

**International
Border and
Security
Infrastructure
Code Book**

a demonstration guide

International Border and Security Infrastructure Code Book

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CHAPTER 1

ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 101 GENERAL

101.1 Title. These regulations shall be known as the International Border and Security Infrastructure code book of [Name of Jurisdiction], hereinafter referred to as “this code.”

101.2 Scope. The provisions of this code shall apply to the occupation, and all typical and extraordinary land uses along the border whether for commerce, agriculture, or open space.

101.3 Intent. The purpose of this code book is to establish a uniform minimal land use requirement which equalizes both sides of the border for the purpose of commerce, security, and preservation of open space. Disparities between border pairs create unequal economic opportunities, security risk holes, and vacancy.

101.4 Referenced codes. The other codes listed below and referenced elsewhere in this code shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference. Such references sources can be found at iccsafe.org

- 101.4.1 Building Code
- 101.4.2 Electrical Code
- 101.4.3 Gas Code
- 101.4.4 Mechanical
- 101.4.5 Plumbing
- 101.4.6 Property Management
- 101.4.7 Fire prevention
- 101.4.8 Energy Code

SECTION 102 DEFINITIONS

BORDER PAIRS. NSZ parcels on opposite sides of the borderline in which these specific pair of border land parcels are under discussion, under examination, or assigned a specific NSZ category.

BURDEN SOLELY AT THE BORDER. Where the Nation’s resources are unjustly scarce in the securing and developing economically, socially, technically, or politically of a border community, although the Nation as a whole has benefited and has been enriched by such international trade.

ECONOMIC PARITY. Where the border is given all the economic opportunity and security infrastructure available to develop economically to secure such trade advantages and be a vital asset in the security of the Nation as a whole, which the Nation as a whole will benefit from such trade.

FACILITATORS. Licensed companies that have the technical and administrative resources to assist commercial interest in cross border economic development and communication with government agencies. Most personnel will be required to have security checks to work with all government agencies.

GRAFFSIMILE. Security holes created between buildings or structures close to the borderline in which a hypothetical person could come in and around the building, paint a smiley face at a location and return un-notice to the other side which only by the evidence of the graffiti left behind do we know there had been someone there.

LAND OCCUPATION. The territorial land of the nation that should be occupied by human presence by means of economic development and opportunity, and including most other social functions of a society that becomes part of a major component to a matrix of maximus security on the borderline.

MAXIMUS SECURITY. The woven fabric of economic self interest either commercial or social with maximum physical, electronic, human, and multi facet security characteristics.

PARCEL. A contiguous area of land with specific or non-specific dimensions discusses in general terms in which one or more such parcels can exist within a NSZ or sub NSZ.

NSZ. Network Security Zone is the establishment of a designated NSZ category to a parcel(s) of land on one side of the borderline for a specific land use, and in which the opposite side of the borderline has a corresponding equal NSZ, of approximately equal parcel(s) size(s) and equal land use.

SECURITY RISK HOLES. The creation of a place on the border where a specific physical environmental activity on one side of the border affects the other side of the border negatively due to the absence of people, similar purpose, and poorly constructed security matrix that fails to address the source of the security risk. Typically, more security measures are required or placed at such a location which actually increases the vacancy for the area, when it is abatement and NSZ classification, construction, and a maximus security matrix that is needed.

SECURITY WEB MATRIX. A use of land, electronic surveillance, local geographic characteristics, and manpower to both monitor and secure the border while allowing for commercial activity in urban areas, and maximum surveillance and security in completely un-inhabited human occupation rural areas. Thinly populated areas are a mixture of both urban and rural techniques.

VACANCY. Due to the nature of the border without NSZ parameters established, the land becomes unwanted or unusable for economic development, open space policy, or agriculture. Also created when a security measure has increased the danger or security risk than before the security measure was implemented thus decreasing the potential to have larger population presence or commerce which is at risk due to unequal use or further pushes the zone where such population will occupy near these vacancy areas. All vacancies create negative economic potential, create security risks, increase security measures costs and tactics at the demise of human occupation. Also created when improper or poorly planned improvement sites and security measures allow graffsimiles to occur, which is an active sign of security risk although never detected.

UNEQUAL USE. Without NSZ parcel established, any productive attempt to improve the area at the border line or near the border line will not be possible, without the other parcel on the opposite side of the border having similar goals, thus leading to failure of economic opportunity and security.

SECTION 103

APPLICABLE TREATY

103.1 Treaty of Nations. Where nations with adjoining borders have come to terms with each other to jointly manage the border and expand economic opportunity and address security issues at each NSZ pair by a process of maximus security as these nations self interest would demand. Where economic opportunity is limited, joint use of land will be designed to maximize security web matrices.

103.2 Treaty outline. Will include by name and / or government level which components of government and private interest that will make up part of the commission. Establish the federal government as the sole provider and designer of security measures. Security issues will yield to the state and local governments, in the creation of commercial application, as equals in the design process.

