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Subdirección de Política Exterior

Iniciativa Mérida

Compendio

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Compendio Iniciativa Mérida

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1. Datos Relevantes

- El plan, formalmente titulado como Iniciativa de Seguridad Regional programa de asistencia para combatir al crimen organizado, este programa durará tres años.
- El plan se conocía de manera extraoficial como "Plan México".
- Los funcionarios de los dos países que hablaron con el *Dallas Morning News*, afirmaron que la idea original del llamado "Plan México" fue idea del Centro de Información y Seguridad Nacional (Cisen), y aceptaron también que la aprobación de dicho compromiso podría enfrentar ciertos obstáculos en el Congreso estadounidense y en el sector político mexicano.
- EEUU impulsa el Plan México con 1.400 millones de dólares para luchar contra el narcotráfico y terrorismo. El Secretario de Estado adjunto para América Latina, Tom Shannon, aseguró que el plan no supone un atropello de la soberanía mexicana y que Estados Unidos no aumentará su personal en ese país.
- Tampoco habrá cambios en los acuerdos bilaterales vigentes sobre programas de cooperación y capacitación de agentes antidrogas.
- Se prevé que el resto de los fondos de la Iniciativa se solicitará en los presupuestos para los años fiscales 2009 y 2010.
- México pondrá 7.000 millones de dólares afirmó el embajador de México en EEUU.
- La Presidencia de la República, aclaró que no existe, una partida especial que vaya a ser destinada a la Iniciativa Mérida.
- El presidente George W. Bush comunicó al Congreso que tiene un plan de 1.400 millones de dólares para la cooperación con México en temas de seguridad y le pidió un adelanto de 500 millones para empezar a ejecutarlo, más 50 millones para el mismo propósito con países centroamericanos.
- La Iniciativa Mérida incluye un presupuesto de mil 400 millones de dólares, 500 millones de los cuales fueron incluidos originalmente dentro de la petición de gastos suplementarios por 189.5 mil millones para las actividades militares en Irak y Afganistán. La Cámara de Representantes aprobó el 18 de diciembre mes pasado los recursos para esas actividades en el oriente medio y extremo, pero no los de México y Centroamérica. Por

esta razón la propuesta requiere de otro vehículo legislativo para que en fecha posterior se pueda discutir y decidir sobre este tema en particular.¹

- La nueva legislatura de la Cámara de Representantes reanuda sesiones el 15 de enero de 2008 y del Senado siete días después.
- Carl Meachan, asesor del senador por Indiana, Richard G. Lugar, el republicano más importante en el Comité de Relaciones Exteriores del Senado², hizo públicas varias cuestiones relacionadas el pasado 14 de enero, junto con Peter Quilter, asesor del congresista Tom Lantos, presidente del Comité de Relaciones Exteriores y Jason Steinbaum, colaborador de Eliot Engel, líder del subcomité para el Hemisferio Occidental, ambos demócratas de la Cámara de Representantes, en un coloquio para hablar de la "Iniciativa Mérida" organizado por Diálogo Interamericano en Washington, D.C. Según las Agencias de noticias Reuter, A. P. y EFE:

a) La Iniciativa Mérida, el paquete de ayuda a México y Centroamérica contra las drogas, sufrirá retrasos en su proceso legislativo debido a la campaña electoral y el debate del tratado de libre comercio con Colombia, que está a la espera de aprobación legislativa junto con los de Panamá y Corea del Sur.

b) "Se puede lograr este año, pero también hay posibilidades de que las cosas se compliquen" por las elecciones y un "calendario legislativo muy compacto".

c) Hasta ahora, los asesores sólo han podido analizar los pormenores del primer año de la Iniciativa, por lo que quedan muchos interrogantes sobre los siguientes dos años de su vigencia.

d) En todo caso, Meacham insistió en que hay consenso bipartidista para avanzar en la Iniciativa, por lo que no teme que el plan se desmorone aún si ni el Congreso ni el Ejecutivo tienen ideas claras sobre su puesta en marcha: "No tengo miedo, a menos que algo

¹ "Los recursos que ha solicitado el gobierno de EUA a su Congreso, de ser aprobados, se utilizarán para:

a) Equipos y programas informáticos así como otras tecnologías para el procesamiento de datos, el análisis y seguimiento de casos, así como técnicas de investigación.

b) Equipos de inspección no invasiva y otros sistemas modernos para la detección de armas, explosivos, drogas, etc.

c) Capacitación y entrenamiento especializados para operar los equipos y tecnología de punta, así como programas de actualización profesional y control de confianza.

d) Aeronaves para transporte de personal, vigilancia y patrullaje." Ibidem, pp. 53, 54 y p. 70.

¹ Weisman, Jonathan, "House Approves Domestic Spending. Bush 'Pleased,' But Fight Looms Over Iraq Funds", Washington Post, Martes, 19 de diciembre de 2007, p. 1, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn/NewsSearch?st=us+budget+2008&fn=&sfm=&sa=np&cp=8&hl=false&sb=-1&sd=&ed=&blt=&sdt=>, "Aprueban en EU presupuesto para 2008; incluye recursos para el muro con México", Diario La Jornada, <http://www.jornada.unam.mx/2007/12/19/index.php?section=mundo&article=030n1mun> y <http://metrolatinousa.com/article.cfm?articleID=26872>

² El Sen. Richard G. Lugar ha sido presidente de dicho Comité de 1985 a 1986 y de 2000 a 2003.

atroz ocurra de nuestro lado", dijo Meacham, al explicar también que el proceso legislativo permite la introducción de enmiendas para pulir el texto final del proyecto de ley.

e) Se sabe que Lantos ha expresado su coincidencia con la idea de incluir a México en un acuerdo antidrogas, aunque tiene algunas diferencias con la propuesta en su conjunto.

f) Lantos ha criticado también la falta de coordinación de Bush con el Congreso durante las negociaciones con el presidente mexicano Felipe Calderón y declarado que la iniciativa planteaba interrogantes que no han sido encarados todavía, en particular que más del 60% del plan se concentra en el área de seguridad con la provisión de helicópteros.

g) Quilter y Meachan estuvieron en México para dialogar con las autoridades y según Meachan el gobierno mexicano no parecía tener urgencia para la aprobación de la iniciativa.

h) Meachan dijo que aun cuando la iniciativa debería tener prioridad en el Congreso por el tema crítico de las drogas que trata de combatir, los congresistas parecían estar "jugando a la política".

i) La Iniciativa Mérida, que ha pasado ya por audiencias de comités, no estaría en discusión cuando menos antes de marzo, ya que para ese mes se esperaba un informe de la GAO, la oficina del Congreso sobre responsabilidad de gobierno, relacionado con el narcotráfico en México y Centroamérica y que servirá de base para el debate.

j) Tres críticas que ha recibido reiteradamente la Iniciativa Mérida son:

i) El 60 por ciento, 300 millones de dólares se destinarían a la compra o cesión de helicópteros a México.

ii) A algunos legisladores demócratas y comentaristas les parece muy escasa la cantidad de 50 millones para Centroamérica.

iii) La iniciativa, como fue presentada, no incluye compromisos de Estados Unidos dentro de sus fronteras.

k) La Cámara de Representantes ha programado una audiencia para el próximo 7 de febrero para discutir, precisamente, las medidas que tomará Estados Unidos dentro de la Iniciativa Mérida para reducir la sur, y combatir el tráfico de armas hacia México.³

- La Iniciativa de ser todavía conciliada por ambas Cámaras en Estados Unidos ya que los Senadores aprobaron el 22 de Mayo de 2008, 350 millones de dólares, los representantes aprueban 400 millones.
- Para que sea aprobada completamente ponen condicionantes al Gobierno Mexicano como son:

³ , <http://www.cnnexpansion.com/actualidad/2008/01/14/elecciones-de-eu-aplazan-plan-merida> ,
<http://www.hoyinternet.com/noticias/nacionmundo/nacion/hoy-iniciativajan15,0,3139323.story?coll=hoy-nacion-heds-top>

- Inicio de reformas legales en el aparato judicial.
- Que la Policía y los Militares sean ajenas a corrupción y violación de los derechos humanos.

- El Secretario de Gobernación, Juan Camilo Mouriño, califica de Inaceptable dichas condiciones al declarar que México no solicitó asistencia unilateral.

- En la XLVII Reunión Interparlamentaria México Estados Unidos los legisladores Mexicanos enviaron la Iniciativa a revisión, mantuvieron un frente común Diputados y Senadores para comprometer en dicha reunión a sus homólogos estadounidenses para la revisión de la Iniciativa Mérida.

- La Cámara de Representantes de Estados Unidos aprobó el 11 de junio de 2008, con 311 votos a favor y 106 en contra una nueva versión de la Iniciativa Mérida, eliminando las molestias que causaron en el gobierno mexicano y creando un fondo de 350 millones de dólares.

- El promotor de este proyecto es el representante Howard Berman, ha sido aprobado ya en la Cámara de Representantes y pasará a la de Senadores para su votación.

Objetivos de la Iniciativa Mérida

- Mejora en los programas de las agencias de seguridad de nuestros socios en la vigilancia de su territorio
- Equipamiento y activos para apoyar a las agencias de seguridad homólogas Tecnología computarizada para fortalecer la coordinación de las fuerzas de seguridad e información entre México y EE.UU.
- Tecnologías para aumentar la capacidad de México para recolectar inteligencia para propósitos de orden público.
- Producir un hemisferio más seguro y protegido, donde las organizaciones criminales ya no amenazarán a los gobiernos ni a la seguridad regional; e
- Impedir la entrada y la propagación de drogas ilícitas y amenazas transnacionales en toda la región y hacia Estados Unidos.⁴

⁴ <http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-spanish&y=2007&m=October&x=20071023095523PII0.2534754>

2. Comunicado Conjunto México-Estados Unidos. 14 de marzo 2007. Mérida, Yucatán.⁵

CGCS-78

México y Estados Unidos, como orgullosos países soberanos, reiteran hoy su convicción en el sentido de que los valores que comparten, como la democracia, la transparencia, el estado de derecho y el respeto por los derechos humanos, representan la sólida plataforma sobre la cual se fundamentan las ricas y complejas redes que unen a ambas economías y sociedades.

En su primera reunión oficial en México, los días 13 y 14 de marzo, los Presidentes Felipe Calderón y George Bush acordaron fortalecer su alianza entre vecinos amistosos. Coincidieron en que las relaciones que existen entre los gobiernos de México y Estados Unidos, representan apenas una parte de la interacción entre nuestros dos grandes países. Nuestros vínculos son más profundos y amplios: abarcan los ámbitos sociales, económicos, culturales y familiares.

Durante su reunión, los Presidentes revisaron la gran cantidad de temas de la relación bilateral, así como la cooperación que ambos gobiernos han desplegado para promover contactos más productivos y mutuamente benéficos entre México y Estados Unidos. Los mandatarios identificaron nuevas oportunidades a fin de trabajar de manera conjunta para mejorar la calidad de vida de sus poblaciones y lograr que América del Norte sea la región más próspera, segura y competitiva en el mundo.

En este sentido, los Presidentes reconocieron que el crecimiento económico y la creación de empleo son indispensables para disminuir la pobreza y la inequidad, e impulsar así mejores niveles de vida. Enfatizaron el papel central que tiene incrementar el comercio entre México y Estados Unidos para alcanzar una mayor prosperidad compartida. Resaltaron asimismo el deber de ambos gobiernos para trabajar de manera conjunta a fin de acelerar y facilitar un flujo seguro y en constante crecimiento de mercancías legítimas y personas a través de la frontera, incluyendo el desarrollo de nueva infraestructura y el uso más eficiente, donde esto sea posible, de la que actualmente existe.

Con el propósito de elevar la competitividad de América del Norte sobre la base de los dos pilares de seguridad y prosperidad de la región, los Presidentes destacaron asimismo su interés en la necesidad de trabajar juntos para suavizar la transición hacia el comercio pleno de sectores tales como el de los productos agrícolas. Para alcanzar esta meta, acordaron intensificar las discusiones en el marco del Grupo Bilateral sobre maíz y frijol.

⁵ <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/?contenido=29449>

Los Presidentes reconocieron la constante amenaza que, para ambas naciones, representan el crimen organizado y el tráfico de drogas, en especial su violencia asociada, que no respetan fronteras. Ambos subrayaron que los importantes esfuerzos del Gobierno mexicano para combatir el crimen organizado, entendidos como una de las más importantes prioridades de su propia agenda, podrían beneficiarse con mayores niveles de apoyo y cooperación de Estados Unidos. Sobre esta base, los Presidentes reiteraron su compromiso para intensificar la cooperación y el intercambio de información entre las agencias de procuración de justicia de México y Estados Unidos, especialmente a lo largo de la frontera. Los Presidentes expresaron su compromiso de incrementar la cooperación bilateral para luchar contra el crimen organizado y combatir el tráfico de armas que fomenta la violencia de las organizaciones criminales, así como el tráfico de drogas, entre ellas las metanfetaminas y los precursores químicos, y las actividades financieras ilícitas, incluyendo el contrabando de dinero en la frontera.

El manejo de la frontera entre México y Estados Unidos es una responsabilidad compartida. Nuestra lucha común en contra del crimen organizado deberá estar acompañada por acciones de cooperación en otras áreas que promuevan igualmente la seguridad, la prosperidad y el desarrollo de las comunidades fronterizas. Incrementar los niveles de comunicación e intercambio de información a todos los niveles nos permitirá continuar con la transformación de la frontera en una región de crecimiento y prosperidad compartida.

