



U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

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United States
Southbound Weapons
Smuggling Assessment



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Primary Southwest Border Threats

- Narcotics Smuggling
 - Significant vulnerability to our security that requires increased national-level attention and unity of effort.
- Bulk currency Smuggling
 - Largest and most significant drug money laundering threat facing law enforcement.
- Weapons Smuggling
 - Identified by some US and GoM law enforcement agencies as a primary source of high-powered weaponry used by organized crime groups within Mexico.
- Human Smuggling/Trafficking
 - Human Smuggling travel networks pose a threat to global security by providing a conduit through which persons can enter our countries illegally.

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Associated Violence

On August 13, 2008, DHS published an Intelligence and Analysis Assessment. In the report, the following key findings were published:

- Drug-related violence has intensified throughout Mexico, reaching record levels so far this year.
- The violence is driven by multiple factors, including:
 - Confrontations between cartels and the GoM
 - Deliberate Attacks on GoM officials
 - Inter- and intra-cartel rivalries
- Virtually all cartel-related violence has occurred on Mexican soil, and the overwhelming majority of the victims are involved in the drug trade.

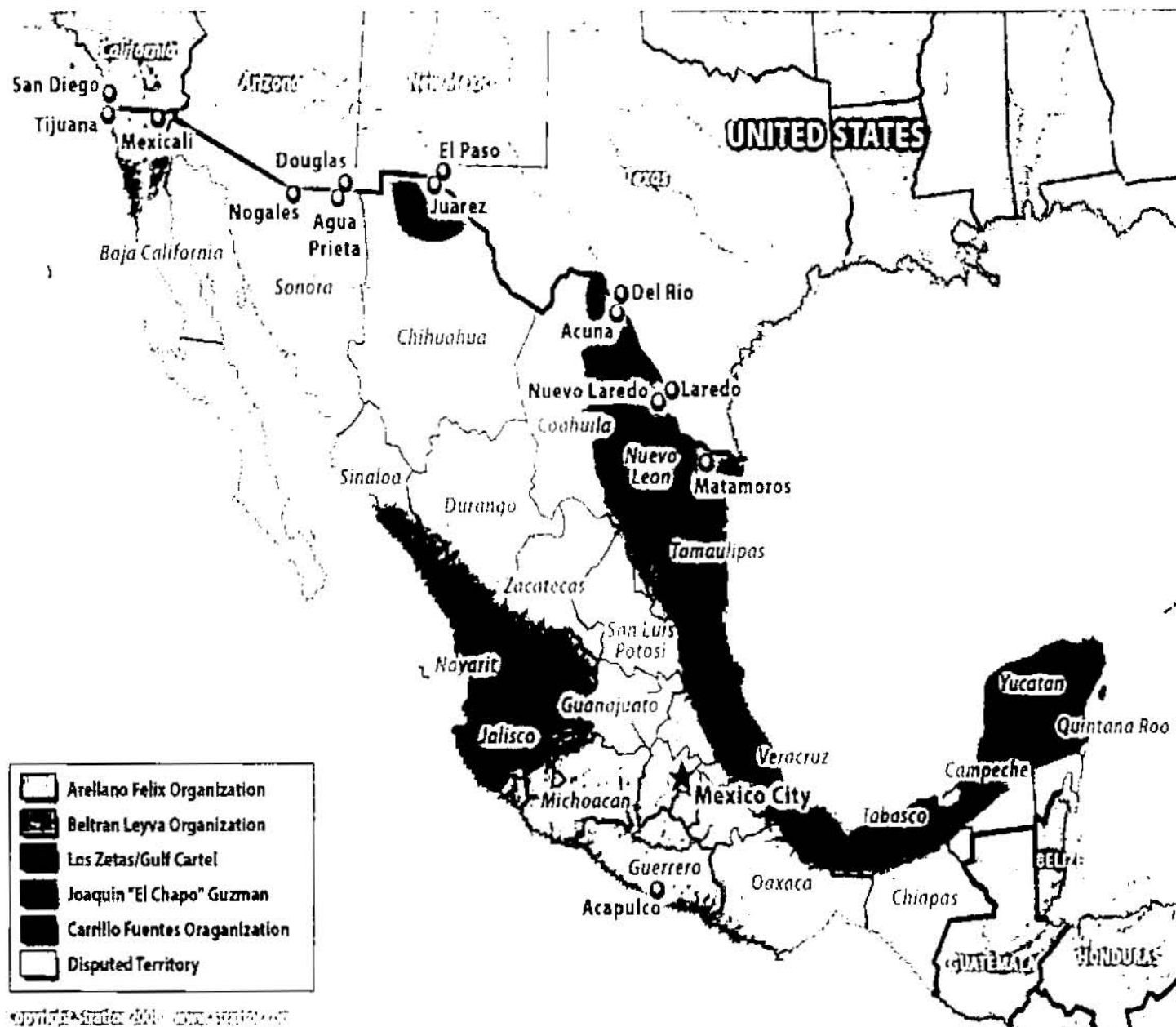
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AREAS OF CARTEL INFLUENCES

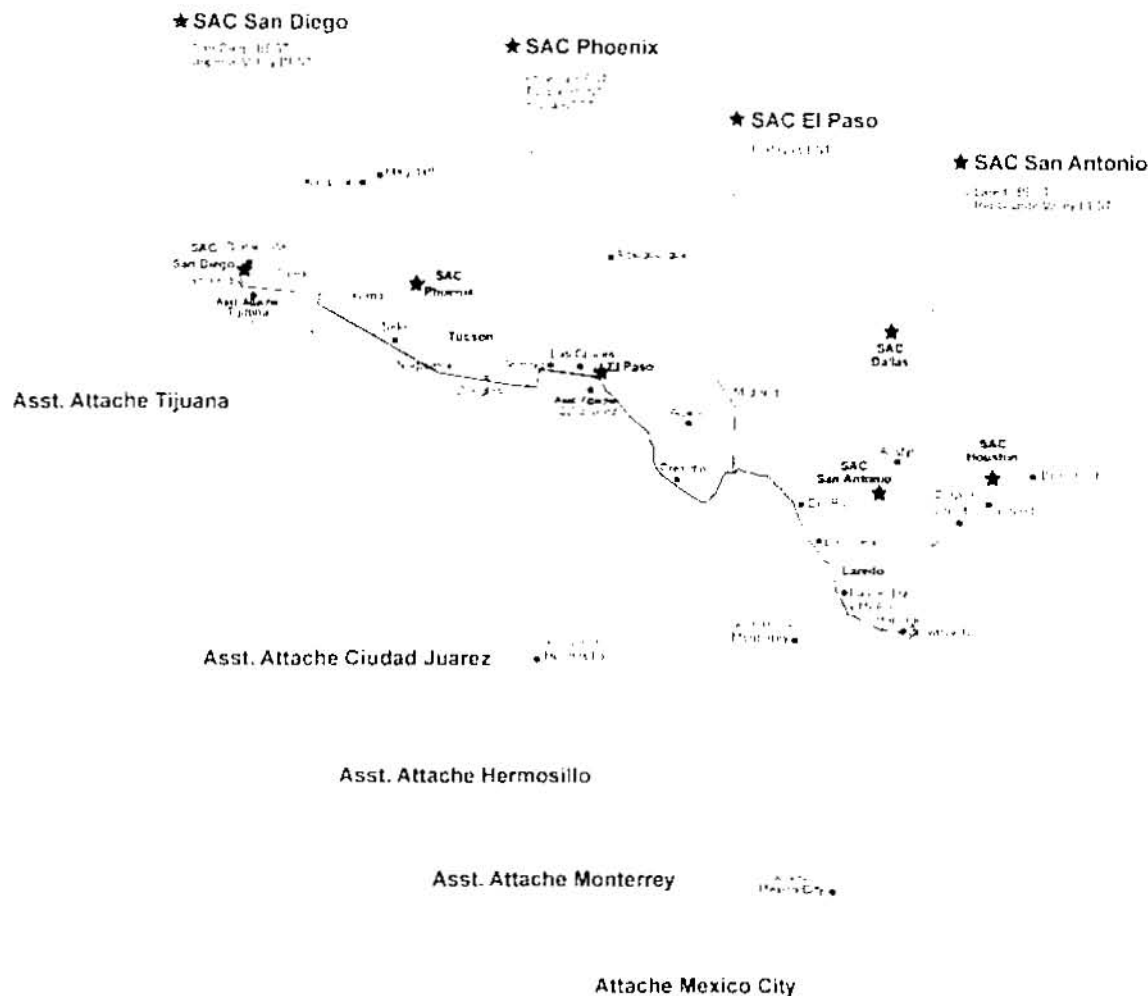


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SWB Operations

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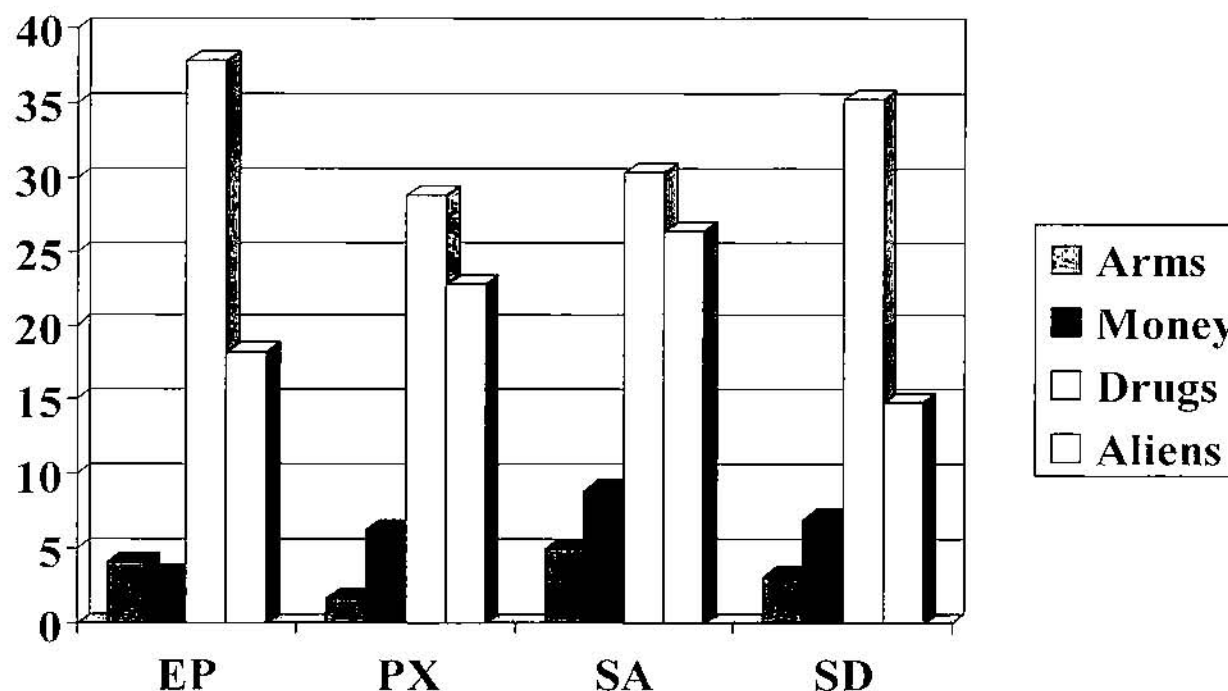
SWB Special Agent Resources

SAC El Paso – 239

SAC San Antonio – 355

SAC Phoenix – 311

SAC San Diego – 353



Percent by Case Hours FY 2008

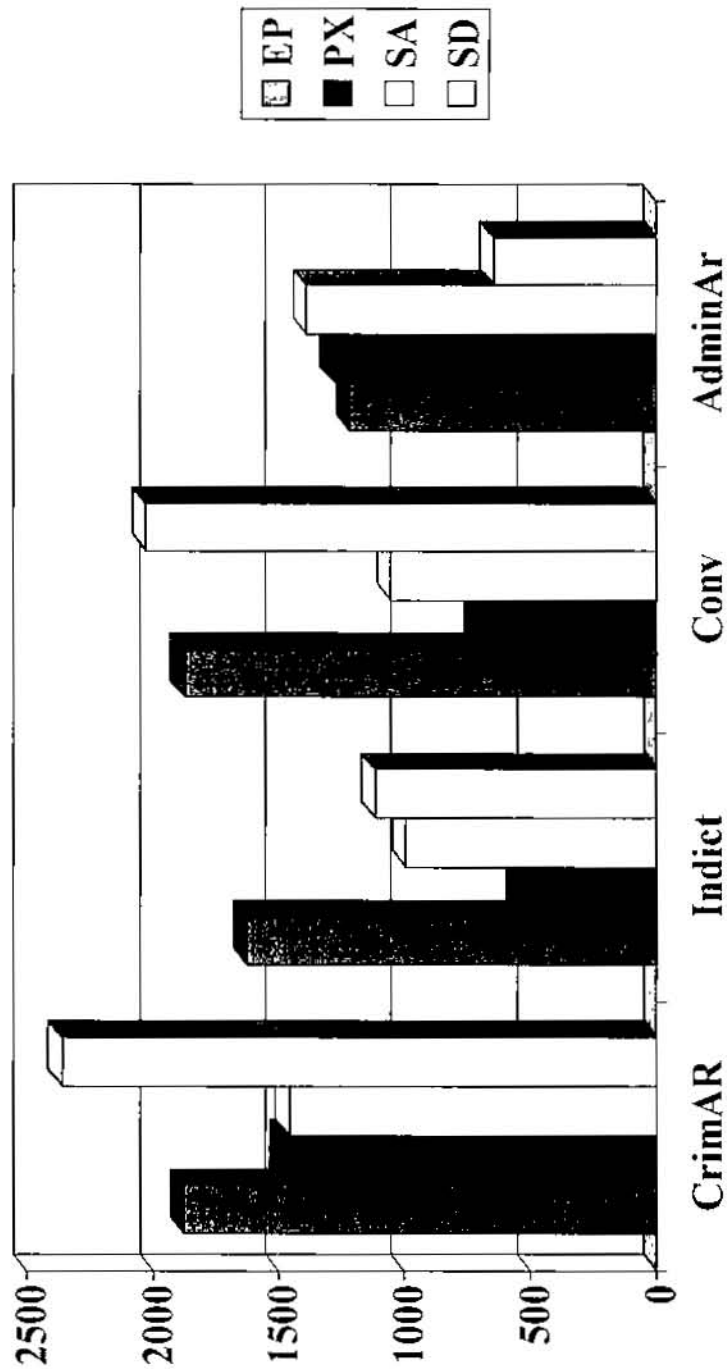
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Arms, Money, Drugs & Alien Statistics FY - 2008



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Border Enforcement Security Task Force

- July 2005 - In response to the increased violence in the Nuevo Laredo, MX, Laredo, TX, border area, ICE partners with CBP, federal, foreign, state/local law enforcement officials to create an international, multi-agency initiative, Operation Black Jack.
- Within 6 months dismantled murder/kidnapping cell, living and operating on both sides border, and seized high-powered fully automatic weapons, live grenades, components and over \$1 million.
- January 2006 -Concept formalized, establishing the first DHS BEST in Laredo.
- BESTs identify cross-border threats impacting their respective AORs and focus on disruption/dismantling violent criminal organizations.
- 12 BESTs, 8 on SWB in Laredo, Harlingen and El Paso, TX, Tucson, Phoenix, and Yuma AZ, and San Diego and Imperial Valley, CA. SSP officers are embedded in the Laredo, Tucson, Phoenix, Yuma and San Diego BESTs.

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Border Liaison Officers

- Liaison within Mexican territory in a non-operational capacity.
- Point of contact for domestic ICE SAC offices, CBP officers, and ICE Attaché and Assistant Attaché offices in Mexico.
- As well as U.S. state and local law enforcement agencies and GoM law enforcement agencies along the U.S. – Mexico border.
- 6-month blanket country clearance (ICE Attaché and U.S. Embassy concurrence).
- 20 Border Liaison Officers - 5 in SAC San Antonio, 5 SAC San Diego and 10 (pending approval) in SAC Phoenix.

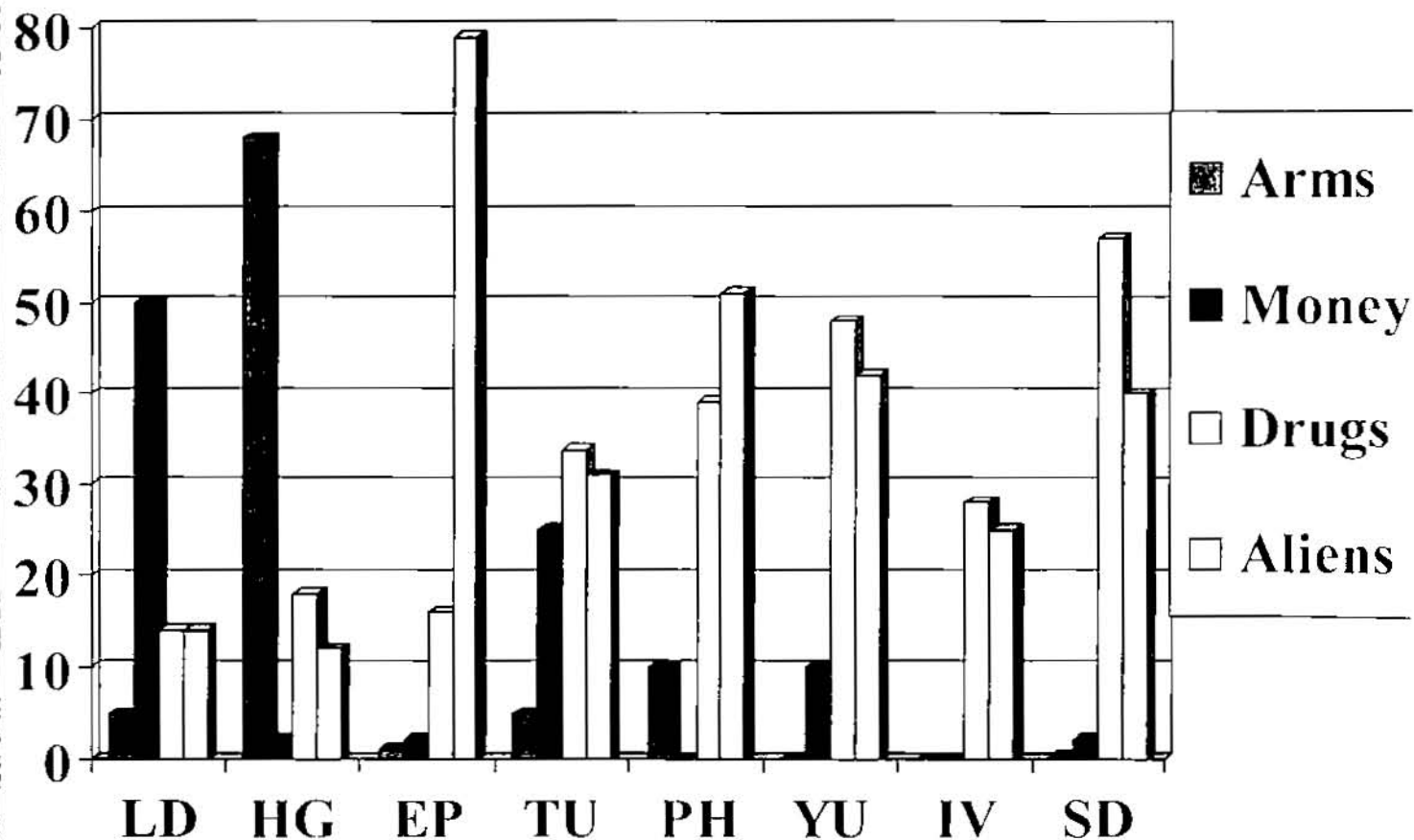
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SWB BEST Resources



Percent by Case Hours FY 2008



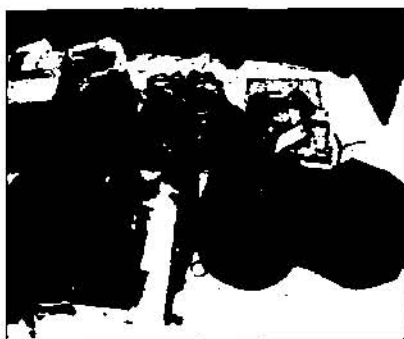
BEST

Enforcement Statistics



Criminal Arrests	2,034
Indictments	885
Convictions	734
Administrative Arrests	2,796
Cocaine	7,704 Lbs.
Marijuana	159,832 Lbs.
Methamphetamine	597 Lbs.
Ecstasy	1,023 Lbs.
Heroin	213 Lbs.
Weapons	515
Ammunition	364,853
Vehicles	745
Currency - Monetary Inst.	\$22.7 M

*Components to assemble over 100 IED's



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Operation Armas Cruzadas

DHS and GoM agencies partnering in unprecedented bi-lateral interdiction, investigation and intelligence-sharing activities to identify, disrupt, and dismantle trans-border criminal networks that smuggle weapons from the United States into Mexico.

Multi –Prong

BESTS

BVIC

Vetted Units

WVTF



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Operation Armas Cruzadas

SINCE INCEPTION (06/2008)

- Weapons Seized: 1,417
- Currency Seizures: \$3,341,388
- Criminal Arrests: 112
- Admin Arrests: 40
- Indictments: 80
- Convictions: 43

SURGE 01/07/2009 – 03/12/2009

- Weapons Seized: 1,087
- Currency Seizures: \$2,902,294
- Criminal Arrests: 33
- Admin Arrests: 25
- Indictments: 28
- Convictions: 7

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Operation Armas Cruzadas

ICE DSAC Laredo

**03/02/2009 – Arrest of U.S. Citizen at the Laredo
POE and seizure of:**

- Twenty-five (25) .22 caliber rifles
- One (1) 9mm pistol
- Two (2) shotguns

RAC Oklahoma City

**03/09/2009 - Follow up investigation by RAC
Oklahoma City and ATF Agents results in
seizure of:**

- 988 firearms (rifles, shotguns and handguns)
- \$30,000 in U.S. currency

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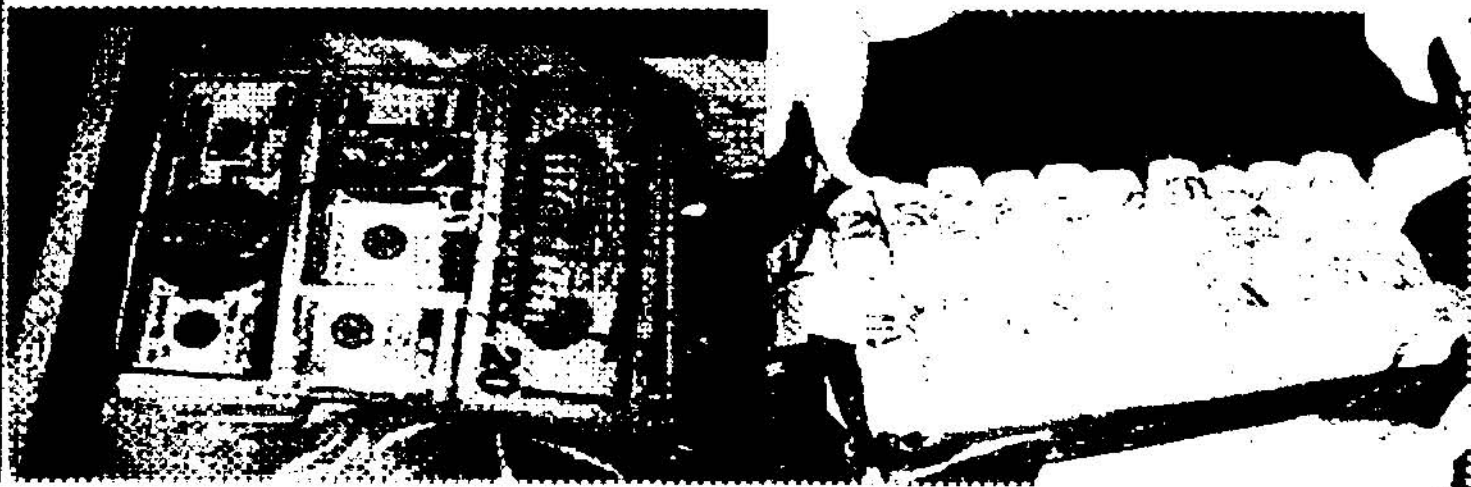
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Operation Firewall

Combating Bulk Cash Smuggling, OI, in coordination with OIA, and CBP, Office of Field Operations, developed Operation Firewall in August 2005. Working:

- Highway Interdiction with State/Local law enforcement
- Outbound Operations at Ports of Entry
- Beyond our borders by providing training to Customs authorities located in Central and South America.

Since Inception: 2,681 Seizures, 432 Arrests and \$183,857,148 seized (126 seizures, 83 arrests and \$62,563,575 seized foreign).



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Operation Firewall TOP FY 2008 Locations

Laredo, TX operations:

107 Seizures

11 Arrests

\$4,658,131 Seized

Hidalgo, TX operations:

111 Seizures

4 Arrests

\$2,334,894 Seized

Internationally

Mexico operations:

11 Seizures

9 Arrests

\$6,061,204

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Global Trafficking in Persons (G-TIP)

- The President's G-TIP Initiative was established in 2003, to assist foreign countries in combating trafficking in persons.
- ICE combats human trafficking by applying its expertise to counter organized syndicates exploiting vulnerable people for profit.
- ICE coordinates a G-TIP law enforcement initiative in Mexico centered on foreign law enforcement capacity building to include TIP/Sex Tourism training, establishing vetted units, rescuing trafficking victims, and providing support to prosecutors.

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PEMEX

- On June 8, 2007, the Mexican Customs Administrator provided ICE, Trade Transparency Unit and ICE Attaché Mexico City, with information regarding the smuggling of stolen PEMEX petroleum products into the U.S.
- This 2 year investigation involved complex surveillance, pen registers, consensual Title 3s and review of tens of thousands of documents on both sides of the border.
- On March 20, 2009, SAC San Antonio and SAC Houston anticipate the Government of Mexico (GoM) will execute search, arrest, and seizure warrants in Mexico as part of an ASAC Brownsville and ASAC McAllen investigation into the smuggling and sale of stolen petroleum products by PEMEX.
- Simultaneously, SAC San Antonio and SAC Houston agents will execute seizure warrants on several bank accounts containing proceeds from the smuggling and sale of the petroleum products.



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Bi-Lateral US/GOM Commercial Task Force

Laredo Office

Seizures to Date

Investigations Initiated	28
Criminal Arrests	5
Indictments	5
Convictions	5
Rolls of Textile	over 40,000
Shipments of Steel Coil	80
In-bond Merchandise	8 Shipments
Counterfeit Jackets	24,720 Pieces
Pairs of Socks	848,592
Perfume	120 tons
Aluminun Coil Wire Rods	30
Loss to GOM	Aprox. \$50 Mil.



