INSTRUCTIONS TO LEASING SPECIALISTS: THE FOLLOWING BASELINE SPECIFICATIONS REPRESENT THE FULL EXTENT OF SECURITY SPECIFICATIONS AVAILABLE TO LEVEL III REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE ISC. Leasing specialist mUst tailor these specifications prior to issuing the rlp based upon the risk assessment process outlined under the ldg. lop may be increased or decreased such that they are not decreased less than the level ii minimums.

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| **VA Security Requirements - Facility Security Level IV** |

**THESE PARAGRAPHS CONTAIN ADDITIONAL SECURITY REQUIREMENTS, AND, UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE, ARE TO BE PRICED AS PART OF THE RENTAL RATE (SHELL) OR THE TENANT IMPROVEMENTS (TI).**

**NOTE THAT ITEMS IDENTIFIED AS “SHELL” REPRESENT A LESSOR’S OBLIGATIONS OR THE GOVERNMENT’S RIGHTS AND ARE NOT NECESSARILY ITEMS TO BE CONSTRUCTED.**

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**Definitions:**

Definitions are the same as those used in the Lease unless re-defined in these Security Requirements.

**Critical areas** - The areas that house systems that if damaged or compromised could have significant adverse consequences for the facility, operation of the facility, or mission of the agency or its occupants and visitors. These areas may also be referred to as “limited access areas,” “restricted areas,” or “exclusionary zones.” Critical areas do not necessarily have to be within Government-controlled space (e.g., generators, air handlers, electrical feeds which could be located outside Government-controlled space).

**SENSITIVE AREAS** – Sensitive areas include patient records and data, or any area that houses medical, mental, or other items or services that require patient privacy. Also included are police areas, pharmacy, medication rooms and OI&T spaces. Sensitive areas are primarily housed within Government controlled space.

**DESIGN-BASIS THREAT –** The Design-Basis Threat (DBT) is the profile and estimate of the threats to a government facility across a range of specific undesirable events and serves as the basis for determining appropriate security standards. The Lessor’s technical consultant(s) shall work in conjunction with the Government, including the Federal Protective Service (FPS), to apply the DBT to the post-award risk assessment.The risk assessment identifies recommended countermeasures and security design features that achieve the minimum baseline level of protection for a particular facility. The baseline level of protection may be further customized to address facility-specific conditions.The Lessor is responsible for providing countermeasure provisions outlined in this FSL document, as well as for additional items identified during the post-award risk assessment. Any additional countermeasures identified during this assessment shall be priced as BSAC.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE INTERAGENCY SECURITY COMMITTEE (ISC) RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS IS AVAILABLE [HERE](https://www.cisa.gov/resources-tools/resources/isc-standard-risk-management-process).

1. Video Surveillance System (VSS) is widely used throughout industry and the federal government. It covers both analog and digital systems and is referenced in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology Digital Video Quality Handbook.

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**1.0 SITE SECURITY CRITERIA**

1. **IDENTIFICATION AS FEDERAL FACILITY: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Signage identifying a VA facility as a federal facility shall be posted clearly and prominently to accommodate patient access in accordance with VA Signage Design Guide.

1. **LANDSCAPING: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Minimize areas of concealment in and around facilities. Establish a clear zone around barriers or fences and restrict landscaping from obstructing views of the security force and VSS; or interfering with lighting or Intrusion Detection System (IDS).

1. **PEDESTRIAN ACCESS TO SITE: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Install fence, landscaping, or other barriers to channel pedestrians to authorized areas or entrances.

1. **VEHICLE ACCESS POINTS: (SHELL)**:

ISC LOP IV: Limit the number of vehicle access points and provide VSS coverage at each access point.

1. **SITE LIGHTING: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Install exterior lighting at entrances, exits, parking lots, garages, VSS locations, and walkways from parking areas to entrances.

* All lighting design decisions should also support Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) goals and enhance environmental design factors (e.g., post-incident investigation, personnel identification, natural surveillance activities).
* Lighting should be sufficient to:
  + Illuminate potential areas of concealment.
  + Enhance the observation of security force patrols.
  + to ensure VSS video images can be used to identify a clear description of a person and any activity they may be engaged in; and
  + Provide for the safety of personnel moving between adjacent parking areas, streets, alleyways, and around the facility.
* For lighting assessment procedures and minimum lighting levels in other areas, refer to the Illuminating *Engineering Society (IES) Security Lighting Handbook G-1-03.*
* There should be no foliage blocking the light from illuminating the desired area.

1. **RESTRICTED AREAS OR SIGNIFICANT AREAS AND ASSETS: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Provide fences, walls, gates, or other barriers to prevent unauthorized access to restricted areas and monitor with VSS. Use high security locks, access control and IDS.