103.3 Adoption of NSZ pairs. Agreement or planned investigation leading to an agreement of the parameters and characteristics of every NSZ pair along the border within the powers of a commission organization.

103.4 Purpose. Create security by land occupation through commerce or other useful land occupation at the borderline. Also create security by using land as a buffer to human movement starting at the borderline by removing the ability of mobility and authorization, and typically used in rural NSZ pairs, or that is non-urban areas. These buffers may penetrate 100 meters for a specific segment in question or several kilometers based on the vastness of the local land barrier.

103.5 Equalness. Where both economic development and/or land use policy and security concerns are both addressed in the development plans for the border.

103.2.1 Establish Economic Parity goals. Establishment as a percentage of economic benefit to the Nation from international trade (or potential economic benefit from future economic trade development of the border) to its gross national product that should be invested in the border communities that both allow such trade to exist and which also solely have the burden of security measures.

103.2.2 No Burden. No border community should suffer a Burden Solely at the Border.

103.6 No law greater than the primary Nation laws. No laws should conflict or nullify federal, state, local or provincial Nation laws.

103.7 Referenced codes and standards. The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference. Where differences occur between provisions of this code and referenced codes and standards, the provisions of this code shall apply.

103.8 Partial invalidity. In the event that any part or provision of this code is held to be illegal or void, this shall not have effect of making void or illegal any of the other parts or provisions. And only the joint nation committee can rule on the invalidity of the code in question. Such committee can also refer the questionable code to their home country to ascertain the position in which it will support.

103.9 Establishment of a commission. As part of a bi-lateral agreement, a commission will be created to have all authority to direct, coordinate, plan, and execute all border economic and security plans.

103.10 Justice, Promote general Welfare, and Representation. To bring to the border the same peace and Justice, domestic Tranquility, common defense and security, secure the Blessings of liberty to ourselves and our Posterity that the rest of the nation enjoys.

103.11 Trust of the Nation. To bring to the border, through its local, state, and federal representatives, the long term initiatives that will bring to the border the same equality of liberty and prosperity that the rest of the nation enjoys. Also that its people of the nation do not forget its commitment to true security and prosperity that may come to the border so it can represent forcefully its place in the Nation to vigorously protect the nation as a whole.

SECTION 104

COMMISSION FOR BORDER AFFAIRS

104.1 Commission Joint Administration. A Commissioner from each country will be seated equally with their counterpart to participate, administer, and uphold the legal laws established by the commission. One commissioner for one side of a border.

104.2 General. The commissioner is charged with staffing for the purpose of communicating with their counterpart and the execution of economic policy, land use policy, security policy, and all other jointly commissioned responsibilities.

104.3 Commission NSZ creation. The body of the joint commission will establish each NSZ pair and their maintenance. The department of zone application will be charged with applying the practices to each NSZ paired zone already approved on each side of the borderline.

104.4 Department of Zone Application. The department of zone application is to be created on both sides of the border. Where one project actually uses both sides of the borderline, the commission will lead the process while the department of zone application executes the orders of the commission on either side of the borderline. Once the commission has established joint paired NSZ zones, the department of Zone Application will process each border side permitting applications applicable to each NSZ zone on their side of the borderline.

104.5 Commission. The commission will establish a long term inventory outlook as to how the NSZ's will look on the entire border area. In the short term, they will assist in establishing the urban NSZ's classifications and sub-classifications that will tend to develop more quickly and require more immediate attention. In determining the NSZ classification and / or sub-classification, the commission will also establish the security parameters and zoning in these paired NSZ's.

104.6 Location. The commission shall locate within a complex of structures that include access at this location for Federal, State, and Local governments as well as commercial interest. One of the structures will be classified as a class 5 security building in which one face of its structure will be within 50 feet of its counterpart structure on the other side of the border and access will be allowed between them in an all weather indoor climate passageway or corridor.

104.6.1 Skywalk. A high security skywalk can be used as a passageway between both class 5 security structures on both sides of the border not to exceed 4 stories from ground level.

104.6.2 Underground tunnel. A high security underground tunnel or corridor may be available between both class 5 security structures on both sides of the border.

104.6.3 High Security Compound. A structure or portion of it will house a high security compound for the exchange of prisoners from the other country.

104.6.4 Government facilities. Structures will be made available for any federal, state, local government which have high level liaisons which will represent their agencies and work through the commissioner's established communication protocols that have a corresponding representative on the other side of the border.

104.6.5 Commercial access. Structures will be made available for commercial interest which can work with facilitators under one roof. These facilitators will work with other agencies to coordinate all commercial interest activity as they are needed.

104.6.6 Annex. Other border cities will have similar agencies coordination at structures along the border as the commissioner may make necessary. These locations will have administrative managers to run local activities in coordination with the main commissioner's office.

