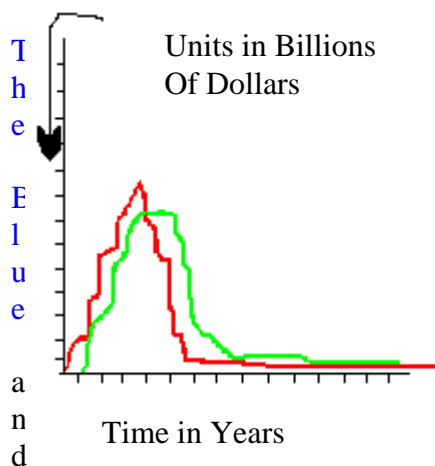


The Financial Investment on the Border / Which one?

The graph below uses 3 colors to represent one view of what might result from investing on the border over a long period of time. It considers the economic dynamics of the fenced area along the US/Mexico borderline and an area within one mile of the border which can be impacted by any development on the borderline.

The Red Line projects what might be an initial large investment to secure the border. At its height, the fence has been completed. As depicted below, the funds invested on the border reach its height and quickly decline. What is left in the long run is a smaller amount of funding for border patrol and their manpower for expensive monitoring equipment.



The Green Line projects what may be a local economic benefit to the local border but as soon as the border fence is built, that economic impact quickly diminishes. The funding of the border patrol manpower is all that remains of the economic injection that was created in the border fence.

Maintenance crews may also find work repairing the fence but that may be the extent of this capital investment on the border.

Neighborhoods within 2000 feet have never been positively affected by the investment.

Although the investment was to secure the border in the interest of national security, the neighborhoods within 2000 feet of the border and beyond may have also benefitted from this additional local security by the US government's capital investment initiative. But again the question is raised; was it the best solution or the expedient solution? Whether the investment was in a rural area or urban area, the steep economic decline is expected in both areas.

The neighborhoods beyond 200 feet from the borderline, which is about as close as some neighborhoods are to the border, really don't have any lasting positive economic benefit from the US government capital investment program.

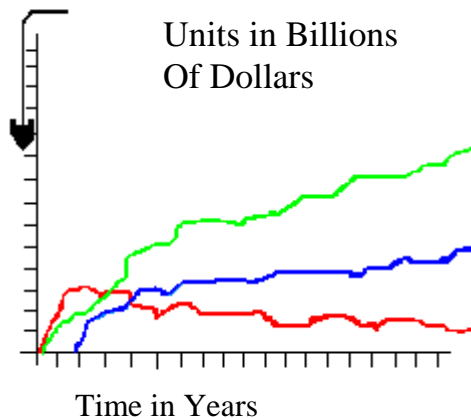
The construction and building of the border fence in urban areas was not intended in the short or long run to provide some economic benefit to these neighborhoods will in the end become the basis of why there is no substantial long term security in these urban areas.

Although, through the River Uplift, it is intended to address this security and infrastructure lapse and will be discussed later in another chapter.

In the next scenario, the federal government is a partner with the city and regional economic development. The scenario better describes what the impact will be on an urban area.

The **Red Line** in the graph below demonstrates a different scenario than that depicted above. Again the US government establishes funds to secure the border but the method is different. The infrastructure part of the investment is jointly planned with US Border States and US border cities.

The goal is national security and the physical impedance infrastructure that should be highly effective and as well as cost effective.



In this scenario, as a partner with US cities, a more rational approach is reached in creating the same persistence impedance that DHS wants to achieve while the US cities have an infrastructure they can both support, maintain, and utilize.

Even though US cities have not been charged with national security, they are both the receiver and victim of any irrational US policy as it regards the US / Mexico border. Some cities are impacted harder than other cities.

San Diego, for example, downtown and core city is several miles from the border while El Paso is impacted more dramatically since large portions of their city abuts the border line. This has left only a handful of large cities that have taken the brunt of the border fence policy while other cities in the US and their population are ambivalent towards the border fence affect on this handful of border cities that are negatively impacted.

It would negatively impact the neighborhood and soon urban decay would set in because only illegal and illicit trade would be attracted to such an area. Private development is sure to avoid the area in the short run and long run. In fact, it will become another accepted area of crime and minimal expectations.

Instead of doing what is predictably the worst possible future in the next twenty years along the border, federal investment should be used to attract local government and private investment resources. Building a fence did not attract city or private resources to further leverage security.

As the graph shows above, the federal government initial investment would be to attract both city and private investment to enhance any federal government “Tactical Infrastructure” that would have the effect of creating a long term permanent “**persistent impedance of illicit cross-border activity.**” With a consistent permanent program over years to deploy the best solution which would also attract city and private investment to address this problem, real and true security can be achieved along urban border areas.

The **Red Line** represents an initial Federal Government investment into the border area. This would be in the form of security and economic research, infrastructure to support urban cities in the development of security and economic development programs, and a comprehensive analysis of every mile along the border with Mexico for joint commerce, environment reserves or fencing of the area. Border fencing may appear to be an option but it probably is one of the least favorable and may be also considered temporary.

The Federal Government would fund research in the methods required for security along every mile on the border with the consideration of commercial interest where they may occur. This can create an exact recipe for every mile on the border that should be assigned a risk assessment, economic plan, and federal – local government agreement of implementation.

It may be suggested where there lays wide open space not occupied by any close town several tens of miles away that some effort be made to keep it rural or natural. Areas in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona may qualify for this “keep rural” development to remove any roads or infrastructure used by illegal trafficking or illicit trade.