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Challenges

- Facilities for ICE SAC's
- Expansion of the BEST program
- Authorization & Funding for Reimbursable Positions
- SLOT
- Concurrent Title 21 for ICE Special Agents
- ICE/ATF MOU

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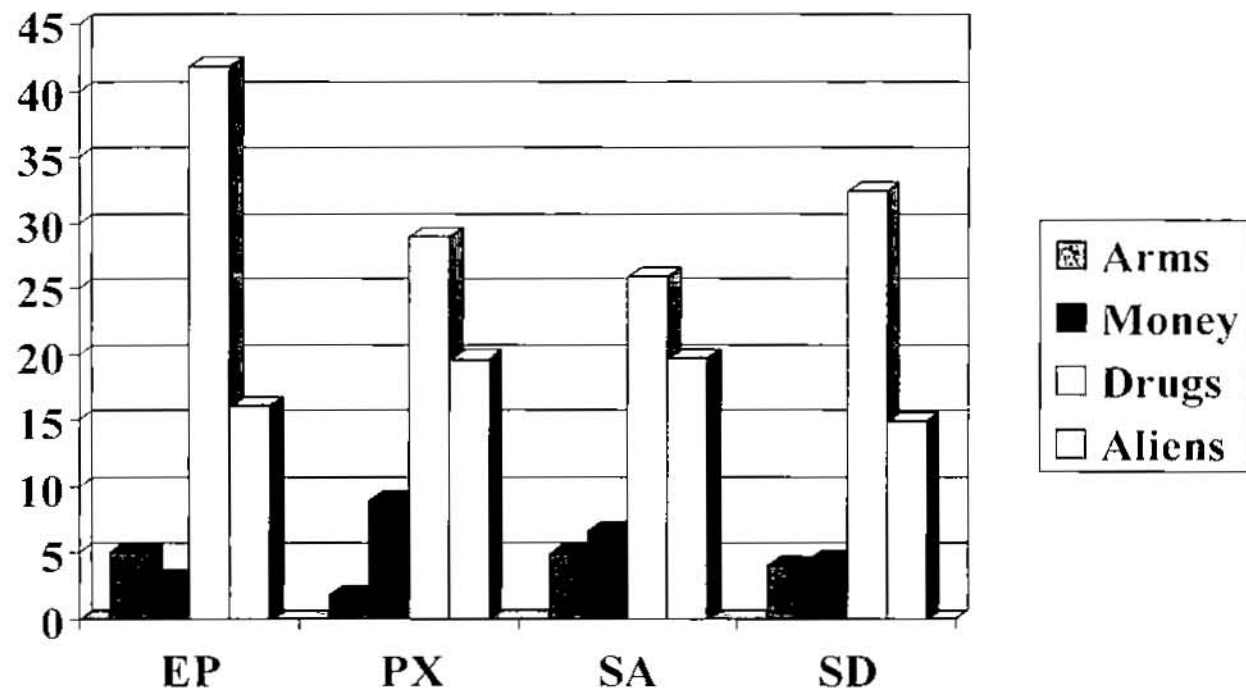
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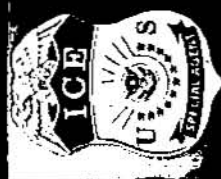
SAC San Diego – 353



Percent by Case Hours FY 2009

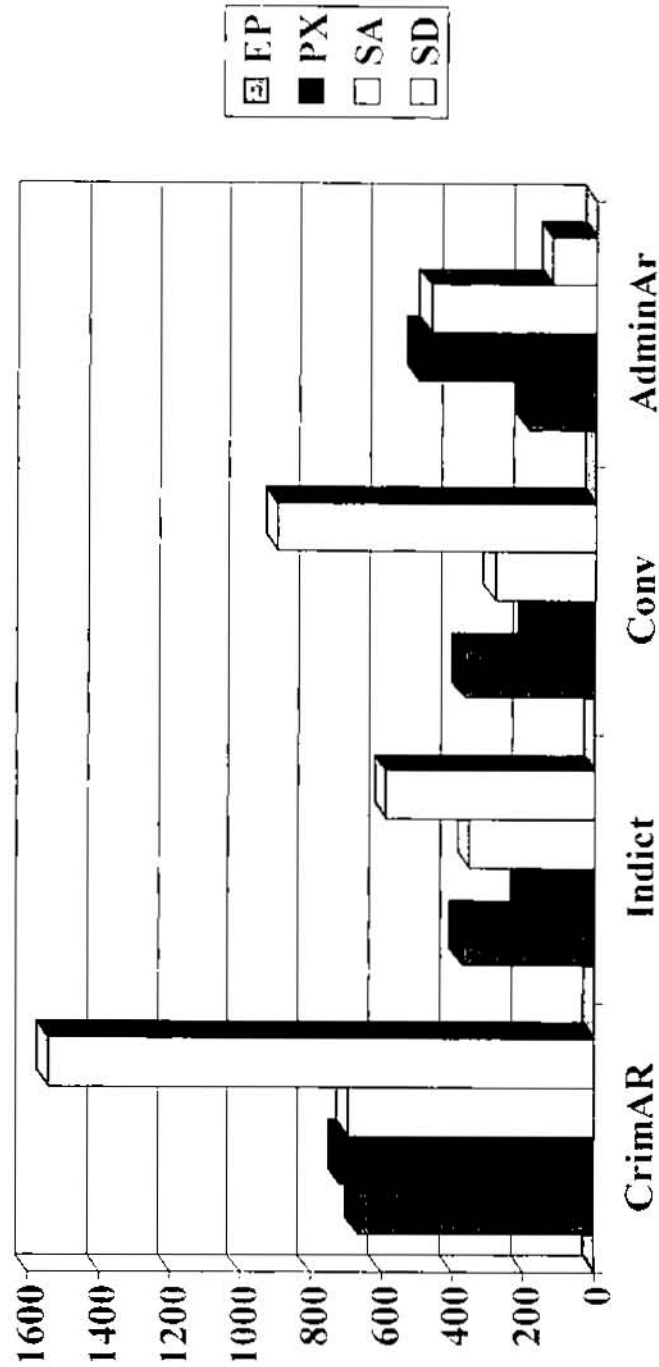
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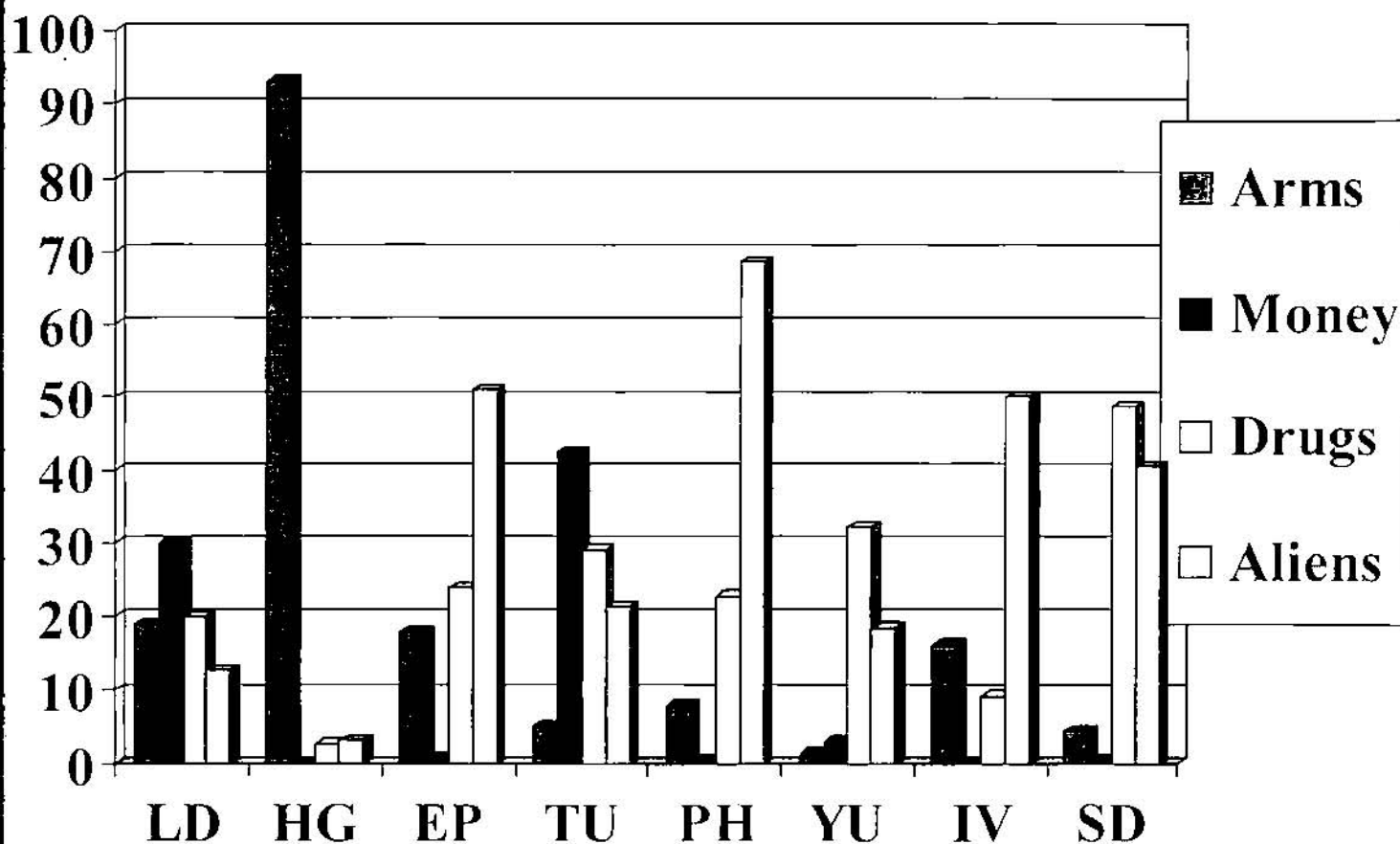
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SWB BEST Resources



Percent by Case Hours FY 2009

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Operation Armas Cruzadas

01/18/2009 -ICE RAC Austin

Arrest of two Mexican Nationals and seizure of:

- five (5) Shotguns,
- 1 9mm Carbine Rifle
- 1 9mm Pistol.

02/18/2009 – SAC San Antonio

Arrest of one Mexican National and seizure of:

- 7 assault rifles
- 2 handguns
- 250 rounds of ammunition

03/07/2009 – ICE ASAC Sells

Arrest of one U.S. Citizen and seizure of :

- 7 assault rifles
- 2 handguns
- 4,283 rounds of ammunition

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLLEGE

AIR UNIVERSITY

CRISIS IN MEXICO: ASSESSING THE MÉRIDA INITIATIVE AND
ITS IMPACT ON US-MEXICAN SECURITY

by

Todd Turner, Major, USA

A Research Report Submitted to the Faculty

In Partial Fulfillment of the Graduation Requirements

Advisor: Major Todd C. Butler

Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama

April 2009

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14. ABSTRACT President George W. Bush signed the Mérida Initiative, referred to as Plan Mexico by critics, into law on June 30, 2008. The plan contains approximately \$1.5 billion in aid to Mexico, Central America, and Caribbean countries to improve regional security by reducing organized crime, drug smuggling, and illegal arms trafficking while strengthening domestic institutions. Critics argue that the plan does not adequately address the demand side of the drug model, will add to the militarization of Mexico, empower corrupt institutions, and reduce the rule of law while failing to address the violence of organized crime.4 The researcher has identified organized crime, socio-economic disparity, and institutional corruption as the main factors that led Mexican President Calderón to ask for assistance from the United States. Although the Mérida Initiative is a comprehensive plan that attempts to solve a number of complex transnational issues that affect both the United States and Mexico, its performance to date, indicates that it is not meeting its objectives. Using problem-solution methodology, the researcher identified additional measures, such as demand-side drug reduction programs, US gun control enforcement, immigration reform, and economic reforms that would improve the chances of achieving long-term stability and security in the region. The success of the Mérida Initiative will require a holistic and synergistic approach between a joint, interagency, and coalition team.					
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Preface

During President George W. Bush's campaign for the White House in 2000, he stated, "our [United States of America's] future cannot be separated from the future of Latin America."¹ His campaign promised to improve US relations with Mexico and Latin America while meeting the region's emerging demand for social and economic change. He stated, "should I become the President, I will look south not as an afterthought, but as a fundamental commitment."²

Since September 11, 2001, many critics of the Bush administration believed that the US focus on the Global War on Terror (GWOT), also known as the Bush Doctrine, led to a neglect of our neighbors in the Western Hemisphere and contributed to the current crisis in Mexico.³ With the implementation of the Mérida Initiative in 2008, Mexico became the fifth largest recipient of US foreign aid behind Iraq, Afghanistan, Israel, and Columbia. In light of the increasing demands of GWOT and the current economic crisis in the United States, I became interested in how US tax payer dollars are being spent abroad and if they are achieving the intended goals.

In this research paper, I will assess the potential effectiveness of the Mérida Initiative based on an analysis of the current crisis in Mexico and lessons learned from Plan Columbia. Through the research process, I hope to identify shortcomings in the Mérida Initiative and provide recommendations that can be applied beyond Mexico to enhance security throughout the Western Hemisphere.

¹ Alan L. McPherson, *Intimate Ties, Bitter Struggles: The United States and Latin America since 1945*, 1st Edition, Washington: Potomac Books, 2006, 119.

² *Ibid.*, 123.

Abstract

President George W. Bush signed the Mérida Initiative, referred to as “Plan Mexico” by critics, into law on June 30, 2008. The plan contains approximately \$1.5 billion in aid to Mexico, Central America, and Caribbean countries to improve regional security by reducing organized crime, drug smuggling, and illegal arms trafficking while strengthening domestic institutions. Critics argue that the plan does not adequately address the demand side of the drug model, will add to the militarization of Mexico, empower corrupt institutions, and reduce the rule of law while failing to address the violence of organized crime.⁴

The researcher has identified organized crime, socio-economic disparity, and institutional corruption as the main factors that led Mexican President Calderón to ask for assistance from the United States. Although the Mérida Initiative is a comprehensive plan that attempts to solve a number of complex transnational issues that affect both the United States and Mexico, its performance to date, indicates that it is not meeting its objectives. Using problem-solution methodology, the researcher identified additional measures, such as demand-side drug reduction programs, US gun control enforcement, immigration reform, and economic reforms that would improve the chances of achieving long-term stability and security in the region. The success of the Mérida Initiative will require a holistic and synergistic approach between a joint, interagency, and coalition team.

³ William M. Leogrande, “A Poverty of Imagination: George W. Bush's Policy in Latin America,” *Journal of Latin American Studies* 39 (May 2007), 356.

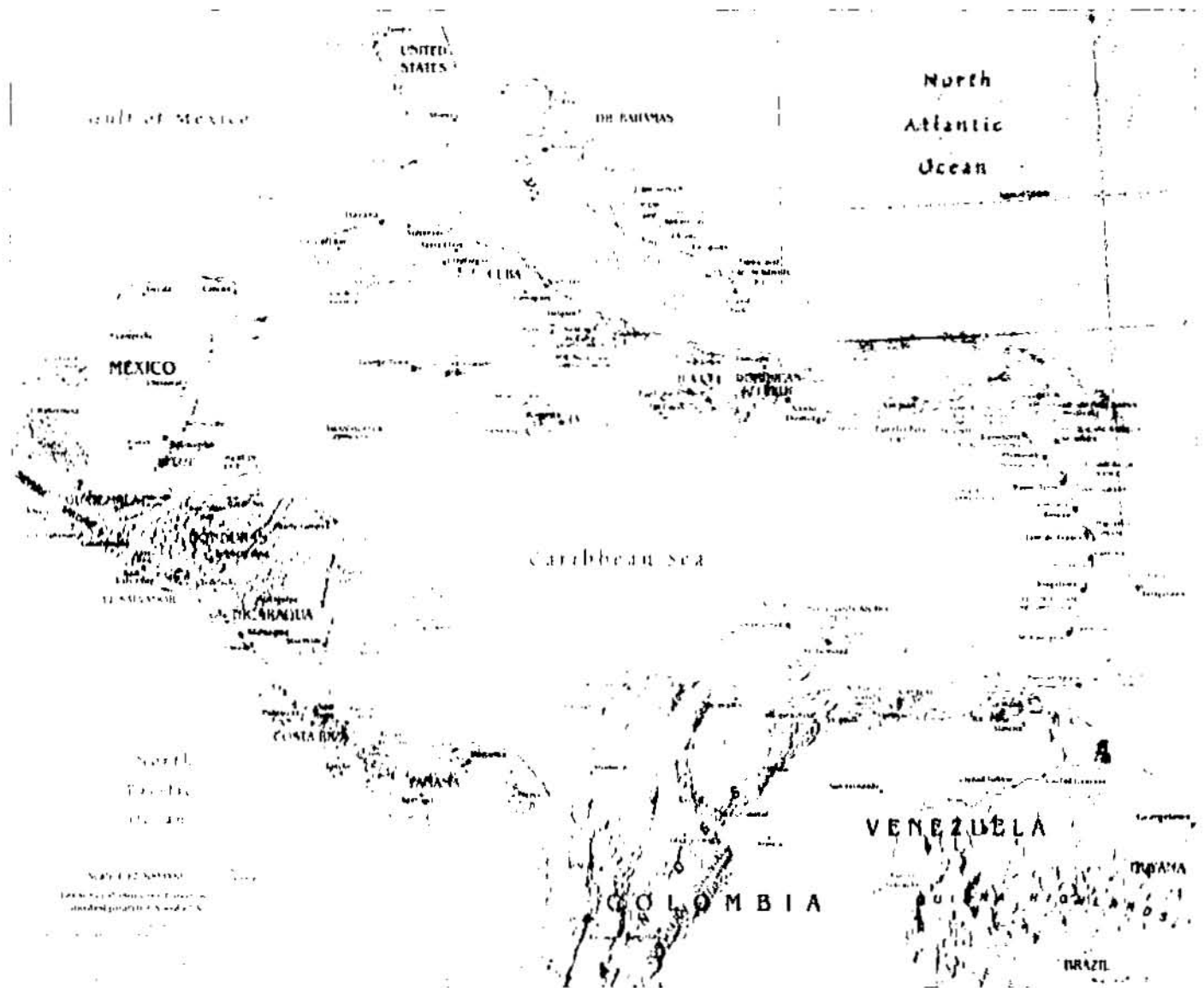
⁴ Eric Olsen, “Six Key Issues in United States-Mexico Security Cooperation,” Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, July 2008, 3.

Figure 1. Map of Mexico



Source: University of Texas at Austin Library, Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection. Accessed February 7, 2009. http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/americas/mexico_pol97.jpg.

Figure 2. Map of Central America and the Caribbean



Source: University of Texas at Austin Library. Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection. Accessed February 7, 2009. http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/americas/central_america_ref02.jpg.

Part 1: Introduction

The Mexican government has made the fight on organized crime their top priority. President Felipe Calderón's administration has implemented an aggressive law enforcement strategy against organized crime by utilizing police and military units to reclaim areas once dominated by violence and drug cartels. Additionally, President Calderón has pursued judicial reforms and an overhaul of the federal police force since coming to office in December 2006. In January 2007, President Calderón met with President George W. Bush in Mérida, Mexico, where the two agreed to bilateral and regional cooperation to address organized crime. The main objectives, according to the joint United States and Mexico statement in October 2007, are to maximize the effectiveness of existing efforts of both countries to reduce weapons, human, and drug trafficking along their shared border. Additionally, the Mérida Initiative aims to bolster Mexican and Central American capabilities to identify and interdict criminal gangs, illegal drugs, goods, arms, and people across the region.¹

Critics of the Mérida Initiative argue that the plan is flawed for four main reasons. First, the war on drugs model that the U.S. is advocating only addresses the supply side. Second, many argue that the US is providing funds and equipment to corrupt police and military forces that will further militarize Mexican society. Third, the plan uses the U.S. counter-terrorism model, enhances executive powers, and represses political opposition. Fourth, the plan fails to adequately address corruption in the political system, police force, military, and judicial system.²

Why is the Mérida Initiative important to the United States? According to the US National Security Strategy (NSS), the Western Hemisphere is the "frontline of defense of American national security."³ The NSS calls for strengthening relations with Mexico and Canada by "bolstering security, strengthening democratic institutions, promoting prosperity, and investing

in people.”⁴ The US National Defense Strategy (NDS) calls for long-term security partnerships to reduce regional instability and prevent transnational crime, safe havens for extremist groups, access to weapons of mass destruction, and a loss of strategic resources for the United States.⁵ The US National Military Strategy (NMS) directs the US military to counter threats close to their source and protecting strategic approaches.⁶ The Quadrennial Defense Review Report (QDR) calls for integrated security cooperation programs to interact with allies, strengthen their capabilities, and conduct long-duration counter insurgency operations to deter and defend against external transnational threats.⁷ It also identifies the importance of a more indirect approach that empowers other states to police themselves and it emphasizes the importance of taking early preventive measures to prevent a crisis from becoming a conflict.⁸

Part 2 of this paper will identify the issues that led President Calderón to ask for assistance from the United States. Part 3 will identify the key aspects of the Mérida Initiative and how the \$1.5 billion in Mexican aid will be spent. Part 4 will assess the plan’s effectiveness from both the U.S. and Mexican perspectives as well as recommendations to enhance long-term regional security. The author argues that the Mérida Initiative has failed to meet its objectives because it does not address the root cause of the violence along the US-Mexican border. The Mérida Initiative is a comprehensive plan that attempts to solve a number of complex transnational issues that affect both the United States and Mexico. However, its performance to date indicates that it is not meeting its objectives. The success of the Mérida Initiative will require a holistic and synergistic approach between a joint, interagency, and coalition team. It will also require the US to reduce the demand for illegal drugs, reduce the flow of illicit weapons to Mexico, and implement immigration reform. Mexico must continue to pursue economic reform and remove the need for its citizens to choose organized crime over legitimate businesses.

Globalization of the world economy has increased the movement of people across borders and created new opportunities for organized crime networks to profit. Because the trafficking of persons generally flows from poorer countries to more wealthier ones, the issue affects Mexico's northern and southern borders.³³ Mexico estimates that approximately 400,000 illegal immigrants cross the Mexican-Guatemalan border each year. President Calderón recently directed an immigration strategy to disrupt criminal organizations along its southern border before they reach Mexico's northern border. Mexico's two main strategies are an increase in law enforcement cooperation with Guatemala on the southern border and a more lenient immigration code.³⁴

The United States has attempted to address illegal immigration for the past 10 years with little impact. In 1998, former President Bill Clinton issued a directive establishing a US anti-trafficking strategy aimed at preventing trafficking, protection of victims, and prosecution of violators. In 2002, President Bush signed an executive order establishing an Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons.³⁵ Despite President Bush's call for immigration reform and growing concern over violence on the US-Mexican border, the US Congress has failed to provide an adequate solution.³⁶ Although the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 contains provisions to punish US employers that hire undocumented workers, the Act has been largely ignored.³⁷ In September 2006, Congress authorized \$1.2 billion to build a 700 km fence along the United States-Mexican border. In March 2007, President Bush promised to accelerate efforts to overhaul immigration law. Bush advocated registration of illegal immigrants and a guest worker program but he met strong opposition in the US Congress.³⁸

Central American countries have lacked the required resources to address the social, political, and economic issues that are the root cause of gang violence.⁴⁴ Max G. Manwaring of the Strategic Studies Institute calls street gangs the “New Urban Insurgency.”⁴⁵ According to Manwaring, these gangs create instability that could destroy democracy and free market economies “one street or neighborhood at a time.”⁴⁶

Government Institutions

Corruption is defined as the abuse of public power for personal gain.⁴⁷ Mexico, like many nations around the world, is battling corruption that has undermined the authority and legitimacy of their democratic institutions. Members of Mexico’s law enforcement agencies and criminal justice system claim that they strictly enforce and impartially apply the rule of law. Amnesty International refutes these claims and states that their independence and impartiality are undermined by poor pay, limited resources, lack of training, excessive work-load, and political interference.⁴⁸

Police

Mexican police fall into two general categories at all levels of government. The preventative police (Policía Preventive) are uniformed police officers that are responsible for preventing crimes by providing security through presence. They may detain individuals that they catch in the act of a crime, but they do not normally participate in serving arrest warrants. Once a crime has been committed, the investigative police (Policía Judicial-“Judiciales”-or Policía Ministerial) are the non-uniformed police officers that are responsible for conducting investigations and executing arrest warrants for the prosecutor’s office.⁴⁹

Insurgent Groups and Gangs

There are two active insurgent groups operating in Mexico that add to the country's level of violence and instability. The first group is the Zapatista National Liberation Army (Ejército Zapatistas de Liberación Army: EZLN). The EZLN, founded in 1993, aims to improve the rights of Mexico's indigenous Indian population through constitutional, political, and land reforms. The second group is the Popular Revolutionary Army (Ejército Popular Revolucionario: EPR). The EPR, founded in 1996 on a socialist movement, aims to unify various guerilla organizations at the economic, political, and ideological level to obtain representation at the legislative level. Despite the inability of these Marxist-based organizations to overthrow the state military, they both use hit-and-run tactics to gain publicity for their respective causes.³⁹ Since 2006, these groups have elevated the violence in response to President Calderón's deployment of state security and military forces to lawless areas of Mexico. The EPR claimed responsibility for a bombing near Mexico City's Federal Security Ministry on 15 February 2008 and attacks on Mexico's oil and gas pipelines on 7 May 2008.^{40,41}

In addition to the insurgent groups, gangs are a growing problem in Mexico with some 15,000 gang members operating in 20 Mexican states.⁴² There are three major gangs operating in the United States, Mexico, and Central America. The Mexican Mafia is one of the most dominant and oldest US prison gangs.⁴³ The two most violent gangs are the "18th Street" (M-18) and the Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) that originated in Los Angeles, California. Mexican immigrants formed M-18 in the 1960s and Salvadorans formed M-13 in the 1980s. M-13 has an estimated 10,000 members in 33 US states. Due to US immigration policy, many of these gang members were deported to their home countries in the mid-1990s. Between 2000 and 2004, the US deported 20,000 criminals to Central America. These gang members turn to crime in their home countries due in large part to poverty, urbanization, and stagnant job markets. Mexico and

Central American countries have lacked the required resources to address the social, political, and economic issues that are the root cause of gang violence.⁴⁴ Max G. Manwaring of the Strategic Studies Institute calls street gangs the “New Urban Insurgency.”⁴⁵ According to Manwaring, these gangs create instability that could destroy democracy and free market economies “one street or neighborhood at a time.”⁴⁶

Government Institutions

Corruption is defined as the abuse of public power for personal gain.⁴⁷ Mexico, like many nations around the world, is battling corruption that has undermined the authority and legitimacy of their democratic institutions. Members of Mexico’s law enforcement agencies and criminal justice system claim that they strictly enforce and impartially apply the rule of law. Amnesty International refutes these claims and states that their independence and impartiality are undermined by poor pay, limited resources, lack of training, excessive work-load, and political interference.⁴⁸

Police

Mexican police fall into two general categories at all levels of government. The preventative police (Policía Preventive) are uniformed police officers that are responsible for preventing crimes by providing security through presence. They may detain individuals that they catch in the act of a crime, but they do not normally participate in serving arrest warrants. Once a crime has been committed, the investigative police (Policía Judicial-“Judiciales”-or Policía Ministerial) are the non-uniformed police officers that are responsible for conducting investigations and executing arrest warrants for the prosecutor’s office.⁴⁹

effectively evaluate job performance.⁵⁵ The last two issues confronting the Mexican police force are low pay and a lack of resources. These issues create an environment that leads to corruption.

