1. Summary: On October 30, Deputy Secretary Negroponte, Assistant Secretary of State Tom Shannon and party met heads of Mexico's Secretariats of Gobernacion (Interior) and Public Security, as well as with Mexico's Attorney General. All three GOM officials outlined steps the Calderon administration is taking to improve law enforcement efforts in Mexico and more effectively confront Mexico's narcotics cartels. They expressed appreciation of the USG's commitment to strengthen law enforcement cooperation through the Merida Initiative. Ambassador Negroponte told his law enforcement interlocutors that president Bush was personally...
committed to boosting our joint efforts against narcotics trafficking and that his administration would work to secure congressional support for the initiative in coming weeks.

End Summary.

Interior Secretary, Staff Discuss New Intel Center

2. (confidential) Ambassador Negroponte's first meeting was with Secretary of Government Ramirez Acuna, CISEN Director Guillermo Valdes Castellanos, and Deputy Secretary of Population, Migration, and Religious Issues Florencio Salazar Adame. Ramirez Acuna and his officials expressed their desire to advance law enforcement cooperation with the U.S. and stressed the importance of the Merida Initiative.

Secretary for Public Security Outlines Proposed Police Reforms

4. (SUB) In an follow-on meeting with Genaro Garcia Luna (Secretary for Public Security), Deputy Secretary Negroponte asked for details on what the GOM was doing in police reform and other aspects of law enforcements, to help him fill in the blanks in preparation for future questioning regarding the Merida Initiative. Garcia Luna provided an extensive summary of steps already being undertaken by his secretariat.
to improve law enforcement in Mexico and outlined the challenges facing police in Mexico. Ambassador Negroponte emphasized the need for good coordination among police elements, and noted our commitment to helping Mexico meet its current security challenges.

5. (SBU) Garcia Luna began by outlining SSP's drive to improve federal policing, starting with the addition of 10,000 new federal police it intends to add to the current 17,000; SSP wants to build the force to an eventual 35,000 police. It is also upgrading federal prisons, he said, and plans to build a super maximum security prison that will allow it to isolate cartel members from their support networks. Finally, SSP is engaging civil society to establish performance benchmarks and create a social basis for law enforcement. State consultative councils, composed of business, NGOs and civic leaders will help make SSP locally accountable in each state.

6. (SBU) The Public Security Secretary said that ambitious reform proposals awaiting Congressional action will provide the means for professionalizing all 350,000 federal, state and local police forces. The reforms will help his secretariat establish standard methods, processes and systems in every jurisdiction.

7. (SBU) As an interim measure, he said, SSP was polygraphing federal forces under its control. The secretariat is building the means to test 100,000 police per year and will eventually test all police in Mexico. If approved, this massive restructuring will broaden the authority of the federal police to investigate aggressively, to proactively prevent crime, harmonize police procedures and standards and, impose binding ethical standards on police officers.

8. (SBU) The Deputy Secretary noted the importance of harmonizing policing across Mexico and asked about efforts to promote better coordination among forces. [Calderon's push for reform, said Garcia Luna, demonstrated his commitment to break the law enforcement mold in Mexico whereby local, state and federal police elements have traditionally worked in isolation of each other, maintaining distant, often antagonistic relations at best. The reforms would force police to work nationally in a coordinated manner, he said.

9. (SBU) Garcia Luna said that reforms that do not require changes in law are already being implemented, including the
establishment of &Plataforma Mexico,8 the billion-dollar scheme for establishing interconnections between police and prosecutors. The system would replace existing obsolete UHF/VHF radio links and allow SSP to analyze criminal trends in real time. Plataforma Mexico already reaches every Mexican state, said Garcia Luna, and by January would begin to extend down to the municipalities, eventually reaching 2000.

10. (SBU) To wrap up the meeting, the Deputy Secretary asked Garcia Luna for his take on the key security challenges facing Mexico. In response, Garcia Luna described an illegal narcotics trade in great flux, with long-term regional monopolies breaking down, at a time when technologies and tactics were becoming more lethal and brutal. The Calderon administration's press against the cartels earlier this year engendered further violence, he said. SSP's key challenges are to &re-populate& the entire police force across the country (breaking the grip cartels hold on local police in particular), restore public respect for law enforcement in Mexico and train and equip police forces to challenge the technological edge cartels have long maintained here. Garcia Luna noted that the support provided through the Merida Initiative would help provide the police the technological advantage now enjoyed by the well-funded criminal organizations they face.

Attorney General Lauds Improved Law Enforcement Relationship and Outlines Its Results

11. (SBU) The Deputy Secretary's final law enforcement meeting on October 30 was with Mexico's Attorney General Eduardo Medina Mora. Medina Mora was accompanied by Noe Ramirez, Deputy Attorney General for Organized Crime, Oscar Rocha, Special Advisor, Juan Sanchez Zarza, chief of analysis at the National Organized Crime Information and Analysis Center (CENAPI) and Enrique Rojo, chief advisor to the Foreign Relations Secretariat's North America Affairs head Carlos Rico.

12. (SBU) Medina Mora began by noting that he had just returned from the Mexican Senate, where he had updated Senators on the Zhenli case (the Chinese-Mexican now in U.S. custody for trafficking in methamphetamine precursor chemicals). Not surprisingly, he said, the senators expressed great interest in the Merida Initiative. PRI legislators, in particular, pressed him to explain why the GOM had not consulted them before announcing the initiative. As expected, PRD interlocutors were also critical. The initiative offers them a useful political axe to grind.
13. (SBU) The attorney general then expressed his gratitude to A/S Shannon and Ambassador Garza for their help in putting the Merida Initiative together and offered his hope that the U.S. Congress would approve the initiative soon. Ambassador Negroponte replied that the U.S. will make a serious effort in congress to win support for he proposal. He expected no serious resistance, but noted that Congress would not likely act until February or March of next year.

14. (SBU) Medina Mora opined that, in his seven years of government service, the current USG-GOM law enforcement relationship was now at its best. It was producing results he said: DEA statistics showed that cocaine prices are up as well and purity is down) testimony to better enforcement on both sides of the border. An outstanding recent success was scored in the Zhenli arrest, and the confiscation of more than 207 million USD in cash. The PGR had strong evidence against Zhenli and was working with DOJ, providing witnesses and evidence. The GOM was preparing a formal request for his extradition. He said that the statute of limitations would endure for decades on the charges Zhenli faces in Mexico.

15. (SBU) The Attorney General also outlined recent GOM/PGR initiatives and successes, such as the new ban on imports of methamphetamine precursor chemicals, and a recent record-setting cocaine seizure of 11.5 metric tons in one container. (Embassy note: this amount was to be surpassed latter the same day by the seizure of 23.5 metric tons, a world record.)