, please contact Mark Shublak at 317-236-5981 or [mark.shublak@icemiller.com](mailto:mark.shublak@icemiller.com).

**Washington Report**

**Omnibus Bill Includes Several Ag Provisions**

*Source: Hoosier Ag Today*

The omnibus spending bill passed by the House and Senate last week includes many victories for agriculture. Farm groups applauded the inclusion of the Fair Agricultural Reporting Method, or FARM Act, that Act exempts air emissions from animal waste from being subject to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, or CERCLA, reporting requirements. Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman Pat Roberts says he was “pleased” with the bipartisan deal, which will fund the federal government through the end of the fiscal year. Roberts says the bill gives farmers and ranchers “some regulatory relief.”

The omnibus bill prohibits funding to implement regulations requiring livestock haulers to install electronic logging devices on their trucks to monitor time behind the wheel. That comes after livestock haulers were granted another waiver extension to the law recently. Also included is a solution to address the U.S. Forest Service budget for wildfire suppression, extension of current law of the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act, and legislation relating to dairy product labeling.

The omnibus spending bill also included language regarding milk labeling. The bill directs the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to take action against mislabeled imitation dairy foods, a move the National Milk Producers Federation says is a major victory for farmers and consumers alike. Federation president and CEO Jim Mulhern says the bill will “ensure action,” following “years of inaction” by the FDA regarding labeling of plant-based beverages as milk.

The language in the bill comes from the DAIRY PRIDE Act, introduced in January in the Senate by Wisconsin Democrat Tammy Baldwin. NMPF said that Congress’ instructions to FDA should restrict the ability of beverages made from plant foods from using the term “milk” on their labels. The language will also affect products misusing other dairy food names such as “cheese” and “yogurt” that are defined in the Code of Federal Regulations and cited in the congressional bill.

**Secretary Perdue Praises Section 199A Tax Code Fix in Omnibus**

***Source: USDA – March 23, 2018***

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue issued the following statement today regarding the fix of Section 199A of the federal tax code found in the omnibus spending bill passed by Congress and signed into law by President Donald J. Trump:

“Fixing Section 199A was a fundamental issue of fairness.  We should not be picking winners and losers through the federal tax code by favoring one side over another. During my travels across the country, I met with countless farmers and members of the agriculture community who were affected by this so-called ‘grain glitch.’ I applaud Congress for hearing their voice.”

# **NGFA praises Section 199A fix in omnibus spending bill**

# *Source: NGFA – March 23, 2018*

# The National Grain and Feed Association (NGFA) today commended Congress for voting to pass and President Donald Trump for signing into the law the stakeholder-driven provisions included in the omnibus fiscal year 2018 appropriations bill that correct the unintended consequences of Section 199A of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017.

The House voted on the omnibus legislation (H.R. 1625) on March 22, with the Senate subsequently voting to pass the bill late last night. Trump signed the bill earlier today prior to the midnight deadline to avert another shutdown of the federal government. The provisions amending Section 199A are retroactive to Jan. 1, 2018.

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue, who during his keynote address at NGFA’s 122ndannual convention had stressed the need to rectify the unintended consequences of Section 199A, issued a media statement today saying that “fixing Section 199A was a fundamental issue of fairness.”

“We should not be picking winners and losers through the federal tax code by favoring one side over another,” Perdue said. “During my travels across the country, I met with countless farmers and members of the agriculture community who were affected by this so-called ‘grain glitch.’ I applaud Congress for hearing their voice.”

The NGFA and National Council of Farmer Cooperatives had issued a joint statement on March 13 supporting prompt enactment of the legislative language, which was developed by the tax-writing committees of Congress after months of collaboration and extensive analysis among and with stakeholders. The provisions replicate to the greatest extent possible the tax benefits accorded to farmer-owned cooperatives and their farmer-patrons under the previous Section 199 (also known as the Domestic Production Activities Deduction, or DPAD), while also restoring the competitive landscape of the marketplace as it existed in December 2017 so that the tax code does not provide an incentive for farmers to do business with a company solely because it is organized as a cooperative or private/independent firm.