In a 2002 survey conducted by Transparency International, the average Mexican household spent 8 percent of their annual income on bribes.⁵⁶ President Calderón has increasingly used the military to take over law enforcement duties in towns suspected of substantial police corruption. In March 2007, Mexican federal police and the military raided the Tabasco state police following the attempted assassination of Tabasco's head of public security. Federal investigators suspected that the assassination attempt was conducted by a network of current and former police officers connected to organized crime and drug trafficking in Tabasco.⁵⁷ In December 2007, Mexican authorities took a similar action in Rosarita, a town just south of Tijuana, in the state of Baja California, following the assassination of the local police chief.⁵⁸ According to a news release by Mexico's National Public Security System in February 2008, 1,400 police officers were given reliability tests that included polygraphs and drug testing. These tests reinforced corruption concerns when sixty percent of the officers failed their polygraphs.⁵⁹

In October 2008, the Mexican government uncovered the most serious penetration of its law enforcement structure in over a decade. Mexico's chief federal prosecutor announced that the country's top anti-drug official was being paid by the Juarez Cartel and top officials at the organized crime division of the chief federal prosecutor's office were being paid by the Sinaloa Cartel. Officials estimate that these individuals were receiving between US\$150-450 thousand dollars per month for classified information regarding anti-drug agents and operations. Although the investigation is still on-going, officials believe that these individuals were a part of a ring of corrupt officials from the federal police force, the Mexican Interpol, and the US embassy.⁶⁰

relationships with criminal elements at any one location. As a result, the Mexican people have shown more confidence in their military than any other national institution.⁶⁵

Since December 2006, President Calderón has deployed nearly 30,000 federal troops and police throughout the country. The Mexican army has taken over law enforcement duties in half of its 31 states due to the extensive infiltration of the drug cartels in the local security forces.⁶⁶ Calderón's Administration is credited with 5,800 arrests and the seizure of 2,900 tons of marijuana and 24 tons of cocaine, worth an estimated \$20 billion US dollars during his first eighteen months in office.⁶⁷ Despite these successes, Calderón has come under criticism from the Mexican congress as well as international organizations that believe that law enforcement duties should remain in the civil sector.⁶⁸ Many argue that Mexico's use of the military has weakened civilian institutions and eroded the barriers built to prevent the military's involvement in politics.⁶⁹ Although the government's primary duty is to protect its citizens, the government's use of the military against its own people can create the appearance of old traditions of military control and authoritarianism that are not compatible with democracy.⁷⁰

Traditionally, the US State Department provided aid to foreign militaries. In recent years, Combatant Commanders have taken a greater role due in large part to the amount of resources these commands bring to the region. The United States foreign policy has further blurred the lines between civilian and military roles since September 11, 2001, with the introduction of the term "narco-terrorism."⁷¹ In 2006, the Bush Administration called for the "Global Train and Equip" authority in FY2006's National Defense Authorization Act, to provide the US Department of Defense the funds necessary to train military forces because the US State Department's security assistance process was viewed as "too slow and cumbersome."⁷²

The use of the Mexican military in civil law enforcement actions has had negative impacts as well. The Mexican Commission Rights publicly stated that the military was involved in abuses such as rape, illegal searches, and illegal detentions due to their lack of training in civilian law enforcement. The legitimacy of local and state governments are undermined following a military intervention because the public perceives them as either incompetent or corrupt. The increased number of military deaths has also increased the number of military deserters. The Mexican government estimates that there were 30,000 desertions per year from 2002 to 2006. In 2007, the number was down to 17,000. Additionally, the use of the military in the counter-narcotics effort is likely to lead to corruption within the institution, much as it did in the police force. Although national polls show that most Mexicans want the military involved in anti-drug activities, public support has shown a decline in the states where the military has conducted operations.⁷³

Judicial System and the Rule of Law

According to the US State Department, Mexico's federal government generally respects and promotes human rights at the federal level, but impunity and corruption remain problems at the state and local levels. Human rights violations in 2007 included unlawful killings by security forces, police kidnappings, poor and overcrowded prisons, arbitrary arrests and detentions, violence against women, coerced confessions, intimidation of journalists intended to invoke self-censorship, discrimination against indigenous people, child labor and corruption, inefficiency, and lack of transparency in the judicial system.⁷⁴

Since 2004, the Mexican government has shown its commitment to human rights by signing and ratifying the majority of international human rights agreements. The main obstacle in implementing these changes is the failure of Mexico's 31 states to adopt and abide by these

international treaties. In accordance with Mexican law, the international human rights treaties fall between the Mexican constitution and federal and state law, therefore, the treaties are generally not applied at the state level and judicial rulings rarely consider them.⁷⁵

Legislative reforms initiated during the 1990s are beginning to take hold in the judicial branch of the Mexican government. Since these reforms were implemented, the executive branch has gradually reduced its influence over the judicial system. Despite these efforts, however, a 2001 UN Special Rapporteur found that the judicial branch still lacked autonomy and independence to effectively carry out its duties.⁷⁶

In 2008, Mexico adopted constitutional reforms relating to public security and the criminal justice system that will be implemented over the next eight years. In addition to legislative initiatives, Mexico also established the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Mexico and created a National Human Rights Program at the federal level. Mexico has also established human rights units in the army, public prosecutor's office, and police forces to train personnel and investigate reported violations. Although these changes indicate Mexico is committed to improving human rights and the rule of law, they will have little impact if the 31 state legislatures fail to incorporate these changes into state law.⁷⁷

Political System

Mexico's political system was dominated by the Institutional Revolutionary Party (Partido Revolucionario Institucional, PRI) since 1938. The PRI was founded on a revolutionary nationalistic ideology that appealed to workers and peasants. The PRI has traditionally maintained a national power base because of their emphasis on state power, political authority, and law and order. Their supporters were primarily the uneducated, rural population that had little exposure to the mainstream media. The party's implementation of neoliberal economic

reforms in the 1990s led to their loss of power in the Chamber of Deputies in 1997 and the Presidency in 2000.⁷⁸

The other two political parties in Mexico are the National Action Party (Partido Acción Nacional, PAN) and the Party of the Democratic Revolution (Partido de la Revolución Democrática, PRD). The PAN is a conservative party that performs best in more industrial, educated, and urban areas. The PRD is a leftist party that attracts people that fall between the PRI and PAN demographics, in areas with some education but a weak manufacturing base. The success of both of these parties is a result of their ability to widen their platforms in order to gain support from marginal voters during Mexico's democratic transition over the past 15 years.⁷⁹

Mexico's peaceful transition of power from the PRI to the PAN following 71 years of single party rule was a significant event in Mexican politics. President Fox made good on his anti-corruption campaign pledges by pushing the Freedom of Information (FOI) Act through the legislature in 2003. According to José Octavio López Presa, the former executive director for Transparency International in Mexico, anti-corruption measures have been effective at the federal level. At the state level, the FOI has had less of an impact due in part to the requirement of individuals to request information in person because states lack an internet-based request system.⁸⁰

Despite these successes by President Fox, public distrust remains throughout Mexico due in large part to a lack of political reform. The current political institutions were effective under the PRI's 71-year reign because the President maintained the majority of power. Today, constitutional changes have led to more power sharing between the President and Congress, but representation of the people within these institutions is still lacking. Two hundred of the five hundred seats in the Chamber of Deputies, the lower house of the Mexican Congress, are

appointed by party elites rather than elected by their constituents. Additionally, the Mexican constitution limits presidential and congressional officials to just one term. The combination of political appointments and one term limits further erodes a politician's commitment to their constituents.⁸¹

The Mexican political system was tested again during the 2006 presidential election between PAN's Felipe Calderón and the PRD's López Obrador. The Federal Electoral Institution (IFE), responsible for organizing, counting votes, and resolving voting issues at the federal level, declared President Calderón the winner by a margin of just 250,000 votes (0.58%). The Electoral Court of the Federal Judicial Power (TEPJF) that reviews the IFE's decisions upheld the verdict. Despite this success, the election of President Calderón with just 35% of the popular vote highlights the need for further political reform within Mexico. A run-off election, for example, would have provided the winner more legitimacy among a majority of the population.⁸²

Economy

Although Mexico's economy is relatively small in comparison to the United States, their economy has become more closely tied to the United States since the North American Free Trade Agreement was signed in 1994. The United States is Mexico's top trading partner and Mexico is the United States' second-largest trading partner behind Canada. Thirty-two percent of Mexico's gross domestic product (GDP) comes from exports and 85% of these go to the United States.⁸³ Mexicans working in the United States sent \$16.6 billion, 2% of Mexico's GDP, in remittance payments to family members in Mexico during 2004.⁸⁴ Mexico is the sixth largest oil producer in the world and second in the Western Hemisphere behind the United States. In addition to oil reserves, the country has a substantial amount of natural gas and minerals.⁸⁵ Mexico received \$966 million in US aid between 1997 and 2007.⁸⁶ The United

States invested \$92 billion, 3% of US foreign investments, in the Mexican economy in 2007.⁸⁷ Despite economic freedoms, foreign investment, international aid, and the abundance of resources, Mexico continues to lag behind the United States in many key economic indicators.

With a population one-third the size of the United States, Mexico has a GDP and per capita GDP that equate to just 6% and 16% of the United States' GDP, respectively.⁸⁸ The Mexican government receives one-third of its budget from the state-owned oil company, Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex). With oil production in decline at Mexico's Cantarell oil field, the Mexican Congress was forced to provide Pemex with additional funds for oil exploration in 2007.⁸⁹ The importance of oil and other state-owned energy companies is a cause for concern. President Calderón has invested heavily in the fight against organized crime, but many Mexicans are still waiting to see if the government will reform the energy, telecommunications, and transportation monopolies that they believe are undermining the free market, competition, and job growth.⁹⁰

Part 3: Mérida Initiative

Title I and II: Assistance to Mexico and Countries of Central America

Law Enforcement

The Mérida Initiative provided approximately \$271.6 million to Mexico for law enforcement in 2008. The money was spent on aircraft that conduct aerial interdiction of drugs, arms, and other illicit cargo. Mexico refurbished and upgraded sensors (radar, forward-looking infrared, and computers) on two of its existing Cessna Citation II 550s and spend \$104 million to buy eight Bell 412 EP helicopters for the Mexican Air Force. They spent \$100 million for two new Casa 235s to complement the Navy's seven Casa 212s and 6 Casa 235s already in maritime surveillance service. A portion of these funds bought the federal police force (SSP), Army, and customs agents ion scanner (non-intrusive inspection equipment (NIIE) to detect illicit drugs, weapons, and explosives. The Mexican Telecommunication and Transportation Secretariat (SCT) received \$25.3 million for satellite communications, the design of Mexico's next generation of satellite communications, and enhancements to Mexico's mail handling and screening capabilities. Law enforcement received mobile gamma ray machines, x-ray vans, training of canine teams, 30 armored cars, 200 bulletproof vests/helmets, and radios. Additional radios, protective gear, computers, vehicles, and tracking/surveillance equipment were provided to special anti-gang, anti-organized crime and money laundering units.⁹¹ In FY09, Mexico will receive \$206 million for two additional Casa 235s for the Mexican Navy and three UH-60s for the Secretariat of Public Security (SSP). The SSP is currently buying four UH-60s on their own to compliment the 19 UH-1s and the 11 Schweizer aircraft that provide a rapid mobility

capability. The remainder of the money will be used to purchase three Cessna Caravans, mobile gamma ray machines, x-ray vans, and train canine teams for the SSP.⁹²

The Mérida Initiative provided approximately \$30.1 million to Central America in 2008. \$15 million was used for law enforcement equipment upgrades and to establish a polygraph program to vet sensitive investigative units (SIU) that work with the DEA. It also established a Central America Fingerprint Exchange (CAFÉ) that will be linked to the FBI. Two million dollars went to refurbish 65- and 82-foot patrol boats for Costa Rica's Coast Guard. Over three million dollars was used to establish a Spanish version of e-trace software to track illicit weapons, ATF interdiction training, an ATF advisor, and a small arms and light weapons collection and destruction program. Five million dollars went to the transnational anti-gang initiative (TAG) in the form of computers, software, protective gear and equipment. Two million dollars went to the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA), that trains 700 police officers annually, in criminal justice, law enforcement, and the rule of law.⁹³

Intelligence

Mexico received \$14.9 million in FY08 and \$13.3 million in FY09 for intelligence purposes. Over six million funded the PGR's Operation against Smugglers (and traffickers) Initiative on Safety and Security (OASISS). The money provided software and e-mail upgrades to allow secure communications between US-Mexican border authorities to help identify, investigate, prioritize, and prosecute cross-border criminal activity. These funds provided the Mexican Intelligence service with computers, software, database, VOIP, and connectivity between the National Security and Investigation Center (CISEN) and 18 points of entry (POE). Additionally, funds provided forensic computer analysis equipment to interpret digital evidence from computers seized by law enforcement and the computer infrastructure for financial intelligence

functions. Five million dollars went to the Financial Intelligence Unit in the form of hardware and software to fight money laundering and provide information sharing.⁹⁴ Central America received one million dollars in FY08 for intelligence purposes. This money provided software for an internet-based information and intelligence program that will link 48 countries together under the DEA's Center for Drug Intelligence (CDI) Program.⁹⁵

Customs and Immigration

Mexico received \$61.5 million in FY08 and \$69.9 million in FY09 for customs and immigration purposes. \$61.5 million was given to Mexico's National Migration Institute (INAMI) for passport and fingerprint readers, communication, medical supplies, and search and rescue equipment. The funds were used to purchase computers and software to track personnel entering and exiting Mexico from its 165 POEs (58 air, 51 sea, and 56 land). The software will digitize forms and permits to speed the customs process as well as provide links to US customs and law enforcement agencies. Mexican customs received over \$70 million for NIIE and a dog/handler training program that will create 300 canine teams and 100 kennels around the country. This includes \$6.5 million for a NIIE central maintenance facility.⁹⁶ Central America received six million dollars in FY08 for customs and immigration purposes. They received two million for NIIE, 1.7 million for aviation security, port security, and document fraud prevention, and \$2.3 million for a repatriation notification system that will be linked to the US Department of Homeland Security and the FBI fingerprint database.⁹⁷

Judicial Institutions

Mexico received \$86.2 million in FY08 and \$37.3 million in FY09 for judicial reforms. The Mexican Attorney General's Office (PGR) received the majority of these funds with \$28.8 million to create a unified and integrated information infrastructure to make the PGR more

transparent, accountable, and reduce corruption while enhancing public confidence. They received \$13.5 million to modernize equipment in the PGR's forensic laboratory and \$29.2 million for software that will enhance case tracking, the penal process, intelligence analysis, and data dissemination by linking 32 sub offices with headquarters. They also received another \$2.5 million to reengineer their human resources and financial management systems.⁹⁸

The judicial system received two million dollars for judicial reform efforts of penal codes and criminal procedure codes to bring Mexico in compliance with anti-corruption standards set in the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACAC). The police, prosecutors, and prison officials received \$3.5 million worth of human rights training and the bar association will receive one million dollars to implement judicial reforms in law school curriculums. Fifteen million dollars was spent on courts-management and prosecutorial capacity-building. The Clerk of the Court system will help standardize and centralize case administration and limit opportunities for corruption. This system will also provide judicial statistics such as caseloads, pre-trial detention rates, and promote judicial efficiency. Training will also include surveillance, under-cover operations, and forensic evidence to strengthen the prosecutor's ability to prosecute complex criminal cases. The judicial system received four million dollars for alternative case resolution training at the state and local level that will free up the courts for higher priority cases. Additional funding is provided for prison management, a witness protection program, and extradition, evidence handling, and chain of custody training.⁹⁹ Central America received six million dollars in FY08 to improve the criminal justice system in the form of courts management, prosecutor capacity building, and prison management.¹⁰⁰

Anti-Corruption Measures

Mexico received \$12.5 million in FY08 and \$1.3 million in FY09 for anti-corruption programs. Seven million dollars went to police professionalization training and the establishment of Citizen Complaint centers. These centers will act as a watchdog agency for Mexico's Office of the Inspector General (OIG). Funds are allocated to strengthen the OIG and SSP's internal integrity mechanisms to increase public confidence in law enforcement. Funds will also be used to establish a culture of lawfulness program for schools, law enforcement and other parts of civil society. These programs are intended to partner the public with law and judicial institutions as an accountability mechanism to maintain public order, the rule of law and responsiveness to the citizen's concerns. Two million dollars has been allocated to improve law enforcement's capability to administer polygraphs to its own personnel to identify corrupt police officers. Central America received one million dollars in FY08 for police professionalization to build public confidence.¹⁰¹

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Institutions

Mexico received \$16.1 million in FY08 and \$12.9 million in FY09 for NGOs and civil society programs. Thirty million dollars is dedicated to drug awareness, demand reduction, and rehabilitation programs. Three million dollars will be used for training NGOs on the code of criminal procedures, human rights laws, and the criminal justice system. In FY09, funds will be utilized to create citizen advisory boards to monitor citizen complaint centers and serve as internal oversight bodies. These funds will strengthen the NGOs ability to educate the Mexican public on their rights and document any violations. Central America received five million dollars in FY08 for anti-gang strategy and prevention.¹⁰²

Title III: Administrative Provisions

Title III provides guidance that the aid to Mexico and Central America is contingent on human rights performance. All individuals receiving aid must be vetted to ensure they have not committed human rights violations in the past. Anyone receiving aid who commits a human rights violation must be investigated and prosecuted by civilian authority. This measure is waivable if the state demonstrates it is making significant progress to eliminate such violations. Equipment and material provided in the initiative must be used for its intended purpose and all equipment must be tracked and accounted for in annual reports. This title also limits US civilian contractors supporting the initiative to a maximum of 50 in Mexico and 100 in Central America without a Presidential waiver. This aid is in addition to all other aid programs currently in effect and it does not alter the US Arms Export Control Act.¹⁰³

Title IV: Support Activities in the United States

Title IV recognizes that supply-side drug reduction measures do not work alone and tasks the President to submit his plan for intensifying demand-side strategies within 180 days. This title also recognizes the need to stop the flow of weapons from the US to Mexico and Central America. It authorizes the ATF to add 25 special agents and 15 inspectors to Project Gunrunner. It tasks the Attorney General and the ATF to intensify their drug enforcement efforts with additional agents, to provide one initiative team per border state, and increase their coordination with other law enforcement agencies. It also authorizes \$15 million per year in FY08-FY10 for Attorney General's Gunrunner and provides \$9.5 million per year to enhance cross border cooperation. It also recognizes the need to stop chemical precursors.¹⁰⁴

Title V: Miscellaneous Provisions

Title V tasks the Department of State to appoint a high-level coordinator, rank and status of an ambassador, to conduct interagency planning, coordination, and execution in support of the Mérida Initiative. It also emphasizes the importance of building civilian security institutions, enhancing the rule of law, protection of human rights, accountability, oversight and monitoring mechanisms, and metrics. This title tasks the President to provide metrics in a report to congress 60 days after the bill is signed into law. This report will include indicators on the long-term effectiveness of the equipment and training, narcotics arrests, interdicted drug shipments, police reform, quantity of drug supply reduction, cross-utilization of equipment, school attendance, prevention program attendance, and level of cooperation between US, Mexico, and Central American law enforcement agencies. The President is also required to provide a report 180 days after the bill is signed and then once annually. This report includes metrics, assessment of coordination, status of equipment (transfers, utilization, training), human rights, assessment of the equipment's effectiveness, Mexico's public security strategy, flow of illegal arms, use of contractors, Central America Regional Security Plan, status of phasing the military out of law enforcement, displacement and diversion of drug trafficking patterns, and impact on border violence and security. The Mérida Initiative will expire on June 10, 2010.¹⁰⁵

Part 4: Conclusions and Recommendations

The security environment in the Western Hemisphere is unique because every country, except Cuba, is democratic. This is significant because democracies tend to look out for the welfare of their people, maintain stable relationships, and do not wage war with their neighbors.¹⁰⁶ The primary threats in the Western Hemisphere have evolved from the communist and autocratic rule of 25 years ago to the terrorism, narco-trafficking, money laundering, gunrunning, and human trafficking of today.¹⁰⁷ Despite the expansion of free trade and democracy in the region, the Western Hemisphere's "Zone of Peace" is threatened by transnational criminal organizations and domestic insurgencies. The events of September 11, 2001, demonstrated that the United States has vulnerabilities that need to be addressed in order to provide security for its citizens.¹⁰⁸ Globalization and information technology have added additional challenges to the security environment as societies become more interwoven. In order to enhance security and stability throughout the Western Hemisphere, the United States must develop a holistic and well-coordinated strategic approach that considers the social, economic, and political factors that are unique to Mexico and the other Latin American countries.¹⁰⁹

Although the United States and Mexico have cooperated in the past, the Mexican government has always handled the relationship with caution due to the massive land seizure by the United States following the Mexican-American War from 1846 to 1848.¹¹⁰ Since the election of President Fox in 2000 and President Calderón in 2006, the relationship between these two countries has drastically improved due in large part to free trade agreements and shared security concerns. The conditions in Mexico today are much like the conditions that existed in Columbia for the past decade. Since 2000, the United States has provided over \$2.5 billion in

aid for Plan Columbia. Although Plan Columbia has not resolved all of Columbia's issues, it is arguably an overall success. With US assistance, Columbia has reduced the influence of insurgents, corruption, and related violence while strengthening their standards of governance, human rights, the rule of law, and economic policies.¹¹¹ Since 2002, Columbia kidnapping rate has dropped by 83 percent and their murder rate has dropped by 40 percent.¹¹² Despite these successes, Plan Columbia has failed to reduce coca cultivation by 50% over the first 6 years of the plan.¹¹³ The Office of National Drug Control Policy reported in 2005 that "despite massive spraying of coca fields, the area of coca cultivation remained 'statistically unchanged.'"¹¹⁴ The Mérida Initiative, in contrast, is a comprehensive approach that provides equipment, training, and information technology to enhance Mexico's law enforcement capabilities while improving governance, institutions, and the rule of law. The Mérida Initiative, like Plan Columbia, will enhance US-Mexican security, but is not the solution in and of itself.

Plan Columbia teaches important lessons that will improve the effectiveness of the Mérida Initiative. The primary concern for both the US and Mexico is reducing the violence. The violence is fueled by the demand for drugs in the United States and the poor economic conditions in Mexico. The flow of illicit weapons, human trafficking, and corruption are a result of these two factors. The United States' counter-drug budget has declined by 21% since 2002 while spending over 60% of it on supply-side programs that fail to address the long-term, root cause of the drug problem.¹¹⁵

The United States needs to revise its arms control policies and procedures to reduce the illicit arms going south. The United States should ratify the OAS Firearms Convention to boost the agreement's credibility. Failure to ratify this convention will continue to erode the United States' influence in the hemisphere and universal implementation of the provisions.¹¹⁶ The

ratification of this agreement will require few changes to US law, pose no real threat to lawful gun ownership, and require few costs in terms of dollars and time to implement. The reduction in illicit weapons and the good will generated by the US support of a multilateral agreement will pay for themselves.¹¹⁷ Additionally, the US must increase the number of inspection of vehicles crossing into Mexico to prevent large shipments of weapons making their way to the cartels.

Financial reform in Mexico is another important aspect of reducing the socio-economic disparity in Mexico. Mexico needs an annual growth rate of 5 percent to employ 1 million new workers joining the labor pool. Mexico has made important steps towards improving economic conditions over the past decade, but more is required to reduce poverty and the desire to participate in the drug trade. Reforms in the energy and telecommunications sectors, high manufacturing taxes, rigid labor laws, and poor infrastructure have increased production costs and diverted investment.¹¹⁸

Although the Mérida Initiative is a comprehensive approach, 80% of the aid is going to law enforcement type functions while only 20% is going to institution building and the rule of law. Once the security situation improves, the US and Mexico need to relook this mix to ensure the institutions that will provide long-term stability are well established. Mexico has taken a number of steps to improve the judicial system, reduce corruption, and improve human rights at the federal level, but more are needed at the state and local level.

An initial failure of Plan Columbia was the Colombian government's lack of a strategic level plan to deal with their narco-insurgent-paramilitary problem. It is imperative that the United States and Mexico obtain a consensus among political, economic, and military leaders to develop a coherent plan that provides direction and timely guidance.¹¹⁹ Title V of the Mérida Initiative tasks the Department of State to serve as the US lead agency for planning,

coordinating, and executing the provisions outlined in the initiative. The US Department of State should provide an overarching, hemispheric approach that ties Plan Columbia, the Andean Initiative, the Mérida Initiative, and the Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America (SPP) together.¹²⁰ A hemispheric approach will maximize resources and reduce redundancy across US agencies and instruments of national power. Greater cooperation and integration of regional security cooperation plans is also needed between US Northern Command and US Southern Command. The US Navy's Four Fleet, re-establishing under US Southern Command in April 2008, will enhance regional security and demonstrate a greater commitment to regional partners.¹²¹

In summary, the Mérida Initiative is a comprehensive plan that attempts to solve a number of complex transnational issues that affect both the United States and Mexico. Both countries, however, need to take additional measures to improve the chances of achieving long-term stability and security in the region. Although drug prevention programs, institution building, and intergovernmental coordination are imperative, the most important measure that both countries must possess is patience. Plan Columbia began as a 6-year program and is nearly a decade old. The Mérida Initiative began as a 3-year program, but it is likely to go much longer. To prevent another endless US program, the US Department of State must assess the Mérida Initiative's progress frequently by measuring the program's effectiveness against the metrics specified by the President of the United States. Since the Mérida Initiative is only 9 months old, the author did not have the data to assess the performance of the plan against these metrics. An annual assessment of these metrics would greatly benefit the implementation of the Mérida Initiative in the future.

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U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

Office of the Assistant Secretary

Trip Briefing Book

(b)(7)(E)

DRAFT TRIP to Mexico City, Mexico

- COMPLETE Travel Party: A/S John Morton, ATF Acting Director Ken Melson, Deputy Assistant Attorney General (DAAG) Bruce Swartz, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary (ADAS) (b)(6), (b)(7)(E) Senior Counselor (b)(6), (b)(7) Counselor Paul Rosen (b)(6), (b)(7)(E)

Sunday August 23, 2009

- Travel Party will participate in all of the day's events.