Along urban areas, priority should be set to allow commercial interest to come up with the methods and enforcement of securing the border with the type of commerce being conducted on their immediate control of land along the border.

This would be very much like having security camera surveillance and security guards that patrol common stores and warehouses location across the USA with the extra intent of communicating breaches to the Border Patrol or/and other law enforcement agencies. These border locations will not always abut the border line itself but may be the first private properties that face the border line. Tax incentives could help spur economic development along existing high risk zones and push out the available vacant property on both sides of the border which attracts this illegal traffic.

Private businesses operating on the borderline would be required to use enhanced security surveillance systems and security personnel, and call on federal agencies for assistance when attempted breaches or breaches have occurred. This would not be a transfer of responsibility of federal jurisdiction to the private sector but a protocol required for large commercial interest abutting the borderline. More of this in the discussion of the NSZ.

The object of securing the border in this strategy is to occupy the border with commerce and human activity with the added potency of a constant visual/electronic surveillance of the area in which these businesses are operating. Security is achieved by commerce self policing its immediate environment, human activity creating a physical presence and a detection of unauthorized personnel, and finally, the visual/electronic surveillance of the immediate borderline.

The border then would be a ribbon of security measures.

First, on the side of the border where the intruder may start their entry which is an area already posted as off limits to unauthorized personnel and monitored. Secondly, human activity may create the opportunity of crossing into the path of these unauthorized personnel in the area and notify authorities as dictated by the prescribed method of reporting these infractions. Thirdly, as the intruder approaches the borderline itself, electronic surveillance teams have already been notified and/or their sensors have been tripped. All this has happened even before attempting to cross to the other side. If that crossing would be from Mexico to USA or USA to Mexico, either side would have the same method of securing the border.

As research and analysis determine what favorable commerce (commercial real estate complexes, industrial sites, warehousing, airport, greenhouse farming, etc – all joint US and Mexico real estate projects) can exist right at the borderline, each mile of border can be

appointed with parameters of security requirements, the form of security required, the allowable commerce that would incorporate the security requirements, what size zones being monitored, how deep the zone, how wide the zone, how zones will be clustered, and other important issues consistent with commerce and security all along the borderline.

In essence, the Federal Government has given private businesses the responsibility for border security as prescribe by the Federal Government for each particular zone and in return, the Federal Government offers incentives to operate on the border.

In an ideal world, if the incentives being offered are offset by a greater economic rate of return in the form of added commerce and tax base that would not have existed before.

There is only a few locations that have the rare combination of being in an urban area while have many square miles of undeveloped land on both sides of the borderline which this federal incentive could be useful. Such an area that comes to mind is Sunland Park and San Jeronimo near El Paso and Cd Juarez.

In addition, the tax incentives are necessary for as long as it is needed if the object is to secure the border while increasing commerce that produces positive security results at a declining Federal cost of manpower and resources.

The [Blue Line](#) represents how the private sector would increase their investments over time in large capital asset projects due to the growing attractiveness of the borderline business climate, the initial Federal Government support, incentives, and other previous investments. This continues to create jobs and add to the local tax base.

Over time, businesses will cluster across large sections along the borderline in urban areas and their security measures would begin to overlap. They would constantly share information about new threats and attempted breaches and how they are being addressed. Their neighbors from either side are also vigilantly monitoring their area. In time, some zones would be quite areas of attempted breaches because of the constant surveillance and human activity that does not allow unauthorized entries to occur without creating a flux of security measures to be sprung. But, the better outcome is that commerce keeps on churning along as threats of crossing continue to decline.

The greater the investment into their projects, the more natural it will be for business to secure their interest. Businesses will create the mechanism where they are fully able to secure their immediate environment but have access or communication with Federal agencies like the Border Patrol to help them with enforcement when activity warrants it. In addition, support will be available with the opposing borderline government's law enforcement agencies in the form of policing their side and responding to breaches before they can actually cross the borderline. No longer should it be acceptable for the Border Patrol to monitor an area in which it is known on both sides to be an area attempted for crossing. The other side should be required to address this trespassing on their side with more methodical policing.

To simplify what the responsibility of business or commercial interest would mean that a business on the borderline would be plugged into a matrix of security which is partly their own and partly the Federal Governments, and be able to alert either side of the border enforcement agencies involved to any potential problems.

The **Green Line** is how ultimately one metric should be used to measure progress of security along the borderline. An increasing economic output measuring an area within some short distance from the borderline that is assigned to secure the border within an urban area would be a considerable market driven signal of border security. A constantly growing economic output of that area would demonstrate the safety private markets feel about business on the borderline which would be a good indicator of positive security trends in the area.

That would mean that business have come to the borderline proximity and implemented their required share of security measures and that they are generating jobs and economic activity that sustains this security. More people further indicate more security present on the borderline itself while it is being used for commercial traffic.

Essentially what is wanted on the border within an urban area is occupation of the borderline with every day people going about their business. This traffic is fed by high density housing and commercial pockets nearby the borderline and that the borderline itself is used to support this population movement directly or indirectly.

When it has come to pass that tens of thousands of people travel or use the nearby borderline area for every day use in an urban area, this will then constitute full security of the borderline.

What better metrics to gauge security on the borderline than to have a growing economic output from this area, increasing population use and demand, and dynamic economic growth.

This is one description of an alternative to the border fence. What defense does the border fence have against a market force driven to create jobs, put a population on the border, and create what feels like real security to any observer in this area. A market driven economy is flexible, changes, invents, tries, re-directs, and many other descriptive words that can be used while a border fence is an economic killer, not flexible, unsustainable, and gives a false sense of security. What is the meaning of security?