NGFA President Randy Gordon today commended and expressed profound appreciation to the dedicated tax experts from NGFA-member companies — half derived from cooperatives and half from private/independent organized businesses — who provided “sound, factual advice and analysis in a totally professional and above-board process throughout the two-plus months that it took to develop and analyze the real-world impacts of an equitable concept to correct Section 199A.”

He also praised what he called the “indispensable and critical involvement” of hundreds of NGFA-member companies that took the time to repeatedly contact their members of Congress to urge enactment of the solution.

NGFA noted that great care was taken by stakeholders to develop a concept that provides tax relief to farmers, as envisioned in the tax-reform law, while restoring to the maximum extent possible the competitive balance of the marketplace. NGFA verified that the final language to correct Section 199A included in the omnibus legislation accurately reflected the concepts developed by NGFA and NCFC.

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**Spending bill exempts farms from emissions reporting**

*Source: Agri-Pulse – March 21, 2018*

The $1.3 trillion omnibus spending bill released Wednesday would exempt thousands of livestock and confined animal feeding operations (CAFOs) from requirements that they report emissions from manure of ammonia and hydrogen sulfide that exceed 100 pounds per day.

Congressional leaders agreed to include in the omnibus a [bill](https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-bill/2421/cosponsors?r=1&q=%7B%22party%22%3A%5B%22Democratic%22%5D%7D) called the Fair Agricultural Reporting Method (FARM) Act, which is backed by 39 senators from both parties – 24 Republicans and 15 Democrats, including Sen. Debbie Stabenow, ranking member of the Agriculture Committee. A [bill](https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/5275) with substantially the same language had been introduced in the House.

At a Senate Environment and Public Works Committee hearing last week, ranking minority member Tom Carper, said, “With the FARM Act, we are helping provide certainty to farmers by legislatively exempting all farms under CERCLA, as was done by EPA in its 2008 rule,” Carper said.

The 2,232 omnibus also includes a provision giving livestock haulers an exemption until at least Sept. 30 from having to install electronic logging devices.

Under a Transportation Department rule issued in 2015, truckers were required to have ELDs in their rigs by December - replacing paper logs of their trips. The ELDs are used to keep track of how long a trucker has been on the road, enhancing enforcement that requires 10 hours of rest for every 11 hours of driving.

The deadline had been extended by DOT to last Sunday and then was extended another 90 days. The bill bars the ELD requirement from being enforced through the rest of fiscal 2018, which ends Sept. 30.

The legislative fix to the emissions reporting requirements has long been a goal of groups including the National Pork Producers Council, National Cattlemen’s Beef Association and United Egg and Poultry Producers.

A [decision issued](https://www.agri-pulse.com/articles/9146-court-ruling-requires-more-cafos-to-report-air-emissions) in April 2017 by the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals found that EPA’s 2008 exemptions for animal operations from reporting under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and Comprehensive Environmental Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA, also known as the Superfund law) were illegal.

Since then, farm groups have been warning of dire consequences for up to 200,000 farms and ranches if the requirements went into effect, which they have not because the court has repeatedly delayed issuing its mandate, which it is now expected to do on May 1.

NPPC and United Egg have been supporting EPA’s requests for delays, which the agency said were necessary because it was still working on guidance for farmers, and that the Coast Guard’s National Response Center, which is supposed to field inquiries from farmers, was not equipped to handle thousands of phone calls.

“If the 2009 reporting trigger produced a situation that was ‘chaotic,’ the upcoming days immediately following issuance of the mandate are sure to be worse,” NPPC and United Egg predicted in a January filing with the court. “Now small and medium farms – defined by the number of the particular type of animal they produce – will be required to determine whether they must file CERCLA and EPCRA reports. They represent the majority of farms in the United States.”

The environmental groups that brought the suit, including Waterkeeper Alliance, The Humane Society of the United States, Sierra Club, Center for Food Safety, and Environmental Integrity Project, [argued against](https://waterkeeper.org/public-interest-groups-oppose-epas-third-attempt-to-shield-cafos-from-disclosing-hazardous-pollution/) recent delays. They also criticized EPA for essentially exempting animal operations from EPCRA, which requires reporting of hazardous emissions to state and local authorities.