Al reconocer que la región fronteriza abarca una gran diversidad de entornos naturales y especies endémicas, los Presidentes destacaron la necesidad de continuar con los esfuerzos para proteger, a través de la cooperación binacional, los recursos naturales que ambas naciones compartimos, incluyendo el aire y el agua.

Ambos Presidentes reconocieron que la migración a lo largo de nuestra frontera compartida, vincula estrechamente a los dos países, implica una responsabilidad compartida y representa uno de los asuntos más críticos para el futuro bienestar de nuestros ciudadanos. Al respecto, subrayaron la necesidad de propiciar inversiones productivas que se orienten a la creación en México de más empleos, y mejor pagados, como un componente esencial en cualquier estrategia integral para abordar este fenómeno y coincidieron en la necesidad de continuar impulsando un enfoque integral para una reforma migratoria.

Asimismo, ambos Presidentes acordaron estudiar las oportunidades para los intercambios de personas, especialmente en la rama de la educación, como una herramienta central para estimular el entendimiento entre los dos países. Bajo este contexto subrayaron que la inversión que México y Estados Unidos realizan en capital humano deberá ser considerada como un elemento esencial de sus

esfuerzos para promover la competitividad de América del Norte, así como un crecimiento económico con justicia y seguridad para nuestros pueblos.

Finalmente, el Presidente Calderón y el Presidente Bush reiteraron su convicción de que el futuro de México y Estados Unidos –y de toda la región de América del Norte- es hoy, más que nunca, un futuro compartido. Los mandatarios subrayaron también que nuestro compromiso con el fortalecimiento de la democracia, el respeto de los derechos humanos, la promoción del libre comercio, el estado de derecho, la seguridad, el desarrollo sustentable y el crecimiento de las oportunidades para todos contribuirán a la consolidación de un futuro justo y próspero, lleno de paz para todos los ciudadanos de América.

3. Solicitud de financiamiento para la guerra, la protección de la Fuerza, el equipamiento de las tropas, el fortalecimiento de la seguridad nacional.⁶

Fact Sheet: 2008 War Funding Request
Protecting The Force, Equipping Troops, Strengthening National Security

Today, President Bush transmitted to Congress an update of funding requirements in 2008 to continue the Global War on Terror and address other urgent national security needs. The request ensures that U.S. military forces will remain protected, well-equipped, and ready for future operations; supports ongoing military and intelligence operations in Iraq and Afghanistan; provides care for Wounded Warriors and their families; supports diplomacy and development in Iraq and Afghanistan; and provides economic, security, and humanitarian assistance for urgent needs around the world.

In February, the President requested and Congress budgeted for \$145 billion in war costs, which reflected the best estimate available at that time of the full costs of the war in 2008. In response to a bipartisan call, the Administration included the request in the President's FY08 budget. Detailed justifications for FY07 and FY08 were provided to Congress and the public on government websites.

Congress should listen to the recommendations of our military commanders and fully fund our troops. Today's request is based upon the findings of General David Petraeus and Ambassador Ryan Crocker. In September, they reported that conditions on the ground in Iraq had improved, but more funding was needed to continue this progress. In testimony before Congress, Defense Secretary Robert Gates provided lawmakers with the expected total cost of the war for 2008.

<u>2008 War on Terror Request (\$ in billions)</u>	<u>Pending Request</u>	<u>Amendment</u>	<u>Total</u>
Department of Defense (includes classified activities)	\$147.0	\$42.3	\$189.3
Department of State and other international operations	3.3	3.6	6.9
Other agencies	<u>0.2</u>	=	<u>0.2</u>
Total	\$150.5	\$45.9	\$196.4

⁶ www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/defense

Ensuring Our Armed Forces Remain Well-Equipped And Trained Protecting Our Forces:

The President is committed to protecting our men and women in uniform. The amendment requests additional funding of \$14.1 billion.

- \$11 billion to procure, deliver, and maintain more than 7,200 mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles.
- \$3.1 billion to enhance efforts to protect U.S. forces from snipers and improvised explosive devices (IED).

Supporting Operational And Intelligence Activities

Ongoing Military Operations: The President is committed to providing our troops with the resources and equipment they need.

- \$8.1 billion for ongoing military and intelligence requirements in the Global War on Terror, including costs related to the increase in troop levels in Iraq and the announced plan for a staged withdrawal of five Brigade Combat Teams by July 2008.
- \$1 billion to expand the Iraqi security forces and improve their ability to conduct independent counterinsurgency operations. This request supplements a substantial investment by the Iraqi Government.
- \$1 billion to increase the number of trained Army National Guard and Reserve units, permitting shorter deployments.
- \$242 million for the Commander's Emergency Response Program in Afghanistan, which allows commanders to address urgent needs of local communities.
- \$762 million for increased fuel costs.

Providing Adequate Infrastructure: \$1 billion for military construction projects in theater, including airfield improvements, roads, hardening of buildings, and other mission critical facilities that protect U.S. forces and support their operations.

Improving Strategic Readiness: \$5.4 billion to fill Army equipment shortfalls and to enhance training of next-to-deploy units.

Repairing And Replacing Damaged Equipment: \$8.8 billion to refurbish or replace worn-out or damaged equipment in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Caring For Servicemembers And Their Families

Honoring The Sacrifice: The President is committed to ensuring that servicemembers and their families receive the best possible care and support.

- \$504 million for a sustainable medical and rehabilitation system to care for Wounded Warriors returning from Iraq and Afghanistan.

- \$416 million to accelerate the transition from the Walter Reed Army Medical Center to the National Military Medical Center, Bethesda and the new Ft. Belvoir Army Community Hospital.
- \$840 million to enhance support for servicemembers and their families affected by repeated and continued deployments.

Supporting Diplomacy And Development In Iraq And Afghanistan

Supporting And Expanding Our Diplomatic Presence In Iraq And Afghanistan: \$561 million to address the additional extraordinary security and operating costs associated with supporting U.S. diplomatic and reconstruction activity in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Providing For Investment In Iraq: \$25 million to initiate a new enterprise fund that will help Iraqi-owned firms access the capital that they need, and \$100 million to re-start state-owned enterprises in Iraq to create jobs.

Strengthening Afghan Self-Reliance:

- Supporting critical reconstruction needs: \$50 million for roads, \$115 million for emergency power projects in Kabul and surrounding areas, and \$5 million to help the Afghan government implement Reconstruction Opportunity Zones to encourage export growth in support of economic development.
- Improving democratic process and governance: \$100 million to support national elections in 2009, and \$225 million to help build the governance capacity of the Afghans to extend the reach of the central government into the provinces and improve governance at the local level.

Responding To Needs of Displaced Iraqis: \$160 million to provide basic health services and education for Iraqi refugees in Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon; and \$80 million to provide emergency relief supplies, health care, and water and sanitation infrastructure to people displaced in Iraq.

Support For Pakistan And West Bank

- \$375 million for the West Bank to help the Palestinian Authority resolve its fiscal crisis and enhance Palestinian security capabilities.
- \$60 million to help the government of Pakistan improve economic and social conditions in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas.

Darfur And Southern Sudan

- \$724 million to support the new UN peacekeeping mission to improve security, support the peace process, and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Darfur.

- \$70 million to support elections in Sudan in 2009, an important element to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the North and South.

Moving Forward With North Korea On Denuclearization

- \$106 million to provide Heavy Fuel Oil or an equivalent value of other assistance to North Korea on an "action-for-action" basis in support of the Six Party Talks in return for actions taken by North Korea on denuclearization.

Mexico And Central America

- \$500 million for Mexico and \$50 million for Central American countries, in their unprecedented cooperative efforts to address common threats to our nations by combating transnational crime and drug trafficking.

Humanitarian Assistance

- \$350 million for emergency food aid needs mainly in Africa and \$35 million to assist Palestinian refugees.

4. La Iniciativa Mérida: Estados Unidos-México-Centroamérica cooperación en materia de seguridad. (The Merida Initiative: United State-Mexico-Central America Security Cooperation.)⁷

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 22, 2007

Dear Madam Speaker:

I ask the Congress to consider the enclosed amendments to my

FY 2008 Budget request that will provide additional resources

For ongoing military and intelligence operations in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation Enduring Freedom, and selected other international activities. These funds will support U.S. efforts to improve stability in these regions. This request is also consistent with the assessments provided by General David Patraeus and Ambassador Ryan Crocker last month and my Iraq Benchmark Assessment Report, as it contains funds to maintain the current pace of operations into FY 2008 and takes into account plans to redeploy five Army brigades by next summer, should conditions on the ground permit. This request includes funds to improve the protection of our forces by procuring additional Mine Resistant Ambush Protected vehicles, which have proved highly effective in countering Improvised Explosive Devices. It also supports pre-deployment training for ground forces; supports the repair, replacement, or supplement of equipment worn out or lost in military operations; upgrades equipment based on lessons learned to date; replenishes depleted prepositioned stocks; and fills shortages in non-deployed units caused by the creation of equipment pools in theater.

In addition, it helps support our military and their families by funding a range of needed services. For example, the request funds the development of a sustainable medical and rehabilitation system to properly care for our Wounded Warriors. The request also funds enhanced support for servicemembers and their families to mitigate the effect of repeated and continued deployments of the all-volunteer force.

These amendments include funding for urgent and unanticipated international programs, including support for extraordinary security and operating costs associated with U.S. diplomatic activity in Iraq and Afghanistan – for assistance to internally displaced persons in Iraq and Iraqi refugees, and to help create political

⁷ www.whitehouse.gov

and economic stability in Afghanistan. I hereby designate the specific proposals in the amounts requested herein as emergency requirements. This request represents urgent and essential requirements and I encourage you to take up this FY 2008 funding as soon as possible. The details of the request are set forth in the enclosed letter from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Sincerely,
The Honorable Nancy Pelosi
Speaker of the House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515
Enclosure
Estimate No. 6
110th Congress, 1st Session

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503
The Director

October 19, 2007

The President
The White House

Submitted for your consideration are amendments to the FY 2008 Global War on Terror (GWOT) request to fund ongoing military, diplomatic, and intelligence operations; stabilization and counter-insurgency activities in Iraq and Afghanistan; and other humanitarian assistance. This request reflects changes in U.S. operations related to GWOT since your Budget was transmitted in February, as well as additions for newly identified requirements that are responsive to changing conditions on the ground. This request is consistent with the assessments provided by General David Patraeus and Ambassador Ryan Crocker last month.

These revisions total \$45.9 billion, and are in addition to the \$150.5 billion you already requested. Of the additional amounts now requested, \$42.3 billion is for the Department of Defense, including \$0.8 billion for classified programs in support of GWOT, and \$3.6 billion is for international functions. The major categories of funding are highlighted below. Military and Intelligence Operations

- \$7.3 billion to fund combat operations in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) during FY 2008. Of this amount, \$6.3 billion is to maintain current troop levels, allowing for redeployments to begin in December, with five Brigade Combat Teams redeployed by July 2008.

- \$6.4 billion to enhance pre-deployment training for ground forces, including increases for equipment for next-to-deploy forces.
- \$1.0 billion to expand the size of the Iraqi Security Forces and improve their ability to conduct counterinsurgency operations independent of U.S. assistance.
- \$0.2 billion is requested for the Commander's Emergency Response Program in Afghanistan to enable commanders to address urgent needs of local populations and gain their support in the fight against insurgents. A major component of these funds will be building local secondary roads.
- \$0.5 billion to develop a sustainable medical and rehabilitation system to properly care for our Wounded Warriors returning from OIF and OEF.
- \$0.8 billion to enhance support for servicemembers and their families impacted by repeated and continued deployments of the all-volunteer Force.
- \$0.8 billion for classified activities.
- \$0.8 billion to address increased fuel costs. Equipment, Force Structure, and Facilities Improvements
- \$11.0 billion for the production, fielding, support and continued advancements of Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) vehicles, which are a critical priority joint-Service program to counter significant in-theater force protection threats especially from improvised explosive devices. This would fund 7,274 MRAPs for a total of 15,274 produced by the end of FY 2008.
- \$8.8 billion to replace equipment that is worn out or damaged, to upgrade equipment based on wartime lessons learned, to replenish depleted prepositioned stocks, and to fill shortages in non-deployed units caused by the creation of equipment pools in theater.
- \$3.1 billion to provide additional armor and other capabilities to counter the continued threat from Improvised Explosive Devices and snipers.
- \$1.4 billion to build airfields, roads, and other mission critical facilities to ensure survivability of the troops and support mission capabilities. Of this total, \$0.4 billion is requested to expedite efforts to transition services out of the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C., into new state-of-the-art facilities.

International Affairs and Stabilization Activities

The request seeks \$3.6 billion for urgent and unanticipated international affairs programs, including the following:

- *Global War on Terror and the Middle East.* \$561 million is included for the additional extraordinary security and operating costs associated with supporting U.S. diplomatic activity in Iraq and Afghanistan; up to \$240 million is for assistance to Iraqis who have been displaced from their homes; \$25 million to initiate a new enterprise fund or similar private sector investment program that will help Iraqi-owned firms access the capital that they need to create jobs; and an additional \$500 million is provided for assistance to help create political and economic stability in Afghanistan. The request also provides: \$375 million for the West Bank to help the Palestinian Authority resolve its fiscal crisis and enhance their security capabilities; and \$60 million to support the Administration's commitment to fund Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas Sustainable Development plan.
- *Peacekeeping and Security and Economic Assistance.* \$724 million is for the UN peacekeeping mission in Darfur; \$70 million is provided to support elections in Southern Sudan; \$106 million is included to support commitments for energy and economic assistance to North Korea as called for in the Six Party talks. The request also provides \$500 million for Mexico and \$50 million for Central American states, to support their unprecedented efforts to combat transnational crime and drug trafficking.
- *Humanitarian Assistance.* In addition to funding for Iraq, \$350 million is provided for emergency food aid needs and disaster assistance mainly in Africa and \$35 million is provided to assist Palestinian refugees.

