



Interagency Security Committee

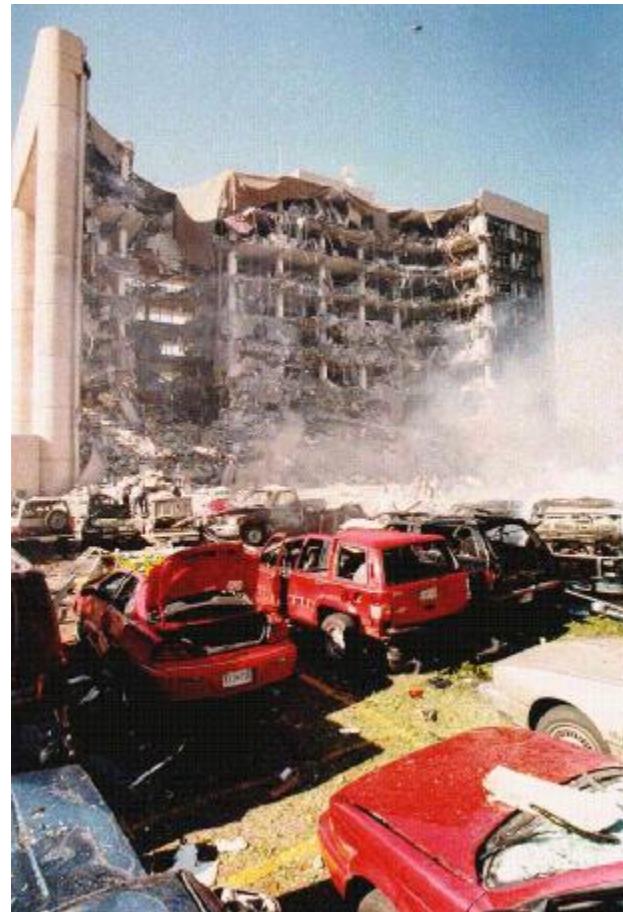
Interagency Security Committee Update on New Standards

**Federal Facilities Council
Physical Security & Hazard Mitigation
Committee — Quarterly Meeting**

**Austin L. Smith
Executive Director
March 18, 2009**



The Oklahoma City bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building on April 19, 1995 was the deadliest terrorist attack on U.S. soil before 9/11



It is still the worst domestically based terrorist attack in U.S. history



ISC is the first of its kind

- The Interagency Security Committee was **created by Executive Order 12977 in 1995** following the Oklahoma City bombing
- Prior to E.O. 12977:
 - **No minimum physical security standards** for non-military Federally owned or leased facilities
 - **No Federal authority** to assess vulnerability, develop standards and policies, or oversee compliance for the Federal community
- Today, **ISC Standards** safeguard U.S. civilian facilities from all hazards:
 - **1.1 million** federally owned and leased assets
 - **over 3.87 billion square feet** nationwide
 - **total replacement value more than \$1.5 trillion**

(Source: FY2007 Federal Real Property Report, Federal Real Property Council)



ISC has broad authority



- **E.O. 12977 (1995)** – established ISC to address “continuing government-wide security” for non-military Federal facilities across the U.S.
- **E.O. 13286 (2003)** – transferred authority to DHS
- **HSPD 7 (2003)** – established policy to protect CIKR



ISC Vision and Mission

Vision

- People are safe and secure in federal facilities throughout the country

Mission

- We safeguard U.S. civilian facilities from all hazards by developing state-of-the-art security standards in collaboration with public and private homeland security partners



Over 100 senior executives from 42 Federal agencies and departments comprise the ISC

Primary Members represent 21 Federal agencies

1. Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
2. Central Intelligence Agency
3. Department of Agriculture
4. Department of Commerce
5. Department of Defense
6. Department of Education
7. Department of Energy
8. Department of Health and Human Services
9. Department of Homeland Security
10. Department of Housing and Urban Development
11. Department of the Interior
12. Department of Justice
13. Department of Labor
14. Department of State
15. Department of Transportation
16. Department of the Treasury
17. Department of Veterans Affairs
18. Environmental Protection Agency
19. General Services Administration
20. Office of Management and Budget
21. U.S. Marshals Service