104.6.7 Satellite offices. Are principally in large urban areas and not on the border that can support such an office. They will facilitate international trade between both countries with projects not near the border.

104.5 Agency sharing. Any Federal, State, Local government agency which can coordinate and exchange services for the purpose of border commerce, security or other commissioned actions will become part of the community of government services located at the main Commissioner's complex, annex or satellite offices.

104.6 Re-alignment of land use. The change required so both NSZ zones are match correctly. This will require a long term program to remove structures and displace human populations in urban areas that create security holes and or unmatchable NSZ pairs which also create security risks.

104.6.1 Structure removal. Structures that currently abut the borderline or whose proximity to the borderline that create an unbalanced NSZ paired zone, security hole, or vacancies and in which the structure removal is required to abate these undesired characteristics.

104.6.2 Long term and short term goals. Any population that lies within 50 feet of the borderline in which the opposite side is vacant should be considered for immediate redevelopment or abatement. Other urban areas that are already built up but continue to create vacancies, security holes and other undesirable traits within the prescribed NSZ will have a long term goal for redevelopment within 50 to 1000 feet of the borderline unless the city has waived its right to change the long term use of the built up areas.

SECTION 105

DEPARTMENT OF ZONE APPLICATION

105.1 Creation of enforcement agency. The department of zone application is hereby created and the official in charge thereof shall be known as the NSZ zone official.

105.2 Appointment. The NSZ zone official shall be appointed by joint commission approval to ensure that a qualified technocratic appointee has been selected.

105.3 Deputies. The NSZ zone official shall have the authority to appoint a deputy NSZ zone official, the related technical officers, inspectors, plan examiners, and other employees. Such employees shall have powers as delegated by the NSZ zone official.

SECTION 106

BUSINESS AFFILIATES

106.1 Facilitators. Use of facilitators who will staff specialist whose representative will bring all resources to communicate between government agencies and commercial interest.

106.2 Background. All contacts that work directly with the federal agencies shall go thru a background check.

106.3 Process. Facilitators are professional staff that is able to bring to commerce and private interest one place to coordinate all federal, state, and local government permits and requirements. This professional will work with the department of zone application.

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CHAPTER 3

USE AND NETWORK SECURITY ZONES

SECTION 301

GENERAL

301.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall explain the classification of all Network Security Zones (NSZ) and land uses within these NSZ's.

301.2 NSZ zones. All border areas should be zoned by classification so as to determine its long term and short term land use.

301.3 NSZ pairs. Every NSZ should have a corresponding pair on either side of the border so as to maintain consistent use of the land.

301.4 NSZ size. Effort should be made to use a consistent method for sizing NSZ zones. Increments of mile or kilometer can be used in general for each zoned area. NSZ zones can then be subdivided into feet or meters, or acres or hectares.

301.5 NSZ depth. Will be determined by the security parameters established by federal guidelines required to achieve security objectives for the NSZ zone in question.

301.6 Degree. Each NSZ classification will have 3 levels.

1. Level 1 Used for transitional change from one NSZ type to another type. All NSZ type changes that abut each other should have a level one sub-zone. At this level, there will be a low intensity use of the NSZ and cross use of the abutting NSZ.
2. Level 2 Used to separate level 1 and level 3 zone intensity within the same NSZ. Transition from low use to high intensity use of its classification type. No cross use of another NSZ type is allowed.
3. Level 3 Primary use of NSZ at its highest intensity. All allowed uses of NSZ at its fullest capacity within this zone.

SECTION 302

CLASSIFICATION

302.1 General. NSZs will be established in conjunction with all parties that have interest in the border line development.

1. Agriculture. Groups AR-1, AR-2, AR-3
2. Wildlife. Groups WL-1, WL-2, WL-3
3. Park and recreation. Group PR-1, PR-2, PR-3
4. Protected lands. Group PL-1, PL-2, PL-3
5. Commerce. Group CM-1, CM-2, CM-3
6. Industrial. Group IN-1, IN-2, IN-3
7. Factories and Manufacturing. FM-1, FM-2, FM-3

302.2 Transference. See 308.1 The following groups are allowed transference facilities. Park and Recreation, Commerce, Industrial, and Factories and Manufacturing.

SECTION 303 AGRICULTURE

303.1 General. NSZ sector primary function is agriculture. Other allowed structures will not be on the borderline itself but further into the NSZ zone over 5 miles distance from the border.

1. Exception: Only Agribusiness structures and factories are allowed within 100 feet of the borderline. Class 2 and 3 security envelopes are the typical security types. No physical improvements or structures are allowed within 100 feet or the NSZ will have to be parceled out into a Group CM-1 or CM-2 type NSZ.

303.2 Greenhouse. Vertical, diagonal, or horizontal greenhouse structures along the border line configured in such a way to maximize security protocols and no closer than 50 feet from the borderline.