Recommendation These amendments fulfill known and urgent requirements that cannot reasonably be met within the request submitted with your amended FY 2008 Budget. Consistent with the original and subsequent MRAP amendment request, I recommend that you designate the specific amendments contained in this transmittal as emergency requirements.

I have carefully reviewed these proposals and am satisfied that they are necessary at this time. Therefore, I join Secretary Gates and Secretary Rice in recommending you transmit the proposals to the Congress.

Sincerely,
Jim Nussle
Director
Enclosures
FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
Bureau: MILITARY PERSONNEL
Heading: Military Personnel, Army
FY 2008 Budget
Appendix Page: 1143
FY 2008

Pending Request: \$12,504,398,000

Proposed Amendment: -\$186,843,000

Revised Request: \$12,317,555,000

This amendment would reduce the pending request by \$186.8 million. This reduction is the net of the decreases and increases described below.

Decreases include: 1) a net decrease of \$242 million reflecting adjustments to initial Reserve Component (RC) mobilization estimates; 2) \$693 million for less-than-expected active overstrength levels (-8,900 average strength from pending request); 3) \$152 million due to a reduction in Permanent Change of Station moves required; and 4) \$373 million for subsistence transportation charges that are now funded from the Operation and Maintenance, Army appropriation. Increases include:

- 1) \$315 million to continue the forces plus-up in Iraq;
- 2) \$360 million for Assignment Incentive Pay of \$1,000 per month for members extended beyond 12 months in theater;
- 3) \$124 million for RC soldiers taking administrative absence earned from frequent deployments;
- 4) \$69 million for RC pay for members activated to support the Army-wide initiative to enhance its ability to support the soldiers that are wounded, injured, or ill; and
- 5) \$405 million for additional recruiting and retention bonuses.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: MILITARY PERSONNEL

Heading: Military Personnel, Navy

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1144

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$752,089,000

Proposed Amendment: \$39,588,000

Revised Request: \$791,677,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$39.6 million including:

- 1) \$2.5 million to extend the Marine Expeditionary Unit and Expeditionary Strike Group in theater;
- 2) \$7.0 million to extend a training brigade in Afghanistan;
- 3) \$5.1 million for higher-than-anticipated Permanent Change of Station moves in support of Global War on Terror (GWOT) assignments; and
- 4) \$25.0 million for additional Reserve Component support for GWOT-related missions that include, but are not limited to, clinical support to the Navy's organic health care system; the Safe Harbor program that aids injured/wounded sailors and their families in dealing with non-medical issues resulting from long-term hospitalization and/or outpatient treatment; readiness oversight of non-traditional expeditionary missions in support of GWOT, and theater-security cooperation in areas such as peacekeeping, maritime security, and counterterrorism.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: MILITARY PERSONNEL

Heading: Military Personnel, Marine Corps

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1144

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$1,601,882,000

Proposed Amendment: \$188,139,000

Revised Request: \$1,790,021,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$188.1 million, including:

- 1) \$153.0 million for an additional 2,811 workyears resulting from an involuntary recall to active duty of Marine Individual Ready Reservists (IRR) in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and an increase in Marine mobilized reservists in support of OIF and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) Horn of Africa;
- 2) \$10.3 million for Reserve Component support of active duty units as they prepare for OIF/OEF;
- 3) \$22.0 million to extend two Battalions that are part of the force plus-up in OIF; and
- 4) \$2.8 million to extend a Marine Expeditionary Unit supporting the force plus-up in OIF.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: MILITARY PERSONNEL

Heading: Military Personnel, Air Force

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1144

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$1,411,890,000

Proposed Amendment: \$4,000,000

Revised Request: \$1,415,890,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$4 million to cover the pay and allowance associated with extending the Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance and aerial refueling support for continuing the surge of forces into FY 2008.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: MILITARY PERSONNEL

Heading: Reserve Personnel, Army

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1145

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$235,000,000

Proposed Amendment: \$64,200,000

Revised Request: \$299,200,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$64.2 million to cover additional raining days accomplished in reserve training status rather than on active duty. This premobilization raining will increase unit readiness, reduce post mobilization training, and aximize the time that mobilized soldiers spend in theater. This training strategy is a direct esult of the new Reserve Component utilization policy signed by the Secretary of Defense on anuary 19, 2007. Shifting to a 12-month mobilization time allows Army Reserve soldiers to ave more time with employers and families since they do more training at home station insteadof at a mobilization station.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: MILITARY PERSONNEL

Heading: National Guard Personnel, Army

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1146

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$476,584,000

Proposed Amendment: \$660,163,000

Revised Request: \$1,136,747,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$660.2 million to cover additional training days accomplished in a reserve training status rather than on active duty.

This pre-mobilization training will increase unit readiness, reduce post mobilization training, and maximize the time that mobilized soldiers spend in theater. This training strategy is a direct result of the new Reserve Component utilization policy signed by the Secretary of Defense on January 19, 2007. Shifting to a 12-month mobilization time allows Army Reserve soldiers to have more time with employers and families since they do more training at their home station instead of at a mobilization station.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Heading: Operation and Maintenance, Army

House Document 110-54

Page: 4

Pending Request: \$46,537,964,000

Proposed Amendment: \$8,395,387,000

Revised Request: \$54,933,351,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$8.4 billion to fund the extension of forces supporting surge operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, and initiatives that are critical to the viability of the volunteer Army. Efforts include counter-insurgency, security and detainee operations, as well as intelligence initiatives, equipment maintenance and repair, logistical activities, and base operations support. Within the operations line, the request funds increased force protection, linguist support, theater communications capacity, and Commander's Emergency Response Program projects in Afghanistan. Additionally, improve care to our Wounded Warriors, and enhance Soldier and Family programs. This amendment would also fund increased fuel costs.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Heading: Operation and Maintenance, Navy

House Document 110-54

Page: 5

Pending Request: \$5,464,407,000

Proposed Amendment: \$788,286,000

Revised Request: \$6,252,693,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$788.3 million to fund the extension of forces supporting surge operations, the resetting of equipment in theater, and depot maintenance for ships, aircraft, and ground equipment returning from theater. In addition, it would fund efforts designed to protect wheeled vehicles from Radio Controlled IEDs; increased linguist support; and more embedded trainers for Afghan National Security Forces. This amendment would also fund increased fuel costs.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Heading: Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps

House Document 110-54

Page: 6

Pending Request: \$4,326,093,000

Proposed Amendment: \$348,595,000

Revised Request: \$4,674,688,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$348.6 million to fund the extension in theater of a Marine Expeditionary Unit through November 2007, and two Marine battalions through July, 2008. Increased funding is also needed for service contracts supporting unmanned aerial systems providing intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance and to continue a program to protect wheeled vehicles from Radio Controlled Improvised Explosive Devices. Additionally, the amendment provides for increased family support including individual and family counseling needs arising from extended operations. This request would also fund increased fuel costs.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Heading: Operation and Maintenance, Air Force

House Document 110-54

Page: 7

Pending Request: \$10,598,330,000

Proposed Amendment: \$211,343,000

Revised Request: \$10,809,673,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$211.3 million to cover the daily operating expenses of personnel, aerial refueling aircraft, and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) platforms associated with the force plus-up in FY 2008. The amendment would also fund additional sustainment costs for ISR weapon systems, and increased fuel costs.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Heading: Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide

House Document 110-54

Page: 8

Pending Request: \$6,126,990,000

Proposed Amendment: \$275,795,000

Revised Request: \$6,402,785,000

(Under the above heading, delete "\$6,126,990,000" and substitute \$6,402,785,000; delete "and" at the end of paragraph (1); delete the period at the end of paragraph (2) and insert ; and; and insert the following new paragraph:
(3) not to exceed \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be used,

notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of providing specialized training and procuring supplies and specialized equipment and providing such supplies and loaning such equipment on a non-reimbursable basis to coalition forces supporting United States military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense shall provide quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees regarding support provided under this section.

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$275.8 million to fund increased requirements for information systems, Special Operations Forces, and classified programs for the Global War on Terror. This request would also fund increased fuel costs. In addition, the proposed language would authorize the Department of Defense to use up to \$100 million of Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide funds to provide specialized training, supplies and equipment to coalition forces that could not deploy to or conduct their missions in Iraq and Afghanistan without such support.

This authority will allow specialized pre-deployment training to ensure coalition forces are adequately prepared for deployment. Use of this authority to purchase equipment for deployments will allow the U.S. Government to retain ownership of such equipment and to rotate the equipment to follow-on replacements of coalition forces (except for those personal clothing items or other supplies non normally re-issued to follow-on rotations), thus achieving a cost savings. Furthermore, the Department of Defense can ensure that coalition forces have current and interoperable equipment, especially counter-improvised explosive device equipment, thus potentially reducing casualties for both coalition and U.S. forces.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Heading: Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1149

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$158,410,000

Proposed Amendment: \$38,284,000

Revised Request: \$196,694,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$38.3 million to enhance family readiness and Army community support programs, and pre-mobilization training to improve readiness for reservists prior to deployment. This request would also fund increased fuel costs.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Heading: Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1150

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$69,598,000

Proposed Amendment: \$13,809,000

Revised Request: \$83,407,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$13.8 million to fund increased fuel costs.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Heading: Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1150

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$68,000,000

Proposed Amendment: \$193,000

Revised Request: \$68,193,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by nearly \$0.2 million to fund increased fuel costs.

FY 2008 Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Heading: Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1150

FY 2008

Pending Request: ---

Proposed Amendment: \$24,266,000

Revised Request: \$24,266,000

(Under the above heading, add the following FY 2008 appropriations language:)
For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve,"
\$24,266,000.

This amendment would provide \$24.2 million to fund increased fuel prices.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Heading: Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1150

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$466,150,000

Proposed Amendment: \$290,858,000

Revised Request: \$757,008,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$290.9 million to enhance family readiness and Army community support programs, and to fund pre-mobilization training to improve readiness for reservists prior to deployment. This request would also fund increased fuel costs.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Heading: Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1151

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$31,168,000

Proposed Amendment: \$72,099,000

Revised Request: \$103,267,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$72.1 million to fund additional maintenance and contractor logistics support. This request would also fund increased fuel costs.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Heading: Defense Health Program

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1152

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$1,022,842,000

Proposed Amendment: \$114,600,000

Revised Request: \$1,137,442,000

This amendment would increase the pending request for the Operation and Maintenance portion of the Defense Health Program by \$114.6 million to fund additional civilian health care professionals and administrative support for increased wounded warrior patient care at medical facilities. This request also provides for expanded health care coverage for non-medical attendants for wounded warriors.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Heading: Iraq Freedom Fund

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1152

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$107,500,000

Proposed Amendment: \$100,000,000

Revised Request: \$207,500,000

(In the FY 2008 appropriations language under the above heading, delete "\$107,500,000" and substitute \$207,500,000; and add the following before the first colon:), of which, notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed \$100,000,000 may be used for the redevelopment of the Iraqi industrial sector by identifying, and providing assistance to, factories and other industrial facilities that are best situated to resume operations quickly and reemploy the Iraqi workforce.

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$100 million to continue the work being done by the Task Force to improve Business and Stability Operations in Iraq.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Heading: Iraq Security Forces Fund

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1153

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$2,000,000,000

Proposed Amendment: \$1,000,000,000

Revised Request: \$3,000,000,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$1 billion to fund the Iraq Security Force (ISF) expansion necessary for the ISF to conduct counterinsurgency operations and enhance border security. It will also fund ISF development of enabling capabilities for which they now rely on Coalition Forces, such as combat support (including aviation support), combat service support (logistics, supply chain management and maintenance) and training and associated requirements.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: PROCUREMENT

Heading: Aircraft Procurement, Army

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1154

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$1,900,306,000

Proposed Amendment: \$225,158,000

Revised Request: \$2,125,464,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$225.2 million to fund CH-47 cargo helicopter modifications and aircraft support equipment.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: PROCUREMENT

Heading: Missile Procurement, Army

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1154

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$492,734,000

Proposed Amendment: \$149,030,000

Revised Request: \$641,764,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$149 million to fund Javelin Missile and Improved Target Acquisition System modifications.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: PROCUREMENT

Heading: Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1155

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$4,780,172,000

Proposed Amendment: \$2,509,525,000

Revised Request: \$7,289,697,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$2.5 billion to procure weapon systems and equipment that support troops deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan; reset equipment that has been destroyed, damaged, stressed, or worn out due to combat operations; and improve unit readiness levels upon return from operational deployment. Weapon systems and equipment include M1 Abrams Tank and M2 Bradley Fighting vehicle upgrades, Stryker vehicles, Howitzers and small arms and medium caliber weapons for operating, returning, and future deploying forces.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: PROCUREMENT

Heading: Procurement of Ammunition, Army

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1155

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$313,000,000

Proposed Amendment: \$200,600,000

Revised Request: \$513,600,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$200.6 million to fund Provision of Industrial Facilities.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: PROCUREMENT

Heading: Other Procurement, Army

House Document 110-54

Page: 9

Pending Request: \$15,067,977,000

Proposed Amendment: \$19,863,591,000

Revised Request: \$34,931,568,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$19.9 billion to procure additional equipment to include tactical and heavy armored vehicles identified by the Joint Urgent Operational Needs process to support forces deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan. The \$16.4 billion required for additional tactical and heavy armored vehicles includes \$10.4 billion to procure the Family of Mine Resistant Ambush Protection vehicles, \$2.7 billion for the Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles, \$1.7 billion for the Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles, and \$1.6 billion for the Stryker Vehicles. Other significant procurement includes \$1.3 billion for High-Multipurpose Mobile Wheeled Vehicles and \$1.2 billion for Rapid Equipping Soldier Support Equipment.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: PROCUREMENT