3:30 PM A/S Departs Residence

Travel Time 15 Minutes

POC (b)(6), 703-675 (b)(7)(6)

5:42 PM TRAVEL: Depart Dulles Int'l Airport, Chantilly, VA en route Mexico City

United Airlines Flight (b)(6), (b)(7)(E)

Flight time 4 hours, 40 minutes (one hour time change)

9:30 PM ARRIVAL: Mexico City, Mexico, Benito Juarez International Airport

Drive Time 45 Minutes

POC (b)(6), (b)(7)(E) ICE Attache Mexico

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10:15 PM Arrive Hotel
Hotel Accommodations:
Intercontinental Hotel
Campos Eliseos
Mexico City, DF, 11560
(52 55) 5327 (b)(6),

Monday, August 24, 2009

- Travel Party will participate in all of the day's events

8:00 AM Meeting - Deputy Chief of Mission (DCM) (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) **9:00AM EST**
LOCATION: US Embassy
PRESS: Closed
DURATION: One hour
A/S STAFF: A/S Morton (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
PARTICIPANTS: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) Deputy Chief of Mission US Embassy
ATF Acting Director Kenneth Melson
DAAG Bruce Swartz
Paul Rosen, DOJ
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ATF

9:00 AM Depart en route to SSP Command Center
Drive Time 60 Minutes POC (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) CE Attaché Mexico

10:00 AM Meeting - Secretary for Ministry of Public Safety - Genero Garcia Luna
LOCATION: SSP Command Center
PRESS: At conclusion of tour/visit
ATTIRE: BUSINESS

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DURATION: Two hours
A/S STAFF: A/S Morton, (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
PARTICIPANTS: ATF Acting Director Kenneth Melson
DAAG Bruce Swartz
Paul Rosen, DOJ
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ATF

12:00 PM Depart en route to SEGOB Office
Drive Time: 60 Minutes POC: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attaché Mexico

1:00 PM Meeting – SRE (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
LOCATION: SEGOB Office
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: One hour
A/S STAFF: A/S Morton, (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
PARTICIPANTS: ATF Acting Director Kenneth Melson
DAAG Bruce Swartz
Paul Rosen, DOJ
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ATF

2:00 PM Depart en route to working lunch
Drive Time: 30 Minutes POC: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attaché Mexico

2:30 PM Working Lunch, SAT
LOCATION: TBD
PRESS: CLOSED

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ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: Two hours
A/S STAFF: A/S Morton, (b)(6), (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
PARTICIPANTS: ATF Acting Director Kenneth Melson
DAAG Bruce Swartz
Paul Rosen, DOJ
(b)(6), (b)(6) ATF

4:30 PM Depart en route to PGR Head Quarters
Drive Time: 30 Minutes POC: (b)(6), (b)(6) ICE Attaché Mexico

5:00 PM PRG: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
LOCATION: PGR Head Quarters
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: Two hours
A/S STAFF: A/S Morton, (b)(6), (b)(6), (b)(6), (b)(6)
PARTICIPANTS: ATF Acting Director Kenneth Melson
DAAG Bruce Swartz
Paul Rosen, DOJ
(b)(6), (b)(6) ATF

7:00 PM Depart en route to the DCM's Residence
Drive Time: 30 Minutes POC: (b)(6), (b)(6) ICE Attaché Mexico

7:30 PM Dinner at DCM's Residence
LOCATION: DCM's Residence

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PRESS: CLOSED

ATTIRE: BUSINESS

DURATION: TBD

A/S STAFF: A/S Morton, (b)(6), (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

PARTICIPANTS: ATF Acting Director (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
DAAG Bruce Swartz
Paul Rosen, DOJ
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ATF

Tuesday August 25, 2009

- Travel Party: A/S John Morton, ATF Acting Director Ken Melson, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary (ADAS (b)(6), (b)(7) Senior Counsel (b)(6), (b)(7), Counselor Paul Rosen, (b)(6), (b)(7) (DAAG Swartz Departs)

8:30 AM Tour of PGR Lab and PGR Tactical Communications Facility

LOCATION: PGR Facilities

PRESS: CLOSED

ATTIRE: BUSINESS

DURATION: Two hours

A/S STAFF: A/S Morton, (b)(6), (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

PARTICIPANTS: ATF Acting Director Kenneth Melson
Paul Rosen, DOJ
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ATF

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10:30 AM Depart en route to SEDENA Office
Drive Time: 60 Minutes POC: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

11:30 AM Ministry of Defense (SEDENA) – General Galvan

LOCATION: SEDENA

PRESS: Yes

ATTIRE: BUSINESS

DURATION: Six hours (including lunch)

A/S STAFF: A/S Morton, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

PARTICIPANTS: ATF Acting Director Kenneth Melson

Paul Rosen, DOJ

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ATF

5:30 PM Depart en route to Anthropology Museum
Drive Time: 30 Minutes POC: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

6:00 PM Tour of Anthropology Museum

LOCATION: Anthropology Museum

PRESS: No

ATTIRE: BUSINESS

DURATION: one hour

A/S STAFF: A/S Morton, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

PARTICIPANTS: ATF Acting Director Kenneth Melson

Paul Rosen, DOJ

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ATF

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7:00 PM Depart en route to DCM's Residence
Drive Time: 30 Minutes POC: (b)(6),(b)(7) ICE Attache Mexico

7:30 PM Dinner at DCM's Residence

LOCATION: DCM's Residence
PRESS: No
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: one hour
A/S STAFF: A/S Morton (b)(6),(b)(7) (b)(6),(b)(7)
PARTICIPANTS: ATF Acting Director Kenneth Melson
Paul Rosen, DOJ
(b)(6),(b)(7) ATF

Wednesday August 26, 2009

- Travel Party: A/S Morton, ATF Acting Director Melson, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary (ADAS) (b)(6),(b)(7) Counselor (b)(6),(b)(7) Counselor Paul Rosen (b)(6),(b)(7)

8:00 AM Depart Hotel to Travel to Benito Juarez Int. Airport Mexico City
Drive Time: 60 Minutes POC: (b)(6),(b)(7) ICE Attache Mexico

9:54 AM TRAVEL: Depart Mexico City en route Washington, DC
United Airlines (b)(6),(b)(7)

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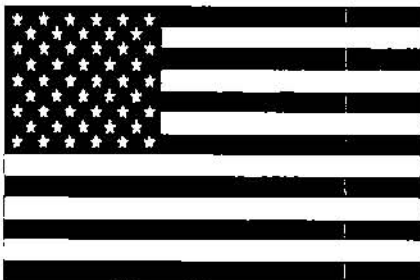
Trip Briefing Book

Flight Time: 4 hours and 32 minutes

3:25 PM ARRIVAL in Washington, DC, Dulles International Airport

Travel Time: 45 minutes POC: (b)(6), 703-675-(b)(6)

END of TRIP



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Assistant Secretary John Morton

Visit to Mexico City, Mexico

August 23-26, 2009

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U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

Office of the Assistant Secretary

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 - Working lunch with Tax Administration Service (SAT)
 - Meeting with National Attorney General (PGR)
 - Tour of PGR Weapons Laboratory
 - Meeting with Ministry of Defense (SEDENA)

TAB 4 Mexico Initiatives Dashboard

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TRAVEL PARTY

The group will travel together unless specifically stated.

ICE (3):

AS John Morton

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary (ADAS) (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

Senior Counsel (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

DOJ/ATF (6):

ATF Acting Director Ken Melson

ATF Acting Deputy Director (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

ATF Special Assistant to the Director (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

ATF (Incoming) Attaché (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

Deputy Assistant Attorney General (DAAG) Bruce Swartz*

Special Counsel to the AAG Paul Rosen

*

Special Counsel to the AAG Paul Rosen

CBP (1):

CBP Assistant Commissioner (AC) (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

CBP Assistant Commissioner (AC)

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*Departs on Tuesday morning.

Attachés

(Mexico City Staff that will participate in meetings)

ICE Attaché (b)(6),(b)(7)

ICE PMF (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)*

DOJ Attaché (b)(6),(b)(7)

DOJ Deputy Attaché (b)(6),(b)(7)

(b)(6),(b)(7)

DOJ Deputy Attaché (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

CBP Acting Attaché (b)(6),(b)(7)

BP Acting Attaché (b)(6),(b)(7)

P Acting Attaché (b)(6),(b)(7)

Acting Attaché (b)(6),(b)(7)

Acting Attaché (b)(6),(b)(7)

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Acting Attaché (b)(6),(b)(7)

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DRAFT TRIP to Mexico City, Mexico

NOTE: Travel party, respective attaches, and official notetaker will travel to all meetings together unless otherwise noted. Additional participants will be noted per event.

[REDACTED]

Entire Travel Party will travel together.

•

Entire Travel Party will travel together.

3:30 PM A/S Departs Residence
travel Time: 30 Minutes POC: (b)(6),(b)(7)
Travel Time: 30 Minutes POC (b)(6),(b)(7) 703-675-(b)(6)
703-675-(b)(6),(b)(7)

5:42 PM TRAVEL: Depart Dulles Int'l Airport, Chantilly, VA en route Mexico City
United Airlines, Flight (b)(6),(b)(7)
Flight time: 4 hours, 40 minutes (one hour earlier than EDT)

9:30 PM ARRIVAL: Mexico City, Mexico, Benito Juárez International Airport
Drive Time: 45 Minutes POC (b)(6),(b)(7) U.S. F. Attaché Mexico City

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| 10:15 PM Arrive Hotel

TRAVEL: Depart Dulles Int'l Airport, Chantilly, VA en route Mexico City
United Airlines, Flight (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Flight time: 4 hours, 40 minutes (one hour earlier than EDT)

9:30 PM ARRIVAL: Mexico City, Mexico, Benito Juárez International Airport
Drive Time: 45 Minutes POC: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico City

| 10:15 PM Arrive Hotel

TRAVEL: Depart Dulles Int'l Airport, Chantilly, VA en route Mexico City
United Airlines, Flight (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Flight time: 4 hours, 40 minutes (one hour earlier than EDT)

9:30 PM ARRIVAL: Mexico City, Mexico, Benito Juárez International Airport
Drive Time: 45 Minutes POC: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico City

| 10:15 PM Arrive Hotel

, Chantilly, VA en route Mexico City
United Airlines, Flight (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Flight time: 4 hours, 40 minutes (one hour earlier than EDT)

9:30 PM ARRIVAL: Mexico City, Mexico, Benito Juárez International Airport
Drive Time: 45 Minutes POC: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico City

| 10:15 PM Arrive Hotel

Chantilly, VA en route Mexico City
United Airlines, Flight (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Flight time: 4 hours, 40 minutes (one hour earlier than EDT)

9:30 PM ARRIVAL: Mexico City, Mexico, Benito Juárez International Airport
Drive Time: 45 Minutes POC: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico City

| 10:15 PM Arrive Hotel

United Airlines, Flight (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Flight time: 4 hours, 40 minutes (one hour earlier than EDT)

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9:30 PM ARRIVAL: Mexico City, Mexico, Benito Juarez International Airport
Drive Time: 45 Minutes PO: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico City

| 10:15 PM Arrive Hotel

Hotel Accommodations:

Intercontinental Hotel

Campos Eliseos
Mexico City, DF, 06000
(52 55) 5327 (b)(7)(C)

NOTE: As to the AAG Paul Rosen will be arriving on a separate flight at 7:00 pm, POC is DOJ Attache (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

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8:15AM-MEETING - Charge d'Affaires, John Feeley (9:15AM EST)

LOCATION: U.S. Embassy

PRESS: CLOSED

ATTIRE: BUSINESS

DURATION: 45 MINUTE

PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party

ICE, CBP, ATF Attachés, DOJ Deputy Attaché

Charge d'Affaires, John Feeley, US Embassy

9:00 AM

Depart en route to SSP Command Center

Drive Time: 60 Minutes POC: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

10:00 AM

MEETING - Secretary Genaro Garcia Luna - Ministry of Public Security

LOCATION: SSP Command Center

PRESS: CLOSED

ATTIRE: BUSINESS

DURATION: 2 HOURS

PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party

ICE, CBP, ATF Attachés, DOJ Deputy Attaché

Secretary Genaro Garcia Luna

Note: CBP Assistant Commissioner (AC) (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) and CBP Acting Attaché (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) will not participate

12:00 PM

Depart en route to SEGOB Office

Drive Time: 60 Minutes POC: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

1:00 PM

MEETING - Ambassador Benito Andion (SRE) and Under Secretary Geronimo Gutierrez (SEGOB)

LOCATION: SEGOB Office

PRESS: CLOSED

ATTIRE: BUSINESS

DURATION: 1 HOUR

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PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party
ICE, CBP, DOJ, ATF Attaches
Amb. Benito Andion, SRE
Under Secretary (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) SEGOB
Charge d'Affaires, John Feeley, US Embassy

2:00 PM Depart en route to working lunch

Drive Time: 50 Minutes POC: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

2:30 PM WORKING LUNCH – SAT

LOCATION: Club de Banqueros

PRESS: CLOSED

ATTIRE: BUSINESS

DURATION: ~2 HOURS

PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party

ICE, CBP, DOJ, ATF Attaches

DOD Attache Col (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

Under Secretary (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

Ing (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

Lic (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (UFE)

4:30 PM Depart en route to PGR

Headquarters

Drive Time: 30 Minutes POC: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

5:00 PM MEETING – PGR – Secretary Eduardo Medina Mora

LOCATION: PGR Head Quarters

PRESS: CLOSED

ATTIRE: BUSINESS

DURATION: ~2 HOURS

PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party

ICE, CBP, DOJ, ATF, DOD Attaches

Secretary Eduardo Medina Mora

Mta (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) PGR

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(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) PGR
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) PGR
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) PGR

8:00 PM Depart en route to Dinner
Drive Time 30 Minutes POC (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

8:30 PM PGR Sponsored Dinner
LOCATION: TBD
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: TBD
PARTICIPANTS: COMINT/ITF travel party
ICE, CBP, DOJ, ATF, DOD Attaches
Charge d'Affaires, John Feeley, US Embassy

Note: CBP Assistant Commissioner (AC) (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) and CBP Acting Attache (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) will not participate.

Updated Travel Party: A/S Morton (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) Erik Barnett, ATF Acting Director Kenneth Melson, ATF Acting Deputy Director (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ATF Special Assistant to the Director (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ATF (Incoming) Attache (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) Special Counsel to the DAAG Paul Rosen

NOTE: DAAG Bruce Schwartz is departing at 8:54 am on UA Flight (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) POC is DOJ Deputy Attache (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

7:30 AM Depart en route to PGR Weapons Laboratory
Drive Time 30 Minutes POC (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

8:30 AM TOUR of PGR Weapons Laboratory
LOCATION: PGR Facilities
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 1 HOUR

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PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party

ICE Attache (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

ICE PMF (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

9:00 AM

Interview with press

10:30 AM

Depart for SEDENA

Drive Time: 30 Minutes

POC (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE

Attache Mexico

10:30 AM

SEDENA Weapons Destruction Ceremony

LOCATION: SEDENA

PRESS: OPEN

ATTIRE: BUSINESS

DURATION: 2 HOURS

PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party

ICE, ATF, DOJ, DOD Attaches ICE PMF (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

12:30 PM

Depart for Bodegas

Drive Time: 60 Minutes

POC (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE

Attache Mexico

1:30 PM

SEDENA - TOUR of Arms Warehouse - Meeting General Augusto Moises

LOCATION: SEDENA

PRESS: CLOSED

ATTIRE: BUSINESS

DURATION: 3.5 HOURS (includes lunch)

PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party

Charge d'Affaires, John Feeley, U.S. Embassy

ICE, ATF, DOJ, DOD Attaches

ICE PMF (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

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3:00 PM Depart en route to PGR Weapons Laboratory
Drive Time 30 Minutes POC (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

5:00 PM ~~FOUO~~ of Anthropology Museum

LOCATION: Anthropology Museum

PRESS: ~~OCLOSED~~

ATTIRE: BUSINESS

DURATION: 1 HOUR

PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party

ICE, ATF, DOJ, DOD Attaches

7:00 PM Depart en route to Dinner

Drive Time 30 Minutes POC (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

7:30 PM SEDENA Sponsored Dinner

LOCATION: TBD

PRESS: ~~OCLOSED~~

ATTIRE: BUSINESS

DURATION: 1 HOUR

Travel party will depart Mexico City together.

8:00 AM Depart Hotel to Travel to Benito Juarez Int. Airport Mexico City

Drive Time 30 Minutes POC (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

9:54 AM TRAVEL: Depart Mexico City en route Washington, DC

United Airlines, Flight (b)(6)

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Flight Time: 4 hours and 32 minutes

3:25 PM ARRIVAL in Washington, DC, Dulles International Airport

Travel Time: 45 minutes

POC: (b)(6), 703-673-(b)(1)

|

END of TRIP

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HOTEL INFORMATION

Mexico City

Intercontinental Presidente Mexico City

CAMPOS ELISEOS 218 COL POLANCO MEXICO CITY, 0560 MEXICO

Front Desk +52-55 5327 (b)(7)(F) Fax +52 55 53277737

LOCAL WEATHER

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Memorandum, Assistant Secretary, Office of International Affairs

• **BACKGROUND:**

Led by Chargé d'Affaires John Feeley, the Embassy Press Office will provide you with an overview of the current activities at the Embassy and relevant current events. In addition, briefing will cover how to address specific questions by the Mexican press.
Opportunity to discuss ICE and ATF's commitment to work together.

KEY PARTICIPANTS:

Secretary Genaro García Luna, SSP

Contact:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Operations Chief for Mexico, Office of International Affairs

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) 202-732 (b)(6), 202-615 (b)(6),

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U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

Office of the Assistant Secretary

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Subject: San Luis Potosi, Mexico, Security Operations File: 070901-000000000000

Version: 24, Dec 2009 Page: 105

BACKGROUND:

As part of the Merida Initiative, ICE sent 12 Special Agents to teach Basic Investigative Methods to approximately 1,350 SSP investigators on July 16, 2009 through August 8, 2009 in San Luis Potosi, Mexico. ICE sent additional trainers on August 20, 2009 to teach a new wave of investigators through September 12, 2009. ICE plans to continue supporting this training initiative.

Discuss BEST expansion in the U.S. and Mexico

Discuss Counternarcotics Enforcements Bi-national money laundering study.

"HOT BUTTON ISSUES"

- Questions regarding Mexico BEST, which does not include an SSP component
- The Mexico BEST merely put a label onto a pre-existing vetted unit and PGR assured ICE that it would coordinate with SSP prior to announcement.
ATF has also been invited to participate in Mexico BEST.

KEY PARTICIPANTS:

Secretary Genaro García Luna, SSP

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Identifying and Interviewing of Untracked Deaths (SEGOMB) - Phase 1: ICE, CBP, and DOJ are tasked with identifying and interviewing
(SRI) (b)(6),(b)(7)

10/20/2009, 10/20/2009, 10/20/2009

→ **BACKGROUND:**

Introduction of travel party.

→ Highlight ICE, ATF, and DOJ relationship and cooperation.

Discuss deportation issues

➤ Acknowledge continued cooperation with 2009 Mexican Interior Repatriation Program (MIRP).

Address the sharing of information on deportees' criminal history

High-level working group with SEGOB and SRE participation.

On August 19, 2009, the first working group meeting in Washington, DC, took place.

Participants in the first meeting included SEGOB, SRE, ICE, CBP, DOS, and US Visit. Topics of discussion included Special Interest Aliens, Visa Verification of Third Country Nationals and the need for biometric information sharing.

➤ **"HDT BUTTON ISSUES"**

Expect questions regarding ICE's identification of untracked detainee deaths.

From 2004-2007, ten deaths were not included on ICE's detainee death reports.

→ Mexican Embassy is aware and has already contacted ICE HQ, indicating that one of the deceased was a Mexican national.

Possible questions regarding why ICE wishes to interview SIAs

➤ The interview would fully identify the individual. Information could then be cross referenced with U.S. databases, potentially resulting in the identification of security threats and/or persons of interest.

KEY PARTICIPANTS:

SEGOB (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

SER (b)(6),(b)(7)

Contact:

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U.S. Customs and Border Protection / U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

March 20, 2014 / 2014 / 2014

BACKGROUND:

- SAT/Aduanas Representative **(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)** is currently being processed to begin his one year TDY to the IPR center.
Discuss the sharing of names of dismissed Aduanas inspectors suspected of corruption and discussion of disclosure status
- ICE and CBP would like to enter **(b)(6)** records on suspected corrupt officials.
- Discuss ICE assistance in developing a Field Associate program for Mexican Customs officers under the Merida Initiative.
Discuss SAT leads/intel related to the Pemex investigation and request that the information be shared with ICE
- Discuss Counternarcotics Enforcements Bi-national money laundering study requiring SAT participation.
- "HOT BUTTON ISSUES"**
The sensitivity in discussing any information associated with the ICE San Antonio source of information that confirmed the killing of the port director.
Funding for the Mexican Customs officer assigned to the IPR Center

KEY PARTICIPANTS:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) Director SAT

Mexican Customs Commissioner Jose Bravo

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE ATTACHE MEETING ON 08-20-09 10:00 AM - 12:00 PM

08/20/09 10:00 AM - 12:00 PM

BACKGROUND:

On August 13, 2009, DHS, DOJ, and PGR signed a Letter of Intent (LOI) for an Arms Trafficking Agreement.

The Letter of Intent sets three goals for the parties. First, that the parties will, as soon as practicable, establish a Declaration of Principles on bilateral strategic goals and initiatives related to reducing the smuggling and trafficking of weapons and ammunition and the resulting violence. Second, develop a joint strategic implementation plan for cooperative efforts to disrupt and dismantle the criminal organizations that engage in the smuggling and trafficking of weapons and ammunition. And third, establish an executive steering committee to oversee the efforts to establish a DOP and implement a strategic plan.

It is anticipated that the executive steering committee would consist of DHS and DOJ, with delegation to ICE and ATF as the two U.S. law enforcement organizations with primary authority in firearms investigations. The GOM will designate its participants.

The Declaration of Principles will outline the sharing of information, intelligence and evidence to address the cross-border flow of weapons and ammunition. The DOP will include ATF.

— In June 2009, through its Attaché office in Mexico City, ICE established a BEST in Mexico in cooperation with Mexican law enforcement agencies.

- ICE secured funding through the Department of State's Narcotics Affairs Section at the U.S. Embassy Mexico City to establish the Mexico BEST. ICE Attaché Mexico City secured \$1,170,000 for the purchase of vehicles, surveillance equipment, computers, tracking devices and training, to allow the Mexico BEST to become fully operational.
- The mission of the Mexico BEST is to exploit all intelligence related to weapons seized by the GoM and to respond to leads generated by U.S. law enforcement agencies.

— The Mexico BEST works with ICE/ATF Attaché Mexico City and is currently comprised of 35 personnel representing the PGR's CENAPI, SIEDO, SEDENA and SAT's UIF.

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- ICE Attaché Mexico City, in coordination with SAC Phoenix and the PGR developed a strategy to initiate the Marijuana Pilot Project (MPP) at the Nogales, Arizona port of entry (POE) in support of ICE initiatives in Arizona.

On August 7, ICE, DOJ and CBP officials attended a meeting in Tucson with the PGR to discuss the MPP.

(b)(6),(b) referenced the success of the OASISS Program and said that the MPP could further damage the DTOs, which are already under increased pressure due to the initiatives enacted by President Felipe Calderon.

- The meeting attendees discussed logistics of the MPP including burdens of proof, drug sample testing, evidence transferring, official declarations by USG personnel, provision and use of ICE/CBP reports, availability of subjects in Mexico for prosecution and vehicle processing.

(b)(6),(b) also noted that although a successful MPP may result in increased crowding at correctional facilities in Mexico, the relevant prison authority assured him of their support of the MPP. Further, he strongly urged the participants to conduct a 'test case' in order to adjust the program's logistics as needed, and to confirm the success potential of the program.]

- ICE seeks PGR's commitment to identify violent criminal offenders who are wanted in Mexico currently in ICE detention.

ICE would ask PGR to provide information on Mexican fugitives who are potentially in the U.S. and

ICE would seek to identify if any of these individuals are in ICE custody.

- DRO would compile criminal biographical information on identified Mexican nationals in ICE detention.

The ICE Attaché Mexico City would then provide this biographical information to the PGR so that individuals with active Mexican warrants can be identified and immediately transferred to the custody of Mexican authorities.

➤

Bodega tour with the PG.

You will want to gain a commitment that follows up on Medina-Mora's offer to provide permanent access to seized weapons and allow ICE, ATF and DAO teams to inventory and document the seizures.

- Express gratitude for the data on 64,000 weapons as well as information that is supplied to ICE Attaché Mexico City agents on a bi-weekly basis at the GC Armas working group coordinated by CENAPI/PGR.

• **"HOT BUTTON ISSUES"**

While the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City is ecstatic over the bilateral strides ICE has made over the past few months, it is sensed that other agencies may be complaining to the Ambassador and DCM

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

GENERAL GARCIA OCHOA'S GOVERNMENT

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 2009 8:30 AM

BACKGROUND:

- Discussion on seized firearms data recently provided by GoM.
ICE access to bodegas and real-time access to related "pocket litter" or items of intelligence, value associated with arms seizures for a unilateral U.S. government (USG) effort.
Discuss the status of the officers (generals) selected to liaise with the USG.
Discuss the proposed embedding of ICE personnel with SEDENA vetted unit.

A/S ASKS:

During your June 4, 2009 meeting with General Garcia Ochoa, you discussed improving ICE's relationship with SEDENA with the goal of ICE receiving timely intelligence on weapons seizures in Mexico, including access to actual weapons. As previously stated, ICE seeks to work with specific SEDENA personnel in order to facilitate prosecutions in the United States. Please emphasize that ICE should be SEDENA's primary point of contact for weapons smuggling into Mexico. ICE in turn will conduct joint investigations with ATF.

Express gratitude for the list of 64,000 weapons that was provided to the USG through CENAPI/PGR (the data came from SEDENA and they authorized the release), express gratitude for the bodega tour, participation in the Arms Destruction Ceremony, as well as SEDENA commitment to allow USG access to seized weapons which will greatly facilitate bi-national investigation of arms trafficking.

- **"HOT BUTTON ISSUES"**

DOD has expressed its disdain that ICE communicates directly with SEDENA without DOD clearance/notification. It should be noted that DOD does not confer with ICE prior to reaching across to PGR and SSP. SEDENA has been granted law enforcement responsibilities by President Calderon and interaction with SEDENA on law enforcement matters should not require DOD's blessing.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Event with Arrival in Mexico City on 25 October 06:00 AM

BACKGROUND:

→ • **You will tour the PGR weapons laboratory in Mexico City.**

- The PGR uses this facility to test weapons used during the commission of a crime. The laboratory conducts forensic and ballistics testing and is similar to the ATF laboratory.
- This tour was arranged by ATF with Director Melson's interest in mind.

The tour affords the PGR the opportunity to showcase cutting edge projects and present some of its technical capabilities utilized in criminal investigations and prosecutions.

This will be an opportunity for ICE to gauge the PGR's capabilities as they relate to Mexico BEST operations.

