

We affirm the resolution, Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially expand its surveillance infrastructure along its southern border.

Weigh the aff against the K. That is, the aff is the disad to the K.

Prioritize this ROTB for two reasons:

- a) Fairness — they can thwart the entire debate since we now have 4 minutes of wasting time, this is a 13:9 time skew
- b) Education
 - i) More clash — now we have to interact with our links, it's education for both of us and only fair because they can't attack the affs mindset without attacking the specific advocacies
 - ii) Policy — pitting the K against specific policies forces it to interact with the links, that's the best path toward specific policy reform with the education we take out of this space.

Thus, the ROTB should be to vote for the side that best minimizes material violence.

They say we should respond in the next speech.

- a) **That makes no sense, all impacts read in debate are bad yet we respond in rebuttal**
- b) **It's only fair — if we don't have 4 minutes of offense against theirs it inherently skews the debate**
- c) **We don't ignore it, we allowed for more nuanced policy discussion**
- d) **We haven't even read case yet, they don't even prove we link in**

The CROTB:

For years and years, violence at the border has remained unchecked. Cartel power has only continued to grow as Carelle in 2023

Katelyn Caralle, 7-2-2023, Sen. Vance backs DeSantis' proposal to use deadly force at the border, Mail Online,

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-12256121/Pro-Trump-Ohio-Sen-JD-Vance-backs-Ron-DeSantis-proposal-use-deadly-force-border.html> Recut //MVSG (the bracketing is from the original source)

Ohio Sen. J.D. Vance said he wants to see military force used against drug cartels at the southern border as fentanyl continues to flow in the U.S. It comes the same week the Florida Gov. Ron DeSantis proposed the use of 'deadly force' against drug cartels and smugglers – but Vance's office told DailyMail.com that the comments are not connected. The massive spike in fentanyl overdoses and deaths in recent years is not only an issue that hits close to home with Vance's constituents, but also his own family, a spokesperson for the senator said when noting that his comments were pre-recorded on June 22 – four days before DeSantis' remarks. Vance has long called for more forceful action at the border and is supporting former President Donald Trump's third White House bid. The pro-Trump senator said during an interview with NBC's Meet the Press on Sunday morning that he would want to 'empower' the president, whoever that may be, to use the U.S. military to target drug cartels and smugglers at the southern border.

'You think the fentanyl problem is bad now, what about **three years from now** when the **Mexican** drug **cartels are more powerful than the Mexican state itself**?' Vance questioned when speaking with host Chuck Todd. Presidential hopeful DeSantis said Monday while unveiling his proposal to tackle the southern border crisis from Eagle Pass, Texas that he would use 'deadly force' to combat the flow of drugs into the U.S. from Mexico. DeSantis has repeatedly taken aim at former President Donald Trump for failing to deliver on promises he made while campaigning when he got into office – like constructing a wall along the entire southern border. 'I would empower the President of the United States – whether that's a Republican or a Democrat – to use the power of the U.S. Military to go after these drug cartels,' he said. He also warned that if the drug crisis continued on the current track, Mexico could become a 'failed state' – like what happened in Colombia. **[Cartel] revenue per year has gone up 14 fold just in the last couple of years,** Vance said. **That shows** you, I think, **what bad border policies can do.** 'The Mexican government is being, in a lot of ways, destabilized by the constant flow of fentanyl.' DeSantis said Monday that the best way to deter cartels is by taking down coyotes and smugglers and making it clear they will be met with force from border enforcement if they break U.S. laws. 'If you drop a couple of these cartel operatives, they'll stop coming,' DeSantis said at a press conference in front of the Rio Grande River in Eagle Pass, Texas last week.

Problematically, La Fuente 23 finds

Pablo De La Fuente, "Mexico's Organised Crime: Unveiling the Evolving Landscape", 2023,

<https://www.visionofhumanity.org/mexicos-shifting-organised-crime-landscape/#:~:text=in%20January%202015.,The%202023%20MPI%20finds%20that%20the%20national%20organized%20crime%20rate,risen%20each%20year%20since%202016.> //MVSG

The 2023 MPI finds that **the national organized crime rate has risen by 64.2 percent in the past eight years.** Over the past two decades, the dynamics of organized crime in Mexico have undergone substantial changes. Many of these shifts can be traced to the launch of the country's war on drugs in 2006 and the subsequent disruption of the structures of several well-established criminal organizations. However, changes have accelerated in the past eight years, in part driven by responses to transformations in the drug market in the United States. In the newly released Mexico Peace Index (MPI), we track levels of organized crime in Mexico on the basis of four sub-indicators: extortion, kidnapping and human trafficking, retail drug crimes, and major organized crime offenses. Major offenses include federal drug trafficking crimes and criminal offenses committed

by three or more people. The figure below shows the monthly indexed trends in the rates of each of these sub-indicators from their levels in January 2015. The 2023 MPI finds that the national organized crime rate has risen by 64.2 percent in the past eight years. With the exception of a minor decline in 2020, the rate has risen each year since 2016. This rise was driven by deteriorations in extortion and retail drug crimes, with rate increases of 59.5 and 148.7 percent, respectively. In contrast, the kidnapping and human trafficking rate has fallen by 55.4 percent since 2015, while the major offenses rate has fallen by 40.7 percent.