Heading: Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1156

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$4,000,000,000

Proposed Amendment \$269,000,000

Revised Request: \$4,269,000,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$269 million to support the Services' acceleration of Home Station Lane Training on Counter-Innovative Explosive Devices (C-IED). All Services require C-IED Home Station Training Lanes, which will be provided at 30 locations. Requested funding for FY 2008 accomplishes two key tasks, it: 1) expands C-IED

training capabilities to support all Service individual and basic collective training venues prior to advanced collective (unit) training exercises at Combat Training Centers in preparation for deployment to theater, and 2) provides additional resources for critical C-IED training support equipment across the same Service venues.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: PROCUREMENT

Heading: Aircraft Procurement, Navy

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1156

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$3,099,958,000

Proposed Amendment: \$808,500,000

Revised Request: \$3,908,458,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$808.5 million to fund procurement of aircraft, modifications of aircraft, support equipment and aircraft spares essential to continuing the Global War on Terror (GWOT) fight. The requested aircraft include five EA-18G Growlers (\$375 million), one F/A-18E/F Hornet (\$54.5 million), and three MH-60S helicopters (\$102.3 million). The request also includes modifications for P-3 aircraft (\$225 million) to support GWOT with a Ground Moving Target Indicator and Synthetic Aperture Radar. The remaining funds are for aircraft modifications to replace worn and obsolete equipment, provide intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance equipment for EP-3/P-3 aircraft supporting CENTCOM, and spares to support the requested aircraft in theater.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: PROCUREMENT

Heading: Weapons Procurement, Navy

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1156

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$251,281,000

Proposed Amendment: \$67,000,000

Revised Request: \$318,281,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$67 million to replace the 14 Close-In Weapons Systems diverted to the Department of the Army in FY 2007 and to accelerate production deliveries to minimize the impact to the Navy's fielding plan.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: PROCUREMENT

Heading: Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1157

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$590,090,000

Proposed Amendment: \$19,800,000

Revised Request: \$609,890,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$19.8 million to fund Joint Direct Attack Munitions and Small Arms and Landing Party ammunition.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: PROCUREMENT

Heading: Other Procurement, Navy

House Document 110-54

Page: 10

Pending Request: \$848,311,000

Proposed Amendment: \$1,022,286,000

Revised Request: \$1,870,597,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$1.0 billion. These funds will provide for the replacement of items damaged or destroyed in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom, provide new and increased capabilities for the troops, and equipment to reset the force. Specifically, this amendment provides \$725 million for P-3 Ground Moving Target Indicator and Synthetic Aperture Radar pods to support the Global War on Terror; \$83 million for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, Counter Remote Control Electronic Warfare, and associated Explosive Ordnance Detection efforts; \$22 million for Shipboard Information Warfare, and other Command, Control, Communications, Computer, Intelligence (C4I) equipment; \$103 million for C4I Surveillance and Reconnaissance, vehicles, and other equipment for Navy Expeditionary Combat Command units; and \$52 million for force protection, various aviation support, and miscellaneous equipment.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: PROCUREMENT

Heading: Procurement, Marine Corps

House Document 110-54

Page: 11

Pending Request: \$4,833,140,000

Proposed Amendment: \$686,600,000

Revised Request: \$5,519,740,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$686.6 million to procure weapon systems and equipment that support troops deployed to Iraq and

Afghanistan and reset equipment that has been destroyed, damaged, stressed, or worn out due to combat operations and improve unit readiness levels upon return from operational deployment. This includes explosive ordnance disposal equipment, weapon system upgrades, communication and electronic equipment, and night vision and construction equipment.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: PROCUREMENT

Heading: Aircraft Procurement, Air Force

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1158

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$3,336,809,000

Proposed Amendment: \$609,430,000

Revised Request: \$3,946,239,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$609 million to fund the procurement of Predator and Reaper Unmanned Aerial Vehicles; modifications for A-10, F-15 and F-16 combat aircraft; E-8C Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System airborne battle management, command and control; Sniper Advanced Targeting pods with Video Downlink and other aircraft production support.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: PROCUREMENT

Heading: Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1158

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$74,005,000

Proposed Amendment: \$30,400,000

Revised Request: \$104,405,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$30.4 million to fund M240 and M249 machine guns and combat replacement rifles.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: PROCUREMENT

Heading: Other Procurement, Air Force

House Document 110-54

Page: 12

Pending Request: \$4,328,206,000

Proposed Amendment: \$293,500,000

Revised Request: \$4,621,706,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$293.5 million to fund various equipment to include Predator ground stations needed for the Global War on Terror operations.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: PROCUREMENT

Heading: Procurement, Defense-Wide

House Document 110-54

Page: 13

Pending Request: \$600,768,000

Proposed Amendment: \$167,489,000

Revised Request: \$768,257,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$167.5 million to fund various operational improvements.

FY 2008 Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: PROCUREMENT

Heading: Rapid Acquisition Fund

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1159

FY 2008

Pending Request: ---

Proposed Amendment: \$150,000,000

Revised Request: \$150,000,000

(Insert the above heading and FY 2008 appropriations language that follows immediately after the material under the heading "Procurement, Defense-Wide":)
For an additional amount for "Rapid Acquisition Fund," \$150,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2010.

This amendment would increase the Global War on Terror request by \$150 million for the Rapid Acquisition Fund. This request provides additional transfer funds for rapid response to unforeseen, joint urgent operational needs for U.S. Central Command to minimize casualties and to ensure mission success for Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

These funds will provide additional force protection equipment acquisition and sustainment that will address emerging requirements.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Heading: Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army

House Document 110-54

Page: 14

Pending Request: \$161,653,000

Proposed Amendment: \$21,646,000

Revised Request: \$183,299,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$21.6 million to fund various developmental programs with specific importance to operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. This includes software changes to the Distributed Common Ground System Program, a cooperative effort between the Services and Agencies to improve processing and dissemination of data; development of software tools for the Wounded Warrior program; joint command and control improvements and development of counter sniper technologies.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Heading: Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy

House Document 110-54

Page: 15

Pending Request: \$628,428,000

Proposed Amendment: \$131,068,000

Revised Request: \$759,496,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$131.1 million to fund EA-18G Next Generation Jammer development; the development of more effective Weapons of Mass Destruction detectors; testing of Mine Resistant Ambush Protected vehicles, which in combination with counter improvised explosive device (IED) jammers and improved tactics, has led to a decrease in the lethal effects of IEDs; and the development of several classified technologies related to combat and intelligence operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Heading: Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1160

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$1,369,781,000

Proposed Amendment: \$202,029,000

Revised Request: \$1,571,810,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$202 million to fund the A-10 aircraft Propulsion Upgrade Program, to increase A-10 engine thrust to enable full fuel and weapons loads when operating from “high-hot” airfields such as Bagram airbase in Afghanistan, and to decrease time-to-climb minimizing time in the Man-Portable Air Defense Missile threat envelope; development of a Massive Ordnance Penetrator for the B-2 aircraft in response to an Urgent Operational Need from theater commanders. Funding is also requested to improve the performance of the Joint Surveillance Attack Radar System in the mountainous Afghan landscape by incorporating a Beyond Line-of-Sight system; and for a variety of tactical communications, detectors/sensors; and to continue concept development of a Senior Leader Communication, Command, and Control System, which is a mini-package that provides secure voice, data, and video capability.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Heading: Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-Wide

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1161

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$727,498,000

Proposed Amendment: \$630,090,000

Revised Request: \$1,357,588,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$630.1 million to fund various intelligence activities and operational improvements. The request also funds the development of a Wide Area Service Architecture networks to improve communications in Afghanistan; and for other National Security Agency mission support programs.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Heading: Military Construction, Army

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1161

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$738,850,000

Proposed Amendment: \$701,900,000

Revised Request: \$1,440,750,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$701.9 million for construction and planning and design. These additional resources would fund various construction projects located in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Kuwait (\$563.8 million) and would fund various projects in support of the Army Medical Action Plan initiative (\$138.1 million). The requested funds will provide funding for basic infrastructure projects, such as water supply, treatment, and storage facilities. Force protection projects include overhead cover systems to protect high troop concentration areas from mortar and rocket fire, entry control points and perimeter fencing. This request also includes funding for operational facilities including airfield ramps, parking aprons, and facilities for detainee operations in Iraq. It includes a juvenile Theater Internment Facility Reintegration Center (TIFRIC) at Camp Constitution to rehabilitate captured juvenile combatants, as well as a mud-brick factory at the Camp Cropper TIFRIC for a detainee work program. The

requested funds would provide for new roads in Afghanistan and additional support facilities in the U.S. Central Command Area of Responsibility.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Heading: Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1161-1162

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$157,305,000

Proposed Amendment: \$80,200,000

Revised Request: \$237,505,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$80.2 million to fund the construction projects located at Camp Lemonier, Djibouti and for planning and design. The projects include a water production facility, an expanded network infrastructure project, and a dining facility.

FY 2008 Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Heading: Military Construction, Air Force

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1162

FY 2008

Pending Request: ---

Proposed Amendment: \$305,000,000

Revised Request: \$305,000,000

(Under the above heading, insert the following new FY 2008 appropriations language:) For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Air Force,” \$305,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: Provided, That such funds may be obligated and expended to carry out planning and design and military construction projects not otherwise authorized by law.

This amendment would provide \$305 million for planning and design and various operational facilities, such as ramps and taxiways located in Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Oman, Qatar, and Iraq. This request also would provide for a project at Al Udeid Air Base in Qatar to replace aging and failing temporary and expeditionary structures and utilities that have outlived their useful life. These facilities are in need of replacement to support ongoing operations.

FY 2008 Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Heading: Military Construction, Defense-Wide

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1162

FY 2008

Pending Request: ---

Proposed Amendment: \$27,600,000

Revised Request: \$27,600,000

(Insert the above heading and FY 2008 appropriations language that follows immediately after the material under the heading “Military and Construction, Air Force”):

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Defense-Wide,” \$27,600,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: Provided, That such funds may be obligated and expended to carry out planning and design and military construction projects not otherwise authorized by law.

This request would provide \$27.6 million for various defense-wide facilities. This request includes \$6.6 million to construct a logistics storage warehouse at Al Udeid, Qatar to provide a storage and command and control facility adjacent to the new U.S. Central Command forward headquarters. This request also would

provide \$21.0 million for a new Burn Center at Brooke Army Medical Center. The new center will leverage state-of-the-art technology to improve military burn recovery and rehabilitation and will be adequately sized to handle the necessary patient load.

FY 2008 Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Heading: Base Realignment and Closure Account 2005

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1162

FY 2008

Pending Request: ---

Proposed Amendment: \$415,910,000

Revised Request: \$415,910,000

(Insert the above heading and FY 2008 appropriations language that follows immediately after the material under the heading "Military and Construction, Defense-Wide":)

For deposit into the Department of Defense Base Closure Account 2005, established by section 2906A (a)(1) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (10 U.S.C. 2687 note), \$415,910,000, to remain available until expended.

This amendment would provide \$415.9 million to expedite the completion of the new Walter Reed National Military Medical Center in Bethesda, Maryland and the new community hospital at Fort Belvoir, Virginia to enable early transition of services out of the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C. into new state-of-the-art facilities.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Bureau: REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

Heading: Defense Working Capital Funds

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1163

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$1,676,275,000

Proposed Amendment: \$281,400,000

Revised Request: \$1,957,675,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$281.4 million to fund increases in the cost of fuel paid from the Defense Working Capital Funds. Increases in world fuel market costs have resulted in increased fuel costs to the Department of Defense. This amendment would fund the increase in baseline fuel costs above levels funded in the President's FY 2008 Budget for Defense Working Capital Funds activities that buy fuel in their operations.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Heading: 2008 Proposals, General Provisions, Department of Defense

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1178

FY 2008

Pending Request: ---

Proposed Amendment: Language

Revised Request: ---

(In the fourth general provision under the above heading, delete "\$977,441,000" and substitute \$1,219,441,000:)

This provision would increase the pending request for amounts which may be used to provide the commanders in Iraq and Afghanistan total Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP) authority of \$1.2 billion. CERP projects are identified by commanders working in concert with provincial and district leaders. Proposed funding would be used for road construction projects that are generally focused on secondary roads, which may be constructed using materials such as gravel or cobblestone, and for other economic development activities. These projects will be at the Provincial-to-District level and will synchronize with the

Afghan Engineer District, U.S. Agency for International Development projects, and the Afghanistan National Development Strategy. These projects would contribute to the U.S. Government strategy of enhancing the Coalition and the Government of Afghanistan's presence at the local level.

FY 2008 Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau: FOREIGN AGRICULTURE SERVICE

Heading: Public Law 480 Title II Grants

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1143

FY 2008

Pending Request: ---

Proposed Amendment: \$350,000,000

Revised Request: \$350,000,000

(Under the above heading, add the following FY 2008 appropriations language:)
For an additional amount for "Public Law 480 Title II Grants," \$350,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This request would provide \$350 million for emergency food aid needs. Of this total, an estimated \$75 million is to address humanitarian needs in the Darfur region of Sudan, including refugees from the violence who are in Chad. This request also provides an estimated \$275 million to address critical food situations elsewhere, particularly in southern Africa and the Horn of Africa. These funds may be used to replenish costs incurred in order to meet urgent needs.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau: ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Heading: Diplomatic and Consular Programs

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1168

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$1,881,608,000

Proposed Amendment: \$401,400,000

Revised Request: \$2,283,008,000

(In the FY 2008 appropriations language under the above heading, delete "\$1,881,608,000" and substitute \$2,283,008,000; and before the period add the following:) , of which \$162,400,000 for World Wide Security upgrades is available until expended.

