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OPERATION B.E.E.F.

Border Enforcement Evaluation First

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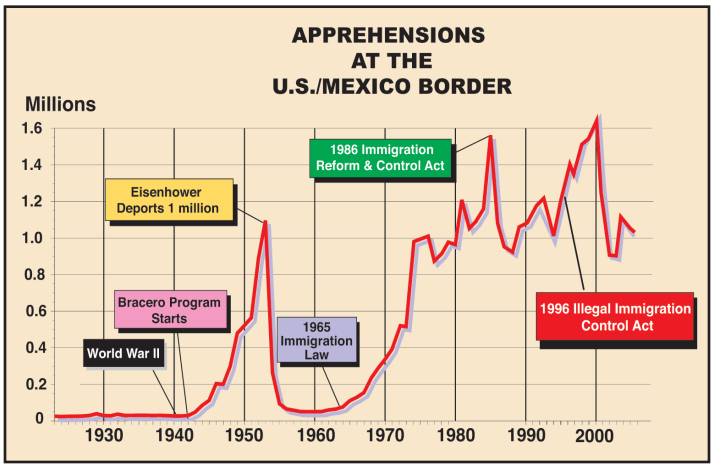
Audited financial statement available

OPERATION B.E.E.F.
BORDER ENFORCEMENT

EVALUATION FIRST
A PLAN FOR BORDER SECURITY ASSESSMENT

The Secure Fence Act of 2006 was the only immigration legislation passed during the last session of Congress. The yes vote was 67% in the House and 81% in the Senate. The President signed the bill on October 26. A battle is now looming over its implementation.

For twenty years our government has passed laws to control immigration but refused to enforce them. Will this pattern of failure and deceit continue or will the people rise up and demand that the Secure Fence Act of 2006 be implemented? America cannot afford to be deceived again.



DHS DISHONESTY?

There is mounting evidence that the Department of Homeland Security is not being forthright in its reporting of progress at the border. It is time America was told the truth about the border.

OPERATION B.E.E.F.

American Border Patrol is planning to monitor the implementation of the Secure Fence Act of 2006 . We call it "Operation B.E.E.F.", or Border Enforcement Evaluation First. If the government says it's going to beef up the border, we are going to ask, "where's the beef?" .

BACKGROUND

For the past four years ABP has led the way in the application of high-technology to the border problem. ABP developed ground sensors to detect border crossers. ABP was first to send live video of the border out over the Internet. ABP was first to use unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) on the border. ABP was first to send live broadband streaming audio and video out over the Internet from a manned aircraft (Border Hawk M).

ABP recently moved into a 104-acre ranch on the border in Southeastern Arizona. It is in the middle of a major smuggling route. ABP will use this facility and its extensive experience to report to the American people on how well our government is doing in controlling the border and demonstrate how the job can be done.

THE SECURE FENCE ACT OF 2006

The Secure Fence Act is simple. It specifies that a 700-mile fence be built, specifies its location and a timetable for its completion – 18 months. Not only that, it mandates that "all unlawful entries" into the United States be halted. Funds to begin construction, $1.2 billion, were allocated in the Defense Authorization Act of 2006, signed by the President.

A History of Failure

Starting with the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, due in large part to the open borders lobby, the government has failed to enforce the law. And, there is every indication this lobby will attempt to do the same with the Secure Fence Act of 2006.

There is reason for hope, however. The congressional debate that led to the Secure Fence Act of 2006 saw a general consensus that the border must be secured before any guest worker legislation should be considered. Moreover, in the 2006 mid-term election campaigns Democrats and Republicans alike called for more border security.

The issue is very simple; Here is the law, there is the border, where is the fence?

Reporting Border Enforcement Progress

_The American people need to know if our government will obey the law, or once again deceive them. The Secure Fence Act says the fence must be completed in 18 months. It shouldn't take long to determine if the Department of Homeland Security is doing its job.