* Restricted areas or significant areas and assets include but are not limited to:
  + Utility connections.
  + Loading docks.
  + Emergency power supplies.
  + Hazardous materials storage.
  + HVAC and their intakes; and
  + Exterior access to critical or sensitive rooms (e.g., telecom and information technology (IT) resources).

1. **SIGNAGE – SENSITIVE AREAS: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Lessor shall not post signs that identify sensitive areas, unless required by other standards/codes. Avoid marking outside locations such as air intakes, fuel supply valves, gas or power distribution locations, evacuation assembly areas, etc.

The following three sections need to detail the parking requirements for the lease facility. The leasing specialist will have to work with the security specialist and tenant to establish requirements based on risk. Under Control of Parking a requirement to separate patient/visitor and staff parking areas should be added if desired. Under Authorized Parking a requirement to limit parking to authorized vehicles only should be added if desired. Under Vehicle Access to controlled parking a requirement to include gates to control parking can be added if necessary.

1. **CONTROL OF PARKING: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Restrict access to underground/in-building parking and onsite surface or structured parking to authorized vehicles and personnel.

1. **AUTHORIZED PARKING: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Limit parking to employee vehicles, screened visitor vehicles, and approved government vehicles.

1. **VEHICLE ACCESS TO CONTROLLED PARKING: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP III: Provide vehicle barriers to protect parking entrances from penetration by a vehicle meeting the DBT:

* + Entrance to staff parking areas shall be equipped with vehicle gates to prevent unauthorized vehicle access. Gates controlling vehicles may include, but are not limited to, barriers (drop arm/wedge), garage style doors, and traditional chain link fences.

1. **VEHICLE BARRIERS: (SHELL)**

* ISC LOP Level IV: Provide vehicle barriers to protect pedestrian and vehicle access points, and critical areas/utilities from penetration by a vehicle meeting the DBT.
  + The type and size should be utilized to support the kinetic energy calculations < Kinetic Energy (KE) = 0.5 \* Mass (m) Velocity (v)2 > necessary to determine the minimum crash rating necessary for protection. Practitioners should utilize locally developed threat information indicating a deviation from the DBT vehicle characteristics.
  + Reduce Straight Avenues of Approach for Vehicle Paths:
    - Use a vehicle velocity that considers the angle of incidence in conjunction with the distance between the perimeter and the point at which a vehicle likely would be able to start a run at the perimeter. Design site circulation to prevent high-speed approaches by vehicles and use barriers or offset vehicle entrances from the direction of a vehicle’s approach to force a reduction in speed. Appropriate measures for the barrier system may include walls, fences, trenches, berms, ponds and water basins, boulders, plantings, trees, static barriers, sculptures, and street furniture.
  + Maximum clear spacing between vehicle barriers is four feet. Minimum barrier height is 30 inches. Agency standards may require additional height.
  + Barriers must be certified to meet performance requirements for vehicle size and speed specific to the facility under ASTM F 2656-18, Standard Test Method for Crash Testing of Vehicle Security Barriers,

1. **VEHICLE SCREENING: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: The Government may select to Screen vehicles before entry into the controlled parking area.

* + The lessor shall provide adequate lighting in screening area to illuminate the vehicle exterior and undercarriage. Provide adequate lighting in screening area to illuminate the vehicle exterior and undercarriage.

Provide VSS coverage of the screening area. When possible, use barrier systems to ensure vehicles cannot pass beyond the screening checkpoint until cleared (e.g., sally port configurations or offsite screening containment locations).

Site configuration permitting, vehicle inspection areas should be located beyond the setback distance. The setback distance is determined as part of determining the LOP (a combination of hardening and setback to defeat the DBT) to "Blast Protection – Windows," "Blast Protection –Façade," and "Blast Resistance – Progressive Collapse."

1. **PEDESTRIAN ACCESS TO CONTROLLED PARKING AREAS:**

ISC LOP IV (TI): Monitor pedestrian access to parking areas utilizing VSS. Provide barriers to restrict pedestrian access into parking areas to authorized entry points.

1. **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (HAZMAT) STORAGE:**

ISC LOP IV (TI): Locate HAZMAT storage in a restricted area away from loading docks, entrances, and uncontrolled parking. Monitor storage area utilizing security force, IDS, and/or VSS. Control access to areas.

1. **RECEPTACLE AND CONTAINER PLACEMENT:**

ISC LOP IV (SHELL): Position trash containers, mailboxes, donation/recycle containers, vending machines, etc., away from building exterior and entry points, or implement blast containment measures to mitigate an explosion.

**2.0 STRUCTURE SECURITY CRITERIA**

1. **BLAST RESISTANCE-WINDOWS: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Use a combination of protected setback and window glazing or treatments to achieve a Low Hazard Rating in accordance with ASTM F2912-17 (Standard Specification for Glazing and Glazing Systems Subject to Air blast Loadings) in response to the DBT.

