

# Network Security Zone

The Big Bend area was used as an example to introduce the concept of a **Network Security Zone**. In that example, security was leveraged by integrating the nature of a land mass with electronic surveillance. Another interesting point about the Big Bend national park was a proposal to have an international park between Mexico and the USA where Big Bend National park is now. This was originally proposed by Texas Senator Morris Sheppard in 1935 in which meetings were later held in El Paso.<sup>1</sup>

The Network Security Zone would encourage this kind of development to create the Big Bend International Park as the kind of security network zone in rural development. A park like this should have perimeter police enforcement using local police / sheriff enforcement forces and like wise enforcement forces on the Mexican side of the border.

With wide open space such as a wilderness park, you protect the roads that go in to these areas. This added emphasis would be added protection the park service could use as they are the enforcement agency within the park but it is getting in through unauthorized routes that Homeland Security, Sheriff, and Texas Rangers should be concerned about. While their counterparts in Mexico do the same.

Roads are the key to mobility around these areas and monitoring off road tracks should be a signal that something illegal may be going on. No off road vehicles or recreational off road vehicles should be allowed at this international park. More specifically, off road vehicles that stay on designated roads should be allowed to travel within park destinations or maybe they should altogether be banned and only park services provide transportation vehicles and destinations.

The IBSIC book allows for this type of land use designation not because of its direct commercial use but its loosely associated commercial application. And that is to provide and protect public lands as a co-priority with national security.

Just like in an urban area, security on the border should not take precedence over commercial use and application along the borderline. They should instead be mutual objects.

Unlike the urban use of the borderline which is developed nearby to promote use of the borderline and create security by occupation, the rural land use strategy is different. It instead uses surveillance and monitors access to these areas several miles away from the both sides of the border.

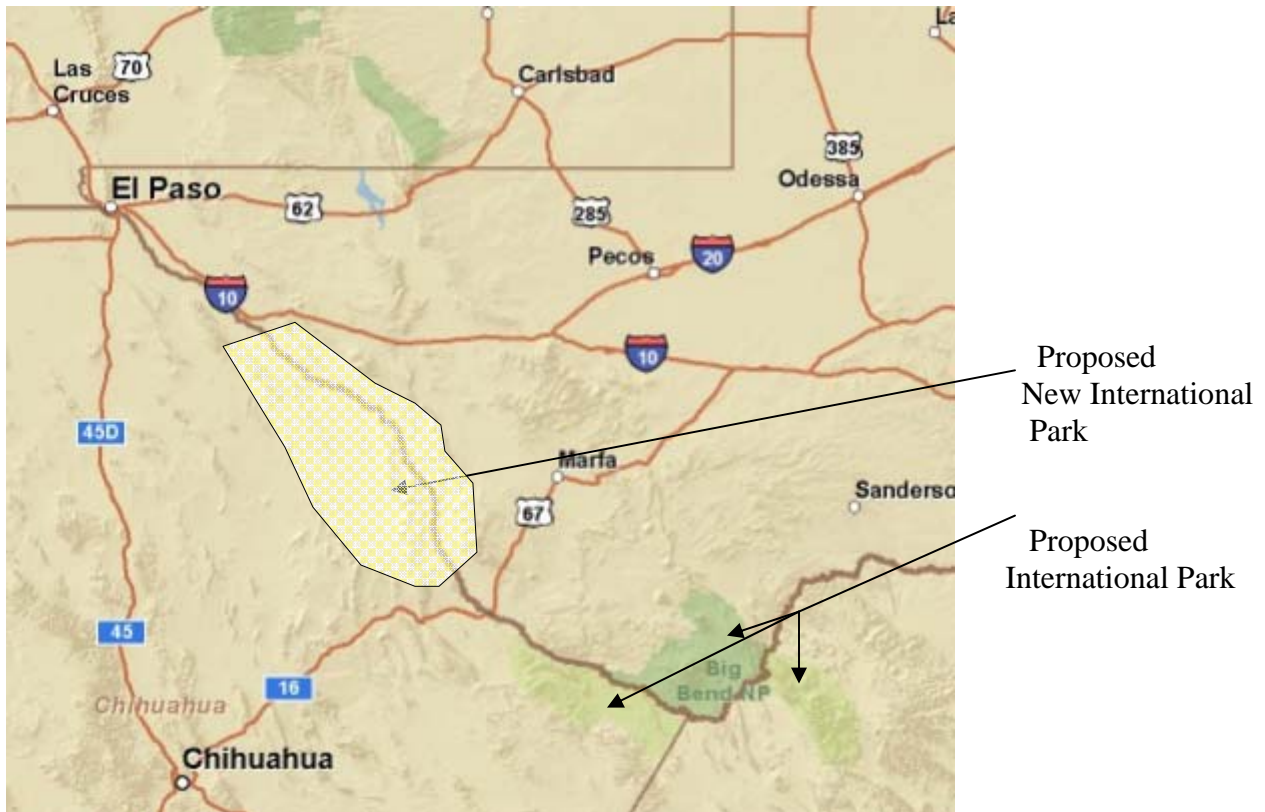
In most cases, rural roads whether it is agriculture, wilderness, state or national park create the means of moving illegally around in these areas. Eventually, when illegal traffic travels by foot, horse or mule, they eventually have to get on a road.

