

**NORTH AMERICAN HOMELAND SECURITY:  
BACK TO BILATERALISM?**

**Imtiaz Hussain  
Satya Pattnayak  
Anil Hira**

## **PREFACE:**

Immediately after 9/11, the world's largest economy closed for business for the first time in the modern era, its shuttered borders directly impacting its top two trading partners. Although the United States reopened those borders with Canada and Mexico fairly quickly, increasing security filters clearly mark the start of a different era in cross-border North American relations. On the one hand, the Homeland Security Department was established as the central agency in the largest administrative overhaul since World War II to keep the country safe; on the other, the evaporation of the Washington Consensus-based free trade movement in the hemisphere climaxed with the failure of the Free Trade Agreement of the Americas initiative (FTAA). While the North American Free Trade Agreement, (NAFTA) relentlessly lowered regional barriers after 1994, the 2003 Central American Free Trade Agreement (CUFTA) sought to extend these, eventually across the hemisphere. Were 9/11 restrictions just a blimp or more permanent against these trade-related thrusts? Snarled up in the cross-currents, Canada and Mexico found themselves with fewer options *vis-à-vis* their giant neighbor: Under neoliberalism, they could at least float their own initiatives, like Canada in proposing the 1985 free-trade agreement and Mexico following suit in 1990; but against a security threat, as during the Cold War, prospects of one-sided decisions made in Washington haunted both US neighbors. It was not a question of whether they would join their overwhelmingly largest trading partner in securing their common frontiers, but to what degree would it be just a go-with-the-flow response as had often been the case in the past, or a heart-mind-and-soul commitment much like regional integration under NAFTA had begun with.

This volume addresses such puzzles. Focused on how Canada and Mexico responded to the HSD establishment, this investigation proceeds along three flanks: a case study of the security and intelligence apparatuses in each of the three countries; three bilateral studies of policy responses along comparative lines; and a trilateral assessment of not just what the three countries could do together since 9/11 but also what collective action might lie in store. Ultimately, these approaches speak to one of the critical North American questions of the new century: Will regional economic integration be trumped by security considerations, as during the Cold War era, and thereby elevate second-best outcomes or rise above the constraints to reassert the unquenchable post-Cold War thirst for unfettered markets replete with private enterprises, liberal policies, and full-fledged competitiveness?

Stemming from an *El Programa interinstitucionales estudios sobre regional américa norte* (PIERAN) fellowship, the research and writing profited from seminars, in chronological order, at *Universidad Iberoamericana* (UIA), Mexico City, during April 2006, and Villanova University (VU), Pennsylvania, during October of the same year, and Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, in Canada, during March 2007--the home institutions of the three authors. We profited immensely from comments made in those seminars by Edward D. Mansfield, Pía Taracena at *Ibero*; David Barrett, Jorge Nowalski, and Lowell Gustafson at Villanova; and Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly and Eric Hersberg, at SFU.

Each of us authors profited from comments to several papers presented in various scholarly conferences: by Imtiaz Hussain at the Mexican Association of International Studies (AMEI) in 2002 and 2005, the 2003 International Studies Association annual

convention, at the University of Toronto's Munk Center, University of Victoria, British Columbia, and the Latin American Studies Association all in 2004, and the World International Studies Committee meeting in Bilgi University, Turkey in 2005; Satya Pattanayak at the Comparative Social Science Research Conference at Sophia University in July of 2006 in Tokyo; and Anil Hira at the British Columbia Political Science Association (BCPSA) and the Association of Canadian Studies of the United States (ACSUS) annual conventions. Graciously acknowledging reviewer comments and audience inquiries, we hope this volume addresses many of the concerns raised, although we leave to others to draw rosy security-related conclusions in a region relishing rosy trade relations.