EPA issued [guidance](https://www.epa.gov/epcra/cercla-and-epcra-reporting-requirements-air-releases-hazardous-substances-animal-waste-farms) in October interpreting EPCRA as excluding farms that use substances in “routine agricultural operations” from reporting under that law.

Missing from the omnibus is a new measure sought by pesticide manufacturers that would increase fees for pesticide registrations under the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act. The omnibus instead would allow EPA to continue assessing fees under the current version of PRIA.

The House passed the PRIA with a seven-year authorization. The Senate’s three-year version cleared the Agriculture Committee but has been stalled because of a hold by Sen. Tom Udall, D-N.M.

EPA [recently](https://www.agri-pulse.com/articles/10733-pria-reauthorization-effort-going-down-to-the-wire) laid out the impact of not passing what is known as PRIA 4 in a spreadsheet sent to Rep. Rodney Davis, R-Ill., chief sponsor of the PRIA bill in the House.

Also left out of the omnibus was a rider that would have allowed the EPA and Army Corps of Engineers to replace the Obama-era “waters of the U.S. rule" without following the time-consuming notice-and-comment requirements of the Administrative Procedures Act.

**Dicamba Best Management Practices**

*Source: Agricultural Retailers Association*

The Agricultural Retailers Association has collected guidance and best management practices from the dicamba registrants to help retailers make the sound decisions regarding handling, mixing and application.

**BASF**

[Engenia Spray System Hygiene Technical Bulletin](https://protect-us.mimecast.com/s/GusGC9rLgYczxwjGc15KuO?domain=click.email.aradc.org)

[Engenia Mixing Order Guidance](https://protect-us.mimecast.com/s/aHFYC0RXLDIk4Az1iLiNmR?domain=click.email.aradc.org)

**Corteva**

Bulk Handling Guidance

**Monsanto**

[XtendiMax Best Management Practices](https://protect-us.mimecast.com/s/bVXVCjRO86IYAx0WHM6l94?domain=click.email.aradc.org)

These and other dicamba-related documents are available on the [ARA website](https://protect-us.mimecast.com/s/G5GMCkRO7XIk4JvxiDL5_m?domain=click.email.aradc.org) (login required). Questions related to these products and best management practices should be directed to the registrant.

### **ARA Webinar - Responsible Use of Dicamba in 2018**

### *Source: Agricultural Retailers Association*

ARA will host two webinars on "Responsible Use of Dicamba in 2018." The first will be held tomorrow at 3 p.m. and features Reuben Baris of the EPA Office of Pesticide Programs and Dr. Stanley Culpepper, Professor, Extension Weed Scientist, University of Georgia. The webinars will cover new label requirements, best management practices for application, and the science behind the regulations.

The April 11 webinar will feature Rick Keigwin of the EPA Office of Pesticide Programs and Dr. Culpepper.

***Click the link below to register for either date.***

Thurs., March 22, 3-4 p.m. EDT   
Wed. April 11, 3-4 p.m. EDT

[RSVP Now to Secure Your Seat](https://protect-us.mimecast.com/s/uIGcCmZMyNup6QqOIViWOo?domain=click.email.aradc.org)

**Suspicious Activity and Facility Security; fact sheets and information**

*Source: The Fertilizer Institute – Justin Louchheim, Director of Government Affairs*

The safe and secure handling of commercial fertilizers is paramount. In coordination with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), we have compiled key documents and information that may be of interest to the fertilizer industry and agribusinesses.

DHS has made available the following information and fact sheets:

·       [CFATS Overview](https://protect-us.mimecast.com/s/5V-SCQW57gSXlKDjun0l8w?domain=tfifile.org)

·       [CFATS Quarterly Spring 2018 Newsletter](https://protect-us.mimecast.com/s/YW5bCR651jhG0pKqty7Rgx?domain=tfifile.org)

·       [CFATS Tiering Methodology](https://protect-us.mimecast.com/s/zHX5CVO0Qni2kE4ot5cvwd?domain=tfifile.org)

·       [CFATS Response](https://protect-us.mimecast.com/s/WWd-CW6jqoh6XQpmi2TUxW?domain=tfifile.org)