Thus, because status quo progress is starkly inefficient, our sole contention is

SC: Securing Our Borders

Increasing surveillance would put an end to cartels in three main ways.

The first is guns.

Most guns trafficked to Mexico originate from the United States: Kohrman 22 explains

Miles Kohrman, 10-20-2022, "Guns Recovered by Mexico's Military Come Mostly From U.S. Makers," Trace,

<https://www.thetrace.org/2022/10/how-many-american-guns-mexican-cartels/>, accessed 8-25-2024 //MVAT

On September 30, a federal judge dismissed a groundbreaking legal challenge to the gun industry filed by the government of Mexico. The suit laid out an argument that major U.S. gunmakers have knowingly facilitated more than a decade of deadly cartel violence across the southern border. They have done this, Mexico argued, by marketing weapons in a way that attracts criminals and turning a blind eye to those weapons' diversion into trafficking routes. The judge dismissed the claim on account of a special legal shield enjoyed by the gun industry. To date, data underlying Mexico's dramatic pronouncements — that **as much as 90 percent of all guns recovered on Mexican soil originate in the U.S.**; that **as many as 597,000 weapons slip over the border each year, most from American gun manufacturers** — has only been shared in aggregate form by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives. But data obtained from Mexico's Secretariat of National Defense provides a detailed look at the specific manufacturers who produce **weapons commonly used in cartel violence**. The data details every firearm recovered by the Mexican military between 2010 and May of 2020 — almost 125,000 weapons, including machine guns, grenade launchers, and tens of thousands of pistols and rifles. Taken together, **the numbers tell a damning story of iconic American gunmakers' involvement in a decade of Mexican bloodshed**. U.S. gun manufacturers make up seven out of the top 10 companies whose guns are most frequently seized by the Mexican military. Colt Manufacturing, based in Hartford, Connecticut, led the list, with more than 8,500 firearms — 6.8 percent of all guns recovered in Mexico over the 10-year span. Winchester Repeating Arms, based in New Haven, Connecticut, followed in second place with over 4,000 weapons recovered. Major gunmakers including Smith & Wesson, Remington, Ruger, and Browning, also appear in the top 10. Altogether, U.S. weapons manufacturers accounted for at least 30 percent of guns in the dataset, according to a Trace analysis. Another 61,000 guns — roughly half of all the weapons recovered — either had no identifiable manufacturing marks, or had their manufacturer information left out during data entry. It's possible many of these guns originated in the U.S., but had identifying characteristics scratched away by their owners in attempts to evade tracking by authorities. (Like U.S. police agencies, the Mexican government traces firearms with the ATF.) It is also possible that many of the guns manufactured by foreign-based gun companies originated in the U.S. Glock, an Austrian company, has a separate operation headquartered in Georgia. Sig Sauer, a German company, has headquarters in New Hampshire. These companies, along with several others, manufacture and sell millions of guns domestically every year. The Mexican military's data shows that 970 Glock firearms were recovered in the country between 2010 and 2020. But because the data does not

specify the country in which each gun was manufactured, guns produced by foreign companies were excluded from The Trace's estimates of U.S.-made guns. ATF trace data, which may include some subset of these firearms, as well as recoveries made by law enforcement authorities other than the Mexican military, shows that more than 70,000 guns made their way from the U.S. to Mexico between 2015 and 2020. Mexico enforces extremely stringent gun laws. There is only one gun store in the entire country, and it's located behind fortified walls on a military base. Anybody interested in purchasing a gun from this store must undergo months of background scrutiny. Law enforcement and border security experts have long recognized that these restrictions — paired with a thriving array of cartels warring for regional power — make Mexico a hot destination for trafficked firearms. The country's proximity to the U.S. and the sheer abundance of guns in circulation here make the U.S. a natural source. "We produce some of the best firearms in the world," said David Shirk, a professor of political science at the University of San Diego who specializes in U.S.-Mexico relations. "Some of the people who are most interested in obtaining firearms and with the most financial resources to do so are Mexican drug trafficking and criminal organizations." The human cost of this black market transaction is extraordinary: The Mexican government claims that more than 180,000 people were killed in violent gun crimes between 2007 and 2019, spinning an unfathomable web of grief and forcing many to flee their homes. The violence in certain areas is so extreme that the U.S. Department of State has advised travelers to avoid them. This death toll has become a political sticking point for the administration of Mexico's current president, Andrés Manuel López Obrador. Where previous administrations have tried to snuff out cartel activity by force, Obrador has tried to shift some of this focus to root causes: socioeconomic struggles that make cartel involvement appealing to young men, and arms trafficked over the country's northern border. It was in step with this strategy that Mexico launched its lawsuit against U.S. gun companies in 2021. "[The manufacturers] should make necessary changes so they are not appealing to narcos," said Alejandro Celorio Alcántara, a legal advisor for Mexico's Foreign Ministry who was intimately involved with the country's lawsuit. "They have access to trace information." Domestically, countering arms trafficked from the U.S. has been of second mind to policy makers, who have tended instead to focus on drugs and people being trafficked north. But some efforts to clamp down on southbound gun trafficking routes have picked up steam in Congress. Most recently, in June, the U.S. Congress passed the Bipartisan Safer

