



Full Transparency Security Act (FTSA)

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Short Title: FTSA

Effective Date: January 1, 2029 (or upon enactment)

Policy Summary

The FTSA establishes a nationwide standard of surveillance, accountability, and disclosure for all large-scale or federally-linked security operations, whether public or private, to deter assassinations and prevent cover-ups. It ensures no incident can be concealed, no footage deleted, and no security team shielded from consequence. The FTSA philosophy, *Life Over Logistics*, mandates that any entity granted the power to protect or police must eliminate all avenues for plausible deniability, financial excuses, or technical failure when a life is on the line, ensuring comprehensive coverage to protect American lives and national integrity against threats like assassinations.

I. Core Mandate: Ending the Accountability Gap

The purpose of this Act is to establish a single, non-negotiable standard of comprehensive video and audio accountability for every significant public-facing security operation in the United States. This standard applies equally to a Presidential motorcade and a private security detail at a large civilian gathering. A cover-up, negligence, or failure to document an incident—particularly one involving assassination attempts or serious harm—is a crime, regardless of who the security personnel work for.

II. Scope and Universal Application

A. *Applicable Security Operation (ASO)*

This Act is triggered by the activity, not the employer. An Applicable Security Operation (ASO) is defined as any deployment of hired or official security personnel to protect people or property that meets one or more of the following Federal Criteria (invoked under the U.S. Commerce Clause and National Security Authority to ensure uniform, nationwide application):

- **Federal Nexus:** Protection of any federally protected figure (e.g., elected officials, presidential candidates, Supreme Court Justices).
- **Public Scale:** Any event open to the public, or a private event (where security is hired) that meets one of the following: 1) 100 or more anticipated attendees, OR

2) Expected gross revenue/cost exceeding \$50,000 (including rallies, festivals, concerts, conventions, or any private celebration where security is specifically hired for crowd control or asset protection).

- **Armed Presence:** Any security operation involving the use of armed security personnel in a public-facing capacity.

B. Universal Compliance: The Activity, Not the Employer

Compliance with all provisions of the FTSA is mandatory for ALL entities and individuals providing security for an ASO, with no exceptions:

- **Government Agencies:** Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement.
- **Private Contractors:** All private security firms, individual contractors, and in-house corporate security teams.

The Rule: The moment an entity is hired or deployed for an ASO, they are fully bound by this Act's technical and accountability standards.

C. Definition of Command Lead

The "Command Lead" refers to the highest-ranking individual physically present at the ASO site who is formally designated as responsible for FTSA compliance during the operation.

D. Protective Role and Prohibition on Militia Use

- ASOs are exclusively dedicated to the protection of people and property, ensuring the safety of individuals and assets at events or for federally protected figures, with a focus on deterring threats like assassinations. Security agencies and agents under this Act serve the people and shall not be used as a militia, whether against foreign or domestic enemies or civilians, under any circumstances.
- **Exception for International Travel:** Agents assigned to provide security for international travel (e.g., protecting federally protected figures abroad) may operate in coordination with U.S. or host nation authorities, but their role remains strictly protective, limited to ensuring the safety of designated individuals or assets. International ASOs involve heightened risks (e.g., terrorism, crime, civil unrest), varying by country relationships and U.S. State Department travel advisory levels (1-4, with Levels 3-4 indicating serious dangers like in Afghanistan, Haiti, or Iraq for terrorism/unrest, or Honduras for crime/kidnapping).
- **Hazard Pay Incentive:** To incentivize agents for international travel ASOs, hazard pay shall be provided, tiered by advisory level: 15% of base pay for Level 1-

2 countries (normal/increased caution), 25% for Level 3 (reconsider travel), and 35% for Level 4 (do not travel). Hazard pay is funded by the FTSA Special Fund surplus (Section V.E), ensuring no taxpayer burden, and is available only for agents directly involved in high-risk duties.

- Any use of ASO personnel outside this protective scope, except for the international travel exception, is prohibited and subject to penalties under Section IV.C.