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$401.4 million to support critical security improvements and mission operations in Iraq and Afghanistan and efforts to advance peace in the Middle East. The request would fund Diplomatic and Consular Programs as follows: \$239.0 million for the U.S. Mission in Iraq to meet increased costs of Mission security and operations; \$162.4 million for the U.S. Mission in Afghanistan for increased overhead protection, armored vehicles, and security operations.

FY 2008 Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau: ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Heading: Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1169

FY 2008

Pending Request: ---

Proposed Amendment: \$160,000,000

Revised Request: \$160,000,000

(Insert the above heading and the appropriations language that follows immediately after the material under the heading "Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs":)

For an additional amount for “Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance,” \$160,000,000, to remain available until expended. This amendment would provide \$160 million for the Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance account to address an urgent need to protect U.S. employees serving in Kabul, Afghanistan. Currently, a large number of U.S. Government employees are housed in containers, which do not provide sufficient protection from potential attacks. This request would fund secure, permanent housing that meets security standards for employee protection.

FY 2008 Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau: International Organizations

Heading: Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1169-1170

FY 2008

Pending Request: ---

Proposed Amendment: \$723,600,000

Revised Request: \$723,600,000

(Under the above heading, add the following FY 2008 appropriations language:)
For an additional amount for “Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities,” \$723,600,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009. This amendment would provide \$723.6 million for Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities to support immediate and sustained implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1769 to improve security, support the peace process, and facilitate humanitarian assistance delivery in Darfur, Sudan. This request will fund the US share of the start-up, infrastructure, and operating costs of the new UN peacekeeping mission in Darfur (UNAMID). UNAMID plans to integrate the 7,700 African Union peacekeepers into the hybrid mission and build up the force levels to nearly 26,000 military and police officers before the start of FY 2009.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau: OTHER

Heading: Migration and Refugee Assistance

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1170

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$35,000,000

Proposed Amendment: \$195,000,000

Revised Request: \$230,000,000

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$195 million, of which \$160 million is for urgently needed basic social services to Iraqi refugees and \$35 million will assist Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and West Bank and Gaza.

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau: OTHER

Heading: International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1170

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$159,000,000

Proposed Amendment: \$575,000,000

Revised Request: \$734,000,000

(In the appropriations language under the above heading, delete "\$159,000,000" and substitute \$734,000,000; and before the period add the following:), of which \$500,000,000 is for assistance to Mexico and \$50,000,000 is for assistance to Central America.

This amendment would increase the pending request by \$575 million. This request includes \$500 million to provide an emergency assistance package

for the Government of Mexico to support their unprecedented efforts to confront organized crime and narcotics trafficking.

This request will strengthen America's security by improving cooperation with the Government of Mexico as called for in the Joint US-Mexico Communique announced earlier this year by President Bush and President Calderon. Assistance will include counter narcotics, law enforcement and rule of law activities in Mexico, to include training and equipping Mexican security forces to significantly strengthen law enforcement nationwide; enhancing Mexican port, airport and border security, to prevent the cross border movement of illicit drugs, firearms, financial assets, and trafficked people; and supporting a stronger Mexican prosecutorial system, a more efficient judicial system, and a secure prison system.

The amendment also includes \$50 million for Central American states to support these same activities as part of a broader regional approach in detecting and deterring transitional crimes and narcotics trafficking and secure our borders.

An additional \$25 million is requested for the West Bank to help the Palestinian Authority to improve its security capabilities.

* * * *

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau: INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE

Heading: Economic Support Fund

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1171

FY 2008

Pending Request: \$1,111,000,000

Proposed Amendment: \$1,106,000,000

Revised Request: \$2,217,000,000

The amendment would increase the pending request by \$1.1 billion. This includes

\$495 million to support additional, urgent needs in Afghanistan. Of this amount, \$100 million would fund elections support, including national voter registration, administrative support to the Independent Election Commission and support for candidates, political parties and civil society organizations, in preparation for upcoming Presidential and Parliamentary elections currently scheduled for 2009; \$115 million would support urgent power projects, including funding for the transport, installation and other costs associated with operating new diesel generators that would provide electricity to Kabul by 2009; \$50 million would fund a road segment to expand

the reach and service delivery capacity of the central government into a strategic province in the North; \$225 million would extend the reach of the central government into districts and provinces through support for good governance programs that will boost public confidence and enhance stability in the near-term; and \$5 million would provide technical assistance to enable the Afghans to launch Reconstruction Opportunity Zones.

This amendment would also provide:

- \$25 million to initiate a new enterprise fund to strengthen the Iraqi private sector's access to capital that they need to create jobs.
- \$60 million to support Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) Development plan. This will bring total funding for the FATA region to \$150 million in FY 2008;
- \$106 million to provide Heavy Fuel Oil or an equivalent value of energy or economic assistance to North Korea on an "action-for-action" basis in support of the Six Party Talks in return for actions taken by North Korea on denuclearization;
- \$350 million to provide urgent budget support and economic assistance to the Palestinian Authority. These funds are required to help the Palestinian Authority build its infrastructure and meet its financial obligations to avoid a pending fiscal crisis that could undermine its authority; and

FY 2008 Revised Emergency Proposal

- \$70 million to support elections in Sudan in 2009, an important element to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the North and South, and other urgent conflict management and stabilization activities in Southern Sudan.

FY 2008 Emergency Proposal

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau: INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE

Heading: Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related

Programs

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1172

FY 2008

Pending Request: ---

Proposed Amendment: \$5,000,000

Revised Request: \$5,000,000

(Under the above heading, add the following FY 2008 appropriations language:) For an additional amount for “Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, \$5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009. This amendment would provide \$5 million to support the Afghan Presidential Security Service.

FY 2008 Emergency Proposal

Agency: INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Bureau: U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Heading: International Disaster and Famine Assistance

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1174

FY 2008

Pending Request: ---

Proposed Amendment: \$80,000,000

Revised Request: \$80,000,000

(Under the above heading, add the following FY 2008 appropriations language:) For an additional amount for “International Disaster and Famine Assistance,” \$80,000,000, to remain available until expended. The request provides \$80 million to support humanitarian needs of persons affected by the violence in Iraq. The use of these funds will include shelter, clean water, emergency relief supplies, safe protective spaces for women and children, and emergency health care and to include costs already incurred.

FY 2008 Emergency Proposal

Heading: 2008 Proposals, General Provisions, Department of State and

Other International Programs

FY 2008 Budget

Appendix Page: 1178

FY 2008

Pending Request ---

Proposed Amendment: Language

Revised Request: ---

(In the appropriation language under the above heading, insert the following new sections:) Sec. .Funds appropriated under this or any prior Act under the heading, "Economic Support Fund," may be used for assistance to the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea to support the goals of the Six Party Talks, notwithstanding any other provision of law

.
Sec. .Funds appropriated by this or any prior Act under the headings, "Economic Support Fund," "Peacekeeping Operations," or "International Military Education and Training", may be used for assistance to Sudan for the purposes of promoting democracy, conflict management, and stabilization programs, and training and equipping the Southern Sudanese military, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

Sec. _____. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of State is authorized to establish the Iraq Enterprise Fund, the purpose of which is to promote development of the Iraqi private sector and to promote policies and practices conducive to private sector development in Iraq: Provided, That not to exceed \$25,000,000 under the heading, "Economic Support Fund" provided in this Act, and such sums as necessary from balances remaining under this heading and under the heading "Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund" in prior Acts, may be used to operate the Fund: Provided further, That provisions contained in section 201 of the Support for East European Democracy Act of 1989 (excluding subsection (b) of that section) shall be deemed to apply to the Fund, and to funds made available to such entity, to enable it to provide assistance for purposes of this section: Provided further, That in addition to the requirements of subsection (d)(3)(A), of such Act, a limited number of non-host country foreign Directors may be appointed to the Board under that subsection.

Notwithstanding authority is required to provide the heavy fuel oil or an equivalent value of energy or economic assistance to North Korea on an “action-for-action” basis in support of the Six Party Talks in return for actions taken by North Korea on denuclearization. Although there is sufficient special “notwithstanding” authority under current law to use funds requested under “Economic Support Funds” for Sudan, additional “notwithstanding”

FY 2008 Emergency Proposal

authority is needed particularly to use international military education and training and peacekeeping funds for assistance for training and equipping the Southern Sudanese military. The Iraq Enterprise Fund language provides the authority necessary to implement an enterprise fund to encourage private sector growth and investment in Iraq.

5. Declaración conjunta sobre la iniciativa Mérida: Un nuevo paradigma para la cooperación en materia de seguridad. (Joint Statement on the Merida Initiative: A New Paradigm for Security Cooperation).⁸

Fact Sheet

Office of the Spokesman

Washington, DC

October 22, 2007

The Merida Initiative: United States – Mexico – Central America Security Cooperation

Joint Statement on the Merida Initiative: A New Paradigm for Security Cooperation

Today President Bush announced his request to fund a new security cooperation initiative with Mexico and the countries of Central America in order to combat the threats of drug trafficking, transnational crime, and terrorism in the Western Hemisphere. President Calderón of Mexico has taken decisive action to fight drug trafficking and criminal organizations operating on both sides of the border. The Presidents of Central America have clearly expressed the political resolve to join forces to strengthen regional security and seek additional tools and capacity to execute such will.

This partnership would support coordinated strategies to:

Produce a safer and more secure hemisphere where criminal organizations no longer threaten governments and regional security; and Prevent the entry and spread of illicit drugs and transnational threats throughout the region and to the United States.

To achieve these goals, President Bush has requested \$550 million as part of a multi-year program to provide:

Non-intrusive inspection equipment, ion scanners, canine units for Mexican customs, for the new federal police and for the military to interdict trafficked drugs, arms, cash and persons.

Technologies to improve and secure communications systems to support collecting information as well as ensuring that vital information is accessible for criminal law enforcement.

Technical advice and training to strengthen the institutions of justice – vetting for the new police force, case management software to track investigations through the system to trial, new offices of citizen complaints and professional responsibility, and establishing witness protection programs.

⁸ <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2007/oct/93800.htm>

Helicopters and surveillance aircraft to support interdiction activities and rapid operational response of law enforcement agencies in Mexico.

Initial funding for security cooperation with Central America that responds directly to Central American leaders' concerns over gangs, drugs, and arms articulated during July SICA meetings and the SICA Security Strategy.

Includes equipment and assets to support counterpart security agencies inspecting and interdicting drugs, trafficked goods, people and other contraband as well as equipment, training and community action programs in Central American countries to implement anti-gang measures and expand the reach of these measures in the region.

The President's Commitment to Regional Security Strategy

"The United States is committed to this joint strategy to deal with a joint problem. I would not be committed to dealing with this if I wasn't convinced that President Calderón had the will and the desire to protect his people from narco-traffickers. He has shown great leadership and great strength of character, which gives me good confidence that the plan we'll develop will be effective."

President George W. Bush, August 21, 2007 Montebello

"Our countries are working together to fight transnational gangs. And the President (Berger) was right – I suggested we think about this issue regionally. You've got to understand that these gangs are able to move throughout Central America and up through Mexico into our own country, and therefore, we've got to think regionally and act regionally."

President George W. Bush, March 12, 2007 Guatemala City

Drug Demand Reduction

The United States has done more than any other industrialized nation to reduce illegal drug use among its population. Through a broad array of efforts, it has succeeded in reducing cocaine use among 18-25 year olds by nearly 60% since its peak in 1979, and overall youth drug use has fallen by 23.2% since 2001. The President's FY2008 budget dedicates \$4.6 billion to an array of new federal prevention and treatment initiatives. Since 2001, the Administration has spent \$16.7 billion on drug demand reduction.

The National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy

United States federal agencies along the Southwest border are coordinating their efforts to implement 68 objectives under this new strategy in the following areas: intelligence collection and information sharing, interdiction at and between ports of entry, aerial surveillance and interdiction of smuggling aircraft, investigations and prosecutions and countering financial crime. It is estimated that U.S. is spending

\$1.9 billion to implement this strategy in addition to funds being requested for the Security Cooperation Initiative. On October 2, 2007 John Walters, Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy said that this balanced strategy will serve as an effective response against violent drug trafficking organizations that work to undermine democracy and rule of law.

Reduction in Trafficking in Arms

In 2005, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms launched its Southwest Border Initiative to attack the firearms-trafficking infrastructure of criminal organizations working across the border. New programs to share tracing capabilities with the Mexicans, close off trafficking corridors, expand actionable, real-time intelligence cooperation and aggressively pursue prosecution have resulted in marked increases in interdictions and arrests of individuals seeking to move firearms across the border.

2007/905

Released on October 22, 2007

6. Palabras de la Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores, Embajadora Patricia Espinosa Castellano, a propósito de la iniciativa Mérida⁹

Lunes, 22 de octubre de 2007 | Discurso Ciudad de México

Les agradezco mucho que hayan acudido a esta convocatoria, para darme la oportunidad de conversar con ustedes sobre la Iniciativa Mérida para la Cooperación Bilateral contra la Delincuencia Organizada Transnacional.

Voy a proceder a dar lectura de unos puntos que hemos preparado, muy concretos, y después estaré a sus órdenes.

Entonces, inicio la lectura de este texto, con elementos muy puntuales sobre esta Iniciativa Mérida.

Desde el inicio de su gestión, el Presidente Felipe Calderón ha otorgado la mayor prioridad a la lucha frontal contra el crimen organizado, con el objetivo de coadyuvar a un clima de seguridad para los ciudadanos, y de librar a los jóvenes y niños mexicanos de las drogas.