Communities Act, which makes straw purchasing and gun trafficking federal crimes. Law enforcement experts say **it's dangerous to underestimate the integral role firearms play in driving both drugs and people north**. "Tens of thousands of people are dying from fentanyl overdoses every year in the U.S., and most of that fentanyl these days is coming directly from Mexico, from the cartels," said Joseph Lestrangle, a retired Homeland Security Investigations division chief, who is now a security consultant, adding that **U.S. guns arm most of the cartels sending these drugs north. "[Gun trafficking] fuels and facilitates the continued expansion of criminal enterprises** in Mexico that are feeding this demand."

Surveillance would solve through better tracking of trafficking. Quinn 23

Melissa Quinn, E.D. Cauchi, 11-14-2023, "Rep. Dan Goldman introduces bill to curb trafficking of guns from the U.S. into Mexico," No Publication, <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/gun-trafficking-bill-us-mexico-dan-goldman/>, accessed 8-25-2024 //MVAT

Washington — Rep. Dan Goldman, a Democrat from New York, is introducing Tuesday a new bill that aims to strengthen border security by curbing the trafficking of guns and ammunition made in the United States across the southern border into Mexico. Called the Disarming Cartels Act, Goldman's bill directs the Department of Homeland Security to enhance collaboration among federal immigration agencies and other partners to "identify, target, disrupt and dismantle" transnational criminal groups behind the exporting of firearms and other weapons across the U.S.-Mexico border. Democratic Reps. Mike Thompson of California and Joaquin Castro of Texas are joining Goldman in introducing the measure. "Democrats and Republicans alike recognize the devastating threat posed by the fentanyl trade and human smuggling and trafficking, all of which are predominantly controlled by Mexican drug cartels at our southern border," Goldman, a member of the House Homeland Security Committee, said in a statement. "But Republicans simply ignore that the source of the cartels' power is the hundreds of thousands of American-manufactured weapons of war that flow out of the United States and into the hands of the cartels. If we want to address crime across our southern border, then we must address the exportation of American guns across the border." Castro said in a statement that through more **collaboration**

among federal agencies and coordination with **Mexican partners**, the proposal **will** help to **disrupt weapons trafficking across the U.S.-Mexico border**. "For years, American guns have fueled violence, instability, and forced migration across the Western Hemisphere," he said. "The United States can — and must — do more to stop the weapons we manufacture from landing in the hands of criminal organizations." Thompson, chair of the Gun Violence Prevention task force, said that in addition to addressing the firearms trafficked into Mexico, the bill will help secure the southern border and stem the flow of fentanyl into the U.S. "Firearms purchased in the United States are being illegally trafficked to Mexico, arming the cartels and fueling the fentanyl epidemic," he said in a statement. "Going after the bad actors that facilitate the exchange of guns for fentanyl will help us crack down on illegal drug trade while preventing firearms from getting into the hands of cartels and other criminal organizations." The legislation would require **Homeland Security** Investigations — the investigative arm of Immigration and Customs Enforcement — to **establish a system for sharing information about gun interdictions with federal partners**. Goldman's bill **would** also **expand efforts** within Homeland Security Investigations **to collect and analyze information about guns** found at crime scenes in Mexico in order **to better track down U.S.-based weapons traffickers, and boost the D**epartment of **H**omeland **S**ecurity's **coordination with Mexican government agencies to increase** outbound **inspections** by Customs and Border Protection **on the** southern **border**. The measure focusing on the trafficking of guns from the U.S. into Mexico joins other legislative efforts to curtail the flow of firearms across the border. A group of six Democratic senators introduced a bill in September that aims to address firearms trafficking, and Sen. Chuck Grassley, a Republican, pushed the Biden administration last month for more information on the steps it's taking on the matter. Grassley's letter came after a CBS Reports investigation exposed how Americans are helping Mexican drug cartels smuggle weapons, including military-grade firearms, out of the U.S. and across the southern border. Once the guns are bought by straw purchasers in the U.S., a network of brokers and couriers transport them across the border and into Mexico. U.S. intelligence documents and interviews with current and former federal officials revealed that the federal government has known about the weapons trafficking by drug cartels for years, but has done little to stop the networks operating in the U.S. CBS News reported that these networks move up to 1 million firearms across the U.S.-Mexico border each year. The Government Accountability Office said in a 2021 report the trafficking of U.S.-sourced guns into Mexico is a national security threat, and suggested **more data and analysis could better U.S. efforts to disrupt gun smuggling into Mexico**. To identify and dismantle drug cartels' weapons supply chains in the U.S., the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives established Project Thor, an interagency effort to address gun trafficking networks, in 2018. The initiative, however, was denied funding for fiscal year 2022.