III. Technical Requirements: No Blind Spots

A. *Body-Worn Cameras (BWCs)*

- All security personnel (armed or unarmed) must wear an activated BWC during their entire duty shift to ensure comprehensive coverage and deter threats like assassinations.
- BWCs must record in 4K resolution with clear audio, timestamped, geo-tagged, and logged using tamper-evident technology.
- BWCs must auto-activate upon weapon draw or physical contact. Manual deactivation is prohibited to prevent gaps in footage.
- Footage must be uploaded in real-time to the FTSA Secure Data Repository (FTSA-SDR), with on-site storage as a fallback for areas with limited connectivity (uploads required within 12 hours).

B. *Fixed and Drone Surveillance*

- All ASOs must implement 360-degree fixed camera networks.
- For domestic outdoor ASOs, lightweight, handheld-controlled drones (e.g., under 250g, like DJI Mini) must be used to monitor rooftops, windows, and high ground in real-time, with footage streamed to a secure, tamper-evident device (e.g., tablet) monitored by the Command Lead or designated personnel. International drone use is subject to III.F.
- Drone operators must complete a 4-hour FTSA-certified training course on basic controls and threat identification.
- All footage must be uploaded in real-time to the FTSA-SDR, with on-site storage permitted in low-connectivity areas (uploads within 12 hours).

C. Limits on Footage Use

- FTSA footage may only be used for evidentiary purposes related to the ASO or lawful investigations, such as preventing or investigating assassination attempts. Use for commercial, political, or unrelated surveillance purposes is prohibited, with felony penalties for violations.

D. Signage for Implied Consent

- Standardized signs must be posted at all ASO entry points and every 50 meters within venues, stating: “Entry implies consent to temporary audio/video recording for safety. Footage deleted after 90 days unless needed for investigation.”
- Signs must use 24-point font, high-contrast colors, and multilingual text (English, Spanish, and the top three non-English languages spoken in the relevant local Metropolitan Statistical Area or equivalent local census area), complying with the ADA 2010 Visual and Contrast Standards (e.g., minimum font size, contrast ratio).
- Signs include a QR code linking to a DOJ FTSA portal with policy details and FAQs.
- Event organizers must include FTSA details in ticketing materials to ensure public awareness.

E. Travel Surveillance Requirements

- For all ASOs involving travel (local or international), additional surveillance is mandatory to cover potential incidents during transit.
- **Personal Cams (BWCs):** ASO personnel must maintain continuous BWC activation as required under Section III.A.
- **Vehicle Cams:** Vehicles in ASO convoys (local or international) must be equipped with front and rear cameras (4K resolution, timestamped, geo-tagged, tamper-evident) to cover forward and backward views. Roof-mounted cameras are recommended for 360-degree visibility where feasible (e.g., on armored SUVs or vans) to minimize side blind spots, subject to vehicle design and host country regulations for international travel (Section III.F).

F. International Operations Clause

- For international ASOs, compliance with host country laws is mandatory. Drones cannot be flown in foreign airspace without explicit permissions from local authorities, coordinated through U.S. embassies or host nation security. Where

drones are prohibited, alternative surveillance methods (e.g., additional BWCs, fixed cameras, or host nation-approved systems) must be implemented to ensure no gaps in coverage. Vehicle camera requirements (front, rear, and optional roof-mounted) are subject to host country regulations. Non-compliance with international regulations results in penalties under Section IV.C, but BWCs remain mandatory in all cases to maintain accountability.

IV. Accountability and Enforcement

A. Proactive Auditing and Certification

- For all ASOs, the Command Lead must submit a Compliance Certification to DHS 48 hours before the event or travel operation, verifying adherence to FTSA technical and training requirements, including travel surveillance and international compliance protocols. Non-compliance results in immediate decertification, barring the entity from ASO operations for 1 year.
- Knowingly submitting false certification is punishable under 18 U.S.C. §1001 and FTSA-specific penalties.
- Any gap in required footage after a serious incident (e.g., injury, death, or attempted assassination) automatically triggers a DOJ investigation to prevent cover-ups.

B. Independent FTSA Oversight Commission

- A non-partisan commission, composed of former investigators, civil rights advocates, and cybersecurity experts with no political or industry ties for 5 years prior, will:
 - Audit footage access, delays, and redaction expirations, with specific focus on travel-related and international incidents.
 - Certify expiration of temporary redactions.
 - Publish annual public reports on compliance, misuse, and gaps, including international ASO compliance.
- The commission is funded by a fixed federal budget to ensure independence.