For new construction projects and major rehabilitation projects over 100,000 GSF, where blast engineering is required, a blast engineer with formal training in structural dynamics and demonstrated experience with accepted design practices for blast-resistant design must be included as a member of the design team.

* + Preferred glazing systems include thermally tempered heat-strengthened or annealed glass with a fragment retention film installed on the interior surface and attached to the frame; or laminated thermally tempered, laminated heat-strengthened, or laminated annealed glass.
    - New glazing systems at the Low or higher LOPs shall be designed with a minimum ½-inch bite.
  + Unacceptable systems include untreated monolithic annealed or heat-strengthened glass and wire glass.
  + Reference the current DBT, unless device size is superseded by an agency-specific threat assessment. Device location is the closest possible point to the setback with the DBT device.

1. **BLAST RESISTANCE: FAÇADE AND STRUCTURE: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV (SHELL): Use a combination of setback, site planning, façade hardening, and structural measures to provide a Level of Protection II in accordance with ASCE 59.

Façade protection includes:

* + Medium Façade Protection: Moderate damage, repairable. The facility will sustain a significant degree of damage, but the structure should be reusable. Assets may be damaged. Building elements other than major structural members may require replacement.
  + High Façade Protection: Minor damage, repairable. The facility or protected space may globally sustain minor damage with some local significant damage possible. Assets may receive minor damage.

Unless otherwise directed by the FSC or tenant representative for single tenant facilities, while 100% is desired, a common goal is to have 90% of the façade in the facility fully meeting the performance.

For new construction projects and major rehabilitation projects over 100,000 GSF, where blast engineering is required, a blast engineer with formal training in structural dynamics and demonstrated experience with accepted design practices for blast-resistant design must be included as a member of the design team.

Existing buildings do not need to comply with these recommendations unless undergoing major facade and/or window modifications.

**Unreinforced masonry is unacceptable**. Pre-stressed concrete is not very ductile and may not be appropriate where load reversals may occur.

1. **BLAST RESISTANCE: PROGRESSIVE COLLAPSE: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: For buildings four stories and higher, use a combination of setback, site planning, façade hardening, and structural measures to prevent progressive collapse from the DBT or the loss of any single exterior column or load bearing wall, whichever scenario is less severe. Interior columns shall also be considered in buildings with an uncontrolled lobby.

1. **BLAST RESISTANCE – UNDER BUILDING PARKING:**

Under building parking is prohibited.

1. **BURGLARY RESISTANCE OF WINDOWS AND GLASS DOORS:**

ISC LOP IV: (SHELL) No operable windows within 16 feet of the ground or other access point. Monitor via IDS.

1. **WALLS AND NON-WINDOW OPENINGS:**

ISC LOP IV: Protect non-window openings such as mechanical vents and exposed plenums to resist forcible entry.

* + Forced entry resistance will be uniform around the perimeter and the façade of the building.
  + Interior walls of secure or restricted areas (IT Closets, Armory, Police Operations and Pharmacy) shall be monitored via IDS.

1. **WINDOWS IN CTRICIAL AREAS- BALLISTIC PROTECTION: (TI)**

ISC LOP IV: Prevent visual observation from the exterior into critical exterior offices.

1. **PROTECTION OF AIR INTAKES: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Provide emergency shutdown, SIP, and evacuation procedures. Place air intakes on rooftop or on wall at least 30 feet or three stories above grade.

1. **ISOLATED VENTILATION SYSTEMS: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Provide separate isolated HVAC systems in lobbies, loading docks, mailrooms, and other locations susceptible to CBR attack that are isolated from other building areas. Ensure the envelope of the isolated loading docks and mailrooms are full-height construction and are sealed to the floor, roof, or ceiling above.

1. **HVAC CONTROL: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Install a one-step shutoff and exhaust system for air handlers. Control movement of elevators, and close applicable doors and dampers to seal building. Provide an emergency response module to the buildings energy management system to switch the system to a prescribed emergency response mode. Develop written procedures for the emergency shutoff of exhaust and air handling systems.

1. **CBR DETECTION TECHNOLOGY: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: No special measures required.

1. **BIOLOGICAL FILTRATION – GENERAL BUILDING: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Use a MERV 13 particulate filter on all AHUs, including the supply air stream for recirculating AHUs.

1. **BIOLOGICAL FILTRATION – LOBBIES AND MAILROOMS: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Use a MERV 13 particulate filter on all AHUs, including the supply air stream for recirculating AHUs in mailrooms and lobbies.

1. **CHEMICAL FILTRATION: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: No special measures required.

1. **SECURITY OF VENTILATION EQUIPMENT AND CONTROLS: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Provide IDS coverage and access control into ventilation equipment and control rooms.

* + Access to government space shall be managed by installing compliant Physical Access Control in compliance with OMB policy M-05-24, NIST SP-800-116-1, and all other applicable standards established by OMB, NIST, and the OCIO Council.
  + To ensure HVAC system operation cannot be disrupted by someone physically accessing the controls, HVAC equipment shall be located in a secure area with access limited to authorized staff.