It will also allow ICE to develop ideas to improve upon the PGR's current capabilities by officering training, etc

"HOT BUTTON ISSUES"

- NONE

KEY PARTICIPANTS:

Non-ICE

Eduardo Medina-Mora Icaza, Attorney General

Contact:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) Operations Chief for Mexico, Office of International Affairs

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(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) 202-732 (b)(6),(202-619 (b)(6),(

July 13, 2009 Summary of Visit

Visit to Mexico City, D.F., Mexico

On July 13, 2009, A/S Morton visited Mexico City, Mexico and met with several Government of Mexico (GOM) officials.

- Discussed crafting a high-level working group focusing on repatriation and migration issues and joint strategies for prosecuting drug and weapons smugglers on both sides of the United States and Mexico border.
- At each meeting, A/S Morton emphasized the administration's commitment toward a strengthened partnership between the United States and Mexico on security and law enforcement issues.

Press Briefing: by the US Embassy's Public Affairs Office which covered:

- Mexico's arrest of "La Familia" cartel leader Arnaldo Rueda in Michoacan.
- Recent allegations of human rights abuses by Mexican military while conducting counterdrug role.
- Recent decreases (20%) in the amount of "remesas" to Mexico from the United States.
- Execution of two Mormon dual citizens (US/MX) in the state of Chihuahua.
- Results of the midterm elections.
- Charge d'Affaires (CDA) John Feeley stated cooperation with the GOM has never been better and that Merida has provided an effective strategy to deal with drug trafficking and violence.

Meeting with Under Secretary for North America Ambassador Carlos Rico, Director General of Protection to Mexican Citizens Abroad minister Daniel Hernandez, Under Secretary for the Secretary of Government (SEGOB) Geronimo Gutierrez, and other members of the SEGOB and the Secretary of Foreign Relation (SRE).

- AS Morton emphasized DHS' interest in forging a working group with SEGOB and SRE.
- AS Morton highlighted how ICE's recent MOUs signed with the DEA and ATF placed the USG in a better position to collaborate with the GOM more effectively.
- SEGOB was receptive to the idea of creating a working group and it could be focused on repatriation and migration

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- SEGOB stated that the GOM is making a concerted effort to increase the level of coordination between their ministries.
- SEGOB stated there had never been a more opportune moment to strengthen the cooperation between the USG and GOM with proper direction.
- SEGOB stated that since Presidents Obama's April trip to Mexico, the USG and GOM have not done enough on the Collaboration effort and his August trip may represent the last opportunity to get the proper direction in place.
- A/S Morton expressed both he and DHS Secretary Napolitano are great supporters of establishing a bilateral working group.
- Carlos Rico outlined a conceptual plan with the overall theme being issues with repatriation and migration with sub groups including; migrant flows, drug trafficking, human development and integration, labor mobility and labor flows, and data sharing.
- Carlos Rico committed to sending a communiqué to DHS with the GOM ideas and proposals for the working group.
- A/S Morton discussed the GOM policies for handling third country national (TCN) Special Interest Aliens (SIA) transition through Mexico on their way to the United States.
- This is an area where the USG is ready to work collaboratively with the GOM in providing diplomatic and financial support, if necessary, to ensure successful repatriations.
- The GOM agreed to allow ICE the opportunity to interview the TCN SIAs prior to deportation from Mexico.

Meeting with Secretary of Public Security (SSP) Genaro Garcia Luna

- A/S Morton congratulated the SSP on the recent arrests in Michoacan of "La Familia" members.
- Genaro Garcia Luna thanked the USG for the support and highlighted several new undertakings:
 1. 1,500 new officers have completed intelligence training.
 2. Final withdrawal of all troops on loan to SSP.
 3. Will increase Federal Police from 31,000 to 40,000 by next year.
 4. New communications and intel center to be completed at SSP headquarters.
- SSP plans increasing in the area between Matamoros and Nuevo Laredo to better confront the ZETAS.
- Indicated his interest in continued cooperation between SSP at the border and indicated his interest in jointly pursuing five cases that would result in successful prosecution and indictment.
- Stated that he would be pleased to prosecute a high profile case where both SSP and DHS could announce publicly, at either side of the border, their successful cooperation.
- CDA Feeley added that The USG is committed to assist with the training of new classes of officers and that DHS and SSP should keep working together to improve the perception of the Mexican population and that of the U.S. Congress regarding the security situation in Mexico.

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- SSP would like to continue cooperation with BEST programs and increase the intelligence to include access to USG law enforcement data bases.
- A/S Morton stated that the USG was ready to collaborate with the GOM on enforcement efforts related to SIA TCNs transiting through Mexico en-route to the U.S.

Meeting with Attorney General (PGR) Eduardo Medina Mora

- A/S Morton stated that DHS would like to collaborate with PGR on criminal organizations smuggling TCN SIAs through Mexico on route to the United States.
- The PGR would like to discuss creating a joint protocol to handle issues of mutual interest such as weapons smuggling and drug trafficking to help build strong cases.
- A/S Morton discussed how the signed MOU between ICE and ATF would assist in future investigations and prosecutions.
- A/S Morton and Mora designated ICE Special Advisor (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) and National Center for Analysis and Planning of Intelligence (CENAPI) Juan Sanchez Zara, respectively, as the leads for crafting the proper protocol.
- PGR requested the following at the conclusion of the meeting:
 1. Information regarding individuals apprehended during weapons seizures in the United States.
 2. Assistance with cases that could not be prosecuted in the United States but could be in Mexico.
 3. Continued collaboration with the PEMEX case.
 4. Capacity building for the PGR's Federal Ministerial Police.
- A/S Morton stated that DHS would consider helping the PGR in the persecution of individuals arrested in the United States.
- Suggested that a pilot program would be established were a Mexican official could be present at the POE.
- Offered to make available to Medina Mora, with his principal's consent, a recent assessment conducted by DHS on firearms trafficking.

Visit to Mexico, June 4-5, 2009

Meeting with Secretariat of National Defense (SEDENA) General Garcia Ochoa

- A/S Morton asked for increased access to seized weapons and more intelligence-sharing.
- The General recommended that select military personnel work with ICE in these areas.
- The General offered A/S Morton an opportunity to meet with Defense Secretary Galván in the near future, tentatively scheduled for July 19, 2009.

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Meeting with Secretary of Government (SEGOB) Undersecretary Alejandro Poiré, National Security Council Secretary Jorge Tello Peón, Mexican Immigration (INM) Director Cecilia Romero Castillo, and the Center for Investigation and National Security (CISEN) Secretary General Gustavo Mohar

- A/S Morton requested increased intelligence sharing between ICE, INM and CISEN as it relates to special interest aliens (SIAs). INM and CISEN agreed to allow ICE agents to access SIAs to conduct interviews, with appropriate Embassy coordination.
- ICE and SEGOB agreed to form a high-level senior policy group to help identify key issues prior to a projected meeting between DHS Secretary Napolitano and Ministry of Governance Secretary Gomez Mont in Washington, D.C. in late July 2009.
- INM requested assistance from ICE on reference third-country nationals bearing U.S. visas applying for Mexican visas. ICE is currently pursuing approval of a Visa Security Unit (VSU) special agent position in Mexico City.
- INM concurred with ICE regarding the need to initiate discussions about the 2009 Mexican Interior Repatriation Program (MIRP). ICE's current budget does not allow for a 2009 MIRP, but is ready to begin implementation upon receiving adequate funding.
- ICE Office of International Affairs (OIA) has identified the ICE Attaché Mexico City as the primary point of contact regarding weapons trafficking investigations in Mexico.

Meeting with National Attorney General (PGR) Eduardo Medina Mora

- Expressed interest in expanding cooperation with ICE on evidence and intelligence sharing.
- Referenced previous discussions to initiate a marijuana prosecution pilot project in San Diego. A/S Morton proposed resurrecting the idea and indicated that he would seek funding for the project at a select POE in Arizona.

Meeting with Genaro Garcia-Luna, Ministry of Public Security (SSP)

- Requested additional training support from ICE; can be accomplished by deployment of personnel to the SSP academy in San Luis Potosi.
- Garcia-Luna committed to establishing vetted units along the northern border of Mexico to work in cooperation with ICE Assistant Attaché offices and BEST locations.

Meeting with (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), Tax Administration Service (SAT) Director, and Mexican Customs Commissioner Juan Jose Bravo

- Expressed an interest in receiving (b)(7)(C) seizure data and expressed concern for the safety of Mexican Port Directors living along the border.
- Requested assistance in developing an internal affairs "Field Associate" program. ICE OIA has committed to providing investigative and interdiction training.

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Moving Forward

Due to ICE's commitment to provide responses to the GoM's law enforcement requests, and for the purposes of continuity and diplomatic protocol, it is suggested that ICE DIA be the conduit for the exchange of information with the GoM on the myriad of topics addressed during A/S Morton's trip to Mexico. ICE Attaché Mexico City and its four subordinate Assistant Attaché offices along the northern Mexican border are actively engaged with the Government of Mexico and domestic ICE offices:

- To increase intelligence-sharing between ICE and the GoM;
- To gain access to seized weapons stored by GoM in order to exploit investigative leads with a nexus to the U.S.;
- To train GoM law enforcement officers to combat transnational criminal activities;
- To gain access to SIAs for interviews and to increase intelligence-sharing regarding these individuals; and
- To develop an alternative prosecution program with the GoM for marijuana smuggling.

Statement of Work

(b)(7)(E)

Revised August 20, 2009

For a Study on Criminal Proceeds Fueling Drug Trafficking and Other Illicit Crimes

1. Background

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement (CNE) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) will jointly lead an effort to produce a study to enhance intelligence and information related to the illegal movement of criminal proceeds smuggled from the United States into Mexico, and subsequently moved to a third country. The study will seek to support United States Government (USG) and Government of Mexico (GOM) operational efforts, both tactical

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and strategic, to deny transnational criminal networks the ability to move monies. The study will also complement the programs developed through the Merida Initiative, and further the objectives of the United States' National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy and Mexico's National Strategy Against Organized Crime.

The study will seek to engage relevant U.S. and GOM agencies, in order to better develop a comprehensive understanding of the issues involved. Other U.S. agencies may include, but are not limited to, DHS components, such as the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Coast Guard, Office of Intelligence and Analysis, Office of Policy, and the U.S. Secret Service; the Department of Justice units, including the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC); the Department of Treasury units, including the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network; and the Department of State. Partners from the Government of Mexico may involve, but not be limited to, the Office of the Attorney General, and the Secretariats of Government, Finance, Public Security, and Foreign Affairs.

2. Scope

- This study will require the collection of all-source information including statistical data, interviews, and reviews of U.S. Government and Mexican Government reports, private sector documents and other sources. This study shall provide information on the network – associates and establishments used by criminal organizations engaged in laundering (and movement) of criminal proceeds. The study, among other objectives, aims to provide U.S. and GOM law enforcement agencies enhanced information on cash consolidation points within the United States and Mexico; points of egress (airports, seaports, land border) of criminal proceeds; subsequent movement of funds to third countries; and criminal organizations' use of financial institutions. It will be supported through a contracted agreement which will be guided by this statement of work.
- The study shall provide information and/or recommendations that may be used by the United States Government and the Government of Mexico to address the problem of illegal consolidation, transfer, and investment of criminal proceeds, and it may be used to complement other enforcement efforts against bulk cash smuggling.

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- The contractor shall conduct comprehensive research and produce a report which shall delineate how these operations support drug trafficking organizations in the United States and Mexico. In addition to consulting with government officials, comprehensive research could include consulting with and collecting information from U.S. and Mexican experts in the private sector; to include academics, business organizations, and trade associations
- A Bi-National Integrated Project Team (IPT) made of subject matter experts from both governments should be established to support the study process.

3. Objectives

The purposes of this study are to:

- 3.1 Draw on, and consolidate, information related to U.S. trends and consolidation points for bulk cash smuggling, including previous analysis completed by CNE, ICE and where possible other agencies. This information should help in presenting a strategic picture on the movement of bulk cash from the point of origin to the ultimate destination.
- 3.2 Provide clarity on the subsequent movement of funds smuggled into Mexico, including an assessment of the extent to which (designated) criminal organizations rely on illicit activities, such as moving bulk cash to third countries and depositing proceeds into financial institutions to initiate or complete the layering stage of the money laundering cycle. This assessment should provide a better understanding of the extent to which each modality is utilized and by which criminal organization in order to allow for more targeted operations.
- 3.3 Work with U.S. and GOM officials to identify geographic locations in Mexico where the proceeds of criminal activity are consolidated and stored. Associate each consolidation point with the criminal organization that controls it and identify where the funds move after a certain period of time. Compare the results with U.S. consolidation points to identify smuggling trends, routes, and effective law enforcement strategies to disrupt these activities.
- 3.4 Identify points of egress (airports, seaports, land border) for proceeds being smuggled out of Mexico (*i.e.*, to third countries) to develop an understanding of the scope of the

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problem and destination of the proceeds by country. This will further support work advanced through ICE's Operation Firewall.

3.5 Identify trends related to transactions in Mexico that occur before the illicitly derived currency is integrated into the formal financial system.

3.6 Identify and define the challenges and problem sets, and suggest how the U.S. Government and the GOM could improve cooperation to combat these problems.

4. Place of Performance

The contractor is expected to perform its work on this project at its primary work site. However, CNE may request the contractor to perform part of the work at CNE's office in Washington, DC.

The information gathering phase of the project will require field work and travel to locations along the United States southern border and to locations in Mexico. In addition to gathering documentary and statistical data, it is anticipated that this project will require interviews of individuals in the U.S., Mexico, and potentially in other countries.

The contractor shall meet periodically, and as necessary, with the CNE project staff at CNE's offices in Washington, DC.

5. Period of Performance

The contractor shall complete all tasks and final deliverables on the contract within six months from the date designated as the project commencement date. The government intends that the project commencement date shall coincide with the contract award date.

6. Security Clearance Requirement

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The contractor must have an active secret clearance.

7. Contract Requirements

The contractor shall deliver an interim report to the CNE office in Washington, DC, within 90 days from the contract starting date. The contractor shall deliver the final report on or before the end date of the contract. This study shall be a fixed price delivery priced against the stated deliverables. Information used in this study shall be responsive to the objectives of this study.

The deliverables shall consist of bi-weekly progress reports that meet the outlined service performance schedule; an interim report as stipulated; and a final report. The contractor shall produce the final report in two versions: a controlled version that will be available only to the United States Government and to the Government of Mexico, and a public version containing no sensitive information.

The final report is expected to be approximately 50 pages. It shall contain a three to five page executive summary, controlled and unclassified appendix, and recommendations. It shall be produced in both English and Spanish.

All deliverables including the bi-weekly progress reports, the interim report, and the final report shall be produced in soft copy on disk in Microsoft word. The final document must be delivered and accepted at the CNE office by the due date and time. The contractor's service performance schedule shall be presented along with all other materials in consideration for contract award, and shall be approved by CNE at the contract kick-off meeting.

All information related to, and obtained in the course of this service, shall be the property of the United States Government and must be protected at all times in accordance with U.S. law and standard U.S. Government document security procedures.

7.1 Points of Contact

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The contract management and the CNE point of contact for this study will be Emmanuel Nwankwo, or any other CNE staff as designated by CNE management. Contact information: 301 7th St., SW, (b)(6),(b)(7) Washington DC 20528; 202-447-(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

The ICE point of contact for this study will be (b)(6),(b)(7) Contact information: 202-553-(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

8. Contractor Furnished Items.

The Contractor shall be required to provide all necessary equipment and office space to accomplish the tasks identified within the statement of work. Unless otherwise indicated, CNE chooses to avail the contractor with these facilities and equipments.

Task and Deliverable	Duration	Start Date	Finish Date
Task 1 – Contract Initiation	(b)(7)(E)		
1.1 – Kick off meeting at the CNE office			
Contractor meeting DHS / GOM Stakeholder: Discuss contract issues, including tasks delivery formats.			
Task 2 – Field Planning			
2.1 – Determine points of field contacts and access permission(s) needed			
2.2 – Plan and determine logistics for travel			
2.3 – Develop survey instrument and obtain comment /or approval of CNE.			
2.4 - first routine Bi-weekly progress report delivered to CNE.			

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Task 3 – Data Collection

17
weeks

3.1 Data collection period, including field travels

3.2 Analysis of data and writing of initial findings

3.3 Bi-weekly progress reports continues and delivered to the CNE throughout the data phase

Task 4 – Presentation of Interim Report

4.1 CNE /GOM/ OGC review / comment on interim Report

Task 5 – Final Report phase

5.1 Compilation of report documents and addition field visits as necessary and authorized

(b)(7)
(E)

Task 5 – Completion of Final Report

5.1 draft final report presented and circulated to stakeholders for review and comment

5.2 Contractor considers Stakeholders comments

5.2 submission of final report to CNE, due 2:00 PM

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES PLAN BETWEEN
THE PROCURDURIA GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA
OF THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICO,
THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY,

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AS REPRESENTED BY

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT, AND THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

AS REPRESENTED BY

THE BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES,
CONCERNING COOPERATION TO INVESTIGATE THE SMUGGLING AND TRAFFICKING OF WEAPONS AND
AMMUNITION

The Procuraduría General de la República (PGR) of the United States of Mexico, and the Department of
Homeland Security (DHS) and the Department of Justice (DOJ) of the United States of America and
hereinafter referred to collectively as the "Participants":

Recognizing the longstanding relationship and ongoing cooperative efforts between the Participants;

Considering that southbound smuggling/trafficking of weapons and ammunition is a critical concern
amid the growing violence along the shared border of the United States and Mexico and a threat to the
overall safety and security of both countries;

Recognizing the necessity for international cooperation and a comprehensive multi-agency response to
combat and deter the illicit movement of weapons and ammunition between the two nations;

Considering the constant and significant increase in the flow of people, goods and capital between the
United States and Mexico and the strong ties between the economies of the two nations;

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Having regard for their common interest in protecting their peoples, and convinced that coordinated action against weapons and ammunition smuggling/trafficking offenses can be made more effective by cooperation between the Participants;

Convinced that action against cross-border smuggling/trafficking of weapons and ammunition can be made more effective by cooperation between the Participants;

Having signed on August 13, 2009, in San Antonio, Texas, a Letter of Intent to accomplish a Declaration of Principles and Strategic Implementation Plan,

COME TO THE FOLLOWING UNDERSTANDING:

I. SCOPE OF COOPERATION

The Participants intend to implement initiatives, programs and mechanisms with the following goals:

- A. Promotion of information sharing between the Participants to address existing information gaps; to provide better understanding of weapons and ammunition smuggling/trafficking trends, methods and vulnerabilities, and target individuals, organizations and entities engaged in illicit cross-border activity by sharing information collected during weapons smuggling/trafficking investigations, law enforcement assessments and post-seizure analysis. Participants agree that these goals can be furthered through the systematic and comprehensive tracing of recovered crime guns as well as other criminal investigative techniques;
- B. Acceleration of information gathering, analysis and distribution of relevant, timely, and actionable information relative to weapons smuggling/trafficking using DHS's Homeland Security Information

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Network Weapons Virtual Task Force (WVTF) portal and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives' (ATF's) Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information (OSII) through elements of its Criminal Intelligence Division and Violent Crime Intelligence Division and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE's) Office of Intelligence;

- C. Enhancement of the Participants' relationship through expanding cooperation and communication mechanisms that facilitate information-sharing and joint investigative efforts to ensure efficient use of resources;
- D. Improvement of efficiency at the border by aligning operations and strategic implementation planning and introducing technologies that will facilitate cross-border investigations of weapons smuggling/trafficking;
- E. Strengthened cooperation by expanding existing institutional cooperation mechanisms and establishing new collaboration programs designed to fight weapons and ammunition smuggling/trafficking and related crimes;
- F. Enhancement of security through cooperating in the prevention and deterrence of weapons and ammunition smuggling/trafficking through alignment of security mechanisms, procedures and programs for conveyances, shipments, and travelers between the United States and Mexico;
- G. Promotion of coordinated enforcement activities and investigative operations that will identify, arrest, and convict violators and other conspirators, disrupt and dismantle criminal organizations involved in smuggling/trafficking, establish evidentiary proof, and broaden the scope of investigations;, and
- H. Support of the border surge operations by developing information on weapons smuggling/trafficking organizations in order to conduct enforcement actions in Mexico and the United States, identifying current vulnerabilities in the Participants' areas of responsibility, and utilizing all available assets to target known weapons proliferation networks.

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II. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

The Procuraduria General de la Republica (PGR) of the United Mexican States is the implementer of this Declaration of Principles. The Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice of the United States of America designate U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) respectively as the Implementers of this Declaration of Principles.

III. PRIORITY INITIATIVES

The Participants identify the following as priority initiatives:

Information Sharing—The Participants acknowledge that information-driven investigations are vital to success.

Coordinated Investigations—The participants acknowledge that in order to impact weapons trafficking and related smuggling, investigations that leverage the abilities of the Participants are most likely to result in successful enforcement actions and prosecutions.

Coordinated Enforcement Initiatives—The Participants acknowledge coordinated enforcement initiatives, which are a result of information sharing and coordinated investigations are the best tool to fight transnational criminal groups and individuals involved in trafficking/smuggling of contraband to include weapons.

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Training and Public Outreach—The Participants acknowledge the need to inform public, industry, and government stakeholders about issues related to the movement of weapons as a key part of a comprehensive strategy to fight trafficking/smuggling of contraband to include weapons.

Prosecution.—The Participants acknowledge that the successful prosecution of those involved in illicit trafficking/smuggling of contraband to include weapons is a critical outcome of increased coordination.

Protocols to meet these initiatives will be explicated in the Strategic Implementation Plan (SIP).

IV. LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

- A. This DOP recognizes the primary areas of jurisdiction and responsibility of the various Participants and is designed to leverage the authorities and capabilities of the various Participants in an effort to achieve maximum results in dismantling and disrupting weapons and ammunition trafficking/smuggling organizations and networks.
- B. In accordance with the Letter of Intent, the Participants shall establish an executive steering committee, consisting of the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for Immigration and Customs Enforcement; the Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives and the Procurador General de la Republica of Mexico, to oversee the efforts of a Bi-National Team as well as implementation efforts of the Participants.
- C. The DOP shall be interpreted and implemented in accordance with the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT), laws, regulations, policies, procedures and existing agreements to which the Participants are parties. If any term of this DOP is inconsistent with the MLAT or current law, regulation or existing agreements, then that term shall be invalid, but the remaining terms and conditions of the DOP shall remain in full force and effect.

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- D. Any modification of the DOP must be mutually agreed upon by the Participants and be in writing. The signatories may delegate to appropriate officials within their respective organizations the authority to approve and sign modifications to the DOP.

VII. STRATEGIC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The Strategic Implementation Plan (SIP) will serve as the vehicle through which the Participants will continue the prompt and adequate implementation of each of the priority initiatives, programs and mechanisms designed to achieve the goals outlined in the Declaration of Principles. In order to expedite the drafting and execution of the SIP, the executive steering committee shall, within 45 days, appoint representatives to a Bi-National Team to prepare a SIP for signature by the Participants. The SIP should contain specific steps to be taken by the Participants concerning information sharing, coordinated investigations and enforcement initiatives as well as joint training and outreach and other matters as agreed upon by the Participants. The Participants are expected to instruct their respective Implementing Agencies to review and revise SIP as needed but at least annually.

VIII. GENERAL PROVISIONS

- A. The DOP is an agreement between the Participants and does not create or confer any right or benefit on any other person or party, private or public. Nothing in this agreement is intended to restrict the authority of any signatory to act as provided by law, statute, or regulation or to restrict any Participant from enforcing any laws within its authority or jurisdiction.
- B. The DOP is effective upon the date of the last signature by the authorized representative of each Participant and shall remain in effect until terminated by any Participant.

IX. EFFECTIVE DATE, AMENDMENTS, DURATION AND TERMINATION

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- A. This Declaration represents an understanding between the Participants and does not constitute a legally binding agreement. It is not intended, and should not be construed, as creating any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or otherwise, by any third party against the Participants, or the officers, employees, agents or other associated personnel thereof.
- B. All activities of the Participants and any of their implementing agencies under this Declaration should be carried out in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Participants' Governments, and applicable international agreements to which the Participants' Governments are party.
- C. Implementation of this Declaration is expected to begin upon signature by both Participants. This Declaration may be amended in writing by the Participants' mutual consent. Any such amendment may take effect upon signature by both Participants.
- D. No later than a year after the signing of this Declaration, and on an annual basis every year thereafter, the Participants intend to review their cooperative efforts under the provisions of this Declaration with a view to determining their desire to continue to cooperate in accordance with this arrangement in the future.
- E. If either of the Participants wishes to end its cooperation under any of the provisions of this Declaration, or to fully discontinue its participation hereunder, it should endeavor to provide at least 90 days advance written notice to the other Participant.
- F. The Participants are expected to bear their own costs and use their own equipment and personnel resources in performing their functions under this Declaration.

Signators and date:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES BETWEEN

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THE -----

OF THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICO,

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY,

AS REPRESENTED BY

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT, AND THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

AS REPRESENTED BY THE BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES,

CONCERNING COOPERATION TO INVESTIGATE THE SMUGGLING AND TRAFFICKING OF WEAPONS AND
AMMUNITION

The ----- of the United States of Mexico, and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and
the Department of Justice (DOJ) of the United States of America and hereinafter referred to collectively
as the "Participants":

Recognizing the longstanding relationship and ongoing cooperative efforts between the Participants;

Considering that southbound smuggling/trafficking of weapons and ammunition is a critical concern
amid the growing violence along the shared border of the United States and Mexico and a threat to the
overall safety and security of both countries;

Recognizing the necessity for international cooperation and a comprehensive multi-agency response to
combat and deter the illicit movement of weapons and ammunition between the two nations;

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Considering the constant and significant increase in the flow of people, goods and capital between the United States and Mexico and the strong ties between the economies of the two nations;

Having regard for their common interest in protecting their peoples, and convinced that coordinated action against weapons and ammunition smuggling/trafficking offenses can be made more effective by cooperation between the Participants;

Convinced that action against cross-border smuggling/trafficking of weapons and ammunition can be made more effective by cooperation between the Participants;

Having signed on August 13, 2009, in San Antonio, Texas, a Letter of Intent to accomplish a Declaration of Principles and Strategic Implementation Plan,

COME TO THE FOLLOWING UNDERSTANDING:

III. SCOPE OF COOPERATION

The Participants intend to implement initiatives, programs and mechanisms with the following goals:

- H. Promotion of information sharing between the Participants to address existing information gaps; to provide better understanding of weapons and ammunition smuggling/trafficking trends, methods and vulnerabilities and to target individuals, organizations and entities engaged in illicit cross-border activity by sharing information collected during weapons smuggling/trafficking investigations, law enforcement assessments and post-seizure analysis. Participants agree that these goals can be furthered through the systematic and comprehensive tracing of recovered crime guns as well as other criminal investigative techniques;

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- I. Acceleration of information gathering, analysis and distribution of relevant, timely, and actionable information relative to weapons smuggling/trafficking using DHS's Homeland Security Information Network Weapons Virtual Task Force (WVTF) portal and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives' (ATF's) Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information (OSII), through elements of its Criminal Intelligence Division and Violent Crime Intelligence Division, and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE's) Office of Intelligence;
- J. Improvement of efficiency and enhancement of security at the border by aligning operations and strategic implementation planning and introducing technologies that will facilitate cross-border investigations of weapons smuggling/trafficking, including through alignment of security mechanisms, procedures and programs for conveyances, shipments, and travelers between the United States and Mexico;
- K. Promotion of coordinated enforcement activities and investigative operations that will identify, arrest, and convict violators and other conspirators, disrupt and dismantle criminal organizations involved in smuggling/trafficking, establish evidentiary proof, and broaden the scope of investigations; and
- L. Support of the border surge operations by developing information on weapons smuggling/trafficking organizations in order to conduct enforcement actions in Mexico and the United States, identifying current vulnerabilities in the Participants' areas of responsibility, and utilizing all available assets to target known weapons proliferation networks.