C. Penalties for Non-Compliance

- **Negligence Definition:** Negligence includes specific failures such as not activating BWCs, ignoring drone or vehicle camera alerts, failing to maintain equipment (e.g., uncharged batteries), or failing to secure host country permissions for international drone/vehicle camera use, eliminating excuses like “I forgot” or “It broke.”

- **Criminal Liability:** In incidents involving injury, death, or attempted violence (e.g., assassination attempts), the Command Lead, supervisor, or personnel face criminal liability if they:
 - Negligently failed to comply with FTSA protocols, including travel surveillance or international requirements, contributing to harm.
 - Obstructed post-incident investigations, including those involving potential cover-ups.
 - Intentionally conspired to enable or conceal the incident.
- **Non-Supervisory Personnel:** Limited to intentional acts (e.g., disabling equipment) to protect those following orders.
- **Penalty Structure:**

Type of Misconduct	Penalty
Intentional Complicity (e.g., Cover-Up)	50% of the max sentence for the primary offense
Negligence Resulting in Death	33% of the max sentence
Negligence Resulting in Serious Bodily Harm	25% of the max sentence
Negligence Resulting in Minor Injury	10% of the max sentence
Obstruction or Non-Compliance Without Injury	Prosecution under obstruction laws (e.g., 18 U.S.C. §1505) or FTSA-specific penalties
Unintentional Equipment Failure (Reported within 4 hours)	Tiered fines based on agency size (via monthly financial papers): \$2,500 (monthly revenue <\$100,000), \$5,000 (\$100,000–\$500,000), \$10,000 (>\$500,000), plus mandatory retraining

- **Burden of Proof for Unintentional Failures:** In incidents involving injury, death, or attempted assassination, the Command Lead or entity must demonstrate, via recorded logs and equipment diagnostics, that the failure was unintentional and not caused by negligence, with a burden of proof met by clear and convincing evidence, reviewed by the Oversight Commission.

D. Public Disclosure and Transparency

- Within 48 hours of a serious incident (e.g., assassination attempt, injury, or death), a public summary and evidence log must be released, archived in a public DOJ database by ASO type/date/location.
- **Redaction and Release Timeline:**
 - Day 30: Redacted footage released (blurring private identities).
 - Day 90: Full footage released unless extended by court order to prevent cover-ups.

E. Awards Program for Honoring Service

- To honor the life-risking service of security agents and agencies in Applicable Security Operations (ASOs), comparable to law enforcement and military personnel, and to incentivize excellence in deterring threats like assassinations, the FTSA Oversight Commission shall administer an awards program modeled on military ribbons and badges. Agents may wear FTSA ribbons and badges on agency uniforms during professional or ceremonial events (e.g., job interviews, industry conferences, award ceremonies) to display pride in their service, following a standardized display protocol. Awards are funded by the FTSA Special Fund surplus (Section V.E).
- **Individual Awards:**
 - **Active Threat Response Badge:** The highest FTSA honor, awarded for exceptional performance in preventing or mitigating serious incidents (e.g., stopping an active shooter, thwarting an assassination attempt via drone or BWC footage), verified by post-event audits and FTSA-SDR footage. Comparable to the military Combat Action Badge, it recognizes bravery under threat. Only presidential awards (e.g., Presidential Medal of Freedom, Presidential Citizens Medal) hold higher precedence when awarded to an agent.
 - **FTSA Compliance Ribbon:** Awarded to agents completing FTSA training and maintaining 100% compliance (e.g., no BWC deactivations, timely uploads) across at least 5 ASOs annually, including travel operations. Signifies commitment to accountability.
 - **ASO Service Ribbon:** Awarded for participation in high-risk ASOs (e.g., federal nexus, armed presence, international travel, or events with >5,000 attendees), with one ribbon per 10 events. Recognizes dedication to protecting lives in challenging operations.
 - **Financial Bonus:** Up to \$1,000 per event for outstanding performance (e.g., zero incidents, critical threat detection, providing cover, or

neutralizing a threat like an assassination attempt), capped at \$5,000/year per agent. Bonuses are directly tied to the operation and actions taken; not all participating agents qualify unless directly involved in life-saving actions.

- **Certificates of Excellence:** For consistent compliance or leadership in ASO execution, including travel operations, presented at public or industry events.