PIERAN is uniquely structured as a North American resource-base. This project, for example, was required to have one scholarly institution from each of the three countries involved. As such our debts, gratitude, and acknowledgements also assume a triangular trajectory. George Melnyk of the University of Calgary, Canada, who was the original Canadian collaborator, had to withdraw in the early stages for reasons of health. In succeeding him, SFU's Anil Hira scrambled to catch up with the remainder of us in a very short span of time, commendably supplemented/complemented by Douglas Ross. Hira thanks Alex Leger of PSEPC and Aaron Hywarren of DND for their kind assistance in arranging some of the interviews for field research. Alex Leger, Peter Avis, Margaret Purdy, Francis Furtado, Imtiaz Hussain, Edward Mansfield and María Pía Taracena Gout also provided valuable editorial comments, in addition to Brunett-Jailly and Hershberg, as previously recognized.

In coordinating the project, Imtiaz Hussain likewise appreciates the continued support of Blanca Torres, PIERAN's coordinator at *El Colegio de México* (COLMEX), and her successive program assistants, Mari Carmen Muñoz and Alejandro Garcia Buenrostro; his own research assistants from *Ibero's* Department of International Studies, Mario Coronel, Patricia Hilda, and Jonathan Gilbert Acosta, in addition to the department director, Alejandro Anaya Muñoz, for managing the seminars, and Francisco Zuleta for coordinating the finance. Special thanks to Gustavo Acua Popocatepec for accompanying me on several field-trips to, and through, the Mexico-US borders, and supporting my research in Houston, Philadelphia, and Mexico City, and travels to New York and Washington. Ken Fleuriet, my former University of Pennsylvania student, and subsequently a Texan legislator, introduced me to the Texan border area, his mother navigated my way during the perilous initial encounters on both sides, in Brownsville and Matamoros, and his father gave several interview leads and numerous tips in Harlingen, McAllen, and Edinburg. I am grateful to all of them, and especially for their hospitality. Blanca Martínez, another former student now happily launching a teaching career in her own alma mater, *Ibero*, while also helping Stephen Clarkson of the University of Toronto over similar homeland security research, kindly helped with scattered information; while Edward Mansfield, in addition to reviewing the first chapters of the manuscript, also helped anchor my sabbatical stay, through the Christopher Browne Center of International Politics which he directs at the University of Pennsylvania, as a Visiting Professor.

Satya Pattnayak similarly extends his gratitude to several observers of the border dynamics for having donated generous time for interviews in Austin, TX, San Diego, CA, Madison, WI, Seattle, WA, and Bellingham, WA.

In the final analysis, none of the work would have been smoothly concluded without the support of competent secretarial staff members. Hussain is indebted to Amalia Miguel Cruz and Patricia Garcia Espinosa; and Pattnayak to Dana Moss.

**Imtiaz Hussain**, *Universidad Iberoamericana*, Mexico City  
**Satya Pattnayak**, Villanova University, Pennsylvania, USA  
**Anil Hira**, Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada  
July 2007

## TABLE OF CONTENTS:

### Chapters:

1.	NORTH AMERICA’S 9/11 DILEMMA: INSTITUTIONAL/PROCEDURAL RESPONSES & ECONOMIC-SECURITY TRADE-OFFS: .....	1
	Questions .....	1
	Twin Themes Elaborated: .....	6
	Defense Abandonment & Security Homecoming: .....	6
	9/11 Policy Responses: .....	6
	The United States: .....	6
	Canada: .....	12
	Mexico: .....	17
	Comparative Context: .....	19
	9/11 Responses in Theoretical Light: .....	21
	Security Community: .....	21
	Economic Integration: Leaving the Heart at Home? .....	30
	Inter-dependence: Safety from the Same Cup of Tea? .....	32
	The Realism Family: .....	34
	Hypotheses: .....	36
2.	U.S. HOMELAND SECURITY AND NORTH AMERICAN INTEGRATION: .....	39
	Introduction: .....	39
	Policy Response: .....	39
	Homeland Security Organization: .....	45
	CIA and FBI: .....	52
	Empirical Trends: .....	58
	North American Integration: .....	64
	Theoretical Tenets: .....	69
	Conclusions: .....	77
3.	CANADA AFTER 9/11: A LAND OF DEEP AMBIVALENCE: THE DIVERGENT CANADIAN RESPONSE TO AMERICAN PRIMACY AND THE ‘WAR ON TERROR’ BUT EVER DEEPER CONTINENTAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION: ....	79
	Introduction: .....	79
	Findings Summarized: .....	80
	Historical Differences on International Security: .....	81
	Iraq & Prior Conflicts: .....	81
	The Anti-ballistic Missile Debate: .....	92
	Canadian Domestic Security Response After 9/11: .....	98
	Security Culture Divergence .....	98
	Economic & Trade Effects of 9/11 on the Canadian Economy: .....	109
	Canadian Responses in terms of Immigration, Refugees, and Border Security .....	118
	Canada’s Stance Towards Mexico Post-9/11: .....	124
	New Conservative Government: .....	125
	Application to Theoretical Questions: .....	127
	Conclusions: .....	131
4.	MEXICO AND HOMELAND SECURITY: JUST A LABEL CHANGE? .....	139
	Background: .....	139
	New Mexico’s New Foreign Policy Thinking: .....	141

