

# **12 FAH-8 H-230 PROGRAM DESIGN AND APPROVAL**

*(TL:RSP-01; 11-01-2001)*

## **12 FAH-8 H-231 IDENTIFYING RESIDENTIAL SECURITY NEEDS**

*(TL:RSP-01; 11-01-2001)*

Local political conditions and crime statistics as well as actual incidents must be reported to DS/DSS/ITA, DS/CIS/PSP/FPD and DS/DSS/OP. This data along with information from a variety of intelligence agencies forms the basis for setting the levels of a post's threat ratings cited in the Security Environment Threat List (SETL). Using 12 FAH-6, *Security Standards*, post's threat ratings will allow the post to identify its residential security needs.

## **12 FAH-8 H-232 DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS**

*(TL:RSP-01; 11-01-2001)*

Posts should consider the following items in the design of their Residential Security Program.

### **12 FAH-8 H-232.1 Police Capability**

*(TL:RSP-01; 11-01-2001)*

An assessment of police protection available to a given area is necessary. Answers to the following questions should be obtained:

- (1) Do the police have sufficient officers?
- (2) Are they appropriately equipped?
- (3) Do they have the means of transportation and communication to respond to residential crimes in a timely manner?
- (4) Is there a language barrier between residents and local police forces? If there is a barrier, the RSO and/or PSO should establish a procedure to reduce or eliminate the barrier.
- (5) Is there a negative attitude by the government and the populace towards foreign nationals in general and Americans in particular? If there is, does this have an affect on police responsive ness?
- (6) What is the overall reputation of the police?

## **12 FAH-8 H-232.2 Fire Protection**

*(TL:RSP-01; 11-01-2001)*

An assessment of fire protection available to a given area should be made. Answers to the following areas should be considered:

- (1) Evaluate the fire department's performance in response to alarms and the quality of fire fighting equipment;
- (2) Determine other emergency capabilities of the local fire department; and
- (3) Is there a language barrier in the ability to clearly report locations and/or addresses to the local fire department dispatcher? If there is a barrier, the RSO and/or PSO should establish a procedure to reduce or eliminate the barrier.

## **12 FAH-8 H-232.3 Residential Access Routes**

*(TL:RSP-01; 11-01-2001)*

Statistics on kidnappings and assassinations have shown that the vast majority of incidents occur close to the victim's residence when he and/or she habitually uses the same route when leaving or returning home. It is essential that access routes to and from residences provide sufficient alternatives to avoid forcing employees into predictable travel patterns.

## **12 FAH-8 H-232.4 Parking**

*(TL:RSP-01; 11-01-2001)*

Uncontrolled parking, particularly underground, should be avoided. A garage that can be locked or which has access controls is the most suitable means of securing vehicles when not in use at single-family dwellings. Carports and driveways within a fenced and/or guarded area may be acceptable.

## **12 FAH-8 H-233 HOUSING PROGRAMS**

*(TL:RSP-01; 11-01-2001)*

U.S. citizen direct-hire employees and their eligible family members on assignment abroad are provided housing under one of two programs:

- (1) One program is known as government furnished quarters (GFQ) under which the U.S. Government is responsible for leasing or purchasing the residences to be used by the employees; or

(2) The other program is called a living quarters allowance (LQA) under which the employee receives a monetary housing allowance, depending on grade and family size. The employee is then responsible for finding a residence and negotiating the terms of occupancy with the landlord or owner.

## **12 FAH-8 H-234 LANDLORD APPROVAL**

*(TL:RSP-01; 11-01-2001)*

a. Landlord approval is needed for elements of the RSP that require alterations to residences leased by the U.S. Government or by a U.S. Government employee. As a general rule, every effort should be made to have the cost of any permanent residential security enhancements paid for by the owner. This may require action by the GSO and/or the employee and may require renegotiating the lease with a change in the amount of the rent or length of lease. If a landlord is not willing, before a lease is signed, to approve of and pay for required residential security enhancements, the post or employee should consider not signing the lease and another more suitable or agreeable property and landlord should be sought.

b. In some cases, permanent residential security enhancements are required for a residence that is already under lease by an employee or the U.S. Government. The landlord may approve of the enhancements, but be unwilling to pay for them, either directly or indirectly. In these cases, the post may elect to seek funding from DS/CIS/PSP/FPD for the cost of the enhancements, but the length of time remaining on the lease is a prime consideration. Permanent security enhancements funded by the U.S. Government must be amortized across a reasonable amount of time.

c. Some residential security enhancements are removable at the termination of occupancy. Alarms, locks and certain kinds of lighting can be transferred from one residence to another. These kinds of enhancements may still need landlord approval before installation. The GSO should be able to provide information in detail on what changes require landlord approval.

## **12 FAH-8 H-235 HOST GOVERNMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

*(TL:RSP-01; 11-01-2001)*

Local building codes and/or zoning code rules and regulations are factors that may affect the design of a post's RSP. Exterior lighting, alarms, antennae or other visible or audible changes to a single-family dwelling or apartment may require host government approval or license before installation. The GSO should be able to provide information in detail on what changes require host country approval.

## **12 FAH-8 H-236 PROGRAM APPROVAL**

*(TL:RSP-01; 11-01-2001)*

a. Although the RSP is intended to operate at the post level, RSPs require review and approval by DS/CIS/PSP/FPD prior to funding being allocated. To obtain approval and funding, the post is responsible for evaluating the local threat, designing an appropriate response to those threats and obtaining estimates for whatever equipment or personnel are required to operate the program.

b. Once this information has been obtained, a description of the planned program, including lists of equipment and estimates of cost should be sent to DS/CIS/PSP/FPD. After program approval, DS/CIS/PSP/FPD will initiate action to provide the post with the advice of allotment required to commence procurement, installation and operation of the residential security program.

## **12 FAH-8 H-237 THROUGH H-239 UNASSIGNED**