- **Agency Awards:**

- **Preferred Contract Status:** Agencies with zero incidents and 100% compliance across 10+ ASOs annually, including international travel, gain priority for federal security contracts, boosting their reputation in the civilian sector.
- **NPSA Fee Reduction:** Up to 20% reduction in NPSA fees for one year for agencies with high compliance rates (e.g., 95%+ audited BWC/drone/vehicle camera uptime), supporting smaller firms.
- **Public Recognition Award:** Annual awards for agencies demonstrating exemplary teamwork in preventing incidents, including assassination attempts, published on the DOJ FTSA portal and showcased at industry events to honor collective service.
- **Criteria:** Awards are based on objective metrics (e.g., footage review, audit scores, incident prevention data) to prevent gaming or subjectivity. All agencies maintain a participation list (similar to a sports lineup, including backups), and claims are verified via FTSA-SDR video footage (like sports replays) to ensure accuracy. The Oversight Commission conducts post-event reviews, using FTSA-SDR data and Command Lead reports.
- **Small Agency Participation:** Small agencies may collaborate with larger ones on ASOs (e.g., "tag along" for experience, including international travel), allowing agents to earn awards and advance careers, similar to promotions in other jobs.
- **Uniform Display Protocol:** Agents wear FTSA ribbons and badges on the left side of the uniform, closest to the heart. The Active Threat Response Badge is displayed alone at the top, above all other FTSA ribbons, as the highest FTSA honor, with only presidential awards (e.g., Presidential Medal of Freedom, Presidential Citizens Medal) taking higher precedence when awarded. Other FTSA ribbons (e.g., ASO Service Ribbon, FTSA Compliance Ribbon) are arranged below in order of precedence. The American flag is worn on the right shoulder, the agency patch on the left shoulder, and a nameplate on the right side of the uniform, aligning with standard protocols in service-oriented roles (e.g., military, law enforcement).
- **Life-Saving Impact:** By honoring agents and agencies for their life-risking service, the program fosters pride, boosts morale, and incentivizes proactive

vigilance, high-quality training, and teamwork, reducing risks of incidents like assassinations and enhancing accountability at current and future events.

V. Implementation and Compliance Funding

A. Principle of Self-Sufficiency

- No public grants may be used for FTSA compliance. Entities unable to afford compliance are barred from engaging in ASOs, ensuring accountability as the cost of doing business.

B. Core Cost Responsibility

- Security providers bear all costs for equipment, training, and storage, with support for small agencies:
 - **DHS Equipment Rental Program:** FTSA-compliant BWCs, drones, and vehicle cameras at \$25/day per device for small agencies (monthly revenue <\$100,000), \$50/day for larger agencies (≥\$100,000), verified via monthly financial papers submitted to DHS.
 - **Tax Deductions:** Up to 75% of compliance costs for entities/individuals with annual revenues under \$2 million, verified via tax filings.
 - **Certified Devices:** DHS partnerships certify affordable devices (4K BWCs under \$400, drones under \$500, vehicle cameras under \$500) with bulk discounts for small agencies.
- All ASO participants pay a Non-Profit Storage Assessment (NPSA) based on data volume, with annual storage caps to prevent cost exploitation.

C. Federal Oversight and Shared Services

- DOJ manages the FTSA-SDR, using AES-256 encryption, with keys held by the Oversight Commission and annual cybersecurity audits by independent firms.
- DHS certifies compliant 4K equipment models (BWCs, drones, vehicle cameras), with certification costs paid by manufacturers.
- A 24-hour breach notification protocol triggers DOJ investigation if footage is compromised.

D. Training and Public Education

- **Mandatory Training:** All ASO personnel must complete an 8-hour FTSA course on threat recognition (e.g., weapons, suspicious behavior, assassination

risks), equipment operation (BWCs, drones, vehicle cameras), and international compliance protocols. Command Leads conduct pre-event/travel briefings using a DHS threat checklist.

- **Optional AI Analytics:** Providers may use AI for real-time footage anomaly detection (e.g., identifying potential assassination threats), with human verification.
- **Public Education Campaign:** DOJ-led campaign with a public FTSA portal (videos, FAQs, compliance stats, including international travel compliance) to emphasize temporary surveillance for safety and assassination prevention.