IV. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

The ----- of the United States of Mexico is the implementer of this Declaration of Principles. The Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice of the United States of America designate U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) respectively as the Implementers of this Declaration of Principles.

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III. PRIORITY INITIATIVES

The Participants identify the following as priority initiatives:

- A. Information Sharing—The Participants acknowledge that information-driven investigations are vital to success.
- B. Coordinated Investigations with a View toward Prosecutions—The Participants acknowledge that in order to impact weapons trafficking and related smuggling, investigations that leverage the abilities of the Participants are most likely to result in successful enforcement actions and prosecutions. The Participants acknowledge that the successful prosecution of those involved in illicit trafficking/smuggling of contraband to include weapons is a critical outcome of increased coordination.
- C. Coordinated Enforcement Initiatives—The Participants acknowledge coordinated enforcement initiatives, which are a result of information sharing and coordinated investigations are the best tool to fight transnational criminal groups and individuals involved in trafficking/smuggling of contraband to include weapons.
- D. Training and Public Outreach—The Participants acknowledge the need to inform public, industry, and government stakeholders about issues related to the movement of weapons as a key part of a comprehensive strategy to fight trafficking/smuggling of contraband to include weapons.

The Participants intend to explicate programs in a subsequent Strategic Implementation Plan (SIP).

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IV. LEADERSHIP AND STRATEGIC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

- A. In accordance with the Letter of Intent, the Participants intend to establish an executive steering committee, consisting of the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for Immigration and Customs Enforcement; the Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives and the of Mexico, or their designees, to review and coordinate the implementation efforts of the Participants.
- B. The Participants intend to execute a Strategic Implementation Plan (SIP) to serve as the vehicle through which the Participants will seek to implement the priority initiatives and goals outlined in the Declaration of Principles. In order to expedite the drafting and execution of the SIP, the executive steering committee intends, within 45 days, to appoint representatives to a Bi-National Team to prepare a SIP for signature by the Participants. The SIP is intended to contain specific steps to be taken by the Participants concerning information sharing, coordinated investigations and enforcement initiatives as well as joint training and outreach and other matters as agreed upon by the Participants. The Participants are expected to request their respective Implementing Agencies to review and revise SIP as needed, but at least annually.

V. EFFECTIVE DATE, AMENDMENTS, DURATION AND TERMINATION

- E. This Declaration represents an understanding between the Participants and does not constitute a legally binding agreement. It is not intended, and should not be construed, as creating any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or otherwise, by any third party against the Participants, or the officers, employees, agents or other associated personnel thereof.

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- F. All activities of the Participants and any of their implementing agencies under this Declaration should be carried out in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Participants' Governments, and applicable international agreements to which the Participants' Governments are party.
- G. Implementation of this Declaration is expected to begin upon signature by both Participants. This Declaration may be amended in writing by the Participants' mutual consent. Any such amendment may take effect upon signature by both Participants. The signatories may delegate to appropriate officials within their respective organizations the authority to approve and sign modifications to the Declaration.
- H. The Declaration shall be interpreted and implemented in accordance with the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT), laws, regulations, policies, procedures and existing agreements to which the Participants are parties. If any term of this Declaration is inconsistent with the MLAT or current law, regulation or existing agreements, then that term shall be invalid, but the remaining terms and conditions of the Declaration shall remain in full force and effect.
- I. No later than a year after the signing of this Declaration, and on an annual basis every year thereafter, the Participants intend to review their cooperative efforts under the provisions of this Declaration with a view to determining their desire to continue to cooperate in accordance with this arrangement in the future.
- J. If either of the Participants wishes to end its cooperation under any of the provisions of this Declaration, or to fully discontinue its participation hereunder, it should endeavor to provide at least 90 days advance written notice to the other Participant.
- K. The Participants are expected to bear their own costs and use their own equipment and personnel resources in performing their functions under this Declaration.
- L. This Declaration is effective upon the date of the last signature by the authorized representative of each Participant and shall remain in effect until terminated by any Participant.

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Signators and date:

TRAVEL PARTY

The group will travel together unless specifically stated

ICE (3):

A/S John Morton

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary (ADAS) (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

Senior Counselor Erik Barnett

DOJ/ATF (5):

ATF Acting Director Ken Melson

ATF Acting Deputy Director (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

ATF Special Assistant to the Director (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

Deputy Assistant Attorney General (DAAG) Bruce Swartz*

Special Counsel to the AAG Paul Rosen

CBP (1):

CBP Assistant Commissioner (AC) (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

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*Departs on Tuesday morning

Attaches

(Mexico City Staff that will participate in meetings)

ICE Attaché (b)(6), (b)(7)

ICE PMF (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)*

DOJ Attaché (b)(6), (b)(7)

DOJ Acting Attaché Regional Legal Advisor (b)(6), (b)(7) (will only attend first two meetings on Monday)

ATF Acting Attaché (b)(6), (b)(7)

CBP Acting Attaché (C)

* Notetaker will participate in all meetings in conjunction with the travel party

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(b)(7)(E)

DRAFT TRIP to Mexico City, Mexico

NOTE: Travel party, respective attachés, and official notetaker will travel to all meetings together unless otherwise noted. Additional participants will be noted per event.

Sunday August 23, 2009

- Entire travel Party will travel together.

3:30 PM A/S Departs Residence

Travel Time: 30 Minutes

POC: (b)(6) 203-675 (b)(6)

5:42 PM TRAVEL: Depart Dulles Int'l Airport, Chantilly, VA en route Mexico City

United Airlines, Flight (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

Flight time: 4 hours, 47 minutes (one hour earlier than EDT)

9:30 PM ARRIVAL: Mexico City, Mexico, Benito Juarez International Airport

Drive Time: 45 Minutes

POC: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico City

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8:30 AM Depart en route to SSP on Constituyentes
Drive Time: 60 Minutes POC: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attaché Mexico

9:00 AM MEETING - Secretary Genaro Garcia Luna - Ministry of Public Security
LOCATION: SSP HQ - Constituyentes
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 90 minutes
PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party (CBP will not attend)
ICE, CBP, ATF Attaches, DOJ Acting Attaché RLA
Secretary Genaro Garcia Luna

10:30 AM Depart en route to Embassy
Drive Time: 30 Minutes POC: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attaché Mexico

11:30 AM Meeting with LEAVG at Embassy
LOCATION: U.S. Embassy
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 1 HOUR
PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party
ICE, ATF, CBP, Attaches, DOJ Acting Attaché RLA
Chargé d'Affaires, John Feeley, U.S. Embassy

12:30 PM Depart en route to SEGOB Office
Drive Time: 30 Minutes POC: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attaché Mexico

1:00 PM MEETING - Ambassador Benito Andion (SRE) and Under Secretary
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (SEGOB), Com (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (INAMI)
LOCATION: SEGOB Office

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PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 1 HOUR
PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party
ICE, CBP, DOJ, ATF Attaches
Amb. Benito Andion, SRE
Under Secretary Geronimo Gutierrez, SEGOB
Comisionada Cecilia Romero, INAMI
Chargé d'Affaires, John Feeley, US Embassy

NOTE: The access to the building will be through (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

Entrada Caballerizas Ask for (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) - Particular Secretary of Assistant Secretary Jeronimo Gutierrez, the meeting will be at Salon Juarez.

2:00 PM Depart en route to working lunch
Drive Time 30 Minutes POC (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

2:30 PM WORKING LUNCH - SAT
LOCATION: Club de Banqueros
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 2 HOURS
PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party
ICE, CBP, DOJ, ATF Attaches
Under Secretary Alfredo Gutierrez Ortiz Mena
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (UIF)

4:30 PM Depart en route to PGR Headquarters
Drive Time 30 Minutes POC (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

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5:00 PM **MEETING - PGR - Secretary Eduardo Medina Mora**
LOCATION: PGR Head Quarters
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 2 HOURS
PARTICIPANTS Travel Party
ICE, CBP, DOJ, ATF, DOD Attaches
Secretary Eduardo Medina Mora
 (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) PGR
 (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) PGR
 (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) PGR
 (b)(6),(b)(7) PGR

7:00 PM Travel to hotel - break before dinner

8:30 PM Depart en route to Dinner
Drive Time - 30 Minutes POC: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

9:00 PM **PGR Sponsored Dinner**
LOCATION: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: TBD
PARTICIPANTS COMPLETE travel party
ICE, DOJ, ATF, Attaches
Chargé d'Affaires, John Feeley, US Embassy
13 total participants

Tuesday August 25, 2009

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- Updated Travel Party: A/S Morton, (b)(6),(b)(7) Erik Barnett, ATF Acting Director Kenneth Melson, ATF Acting Deputy Director (b)(6),(b)(7) ATF Special Assistant to the Director (b)(6),(b)(7) ATF (Incoming) Attache (b)(6),(b)(7) Special Counsel to the DAAG Paul Rosen
- NOTE: DAAG Bruce Schwartz is departing at 9:54 am on UA Flight (b)(6) POC is DOJ Deputy Attache (b)(6),(b)(7)

7:30 AM Depart en route to PGR Weapons Laboratory
Drive Time: 30 Minutes POC: (b)(6),(b)(7) ICE Attache Mexico

8:00 AM TOUR of PGR Weapons Laboratory
LOCATION: PGR Facilities
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 1 HOUR
PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party
ICE, CBP, ATF, DOJ Attaches
ICE PMF (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

9:00 AM Travel to US Embassy
Drive Time: 30 minutes POC: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

9:15 AM Interview with (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) 9:40-10:00
LOCATION: US Embassy
PRESS: OPEN
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 45 minutes
PARTICIPANTS: AS John Morton

10:00 AM Depart for SEDENA
Drive Time: 30 Minutes POC: (b)(6),(b)(7) ICE Attache Mexico

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10:30 AM **SEDENA Weapons Destruction Ceremony**
LOCATION: SEDENA - Campo Militar No. 1 Tomas de Sotelo
PRESS: OPEN
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 2 HOURS
PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party
ICE, CBP, ATF, DOJ, DOD Attaches
ICE PMF (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

12:30 PM **Depart for Arms Warehouse**
Drive Time: 60 Minutes POB (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

1:30 PM **SEDENA - TOUR of Arms Warehouse**
LOCATION: SEDENA
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 3.5 HOURS (includes lunch)
PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party
Charge d'Affaires, John Feeley, U.S. Embassy
ICE, CBP, ATF, DOJ, DOD Attaches
ICE PMF (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

5:00 PM **Depart en route to Anthropology Museum**
Drive Time: 30 Minutes POB (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

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5:30 PM TOUR of Anthropology Museum

LOCATION: Anthropology Museum
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 1 HOUR
PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party
ICE, CBP, ATF, DOJ Attachés

7:00 PM Depart en route to Dinner

Drive Time: 30 Minutes POC: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ICE Attaché Mexico

7:30 PM SEDENA Sponsored Dinner

LOCATION: TBD
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 1 HOUR
PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party
ICE, ATF, DOJ, DOD Attaché
13 total participants

Wednesday August 26, 2009

- Travel party will depart Mexico City together.

8:00 AM Depart Hotel to Travel to Benito Juárez Int. Airport Mexico City

Drive Time: 60 Minutes POC: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ICE Attaché Mexico

9:54 AM TRAVEL: Depart Mexico City en route Washington, DC

United Airlines Flight (b)(6)

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Flight Time 4 hours and 32 minutes

3:25 PM ARRIVAL in Washington, DC, Dulles International Airport

Travel Time 45 minutes

POC (b)(6), 703-675 (b)(1)

Status of Proposed Bi-National Money Laundering Study with Mexico

Background

The DHS Office of Counter Narcotics Enforcement (CNE), in an effort to support an ICE/DEA initiative to develop a Western Hemisphere money laundering strategy, agreed to fund a bi-national study with the Government of Mexico targeting the subsequent movement of bulk cash in and out of Mexico. CNE and ICE staffs worked with the Office of General Counsel (OGC) and the Office of Procurement Operations (OPO) to develop a draft Statement of Work (SOW). The draft SOW was also formally reviewed by other Departmental components, and relayed to interagency partners, prior to consulting with the Government of Mexico (GOM). The Office of International Affairs subsequently recommended that the CNE/ICE team approach the Mexican Financial Intelligence Unit (UIF) to inquire about their interest in being our primary partner on this study and engaging the Mexican interagency.

At the onset of this process CNE management and the DHS Office of General Counsel (OGC) advised that due to fiscal year funding restraints an open solicitation for this work had to be issued no later than August 21, 2009, so that a contract could be awarded by September 30, 2009. Moreover, CNE/OGC recommended GOM concurrence on the SOW prior to the solicitation being posted publicly.

On August 6, the ICE Attaché in Mexico City met with Mexico's Financial Intelligence Unit (UIF) Director Luis Urrutia. In addition, CNE and ICE Headquarters staffs met with Mexican Embassy officials to outline the proposal. The ICE Attaché followed up with Director Urrutia during the BEST conference, wherein Director Urrutia noted three concerns with the proposed Statement of Work: 1) the primary focus on Mexico, 2) the use of contractors, and 3) overlap with the UIF's ongoing study with FINCEN.

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ICE clarified to Director Urrutia that the contractors would have the appropriate security clearances/non-disclosure agreements and that the proposed bi-national study would address intelligence gaps identified in prior bulk cash smuggling studies. In addition, Director Urrutia was advised that significant research had been done in the U.S. on consolidation points and bulk cash smuggling trends that would compliment and could potentially be incorporated into the proposed bi-lateral study. ICE and CNE also met with Treasury and FINCEN to review, in more specificity, how the studies would be complementary¹.

On Friday August 14, the UIF invited ICE to join the planned UIF-FinCEN meetings in Mexico City, to discuss the specifics of coordinating both studies. On August 18, the ICE, CNE and OGC team met and briefed the Embassy country team in Mexico City and subsequently attended the UIF-FinCEN meeting.

The Embassy country team was very receptive to pursuing the effort. The Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) Director Mines (the Embassy's lead office for Merida Initiative Implementation) noted that a bi-national study could help establish a common baseline for future work. Director Mines suggested integrating the tracking of this joint effort as one of the Merida Working Groups, as that process has resources which could be applied to the study efforts. Deputy Chief of Mission Feely was also supportive, and requested the team continue working the details through with the relevant agencies in the Embassy. DCM Feely was very complementary of Assistant Secretary Morton's work in Mexico, particularly citing ICE efforts against arms trafficking.

During the meeting with UIF and FinCEN, ICE and CNE re-iterated that the proposed study would be more focused on analyzing law enforcement data (e.g. informants, case studies, cooperating witnesses, seizure data), engaging the interagency, and analyzing trends at the points of egress. After two and a half hours, UIF closed by saying it was interested, but deferred the final decision to the Office of the Attorney General (PGR). Director Urrutia recommended seeking Attorney General Medina Mora's concurrence on a Statement of Work, and said he expected that the PGR and Attorney General would be supportive. Acting on that recommendation, Deputy Assistant Secretary (DAS) Pena and ICE Attaché

¹ The FinCEN/UIF study is an analysis of large cash deposits of US currency into Mexican banks and casas de cambio. It was identified as an intelligence gap by a joint ICE/CNE bulk cash smuggling study completed in 2008. Sharing of the information is restricted by MOU between the UIF and FinCEN.

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(b)(6) subsequently engaged with the Office of the Attorney General to present the Statement of Work. DAS (b)(6) also discussed this proposal with Ambassador Andion at the Secretariat of External Relations (SRE).

To date, in an effort to gain concurrence on the Statement of Work it has been modified twice based upon GOM input. The GOM did not respond by the procurement deadline. It is unclear whether the GOM is insensitive to the procurement process, is unable to coordinate such an effort in a compressed time frame, or that they are purposefully slow-rolling the initiative due to an underlying objection related to the UIF-FinCEN study and relationship.

The Way Forward

As a general matter, ICE seeks to promote increased information sharing and analysis with the GOM in order to improve both countries' operational efforts against money laundering. Recognizing that the core objective is to foster a relationship that encourages that type of information sharing, it may require that we proceed at a more deliberate pace and forego the available funding. The GOM has historically been reluctant to share much information related to anti-money laundering efforts. At the same time, the GOM believes that U.S. agencies that work with Bank Secrecy Act information have been unwilling to share such information. FINCEN noted that it took five months to come to an agreement with FIU on the terms of its memorandum of understanding governing information sharing protocols related to their joint study.

Option I:

While the current funding would no longer be available, ICE could encourage a process that accomplishes the same results, without contract support, over a longer time period. (This does not preclude both governments from subsequently seeking funding in the future to support this effort. e.g. the Narcotics Affairs Section may be a potential source of support.)

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- Underscore the value of engaging with the PGR, and other agencies in the U.S. and Mexico, to take a more comprehensive review of the information and trends on criminal proceeds smuggled from the United States to Mexico and onward to third countries.
- Promote increased information exchange on money laundering and support the need to build a common base of understanding (i.e. that would be the purpose of a bi-national study).
 - o Seek to re-engage the GOM at a more deliberate pace, focusing the interaction on the law enforcement aspects of a proposed study (i.e. drawing on ICE informants historical cases, existing studies, cooperating witnesses captured in Mexico, and working with the GOM to incorporate the information they can provide to produce a joint analysis.)
 - o The aim would be to support strategic level trend analysis – not drill down to targeting packages.
- Note that we could work through our respective Embassies to advance/coordinate the concept/methodology for increased information sharing related to anti-money laundering efforts.
 - o It is important to get high-level commitment to make progress on this effort. The primary focus for this effort could be in Mexico City; assure support, coordination and participation from Washington. Note A/S Morton work with DEA
 - o Continue to work with Treasury/FINCEN to enhance the effort and compare law enforcement information to Bank Secrecy Act data.

Option II

If the PGR expresses in interest moving immediately on the bi-national study proposed in the Statement of Work:

- The original deadline set by OPO to issue solicitation using FY09 funds was August 21. CNE and OPO have noted they could seek to extend the deadline through Tuesday August 25, by modifying some of the time frames set for the procurement office.

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Status of Proposed Bi-National Money Laundering Study with Mexico

Background

The DHS Office of Counter Narcotics Enforcement (CNE), in an effort to support an ICE/DEA initiative to develop a Western Hemisphere money laundering strategy, agreed to fund a bi-national study with the Government of Mexico targeting the subsequent movement of bulk cash in and out of Mexico. CNE and ICE staffs worked with the Office of General Counsel (OGC) and the Office of Procurement Operations (OPO) to develop a draft Statement of Work (SOW). The draft SOW was also formally reviewed by other Departmental components, and relayed to interagency partners, prior to consulting with the Government of Mexico (GOM). The Office of International Affairs subsequently recommended that the CNE/ICE team approach the Mexican Financial Intelligence Unit (UIF) to inquire about their interest in being our primary partner on this study and engaging the Mexican interagency.

At the onset of this process CNE management and the DHS Office of General Counsel (OGC) advised that due to fiscal year funding restraints an open solicitation for this work had to be issued no later than August 21, 2009, so that a contract could be awarded by September 30, 2009. Moreover, CNE/OGC recommended GOM concurrence on the SOW prior to the solicitation being posted publically.

On August 6, the ICE Attaché in Mexico City met with Mexico's Financial Intelligence Unit (UIF) Director Luis Urrutia. In addition, CNE and ICE Headquarters staffs met with Mexican Embassy officials to outline the proposal. The ICE Attaché followed up with Director Urrutia during the BEST conference, wherein Director Urrutia noted three concerns with the proposed Statement of Work: 1) the primary focus on Mexico, 2) the use of contractors, and 3) overlap with the UIF's ongoing study with FINCEN.

ICE clarified to Director Urrutia that the contractors would have the appropriate security clearances/non-disclosure agreements and that the proposed bi-national study would address intelligence gaps identified in prior bulk cash smuggling studies. In addition, Director Urrutia was advised that significant research had been done in the U.S. on consolidation points and bulk cash smuggling trends that would compliment and could potentially be incorporated into the

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proposed bi-lateral study. ICE and CNE also met with Treasury and FinCEN to review, in more specificity, how the studies would be complementary².

On Friday August 14, the UIF invited ICE to join the planned UIF-FinCEN meetings in Mexico City, to discuss the specifics of coordinating both studies. On August 18, the ICE, CNE and OGC team met and briefed the Embassy country team in Mexico City and subsequently attended the UIF-FinCEN meeting.

The Embassy country team was very receptive to pursuing the effort. The Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) Director Mines (the Embassy's lead office for Merida Initiative Implementation) noted that a bi-national study could help establish a common baseline for future work. Director Mines suggested integrating the tracking of this joint effort as one of the Merida Working Groups, as that process has resources which could be applied to the study efforts. Deputy Chief of Mission Feely was also supportive, and requested the team continue working the details through with the relevant agencies in the Embassy. DCM Feely was very complementary of Assistant Secretary Morton's work in Mexico, particularly citing ICE efforts against arms trafficking.

During the meeting with UIF and FinCEN, ICE and CNE re-iterated that the proposed study would be more focused on analyzing law enforcement data (e.g. informants, case studies, cooperating witnesses, seizure data), engaging the interagency, and analyzing trends at the points of egress. After two and a half hours, UIF closed by saying it was interested, but deferred the final decision to the Office of the Attorney General (PGR). Director Urrutia recommended seeking Attorney General Medina Mora's concurrence on a Statement of Work, and said he expected that the PGR and Attorney General would be supportive. Acting on that recommendation, Deputy Assistant Secretary (DAS (b)(6)) and ICE Attaché (b)(6), subsequently engaged with the Office of the Attorney General to present the Statement of Work. DAS Pena also discussed this proposal with Ambassador Andion at the Secretariat of External Relations (SRE).

² The FinCEN/UIF study is an analysis of large cash deposits of US currency into Mexican banks and casas de cambio. It was identified as an intelligence gap by a joint ICE/CNE bulk cash smuggling study completed in 2008. Sharing of the information is restricted by MOU between the UIF and FinCEN.

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To date, in an effort to gain concurrence on the Statement of Work it has been modified twice based upon GOM input. The GOM did not respond by the procurement deadline. It is unclear whether the GOM is insensitive to the procurement process, is unable to coordinate such an effort in a compressed time frame, or that they are purposefully slow-rolling the initiative due to an underlying objection related to the UIF-FinCEN study and relationship.

The Way Forward

As a general matter, ICE seeks to promote increased information sharing and analysis with the GOM in order to improve both countries' operational efforts against money laundering. Recognizing that the core objective is to foster a relationship that encourages that type of information sharing, it may require that we proceed at a more deliberate pace and forego the available funding. The GOM has historically been reluctant to share much information related to anti-money laundering efforts. At the same time, the GOM believes that U.S. agencies that work with Bank Secrecy Act information have been unwilling to share such information. FINCEN noted that it took five months to come to an agreement with FIU on the terms of its memorandum of understanding governing information sharing protocols related to their joint study.

Option I:

While the current funding would no longer be available, ICE could encourage a process that accomplishes the same results, without contract support, over a longer time period. (This does not preclude both governments from subsequently seeking funding in the future to support this effort. e.g. the Narcotics Affairs Section may be a potential source of support.)

- Underscore the value of engaging with the PCIR, and other agencies in the U.S. and Mexico, to take a more comprehensive review of the information and trends on criminal proceeds smuggled from the United States to Mexico and onward to third countries.

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- Promote increased information exchange on money laundering and support the need to build a common base of understanding (i.e. that would be the purpose of a bi-national study).
 - o Seek to re-engage the GOM at a more deliberate pace, focusing the interaction on the law enforcement aspects of a proposed study (i.e. drawing on ICE informants historical cases, existing studies, cooperating witnesses captured in Mexico, and working with the GOM to incorporate the information they can provide to produce a joint analysis.)
 - o The aim would be to support strategic level trend analysis not drill down to targeting packages.
- Note that we could work through our respective Embassies to advance/coordinate the concept/methodology for increased information sharing related to anti-money laundering efforts.
 - o It is important to get high-level commitment to make progress on this effort. The primary focus for this effort could be in Mexico City; assure support, coordination and participation from Washington. Note A/S Morton work with DEA
 - o Continue to work with Treasury/FINCEN to enhance the effort and compare law enforcement information to Bank Secrecy Act data.

Option II

If the PGR expresses in interest moving immediately on the bi-national study proposed in the Statement of Work:

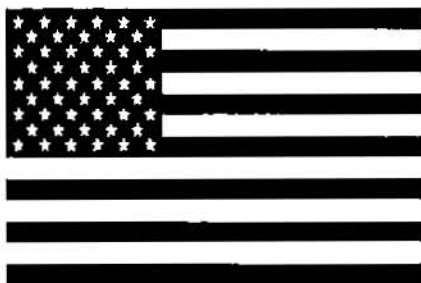
- The original deadline set by OPO to issue solicitation using FY09 funds was August 21. CNE and OPO have noted they could seek to extend the deadline through Tuesday August 25, by modifying some of the time frames set for the procurement office.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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- Meeting with National Attorney General (PGR)
- Tour of PGR Weapons Laboratory
- Meeting with Ministry of Defense (SEDENA)

TAB 4 Mexico Initiatives Dashboard

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TRAVEL PARTY

The group will travel together unless specifically stated

ICE (3):

A/S John Morton

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary (ADAS) (b)(6),(b)(7)

Senior Counselor Erik Barnett

DOJ/ATF (5):

ATF Acting Director Ken Nelson

ATF Acting Deputy Director (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

ATF Special Assistant to the Director (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

Deputy Assistant Attorney General (DAAG) Bruce Swartz*

Special Counsel to the AAG Paul Rosen

CBP (1):

CBP Assistant Commissioner (AC) (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

*Departs on Tuesday morning

Attachés

(Mexico City Staff that will participate in meetings)

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ICE Attaché (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

ICE PMH (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

DOJ Attaché (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

DOJ Deputy Attaché (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

AIF Attaché (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

CBP Acting Attaché (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(7)(E)

DRAFT TRIP to Mexico City, Mexico

NOTE: Travel party, respective attachés, and official notetaker will travel to all meetings together unless otherwise noted. Additional participants will be noted per event.