1. Exception: Only transference zones are allowed inside of 50 foot zone from the borderline. See 308.1(5)

303.3 Farm land. Back to back farm land in both countries may use traditional border fencing.

1 Temporary Station. Use of secured gateways used when transporting labor on a seasonal basis. Station would be fortified and have an overhead tower. No such gateways are located within 25 miles of a populated area on either side of the border.

2. Use of berms. Borderline land between farming communities may create an artificial uplift or berm used to discourage vehicular movement across the borderline.

3. Migration. See section 107.5. No future population is allowed within temporary gateways.

SECTION 304 WILDLIFE

304.1 General. NSZ sector primary function is for wildlife and wildlife preservation. No allowed open public roads within 10 miles of the borderline on either side of the border. Level 1 or 2 security envelopes are typical. Conservation is the main goal of this NSZ and structures are typically used to support this effort. No sub-NSZ's or adjoining NSZ's of types FM, IN, AR are permitted within this NSZ.

NSZ type CM is allowed or may be an adjoining NSZ as long as there is a physical barrier to demark wilderness NSZ boundary and that travel into wilderness NSZ does not pass 10 mile borderline zone. Motorized road travel is limited in this NSZ.

1. Exception: Only roads available for use are by those uses by security agents and authorized personnel within the scope of wildlife duty as per permit required.

SECTION 305

PARKS AND RECREATION

305.1 General. Used to protect local recreational, park, or wilderness asset on the borderline or adjacent to borderline.

305.2 Judy Ackerman Bubble. A virtual sphere or similar shape which includes a protected recreational, park, or wilderness asset and its immediate security enclosure.

1. **Security level.** Able to support appropriate national security while allowing equal opportunity to use park or recreational facility to its maximum enjoyment.

2. **Local uplift.** Allowed use of a berm to raise the outer perimeter to be same height as the borderline river uplift (See section 307.6.4). The berm may be used as a primary or secondary use levee, depending on the park or recreational protection needs.

1. **Inclusive.** The local uplift is local to one side of the border with a comparable localized uplift on the opposite side of the borderline to create the same kind of use which is park or recreational.

2. **Non-Inclusive.** One side of the borderline creates a local berm to protect its local park or recreational area. Similar use or compatible use will occur on the opposite side of the borderline.

3. **Berm design.** Guidelines for primary use will be guided by the International Boundary and water Commission ([IBWC](#)). Secondary use berm design will also be guided by the IBWC with some allowance for gradual grading on the inner side of the berm helpful to the natural environment, wildlife, park, and recreation area in general.

4. **Berm dimensions.** Submit all height, widths, area, and security parameters to the Commission for Border Affairs (See Section 104 for general information and specific application submissions) for specific dimensions approval.

3. **Non-Earth Enclosure.** Perimeter for park or recreation area of wood or metal material which grade level is below the levee grade.

4. **Security / Visitor Towers.** Park or Recreational areas have equal use to towers that can be used for recreational viewing as well as having surveillance equipment installed on tower.

5. **Inclusion and Similar use.** Park or Recreational area on the opposite side of the border is to have similar use but may or may not have a Park or Recreational area connection for use continuity. The connection for use continuity would require near access to a personnel only port of entry close enough to create a continuous experience.

SECTION 306

PROTECTED LANDS

306.1 General. Can include existing reservations, State or Federal parks, historical preservation areas, and religious landmarks and land masses.

306.2 Not allowed. Group S, Group H, and Group F structures.

1. Exception: Only small sub NSZ's of type FM, IN are allowed not to exceed 5% of the entire PL NSZ. They will be as a corridor or exterior perimeter sub NSZ of the PL NSZ.

306.3 Sanctuary wall. Intersecting wall to the borderline which purpose is to encircle or enclose a specific regional religious continuous zone such as a mountain or other established natural boundary. The full purpose is to protect a body of land which is part of a greater religious sanctuary and to protect its right to religious freedom. The encirclement thus provides two additional characteristics (1, 2) and requires other stipulations.

1. **Outward Security.** By extending a wall away from the borderline, this will create a new security measure that prevents movement within the area encircled which will enhance security locally. Walls therefore should be no less than 15 feet.
2. **Buffer Zone.** Area within either side of the borderline which allows a reduced security level fence between both areas since now the exterior side of the buffer zone away from the borderline has become the new security threshold.
3. **Entrances.** The furthest entrance from either side of the borderline will have a reduced level security as long as either entry does not directly connect to the other side of the border. Security screening may be necessary and security monitoring so that no person or population will wonder into close proximity of the borderline.
4. **Entrance at the borderline.** To reduce security level at the borderline itself with an intersecting wall, gates will be made available for security personnel only whom can freely monitor the borderline on a parallel path.
5. **Security.** Fence structures will differ from the inside and outside of the sanctuary wall. The fence structures inside the sanctuary wall will be a one or two step level of intrusion, height, screening, and invasiveness to the sanctuary area since security has been transferred to the outer sanctuary walls. Other security measures which combine personnel and electronic monitoring of the exterior wall will allow for stepped down level security, in addition to the height requirement of the sanctuary wall. As an additional security parameter, there will be night time lighting of the entire wall.
6. **Perimeter Protection.** The sanctuary exterior wall should not be place in a manner that makes it vulnerable to security penetrations. Should have a clearance or geographic advantage to further hinder approach to the sanctuary wall. Where high ground can be found over the prevailing area would make it more ideal location.
7. **Hollow wall.** The sanctuary wall can either be solid or hollow in which no other entry or exit is available other than those provided by 306.3 (3) and (4).