E. FTSA Special Fund and Ring-Fencing

- A "Full Transparency Security Act Special Fund" is established in the U.S. Treasury, separate from the General Fund. All NPSA revenues and rental fees must be deposited into this fund, classified as offsetting collections available for obligation and expenditure without further appropriation, solely for FTSA purposes (e.g., SDR operations, rental program, oversight/auditing, awards program, hazard pay). This legal mechanism ensures the FTSA operates with zero dependence on the federal General Fund.
- Funds may not be transferred to or augment appropriations of DHS, DOJ, or any other agency.
- The Oversight Commission shall submit quarterly financial reports to Congressional Budget and Appropriations Committees, detailing fee collections and expenditures, including hazard pay disbursements.
- The Commission is structured as an independent agency within DHS, with Commissioners appointed for fixed, staggered, non-renewable 5-year terms (not coinciding with presidential terms), removable only for inefficiency, neglect, or malfeasance.
- NPSA and rental rates are set by the Commission at cost-recovery levels, with automatic annual adjustments based on 3-year running costs.
- Surplus funds (exceeding operational needs) shall be allocated annually by the Commission to:
 - Research on security innovations (e.g., AI threat detection, advanced BWC/vehicle camera technology).
 - Medical or burial assistance for victims of uncontrollable ASO incidents (e.g., trauma care, funeral costs for fatalities).
 - Agent and Agency Incentive Programs, including the awards program (Section IV.E) and hazard pay for international travel (Section II.D), to reinvest in agent morale and operational excellence.

- No diversion of funds to other purposes is permitted, ensuring the surplus is reinvested to enhance agent morale, safety, and operational excellence.

Appendix: Funding and Financial Self-Sufficiency Analysis

The FTSA is designed to be fully self-funded through a "pay to play" model, requiring no taxpayer money, ensuring financial immunity against budget sweeps. Security entities and ASO participants cover all costs via rentals, tax deductions (revenue offsets), manufacturer fees, and usage-based NPSA fees. Below is a detailed financial analysis based on 2025 industry data (sourced from IBISWorld, Grand View Research, Allied Market Research, SIA, and others), updated to include vehicle camera costs and hazard pay for international travel ASOs. Estimates are conservative (overestimated costs, underestimated revenues) to show robustness. All figures in USD.

Key Assumptions

- **U.S. Private Security Revenue:** \$130–\$150 billion annually (SIA economic impact \$130.4bn; Arcadian physical security \$108–\$147bn; global private security \$258.7bn in 2024 with U.S. ~58% share).
- **U.S. Event Industry Revenue:** \$400–\$600 billion (conference/concert/event \$429bn in 2024 to \$670bn by 2033; broader events \$1,227bn global in 2024, U.S. portion ~30–40%).
- **ASOs/Events Requiring Security:** 5 million annually (from 29 million total U.S. events; ~17% require hired security based on Eventbrite/VCPG data), with 5% (250,000) involving travel, of which 10% (25,000) are international.
- **Per-Event Examples:** Small (100–500 attendees, 3 days: 5 BWCs + 2 drones + 2 vehicle cams, 12GB footage); Medium (500–5,000: 20 BWCs + 5 drones + 5 vehicle cams, 60GB); Large (>5,000: 50 BWCs + 10 drones + 10 vehicle cams, 240GB).
- **Equipment Costs:** BWCs \$400–\$1,000/unit (avg \$600); Drones \$250–\$500/unit (avg \$450); Vehicle cameras (front/rear, optional roof-mounted) \$300–\$600/unit (avg \$450).
- **Storage:** NPSA at \$0.05/GB/month (conservative; AWS S3 \$0.023/GB, but buffer for operations).
- **Training:** \$200/employee (8-hour course, including vehicle cam/international training).
- **Awards Program:** \$1,000 bonuses for ~10% of agents (2.1m security jobs, ~210,000 eligible annually, ~10% awarded = 21,000 bonuses * \$1,000 = \$21m/year); agency awards (e.g., fee reductions, recognition) ~\$5m/year.
- **Hazard Pay:** For 25,000 international travel ASOs, ~5 agents per ASO (125,000 agent-days), avg \$50/day base pay, with 15%–35% hazard pay (avg 25% = \$12.50/day). Total: 125,000 * \$12.50 * 3 days = ~\$4.7m/year.