Sunday August 23, 2009

- Entire travel party will travel together.

3:30 PM

A/S Departs Residence

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8:15AM MEETING – Chargé d’Affaires, John Feeley (9:15AM EST)

LOCATION: U.S. Embassy
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 45 MINUTES
PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party
ICE, CBP, ATF Attaches
Chargé d’Affaires, John Feeley, U.S. Embassy
ICE PMF (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)
Acting DOJ RIA (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

9:00 AM Depart en route to SSP Command Center
Drive Time: 60 Minutes PO: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

10:00 AM MEETING – Secretary Genaro Garcia Luna - Ministry of Public Security

LOCATION: SSP Command Center
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 2 HOURS
PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party
ICE, CBP, ATF Attaches
Secretary Genaro Garcia Luna
ICE PMF (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)
Acting DOJ RIA (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Note: CBP Assistant Commissioner (AC) (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) and CBP Acting Attache (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) will not participate

12:00 PM Depart en route to SEGOB Office
Drive Time: 60 Minutes PO: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

1:00 PM MEETING – Ambassador Benito Andion (SRE) and Under Secretary

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) SEGOB)
LOCATION: SEGOB Office
PRESS: CLOSED

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ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 1 HOUR
PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party
ICE, CBP, DOJ, ATF Attaches
Amb (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)-RF
Under Secretary (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)-SEGOB
Charge d'Affaires, John Feeley, US Embassy
ICE PM (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

2:00 PM Depart en route to working lunch
Drive Time 30 Minutes POC (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attaché Mexico

2:30 PM WORKING LUNCH - SAT
LOCATION Club de Banqueros
PRESS CLOSED
ATTIRE BUSINESS
DURATION: 2 HOURS
PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party
ICE, CBP, DOJ, ATF Attaches
DOD Attache (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
Under Secretary (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
Ing (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (UIF)
Lic (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (UIF)
ICE PM (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

4:30 PM Depart en route to PGR Headquarters
Drive Time 30 Minutes POC (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attaché Mexico

5:00 PM MEETING - PGR - Secretary Eduardo Medina Mora
LOCATION: PGR Head Quarters
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 2 HOURS

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PARTICIPANTS

Travel Party
ICE, CBP, DOJ, ATF, DOD Attaches
Secretary Eduardo Medina Mora
Mtra. (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) PGR
(b)(6), (b)(7) PGR
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) PGR
(b)(6), (b)(7) PGR
ICE PMF (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

8:00 PM

Depart en route to Dinner

Drive Time 30 Minutes

POC (b)(6), (b)(7) ICE Attache Mexico

8:30 PM

PGR Sponsored Dinner

LOCATION TBD

PRESS CLOSED

ATTIRE BUSINESS

DURATION TBD

PARTICIPANTS: COMPLETE travel party
ICE, CBP, DOJ, ATF, DOD Attaches
Charge d'Affaires, John Feeley, US Embassy

Note: CBP Assistant Commissioner (AC) (b)(6), (b)(7) and CBP Acting
Attache (b)(6), (b)(7) will not participate

Tuesday August 25, 2009

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- Updated Travel Party: A/S Morton (b)(6), (b)(7) Erik Barnett, ATF Acting Director Kenneth Melson, ATF Acting Deputy Director (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ATF Special Assistant to the Director (b)(6), (b)(6) Special Counsel to the DAAG Paul Rosen
- NOTE: DAAG Bruce Schwartz is departing at 9:54 am on UA Flight (b) POC is DOJ Deputy Attaché Mari Aponte

7:30 AM Depart en route to PGR Weapons Laboratory
Drive Time: 30 Minutes POC: (b)(6), (b)(7) ICE Attaché Mexico

8:00 AM TOUR of PGR Weapons Laboratory
LOCATION: PGR Facilities
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 1 HOUR
PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party
ICE Attaché (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
ICE PMF (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

9:00 AM INTERVIEW with PRESS

10:00 AM Depart for SEDENA
Drive Time: 30 Minutes POC: (b)(6), (b)(7) ICE Attaché Mexico

10:30 AM SEDENA Weapons Destruction Ceremony
LOCATION: SEDENA
PRESS: OPEN
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 2 HOURS
PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party
ICE, ATF, DOJ, DOD Attachés

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ICE PMF (b)(6),(b)(7) (Official Notetaker)

12:30 PM Depart for Bodegas

Drive Time: 60 Minutes POX (b)(6),(b)(7) ICE Attaché Mexico

1:30 PM SEDENA - TOUR of Arms Warehouse - Meeting General Augusto Moises

LOCATION: SEDENA

PRESS: CLOSED

ATTIRE: BUSINESS

DURATION: 3.5 HOURS (includes lunch)

PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party

Charge d'Affaires, John Feeley, U.S. Embassy
ICE, ATF, DOJ, DOD Attachés

ICE PMF (b)(6),(b)(7) (Official Notetaker)

5:00 PM Depart en route to PGR Weapons Laboratory

Drive Time: 30 Minutes POX (b)(6),(b)(7) ICE Attaché Mexico

5:30 PM TOUR of Anthropology Museum

LOCATION: Anthropology Museum

PRESS: CLOSED

ATTIRE: BUSINESS

DURATION: 1 HOUR

PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party

ICE, ATF, DOJ, DOD Attachés

7:00 PM Depart en route to Dinner

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Drive Time 30 Minutes POC: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

7:30 PM SEDENA Sponsored Dinner

LOCATION: TBD
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 1 HOUR
PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party
ICE, ATE, DOJ, DOD Attaches

Wednesday August 26, 2009

- Travel party will depart Mexico City together.

8:00 AM Depart Hotel to Travel to Benito Juarez Int. Airport Mexico City
Drive Time 60 Minutes POC: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

9:54 AM TRAVEL: Depart Mexico City en route Washington, DC
United Airlines, Flight # 822
Flight Time 4 hours and 32 minutes

3:25 PM ARRIVAL in Washington, DC, Dulles International Airport
Travel Time 45 minutes POC: (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) 03 675 (b)(7)(C)

END of TRIP

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PRESS BRIEFING WITH CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES JOHN FEELEY

Monday, August 24, 2009 10:10 AM

BACKGROUND:

- Led by Chargé d'Affaires John Feeley, the Embassy Press Office will provide you with an overview of the current activities at the Embassy and relevant current events. In addition, briefing will cover how to address specific questions by the Mexican press.
- Opportunity to discuss ICE and ATF's commitment to work together.
- While the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City is ecstatic over the bilateral strides ICE has made over the past few months, other agencies may be complaining to the Ambassador and DCM that they are being left behind.[g1]
- **DOD has expressed its disdain that ICE communicates directly with SEDENA without DOD clearance/notification.** It should be noted that DOD does not confer with ICE prior to reaching across to PGR and SSP. SEDENA has been granted law enforcement responsibilities by President Calderon and interaction with SEDENA on law enforcement matters should not require DOD's blessing.

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KEY PARTICIPANTS:

Secretary Genaro García Luna, SSP

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Meeting with Ministry of Government (SEGOB) - ~~1~~ A Josefa Quintanilla Morf and
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE) - Renato Arango

Monday August 24, 2009 at 1:30 PM

KEY ISSUES:

- Introduction of travel party: [g5]
 - Highlight ICE, ATF, and DOJ relationship and cooperation.
- Discuss deportation issues:
 - Acknowledge continued cooperation with **2009 Mexican Interior Repatriation Program (MIRP)**.
 - Address the sharing of information on deportees' criminal history.[g6]
- **High-level working group** with SEGOB and SRE participation:
 - Participants in the first working group meeting on August 19, 2009 included SEGOB, SRE, ICE, CBP, DOS, and US Visit. Topics of discussion included Special Interest Aliens, Visa Verification of Third Country Nationals and the need for biometric information sharing. [g7]
- Expect questions regarding ICE's identification of untracked detainee deaths.
 - Mexican Embassy is has contacted ICE HQ indicating that one of the unreported detainee deaths was a Mexican national. [g8]

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- Possible questions regarding why ICE wishes to interview SIAs
 - The interview would fully identify the individual. Information could then be cross referenced with U.S. databases, potentially resulting in the identification of security threats and/or persons of interest.

KEY PARTICIPANTS:

SEGOB Francisco Gomez Mont

SER Benito Andio[g9]

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Working Lunch with Tax Administration Service (SAT) and Mexican Customs

(Monday August 24, 2009 at 2:30 PM)

KEY ISSUES:

- **SAT TDY at IPR Center**
 - SAT/Aduanas Representative (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) is currently being processed to begin his one year TDY to the IPR center.
 - Funding for the Mexican Customs officer assigned to the IPR Center.[g10]
- **Discuss the sharing of names of dismissed Aduanas inspectors suspected of corruption and discussion of disclosure status.[g11]**
 - ICE and CBP would like to enter (b)(7)(F) records on suspected corrupt officials.
- **Discuss ICE assistance in developing a Field Associate Program for Mexican Customs officers under the Merida Initiative.**
- **Discuss SAT leads/intel related to the PEMEX investigation and request that the information be shared with ICE.[g12]**
- **Discuss Counternarcotics Enforcements Bi-national money laundering study requiring SAT participation.**

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- **NOTE:** The sensitivity in discussing any information associated with the ICE San Antonio source of information that confirmed the killing of the port director.

KEY PARTICIPANTS:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

Director SAT

Mexican Customs Commissioner

(b)(6),(b)(7)

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[REDACTED]

[g13]

KEY ISSUES:

- **Bodega tour with the PGR**

- You will want to gain a **commitment** that follows up on Medina-Mora's offer to provide **permanent access** to seized weapons and allow ICE, ATF and DAO teams to inventory and document the seizures.
- Express gratitude for the data on 64,000 weapons as well as information that is supplied to ICE Attaché Mexico City agents on a bi-weekly basis at the GC Armas working group coordinated by CENAPI/PGR.

[g14]

- **Discuss the Letter of Intent:**

- **Declaration of Principles** on bilateral strategic goals and initiatives related to reducing the smuggling and trafficking of weapons and ammunition and the resulting violence.
 - The Declaration of Principles will outline the sharing of information, intelligence and evidence to address the cross-border flow of weapons and ammunition. The DOP will include ATF.
- Second, develop a joint **strategic implementation plan** for cooperative efforts to disrupt and dismantle the criminal organizations that engage in the smuggling and trafficking of weapons and ammunition.
- And third, establish an **executive steering committee** to oversee the efforts to establish a DOP and implement a strategic plan.

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- It is anticipated that the executive steering committee would consist of DHS and DOJ, with delegation to ICE and ATF. The GOM will designate its participants.
- **Mexico BEST:**
 - Funding received through the DOS's Narcotics Affairs Section at the U.S. Embassy Mexico City.
 - ICE Attaché Mexico City secured \$1,170,000 for the purchase of vehicles, surveillance equipment, computers, tracking devices and training, to allow the Mexico BEST to become fully operational.
 - The Mexico BEST works with ICE/ATF Attaché Mexico City and is currently comprised of 35 personnel representing the PGR's CENAPI; SIEDO, SEDENA and SAT's UIF.
- **Marijuana Pilot Project (MPP) at the Nogales POE**
 - On August 7, ICE, DOJ and CBP officials attended a meeting in Tucson with the PGR to discuss the MPP.
 - (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) referenced the success of the OASISS Program and said that the MPP could further damage the DTOs, which are already under increased pressure due to the initiatives enacted by President Felipe Calderon.
 - The attendees discussed logistics of the MPP including burdens of proof (U.S. and Mexico), drug sample testing, evidence transfer, official declarations by USG personnel, provision and use of ICE/CBP reports, availability of subjects in Mexico for prosecution.
 - (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) also noted that although a successful MPP may result in increased crowding at correctional facilities in Mexico, the relevant prison authority assured him of their support of the MPP. Further, he strongly urged the participants to conduct a 'test case' in order to adjust the

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program's logistics as needed, and to confirm the success potential of the program.

[g15]

- **ICE seeks PGR's commitment to identify violent criminal offenders who are wanted in Mexico currently in ICE detention.**
 - ICE would ask PGR to provide information on Mexican fugitives who are potentially in the U.S. and ICE would seek to identify if any of these individuals are in ICE custody.
 - DRO would compile criminal biographical information on identified Mexican nationals in ICE detention.
 - The ICE Attaché Mexico City would then provide this biographical information to the PGR so that individuals with active Mexican warrants can be identified and immediately transferred to the custody of Mexican authorities.
- There may be concerns[g16] regarding the sustained presence of PGR in the Sonora area, and the ability of the PGR to respond in a timely manner to the POE. The number of declinations from the U.S. Attorneys [g17]office may or may not justify PGR presence.
- Criminal aliens may request asylum to further delay prosecution in Mexico for serious offenses.

KEY PARTICIPANTS:

Eduardo Medina-Mora Icaza, Attorney General

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Tour of PGR Laboratory

Tuesday, August 28, 2012 at 09:00 AM

KEY ISSUES:

- **You will tour the PGR weapons laboratory in Mexico City.**
 - The PGR uses this facility to test weapons used during the commission of a crime. The laboratory conducts forensic and ballistics testing and is similar to the ATF laboratory.
 - The tour affords the PGR the opportunity to showcase cutting edge projects and present some of its technical capabilities utilized in criminal investigations and prosecutions.
 - This will be an opportunity for ICE to gauge the PGR's capabilities as they relate to Mexico BEST operations.
 - It will also allow ICE to develop ideas to improve upon the PGR's current capabilities by officer training, etc.[g18]

KEY PARTICIPANTS:

Eduardo Medina-Mora Icaza, Attorney General

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Weapons Destruction Ceremony

TUESDAY AUGUST 25, 2009 AT 10:30 PM

KEY ISSUES:

- Open to Press
- Weapons Destruction Ceremony highlights US and Mexican cooperation in fighting arms smuggling.
- Anticipated questions: You will be asked questions about the percentage of weapons coming from the US to Mexico and will be asked what is the US doing to deter the flow of weapons into Mexico?^[g19]

KEY PARTICIPANTS:

General Augusto Moises Garcia Ochoa, SEDENA

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MEETING WITH MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE (SEDENA)

General (Jefe) General Pineda - General Ochoa

Thursday, August 28, 2008 11:17am

KEY ISSUES:

- Discussion on seized firearms data recently provided by GoM.
- Permanent agreement on access to bodegas and real-time access to related "pocket litter" or items of intelligence, value associated with arms seizures for a unilateral U.S. government (USG) effort.
- FOLLOW-UP on the status of three SEDENA Generals (Operations, Intelligence, Liaison) selected to liaise with the USG.
- Discuss the proposed embedding of ICE personnel with SEDENA vetted unit.

A/S ASKS:

- During your June 4, 2009 meeting with General Garcia Ochoa, you discussed improving ICE's relationship with SEDENA with the goal of ICE receiving timely intelligence on weapons seizures in Mexico, including access to actual weapons.
 - ICE seeks to work with specific SEDENA personnel in order to facilitate prosecutions in the United States. Please emphasize that ICE should be

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SEDENA's primary point of contact for weapons smuggling into Mexico. ICE in turn will conduct joint investigations with ATF.

- **Express gratitude** for the list of 64,000 weapons that was provided to the USG through CENAPI/PGR (the data came from SEDENA and they authorized the release), **express gratitude** for the bodega tour, participation in the Arms Destruction Ceremony, as well as SEDENA commitment to allow USG access to seized weapons which will greatly facilitate bi-national investigation of arms trafficking.

[g20]

KEY PARTICIPANTS:

General Guillermo Galván Galván, Secretary SEDENA

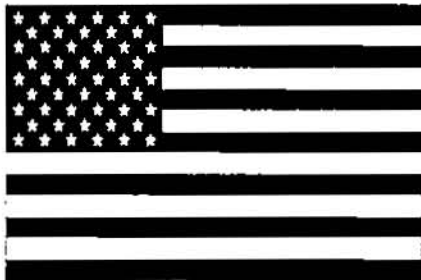


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Assistant Secretary John Morton

Visit to Mexico City, Mexico

August 23–26, 2009

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- Meeting with Ministry of Public Security (SSP)
- Meeting with Ministry of the Interior (SEGOB) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE)
- Working lunch with Tax Administration Service (SAT)
- Meeting with National Attorney General (PGR)
- Tour of PGR Weapons Laboratory
- Meeting with Ministry of Defense (SEDENA)

TAB 4 Mexico Initiatives Dashboard

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TRAVEL PARTY

The group will travel together unless specifically stated

ICE (3):

As John Morton

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary (ADAS) (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

Senior Counselor Erik Barnett

DOJ/ATF (5):

ATF Acting Director Ken Melson

ATF Acting Deputy Director (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

ATF Special Assistant to the Director (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

Deputy Assistant Attorney General (DAAG) Bruce Swartz*

Special Counsel to the AAG Paul Rosen

CBP (1):

CBP Assistant Commissioner (AC) (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

*Departs on Tuesday morning

Attaches

(Mexico City Staff that will participate in meetings)

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ICE Attache (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

ICE PMH (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

DOJ Attache Tony Garcia

DOJ Deputy Attache (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

ATF Attache (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

CBP Acting Attache Hugh Austin

(b)(7)(E)

DRAFT TRIP to Mexico City, Mexico

NOTE: Travel party, respective attaches, and official notetaker will travel to all meetings together unless otherwise noted. Additional participants will be noted per event.

Sunday August 23, 2009

- Entire travel party will travel together.

3:30 PM A/S Departs Residence

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Travel Time: 30 Minutes

POC: (b)(6) 703-675 (b)(6)

5:42 PM TRAVEL: Depart Dulles Int'l Airport, Chantilly, VA en route Mexico City

United Airlines Flight (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Flight time: 4 hours, 40 minutes (one hour earlier than EDP)

9:30 PM ARRIVAL: Mexico City, Mexico, Benito Juarez International Airport

Drive Time: 45 Minutes

POC: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ICE Attaché Mexico City

10:15 PM Arrive Hotel

Hotel Accommodations:

Intercontinental Hotel

Campus, Eliseos

Mexico City, DF 06560

(52-55) 5427 (b)(6)

NDLP: SC to the AAG Paul Rosen will be arriving and separate flight at 7:00 pm. POC: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Monday, August 24, 2009

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8:15AM MEETING – Chargé d’Affaires, John Feeley (9:15AM EST)

LOCATION: U.S. Embassy
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 45 MINUTES
PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party
ICE, CBP, ATF Attaches
Chargé d’Affaires, John Feeley, U.S. Embassy
ICE PMF (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)
Acting DOJ RL (b)(6), (b)(7)

9:00 AM Depart en route to SSP Command Center
Drive Time: 60 Minutes POA (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) E Attache Mexico

10:00 AM MEETING – Secretary Genaro Garcia Luna – Ministry of Public Security

LOCATION: SSP Command Center
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 2 HOURS
PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party
ICE, CBP, ATF Attaches
Secretary Genaro Garcia Luna
ICE PMF (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)
Acting DOJ RL (b)(6), (b)(7)

Note: CBP Assistant Commissioner (AC) (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) and CBP Acting Attache (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) will not participate

12:00 PM Depart en route to SEGOB Office
Drive Time: 60 Minutes POA (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) E Attache Mexico

1:00 PM MEETING – Ambassador Benito Andion (SRE) and Under Secretary

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (SEGOB)
LOCATION: SEGOB Office
PRESS: CLOSED

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ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 1 HOUR
PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party
ICE, CBP, DOJ, ATF Attaches
Amb. Benito Andion, SRE
Under Secretary (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) SFC/OB
Charge d'Affaires, John Feeley, US Embassy
ICE PMH (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

2:00 PM Depart en route to working lunch
Drive Time: 30 Minutes POC (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ICE Attaché Mexico

2:30 PM WORKING LUNCH - SAT
LOCATION: Club de Banqueros
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 2 HOURS
PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party
ICE, CBP, DOJ, ATF Attaches
DOJ Attaché Col (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Under Secretary (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Ing (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (UIF)
ICE PMH (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

4:30 PM Depart en route to PGR Headquarters
Drive Time: 30 Minutes POC (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ICE Attaché Mexico

5:00 PM MEETING - PGR - Secretary Eduardo Medina Mora
LOCATION: PGR Head Quarters
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 2 HOURS

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PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party
ICE, CBP, DOJ, ATF, DOD Attaches
Secretary Eduardo Medina Mora
Mr. (b)(6),(b)(7)(C), PGR
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C), PGR
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C), PGR
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C), PGR
ICE PMO (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

8:00 PM Depart en route to Dinner
Drive Time 30 Minutes POC (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

8:30 PM PGR Sponsored Dinner
LOCATION: TBD
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: TBD
PARTICIPANTS: COMPLETE travel party
ICE, CBP, DOJ, ATF, DOD Attaches
Charge d'Affaires, John Feeley, US Embassy

Note: CBP Assistant Commissioner (AC) (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) and CBP Acting Attach (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) will not participate.

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- Updated Travel Party: A/S Morton, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Erik Barnett, ATF Acting Director Kenneth Melson, ATF Acting Deputy Director (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ATF Special Assistant to the Director (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Special Counsel to the DAAG Paul Rosen
- NOTE: DAAG Bruce Schwartz is departing at 9:54 am on UA Flight (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) POC is (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Deputy Attaché (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

7:30 AM Depart en route to PGR Weapons Laboratory
Drive Time: 30 Minutes POC: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ICE Attaché Mexico

8:00 AM TOUR of PGR Weapons Laboratory
LOCATION: PGR Facilities
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 1 HOUR
PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party
ICE Attaché (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
ICE PMH (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

9:00 AM INTERVIEW with PRESS

10:00 AM Depart for SEDENA
Drive Time: 30 Minutes POC: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ICE Attaché Mexico

10:30 AM SEDENA Weapons Destruction Ceremony
LOCATION: SEDENA
PRESS: OPEN
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 2 HOURS
PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party
ICE, ATF, DOJ, DOD Attaches

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ICE PM [REDACTED] (Official Notetaker)

12:30 PM Depart for Bodogas

Drive Time: 60 Minutes

POC [REDACTED] ICE Attache Mexico

1:30 PM SEDENA – TOUR of Arms Warehouse – Meeting General Augusto Moises

LOCATION: SEDENA

PRESS: CLOSED

ATTIRE: BUSINESS

DURATION: 3.5 HOURS (includes lunch)

PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party

Charge d'Affaires, John Feeley, U.S. Embassy

ICE, ATF, DOJ, DOD Attaches

ICE PM [REDACTED] (Official Notetaker)

5:00 PM Depart en route to PGR Weapons Laboratory

Drive Time: 30 Minutes

POC [REDACTED] ICE Attache Mexico

5:30 PM TOUR of Anthropology Museum

LOCATION: Anthropology Museum

PRESS: CLOSED

ATTIRE: BUSINESS

DURATION: 1 HOUR

PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party

ICE, ATF, DOJ, DOD Attaches

7:00 PM Depart en route to Dinner

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Drive Time 30 Minutes POA (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

7:30 PM SEDENA Sponsored Dinner

LOCATION: TBD
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 1 HOUR
PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party
ICE, ATF, DOJ, DOD Attaches

Wednesday August 26, 2009

- Travel party will depart Mexico City together.

8:00 AM Depart Hotel to Travel to Benito Juarez Int. Airport Mexico City
Drive Time 60 Minutes POA (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

9:54 AM TRAVEL: Depart Mexico City en route Washington, DC
United Airlines, Flight (b)(6)
Flight Time 4 hours and 32 minutes

3:25 PM ARRIVAL in Washington, DC, Dulles International Airport
Travel Time 45 minutes POC: Stu Samz, 703-675-(b)(6)

END of TRIP

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Press Briefing with ICE and ATF on 10/15/14

10/15/14, 10:00 AM - 10:30 AM at GSA/DOH

BACKGROUND:

- Led by Chargé d’Affaires John Feeley, the Embassy Press Office will provide you with an overview of the current activities at the Embassy and relevant current events. In addition, briefing will cover how to address specific questions by the Mexican press.
- Opportunity to discuss ICE and ATF’s commitment to work together.
- While the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City is ecstatic over the bilateral strides ICE has made over the past few months, other agencies may be complaining to the Ambassador and DCM that they are being left behind.
- **DOD has expressed its disdain that ICE communicates directly with SEDENA without DOD clearance/notification.** It should be noted that DOD does not confer with ICE prior to reaching across to PGR and SSP. SEDENA has been granted law enforcement responsibilities by President Calderon and interaction with SEDENA on law enforcement matters should not require DOD’s blessing.

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MEETING WITH MINISTRE OF PUBLIC SECURITY (SSP) SECRETARY GILBERTO GARCIA LUNA

August 24, 2009 at 10:00 AM

KEY ISSUES:

- You will receive questions regarding Mexico BEST, which does not include an SSP component.
- The Mexico BEST merely put a label onto a pre-existing vetted unit and PGR assured ICE that it would coordinate with SSP prior to announcement.
- ATF has also been invited to participate in Mexico BEST.
- Discuss Counternarcotics Enforcements Bi-national money laundering study.
- As part of the Merida Initiative, ICE sent 12 Special Agents to teach Basic Investigative Methods to approximately 1,350 SSP investigators on July 16, 2009 through August 8, 2009 in San Luis Potosi, Mexico. ICE sent additional trainers on August 20, 2009 to teach a new wave of investigators through September 12, 2009. ICE plans to continue supporting this training initiative.

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KEY PARTICIPANTS:

Secretary Genaro García Luna, SSP

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MEETING WITH MINISTRY OF GOVERNANCE (SEGOB) – Francisco Guillot Moral AND
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (SRE) – Ricardo Arango

Monday August 24, 2009 at 1:00 PM

KEY ISSUES:

- Introduction of travel party:
 - Highlight ICE, ATF, and DOJ relationship and cooperation.
- Discuss deportation issues:
 - Acknowledge continued cooperation with **2009 Mexican Interior Repatriation Program (MIRP)**.
 - Address the sharing of information on deportees' criminal history.
- **High-level working group** with SEGOB and SRE participation:
 - Participants in the first working group meeting on August 19, 2009 included SEGOB, SRE, ICE, CBP, DOS, and US Visit. Topics of discussion included Special Interest Aliens, Visa Verification of Third Country Nationals and the need for biometric information sharing.
- **Expect questions regarding ICE's identification of untracked detainee deaths.**
 - Mexican Embassy is has contacted ICE HQ indicating that one of the unreported detainee deaths was a Mexican national.

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- **Possible questions regarding why ICE wishes to interview SIAs**
 - The interview would fully identify the individual. Information could then be cross referenced with U.S. databases, potentially resulting in the identification of security threats and/or persons of interest.