Associate Members represent 21 additional agencies

1. Federal Aviation Administration
2. Federal Bureau of Investigation
3. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
4. Federal Emergency Management Agency
5. Federal Protective Service
6. Federal Reserve Board
7. Government Accountability Office
8. Internal Revenue Service
9. National Aeronautics & Space Administration
10. National Capital Planning Commission
11. National Institute of Standards & Technology
12. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
13. Office of Personnel Management
14. Securities and Exchange Commission
15. Smithsonian Institution
16. Social Security Administration
17. US Coast Guard
18. US Courts
19. US Postal Service
20. US Army Corps of Engineers
21. Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency



ISC Governance

Chair

Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection

Executive Director

Austin L. Smith

Subcommittees

- Steering Subcommittee
- Standards Subcommittee
- Technology Subcommittee
- Convergence Subcommittee
- Training Subcommittee



ISC members discuss
recommendations at a quarterly meeting



Five Standing Subcommittees provide ISC governance

- Subcommittees identify long- and short-term priorities and oversee ongoing tasks:
 - **Steering Subcommittee** – Provides input to the Chair and/or the Executive Director on priorities, project plans, and the operational impact of proposed initiatives to the security of Federal facilities
 - **Standards Subcommittee** – The focal point for coordination of all ISC standards
 - **Technology Best Practices Subcommittee** – Evaluates technology solutions, develops guidance on best practices, and maintains a clearinghouse of information for Federal security programs
 - **Convergence Subcommittee** – Develops mechanisms to support Federal agencies' integration of information management controls with security programs
 - **Training Subcommittee** – Provides subject-matter expertise on best practices in training and education



ISC Working Groups produce our standards and best practices

- Working Groups develop security standards and best practices to address a wide range of current and potential risks:
 - ***Physical Security Criteria for Federal Facilities***
 - ***Facility Security Committee (FSC)***
 - ***Use of Physical Security Performance Measures***
 - ***Design Basis Threat***
 - ***Prevention of Workplace Violence***
 - ***Strategic Management of Human Capital***
 - ***Physical Protection of Personally Identifiable Information***
 - ***Minimum Standards for Armed Contract Guards***
 - ***Emergency Management Best Practices for Security Managers (formerly Shelter-In-Place)***



ISC sets the physical security Standard for all Federal facilities

- Since publication of the DOJ Report in 1995, the ISC has published three major Standards:
 - **2004**: Security Design Criteria for **new Federal Buildings** and Major Modernization Projects
 - **2005**: Security Standards for **Leased Spaces**
 - **2008**: **Facility Security Level Determinations** for Federal Facilities



Why Revise the ISC Standards?

- **DOJ Vulnerability Assessment of Federal Facilities (1995)**
14 years old, inconsistent application
- **Inconsistencies evolved among subsequent standards:**
 - **ISC New Construction Criteria** – not tied to facility security levels
 - **ISC Leased Facilities Criteria** – not aligned with DOJ or New Construction; allows no waivers
 - **Competition in Contracting Act** may prohibit using two different standards for the same acquisition
 - **Difficulty in defining when a building became “existing”**
 - At what point in the design process is it no longer feasible/cost-effective to make design changes?



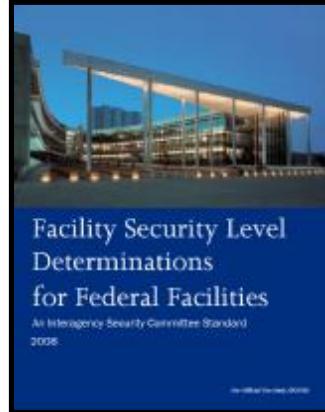
Why Revise ISC Standards?

- **Inconsistencies** evolved among subsequent standards (con.t):
 - **Different levels of protection** for employees in leased buildings versus owned
 - **Inconsistencies** among multiple documents
 - **Inconsistent design threat** basis
- **NEW FSL was first step (2008)** – now serves as the basis for ***all*** standards determinations



New ISC Standards / New Process

Step 1: Determine Facility Security Level (FSL)



ISC Facility Security Level Determinations for Federal Facilities (2008)

