

## **12 FAH-7 H-020 LOCAL GUARD PROGRAM (LGP) CONCEPT AND PHILOSOPHY**

*(TL:LGP-3; 12-31-2003)  
(Office of Origin: DS/IP/FPO)*

### **12 FAH-7 H-021 CONCEPT**

*(TL:LGP-3; 12-31-2003)*

a. The Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 created the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) with an Assistant Secretary of State at its head. The act directed the Secretary of State to develop and implement policies and programs, including funding levels and standards, for the protection of diplomatic operations abroad. This includes the establishment of LGPs.

b. DS will assist each post to:

- (1) Develop the post's LGP to be responsive to the actual threat level;
- (2) Contract with one competent LGP firm that will provide security for all employees and agencies at the mission *or DS will assist post in initiating a Personal Services Agreement (PSA) to provide such security;*
- (3) Deploy the LGP to achieve optimum security; and
- (4) *Initiate within* the LGP a Surveillance Detection Program (SDP) dedicated to observation activity to detect, record, report and collate reports of hostile surveillance directed against U.S. Government facilities and personnel. This program enables a post facing a potential terrorist attack to take defensive measures and work with local authorities to prevent a possible attack. See 12 FAH-7 H-226.

### **12 FAH-7 H-022 PHILOSOPHY**

*(TL:LGP-01; 08-10-2001)*

All security standards and guidelines were institutionalized in an official Foreign Affairs Handbook (12 FAH-6) as promulgated on November 3, 1997. When designing a LGP, the standards referenced in 12 FAH 6 pertaining to political violence and crime threat must be addressed. In the physical and personal security context, "threat" generally refers to the weapons and tactics that have been used against U.S. facilities and personnel. The "threat level" for a post, as identified in the Security

Environment Threat List (SETL), published semi-annually by the Office of Intelligence Threat Analysis, is the current likelihood, arrived at after analysis, of those weapons and tactics that could possibly be used against U.S. Government facilities and/or personnel. Experience has shown that the most common and most dangerous physical threats to official facilities at Foreign Service posts come from:

- (1) Mob violence and civil disturbance; and
- (2) Explosive and incendiary devices (to include bomb laden vehicles).

## **12 FAH-7 H-023 THROUGH H-029 UNASSIGNED**