KEY PARTICIPANTS:

SEGOB (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

SER (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

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Working Lunch with Tax Administration Service (SAT) and Mexican Customs

Monday August 24, 2009 at 2:30 pm

KEY ISSUES:

- **SAT TDY at IPR Center**
 - SAT/Aduanas Representative (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) is currently being processed to begin his one year TDY to the IPR center.
 - Funding for the Mexican Customs officer assigned to the IPR Center.
- **Discuss the sharing of names of dismissed Aduanas inspectors suspected of corruption and discussion of disclosure status.**
 - ICE and CBP would like to enter (b)(7) records on suspected corrupt officials.
- **Discuss ICE assistance in developing a Field Associate Program for Mexican Customs officers under the Merida Initiative.**
- **Discuss SAT leads/intel related to the PEMEX investigation and request that the information be shared with ICE.**
- **Discuss Counternarcotics Enforcements Bi-national money laundering study requiring SAT participation.**

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- **NOTE:** The sensitivity in discussing any information associated with the ICE San Antonio source of information that confirmed the killing of the port director.

KEY PARTICIPANTS:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) Director SAT

Mexican Customs Commissioner (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

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MEETING WITH NATIONAL ATTORNEY GENERAL (PGR) EDUARDO MEDINA-MORA ICAZA

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 2009 AT 5:00

KEY ISSUES:

- **Bodega tour with the PGR**

- You will want to gain a **commitment** that follows up on Medina-Mora's offer to provide **permanent access** to seized weapons and allow ICE, ATF and DAO teams to inventory and document the seizures.
- Express gratitude for the data on 64,000 weapons as well as information that is supplied to ICE Attaché Mexico City agents on a bi-weekly basis at the GC Armas working group coordinated by CENAPI/PGR.

- **Discuss the Letter of Intent:**

- **Declaration of Principles** on bilateral strategic goals and initiatives related to reducing the smuggling and trafficking of weapons and ammunition and the resulting violence.
 - The Declaration of Principles will outline the sharing of information, intelligence and evidence to address the cross-border flow of weapons and ammunition. The DOP will include ATF.
- Second, develop a joint **strategic implementation plan** for cooperative efforts to disrupt and dismantle the criminal organizations that engage in the smuggling and trafficking of weapons and ammunition.
- And third, establish an **executive steering committee** to oversee the efforts to establish a DOP and implement a strategic plan.

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- It is anticipated that the executive steering committee would consist of DHS and DOJ, with delegation to ICE and ATF. The GOM will designate its participants.
- **Mexico BEST:**
 - Funding received through the DOS's Narcotics Affairs Section at the U.S. Embassy Mexico City.
 - ICE Attaché Mexico City secured \$1,170,000 for the purchase of vehicles, surveillance equipment, computers, tracking devices and training, to allow the Mexico BEST to become fully operational.
 - The Mexico BEST works with ICE/ATF Attaché Mexico City and is currently comprised of 35 personnel representing the PGR's CENAPI; SIEDO, SEDENA and SAT's UIF.
- **Marijuana Pilot Project (MPP) at the Nogales POE**
 - On August 7, ICE, DOJ and CBP officials attended a meeting in Tucson with the PGR to discuss the MPP.
 - (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) referenced the success of the OASISS Program and said that the MPP could further damage the DTOs, which are already under increased pressure due to the initiatives enacted by President Felipe Calderon.
 - The attendees discussed logistics of the MPP including burdens of proof (U.S. and Mexico), drug sample testing, evidence transfer, official declarations by USG personnel, provision and use of ICE/CBP reports, availability of subjects in Mexico for prosecution.
 - (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) also noted that although a successful MPP may result in increased crowding at correctional facilities in Mexico, the relevant prison authority assured him of their support of the MPP. Further, he strongly urged the participants to conduct a 'test case' in order to adjust the

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program's logistics as needed, and to confirm the success potential of the program.

- **ICE seeks PGR's commitment to identify violent criminal offenders who are wanted in Mexico currently in ICE detention.**
 - ICE would ask PGR to provide information on Mexican fugitives who are potentially in the U.S. and ICE would seek to identify if any of these individuals are in ICE custody.
 - DRO would compile criminal biographical information on identified Mexican nationals in ICE detention.
 - The ICE Attaché Mexico City would then provide this biographical information to the PGR so that individuals with active Mexican warrants can be identified and immediately transferred to the custody of Mexican authorities.
- There may be concerns regarding the sustained presence of PGR in the Sonora area, and the ability of the PGR to respond in a timely manner to the POE. The number of declinations from the U.S. Attorneys office may or may not justify PGR presence.
- Criminal aliens may request asylum to further delay prosecution in Mexico for serious offenses.

KEY PARTICIPANTS:

Eduardo Medina-Mora Icaza, Attorney General

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Tour of PGR Laboratory

Tuesday, January 25, 2011 at 8:00 AM

KEY ISSUES:

- You will tour the PGR weapons laboratory in Mexico City.
 - The PGR uses this facility to test weapons used during the commission of a crime. The laboratory conducts forensic and ballistics testing and is similar to the ATF laboratory.
 - The tour affords the PGR the opportunity to showcase cutting edge projects and present some of its technical capabilities utilized in criminal investigations and prosecutions.
 - This will be an opportunity for ICE to gauge the PGR's capabilities as they relate to Mexico BEST operations.
 - It will also allow ICE to develop ideas to improve upon the PGR's current capabilities by officer training, etc.

KEY PARTICIPANTS:

Eduardo Medina-Mora Icaza, Attorney General

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Weapons Destruction Ceremony

Thursday, August 22, 2013, 9:00 AM - 1:30 PM

KEY ISSUES:

- Open to Press
- Weapons Destruction Ceremony highlights US and Mexican cooperation in fighting arms smuggling.
- Anticipated questions: You will be asked questions about the percentage of weapons coming from the US to Mexico and will be asked what is the US doing to deter the flow of weapons into Mexico?

KEY PARTICIPANTS:

General Augusto Moises Garcia Ochoa, SEDENA

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Meeting with Ministry of National Defense (SEDENA)

General Alejandro Portales Ochoa

Tuesday, August 12, 2009 at 1:00 PM

KEY ISSUES:

- **Discussion on seized firearms data recently provided by GoM.**
- **Permanent agreement on access** to bodegas and real-time access to related "pocket litter" or items of intelligence, value associated with arms seizures for a unilateral U.S. government (USG) effort.
- **FOLLOW-UP** on the status of three SEDENA Generals (Operations, Intelligence, Liaison) selected to liaise with the USG.
- **Discuss** the proposed embedding of ICE personnel with SEDENA vetted unit.

A/S ASKS:

- During your June 4, 2009 meeting with General Garcia Ochoa, you discussed improving ICE's relationship with SEDENA with the goal of ICE receiving timely intelligence on weapons seizures in Mexico, including access to actual weapons.
 - ICE seeks to work with specific SEDENA personnel in order to facilitate prosecutions in the United States. Please emphasize that ICE should be

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SEDENA's primary point of contact for weapons smuggling into Mexico. ICE in turn will conduct joint investigations with ATF.

- **Express gratitude** for the list of 64,000 weapons that was provided to the USG through CENAPI/PGR (the data came from SEDENA and they authorized the release), **express gratitude** for the bodega tour, participation in the Arms Destruction Ceremony, as well as SEDENA commitment to allow USG access to seized weapons which will greatly facilitate bi-national investigation of arms trafficking.

KEY PARTICIPANTS:

General Guillermo Galván Galván, Secretary SEDENA

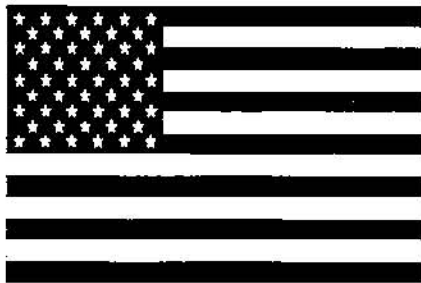


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Assistant Secretary John Morton

Visit to Mexico City, Mexico

August 23–26, 2009

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TAB 4	Mexico Initiatives Dashboard

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TRAVEL PARTY

The group will travel together unless specifically stated

ICE (3):

A/S John Morton

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary (ADAS)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Senior Counselor Erik Barnett

DOJ/ATF (5):

ATF Acting Director Ken Melson

ATF Acting Deputy Director (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

ATF Special Assistant to the Director (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Deputy Assistant Attorney General (DAAG) Bruce Swartz*

Special Counsel to the AAG Paul Rosen

CBP (1):

CBP Assistant Commissioner (AC) (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

*Departs on Tuesday morning

Attaches

(Mexico City Staff that will participate in meetings)

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ICE Attaché (b)(6), (b)(7)

ICE PMF (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

DOJ Attaché (b)(6), (b)(7)

DOJ Deputy Attaché (b)(6), (b)(7)

ATF Attaché (b)(6), (b)(7)

CBP Acting Attaché (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(7)(E)

DRAFT TRIP to Mexico City, Mexico

NOTE: Travel party, respective attachés, and official notetaker will travel to all meetings together unless otherwise noted. Additional participants will be noted per event.

Sunday August 23, 2009

- Entire travel party will travel together.

3:30 PM A/S Departs Residence

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Travel Time: 30 Minutes

POC: (b)(6) 703-67 (b)(6)

5:42 PM TRAVEL: Depart Dulles Int'l Airport, Chantilly, VA en route Mexico City

United Airlines, Flight (b)(6), (b)(7)

Flight time: 4 hours, 40 minutes (one hour earlier than EDT)

9:30 PM ARRIVAL: Mexico City, Mexico, Benito Juárez International Airport

Drive Time: 45 Minutes POC: (b)(6), (b)(7) ICE Attache Mexico City

10:15 PM Arrive Hotel

Hotel Accommodations:

Intercontinental Hotel

Campus Eliseos
Mexico City, DE 11560
(52-55) 532 (b)(6), (b)(7)

NOTE: SC to the AAG Paul Rosen will be arriving on a separate flight at 7:05 pm. POC is DOJ Attache (b)(6), (b)(7)

Monday, August 24, 2009

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8:15AM MEETING - Charge d'Affaires, John Feeley (9:15AM EST) Cancelled

LOCATION: U.S. Embassy
PRESS: CLOSED

ATTIRE: BUSINESS

DURATION: 45 MINUTES

PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party
ICE, CBP, ATF Attaches
Charge d'Affaires, John Feeley, US Embassy
ICE PMH (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)
Acting DOJ RLA (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

9:00 AM - 10

Depart en route to SSP Command Center
Drive Time: 60 Minutes POC: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

10:00 AM MEETING - Secretary Genaro Garcia Luna - Ministry of Public Security

LOCATION: SSP Command Center
PRESS: CLOSED

ATTIRE: BUSINESS

DURATION: 2 HOURS

PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party
ICE, CBP, ATF Attaches
Secretary Genaro Garcia Luna
ICE PMH (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)
Acting DOJ RLA (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Note: CBP Assistant Commissioner (AC) (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) and CBP Acting Attach (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) will not participate.

12:30 PM

Depart en route to SEGOB Office
Drive Time: 60 Minutes POC: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

1:00 PM MEETING - Ambassador Benito Andion (SRE) and Under Secretary

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (SEGOB)
LOCATION: SEGOB Office
PRESS: CLOSED

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ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 1 HOUR
PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party
ICE, CBP, DOJ, ATF Attaches
Amb. Benito Andion, SRE
Under Secretary (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) SEGOB
Chargé d'Affaires, John Feeley, US Embassy
ICE PMF (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

2:00 PM Depart en route to working lunch
Drive Time: 30 Minutes POC (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

2:30 PM WORKING LUNCH - SAT
LOCATION: Club de Banqueros
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 2 HOURS
PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party
ICE, CBP, DOJ, ATF Attaches
DOJ Attache Col (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Under Secretary (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Ing (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (UAF)
Ice (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

4:30 PM Depart en route to PGR Headquarters
Drive Time: 30 Minutes POC (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

5:00 PM MEETING - PGR - Secretary Eduardo Medina Mora
LOCATION: PGR Head Quarters
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 2 HOURS

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PARTICIPANTS

Travel Party
ICE, CBP, DOJ, ATF, DOD Attaches
Secretary Eduardo Medina Mora

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

ICT PMF (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

Back to Hotel, then go to dinner.

8:00 PM

Depart en route to Dinner

Drive Time: 30 Minutes

POC (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) E Attaché Mexico

9:00 PM

PGR Sponsored Dinner

Estoril de Polanco

12 people max

LOCATION

TBD

PRESS:

CLOSED

ATTIRE:

BUSINESS

DURATION

TBD

PARTICIPANTS

COMPLETE travel party
ICE, CBP, DOJ, ATF, DOD Attaches
Charge d'Affaires, John Feeley, US Embassy

Note: CBP Assistant Commissioner (AC) (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) and CBP Acting Attach (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) will not participate.

Tuesday August 25, 2009

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- Updated Travel Party: A/S Morton (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Erik Barnett, ATF Acting Director Kenneth Melson, ATF Acting Deputy Director (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ATF Special Assistant to the Director (b)(6), (b)(6) Special Counsel to the DAAG Paul Rosen
- NOTE: DAAG Bruce Schwartz is departing at 9:54 am on UA Flight (b) POC is DOJ Deputy Attach (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

7:30 AM Depart en route to PGR Weapons Laboratory
Drive Time: 30 Minutes POC: (b)(6), (b) ICE Attache Mexico

8:00 AM TOUR of PGR Weapons Laboratory
LOCATION: PGR Facilities
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 1 HOUR
PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party
ICE Attache: (b)(6), (b)(7)
ICE PM: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

9:00 AM INTERVIEW with PRESS

10:00 AM Depart for SEDENA
Drive Time: 30 Minutes POC: (b)(6), (b) ICE Attache Mexico

10:30 AM SEDENA Weapons Destruction Ceremony
LOCATION: SEDENA
PRESS: OPEN
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 2 HOURS
PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party
ICE, ATF, DOJ, DOD Attaches

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ICE PMH (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

12:30 PM Depart for Bodegas

Drive Time: 60 Minutes

POC (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) R F Attache Mexico

1:30 PM SEDENA - TOUR of Arms Warehouse - Meeting General Augusto Moises

LOCATION: SEDENA

PRESS: CLOSED

ATTIRE: BUSINESS

DURATION: 3.5 HOURS (includes lunch)

PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party

Chargé d'Affaires, John Feeley, U.S. Embassy
ICE, ATF, DOJ, DOD Attaches

ICE PMH (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

5:00 PM Depart en route to PGR Weapons Laboratory

Drive Time: 30 Minutes

POC (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

5:30 PM TOUR of Anthropology Museum

LOCATION: Anthropology Museum

PRESS: CLOSED

ATTIRE: BUSINESS

DURATION: 1 HOUR

PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party

ICE, ATF, DOJ, DOD Attaches

7:00 PM Depart en route to Dinner

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Drive Time: 30 Minutes POC: (b)(6), (b)(6) ICE Attache Mexico

7:30 PM SEDENA Sponsored Dinner

LOCATION: TBD
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 1 HOUR
PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party
ICE, ATF, DOJ, DOD Attaches

Wednesday August 26, 2009

- Travel party will depart Mexico City together.

8:00 AM Depart Hotel to Travel to Benito Juarez Int. Airport Mexico City

Drive Time: 60 Minutes POC: (b)(6), (b)(6) ICE Attache Mexico

9:54 AM TRAVEL: Depart Mexico City en route Washington, DC

United Airlines, Flight (b)(6)

Flight Time: 4 hours and 32 minutes

3:25 PM ARRIVAL in Washington, DC, Dulles International Airport

Travel Time: 45 minutes POC: (b)(6), (b)(6)

END of TRIP

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- **DOD has expressed its disdain that ICE communicates directly with SEDENA without DOD clearance/notification.** It should be noted that DOD does not confer with ICE prior to reaching across to PGR and SSP. SEDENA has been granted law enforcement responsibilities by President Calderon and interaction with SEDENA on law enforcement matters should not require DOD's blessing.

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Meeting with Mexican Border Patrol Director (SEDENA)

General Augusto Aguilar IGOPH O. BSA

Tuesday, August 18, 2009 at 1:50 PM

KEY ISSUES:

- Discussion on seized firearms data recently provided by GoM.
- Permanent agreement on access to bodegas and real-time access to related "pocket litter" or items of intelligence, value associated with arms seizures for a unilateral U.S. government (USG) effort.
- FOLLOW-UP on the status of three SEDENA Generals (Operations, Intelligence, Liaison) selected to liaise with the USG.
- Discuss the proposed embedding of ICE personnel with SEDENA vetted unit.

A/S ASKS:

- During your June 4, 2009 meeting with General Garcia Ochoa, you discussed improving ICE's relationship with SEDENA with the goal of ICE receiving timely intelligence on weapons seizures in Mexico, including access to actual weapons.
 - ICE seeks to work with specific SEDENA personnel in order to facilitate prosecutions in the United States. Please emphasize that ICE should be

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SEDENA's primary point of contact for weapons smuggling into Mexico. ICE in turn will conduct joint investigations with ATF.

- **Express gratitude** for the list of 64,000 weapons that was provided to the USG through CENAPI/PGR (the data came from SEDENA and they authorized the release), **express gratitude** for the bodega tour, participation in the Arms Destruction Ceremony, as well as SEDENA commitment to allow USG access to seized weapons which will greatly facilitate bi-national investigation of arms trafficking.^[a42]

[a43]

KEY PARTICIPANTS:

General Guillermo Galván Galván, Secretary SEDENA



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Assistant Secretary John Morton

Visit to Mexico City, Mexico

August 23–26, 2009

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 - Meeting with Ministry of the Interior (SEGOB) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE)
 - Working lunch with Tax Administration Service (SAT)
 - Meeting with National Attorney General (PGR)
 - Tour of PGR Weapons Laboratory
 - Meeting with Ministry of Defense (SEDENA)

TAB 4 Mexico Initiatives Dashboard

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TRAVEL PARTY

The group will travel together unless specifically stated

ICE (3):

A/S John Morton

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary (ADAS) (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Senior Counselor Erik Barnett

DOJ/ATF (6):

ATF Acting Director Ken Melson

ATF Acting Deputy Director (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

ATF Special Assistant to the Director (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

ATF (Incoming) Attache (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Deputy Assistant Attorney General (DAAG) Bruce Swartz*

Special Counsel to the AAG Paul Rosen

CBP (1):

CBP Assistant Commissioner (AC) (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

*Departs on Tuesday morning

Attaches

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Trip Briefing Book:

3:30 PM A/S Departs Residence

Travel Time: 30 Minutes

POC: (b)(6), (b)(6)

5:42 PM TRAVEL: Depart Dulles Int'l Airport, Chantilly, VA en route Mexico City

United Airlines, Flight (b)(6), (b)(7)

Flight time: 4 hours, 40 minutes (one hour earlier than EDT)

9:30 PM ARRIVAL: Mexico City, Mexico, Benito Juárez International Airport

Drive Time: 45 Minutes

POC: (b)(6), (b)(6) ICE Attaché Mexico City

10:15 PM Arrive Hotel

Hotel Accommodations:

Intercontinental Hotel

Campos Eliseos
Mexico City, DF, 06560
(52-55) 5327 (b)(6)

NOTE: SC to the AAG Paul Rosen will be arriving on a separate flight at 7:05 pm. POC is DOJ Attaché (b)(6), (b)(6)

Monday, August 24, 2009

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DURATION: 1 HOUR

PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party
ICE, CBP, DOJ, ATF Attaches
Amb. Benito Andion, SRE
Under Secretary (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) SEGOB
Charge d'Affaires, John Feeley, US Embassy
ICE PMF (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

2:00 PM Depart en route to working lunch

Drive Time: 30 Minutes POB: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

2:30 PM WORKING LUNCH - SAT

LOCATION: Club de Banqueros

PRESS: CLOSED

ATTIRE: BUSINESS

DURATION: 2 HOURS

PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party
ICE, CBP, DOJ, ATF Attaches
DOD Attache (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Under Secretary (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Ing. (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)
Lic. (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (UIF)
ICE PMF (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

4:30 PM Depart en route to PGR Headquarters

Drive Time: 30 Minutes POB: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

5:00 PM MEETING - PGR - Secretary Eduardo Medina Mora

LOCATION: PGR Head Quarters

PRESS: CLOSED

ATTIRE: BUSINESS

DURATION: 2 HOURS

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- Updated Travel Party: A/S Morton, (b)(6),(b)(7) Erik Barnett, ATF Acting Director Kenneth Melson, ATF Acting Deputy Director (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ATF Special Assistant to the Director (b)(6), (b)(6),(b)(7) ICF (Incoming) Attaché (b)(6),(b)(7) Special Counsel to the DAAG Paul Rosen
- NOTE: DAAG Bruce Schwartz is departing at 9:54 am on UA Flight (b)(6) POC is DOJ Deputy Attaché (b)(6),(b)(7)

7:30 AM Depart en route to PGR Weapons Laboratory
Drive Time: 30 Minutes POC: (b)(6),(b)(7) ICF Attache Mexico

8:00 AM TOUR of PGR Weapons Laboratory
LOCATION: PGR Facilities
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 1 HOUR
PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party
ICF Attaché (b)(6),(b)(7)
ICF PMF (b)(6),(b)(7) (Official Notetaker)

9:00 AM INTERVIEW with PRESS

10:00 AM Depart for SEDENA
Drive Time: 30 Minutes POC: (b)(6),(b)(7) ICF Attache Mexico

10:30 AM SEDENA Weapons Destruction Ceremony
LOCATION: SEDENA
PRESS: OPEN
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 2 HOURS
PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party

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8:15AM MEETING – Charge d’Affaires, John Feeley (9:15AM EST)

LOCATION: U.S. Embassy
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 45 MINUTES
PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party
ICE, CBP, ATF Attaches, DOJ Deputy Attache
Charge d’Affaires, John Feeley, US Embassy
ICE PMF (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

9:00 AM Depart en route to SSP Command Center
Drive Time: 60 Minutes POC (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) CE Attache Mexico

10:00 AM MEETING – Secretary Genaro Garcia Luna – Ministry of Public Security

LOCATION: SSP Command Center
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: 2 HOURS
PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party
ICE, CBP, ATF Attaches, DOJ Deputy Attache
Secretary Genaro Garcia Luna
ICE PMF (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

Note: CBP Assistant Commissioner (AC) (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) and CBP Acting Attache (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) will not participate.

12:00 PM Depart en route to SEGOB Office
Drive Time: 60 Minutes POC (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) CE Attache Mexico

1:00 PM MEETING – Ambassador Benito Andion (SRE) and Under Secretary (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (SEGOB)

LOCATION: SEGOB Office
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS

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ICE, ATF, DOJ, DOD Attachés

ICE PMF (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

12:30 PM

Depart for Bodegas

Drive Time: 60 Minutes

POC (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

1:30 PM

SEDENA - TOUR of Arms Warehouse - Meeting General Augusto Moises

LOCATION: SEDENA

PRESS: CLOSED

ATTIRE: BUSINESS

DURATION: 3.5 HOURS (includes lunch)

PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party

Chargé d'Affaires, John Feeley, U.S. Embassy

ICE, ATF, DOJ, DOD Attachés

ICE PMF (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

5:00 PM

Depart en route to PGR Weapons Laboratory

Drive Time: 30 Minutes

POC (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

5:30 PM

TOUR of Anthropology Museum

LOCATION: Anthropology Museum

PRESS: CLOSED

ATTIRE: BUSINESS

DURATION: 1 HOUR

PARTICIPANTS: UPDATED Travel Party

ICE, ATF, DOJ, DOD Attachés

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7:00 PM Depart en route to Dinner
Drive Time: 30 Minutes POC: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

7:30 PM SEDENA Sponsored Dinner

LOCATION:	TBD
PRESS:	CLOSED
ATTIRE:	BUSINESS
DURATION:	1 HOUR
PARTICIPANTS:	UPDATED Travel Party ICE, ATE, DOJ, DOD Attaches

Wednesday August 26, 2009

- Travel party will depart Mexico City together.

8:00 AM Depart Hotel to Travel to Benito Juarez Int. Airport Mexico City
Drive Time: 60 Minutes POC: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

9:54 AM TRAVEL: Depart Mexico City en route Washington, DC
United Airlines, Flight (b)(6)
Flight Time: 4 hours and 32 minutes

3:25 PM ARRIVAL in Washington, DC, Dulles International Airport
Travel Time: 45 minutes POC: (b)(6), 703-675-(b)

END of TRIP

PRESS INTERVIEW: MEXICAN INTERIOR REPAIRATION PROGRAM (MIRP)

REVISED: TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 2009 4:05 PM (b)(6)

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PARTICIPANTS: Travel Party
ICE, CBP, DOJ, ATF, DOD Attaches
Secretary Eduardo Medina Mora
Mr. (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) PGR
(b)(6),(b)(7) PGR
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) PGR
(b)(6),(b)(7) PGR
ICE PMH (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) (Official Notetaker)

8:00 PM Depart en route to Dinner
Drive Time: 30 Minutes POC (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) ICE Attache Mexico

8:30 PM PGR Sponsored Dinner
LOCATION: TBD
PRESS: CLOSED
ATTIRE: BUSINESS
DURATION: TBD
PARTICIPANTS: COMPLETE travel party
ICE, CBP, DOJ, ATF, DOD Attaches
Charge d'Affaires, John Feeley, US Embassy

Note: CBP Assistant Commissioner (AC) (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) and CBP Acting Attach (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) will not participate.

Tuesday August 25, 2009

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- *Why can't you do this all year round?*

MIRP is a humanitarian effort to reduce the number of lives lost in the extreme heat of the Arizona desert during the summer months. As such, the governments of Mexico and the United States have jointly agreed to focus the program on the months which pose the greatest risk to illegal border crossers.

ATTACHMENTS:

A. News Release – coming from DHS

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PROGRAM:

- A/S Morton will speak to two members of the Mexican media
 - (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Televisa (9:15 to 9:35)
 - Reporter TBD (Adriana Garcia or Abel Barajas), *La Reforma* newspaper (9:40 to 10:00)

GOALS OF MEDIA AVAILABILITY:

- The goal of this Mexican Interior Repatriation Program is to work together to save lives.
- ICE is working closely with the Mexican Government to voluntarily return aliens to their homes away from the dangers of the desert.
- This is a voluntary program that will be carried out in a safe, humane and dignified manner.
- Only non-criminal Mexican nationals are eligible for this program.

3 SOUND BITES:

- ICE is working with the Mexican Government to save lives.
- This is a voluntary program that will be carried out in a safe, humane and dignified manner
- Only non-criminal Mexican nationals are eligible for this program

ANTICIPATED QUESTIONS:

- *What is MIRP?*
The Mexican Interior Repatriation Program (MIRP) is a bilateral initiative with the Government of Mexico to reduce the number of deaths of illegal border crossers in the heat of Arizona's desert during the summer months.
- *How long has MIRP existed?*
MIRP started in 2004; this is its 6th consecutive season.
- *What are the seasonal dates of MIRP this year?*
MIRP started Aug. 22 and will end no later than Sept. 28.
- *How does MIRP help save lives?*
Non-criminal Mexican aliens who volunteer for the program are flown to Mexico City and bused to their home cities. They avoid traveling in the harsh desert environment in the summer.

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