	New Wine in Old Immigration Cup:	141
	Narco-trafficking Nexus:	148
	Security Cooperation:	151
	Mexico After 9/11:	154
	Institutional Responses:	156
	Procedural Responses:	159
	Routine Transactions: Message in a Bottle?	162
	Post-9/11 Balance Sheet: Security Community or Regional Economic Integration?	169
	Conclusions:	178
5.	CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS POST-9/11: HUMPTIES-DUMPTIES PUT BACK TOGETHER?	181
	Introduction:	181
	Post-9/11 Contextual Changes: From <i>Strong</i> to <i>Weak</i> Links and Back?	181
	High Performances in the Low-politics Domain: Economic Business-as-Usual	185
	Institutional-building:	185
	Trade and Economic Integration:	190
	Foreign and Military Policy:	196
	Of the Butcher, Baker, and Policy-maker: Intelligence Community Converging?	199
	Orientations and Intelligence:	200
	Institutionalization and the Intelligence Community:	210
	Theoretical Precepts and Evaluations:	216
	Conclusions:	221
6.	POST-9/11 MEXICO-U.S. RELATIONS: GREEN PASTURES, ROUGH PATCHES, MUDDLED PERFORMANCES	225
	Introduction:	225
	Intelligence Without Policy, Policy Without Intelligence?	
	Overviewing Mexico-US Security/Intelligence Comparisons:	226
	Intelligence Comparisons:	226
	Orientations and Intelligence:	227
	Institutions and Intelligence:	232
	Institutionalization and the Intelligence Community:	233
	Theoretical Interpretations:	235
	Mexico-US Peculiarities:	236
	Institutions and Orientations:	243
	Summary:	253
	Still Rolling? Booming Mexico-U.S. Trade, Bursting Externalities:	254
	An Overview:	254
	Bilateral Trade and Movement of People:	255
	War on Drugs and Illegal Immigration:	262
	Illegal Immigration:	267
	Institutional Capacity-building:	270
	Towards Trilateralism?	277
	Theoretical Precepts and Evaluation:	279
	Conclusions:	281
7.	CANADA, MEXICO, & HOMELAND SECURITY: ODDBALLS	285
	Introduction:	285
	Broad Domestic Context:	286
	Personalities:	287
	Philosophy/Ideology:	287
	Party Politics:	288

Policy Priorities:	289
Resources/State of the Economy:	290
Public Opinion:	291
Institutionalizing Intelligence:	293
Summary:	308
Regional Context: One Foot in, One Foot Out	309
Commercial Consequences:	310
Theoretical Disconnections:	311
Summary:	317
External Context:	317
Bill C-36, CISEN, and the External Context:	319
Disconnections Epitomized	319
Conclusions & Implications:	321
Conclusions:	321
Implications:	324
8. 9/11, THEORY, & THE <i>NORTH AMERICAN</i> IDEA: TRILATERALISM ON TRIAL?	327
Introduction:	327
Post-9/11 Trilateralism: Integrative Theories	330
Neo-functionalism:	330
Security Community:	334
Post-9/11 Trilateralism: Inter-dependent Family of Theories	337
Post-9/11 Trilateralism: Intelligence Instincts	342
Conclusions:	346
9. CONCLUSIONS: NORTH AMERICAN TANGO: ONLY FOR TWO	349
Recapitulating Arguments:	349
Overall Findings: Regionalism at Bay?	349
Country-specific Findings: Birds of Different Feathers?	352
United States:	352
Canada:	353
Mexico:	354
North American Bilateral Relations: Promise-filled Findings:	357
Canada-US Relations:	357
Mexico-US Relations:	359
Canada-Mexico Relations:	361
Theoretical Findings: Lost Paradigms?	362
Summary:	366