1. **LOCATION OF UTILITIES AND FEEDERS: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Critical Systems (e.g., mechanical, electrical, utility rooms; HVAC vents; emergency generator) shall be located at least 25 feet from the building loading docks, entrances, mailrooms, personnel and package screening locations, and uncontrolled parking areas, or, alternatively, Lessor shall protect critical Building system areas in accordance with the post-award DBT analysis by implementing sufficient standoff, hardening, and venting methods.

1. **SEPARATION OF EMERGENCY AND NORMAL POWER DISTRIBUTION: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Install emergency and normal power distribution systems (including electric panels, conduits, and switchgears) at least 25 feet apart

1. **EMERGENCY GENERATOR PROTECTION: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Generator shall be secured against unauthorized access and locate the emergency generator and fuel tank at least 25 feet away from loading docks, entrances, and parking, or implement standoff, hardening, and venting methods to protect utilities from the DBT at these locations.

* + The generator shall not be located in any areas that are prone to flooding.
  + More secure locations include the roof, protected grade level, and protected interior areas. VSS, electronic Physical Access Control, and IDS coverage shall be utilized (TI).
  + Provisions for securing any refueling and shutoff valves in fuel lines within or in close proximity to the building must be addressed.

1. **PROTECTION OF WATER SUPPLY: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Secure handles, control mechanisms, and service connections at onsite publicly accessible locations with locks or other anti-tamper devices.

1. **BLAST RESISTANCE – INTERIOR PUBLIC SPACES: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Utilize hardening and venting methods to prevent progressive collapse and limit air blast injuries in adjacent areas from the DBT in an area accessible to unscreened persons. Significant structural damage to the walls, ceilings, and floors of the public area may occur; however, the adjacent areas should not experience severe damage or collapse.

Explosive device location(s) for design purposes is the closest possible point where a device that meets the DBT threat could be hidden from view. Use these locations to design structural elements. Consider other protective measures to prevent access with the DBT device, such as screening prior to entry.

1. **BLAST RESISTANCE – MAIL SCREENING AND RECEVING LOCATIONS: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Utilize hardening and venting methods to prevent progressive collapse and limit air blast injuries in adjacent areas from the DBT in a mail screening or receiving area. Significant structural damage to the walls, ceilings, and floors of the mailroom/ receiving area may occur. However, the adjacent areas should not experience severe damage or collapse.

**3.0 FACILITY ENTRANCE SECURITY CRITERIA**

If the leased Space is greater than 75% of the space in the building (based upon ABOA measurement), the requirements of FACILITY ENTRANCES AND LOBBY Section below shall apply to the entrance of the building. If the leased Space is less than or equal to 75% of the space in the building (based upon ABOA measurement), then the requirements of FACILITY ENTRANCES AND LOBBY Section below shall apply to the entrance of the leased Space.

1. **BADGE IDENTIFICATION (ID) SYSTEM: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: The Lessor and his/her contractors shall be required to wear a photo ID to be visible at all times when in Government-controlled space.

1. **REGULATORY SIGNAGE:**

ISC LOP IV: Lessor shall post necessary regulatory, statutory, and/or site-specific signage per the VA Signage Design Guide.

1. **EMPLOYEE ACCESS CONTROL: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Provide a means to secure employee entrance doors and to verify the identity of persons requesting access prior to allowing entry in the facility by physical or electronic means.

* + When it is determined an electronic Physical Access Control System (ePACS) is to be installed, procurement and installation must comply with OMB policy M-05-24, NIST SP-800-116-1, and all other applicable standards established by OMB, NIST, and the OCIO Council.

1. **VISITOR ACCESS CONTROL: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Visitors (Lessor contracted maintenance personnel) to nonpublic areas shall be sponsored by a tenant and either approved for unescorted access or escorted at all times.

* + Entrances are open to the public during business hours.
  + The Government reserves the right to verify the identity of persons requesting access to the Government-controlled Space prior to allowing entry.

1. **OCCUPANT SCREENING: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Use X-ray and metal detector to screen all occupants and their property that do not possess an acceptable ID for access to the facility.

The Government shall establish a list of prohibited items, including potential weapons, that shall apply to all building tenants and visitors. Magnetometers and X-ray machines will be installed, tested (on a daily basis), and maintained by the Government at the public entrance(s). Armed security guards, provided by the Government, will direct the occupants and visitors through the screening equipment. Appropriate lobby and entrance/exit space shall be made available for this purpose in a manner to minimize queuing. This space shall be considered part of the lease common area and not ABOA square footage. The Government requires visitors to non-public areas to display a visitor’s identification badge. If there are other non-Government tenants, the Lessor shall notify them of this requirement and assist those tenants in obtaining ID acceptable to the Government.