American Border Patrol is the only non-profit corporation operating on the Mexican border with the ability to monitor border enforcement progress. It is well positioned to tell the American people the truth about the border.

Operation B.E.E.F. consists of four elements; Documenting Border Improvements, Estimating Border Traffic, Testing the idea of a Virtual Fence and Hosting The Media.

DOCUMENTING BORDER IMPROVEMENTS

ABP will use its Border Hawk M Cessna TU-206 to perform regular aerial surveys of the border to document changes in border infrastructure. High definition video and high-resolution still photos will be used to document changes. Particular attention will be paid to new fence construction, new camera towers, improved roads, vehicle barriers and the like.

Photographic and video archives will be maintained on the Internet so the American people can see for themselves border security improvements, if any. Particular attention will be paid to those sections along the border where the Secure Fence Act of 2006 specifies that a border fence be constructed.

This information will be available to members of Congress with oversight responsibility.

ESTIMATING BORDER TRAFFIC

The Secure Fence Act of 2006 says that the Department of Homeland Security shall achieve Operational Control of the border within 18 months. It defines Operational Control as *"... the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband."*

GOVERNMENT DATA

The government collects a great deal of data related to Border Patrol operations. This includes not only actual apprehensions, but the number of "gotaways" - those who eluded capture, the number of "turn backs" - those who were turned back across the border, and the number of repeats - the number of apprehensions per individual.

ABP will acquire as much DHS data as possible, using the Freedom of Information Act where necessary. Other sources, including border area newspaper reports and citizens reports will be incorporated into weekly Internet reports.

DIRECT DETECTION

Aerial Surveillance

ABP's Border Hawk M is capable of spotting individuals from an altitude of 15,000 feet — high enough so as not to frighten border crossers into hiding. While limited in range, ABP's UAVs can measure border traffic in selected areas.
ABP will use these resources to develop a statistical sample to estimate trends.

INDIRECT INDICATION

Radio Traffic

The Border Patrol uses radios to broadcast information to agents and to communicate with individual agents. Most of the communications can be heard using commonly available radio frequency scanners. (Some of the radio traffic is encrypted and cannot be monitored by the public. This does not affect the manner in which ABP plans to use the information, however.)

ABP has developed a method of monitoring and recording the radio traffic from any or all Border Patrol stations on the Mexican border. Monitoring is done remotely with the data sent to ABP headquarters via the Internet.

With remote electronic listening posts at all major Border Patrol stations, ABP can quickly assess where traffic is the heaviest and develop data on trends. This system would also be helpful in detecting any large-scale border intrusion that might be caused by social upheaval in Mexico, for example

TESTING THE IDEA OF A VIRTUAL FENCE

ABP will install an electronic "virtual fence" (VF) in the vicinity of its border headquarters. This will include the seismic sensors, infrared sensors, lasers, fibre-optic cables, day-and-night cameras and UAVs.

Ground Sensors

ABP has developed its own ground seismic senors that are better and cheaper than those used by the Border Patrol. Sophisticated circuitry and software is used to avoid counting sources of ground vibrations other than people walking, such as animals, and weather. False positives are still possible, however, requiring follow-up verification, either remotely (by air) or directly on the ground.

Infrared Sensors

Infrared motion detectors can be effective in spotting movement within a larger range than seismic sensors, although it is more difficult to calibrate them to weed out false positives. ABP will use infrared sensors in those locations where a clear field of view is possible, especially in deep washes.

Border Cams

ABP pioneered the use of border cameras that can be viewed over the Internet. The idea was to allow selected Americans to monitor the border from anywhere in the United Sates. Volunteers would watch the border for a specified brief period of time, thereby spreading the load and reducing operator fatigue.

The state of Texas adopted this technique and is spending $5 million to install cameras along its border, although its cameras do not have the remote control capability demonstrated in ABP's system.

During a 17-day test 221,562 people volunteered to watch the Texas Border Cams over the Internet. This proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that Americans are more than willing to help out in this way.

UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES (UAV)

A quiet UAV which is "launched on alert" can reach border crossers within minutes of their setting off of a sensor or otherwise being detected. This greatly limits the distance the aliens can travel, thereby increasing the chances of spotting them.

Unless they are running from a threat, groups will not travel more than about 1500 feet in eight minutes. Knowing they are headed more or less north, the UAV can limit its search to a very specific area.

With the move to its new border facility (104 acres) ABP can now test the nested UAV concept. As part of this project, ABP will modify its existing UAVs to incorporate the latest in technology, including updated cameras and improved guidance systems.

The UAVs will work in conjunction with the virtual fence to be built along the border at the ABP border facility.

STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

One purpose of the VF will be to demonstrate its strengths and weaknesses. Weather conditions greatly affect elements of the virtual fence, including ground sensors, UAVs, other aerial assets, and lasers. Aircraft cannot fly during periods of thunderstorms or heavy wind – conditions found frequently on the southern border. Thunderstorm-caused rain and wind can also produce false positives from ground sensors.

FENCE VS. VIRTUAL FENCE

A physical barrier is intended to stop people from crossing a line whereas an electronic barrier is designed to detect them when they do. If a physical barrier is 100% effective, no one crosses the line. If a "virtual fence" is 100% effective, millions could still cross the line and not be apprehended if there are no resources to make apprehensions.

The definition of a "virtual fence" should include all aspects of the system, including those assets needed to make apprehensions. These assets include access roads and personnel and transportation close enough to the point of detection to make an apprehension before the intruder passes so far into the U.S. as to make an apprehension extremely difficult.

Computer Simulation Model

Border control is a problem that can lend itself to the use of computer simulation models. A computer is programmed to represent Border Patrol operations, including resources such as manpower, vehicles, sensors, cameras and access roads. Using the Monte Carlo method, the computer simulates the operation of the Border Patrol for, say, five years to measure how parameters contribute to effectiveness.

Glenn Spencer, head of ABP, has had extensive experience in the development and application of such models and will lead the effort to develop the B.E.E.F. computer model.

ENFORCEMENT EFFICIENCY

ABP produced a video, "The U.S. Border Patrol: How it Works, and Why it Doesn't." It shows specific inefficiencies of border enforcement, such as the failure to use GPS technology. ABP will continue to document actual enforcement using our proven approach and report on improvements being made to the system, or lack of it.

Terrorism

ABP shook up the DHS when it "smuggled" "weapons of mass destruction" across the border and into major cities - three times. The WMDs were simulated and the route used (at night) was on public land. No laws were broken.

ABP will continue to test the vulnerability of our borders to terrorists, illegal aliens and drug smugglers by continuing to run these kinds of special missions.

HOSTING MEDIA

ABP is visited frequently by the media. "Operation B.E.E.F." will be an important source of material and leads for TV news coverage.

REPORTS

"This Week on the Border"

ABP will air a weekly program live on the Internet. "This Week on the Border" will combine video from actual missions and other data to report on the progress of border security systems, presence, or lack thereof. Programs will be archived for later viewing.

Internet Photo Archives

ABP will maintain an archive of video and still photograph documentation of border enforcement developments. Viewers will be able to check the progress of the construction of the border fence and other border security systems as mandated by the Secure Fence Act of 2006.

Monthly DVD Report

ABP regularly produces and publishes DVD reports from its border headquarters. This capability will be used to prepare a video report on border enforcement in DVD format. A copy will be sent to each member of the Congress of the United States. It will also be available on the Internet.

Congressional Testimony

ABP will stand ready to give expert testimony at congressional hearings on the implementation of the Secure Fence Act of 2006.

BUDGET - 12 Months

Amounts are in addition to ABP's ongoing activities

Aerial reconnaissance	$100,000
Virtual Fence (3 miles)	$131,000
Additional Operating Personnel	$200,000
Development Shop	$105,000
Remote BP Radio Monitors	$40,000
UAV Systems	$200,000
Computer Model	$150,000
Total	$926,000