Empirically, these efforts have succeeded. Arunachalam 21'

Karthick Arunachalam et al., "Cardinal Policy Group Report on US Gun Trafficking", July 2021, Cardinal Policy Group,
<https://www.cardinalpolicygroup.com/assets/reports/CPG%20Report%20on%20US%20Gun%20Trafficking.pdf> //MVSG

With one of the nation's most comprehensive gun-sense frameworks, California is on the front lines of the fight against gun violence. As previously mentioned, California is home to some of the lowest firearm export and gun violence rates in the country. However, guns are still trafficked from California across the border to Mexico and beyond. Below, we have outlined an array of slightly more nuanced gun-sense policies to help California law enforcement combat firearm trafficking: Firearm Tracing Patterns Analysis (FTPA) The FTPA is a software-based tool that uses AI (artificial intelligence) to identify gun tracing patterns and minimize the expertise required to obtain this information.¹⁰³ In hopes of utilizing the technological resources the state has, one policy recommendation is to use FTPA (Firearm Tracing Patterns Analysis) to track gun purchases within California to abate gun trafficking and better regulate the industry by discouraging straw purchasing. With California being a hotspot for straw purchasers because of its strict gun laws, it makes sense to crack down on the traces of often small batch or individual gun purchases that both leave California and enter

California. Without technology, this task becomes almost impossible. **By using technological analysis, California can better monitor and track gun flow, especially in regards to the migration of arms to unlicensed users.** There was a case study conducted in Los Angeles, which happens to be the biggest source of straw purchasing in California.¹⁰⁴ **Through the use of this technology, the government was able to not only track the various migration and trafficking of guns within the region of Southern California,** but also **captured data that helped reveal** general **trafficking patterns** that could be applied

The second way surveillance solves cartel violence is preventing corruption. Corrupt officials uniquely enable smuggling and lack of oversight is the problem. Lasusa 16

Mike Lasusa, "How Mexico Cartels Corrupt US Border Agents", January 19, 2016, Insight Crime,

<https://insightcrime.org/news/analysis/mexico-cartels-us-border-patrol-corruption/>

//MVSG

An investigative report by the Texas Observer last month revived longstanding concerns about US Customs and Border Protection (CBP), calling into question whether the nation's largest law enforcement agency is effectively combating corruption and infiltration by criminal organizations. In a 7000-word exposé, reporters Melissa del Bosque and Patrick Michels chronicled various instances of misbehavior by agents at the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), including purchasing weapons for criminal groups, abusing confidential informants, and taking bribes to allow human smugglers and drug traffickers to cross the US-Mexico border. Furthermore, the Texas Observer investigation indicated that corruption at CBP frequently went unpunished. According to the article, the department in charge of overseeing CBP "became known for hoarding cases and then leaving them uninvestigated," and "the office often refused offers of help from the FBI [Federal Bureau of Investigation] and other law enforcement agencies that also keep watch over customs officers and Border Patrol agents." James Tomsheck, the former head of CBP's internal affairs division from 2006 to 2014, told the reporters, "It was very clear to me...that DHS was attempting to hide corruption, and was attempting to control the number of arrests [of CBP personnel on corruption charges] so as not to create a political liability for DHS." Del Bosque and Michels focused closely on a few particularly egregious examples, but they also cited a recent report by an advisory panel appointed by the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, which found that "true levels of corruption within CBP are not known." The panel also stated that CBP "remains vulnerable to corruption that threatens its effectiveness and [US] national security." InSight

Crime Analysis For Mexican organized crime groups, del Bosque told InSight Crime, attempting to **corrupt law enforcement agencies** working on the border **is "part of their business model."** And she said that contrary to what one might expect, those most susceptible to corruption are "not people who have just joined the agency. It's usually long-time agents who are more vulnerable." Del Bosque said that corrupt relationships often start off with agents taking small bribes for small favors. Over time, these connections can escalate into more serious affairs. "People get closer to retirement and feel like they haven't been compensated for their work," del Bosque explained. "There's a longer period of time for people to develop relationships." An analysis by the Center for Investigative Reporting appears to bear out this conclusion. Of the 153 cases of CBP corruption reviewed by the organization, 52 of the accused agents had between one and five years of service, 47 had between six and ten years, and only three had less than one year of service at the time of their arrest. Many agents hail from border regions, and have family or friendly ties with people in those communities. Del Bosque said that it's not unusual for people who get involved in criminal activities to attempt to recruit acquaintances working for law enforcement. "Whichever **cartel** controls that territory, they **re all involved in corrupting agents**," she said. SEE ALSO: Coverage of the US-Mexico Border In 2010, while he was still in charge of CBP internal affairs, Tomsheck warned the Senate Homeland Security subcommittee, "There is a concerted effort on the part of transnational criminal organizations to infiltrate, through hiring initiatives, and to compromise our existing agents and officers." One example, reported by Andrew Becker for Mother Jones magazine, is the case of Margarita Crispin,