Strategies that keep commercial or private traffic on the road without stopping or diverting off road become part of an intellectual impedance strategy as one of several overlays. Other can be strategically places camera towers, check points, overhead drone monitoring, and regular police and sheriff patrol several miles away from the border that enter the network security zone.

Possibly another area to look at an expanded international park is an area south east of Esperanza Texas along the Rio Grande to Presidio Texas. This is a sparsely populated area that is both mountainous and remote, and where the Rio Grande winds its way downward towards Big Bend. Protecting this natural environment on both sides also can aide in the security of the border while preserving it.

As with the Big Bend National park, all roads leading to this area should be patrolled.

The photo below also shows the Big Bend National Park and two protected areas in Mexico that one day may constitute the International Park.



Intellectual impedances overlays are used differently than in urban areas mostly to take advantage of the physical impedance which is vast miles of open land.

For instance, planning roads for accessibility without considering how these roads could also be used in an illegal way or not protected and monitored would defeat the natural ability for the park to create security. This is even truer if not considered as a whole for both countries.

Where roads do not exist, the park would have probability ratings on what could be considered a viable path even if using a mule train for instance. The park services on both sides of the border should not be caught off guard not knowing where these corridors may exist and what would be the protocol to monitor them. They also would need a protocol to report incidents when their monitoring sensors are tripped. It would not be up to them to access their validity as this will eventual undermining their partnership with Homeland Security.

If Homeland Security fails to act, this would be different than an incident occurring which was a valid illegal intrusion which was not reported by the park services because they thought maybe their equipment was not acting correctly. That type of incident would surely take the park service out of the partnership in protecting the border.

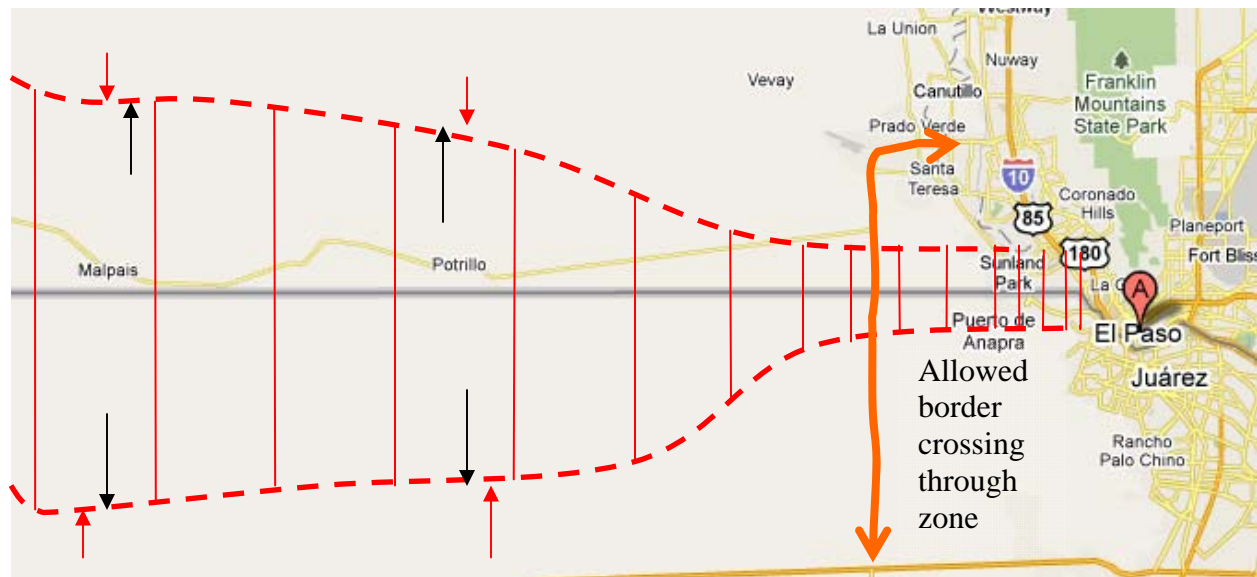
Those areas along the border that tend to be difficult to traverse due to large changes in the elevation of the land mass, and poor access to local roads or other land obstructions would create natural barriers to movement between both sides of the border.

Electronic surveillance would then be strategically located at choke points where movement is more probable. Roads and areas of movement are either reduced or monitored inside these zones.

## Concept

### Large tracts of land

The United States and Mexico would both create designated entry points for movement in and out of these zones that are monitored. Both countries would monitor approaches to the zoned areas of the border. So if the zone was 10 miles inland from the borderline, the monitoring would begin looking in and out of this zone.



If Mexico, by joint agreement with the USA, were to monitor approaches to their border zone, the idea would be to preempt the entry to the zone of any potential illegal activity before they are actually in the zone ready to cross into the USA. Similarly, the USA would also monitor inbound into the zone to assure Mexico that no illegal contraband is entering their borders.