1. **VISITOR SCREENING: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Lessor shall accommodate the screening of all visitors and their property using X-ray and metal detector by the VA. VA will establish a list of prohibited items, including potential weapons.

1. **BALLISTIC PROTECTION AT SCREENING LOCATIONS:**

ISC LOP IV: Provide a ballistic protective system (barrier) in the utilization of guard stations, consoles, booths, desks, or podiums where armed security forces and other security personnel are stationed when interacting with unscreened personnel.

Refer to DBT weapon use case scenarios or facility-specific threat and

Underwriters Laboratory (UL) 752 Ballistic Standards. VA assessment will determine level of ballistic protection required.

Barriers should match the NIJ standards for the ammunition being utilized by the security force at a minimum.

Ballistic barriers should include walls and not just the glass if utilizing a

booth.

1. **LOBBY QUEUING: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Minimize queuing caused by screening, visitor processing, and access control system throughput. Protect window and door glass in accordance with blast resistance for windows.

1. **AFTER-HOURS ACCESS CONTROL (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: All employees, contractors, and visitors shall sign in and sign out electronically or on a building register after-hours.

* + All Government employees, under this lease, shall be allowed access to the leased space (including after-hours access).

1. **LIMIT BUILDING ENTRY POINTS: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: The government may elect to limit the number of entry points to the building or to the government occupied space to the fewest number practicable.

1. **ENTRANCE CO-LOCATION: (SHELL):**

ISC LOP IV: Create separate flow patterns for employees and visitors at entrances.

1. **PERIMETER DOORS AND DOOR LOCKS: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Secure government space perimeter doors with non-removable hinges and high-security mechanical or electronic locks.

* + Access to government space shall be managed by installing compliant Physical Access Control in compliance with OMB policy M-05-24, NIST SP-800-116-1, and all other applicable standards established by OMB, NIST, and the OCIO Council.
  + Hinge pins located on the unsecured side of perimeter and critical interior doors must be designed to preclude door removal.
  + Ensure magnetic locks have at least 1,200 pounds of shear holding power.
  + Electric strikes must meet all specifications of UL Standard 1034, Burglary-Resistant Electric Locking Mechanisms. For more information on electric strikes, refer to American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A156.25.
  + Door strikes should not allow the dead latch to be in the fully extended position when the door is closed.
  + Entrance Doors shall be capable of being remotely locked and unlocked from the reception desk or other designated position

1. **CONTROL OF KEYS AND ACCESS MEDIA: (SHELL):**

ISC LOP IV: The Government reserves the right to implement a formal key control program. The Lessor shall have a means of electronically disabling lost or stolen access media.

1. **EMPLOYEE CONVENIENCE DOOR: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: The Lessor shall ensure staff entrances are located independently of main entrance lobbies and be convenient to staff parking.

* + Provide electronic access control for employee entry doors without a security force post (including after-hours access) in conjunction with VSS coverage.

1. **EMERGENCY EXIT DOORS: (SHELL):**

ISC LOP IV: Secure emergency exit doors using an automatic door closer and exit hardware that are compliant with NFPA Life Safety Code and applicable standards. Monitor all emergency exits via visual, electronic, or audible means.

* + Electronic locks on perimeter doors must be fail-secure, and electronic locks on interior doors must be fail-safe, if such measures do not conflict with applicable fire and safety codes.
  + Emergency exit door hardware at all levels shall have audible annunciators to provide notification of door use.
  + If the door is monitored by IDS, the door shall be on a 24-hour zone and never disarmed.
  + Signs designating the door to be only used in an emergency and the notification of the alarm shall be posted on the door in a very visible location.
  + If an emergency exit is part of a security tour, then it is recommended that access control be placed on the door that will temporarily disarm IDS or other types of alarm to allow passage.

1. **DELAYED EGRESS: (SHELL):**

ISC LOP IV: Use delayed egress hardware at emergency exits from critical or sensitive areas if fire code allows.

* Delayed egress doors shall be used in areas where egress would need to be delayed until security forces can respond and/or VSS coverage can adequately record the event.
* Delayed egress shall be used for such applications as money transaction areas.

**4.0 INTERIOR SECURITY CRITERIA**

1. **SPACE PLANNING: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Locate critical systems and areas at least 25 feet away from loading docks, entrances, mailrooms, personnel and package screening locations, and uncontrolled parking, or implement standoff, hardening and venting methods to protect critical areas from the DBT at these locations.

1. **ACCESS TO NON-PUBLIC AREAS (PROVIDER AREAS): (TI)**

ISC LOP IV: Use signage, walls, and electronic access control to establish physical boundaries to control access to non-public areas such as exam rooms and provider offices.

* + The Lessor will create a protected partition between the leased space lobby and the non-public provider area.
  + The doors leading to the non-public area will meet the same specifications as the perimeter. The doors will have electronic locks to allow escorted visitors into the non-public space.