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

**ILLUSTRATIONS:**

Tables:

1.1	9/11 Demands: Backdrop, Institutional-Procedural Tendencies, & Interests:	20
1.2	North American Political Integration: Catalyzers	22
1.3	Conditions of Pluralistic & Amalgamated Security Communities:	24
1.4	Intelligence Principles:	28
1.5	Elements of Strategic Culture:	29
1.6	Intelligence and Institutionalized Norms:	30
1.7	Neo-functional Pre-requisites, Process, & Perceptions: Any 9/11 Difference?	31
1.8	Interdependence versus Integration: Insights?	32
1.9	The Realism Family: Achilles Feet?	34
2.1	Strategies and Goals as Embodied in the 2000 and 2006 National Security Strategies:	43
2.2	DHS Organizational Chart:	47
2.3	U.S. International Transactions:	58
2.4	Foreign Direct Investment: Flows Overviewed	58
2.5	Foreign Direct Investment Stocks:	58
2.6	Annual Growth Output in Real Output by Tourism Commodity, 2000-05:	60
2.7	Real Output by Tourism Commodity, 2000-05:	61
2.8	U.S. International Travel and Tourism, 2000-05:	62
2.9	Internal Travel and Tourism in the U.S. by Residents and Non-residents, 2000-04:	62
2.10	Direct Employment by Tourism Industry, 2000-05:	63
2.11	Foreign Student Enrollment in U.S. Higher Education, 2005-06:	63
2.12	Neo-functional Attributes: Pre and Post-9/11	69
2.13	Inter-dependence and Integration: Insights	74
2.14	The Realist Concerns: Insights	76
3.1	Canada's Dependence on the U.S. is Unchanged:	112
3.2	Proportion of Exports and Imports by Partner:	112
3.3	Total Amounts of Canadian Exports and Imports by Partners:	113
3.4	Top Canadian Exports to U.S., Pre v. Post-9/11:	113
3.5	Top Canadian Imports from the U.S.: Pre v. Post-9/11:	114
3.6	Truck Crossings by Border Stations, 2000-04:	116
3.7	Catalyzers of Political/Security Integration Compared:	128
3.8	Security Community Tenets Before and After 9/11:	128
3.9	Neo-functional Tenets Before and After 9/11:	129
3.10	Inter-dependence Tenets Before and After 9/11:	130
3.11	Neo-realist Tenets Before and After 9/11:	131
4.1	U.S. Immigration Policies Toward Mexico:	145
4.2	U.S. Drug Policies Toward Mexico:	149
4.3	Mexico's Intelligence/Counterinsurgency Institutional Environment:	158
4.4	North American Bilateral Trade:	163
4.5	Annual Changes in North American Trade Values:	165
4.6	Catalyzers of Political/Security Integration Compared:	170
4.7	Security Community Tenets Before and After 9/11:	172
4.8	Neo-functional Tenets Before and After 9/11:	174
4.9	Inter-dependence Tenets Before and After 9/11:	175
4.10	Neo-realist Tenets Before and After 9/11:	176
5.1	Annual U.S. Imports From and Exports to Canada, 1995-2005:	191
5.2	Foreign Direct Investment Flows, 1999-2005:	191
5.3	Foreign Direct Investment Stocks, 1999-2005:	192
5.4	Number of Incoming Persons: Pedestrians, Passengers in Buses, Trains, And Personal Vehicles in U.S.-Canada Borders:	192
5.5	Number of Incoming Vehicles: Personal Vehicles, Buses, and Trucks on U.S.-Canadian Border Crossings	193
5.6	U.S.-Canadian Passenger Data, 1990-2005:	193