- 1, Exception. Only permitted openings made available thru the Department of Zone Application to enter a hollow wall when it has a dual purpose may be considered.

SECTION 307 COMMERCE

307.1 Building Occupancy types. Structures allowed are as follows and refer to the International Building Code for details of their uses and code requirements.

1. Assembly: Groups A-1, A-2, A-3
2. Business: Group B
3. Educational: Group E
4. Institutional: Groups I-1, I-2, I-3, and I-4
5. Mercantile: Group M
6. Residential: Groups R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4
7. Storage: Group S-2
8. Utility and Miscellaneous

Exception: Factory Group F and High-Hazard Group H are allow within a consolidated inland port.

307.2 Joint Airspace. Commissioned allowed airport either virtually or physically connected Hub on both sides of the border. Regulated to allow commercial flights to originate on one side of the border and access the other side of the border for passengers. Likewise, will allow arriving flights to use the other side of the border to continue destination.

307.2.1 Virtual. Logistically controlled transit between two airports. Security portals can be created for this traffic only. Security level equal to existing customs at international borders.

307.2.2 Physical. Two adjacent parcels abutting each other from each country zone for airport transportation. Joint use of runways, control towers, and boarding facilities.

307.3 Consolidate Inland Port. Installation may include, or portion of their system, marine, air, transference systems, rail, and road transportation within an inland port land envelope with a corresponding FTZ (Foreign Trade Zone) and Custom district. The enveloped area must abut a paired NSZ parcel on the opposite side of the border of equal use, and size is determined by market demand but should not be less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the larger of the two. Restricted assess into envelop within this NSZ is required.

307.3.1 Gate. 24 hour security gates are manned to control entry and exit into consolidated inland port. Separate roads are used for local transportation system and entry to interstate highway system.

307.3.2 Not allowed. The following Building Occupancies are not allowed within a consolidated inland port:

- Assembly Group A; except A-2 limited.
- Educational Group E
- Mercantile Group M
- Residential Group R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4

307.4 Adjacent. All Group F and Group H facilities must be within an Industrial NSZ or Factories and Manufacturing NSZ.

307.5 Partial system. Not all of any transportation type system has to be entirely within a consolidated inland port. This requirement is to add flexibility to a consolidated inland port and its surrounding NSZ's. This requirement may apply to the airport and rail road.

307.6 Building Occupancy border pairs. Within the larger NSZ or subgroups, shared portions of facilities on both side of the border using class 2, 3, or 4 security envelops at the shared junction which will have separate entries from each side of the border.

307.6.1 Concert Hall or Theater. Joint stage over the borderline with a maximum of 500 fixed seats on each side of the border and not enclosed in a climate controlled environment.

1. Shared Stage. Portion or entire stage over the borderline shall have two separate entries from each side of the border line. Entry into joint stage is temporary and access is only allowed through pre-screened individuals.

2. Non Shared Stage. Stages set for public performance where both stages are used simultaneous are to have platforms that are no closer than 10 feet from each other. No entry or exit security measures are required but only the monitoring of the 10 foot open space between both stages / platforms.

307.6.2 ¾ Stadiums. ¾ or ½ stadium built on one side of the border which includes the playing field. The other ¼ or long side of the field will contain the stadium seating for the border spectators and the nearest seats will be allowed to sit within 5 feet of the border line protected by an elevated wall of 8 ft height from the ground level of the playing field.

1. ½ Stadiums. The development of ½ stadium in which one half is in one country while the other half is on the other side requires security measure for on field players who may be required to obtain visas to enter the other country and can only return to their original entry point of the playing field. The playing field is considered a neutral zone with no political refuge status for either country.

307.6.3 High rises. Residential or commercial high-rises can only share 30% of the mezzanines, ground level or underground structures within a river uplift and 42% if not within a river uplift.

1. Exception. Class 5 security envelops face structures, that can include corridors, and or skywalks are allowed.

2. Distance from borderline. 50 feet from the borderline in which promenade, mezzanine, ground level or underground structures are between such structures.

307.7 River Uplift. Where two borders are separated by a river that does not flow year around, a river uplift can be used to decrease the security level requirement by one or two levels. The uplift structure itself will provide the additional security increase level by one or two levels.