1. **SECURITY OF CRITICAL AREAS (i.e., PHARMACY or TELECOM ROOMS): (TI)**

ISC LOP IV: Install electronic access control, VSS and IDS to control and monitor access into critical areas such as pharmacy, Network Rooms/IT Closets, etc.

* + Access to government space shall be managed by installing compliant Physical Access Control in compliance with OMB policy M-05-24, NIST SP-800-116-1, and all other applicable standards established by OMB, NIST, and the OCIO Council.
  + For Pharmacy: Interior wall separating pharmacy from public area must meet 15-minute forced entry resistant construction and extend from slab to slab.

1. **BUILDING SYSTEMS AND ROOF ACCESS: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Secure utility, mechanical, electrical, and telecom rooms, and access to interior space from the roof using electronic access control and IDS.

1. **PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE RESTROOMS:**

ISC LOP IV: When public access to restrooms is allowed, the level of protection afforded by the boundaries with nonpublic areas should be commensurate with the risk to each nonpublic area (see Access to Nonpublic Areas).

1. **PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE RETAIL AND MIXED-USE SPACE: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Accommodate publicly accessible retail and mixed uses through such means as controlling access, screening, and security force

1. **INTERIOR WINDOWS: (TI)**

ISC LOP IV: Provide tempered or high- strength glass if determined necessary by blast consultant and DBT.

No special measures required if the DBT device for Vehicle-borne Improvised Explosive Devices (VBIED) and hand-carried external events (see DBT) would not create pressures greater than one psi on interior windows (due to setback and other protective measures). This does not apply to lobby/screening areas (see Ballistic Protection for Screening Locations)

1. **552.270-34 ACCESS LIMITATIONS FOR HIGH-SECURITY LEASED SPACE (GOVERNMENT SPACE) (SHELL)**

The Lessor, including representatives of the Lessor’s property management company responsible for operation and maintenance of the leased space, shall not—

(1) Maintain access to the leased space; or

(2) Have access to the leased space without prior approval of the authorized Government representative.

Access to the leased space or any property or information located within that Space will only be granted by the Government upon determining that such access is consistent with the Government’s mission and responsibilities.

Written procedures governing access to the leased space in the event of emergencies shall be documented as part of the Government’s Occupant Emergency Plan, to be signed by both the Government and the Lessor.

**5.0 SECURITY SYSTEMS CRITERIA**

1. **VSS COVERAGE: (TI)**

ISC LOP IV: Provide VSS coverage of screening checkpoints, exits, loading docks, lobbies, facility perimeter, parking areas, sensitive interior areas, personnel entrances, stairwells, vehicle entrances, and other potential access points

* + VA Police will designate a purpose and goal for each security camera installed and verify/test that the VSS is designed to meet the physical security needs of the space and occupants.
  + The lessor shall design, install and maintain the VSS.
  + Technical review of the proposed system shall be coordinated with the VA security representative, and the direction of the Contracting Officer, prior to completion of the CD’s, as well as prior to installation. VSS system testing, and acceptance shall be conducted by the VA prior to occupancy.
  + The Lessor shall comply with FAR52.204-25: Prohibition on Contracting for Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services of Equipment (NOV 2021). See <https://www.acquisition.gov/far/part-52#FARD_52_204_25>

1. **VSS MONITORING AND RECORDING: (TI)**

ISC LOP IV: Record CCTV views using a digital medium.

* + Firmware and software updates from the manufacturer should be installed as soon as possible to prevent any breach.
    - A chain of custody and written procedures for evidence retrieval must be developed (contact isfubgroup@tswg.gov for a publication on Best Practices for the Retrieval of Video Evidence from Digital VMS Systems or visit www.tswg.gov).
    - The need for disaster recovery and remote operational capability, including offsite storage of data, should be considered when designing the VSS.
  + The images shall be recorded at a minimum rate of 15 frames per second on digital media.
    - Motion recording with conditional refresh is recommended to reduce bandwidth and storage challenges. External entrance/exit cameras and any cameras covering significant areas or assets (identified during the risk assessment) should record at all times. Recorded images should be at the camera’s maximum resolution.
  + Edge recording capabilities should be considered when network bandwidth or network outages are a concern.
  + Storage:
    - Surveillance video must be stored for 90 days.

1. **SECURITY CONTROL CENTER:**

ISC IV: Provide an onsite central security control center.

1. **VSS SURVEILLANCE ADVISORY: (SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: When VSS is utilized, post signage at the entrance of the location.

* + Post signs at entrances to the site, facility, parking garages, etc., where VSS coverage exists.
  + Signs should be large enough to be noticed, placed in an easily seen location, and have both words and pictures indicating video surveillance is being conducted at the location.

1. **INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEM (IDS) COVERAGE: (TI)**

ISC LOP IV: Provide IDS on perimeter entry and exit doors and all windows within 16 feet of the ground or other access.