Funding Mechanisms (No Public Funds)

- **Rentals:** DHS bulk-procures (e.g., wholesale \$300–\$400/unit for BWCs/drones, \$250–\$350 for vehicle cams), rents at \$25–\$50/day. Generates surplus to cover admin.
- **Tax Deductions:** Offsets ~\$2–\$3bn in small-firm taxes (no direct outlay).
- **Manufacturer Fees:** \$10k–\$50k/model certification (~\$0.5–\$2.5m/year from 50 manufacturers, including vehicle cam manufacturers).
- **NPSA:** Usage-based; funds SDR, awards, hazard pay, research, and victim assistance.
- **Surplus Allocation:** Funds awards (\$26m/year), hazard pay (~\$4.7m/year), research (\$10–\$20m/year for AI, BWC/vehicle cam tech), and victim assistance (\$10–\$20m/year for medical/burial costs), ensuring no accrual scrutiny and reinvesting in agent morale and safety.

Cost Breakdown Table

Category	Estimate	Source/Calculation	% of Industry Revenue	Why "Pay to Play" Works
Security Firms	20,000–25,000	IBISWorld/SIA	N/A	Distributes costs; small firms (70%) get rentals/deductions.
Annual Security Revenue	\$130–\$150bn	SIA \$130.4bn impact; Arcadian \$108–\$147bn	N/A	Compliance 1–2% of this; passed to clients.
Annual ASOs	5 million	29m total events (VCPG) * 17% needing security; 250,000 travel ASOs (25,000 international)	N/A	High-value events opt-in.

Category	Estimate	Source/Calculation	% of Industry Revenue	Why "Pay to Play" Works
Small ASO Rental (Small Agency)	\$675 (3 days)	5 BWCs (\$600 avg) + 2 drones (\$450) + 2 vehicle cams (\$450) * \$25/day * 3	<7% of \$10k contract	Net \$169 after 75% deduction.
Large ASO Rental (Large Agency)	\$2,850 (3 days)	20 BWCs + 5 drones + 5 vehicle cams * \$50/day * 3	<3% of \$100k+ contract	Scales with revenue.
Training	\$200/employee	Industry avg, includes vehicle cam/international training	0.1% of \$46.7bn wages (SIA)	One-time/refresh; contract-covered.
Storage (NPSA)	\$0.05/GB/month (90 days)	AWS \$0.023/GB; conservative buffer	\$7.20/event (60GB avg * \$0.05 * 3 months)	Generates \$36m/year; covers SDR ops.
Awards Program	\$26m/year	21,000 agent bonuses (\$1,000 each) + \$5m agency awards	<0.02% of security revenue	Funded by surplus; honors service, boosts morale.
Hazard Pay	\$4.7m/year	25,000 international ASOs * 5 agents * 3 days * \$12.50 avg	<0.004% of security revenue	Funded by surplus; incentivizes international travel.
Total Annual Compliance Cost	\$3.5–\$4.5bn	5m events * (\$850 avg equipment/training + \$7.20 storage) + \$26m awards + \$4.7m hazard pay	1–2% of \$130–\$150bn security + \$400–\$600bn event revenue	Negligible; self-funded via fees/NPSA. Events add \$1/ticket (500 attendees = \$500/event).

Proof of Self-Sufficiency

- **Rental Revenue:** 5m events * 3 days * 12 devices avg (including vehicle cams) = 180m device-days * \$35 avg rate = \$6.3bn > procurement/admin (\$1.2bn).
- **NPSA Revenue:** 5m events * 60GB avg * \$0.05/GB/month * 3 months = \$45m/year > SDR costs (~\$10–\$20m).
- **Surplus Allocation:** ~\$5–\$10m/year after SDR/admin funds awards (\$26m), hazard pay (\$4.7m), research (\$10–\$20m), victim assistance (\$10–\$20m), preventing accrual scrutiny and reinvesting in agent morale and operational excellence.
- **No Public Burden:** All user-paid; saves on litigation (e.g., \$1–\$5m/case avoided via footage).

This funding model ensures the FTSA operates independently, prioritizing lives without taxpayer support, while awards and hazard pay honor service and enhance performance.