·        [CFATS Detect and Delay](https://protect-us.mimecast.com/s/uIHpCXDk5pc4Dg6otoVFXq?domain=tfifile.org)

·       [Know Your Customer](https://protect-us.mimecast.com/s/SzZXCYEl5qiDpv02H6GXhs?domain=tfifile.org)

·       [See Something Say Something Trifold](https://protect-us.mimecast.com/s/hCe0CZ6m0rh78wm9C6-wKG?domain=tfifile.org)

·        [Security Training Resources](https://protect-us.mimecast.com/s/rGL2C1wB43i6B0jNioudVi?domain=tfifile.org)

·       [Security Guide](https://protect-us.mimecast.com/s/Syp0C2k1WDhVZ4xzIG0Y7D?domain=tfifile.org)

·       [Active Shooter Booklet](https://protect-us.mimecast.com/s/JqBwC31KwViX9P8zuWjkTH?domain=tfifile.org)

·       [Active Assailant Security Resource Guide](https://protect-us.mimecast.com/s/3PQnC4xYLGhz9njKu4nDYh?domain=tfifile.org)

·       [Voluntary Security Programs](https://protect-us.mimecast.com/s/6xugC5y1LKIMpznLfqcoaP?domain=tfifile.org)

Suspicious activity should always be reported to the FBI to prevent the illicit use of materials. Suspicious activity can be reported by calling 1-855-TELL-FBI (or 1-855-835-5324).

The FBI Chemical Countermeasures Unit is available to work with industry and provided the following information on a series of education programs they administer that may also be of interest. If you would like more information and/or to schedule a meeting with the appropriate personnel at the FBI, you can reach out directly to [Justin Louchheim](mailto:jlouchheim@tfi.org) at TFI (202-515-2718) or [Lisa Parnpichate](mailto:lmparnpichate@fbi.gov) at the FBI (202-324-1117).

MISSION:

The Chemical Countermeasures Unit’s mission is to deter, detect and disrupt the production, acquisition and intentional misuse of chemicals through foreign and domestic outreach initiatives.

They administer the following programs to enhance individual facility operations.

Chemical Facility Outreach Exchange (CFOX)

·       Half-day workshop to systematically complete outreach with high-risk chemical facilities throughout the territory of all 56 field offices

·       Audience:  Chemical facility personnel from the nation’s highest-risk facilities, law enforcement

·       Themes:  Emphasize the importance of establishing tripwires to report suspicious activity to law enforcement; Facilitate the sharing of best practices and lessons learned between high-risk chemical facilities and members of private industry

·       Expectation:  To provide law enforcement with the opportunity to spread the chemical countermeasures mission while also creating an environment encouraging the sharing of best practices among high-risk chemical facilities

Chemical Industry Outreach Workshop

·       One-day workshop to educate Chemical Industry executives and security personnel.

·       Audience:  Chemical industry personnel, chemical facility security professionals, members of academia, local first responders, emergency management

·       Themes:  Explore the use of explosive precursor chemicals to manufacture improvised explosive devices and chemical WMDs through briefings and a range of demonstrations; Emphasize the importance of reporting suspicious activity and sharing information with partners

·       Expectation:  To increase chemical industry personnel awareness of explosive precursor chemicals and improvised explosive devices, and increase awareness of the chemical countermeasures message

National Retailers Program

·       Familiarizes chemical industry partners with chemical threat concepts and the precursor chemicals they manufacture, sell, or distribute which can be used in the production of homemade IEDs

·       Audience:  Chemical retail personnel, local law enforcement

·       Themes:  Provide chemical retailers with an understanding of the potential for their precursor materials to be used in an improvised explosive device; Provide security training materials for retailers to share with their employees; Encourage information sharing between chemical retail personnel and law enforcement; Provide best practices for point-of-sale employees about the potential indicators of terrorist activities, suspicious purchases, and suspicious activity reporting mechanisms

·       Expectation:  To train all levels of chemical retailers about the procurement and illicit uses of precursor chemicals to manufacture improvised explosives

As we work to promote safety and security at facilities, we hope you will reach out with any questions or suggestions.