



SHIMP FOR PRESIDENT 2028

DRAFT EXECUTIVE ORDER

COMPREHENSIVE SURVEILLANCE AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT OF THE SOUTHERN BORDER

Presidential Border Security Policy Draft

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ACCOUNTABILITY | INTEGRITY | RULE OF LAW

This campaign discussion draft directs the Department of Defense and Department of the Air Force, in coordination with the Department of Homeland Security, to conduct a comprehensive aerial, surface, subsurface, and waterway assessment of the United States-Mexico border and provide the President a detailed vulnerability report with maps and imagery.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

COMPREHENSIVE SURVEILLANCE AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT OF THE SOUTHERN BORDER

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including my authority as Commander in Chief, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Purpose and Policy.

The United States requires an accurate, current, and comprehensive understanding of vulnerabilities along its southern international border. It is the policy of the United States to use lawful federal surveillance, reconnaissance, engineering, and sensing capabilities to identify gaps in border awareness, infrastructure weaknesses, recurring unlawful-crossing corridors, smuggling routes, suspected tunnels, and vulnerabilities involving remote terrain and waterways.

Sec. 2. Lead Departments.

- (a) The Secretary of Defense shall lead the defense support required by this order, with the Secretary of the Air Force responsible for organizing appropriate airborne surveillance and reconnaissance capabilities.
- (b) The Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through U.S. Customs and Border Protection and other appropriate components, shall provide border-enforcement requirements, historical crossing information, existing sensor coverage, and operational coordination.
- (c) The Secretaries may coordinate with the Department of the Army, United States Army Corps of Engineers, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, and other federal entities possessing relevant lawful capabilities.

Sec. 3. Comprehensive Aerial Survey.

- (a) The Secretary of the Air Force shall make available appropriate aircraft, remotely piloted systems where authorized, sensors, and analytical capabilities to survey the United States side of the international border.
- (b) The survey shall obtain sufficiently detailed imagery and sensor information to identify terrain, routes, infrastructure, concealment areas, barrier gaps, drainage features, suspected tunnels, and other physical vulnerabilities.
- (c) Particular attention shall be given to remote desert, mountain, agricultural, and sparsely populated areas where historical or current federal data indicates recurring unlawful crossings or smuggling activity.
- (d) Collection shall be conducted consistent with United States airspace rules, applicable law, and protections governing information concerning United States persons.

Sec. 4. High-Resolution Mapping and Imagery.

The Department of Defense, in coordination with DHS, shall develop a current geospatial picture of the border using appropriate high-resolution imagery, mapping, terrain analysis, and existing federal data. The resulting Presidential assessment shall identify significant vulnerabilities without unnecessarily collecting information unrelated to border-security objectives.

Sec. 5. Subsurface and Tunnel Assessment.

- (a) Where technically suitable and legally authorized, the Secretary of Defense shall provide ground-penetrating radar, geophysical sensing, engineering analysis, or other subsurface-detection capabilities to assist DHS in identifying suspected cross-border tunnels, voids, concealed passages, or underground infrastructure.
- (b) The Army Corps of Engineers and other qualified federal technical organizations may be tasked to evaluate anomalous findings and recommend further inspection.
- (c) Subsurface activities shall account for utility infrastructure, environmental constraints, private-property rights, and technical limitations of the sensing equipment.

Sec. 6. Waterway and Underwater Assessment.

- (a) The Secretary of Defense and Secretary of Homeland Security shall identify border waterways and aquatic approaches presenting significant security vulnerabilities.
- (b) Where operationally appropriate, federal agencies may employ lawful sonar, remotely operated systems, underwater inspection equipment, engineering surveys, or other suitable technologies to inspect submerged structures, crossings, tunnels, drainage systems, canals, reservoirs, and other water-related vulnerabilities on or from United States territory.

- (c) The assessment shall not authorize operations within Mexican sovereign territory or waters without lawful international authorization or consent.

Sec. 7. Traffic and Crossing-Corridor Analysis.

- (a) DHS shall provide DoD relevant historical and current aggregate operational data concerning unlawful border crossings, interdictions, smuggling activity, known or suspected trafficking corridors, and recurring routes.
- (b) Analysts shall identify areas experiencing persistent or elevated unlawful-crossing activity, with particular attention to locations where terrain, distance, insufficient infrastructure, or limited personnel coverage creates vulnerabilities.
- (c) The analysis shall distinguish lawful border traffic from suspected unlawful activity and shall not characterize individuals as threats solely because of nationality or ethnicity.

Sec. 8. Existing Surveillance Gaps.

The review shall identify gaps or weaknesses in existing cameras, towers, radar, sensors, communications, aviation coverage, lighting, roads, barriers, and response capabilities. It shall also identify redundant or ineffective systems and recommend where federal resources would produce the greatest operational benefit.

Sec. 9. Integration With Border Personnel.

Surveillance and reconnaissance findings shall be coordinated with DHS and CBP so that technical assessments reflect conditions encountered by personnel operating at ports of entry, between ports of entry, and in remote terrain. Nothing in this order transfers civilian immigration-enforcement authority to the Armed Forces.

Sec. 10. Thirty-Day Presidential Vulnerability Report.

- (a) Within 30 days after issuance of this order, the Secretary of Defense, Secretary of the Air Force, and Secretary of Homeland Security shall jointly provide the President a comprehensive Southern Border Vulnerability Assessment.
- (b) The report shall include maps and representative high-resolution imagery; identified surveillance gaps; remote crossing corridors; areas of elevated unlawful-crossing or smuggling activity; suspected tunnel or subsurface vulnerabilities; significant waterway vulnerabilities; infrastructure deficiencies; sensor and communications gaps; and recommendations for personnel, engineering, technology, barriers, roads, surveillance systems, and other lawful corrective measures.
- (c) The report shall clearly identify the confidence level and evidentiary basis for significant findings and distinguish confirmed vulnerabilities from suspected or unverified anomalies.
- (d) Classified or law-enforcement-sensitive maps, imagery, sources, methods, and operational details shall be placed in appropriate protected annexes.

Sec. 11. Immediate Notification of Critical Findings.

If the review identifies a critical vulnerability presenting an imminent threat to life, national security, or border operations, the responsible department shall notify the President and Secretary of Homeland Security promptly rather than waiting for completion of the 30-day report.

Sec. 12. Data Protection and Civil Liberties.

- (a) Collection under this order shall be directed toward border-security objectives and conducted consistent with the Constitution and applicable federal law.
- (b) Agencies shall apply applicable minimization, retention, dissemination, privacy, and oversight requirements to information involving United States persons.
- (c) Nothing in this order authorizes warrantless surveillance of persons or locations where a warrant is required by law.

Sec. 13. International Boundary and Mexican Sovereignty.

Nothing in this order authorizes United States military aircraft, personnel, vessels, sensors, or other systems to enter Mexican sovereign territory, airspace, or waters without lawful authorization. Cross-border coordination may be undertaken through appropriate diplomatic and law-enforcement channels.

Sec. 14. Preservation and Use of Findings.

Agencies shall preserve the resulting federal maps, imagery, technical assessments, and reports according to applicable records requirements. Information may be shared among authorized federal entities for border security, counter-smuggling, counter-trafficking, engineering, and national-security purposes consistent with law.

Sec. 15. General Provisions.

- (a) Nothing in this order shall impair authority granted by law to an executive department or agency or its head.
- (b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.
- (c) Nothing in this order authorizes the Armed Forces to perform direct civilian law-enforcement functions except as expressly authorized by law.
- (d) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity against the United States or any person.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Date of issuance: _____