who joined CBP in El Paso, Texas in 2003. Becker wrote that “investigators from the Department of Homeland Security suspect she’d been recruited by a friend with ties to the Juárez cartel before she took the job. Almost immediately after completing her training and putting on her badge, she began to help traffickers ‘cross loads’... By the time she was arrested in July 2007, Crispin is thought to have let more than 2,200 pounds of marijuana into the United States.” A more recent example is the case of Joel Luna, a six-year Border Patrol veteran working in Brownsville, Texas, who was recently charged in connection with an apparent cartel-related murder in the area. According to the Los Angeles Times, investigators in the case suspect Luna may have been tied to the Gulf Cartel through his brothers. **The huge size of CBP and its relative lack of oversight personnel**

make the agency especially susceptible to corruption. With roughly 60,000 agents, officers and specialists, CBP employs more law enforcement officers than the New York Police Department (34,500) and the Los Angeles Police Department (10,000) combined. In addition, the number of border agents has been growing at a breakneck pace, nearly doubling over the past decade. However, as del Bosque and Michels reported, CBP for many years had no criminal investigators who could investigate corruption and other abuse within its ranks. Instead, some 200 investigators from the DHS Office of Inspector General were tasked with overseeing all 220,000 DHS employees — a ratio of around one investigator for every 1,000 workers. “In comparison,” the reporters wrote, “the FBI has 250 internal affairs investigators for its 13,000 agents” — a ratio of about one for every 50 officers. Only recently did CBP receive its own investigators, but it still doesn’t have enough to effectively fight corruption, according to the panel appointed to study CBP. Del Bosque told InSight Crime that hiring more internal investigators and performing more thorough background checks on new recruits could help stem corruption and infiltration at CBP. She also suggested that rotating agents through different posts on the border might prevent the development of corrupt relationships between agents and criminals. But perhaps the most effective means of reducing corruption would be to continue efforts to investigate and prosecute officers already under suspicion or working with criminal groups. Not only would this send a message that official misbehavior will not be tolerated, it would also allow CBP to get a better handle on the effects corruption has on the agency’s operations. “That’s part of the problem,” del Bosque said, “we don’t know exactly how widespread it is.”

Tons of CBP officers are involved. Bradley 23

Ali Bradley, 4-7-2023, "US Border: Corruption concerns rise as cartel influence grows," NewsNation,

<https://www.newsnationnow.com/us-news/immigration/border-coverage/as-cartel-power-rises-so-do-concerns-about-cbp-corruption/>, accessed 8-25-2024 //MVAT

(NewsNation) — The flow of illegal drugs and guns has become a multibillion-dollar business along the southern border, and there are growing concerns federal agents could be enticed to help the cartels. In 2020, The Intercept reported that the former head of U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s (CBP) internal affairs believed **between 5 and 10 percent of CBP’s**

workforce of roughly 50,000 was either **actively or formerly engaged in** some form of **corruption**. **As Mexican cartels continue to expand their business** dealings — **and morale continues to plummet within CBP** — there is concern that **the temptation could breed more corruption among officers** and agents **on the front lines**. Retired Border Patrol Sector Chief Victor Manjarrez says there were cases during his career where U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officers and Border Patrol agents supported cartels by turning a blind eye. “It was the action of taking no action,” said Manjarrez. Those favors put entire families at risk, he said. J.J. Carrell retired in 2021 after being with Border Patrol for 24 years and saw how agents could get roped into helping the cartels. “When you do it once, the cartel owns you,” he said. “You’re gonna shut up because (they’ve) got you on camera and (they’re) going to turn you in.” For Carrell, the deep-seated corruption that the former head of CBP’s internal affairs believed existed in the agency, was not a reality he saw on the ground. He only knew of three or four “dirty agents” out of the thousands he worked with and supervised. When it comes to betrayal, there’s little sympathy from within the agency. “If you can’t take it and you think it’s that abysmal, which it is, then you need to man up and quit,” Carrell said. “You don’t smuggle. You don’t become part of the problem. You try your hardest to be the solution.” From fiscal year 2019 to 2021, Border Patrol agents on the front lines accounted for 39% of the more than 26,000 CBP misconduct investigations. Attorney David Zugman has represented some of the Border Patrol agents in the field, as well as CBP officers at ports, who have dabbled in deceit. “It starts with little things that are not being enforced, that turn into big things that are not being enforced,” said Zugman. “And it’s a very difficult problem to get a handle on.” Zugman represented Lorne Leslie

"Hammer" Jones, who in 2014 was sentenced to 7 1/2 years in custody for selling his badge to human smuggling groups and Mexican drug cartels. **Historically, CBP has attracted twice as many dishonest recruits as other law enforcement entities.** According to a Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs hearing in 2019, about 65% of all applicants fail the agency's polygraph examination, while the American Polygraph Association says a 30% failure rate is normal for law enforcement hiring. The FBI, for example, has a failure rate of less than 35%. **"What better time to be a dirty agent than right now when there's no one watching the border?"** said Carrell. "Let's just be honest, let's just say it as it is." When it comes to national loyalty, it's not just a small percentage of agents turning their backs on the U.S. The vast majority of human smugglers arrested along the southern border are U.S. citizens and CBP finds the majority of people bringing drugs through the ports of entry are also U.S. citizens.

