



History

The Interagency Security Committee (ISC) was created as a result of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City on April 19, 1995—the deadliest attack on U.S. soil before 9/11 and the worst domestic-based terrorist attack in U.S. history. A truck packed with explosives was detonated in front of the building, which housed 17 Federal agencies. The bomb destroyed the building, claiming 168 lives and injuring more than 800 people.

After the attack, President Clinton ordered a Vulnerability Assessment Study, to develop recommendations for minimum security standards. A working group of security specialists developed a report, “Vulnerability Assessment of Federal Facilities,” (also known as the Department of Justice Report) The report was published within 60 days of the bombing, on June 28, 1995. The DOJ Report recommended the creation of the ISC. On October 19, 1995, President Clinton issued Executive Order 12977, creating the ISC to address “continuing government-wide security” for Federal facilities in the United States.

Leadership

On March 5, 2003, President Bush issued Executive Order 13286 which transferred the ISC Chairmanship from GSA to the Secretary of Homeland Security. Currently, the DHS Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection serves as ISC Chair. The Chair is assisted by Executive Director and Steering Subcommittee that advise on program issues and priorities

21 Primary Members

Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
Central Intelligence Agency
Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce
Department of Defense
Department of Education
Department of Energy
Department of Health and Human Services
Department of Homeland Security
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Department of the Interior
Department of Justice
Department of Labor
Department of State
Department of Transportation
Department of the Treasury
Department of Veterans Affairs
Environmental Protection Agency
General Services Administration
Office of Management and Budget
US Marshals Service

29 Associate Members

Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency
Federal Aviation Administration
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Federal Communications Commission
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Federal Protective Service
Federal Reserve Board
Federal Trade Commission
Government Accountability Office
Internal Revenue Service
National Aeronautics & Space Administration
National Capital Planning Commission

National Archives & Records Administration
National Institute of Building Sciences
National Institute of Standards & Technology
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Office of the Director of National Intelligence
Office of Personnel Management
Office of the US Trade Representative
Securities and Exchange Commission
Smithsonian Institution
Social Security Administration
US Army Corps of Engineers
US Capitol Police
US Coast Guard
US Courts
US Postal Service



ISC Standards and Guidelines for Federal Facilities

The Interagency Security Committee (ISC) is dedicated to the protection of civilian Federal facilities in the United States. The ISC Standards apply to all civilian Federal facilities – whether government-owned, leased, or managed; or to be purchased.

Facility Security Level Determinations for Federal Facilities (FSL) issued March 2008. The FSL defines criteria and processes a facility should use to determine its facility security level. This is the foundation for all future ISC standards.

Use of Physical Security Performance Measures issued June 2009. The first-ever ISC policy guidance on metrics and testing procedures for physical security programs.

Physical Security Criteria for Federal Facilities (PSC) issued April 2010. The ISC's most comprehensive standard to date. It updates and consolidates previous standards for existing buildings, leased space, and renovation or new construction into one source. This new Standard specifies countermeasures to be implemented at each facility security level and serves as a companion to the ISC's *Facility Security Level Determinations (FSL)* Standard published in 2008.

Design-Basis Threat Report (DBT) issued April 2010. This ISC policy guidance updates for the first time since 1995 the profile of the type, composition, and capabilities of adversaries and incorporates threat information in the standards development process. The design basis threat ties threat to a specific countermeasure.

Child-Care Centers—Level of Protection Template issued July 2010—This Level of Protection (LOP) Template specifies the customized LOP to be incorporated as the basis for security planning for a Child-Care Center (CCC). This template was prepared in accordance with the process and criteria set forth in *Physical Security Criteria for Federal Facilities*, and is an Annex to this document.

New

Best Practices for Mail Handling and Screening guide issued July 2011. Consolidates and updates information regarding the security of what are commonly referred to as mail handling facilities and mail screening processes previously presented by the Interagency Security Committee (ISC) and other Federal government entities. This best practices document provides general knowledge of how to better secure our mail handling facilities and processes to mitigate the threat against one of the access points to Federal facilities preferred by some adversaries.

Facility Security Committee Standard for Federal Facilities guide issued July 2011. Facility Security Committees (FSC), formerly known as Building Security Committees at Federal agencies serve a vital role in determining risk and implementing security measures. The DOJ Report recommended their creation, but did not provide guidance for their operation. The ISC's new policy defines the composition, responsibilities, and roles of FSC members and provides guidance for obtaining funding for additional security countermeasures.

Prevention of Workplace Violence expected in early 2012. The ISC is working with Chief Human Capital Officers Council and the National Institutes of Occupational Safety and Health to develop government-wide procedures for threat assessment, intervention, and response to incidents of workplace violence. This handbook is the result of a cooperative effort of many Federal agencies sharing their expertise in preventing and dealing with all the above listed types of workplace violence. It is intended to assist those who are responsible for establishing workplace violence prevention and response initiatives at their agencies. However, we anticipate its usefulness will extend well beyond the planning phase since many of the sections provide information that can be helpful for managers and specialists as they deal with difficult workplace violence situations.

Training Courses found at <http://training.fema.gov/IS/>

- IS-890 Introduction to the Interagency Security Committee
- IS-891 Facility Security Level (FSL) Determinations for Federal Facilities (FOUO)
- IS-892 Introduction to the Physical Security Criteria (PSC) for Federal Facilities (FOUO)
- IS-893 Facility Security Committees for Federal Facilities