Step 2: Apply Standard Countermeasures

Previously 3 different standards



*Owned/
Existing*

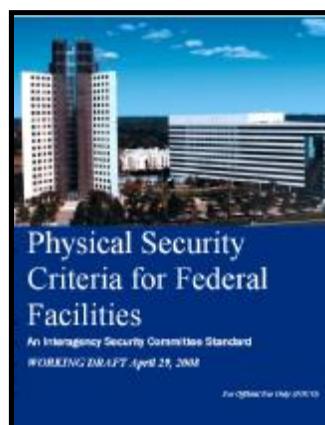


Leased



*New and / or
Major Modernization*

NEW
One Standard for all facilities



Physical Security Criteria for Federal Facilities

July 2009



Physical Security Criteria for Federal Facilities Standard

- Today's **dynamic threat environment** and new developments in security technology require enhanced—and more flexible—standards
- **Updated and Combined ISC Standards** bring together criteria for Existing, Owned, Leased, and New Construction, and offer immediate impact:
 - **Increase usability and understanding**
 - Leverage the **latest technology**
 - Assure **formalized acceptance of risk** and accountability
 - Produce **baseline for measurement**
 - Define **customization based on risk**



Key Elements of the Physical Security Criteria for Federal Facilities

- **Risk acceptance** is key
 - Do less or do nothing are **valid alternatives** if full mitigation of risk is not possible
- The **unified approach** is based on the current ISC process for New Construction and Major Modernization
- **Identical risks should be handled in an identical manner**
- **One formalized process** to:
 - Determine risks
 - Identify desired level of protection
 - Identify when the desired level of protection is not achievable
 - Develop alternatives
 - Accept risk when necessary
- **Provides and ensures:**
 - Equivalent mitigation strategies for equivalent risks
 - Customized templates for agencies with repetitive requirements (LPOE, Child Care, Courthouses)



Physical Security Criteria for Federal Facilities – Testing and Review

- **City Visit Tests**
 - Teams visit each site and coordinate with agency representatives
 - All results are documented and will be shared with tenant agencies
 - Oklahoma City, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Boston, Atlanta, San Francisco, Kansas City, Denver, New York City, Miami, Chicago
- **ISC Review Process**
 - Member comment period (all 41 Departments and Agencies)
 - Primary members comment and vote on final draft (21 Departments and Agencies)
 - Final approval by Chair



New ISC suite of standards address the full-spectrum of security threats

NEW standards and countermeasures **address current and future risks** and **fully replace** the 1995 DOJ report. Elements include:

1. ***Facility Security Level Determinations (FSL) 2008***

- § Defines criteria and processes a facility should use to determine its FSL
- § Foundation for all future ISC standards

2. ***Physical Security Criteria for Federal Facilities 2009***

- § Companion to the FSL
- § Specifies countermeasures for each security level in one source
- § **Comprehensive** standard for ***all*** civilian Federal facilities
 - § Government-owned, leased or managed;
 - § To be constructed or modernized; or
 - § To be purchased



New ISC Standards for all civilian Federal facilities (cont.)

3. *Facility Security Committees (FSC)* 2009

- Previously known as Building Security Committees
- Established in 1995 with minimal guidance for their operation
- New ISC standard provides **the first guidance for the operation of FSCs**
- Defines the composition, responsibilities and roles of FSC members
- Provides guidance for obtaining funding for additional countermeasures

4. *Design Basis Threat* 2009

- Updated for the first time since 1995
- Establishes a **profile of the type, composition, and capabilities of adversaries**
- Incorporates threat information in the standards development process



Additional 2009 Initiatives

- ***Nationwide training for Federal users***
- ***Use of Physical Security Performance Measures***
- ***Prevention of Workplace Violence*** – in concert with Chief Human Capital Officers (CHCO) Council and the National Institutes of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)
- ***Minimum Standards for Armed Contract Guards***
- ***Physical Protection of Personally Identifiable Information***
- ***Emergency Management Best Practices for Security Managers (formerly Shelter-in-Place)***

New Federal buildings incorporate ISC security Standards and modern, open design



New Oklahoma City Federal Building



Entrance to the new ATF national headquarters - Washington, DC



New ATF Headquarters
Crescent arcade and garden

2003

2005

2008



Brooklyn Courthouse
Main Entrance



Brooklyn Federal Courthouse
Atrium



Brooklyn Federal Courthouse
Reception area



ATF Atrium 20



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Security
Committee**

Questions?

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