The aff solves corruption by creating oversight, increased surveillance increases accountability by monitoring and backing up officer actions. Baumann 21'

Kathrin Baumann, 2021 "THE USE OF VIDEO SURVEILLANCE FOR POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY: BENEFITS, LIMITATIONS, AND CONSIDERATIONS," DCAF, https://www.dcaf.ch/sites/default/files/publications/documents/DCAF_ECA_PP_Video_Surveillance_Paper_FINAL_v20210811_0.pdf.

Surveillance tools are installed with the intention of preventing and deterring crime, collecting evidence for investigations and prosecutions, and providing virtual guarding (Vigne et al., 2011). Moreover, **surveillance** is said to **increase police accountability and transparency**, reduce police use of force, **and provide an "objective" account of events** (Hedberg et al., 2017). It is assumed that surveillance improves civilian-police relations: if the police are perceived as more legitimate due to their greater competence or procedural justice, citizens should be more cooperative and trusting (Hedberg et al., 2017).

The third is allocating resources.

The CBP is badly overstretched right now, pushing it towards interoperability. The NTEU in 2021 finds that

National Treasury Employees Union - NTEU, "Inadequate CBP Staffing at Ports Raises Security Concerns, Reardon Testifies", June 16, 2021, National Treasury Employees Union - NTEU,

<https://www.nteu.org/media-center/news-releases/2021/06/16/cbptestimony> //MVSG

"The security issue of utmost concern to CBP Office of Field Operations employees are the funding challenges that contribute to ports of entry being chronically understaffed," Reardon said. "There is no greater roadblock to border security than the lack of sufficient staff at the ports." Reardon testified before the Senate Homeland Security Subcommittee on Government Operations and Border Management, which conducted a virtual hearing Wednesday on improving security, trade and travel at the southwest border ports. **The agency's own workload staffing models show a shortage of 1,700 CBP Officers**, 400 CBP Agriculture Specialists, and 200 CBP non-uniformed trade specialists at the nation's 328 air, sea and land ports of entry. Lack of adequate staffing leads to longer wait times for legitimate trade and travel, involuntary overtime shifts, and the need for personnel to leave their home ports to take temporary duty assignments at the southwest border ports. NTEU has asked Congress to provide the agency with at least \$160 million in fiscal year 2022 to hire 800 CBP Officers, 240 Agriculture Specialists and 50 non-uniformed trade enforcement personnel. There is also concern among frontline employees about how the staffing shortage will impact operations once pandemic-related travel restrictions at the border land ports are lifted. "I have heard from NTEU leaders that the **current staffing** at land ports **will be unable to maintain inspection and processing functions** to address the expected increase in traffic flow in a timely manner," Reardon said.

But increased technology will allow the CBP to expand its scope to meet demands. Skydio 24

Skydio, "Enhancing U.S. Border Security and Efficiency with Aerial Robotics", May 16, 2024,

Skydio, <https://www.skydio.com/blog/enhancing-security-with-aerial-robots> //MVSG