1. Requirements. Simultaneous uplift construction within a specified portion of the NSZ. Uplift must address Homeland Security Protocol for this type of construction. Typically, the uplift is built in an urban area and may include a levee and upper deck combination. A River Uplift in a non urban area is basically a modified levee and would not be considered a River Uplift. Therefore, the requirement for a River Uplift is that if

have the dual purpose of being a levee and creating an Upper Deck. Specifications for levee widths and heights and for the Upper Deck widths and heights would be specific to the area, and would involve the following considerations.

- A. IBWC standards met for levee construction.
- B. Homeland security protocol requirements.
- C. Whether levee and Upper Deck are inside an economic node zone.
- D. Whether the Upper Deck is within a transitional point between economic node and no economic node and the Upper Deck requirements for this transition phase.
- E. Transportation Requirements and connection points.

Other requirements include all weather infrared and close circuit cameras monitoring of base river area, motion sensor detection system, and all weather high intensity lighting.

2. No entry or exit. Within this uplift, no entry or exit points are allowed where low population densities are present

A. Exception 1: Uplift is merged or part of the ground level of another high density structure such as a promenade or mezzanine that is perpendicular to the Upper Deck.

B. Exception 2: Reconfiguration of security protocol requiring increased level to allow transition from uplift to other structure not at ground level.

3. Uplift levee addition. Although not its primary function, the uplift can have some capacity of a levee over a current established system. The primary function of the uplift is to create a physical barrier as security thus reducing the required security level requirement and conserve resources of the broader security system while promoting commerce or leisure. The lower portion or the levee itself is the primary water way.

4. Secondary Upper Deck Uses.

- A. Recreational
- B. Memorial reservation
- C. Merger to other structures such as described in 307.6.4 (2) (A) or (B)
- D. Open space.
- E. Planned commercial utilization.
- F. Residential face integration.

5. Components of the River Uplift. The following create both the levee and Upper Deck combination.

1. Levee. This is the lower most portion of the inner structure where river flow and water control are its most vital contribution and primary use.

2. Step. The Step can be one or more levels reaching to the Upper Deck. It will have a dual purpose and use. During dry weather, it will act as a surface for low weight alternative transportation vehicles or dedicated alternative electric or other synthetic fuel bus transportation or be a surface for light weight rail. During flooding, it will serve as an overflow area of the levee protection system. When waters remain below this 1st Step, it can be readily clean and resume use for transportation.

A. Other uses. Although transportation may be considered a primary “Step” use, it may also be considered for pedestrian or other recreational uses.

B. Homeland Security requirements. All Step uses and dimensions would have to clear Homeland Security use protocol needs and requirements and approved for use subject to changes and elevated security concerns.

3. Upper Deck. The Upper Deck would normally take on the recreational use and where most people would be expected to traverse and use. Its width and uses will vary as it traverses the levee system below. Section 307.7.4 is not the only permitted uses but serves as a general guideline. Other accessories may include public restrooms, communication stations, markers, informational kiosks, security kiosks, viewing towers, walkways, bicycle ways, inner and outer rails, and other like facilities. Major structures are not allowed.

A. Other facilities. The Upper deck is allowed to have on the far edge away from the levee side small open facilities such as memorials and bench seating if the width of the Upper Deck has allowable space to perform its primary function and has Homeland Security approval. See 307.7.5.9 for other concerns.

4. Transitional sections. These sections are where the Steps may rise and lower as a road way either between the Step and the Upper Deck or the Step in transition into a Span. They are also found around personnel border crossings or other previous man made obstructions pre-dating the River Uplift and is not movable.

A. Use. These Transitional sections normally deal with the levee and Step width and height changes whereas the Spans are normally found on the outside of the Upper Deck in transition into a Promenade or Mezzanine, Economic Node connection, or Economic Nodes.

5. Spans. Spans are perpendicular connections to the Upper Deck into several area uses.

A. Grade level. They can move from height of the Upper Deck and lower to street grade level into the city as a means of entry and exit into the Upper Deck.

B. Over Passage. They can span from the Upper Deck and maintain the level necessary to reach a Promenade or Mezzanine or other Economic Node connections and are used to traverse roadways, waterways, canals, or other dedicated use surface or land areas.

C. Expanded Deck. They can be an extension of the Upper Deck to place other facilities as they transition into a Span as used above in A. or B.

D. Transport. They can span to connect transportation links between the levee Steps and into an Economic Node.

E. Transit. They can span from the Upper Deck and link to other none primary economic nodes such as recreational areas and/or large scale localized border facilities; Zoo, Judy Ackerman Bubble, ground transportation hubs, and the like.

6. Promenade or Mezzanine. These are the outer grounds of commercial or private properties between the Upper Deck or the Upper Deck and the Span. No height level requirements are made to these areas as they represent private property and not under Homeland Security control. Only the methods and techniques of required ground surveillance are under Homeland Security instruction.