El Estado mexicano ha debido enfrentar a una delincuencia organizada que cuenta con enormes recursos y armas altamente sofisticadas.

En esta lucha hemos tenido que lamentar la pérdida de muchas vidas, tanto de civiles inocentes como de fuerzas policíacas, y elementos de la Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional y de la Secretaría de Marina, que han muerto en el cumplimiento de su deber.

Dado el carácter transnacional de este fenómeno, el Presidente Felipe Calderón ha promovido esquemas de colaboración con países amigos de diversas regiones.

Por la vecindad geográfica y las dimensiones del problema, la cooperación con el gobierno de los Estados Unidos es indispensable. Por ello, desde el primer encuentro que sostuvo el Presidente Calderón con el Presidente Bush, le planteó la importancia de trabajar, de manera conjunta, para fortalecer nuestras capacidades de combate a estos delincuentes.

Después de un largo proceso de consultas, a nivel técnico y político, esta mañana los presidentes Felipe Calderón y George Bush conversaron telefónicamente sobre la presentación al Congreso de Estados Unidos, hecha el día de hoy, de una solicitud de fondos por 500 millones de dólares para el año fiscal 2008.

⁹ http://www.sre.gob.mx/csocal/contenido/disc/2007/oct/disc_042.html

Se trata de un programa de cooperación multianual con nuestro país, por 1.4 mil millones de dólares, para el desarrollo de una estrategia conjunta contra el crimen organizado.

En el comunicado emitido esta mañana por la Casa Blanca, se reconocen, como ustedes seguramente habrán podido leer, las acciones realizadas por la administración del Presidente Felipe Calderón, para enfrentar esta amenaza, así como los resultados que ya se están observando.

Por nuestra parte, el gobierno del Presidente Calderón reconoce también el compromiso de la administración del Presidente Bush, para profundizar las acciones en esta materia y llevar la cooperación bilateral a una nueva etapa.

Este programa de cooperación permitirá que ambos países enfrenten con mayor eficacia la amenaza común de la delincuencia transnacional, se trata de tener más y mejores herramientas para proteger a la población de la delincuencia organizada.

La delincuencia organizada transnacional plantea serias amenazas a la seguridad de nuestro país, por la naturaleza de dichas organizaciones. La cooperación internacional es un complemento necesario a los esfuerzos que ya está realizando el gobierno de la República.

Así, en seguimiento de lo planteado en el comunicado conjunto de Mérida de marzo de 2007, los presidentes Calderón y Bush instruyeron a sus respectivos equipos a identificar medidas para fortalecer la cooperación bilateral.

Con base en los principios de responsabilidad compartida, reciprocidad, confianza mutua y pleno respeto a la soberanía de cada país, se llevaron a cabo consultas a nivel técnico y político para definir áreas y medidas para fortalecer las capacidades de ambos países para combatir a este flagelo.

Durante las conversaciones se plantearon acciones que cada país deberá instrumentar en su propio territorio, así como acciones bilaterales y regionales.

Por su parte, Estados Unidos redoblará esfuerzos contra el tráfico de armas, el desvío de precursores químicos y el contrabando de dinero en efectivo.

Se identificaron tecnologías de punta, entrenamiento y equipos que, en el marco de un programa de cooperación, contribuirán a los esfuerzos de México, particularmente en tres áreas: la lucha antinarcóticos, combate al terrorismo y administración de fronteras, seguridad pública y procuración de justicia, fortalecimiento institucional y aplicación de la ley.

El marco jurídico en el que se basa este esfuerzo es tanto bilateral como multilateral; se trata del acuerdo México-Estados Unidos contra el narcotráfico y la

farmacodependencia del año 1990, así como la Convención de Palermo contra el crimen organizado que entró en vigor, para nuestro país, en 2003.

Los recursos que ha solicitado el gobierno de Estados Unidos a su Congreso, de ser aprobados, se utilizarán para equipos y programas informáticos, así como otras tecnológicas para el procesamiento de datos, el análisis y seguimientos de casos, así como técnicas de investigación; equipos de inspección no invasivas y otros sistemas modernos para la detección de armas, explosivos, drogas, etcétera.

Capacitación y entrenamiento especializados para operar los equipos y tecnología de punta, así como programas de actualización profesional y control de confianza, aeronaves para transporte de personal, vigilancia y patrullaje.

Este esfuerzo común para derrotar a las organizaciones delictivas que operan en ambos lados de la frontera, responde a los intereses nacionales de ambos países. Por ello, tendrá un carácter multianual.

El Ejecutivo estadounidense ha solicitado el día de hoy a su Congreso, 500 millones de dólares para financiar la cooperación con México, que corresponden al primer año del programa de cooperación.

Se ha acordado que durante los próximos dos años, el Ejecutivo estadounidense planteará al Congreso de su país solicitudes de fondos por montos similares, hasta alcanzar 1.4 mil millones de dólares.

Cabe subrayar que esta cooperación no se refiere a asistencia financiera, sino a la transferencia de recursos, materiales técnicos y de capacitación que complementarán los cuantiosos presupuestos que el Estado mexicano destina a la seguridad nacional.

Si el Congreso estadounidense aprueba la solicitud de fondos presentadas por el Ejecutivo, ambos países se verían beneficiados en sus esfuerzos contra la delincuencia organizada.

Los montos y distribución definitiva de los recursos se conocerán cuando éstos sean aprobados por el Congreso de Estados Unidos.

Quiero destacar también que no se prevé comparecencia alguna de funcionarios mexicanos en audiencias públicas del Congreso de los Estados Unidos.

Este programa de cooperación entre México y Estados Unidos no incluye en forma alguna, la participación de empresas de seguridad privada y/o asesores privados estadounidenses.

En ningún momento se ha contemplado la presencia de tropas o la participación

operativa de agentes o empresas estadounidenses en las acciones que se emprenden para combatir el crimen organizado en territorio nacional.

Ambos gobiernos seguiremos de cerca el proceso legislativo en Estados Unidos, referente a la aprobación del presupuesto para estas transferencias planteadas, con el propósito de determinar su viabilidad, compatibilidad con los intereses nacionales de cada uno de los dos países, y el camino a seguir para su eventual instrumentación.

Quiero anunciar también que en unos momentos más les distribuiremos el texto de la declaración conjunta México-Estados Unidos, en torno a esta Iniciativa Mérida.

Esta declaración va a ser difundida tanto aquí en la ciudad de México como en Washington.

6.1 Posicionamiento de la Embajadora Patricia Espinosa, Secretaria De Relaciones Exteriores, ante la Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores de la H. Cámara de Diputados

Miércoles 31 de octubre de 2007

Señor Diputado Gerardo Buganza,
Presidente de la Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores de la
Honorable Cámara de Diputados;
Señoras y señores Diputados;
Señoras y señores:

En todo régimen democrático, el diálogo permanente y respetuoso entre Poderes no solamente es conveniente, sino necesario. Así, me es grato acudir hoy ante esta Soberanía en atención a la convocatoria que la Honorable Cámara de Diputados me ha hecho y que me brinda la oportunidad de compartir con ustedes los objetivos, la naturaleza y el alcance de la Iniciativa Mérida. Confío en que el intercambio de impresiones que sostendremos, me permita responder a sus dudas e inquietudes sobre la citada Iniciativa.

Nos permitimos hacerles llegar una carpeta con algunos documentos relevantes, con el propósito de brindarles amplia información relativa a este tema. Deseo agradecer también la presencia de altos funcionarios de las Secretarías de Gobernación, Defensa Nacional y Marina, así como de la Procuraduría General de la República.

En el encuentro que sostuvieron en Mérida los Presidentes Felipe Calderón y George Bush coincidieron en la necesidad de enfrentar juntos a las organizaciones delictivas que operan en los dos países, así como en la conveniencia de que nuestro vecino apoyara conforme a su capacidad financiera y tecnológica el esfuerzo de México en este ámbito. Este compromiso quedó expresado en el comunicado conjunto de marzo dado a conocer al finalizar esa reunión.

Fue a propuesta del gobierno de México, y lo reitero de manera enfática, fue por iniciativa de México, que a partir de lo acordado en Mérida se desarrollaron una serie de consultas de carácter técnico y político.

El resultado de las deliberaciones bilaterales dio lugar a la Iniciativa Mérida, un compromiso de cooperación para combatir al narcotráfico y al crimen organizado que se expresa en la Declaración Conjunta, emitida el pasado 22 de octubre. En ella se establecen tres ámbitos de actuación claramente delimitados.

En primer lugar, las acciones que México emprende para combatir este severo desafío criminal, con todos los recursos a su alcance.

En segunda instancia, las estrategias que aplica Estados Unidos en su territorio con el mismo propósito.

En tercer lugar, la cooperación bilateral que complementa y fortalece los respectivos esfuerzos internos.

En lo que se refiere al primer componente, las acciones de México contra el crimen organizado tienen el objetivo de librar a los jóvenes y a los niños mexicanos de las drogas y generar un ambiente de seguridad para todos los ciudadanos. Responden a una clara y unánime demanda de la población. Noventa y siete por ciento de los mexicanos considera que el crimen organizado es un problema grave o muy grave, de acuerdo con una encuesta de opinión publicada esta semana en un diario de circulación nacional. Nos enfrentamos a delincuentes cuyos recursos económicos, armamento, equipo y tecnología les permiten ejercer altos niveles de violencia y llevar a cabo sus actividades ilícitas sin respetar fronteras. Ningún gobierno puede librar aislado esta batalla.

En segundo lugar, otro elemento que deseo destacar es el compromiso asumido por el gobierno de Estados Unidos, en la Declaración Conjunta, de intensificar sus esfuerzos para abatir la demanda de drogas en su territorio, así como para impedir el tráfico hacia nuestro país de armamento, dinero en efectivo y precursores químicos. A lo largo del proceso de consultas bilaterales, enfatizamos que el combate a estos delitos, que tanto afectan a nuestro país, debe ser elemento fundamental de la Iniciativa.

En tercera instancia, en la Declaración Conjunta se establece la voluntad de fortalecer la cooperación bilateral, conforme a los principios de confianza mutua, responsabilidad compartida y reciprocidad. En ese sentido, el gobierno de México concede especial importancia al fortalecimiento de sus capacidades para enfrentar una delincuencia cada vez más peligrosa. Para ello, México identificó las áreas que requieren tecnologías de punta, capacitación y equipos.

Para apoyar esta iniciativa de cooperación el Ejecutivo estadounidense ha

solicitado a su Congreso la asignación de 500 millones de dólares para el año fiscal 2008 y ha anunciado que en los próximos dos años solicitará fondos adicionales hasta alcanzar 1,400 millones de dólares.

Deseo reiterar que México no recibirá recursos en efectivo. En lo que se refiere a los apoyos considerados en esta iniciativa, en la carpeta que nos permitimos hacerles llegar esta mañana encontrarán ustedes información detallada al respecto. Destaco que se incluyen aeronaves de vigilancia, helicópteros y equipamiento para modernizar algunos aviones que ya poseen las autoridades mexicanas. Se contempla recibir asimismo, automóviles blindados y equipo de inspección no invasivo como escáneres o unidades móviles de rayos x. Todo el equipo será nuevo y de tecnología de punta.

También se incluyen elementos como entrenamiento para apoyar los esfuerzos de intercepción en aduanas; sistemas de inspección en instalaciones del servicio postal; sistemas de operación para contar con una red de comunicaciones seguras; herramientas para administración de información y de análisis pericial; modernización de la infraestructura informática en materia de inteligencia financiera; así como equipos y programas de computación para crear una red nacional en materia de combate a las adicciones; y profesionalización de policías, entre otros.

Finalmente, la capacitación para el manejo de los citados equipos es necesaria para que sean operados en México exclusivamente por mexicanos.

México ha sido enfático en subrayar que no acepta la presencia de tropas ni la participación operativa de agentes extranjeros, y que cualquier cooperación debe realizarse con pleno respeto a la soberanía y al marco jurídico de cada país.

Daremos un seguimiento cuidadoso al desarrollo del proceso legislativo en el Congreso estadounidense, con el fin de conocer su viabilidad y congruencia con nuestros intereses nacionales, así como el camino a seguir en la fase de instrumentación.

Quiero asegurarles que si fuera necesario suscribir algún documento que de acuerdo con nuestra legislación requiriera la aprobación del Congreso, acudiremos a esta Soberanía para hacer las consultas pertinentes y en su caso someterlo a su consideración. También les expreso la disposición de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores para mantener un diálogo continuo con todos ustedes sobre esta iniciativa.

Señoras y señores diputados:

Existe plena congruencia entre la Iniciativa Mérida y los planteamientos de la Estrategia Integral para la Prevención del Delito y Combate a la Delincuencia, anunciada el pasado 7 de marzo, así como con el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo.

La Iniciativa Mérida fue desarrollada con base en la facultad que la Constitución le otorga al Presidente de la República de dirigir la política exterior. La Iniciativa también se sustenta en tratados internacionales aprobados por el Senado de la República: en el plano bilateral, el Acuerdo México - Estados Unidos contra el Narcotráfico y la Farmacodependencia, que entró en vigor en 1990; en el ámbito multilateral, se complementa con la Convención de Palermo contra el Crimen Organizado, en vigor para México desde 2003. Este último instrumento contiene un llamado expreso a “aumentar la asistencia financiera y material a fin de apoyar los esfuerzos de los países en desarrollo para combatir con eficacia la delincuencia organizada transnacional”. Ambos tienen rango de tratado y, por lo tanto, son Ley Suprema de toda la Unión conforme a lo dispuesto en el artículo 133 de nuestra Constitución Política.