The U.S. Border Patrol faces a range of challenges in securing the nation's expansive borders, where **traditional monitoring techniques** often **struggle to meet the demands of both scope and scale**. As such, advanced technologies are being integrated to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of border security operations in diverse and challenging environments. Vast Operational Area: The U.S. Border Patrol oversees the security of over 13,000 miles of land border and vast maritime environments. Monitoring such extensive areas requires relentless vigilance and substantial resources, which traditional methods alone can no longer adequately provide. Resource Limitations: While traditional security methods are integral to border security, they face challenges due to geographical and logistical constraints. These **conventional approaches**, while resource-intensive, often **fall short when confronting the dynamic and evolving tactics of security threats**. **Drones**, while not a panacea, **offer a valuable supplementary capability**. **They enhance the effectiveness of existing systems by enabling more rapid responses to detected threats**, thus complementing and extending the reach of traditional measures without replacing them. The role of thermal drones in reconnaissance Beginning in 2015 and expanding significantly thereafter, the U.S. Border Patrol has integrated a diverse fleet of drones. These drones are deployed across various operational environments for multiple security purposes, including direct response to incidents and ongoing monitoring. 1. Increased coverage & operator safety Utilizing drones in response to security threats empowers boots-on-the-ground with unmatched awareness in situations where every detail and every moment matters. By utilizing drones with thermal cameras,, responders to threats can safely observe activity discreetly from a distance, day or night, providing valuable information to both boots on the ground and decision-makers. 2. Enhanced decision-making Their ability to deliver rapid response and heightened situational awareness is essential for maintaining border security. CBP deploys drones that operate offline to ensure secure communications with ATAK, enhancing available situational awareness to the entire team. This integration is crucial to providing leadership with data-backed decision-making in evolving scenarios. 3. Multiplying force output Drones are a cost-effective enhancement to traditional recon methods, allowing for more efficient resource allocation by leadership, reducing the need for extensive manpower on the ground by empowering their agents to do more with less. Implementing security drone solutions Integrating drones into site and perimeter security and response frameworks can seem daunting, but by focusing on vendors that build easy-to-operate solutions to support operational demands at scale, agencies can avoid costly mistakes and enhance operational efficiency. Here are key considerations for choosing the right sUAS technology vendor to maximize value in security and incident response scenarios: 1. AI-driven Obstacle Avoidance Capabilities: Opt for drones that offer advanced autonomy to ensure safe and efficient data capture. Autonomous ISR drones, such as the Skydio X10D, are capable of navigating complex border environments autonomously, which is crucial for monitoring expansive and often inaccessible areas without constant human oversight. 2. Ease of Use: User-Friendly Interface: Select drones that are user-friendly, allowing personnel with minimal pilot training to operate them effectively. This accessibility ensures that they can be deployed swiftly by a broader range of staff, enhancing deployment speed and operational flexibility. This is particularly important in fast-paced border security operations where time is of the essence. Allowing personnel with minimal training helps scale your drone operations quickly by increasing the operator pool. 3. Complex Mission Handling: Choose modern sUAS systems capable of conducting complex security and perimeter monitoring missions. This includes pre-programmed patrols, anomaly detection, and improved strategic decision-making, all with minimal user input. Such capabilities are invaluable in border security for maintaining high standards and responding proactively to potential threats. 4. End-to-End ISR Drone Platform: Ensure that the ISR UAV technology integrates with an end-to-end data platform that optimizes for planning efficient data capture as well as storage, analysis, and reporting. This integration is crucial for turning raw data into actionable insights, facilitating swift decision-making in security operations. 5. U.S. supply chain and support: Prioritizing DoD-trusted drone vendors with U.S.-based supply chains enhances the security and reliability of technology by ensuring compliance with domestic standards and facilitating dedicated support, including in-person training and continuous product enhancements. Additionally, adherence to the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) is crucial for vendors engaged with U.S. defense entities, guaranteeing that technologies do not contain restricted components and meet stringent security standards. This approach supports both operational integrity and aligns with U.S. national security interests. 6. Drone docks and remote operations: For secure border operations, investing in drone systems with docking stations and support for remote operations is vital. While standard models offer features like 5G streaming, security-sensitive tasks may require "D variants" that prioritize offline capabilities. These are crucial for Beyond Visual Line of Sight (BVLOS) missions, allowing drones to autonomously launch, operate, and dock, ensuring secure and extensive border monitoring without exposure to cyber risks. 7. Regulatory services and support: Choose vendors that provide

comprehensive regulatory support, helping your agency navigate the complex legal requirements for remote or autonomous perimeter security drone operations. Vendors with a track record of successful waiver approvals for customers should be prioritized, especially if implementing remote or autonomous drone operations from docking stations at remote border locations. By carefully selecting sUAS technology vendors who meet these criteria, security teams can significantly enhance their operational capabilities. Security drones offer enhanced solutions that not only enhance safety of boots-on-the-ground, but also provide detailed, real-time data that is crucial for securing national borders against a variety of threats. The future of site security **The introduction of modern sUAS has markedly transformed border patrol operations, enhancing the security, efficiency, and safety of national borders.** The technology has proven indispensable not only in expansive and remote areas but also in more contained, complex environments requiring constant vigilance. While today's operational capabilities are effective within existing regulatory constraints, **future developments** are anticipated. These include the potential deployment from automated docking stations and more advanced remote operation capabilities, pending regulatory approval. These developments **would further enhance rapid engagement capabilities, aligning with evolving security and technological landscapes.** Reflecting on insights from border security experts, there is significant potential for integrating AI and machine learning into sUAS operations, which would further refine their effectiveness and efficiency. About Skydio Skydio is a leading U.S. drone manufacturer renowned for its autonomous flight technology. Our drones, including the Skydio X10D, are engineered with advanced AI to autonomously navigate complex environments, making them ideal for site security and border monitoring operations. Manufactured in the USA, Skydio drones enhance operational efficiency and safety for organizations like the U.S. Border Patrol by providing rapid, reliable aerial response without requiring constant pilot control.

Ultimately, ending cartel smuggling and operations is key for two reasons

First is cartel violence.