7. Economic Node connection. Area connections that are not primary Economic Nodes but large facilities with the potential for income generation or have recreational value along the River Uplift and connected as part of the system of economic, recreational, educational, institutional and other use assets accessible and used by the Upper Deck.

8. Economic Nodes. Private or public property with commercial or public facilities of all sizes allowed by the local municipality that are constructed as high density

areas to serve the economic needs of the River Uplift population, and are the economic transitional points between the city and the River Uplift.

9. Congregations. The Upper deck or the Steps are not normally intended for congregation, loitering, or similar activity. Temporary use of facilities and viewing are not considered loitering. Congregation in large numbers creates security control problems that cannot be allowed to fester. Congregations are allowed within the Span, Promenade or Mezzanine, Economic Node connections, and Economic nodes.

6. Hollow Uplift. The uplift can be either solid or hollow and still perform functions of a partial levee system. The interior cavity can be developed for other uses and does not require a level security as long as it does not have openings into the interior Uplift which the river is contained.

A. Security Exception. Only high density transportation systems such as rail or auto roadway that have access to the Upper Deck required renew security level.

B. Public or private utility systems can maintain small maintenance or safety portals that require local stepped up security level surveillance.

7. Overhead Systems. Such as personnel or commercial materials transportation systems are allowed as long as its lowest point is greater than 20 feet from the river uplift deck and conforms to 308.1 or 308.2. Its integration requires close security review and may require an overhead deck over the Upper Deck and levee Step for protection.

307.8 Virtual Zip code and City. An association sponsor mailing city name and zip code. The US Postal Service will approve the association to use a name and zip code for business promotional purposes. For example: *1234 Main St, El Paso, TX, 79901* could be renamed under association approval as: *1234 Main St, Twin Commerce City, TX, 79956* (which will always be a PO Box for this association).

1. Marked area. Association can create a continuous area of an existing zip code that only one post office serves and include an abutting area across the border to be served by the association PO Box. Marked area can only be commercial.

2. The Association. The association, by rights given to it by the US Postal Service, will take applications of companies for approval, annual fees paid to it and the US Postal Service, processing, and continuous monitoring of use. Association will also require 3rd party verification of physical address within marked area.

3. Purpose. This is a geographical marketing tool designed to attract companies within the marked area on both sides of the border which will use a “name city” that portrays the business image that these companies seek.

4. Virtual Zip Guide. Look for future Virtual Zip code and City guide for details.

307.9 Non-River Uplift. Used as if there was a channel or river between both borders and normally to be used in urban areas. Environmental considerations are made if both sides of a border share conservation habitat and may require a Judy Ackerman Bubble (see 305.2). If an urban area contains a wildlife area, then such Non-River Uplift may terminate at this location and resume when cleared of this habitat. Like the River Uplift, the purpose of the uplift is to decrease the security requirement resources by means of creating a berm on both sides of the border which would also be used as a dual purpose man made structure. The berm is a containment area as well as a surface for creating an upper deck.

1. Use and details. Refer to section 307.7 for applicable details and use.

307.10 River Uplift and Non-River Uplift Physical Characteristics.

The primary physical construction characteristics of the Uplifts describe in sections 307.7 and 307.9 are to; primarily be used as flood control and secondarily, impede vehicular movement by the use of height and non vertical slopes but instead the use of vertical edges between heights. For impedance of human crossing, height would also be used as a tool but also includes the use of foot patrol on both sides of the Uplift, surveillance, lighting, and other security measures appropriate for the local site.

307.11 River Uplift and Non-River Uplift Economic Characteristics.

The primary economic attributes of the Uplift is to utilize the Uplift when in essence there is no utilization of the Uplift for flood control 95% of the time through out the year. Hence, the Uplift should be designed to be a flood control mechanism where a river exist, impeded unwanted vehicular or foot traffic across the Uplift but should also be designed to be used for other economic and recreational uses.

- 1. Recreational.** The portion above the flooding area or the deck as described in Section 307.7, can be used as a area for walking, bicycling, running and other leisure uses.
- 2. Economic.** The “deck” could also be used for economic use when flooding control is not actively engaged. The deck can be used to connect to other economic areas along the Uplift, near the Uplift, or transported closely to other economic centers. Thus by using the Uplift for economic purposes, it has provided another utilization of the borderline area besides flooding and/or immigration control. In addition to this utilization, the Uplift may provide economic development where none existed or create new economic opportunities where none existed.

307.12 Refer to separate document: River Uplift Guide. The River Uplift guide will specify more details, discuss platforms (layers) and be updated more frequently as changes are made. This chapter is concerned with the general existence of such a infrastructure in general terms.