Agreement should require that both sides are monitored coming in and out of these zones so that it becomes more difficult for illegal activity to navigate both sides of the border and avoid both

zones that are being monitored. From the USA side, monitoring, apprehension, and interception of illegal aliens should start on the side of Mexico before they can even approach the USA side.

If illegal activity requires moving several tens of miles through one side of a monitored border and then crossing the border and further having to traverse several more tens of miles of monitored border, then the possibility for apprehension on the 1st side increases that they will not make it to the second side.

Individuals on either side of the border should be required to have a permit even to be in those zones. Knowing why individuals are there and being able to identify them would be the first step to deterring illegal activity. It is unlikely that the long term strategy of people doing illegal activity would sign in for a permit and / or continually returning to apply for a permit.

## Urban areas

The situation is similar in urban areas with some additional concerns. Zones are still required in urban areas where surveillance can be more difficult but possible. Currently the USA stations what amounts to sentries on the border, but the force of economic development needs to supplement the current philosophy of stationing personnel on the border that simply act to deter the other side from crossing.

Business activities can occur in conjunction with stricter security measures and that type of security can exist on the border line with the assistance of electronic / video surveillance from the federal government, which would be considered additional security, a partnership, and a responsibility neither diminished nor taken away from the federal government.

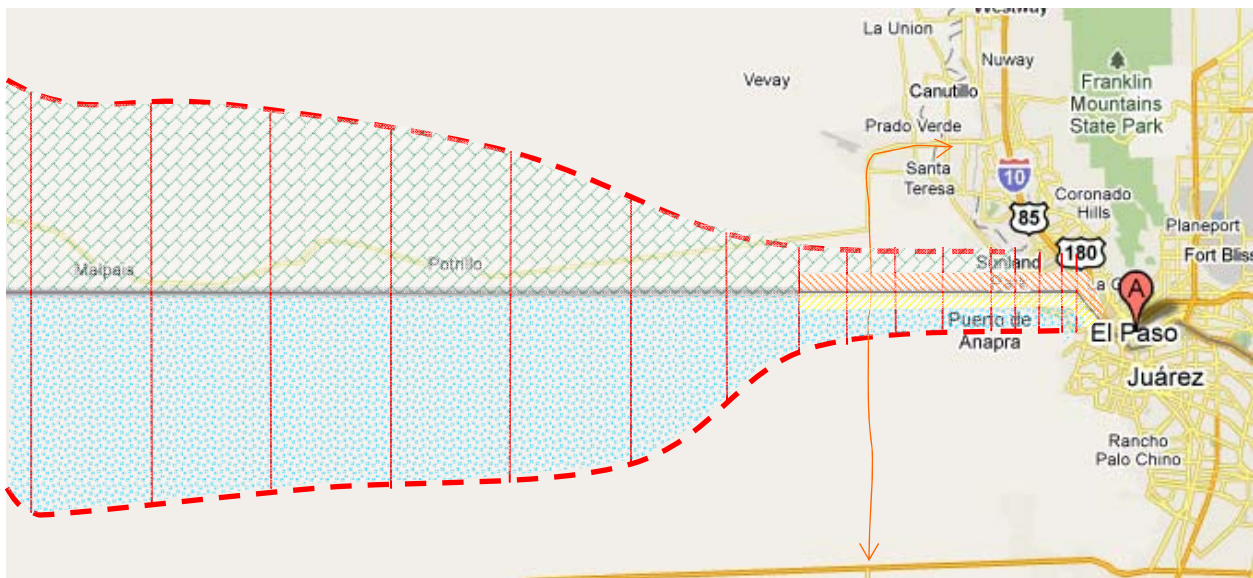
Additionally, they occur on both sides of the border, not unilaterally.

The additional cost of this security to business can be offset by incentives from the federal government. If both sides are enforcing the same principle, then in the long run security will become less costly for business while still maintaining a high level of economic output.

As apprehension for trespassing is enforced on private property increases, over time, only the simple method of electronic and video surveillance will be necessary. But in case of extraordinary circumstances, there will always be an anti-riot team like group available.

Over the years, security personnel will know their counterparts and their responses to breaches. There will be a history of how both sides handle attempted breaches and the level of cooperation could be reported back to their home governments to access the long run advantages or corrections if needed.

The public should first expect that people on both sides of the border will step up and provide this high level of integrity, commitment, and public service to the general public on both sides of the border. Let business interest solve another public social issue within our societies and let them do this from both sides of the border with the assistance of both federal governments.



What is proposed as shown above is a ribbon of security from at least 4 entities involved in securing the border. That is two federal governments and two sides of private businesses on the borderline. This is in contrast to the current sole entity trying to resolve the current issue by applying more personnel and fences that in the long run has no economic output other than the wages paid to the border patrol on the USA side. And further, the long run economic output can be diminished due to this unilateral act from the USA government. In actuality, the diminishing economic output would be in the growing economic output lost and not the actual.

As part of the negotiation for this joint border initiative, the people of Mexico as well as the government of Mexico must finally understand the impact this type of illegal immigration intrusion and that it cannot be sustained.

For the USA part, we must find more ways to allow the increase in the right amount of immigration and help our friend to the South with other development projects that give both countries security as well as respect each other's national interest.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.iloveparks.com/history.html>