Provide a separate IDS partition for all rooms where VA IT network equipment is kept. Provide a separate IDS partition for the police operations area when included in the program. Provide a separate IDS partition for the Armory when included in the program. Provide a separate IDS partition for the Pharmacy when included in the program. Provide a separate IDS partition for the Pharmacy Vault when included in the program.

* The Lessor shall design, install, and maintain the IDS system. Technical review of the proposed system shall be coordinated with the VA security representative, at the direction of the Lease Contracting Officer, prior to completion of the CDs, and prior to installation. System testing and acceptance shall be conducted by the VA prior to occupancy.
* UL 2050 Listed intrusion detection equipment is required. Initial installation should include validation (testing) of the entire system, including monitoring center notification and connected equipment.
* The following descriptions are provided as benchmarks in considering the appropriate system technologies. An access control system can serve as an IDS as long as it meets the IDS details listed here and has provisions for monitoring (see IDS Monitoring).
  + Entry Doors will have:
    - Magnetic switch;
    - Alarm system keypad (at main employee entrance); and
    - Motion Sensor coverage (passive infrared sensor (PIR), microwave, ultrasonic, or similar device).
  + Windows and other openings greater than 96 square inches:
    - Glass-break detector; and
    - Magnetic switches or shock sensors.
    - Non-opening windows should utilize glass break detectors and/or motion sensor coverage.
  + Installation Practices: No matter the system type listed above the following installation practices should be used:
    - All IDS devices should be on a supervised circuit.
    - End-of-line resistors for supervision must be placed in the individual sensor and not in the alarm panel.
    - Alarm panels should be in a locked tamper-proof container with a tamper switch.
    - Alarm panels should be located in a locked area that is only assessable to authorized individuals. Area should be protected by IDS.
    - External facility entrances and high-security applications should be designed in a multi-layered approach (e.g., doors that have magnetic or balanced magnetic switches should also be protected with a motion sensor).
    - Zoning – Each alarm sensor or alarm point should have its own zone. This will help with troubleshooting alarm points and response to alarms.
    - Double doors – Double doors or split doors should be zoned on each leaf, not both doors on one zone.
    - Cross zoning (the requirement of two or more sensors to be activated in a specific amount of time before activating an alarm) should be avoided.
    - Garage doors – Garage doors should have a sensor on each side to prevent the lifting on one side without an alarm.
    - Accessible external facility openings that are 96 square inches or more should be alarmed.
    - Door contacts should be installed on the opening side of the door and should not allow the door to open far enough to provide the ability to tamper with the contact inside the door without going into alarm.

1. **INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEM (IDS) MONITORING:** **(SHELL)**

ISC LOP IV: Monitor at an onsite central station during operating hours, and offsite after hours, with response by law enforcement or security responders

1. **DURESS ALARMS OR ASSISTANCE STATIONS: (TI)**

ISC LOP IV: Provide duress buttons or call buttons at security force posts, sensitive public contact areas, in garages, and other areas that are identified as high-risk locations

Locations: All reception/transaction counters and windows, shared medical appointments rooms, group therapy rooms and large multi-purpose rooms.

* + Duress devices shall be concealed from the public and shall annunciate for an immediate response.
  + System owner will perform monthly testing of duress buttons and perform required maintenance; system owner will provide documentation at the request of the VA.
  + If batteries are utilized to power the alarm, the batteries should be replaced yearly and documented.
  + Duress Alarm system and design will be approved by VA Police during design or prior to installation.

1. **SECURITY SYSTEM INTEGRITY:**

ISC LOP IV: Secure alarm and physical access control panels, VSS components, controllers, and cabling against unauthorized access.

1. **SECURITY COMMUNICATIONS:**

ISC LOP IV: Provide a centralized radio network for security force personnel.

1. **BUILDING COMMUNICATION SYSTEM:**

ISC LOP IV (TI): Provide a communication system for security and emergency announcements.

1. **EMERGENCY POWER FOR SECURITY SYSTEMS:**

ISC LOP IV (TI): Provide uninterruptible emergency power to essential electronic security systems for a minimum of four hours.

1. **SECURITY SYSTEM TESTING:**

ISC LOP IV: (SHELL): Lessor shall conduct security system performance testing annually and provide documentation to VA.

1. **SECURITY SYSTEM MAINTENANCE:**

ISC LOP IV (SHELL): Implement a preventive maintenance program for all security systems. Any critical component becomes inoperable for service must be replaced or repaired within 24 hours.

* Failure by the Lessor to provide sufficient replacement measures within the timeframe identified may result in the VA providing guard service, the cost of which must be reimbursed by the Lessor.