5.7	Inspections at U.S. Ports of Entry, 1994-2004:	194
5.8	Intelligence Principles & Canadian-U.S. Comparisons:	200
5.9	Elements of Strategic Culture & Canadian-U.S. Relations:	205
5.10	Intelligence Institutional Norms: Canadian-U.S. Comparisons:	208
5.11	Neo-functionalism Attributes 5 Years after 9/11: Canada-U.S. Relations	218
5.12	Security Community, Canada-U.S. Relations, and 9/11 Impacts:	219
5.13	Inter-dependence versus Integration: Canada-U.S. Relations	219
5.14	Realist Concerns: Canada-U.S. Relations	220
6.1	Intelligence Principles & Mexico-U.S. Comparisons:	227
6.2	Elements of Strategic Culture & Mexico-U.S. Comparisons:	229
6.3	Intelligence & Institutional Norms: Mexico-U.S. Comparisons	232
6.4	Peculiarities Affecting Mexico-U.S. Security Integration:	237
6.5	Security Community, Mexico-U.S. Relations, and 9/11 Impacts:	243
6.6	Neo-functionalism, Mexico-U.S. Relations, and 9/11 Elements:	246
6.7	Inter-dependence versus Integration in Mexico-U.S. Post-9/11 Relations:	252
6.8	Neo-realism, Mexico-U.S. Relations, & 9/11:	252
6.9	U.S.-Mexico Trade Data, 1994-2005:	256
6.10	Number of Incoming Persons and Vehicles: Pedestrians, Passengers, And Personal Vehicles by State	257
6.11	Number of Incoming Vehicles Along U.S.-Mexico Border: Personal Vehicles, Buses, and Trucks	257
6.12	Mexico-U.S. Passenger Data, 1990-2005:	258
6.13	Inspections at U.S. Ports of Entry, 1999-2004:	260
6.14	Number of Border Patrol Agents on Board, 1994-2004:	261
6.15	Apprehensions of Undocumented Immigrants Along Mexico-U.S. Border:	261
6.16	Neo-functionalism Attributes, 2006:	279
6.17	Inter-dependence versus Integration in Mexico-U.S. Relations:	280
6.18	The Realist Concerns in Mexico-U.S. Relations:	281
7.1	Domestic Contexts in Comparative Light:	286
7.2	Domestic Context: Relative Weight, Similarities, and Differences:	292
7.3	Triggering Intelligence: Canada-Mexico Comparisons	294
7.4	Institutionalizing Intelligence: Canada-Mexico Comparisons	300
7.5	Regional Context: Comparative Observations	309
7.6	Conditions of Pluralist and Amalgamated Security Communities:	312
7.7	Neo-functionalism Pre-requisites, Processes, and Perceptions: Any 9/11 Difference?	314
7.8	Interdependence versus Integration: Insights	316
7.9	Neo-realism: An Achilles Heel?	317
7.10	Neighborly Watchdogs?	319
8.1	Neo-functionalism Tenets, 9/11, & North America:	330
8.2	Security Community, 9/11, & North America:	334
8.3	Inter-dependence, 9/11, & North America:	338
8.4	Neo-realism, 9/11, & North America:	341
8.5	Intelligence Principles, 9/11, & North America:	341
8.6	Strategic Cultural Elements, 9/11, & North America:	344
8.7	Intelligence Institutional Norms, 9/11, & North America:	345