México ha perdido demasiadas vidas, démonos la oportunidad de enfrentar esta lucha en mejores condiciones. No podemos permitir que esta amenaza siga creciendo ni pretender que podemos dar esta batalla solos. Es una lucha común en la que convergen nuestros intereses y en la que nuestra única obligación y compromiso es continuar combatiendo, al máximo de nuestras capacidades, sin claudicar, a las organizaciones criminales. Es un compromiso que este gobierno ha hecho con todos los mexicanos.

Señor Presidente, estoy a su disposición y quedo atenta a los comentarios y preguntas de las señoras y señores legisladores.

7. Cooperación para seguridad de EE.UU., México y América Central Distribuido por la Oficina de Programas de Información Internacional del Departamento de Estado de Estados Unidos. Sitio en la Web¹⁰

23 octubre 2007

La iniciativa de Mérida

“El presidente Bush anunció hoy que solicitará fondos para financiar una nueva iniciativa de cooperación en materia de seguridad con México y los países de Centroamérica para combatir las amenazas del narcotráfico, la delincuencia transnacional y el terrorismo en el Hemisferio Occidental”.dice una hoja informativa emitida por el Departamento de Estdo el 22 de octubre.

A continuación una traducción de la hoja informativa:

(empieza la hoja informativa)

DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTADO DE ESTADOS UNIDOS

Oficina del Portavoz

Para publicación inmediata

22 de octubre de 2007

HOJA INFORMATIVA

LA INICIATIVA DE MÉRIDA

Cooperación en materia de Seguridad Estados Unidos – México – Centroamérica

El presidente Bush anunció hoy que solicitará fondos para financiar una nueva iniciativa de cooperación en materia de seguridad con México y los países de Centroamérica para combatir las amenazas del narcotráfico, la delincuencia transnacional y el terrorismo en el Hemisferio Occidental. El presidente Calderón de México ha emprendido acciones decisivas contra el narcotráfico y las organizaciones criminales que operan en ambos lados de la frontera. Los presidentes de Centroamérica han expresado claramente su voluntad política de unir fuerzas para fortalecer la seguridad regional y encontrar medios y capacidades adicionales para plasmar esa voluntad.

¹⁰<http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfiles spanish&y=2007&m=October&x=20071023095523PII0.2534754>

Esta alianza apoyaría estrategias coordinadas para:

- Producir un hemisferio más seguro y protegido, donde las organizaciones criminales ya no amenazarán a los gobiernos ni a la seguridad regional; e
- Impedir la entrada y la propagación de drogas ilícitas y amenazas transnacionales en toda la región y hacia Estados Unidos.

A fin de lograr esos objetivos, el presidente Bush ha solicitado \$550 millones como parte de un programa de varios años de duración para proporcionar lo siguiente:

- Equipos de inspección no intrusos, escáneres iónicos y unidades caninas para que la aduana mexicana, la nueva policía federal y los militares puedan interceptar drogas, armas y efectivos traficados, así como a personas víctimas de la trata de personas.
- Tecnologías para mejorar y asegurar los sistemas de comunicación en apoyo de la recolección de información, así como para asegurar que la información crítica se encuentre a disposición de los encargados de aplicar el derecho penal.
- Asesoría y capacitación técnicas para fortalecer las instituciones jurídicas: selección de nuevos efectivos policiales, software de gestión de casos para seguir las investigaciones a su paso por el sistema hasta llegar a juicio, nuevas oficinas para denuncias ciudadanas y responsabilidad profesional; y adopción de programas de protección de testigos.
- Helicópteros y aviones de vigilancia para apoyar las actividades de interdicción y la respuesta operacional rápida de las entidades mexicanas de aplicación de la ley.
- Financiación inicial para la cooperación en materia de seguridad con Centroamérica que atienda directamente las inquietudes de los líderes centroamericanos suscitadas por las pandillas, las drogas y las armas, expresadas en el mes de julio durante las reuniones de la SICA y en la estrategia de seguridad de la SICA.
- Equipos y materiales para apoyar a las agencias de seguridad homólogas en la inspección e interdicción de estupefacientes, bienes traficados, y contrabando de personas, así como equipos, capacitación y programas de acción comunitaria en países centroamericanos para aplicar medidas contra las pandillas y ampliar el alcance de las mismas en la región.

Compromiso del Presidente a la estrategia de seguridad regional

“Estados Unidos está comprometido con esta estrategia común para abordar un problema común. Yo no estaría comprometido para abordarlo si no estuviese

convencido de que el presidente Calderón tiene la voluntad y el deseo de proteger a su pueblo contra los narcotraficantes. Él ha demostrado sus grandes dotes de líder y una gran fortaleza de carácter, lo cual me inspira mucha confianza de que el plan que vamos a elaborar será eficaz”.

Presidente George W. Bush, 21 de agosto de 2007, Montebello.

“Nuestros países están colaborando para combatir las pandillas transnacionales. Y el presidente (Berger) tenía razón – Yo propuse que pensáramos sobre esta cuestión a nivel regional. Hay que entender que estas pandillas se desplazan en toda Centroamérica y pasan por México hacia nuestro propio país. Por lo tanto, tenemos que pensar regionalmente y actuar regionalmente”.

Presidente Bush, 12 de marzo de 2007, Ciudad de Guatemala.

Reducción de la demanda de drogas

Estados Unidos han hecho más que ninguna otra nación industrializada para reducir el consumo de drogas ilícitas entre sus habitantes. Gracias a una amplia serie de esfuerzos, han logrado reducir el consumo de cocaína entre las personas de 18 a 25 años de edad en casi el 60% desde su consumo máximo en 1979 y, en general, el consumo de drogas entre los jóvenes ha bajado en 23,2% desde que el Presidente Bush anunció en 2002 su Estrategia Nacional para el Control de Drogas. El presupuesto del presidente para el año fiscal de 2008 asigna \$4.600 millones a una serie de nuevas iniciativas de prevención y tratamiento. Desde 2001, el Gobierno le ha dedicado \$16.700 millones a la reducción de la demanda de estupefacientes.

Estrategia nacional para combatir las drogas en la frontera sudoccidental

Los organismos federales de los Estados Unidos a lo largo de la frontera sudoccidental están coordinando sus esfuerzos para poner en práctica 68 objetivos conforme a esta nueva estrategia en los campos siguientes: recopilación de datos de inteligencia e intercambio de información, interdicción en los puertos de entrada y entre un puerto y otro, vigilancia e interdicción aéreas de aeronaves contrabandistas, investigaciones y enjuiciamientos y lucha contra los delitos financieros. Se calcula que Estados Unidos está gastando \$1.900 millones para poner en práctica esa estrategia. El 2 de octubre de 2007, John Walters, director de la Oficina de Política Nacional para el Control de Drogas, afirmó que esta estrategia equilibrada será una respuesta eficaz contra las organizaciones narcotraficantes violentas que tratan de socavar la democracia y el imperio de la ley.

Reducción del tráfico de armas

En 2005, la Dirección de Alcohol, Tabaco y Armas de Fuego lanzó su Iniciativa de la Frontera Sudoccidental para atacar la infraestructura de armas de fuego y tráfico de las organizaciones criminales que realizan operaciones a través de la frontera. Gracias a nuevos programas para compartir las capacidades de rastreo con los mexicanos, cerrar corredores de tráfico, aumentar la cooperación de inteligencia en tiempo real para la toma de medidas y enjuiciar enérgicamente, han aumentado considerablemente las interdicciones y los arrestos de personas que tratan de cruzar la frontera con armas de fuego.

(fin de la hoja informativa)

8. Documentos entregados por la secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores a esta H. Cámara de Diputados por medio de la Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores de esta LX Legislatura, el día 31 de octubre de 2007.

8.1 INICIATIVA MERIDA UN NUEVO PARADIGMA DE COOPERACIÓN EN MATERIA DE SEGURIDAD 22 de octubre, 2007

Los gobiernos de México y Estados Unidos comparten una profunda preocupación por la amenaza que representa para nuestras sociedades la operación de organizaciones criminales que actúan en ambos lados de nuestra frontera común. La creciente capacidad operacional y financiera de los grupos criminales involucrados en el tráfico de drogas, armas y personas, así como de otras actividades criminales transnacionales, representan una contundente amenaza para las vidas y el bienestar de los ciudadanos de México y Estados Unidos. México y Estados Unidos establecerán como una prioridad combatir el poder y la impunidad de las organizaciones criminales y del narcotráfico, que amenazan la salud y la seguridad pública de sus ciudadanos, así como la estabilidad y la seguridad en la región.

Ambos gobiernos están profundamente comprometidos con la cooperación bilateral estratégica, táctica, concertada y necesaria para combatir de manera efectiva esta actividad criminal, particularmente la amenaza que representa para nuestra juventud, y para lograr una cooperación regional e internacional más amplia requerida para ser exitosos en esta lucha.

El Gobierno de México ha otorgado la máxima prioridad nacional a este objetivo y está desplegando todos los recursos materiales y organizacionales disponibles para que el gobierno federal pueda contrarrestar la grave amenaza que representan las organizaciones criminales. México también ha realizado importantes esfuerzos diplomáticos para construir una colaboración internacional más sólida dirigida a desarticular las redes que utilizan estos grupos para llevar a cabo sus operaciones. El gasto erogado en seguridad para cumplir con este objetivo por siete dependencias federales mexicanas asciende a 2.5 mil millones de dólares, un incremento de 24% con relación al presupuesto 2006 de la Administración anterior.

De la misma manera, el gobierno de Estados Unidos, por medio de sus agencias federales y junto con sus contrapartes mexicanas, ha incrementado sus esfuerzos para interrumpir el tráfico de narcóticos, dinero, personas y armas a través de la frontera y para combatir a organizaciones criminales que operan en ambos países. La Estrategia Antinarcóticos para la Frontera Suroeste y la Estrategia para Combatir Pandillas Criminales de Centroamérica y México reflejan los avances que hemos alcanzado.

Durante el encuentro que sostuvieron los Presidentes Felipe Calderón y George W. Bush en marzo de 2007 en Mérida, establecieron como una prioridad urgente la ampliación de la cooperación bilateral y regional para alcanzar estos objetivos compartidos cruciales. En los últimos meses, funcionarios de ambos países han sostenido intensas discusiones con el fin de desarrollar estrategias efectivas sobre este tema.

Nuestra meta común es maximizar la eficacia de nuestros esfuerzos en la lucha contra las organizaciones criminales así como para detener el narcotráfico (incluyendo el de precursores químicos); el tráfico de armas, las actividades financieras ilícitas, tráfico de divisas y de personas. La Iniciativa Mérida representa un nuevo y más intenso nivel de colaboración que marca el comienzo de nueva etapa en nuestra cooperación bilateral que caracteriza la sólida relación que existe entre ambos países.

La Iniciativa Mérida complementará acciones específicas para: 1) Reforzar los esfuerzos internos de procuración de justicia en México; 2) Reforzar los esfuerzos internos de procuración de justicia en Estados Unidos; y 3) Ampliar la cooperación bilateral y regional dirigida a la amenaza que representa la delincuencia transnacional organizada.

México fortalecerá sus capacidades operacionales para combatir más eficazmente a los narcotraficantes y al crimen organizado; Estados Unidos intensificará sus esfuerzos para enfrentar todos los aspectos relacionados con el tráfico de drogas (incluyendo demanda de drogas) y continuará combatiendo el tráfico de armas y de dinero en efectivo hacia México. Los dos países aumentarán la cooperación, la coordinación y el intercambio de información para combatir a las organizaciones criminales en ambos lados de la frontera.

Para incrementar las capacidades operativas de las dependencias e instituciones mexicanas, nuestras estrategias incluyen una renovada transferencia de equipo y recursos técnicos, de acuerdo con las normas correspondientes de transparencia y rendición de cuentas en ambos países. Asimismo, las estrategias incluyen programas de capacitación e intercambio de expertos, pero no contemplan el despliegue de personal militar estadounidense en México.

Nuestras estrategias para la ampliación de la cooperación están basadas en el pleno respeto de la soberanía, jurisdicción territorial y marco legal de cada país, y están orientadas por los principios de confianza mutua, responsabilidad compartida y reciprocidad. La iniciativa se construirá sobre la base de las estrategias internas vigentes y los esfuerzos en curso desarrollados por dependencias encargadas de la procuración de justicia de ambos países.

El fortalecimiento de la cooperación bilateral entre México y Estados Unidos facilitará nuestra cooperación regional e internacional en contra del crimen organizado, particularmente con los países de Centroamérica. México y Estados

Unidos reconocen la naturaleza global y regional de las organizaciones criminales transnacionales dedicadas al tráfico de drogas, personas, dinero y armas a través de las fronteras nacionales.

Para avanzar en la instrumentación de la Iniciativa de Mérida, el gobierno de Estados Unidos ha solicitado a su Congreso recursos adicionales para el año fiscal 2008 por 500 millones de dólares, para reforzar los importantes esfuerzos que México está llevando a cabo actualmente con sus propios recursos. Esta sería la primera parte de un solicitud multianual de fondos fiscales por 1.4 mil millones de dólares. Estados Unidos también ha solicitado la asignación de 50 millones de dólares para los países centroamericanos a fin de fortalecer la seguridad en la región. La Iniciativa de Mérida permitirá que ambos países enfrenten más eficazmente la amenaza común de la delincuencia organizada transnacional.