Prieto-Curiel '23 (Rafael Prieto-Curiel, 22-Sep-2023, Curbing violence in Mexico: Disrupting cartel recruitment holds the key, a new study finds, Eurekalert, <https://www.eurekalert.org/news-releases/1001549>) //MVSG

Not through courts and not through prisons. **The only way to reduce violence in Mexico is to cut off recruitment.** Increasing incapacitation instead leads to both more homicides and cartel members, researcher Rafael Prieto-Curiel from the Complexity Science Hub and colleagues show in a study in Science.¶ **In 2021, approximately 34,000 people died from intentional homicides in Mexico – the equivalent of nearly 27 victims per 100,000 population. This ranks Mexico among the least peaceful countries worldwide.**¶ FIFTH LARGEST EMPLOYER¶ In order to be able to address this violence in the most targeted way possible, researchers now studied the cartels' evolution by using data on murders, missing persons, and incarcerations in Mexico between 2012 and 2022. Therefore, they combined data from the National Institute of Geography and Statistics in Mexico (INEGI) on homicides, the national registry of missing persons (RNPDO), and data from the Mexican prison census.¶ Their results show that **Mexican cartels currently have between 160,000 and 185,000 members.** This makes them the fifth largest employer in the country – with far-reaching effects on the population. And despite the state's efforts to limit the cartels' power by, for example, imprisoning nearly 6,000 cartel members annually, the cartels have increased their membership by 60,000 since 2012.¶ RECRUITING 350 PEOPLE PER WEEK¶ At the same time, **they themselves lose many members to killings. "The career path of cartels is very short and violent. In 10 years, 17% of the people recruited by cartels will be dead, and 20% will be incapacitated in some prison,"** explains Rafael Prieto-Curiel from the Complexity Science Hub. At least 350 people need to be recruited per week to avoid collapse due to total losses, the researcher says.¶ MASSIVELY INCREASING VIOLENCE¶ Still, violence has not decreased. On the contrary, between 2012 and 2021, cartel-related deaths increased by 77%. "If Mexico continues this path, it will experience 40% more deaths by 2027 than it does today, and the cartels will have 26% more members," Prieto-Curiel says. Even if it were possible to prosecute twice as many cartel members and have twice as many people in prison, there would still be 8% more deaths in 2027.¶ CUTTING OFF RECRUITMENT¶ In comparison, **halving the cartel's ability to recruit would reduce weekly casualties by 25% and the cartel's size by 11% until 2027.** "Mathematically, therefore, a preventive strategy is significantly

more successful than a traditional reactive strategy," Prieto-Curiel emphasizes. However, the cartels are so large that even if recruitment were to drop to zero, it would take three years to return to the already high levels of violence seen in 2012. That's why swift and comprehensive action is needed.¶ FIRST SCIENTIFIC ATTEMPT¶ Despite the Mexican cartels' economic, social, and political importance, essential information about their size and the impact of various policies designed to limit their power has been lacking. "To the best of our knowledge, this work provides the first scientific attempt to mathematically quantify the size of cartels in Mexico and compare policy strategies to reduce violence in the country. We, therefore, hope to make an important contribution to a more peaceful future of Mexico," Prieto-Curiel says.

Second is preventing cartel induced drug deaths, Office of new york 2022

Office of New York, "Continuing Crisis: Drug Overdose Deaths in New York", November 2022,
Office of the New York State Comptroller,

<https://www.osc.ny.gov/reports/continuing-crisis-drug-overdose-deaths-new-york> //MVSG

Any death caused by misuse of legal or illicit drugs is a tragedy, depriving families of loved ones and damaging communities in countless ways. In October 2017, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services declared a public health emergency due to the consequences of the opioid crisis facing the nation. That year, more than 70,000 individuals nationally and nearly 4,000 New Yorkers lost their lives to a drug overdose. Since that time, fueled by the disruptions of the COVID-19 pandemic, the crisis has grown substantially worse. In 2021, the number of **deaths surged to nearly 107,000 nationally** and more than 5,800 in New York. At the core of this crisis is a shocking rise in opioid-related deaths, which grew by almost 300 percent between 2010 and 2020 to comprise 85 percent of all drug overdose deaths in New York in 2020. In recent years, the increase has been spurred by a rise in fentanyl, a cheap and potent synthetic opioid that traffickers are mixing with other illegal drugs to drive addiction and increase their profits; users are often unaware they are taking fentanyl until it is too late. This dangerous combination of factors is leading to devastating results. This report outlines long-term trends and recent developments in the battle to save lives from being lost prematurely to substance use disorder. The data are clear: the battle against drug overdose deaths is more daunting than ever, and will require an ongoing commitment of public resources and the implementation of a broad range of innovative, effective and evidence-based solutions. Executive Summary After trending upwards for over 10 years, New York's drug overdose deaths and death rates started to decrease following the declaration of a public health emergency by the federal government in October 2017. However, fatalities surged during the pandemic due to a sharp increase in deaths from opioids, largely from illicit fentanyl and similar synthetic opioids. Federal research on comorbidities involving COVID-19 and substance use cites social isolation and stress, as well as decreased access to treatment and harm reduction services, as pandemic-related factors that likely worsened outcomes among vulnerable New Yorkers.