**6.0 SECURITY OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION**

1. **FACILITY SECURITY PLAN: (SHELL):**

ISC LOP IV: Lessor shall develop a written Facility Security Plan in conjunction with VA that identifies security responsibilities, emergency contacts, response procedures for incidents, and contingency plans for temporary upgrades in accordance with the National Terrorism Advisory System. Plan shall be submitted to VA for review and approval prior to lease acceptance.

1. **PROTECTION OF CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION: (SHELL):**

ISC LOP IV: Limit access to construction documents to those persons with an established need-to- know.

1. **SECURITY DURIGN CONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATION (SHELL):**

ISC LOP IV: Develop and implement a Construction Security Plan.

**7.0 CYBERSECURITY**

1. **FACILITY CYBERSECURITY REQUIREMENTS**
2. Lessors are prohibited from connecting any portion of their building and access control systems (BACS) to any federally owned or operated IT network. BACS include systems providing fire and life safety control, physical access control, building power and energy control, electronic surveillance, and automated HVAC, elevator, or building monitoring and control services (including IP addressable devices, application servers, or network switches).
3. In the event of a cybersecurity incident related to BACS, the Lessor shall initially assess the cyber incident, identify the impacts and risks to the building and its occupants, and follow their organization’s cyber and IT procedures and protocols related to containing and handling a cybersecurity incident. In addition, the Lessor shall immediately inform the Lease Contracting Officer’s (LCO’s) designated representative, i.e., the Lease Administration Manager (LAM), about cybersecurity incidents that impact a federal tenant’s safety, security, or proper functioning.
4. Lessors are encouraged to put into place the following cyber protection measures to safeguard facilities and occupants:
5. Engineer and install BACS to comply with the Department of Homeland Security Industrial Control Systems Computer Emergency Response Team (DHS ICS-CERT) cyber security guidance and recommendations (<https://ics-cert.us-cert.gov/Recommended-Practices>).
6. Refer to the National Institute of Standards and Technology Cyber Security Framework (NIST-CSF) (<https://www.nist.gov/cyberframework>) and cybersecurity guidance in the DHS Commercial Facilities Sector-Specific Plan (<https://www.dhs.gov/publication/nipp-ssp-commercial-facilities-2015>) for best practices to manage cyber risks.
7. Encourage vendors of BACS to secure these devices and software through the following:
   * + 1. Develop and institute a proper Configuration Management Plan for the BACS devices and applications, so that the system can be supported.
       2. Safeguard sensitive data and/or login credentials through the use of strong encryption on devices and applications. This means using NIST- approved encryption algorithms, secure protocols (i.e., Transport Layer Security (TLS) 1.1, TLS 1.2, TLS 1.3) and Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 140-2 validated modules.
       3. Disable unnecessary services in order to protect the system from unnecessary access and a potential exposure point by a malicious attacker. Examples include File Transfer Protocol-FTP (a protocol used for transferring files to a remote location) and Telnet (allowing a user to issue commands remotely). Additionally, use of protocols that transmit data in the clear (such as default ZigBee) should be avoided, in favor of protocols that are encrypted.
       4. Close unnecessary open ports to secure against unprivileged access.
       5. Monitor and free web applications and supporting servers of common vulnerabilities in web applications, such as those identified by the (Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP) Top 10 Project

(<https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Category:OWASP_Top_Ten_Project>).

* + - 1. Enforce Least Privilege, where proper permissions are enforced on a device or application so that a malicious attacker cannot gain access to all data. Enforcing Least Privilege will only allow users to access data they are allowed to see. Additional information can be found at <https://www.beyondtrust.com/blog/entry/what-is-least-privilege>.
      2. Protect against Insufficient User Access Auditing, where device or application does not have a mechanism to log/track activity by user. Enforce changing of factory default Username and Password to prevent unauthorized entry into the BACS system.
      3. Use updated antivirus software subscription at all times. Kaspersky-branded products or services, prohibited from use by the Federal Government, are not to be utilized.
      4. Conduct antivirus and spyware scans on a regular basis. Patching for workstations and server Operating System (OS), as well as vulnerability patching should follow standard industry best practices for software development life cycle (SDLC).
      5. Discontinue the use of end of life (EOL) systems and use only applications/systems that are supported by the manufacturer.
      6. Operating Systems must be supported by the vendor for security updates (e.g., do not use Windows Server 2003).
      7. Proposed standard installation, operation, maintenance, updates, and/or patching of software shall not alter the configuration settings from the approved United States Government Configuration Baseline (USGCB) or tenant agency guidance (if applicable).
      8. Disallow the use of commercially provided circuits to manage building systems and install building systems on a protected network, safeguarded by the enterprise firewalls in place. Workstations or servers running building monitor and control systems are not connected and visible on the public internet.
      9. Systems should have proper system configuration hardening and align with Center for Internet Security [(CIS) benchmarks](https://www.cisecurity.org/cis-benchmarks/) or other industry recognized benchmarks. Additional information can be found at https://www.cisecurity.org/cis-benchmarks/.