MERIDA INITIATIVE
A NEW PARADIGM FOR SECURITY COOPERATION
October 22, 2007

The Governments of Mexico and the United States share a deep concern over the threat to our societies by drug trafficking and other criminal organizations operating on both sides of our common border. The growing operational and financial capabilities of criminal groups that traffic in drugs, arms, and persons, as well as other transnational criminal activity, pose a clear and present threat to the lives and well-being of U.S. and Mexican citizens. The United States and Mexico will make it a priority to break the power and impunity of drug and criminal organizations that threaten the health and public safety of their citizens and the stability and security of the region.

Both governments are profoundly committed to the concerted bilateral strategic and tactical cooperation necessary to combat effectively this criminal activity, particularly the threat it represents to our nations' youth, and to achieve the broader regional and international cooperation necessary to prevail in this fight.

The Government of Mexico has accorded the highest national priority to this objective and is deploying all the material and organizational resources available to its federal government to counter the grave threat represented by criminal organizations. Mexico has also deployed its diplomatic resources to build stronger international collaboration aimed at disrupting the networks on which these groups rely to carry out their operations. Their security spending targeting these organizations, across seven government agencies, has grown to \$2.5 billion annually, an increase of 24% over the previous Administration's budgeted levels in 2006.

The Government of the United States has likewise, through its federal agencies and jointly with their counterparts in Mexico, escalated its efforts to disrupt the trafficking of narcotics, money, people and arms across the border and to combat criminal organizations operating in both countries. Efforts outlined in the Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy, the National Drug Control Strategy, and the U.S. Strategy for Combating Criminal Gangs from Central America and Mexico reflects the progress we have made.

During the Merida Summit held in March 2007, Presidents Felipe Calderon and George W. Bush agreed on the priority of expanded bilateral and regional cooperation to advance these crucial shared objectives. Officials of our two countries have held intensive discussions over the ensuing months to develop effective strategies for doing so.

Our shared goal is to maximize the effectiveness of our efforts to fight criminal organizations -- so as to disrupt drug-trafficking (including precursor chemicals);

weapons trafficking, illicit financial activities and currency smuggling, and human trafficking. The Merida Initiative represents a new and intensified level of bilateral cooperation that marks a new stage in the bilateral cooperation that characterizes the strong relationship between our two countries.

The Merida Initiative will build on specific activities that aim to 1) bolster Mexican domestic enforcement efforts; 2) bolster U.S. domestic enforcement efforts; and 3) expand bilateral and regional cooperation that addresses transnational crime.

Mexico will strengthen its operational capabilities to more effectively fight drug-traffickers and organized crime; the U.S. will intensify its efforts to address all aspects of drug trafficking (including demand-related portions) and continue to combat trafficking of weapons and bulk currency to Mexico. Both nations will augment cooperation, coordination, and the exchange of information to fight criminal organizations on both sides of the border.

To increase the operational capabilities of Mexican agencies and institutions, our strategies include enhanced transfer of equipment and technical resources, consistent with all appropriate standards in both countries of transparency and accountability of use. The strategies also include training programs and two-way exchanges of experts, but do not contemplate the deployment of U.S. military personnel in Mexico.

Our strategies for expanded cooperation are based on full respect for the sovereignty, territorial jurisdiction, and legal frameworks of each country, and are guided by principles of mutual trust, shared responsibility and reciprocity. The initiative will build upon existing domestic strategies and ongoing efforts between law enforcement agencies of both countries.

The strengthening of the bilateral cooperation between Mexico and the U.S. will facilitate our regional and international cooperation against organized crime, particularly with the countries of Central America. Both Mexico and the United States recognize the global and regional nature of transnational criminal organizations trafficking in drugs, people, bulk cash and arms across national borders.

In order to move forward on The Merida Initiative, the U.S. Government has requested its Congress approve \$500 million for fiscal year 2008 to provide the additional funding necessary to reinforce the significant efforts that Mexico is currently undertaking with its own resources. This would be the first part of a multi-year funding request of \$1.4 billion. In addition, the U.S. has requested an initial \$50 million in fiscal year 2008 for Central American countries to bolster the efforts regionally. The Merida Initiative will allow our countries to better confront the common threat of drug trafficking and other transnational organized crime.

8.2 “Iniciativa Mérida” para la cooperación bilateral Contra la delincuencia organizada transnacional

1. Desde el inicio de su gestión, el Presidente Felipe Calderón ha otorgado la mayor prioridad a la lucha frontal contra el crimen organizado, con el objetivo de coadyuvar a un clima de seguridad para los ciudadanos y de librar a los jóvenes y niños mexicanos de las drogas.
2. El estado mexicano ha debido enfrentar a una delincuencia organizada que cuenta con enormes recursos y armas altamente sofisticadas. En esta lucha hemos tenido que lamentar la pérdida de muchas vidas, tanto de civiles inocentes como de fuerzas policíacas y elementos de la Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional y la Secretaría de Marina que han muerto en el cumplimiento de su deber.
3. Dado el carácter transnacional de este fenómeno el Presidente Felipe Calderón ha promovido esquemas de colaboración con países amigos de diversas regiones. Por la vecindad geográfica y las dimensiones del problema, la cooperación con el gobierno de los Estados Unidos es indispensable. Por ello, desde el primer encuentro que sostuvo el Presidente Calderón con el presidente Bush, le planteó la importancia de trabajar de manera conjunta para fortalecer nuestras capacidades de combate a estos delincuentes.
4. Después de un largo proceso de consultas a nivel técnico y político, esta mañana, los presidentes Felipe Calderón y George W. Bush conversaron telefónicamente sobre la presentación al Congreso de EUA, hecha el día de hoy, de una solicitud de fondos por \$ 500 millones de dólares, para el año fiscal 2008.
 - Se trata de un programa de cooperación multianual con nuestro país por \$ 1.4 mil millones de dólares, para el desarrollo de una estrategia conjunta contra el crimen organizado.
5. En el comunicado emitido esta mañana por la Casa Blanca se reconocen, como ustedes habrán podido leer, las acciones realizadas por la administración del Presidente Felipe Calderón para enfrentar esta amenaza, así como los resultados que ya se observan.
6. Por nuestra parte, el gobierno del presidente Calderón reconoce también el compromiso de la administración del presidente Bush para profundizar las acciones en esta materia y llevar la cooperación bilateral a una nueva etapa.
 - a) Este programa de cooperación permitirá que ambos países enfrenten con mayor eficacia la amenaza común de la delincuencia organizada transnacional.

- b) Se trata de tener más y mejores herramientas para proteger a la población de la delincuencia organizada.
7. La delincuencia organizada transnacional plantea serias amenazas a la seguridad de nuestro país. Por la naturaleza de dichas organizaciones, la cooperación internacional es un complemento necesario a los esfuerzos que ya está desarrollando el Gobierno de la República.
8. Así, en seguimiento de lo planteado en el “Comunicado Conjunto de Mérida”, de marzo de 2007, los presidentes Calderón y Bush, instruyeron a sus respectivos equipos a identificar medidas para fortalecer la cooperación bilateral en la materia.
9. Con base en los principios de responsabilidad compartida, reciprocidad, confianza mutua y respeto a la soberanía de cada país, se llevaron a cabo consultas, a nivel técnico y político, para definir áreas y medidas para fortalecer las capacidades de ambos países para combatir a este flagelo.
- a) Durante las conversaciones se plantearon acciones que cada país deberá instrumentar en su propio territorio, así como acciones bilaterales y regionales.
- b) Por su parte, EUA redoblará esfuerzos contra el tráfico de armas, el desvío de precursores químicos y el contrabando de dinero en efectivo.
- c) Se identificaron tecnologías de punta, entrenamiento y equipos que en el marco de un programa de cooperación contribuirán a los esfuerzos de México, particularmente en tres áreas:
- ✓ Lucha antinarcoóticos, combate al terrorismo y administración de fronteras;
 - ✓ Seguridad pública y procuración de justicia; y
 - ✓ Fortalecimiento institucional y aplicación de la ley.
10. El marco jurídico en el que se basa este esfuerzo es tanto bilateral como multilateral. Se trata del Acuerdo México-Estados Unidos contra el narcotráfico y la farmacodependencia del año 1990, así como Convención de Palermo contra el crimen organizado que entró en vigor en 2003.
11. Los recursos que ha solicitado el gobierno de EUA a su Congreso, de ser aprobados, se utilizarán para:
- a) Equipos y programas informáticos así como otras tecnologías para el procesamiento de datos, el análisis y seguimiento de casos, así como técnicas de investigación.
- b) Equipos de inspección no invasiva y otros sistemas modernos para la detección de armas, explosivos, drogas, etc.

- c) Capacitación y entrenamiento especializados para operar los equipos y tecnología de punta, así como programas de actualización profesional y control de confianza.
 - d) Aeronaves para transporte de personal, vigilancia y patrullaje.
12. Este esfuerzo común para derrotar a las organizaciones delictivas que operan en ambos lados de la frontera responde a los intereses nacionales de ambos países; por ello, tendrá un carácter multi-anual.
- a) El Ejecutivo estadounidense ha solicitado el día de hoy a su Congreso \$500 millones de dólares para financiar la cooperación con México, que corresponden al primer año del programa de cooperación.
 - b) Se ha acordado que durante los próximos dos años, el Ejecutivo estadounidense planteará al Congreso de su país solicitudes de fondos por montos similares, hasta alcanzar \$ 1.4 mil millones de dólares.
 - c) Cabe subrayar que esta cooperación no se refiere a asistencia financiera, sino a la transferencia de recursos materiales, técnicos y de capacitación, que complementarán los cuantiosos presupuestos que el estado mexicano destina a la seguridad nacional.
13. Si el Congreso estadounidense aprueba la solicitud de fondos presentada por el Ejecutivo, ambos países se verían beneficiados en sus esfuerzos contra la delincuencia organizada.
- a) Los montos y distribución definitiva de los recursos se conocerán cuando éstos sean aprobados por el Congreso de EUA.
14. No se prevé comparecencia alguna de funcionarios mexicanos en audiencias públicas del Congreso de los Estados Unidos.
15. El programa de cooperación entre México y Estados Unidos para combatir el crimen organizado transnacional no incluye, en forma alguna la participación de empresas de seguridad privada y/o asesores privados estadounidenses.
16. En ningún momento se ha contemplado la presencia de tropas o la participación operativa de agentes o empresas estadounidenses en las acciones que se emprenden para combatir el crimen organizado en territorio nacional.
17. Ambos gobiernos seguirán de cerca el proceso legislativo en EUA referente a la aprobación del presupuesto para las transferencias plateadas, con el propósito de determinar su viabilidad, compatibilidad con los intereses nacionales de cada uno de los dos países, y el camino a seguir para su eventual instrumentación.
18. Una Declaración Conjunta en torno a la Iniciativa Mérida, será difundida en Washington y en la ciudad de México.

9. Índice de las Proposiciones con Puntos de Acuerdos presentados en el Congreso Mexicano.

Anexo 1 al 9

Anexo 1	Con punto de acuerdo, por el que se cita a comparecer a la Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores con objeto de que informe ampliamente sobre la Iniciativa Mérida, a cargo del Diputado José Murat, del Grupo Parlamentario del PRI; presentado el jueves 18 de octubre de 2007.
Anexo 2	Con punto de acuerdo, por el que se solicita al Gobierno Federal que informe sobre los compromisos de México en relación con la Iniciativa Mérida, presentada por el Diputado José Alfonso Suárez del Real y Aguilera, del Grupo Parlamentario del PRD, presentado el jueves 18 de octubre de 2007.
Anexo 3	Con punto de acuerdo relativo a la discusión de la Iniciativa Mérida en el Congreso de los Estados Unidos de América, del Senador Silvano Aureoles Conejo, del Grupo Parlamentario del Partido de la Revolución Democrática, presentado el 21 de Noviembre de 2007
Anexo 4	Con punto de acuerdo, de urgente u obvia resolución, que presenta el Diputado José Jacques y medina, del grupo parlamentario del PRD, relativo a la Iniciativa Mérida. Presentada el 21 de mayo de 2008.
Anexo 5	Con punto de acuerdo del Sen. Dante Delgado Rannauro y del Dip. Alejandro Chanona Burguete, del Grupo Parlamentario de Convergencia, por el que se solicita la comparecencia de la Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores para que informe sobre el contenido y el avance de los compromisos asumidos en el marco de la denominada Iniciativa Mérida. Presentada el 28 de mayo de 2008.
Anexo 6	Con punto de acuerdo de urgente resolución que presenta el Diputado Armando Barreiro Pérez, perteneciente al grupo parlamentario del PRD, relativo a la Iniciativa Mérida de cooperación contra el crimen organizado, presentado el 4 de junio de 2008.
Anexo 7	Con punto de acuerdo que presenta el Senador José Guadarrama Márquez para presentar, a nombre de distintos grupos parlamentarios, relativo a la Iniciativa Mérida, presentado el 4 de junio de 2008.
Anexo 8	Con Punto de Acuerdo del Senador Mario López Valdez, del grupo parlamentario del PRI, por el que se expresa un enérgico rechazo ante la posibilidad de aceptar acciones injerencistas que lesionen la autodeterminación y soberanía nacional, en el contexto del proyecto de cooperación conocido como Iniciativa Mérida, presentado el 4 de junio de 2008.
Anexo 9	Con punto de acuerdo de las diputadas Alliet Bautista Bravo, Sonia

	Noelia Ibarra Franquez y Valentina Batres Guadarrama, del grupo parlamentario del PRD, la que contiene punto de acuerdo en relación a la Iniciativa Mérida, presentado el 4 de junio de 2008.
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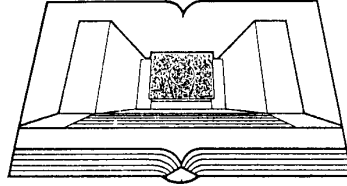
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