

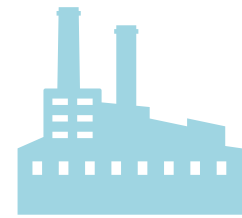
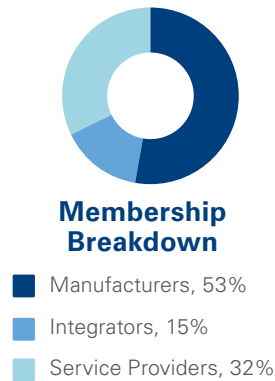
2019 Federal Policy Priorities 116th Congress, First Session



Who SIA Represents



Nearly
1,000
member companies
representing thousands of
security professionals



\$25B
in physical security
products produced at
factory gate prices



Markets Served

- Airports/Seaports
- Chemical Facilities
- Commercial/Retail Facilities
- Data Centers/IT Infrastructure
- Energy Sector
- Government/Military Facilities
- Health Care/Pharmaceutical
- Homeland Security
- K-12/Higher Education
- Law Enforcement/Corrections
- Mass Transit
- Residential

Advancing the Industry

Visit securityindustry.org/advocacy for the latest information on SIA federal/state policy priorities and related actions.

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Workforce Development

The primary challenge facing the security industry is the recruitment and retention of qualified talent across many job functions. Congress must act to incentivize companies, academic institutions and vocational programs to encourage investments that promote our future technology workforce.

SUPPORT: Expanding Pell Grant eligibility to include programs that provide a credential, certification or license in a high-demand field under reauthorization of the Higher Education Act. Under current law, only 2- or 4-year degree programs qualify.

CO-SPONSOR: H.R. 2161/S. 1072, the Pell Grant Flexibility Act (Rep. Jim Banks (R-Ind.)) and Sen. Mike Braun (R-Ind.)), which creates a pilot program to test the viability of expanding federal Pell Grant eligibility to career and technical education programs.

CO-SPONSOR: H.R. 1733/S. 777, the CHANCE in Tech Act (Rep. Seth Moulton (D-Mass.) and Sen. Cory Gardner (R-Colo.)), which will help grow the pipeline of qualified employees for jobs in the converged security industry by encouraging public-private collaboration in new technology apprenticeship programs.

CO-SPONSOR: S. 379 (Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-Minn.)), which allows workers to use “529” education savings accounts for training and credentialing programs. Currently, only colleges, universities, vocational schools or other post-secondary educational institutions are considered eligible.

CO-SPONSOR: H.R. 827, the Artificial Intelligence (AI) Job Opportunities and Background Summary Act of 2019 (Reps. Darren Soto (D-Fla.) and Elise Stefanik (R-N.Y.)), which directs the U.S. Department of Labor to work with businesses and educational institutions to establish an AI commission on the future of AI technology and its impact on the American workforce.

Cybersecurity

SIA members play an important role in helping the federal government achieve the key cybersecurity and national security protections called for in Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12, which requires federal agencies to adopt a common identification card and certification process to verify the identity and credentials of federal workers and contractors accessing federal facilities and logging in to government networks. However, many agencies have not implemented physical access control systems (PACS) that meet federal standards and are using low-assurance authentication mechanisms that leave significant physical security and cybersecurity risks unaddressed.

OVERSIGHT: Congress and the executive branch must ensure that agencies are placing a priority on bringing legacy PACS into compliance and have the resources needed to fully fund these efforts, including assistance through the federal IT modernization programs authorized by the Modernizing Government Technology Act.

School Safety

SIA supports increasing federal assistance to schools struggling with the cost of meeting security needs, promoting adoption of successful state school security assistance programs and initiatives and encouraging nationwide use of best practices for school security.

SUPPORT: A FY2020 appropriation of \$125 million for U.S. Department of Justice grants authorized by the STOP School Violence Act of 2018, with a third of available funds provided for school security measures under the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services – as called for in the statute (34 U.S.C. §10555).

JOIN: The Congressional School Safety Caucus (Reps. Rick Larsen (D-Wash.) and Susan Brooks (R-Ind.))



Critical Infrastructure Protection

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) provides non-disaster Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grants to state and local governments as well as private entities to help prevent, mitigate and respond to terrorist attacks on critical infrastructure and other targets – often by using security technology.

CO-SPONSOR: H.R. 2476/S. 1539 (Rep. Bennie Thompson (D-Miss.) and Sen. Rob Portman (R-Ohio)), which fully authorizes the FEMA Nonprofit Security Grant Program and increases available funding to \$75 million annually. This program helps with security-related activities for nonprofit organizations at risk of terrorist attacks, such as religious schools.

Airport Security

Safe and secure air travel is the expectation of every passenger traveling through any of the more than 5,000 commercial airports in the United States, and it is critical that airports can update security strategies in response to evolving threats. Addressing risks to perimeter security and securing public areas of airports are of increasing concern.