307.13 Federal Highway Green program – Canopy and Enclosure.

Allowance for creating an enclosed facility over and around a federal highway or freeway finance by the federal department of transportation. Highlights of program:

- 1. Air and Noise.** Enclosure will be designed to enclose side and top of highway or freeway around areas within an urban area to reduce concentrated levels of auto exhaust. This exhaust is evacuated and treated before releasing outside of enclosure.
 - A.** It is intended to address urban areas where standing rush hour traffic and/or high density traffic may create large amounts of exhaust fumes that can be isolated and treated before releasing into atmosphere thereby reducing ozone, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, and other typical gas and diesel fuel combusted pollution.
 - B.** The added benefit will be to contain noise level during periods where autos travel at high velocity. This will significantly reduce the background noise of a freeway/highway within an urban area. Neighborhoods that have backyards abutting such roadways will significantly have reduced noise levels.
- 2. Upper roof surface.** The canopy or the upper surface of the roof of this structure can be used to place solar paneling or other energy producing medium.
- 3. Financing.** State will increase gasoline tax between 3 to 7 cents per gallon and 5 to 13 cents per gallon on diesel fuels. Since this program is limited to urban areas,

expected taxes would be on lower end. An expanded version of this program would allow rural freeway / highway upper roof configuration with solar panels but not enclosed, and the taxing portion that the state could charge would be on the upper end of the taxing matrix for these fuels. Tax on electricity may be considered if it is determined that the resulting electricity used to charge electric vehicles falls within an existing pollution carbon tax. The amount of registered electric autos as a percentage of all registered autos will determine the overall tax on electricity.

SECTION 308 INDUSTRIAL

308.1 Transference. Can be by crane, conveyor belt system, mini train or other new technology approved by the Commission Technology and Security department, Homeland Security, and allowed per the tenants' of the specific NSZ pair. Their only purpose is to move goods from one side of the border to the other side of the border.

- 1. Channel.** Where large mechanical structures are required to transport goods which may be daisy chained linked horizontally along the border and are continuous with out break will represent one channel and one security application.
- 2. Corridor.** Use of mechanical system that creates small entry points through the borderline or use of mechanical system in conjunction with underground tunnels that create small entry points through the borderline.
- 3. Entry.** On each side of the border, there will be a controlled entry into the transference zone.
- 4. Exit.** On each side of the border, there will be a controlled exit point from the transference zone.
- 5. Transference zone.** Zone in which there is one controlled entry and exit point and in which this zone abuts the borderline. Only material goods for transportation to the other side of the border are allowed in this zone for pre-processing and transportation.
- 6. Disembarkment.** Channel or Corridor machinery termination point for goods dropped off in which ground machinery will move to other points of the transference zone for inspection and customs.
- 7. Drop off zone.** Transitional zone where goods are deposited from Channel or Corridor operations and also in which the security zone is stepped down so movement of goods can be transported in and out of the Drop off Zone within the transference zone.
- 8. Security.** Class 3 or 4 security systems are to be established on borderline of transference zone and channel or corridor.

308.2 Overhead people tram. Approved system similar to a materials transference system numbers 1 thru 8. Subway rail or roadways have the same requirements as a materials transference system.

308.3 Allowed building occupancies:

1. Business: Group B
2. Storage: Groups S-1 and S-2
3. Utility and Miscellaneous
4. Hazardous Group H1, H2, H3, H4, and H5

308.4 Environment. Industrial facilities are to be part of an industrial park surrounded by less environmentally intrusive manufacturing facilities.

308.5 Clean Border Federal Policy. See Clean Border Federal Policy guide for continuous and current updates.

A. Highlights. All new industrial plants will have an environmental emissions policy regarding the percentage use of 3rd party flue gas, liquids, and solids treated and transported by pipe to the 3rd party facility. Transfer of ownership of this flue gas will remain with the 3rd party for treatment and disposal. US Environment Protection Agency will approval pre-treatment of flue gasses, liquids, and solids to be transferred to 3rd party for treatment and disposal. 3rd party then submits to above agency amount of processing required before release into open environment.

B. Pollution Tax. The cost of pollution or carbon tax will be higher than the cost of 3rd party emissions, liquid, or solids treatment cost.

C. Manufacturing and Factory emissions. All manufacturing plants and factories must also submit an environmental emissions policy to the US Environmental Protection Agency.

SECTION 309 FACTORIES AND MANUFACTURING

309.1 General. Normally found within a NSZ Group CM (commercial) or IN (Industrial) as a subgroup although as a individual NSZ is possible.

309.2 Twin plants. Can be designed with a transference system at one end of the FM NSZ or in a IN NSZ.

309.3 Salvage. Inbound salvage material with a transference system can be moved across the border for processing and re-enter as separated salvaged material or processed salvaged material useable for the next processing stage.

309.4 Allowed building occupancies:

1. Assembly: Groups A-2, A-3
2. Business: Group B
3. Factory: Group F F-1 and F-2
4. Mercantile: Group M
5. Residential: Group R-3
6. Storage: Groups S-1 and S-2
7. Utility and Miscellaneous