SUPPORT: Modernizing the cap on the locally set passenger facility charges (PFCs) by adjusting them to offset the impacts of inflation should be a key component and funding mechanism for infrastructure modernization. Funding for safety and security improvements has come increasingly from airport user fees, which are locally raised and spent but require federal authorization. There have been no adjustments to the federal cap on PFC fees since 2000.

Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) and Counter-UAS

SIA members provide UAS as well as counter-UAS technologies to address evolving threats; however, legal and regulatory uncertainties surrounding UAS and counter-UAS limit their full potential and hinder adoption of these important technologies for security use. The Preventing Emerging Threats Act of 2018 authorizes new federal agency use of counter-UAS technologies for threat mitigation; however, private owners/operators of critical infrastructure remain limited to UAS detection and tracking only.

SUPPORT: SIA supports establishing a private-public working group to assess which regulations, statutes, policies, programs and processes could be used – or require significant reform – in order to establish a framework for allowing private-sector operators of critical infrastructure to use counter-UAS in a safe and legal manner.



Border Security

At and between ports of entry, security technology plays a key role in protecting our borders and keeping our nation safe.

SUPPORT: Legislation and appropriations measures to fully deploy biometric systems at entry and exit points throughout the nation's airports, ports, and land borders as soon as practicable. The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 required DHS to develop and implement a biometric entry and exit system for foreign visitors, implementing a key 9/11 Commission recommendation to curtail terrorist travel. To date, the biometric exit requirements of the law have not been fully implemented.

SUPPORT: Ensuring that any legislation seeking to improve security at U.S. borders provides for the deployment of modern security technology to its full potential in conjunction with other measures, and in a manner most cost-effective and beneficial for U.S. taxpayers.

Life Safety Technology

While carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning kills hundreds and injures thousands of Americans each year, the risk can be greatly reduced by the installation and proper use of CO detectors. State legislatures continue to pass laws requiring installation of CO detectors in certain dwelling units and other public and commercial buildings; however, many businesses have difficulty with the cost of meeting these necessary requirements.

Life Safety Technology (cont.)

CO-SPONSOR: H.R. 1618/S.481, Nicholas and Zachary Burt Memorial Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act of 2019 (Rep. Ann Kuster (D-N.H.) and Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-Minn.)), which provides grant assistance for the purchase and installation of CO detectors in residential homes and dwelling of elderly persons, child care facilities, public schools and student housing owned by public universities.

Data Privacy

The security industry strives to ensure that its business practices – as well as products and services – are designed and operate in a way that protects data and consumer privacy. As policymakers explore the potential for new data privacy rules or standards at the state and federal levels, SIA believes any federal legislation should:

- Ensure that protected information can be shared for security and public safety purposes.
- Include state preemption provisions adequate to prevent a patchwork of state and local requirements that could harm businesses and consumers.
- Provide clear guidance to owners and users of consumer data on how it should be collected, stored and destroyed.
- Provide safe harbor for business that are proactive in implementing data privacy protections.

Internet of Things (IoT) & Smart Cities

As the IoT continues to transform the security industry, networked devices have increased capabilities to prevent or quickly address emergencies. The federal government should play a key role in fostering investment in the communications infrastructure that supports IoT, smart cities projects and collaboration between the public and private sectors.

CO-SPONSOR: S.1611, the Developing Innovation and Growing the Internet of Things (DIGIT) Act (Sen. Deb Fisher (R-Neb.)), which directs the Secretary of Commerce to convene a governmental working group and private-sector steering committee to develop a national strategy on IoT and make recommendations on the government's role, including future-related spectrum needs.

JOIN: The Congressional Smart Cities Caucus (Reps. Yvette Clarke (D-N.Y.) and Susan Brooks (R-Ind.))

Preventing Vehicular Terrorism

Public areas and places where crowds gather have become targets for vehicular attacks. The placement of security barriers and other systems in key locations is critical to protecting the public, but these systems require significant security and engineering expertise to deploy effectively. Leadership and assistance from the federal government are critical as community leaders responsible for public safety seek to increase these protections.

CO-SPONSOR: H.R. 2160, the Shielding Public Spaces from Vehicular Terrorism Act (Donald Payne, Jr. (D-N.J.)), which will help communities use homeland security grants to install bollards and implement other target hardening measures and focus R&D efforts on the emerging threat from vehicular attacks.

Fair & Open Trade

SIA has a deep and increasing concern with the direction of U.S. trade policy due to the willingness of the current administration to use tariffs as a major policy tool in disputes with our trading partners. Considering the global value chain for the development, manufacturing and assembly of electronic products, tariffs on key products needed to manufacture or integrate security systems result in higher costs for consumers, significant supply chain disruptions and a negative impact on U.S. growth and jobs in the industry.

OVERSIGHT: SIA strongly supports increased oversight by Congress of the administration's use of delegated trade authority and examination of policy changes that would strengthen important role of the legislative branch in setting trade policy.





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