## ACRONYMS:

ABM:	Anti-ballistic missile
APIS:	Advanced Passenger Information System
ASC:	Amalgamated security community
ASEAN:	Association of South East Nations
BCC:	Border Crossing Card (Mexico-US)
BEA:	Bureau of Economic Analysis (US)
BEW:	Board of Economic Welfare (US)
BIF:	Border Infrastructure Fund (Canada-US)
BIP:	Border Industrialization Program ( <i>Maquiladoras</i> , 1965)
C4ISR:	Command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance, and Reconnaissance
CBCF:	Cross-border Crime Forum
CBNRC:	Communications Branch of the National Research Council (Canada)
CBP:	Customs and Border Protection
CDAI:	Conference of Defence Association Institute (Canada)
CFIA:	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
CFR:	Council of Foreign Relations (New York)
CIA:	Central Intelligence Agency
CIB:	Criminal Investigation Bureau (Canada)
CIG:	Central Intelligence Group (US)
CISEN:	<i>Centro de Inteligencia y Seguridad Nacional</i>
CMR:	Civilian-military relationship
COFAA:	Conference of the Armies of the Americas
COMINT:	Communications intelligence
CORBOR:	Coordinated Border Infrastructural Program
CPIC:	Canadian Police Information Centre (Canada)
CSBMs:	Confidence and Security Building Measures
CSE:	Communications Security Establishment (Canada)
CSIS:	Canadian Security and Intelligence Service
C-TPAT:	Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism
CUFTA:	Canadian-US Free Trade Agreement
CUSP:	Canada-US Partnership
DCI:	Director of Central Intelligence (US)
DDCI:	Deputy Director of Central Intelligence (US)
DEA:	Drug Enforcement Agency (US)
DFAIT:	Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Canada)
DFS:	<i>Dirección Federal de Seguridad</i>
DHS:	Department of Homeland Security (US)
DIA:	Defense Intelligence Agency (US)
DMA:	Defense Ministerial of the Americas
DND:	Department of National Defence (Canada)
DNI:	Director of National Intelligence (US)
DOD:	Department of Defense (US)
DON:	Department of the Navy (Canada)
DOS:	Department of State (US)
DOT:	Department of Transportation (US)
DP:	Dominion Police (Canada)
EC:	European Union
ECSC:	European Coal and Steel Community
EDIG:	Executive Directorate of the Inspector General (Canada)
EO:	Executive Order (US)
EPIC:	El Paso Intelligence Center
EU:	European Union
FAST:	Fast and Secure Trade

FBI:	Federal Bureau of Investigation (US)
FDI:	Foreign direct investment
FDR:	Franklin Delano Roosevelt
FEMA:	Federal Emergency Measures Act (US)
FHWA:	Federal Highway Works Administration
FISA:	Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act
FLQ:	<i>Front de Libération du Québec</i>
FOLs:	Forward Operating Locations
FTA:	Free trade agreement
FTAA:	Free Trade Area of the Americas
GSA:	General Services Administration (Canada??)
HSC:	Homeland Security Council (US)
HSD:	Homeland Security Department (US)
HUMINT:	Human intelligence
IADB:	Inter-American Defense Board
IAEA:	International Atomic Energy Agency
IANC:	Inter-American Naval Conference
IBETs:	Integrated Border Enforcement Teams (Canada)
IC:	Intelligence Community
IC:	Interstitutional Council (Mexico)
ICBM:	Inter-continental ballistic missile
ICE:	Immigration and Customs Enforcement (US)
ID:	Implementation duties
IG:	Inspector General (Canada)
IPC:	Intelligence producers committee
IPFSC:	International Port Facility Security Trade (Canada-US)
IRCA:	Immigration Reform and Control Act (US, 1986)
JIB:	Joint Intelligence Bureau (Canada and US)
MC:	McDonald Commission
MID:	Military Intelligence Division (US)
MPI:	Migration Policy Institute
MRC:	Mackenzie Royal Commission
NACC:	North American Competitive Council
NAFTA:	North American Free Trade Agreement
NEXUS:	
NFIB:	National Foreign Intelligence Board
NIC:	National Intelligence Council (US)
NORAD:	North American Aerospace Defense Command
NORTHCOM:	Northern Command
NSA:	National Security Advisor (US)
NSC:	National Security Council (US)
NPT:	Non-proliferation Treaty (1968)
NSRB:	National Security Resources Board (US)
NSS:	National Security Strategy (US)
OAG:	Office of the Attorney General (Canada)
OAS:	Organization of American States
OASSIS:	Operation Against Smugglers and Traffickers in the Safety and Security Initiative
OHS:	Office of Homeland Security (US)
OMLA:	Office of Mexicans Living Abroad (Mexico)
ONI:	Office of naval Intelligence (US)
OSS:	Office of Strategic Services
OTMs:	Other than Mexicans
OWI:	Office of War Information (US)
PAN:	<i>Partido Acción Nacional</i>
PAPS:	Pre-Arrival Processing System (Canada)
PAS:	Performance Advancement System

PATRIOT:	Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terror (Act)
PFP:	<i>Policía Federal Preventiva</i> (Mexican)
PGR:	<i>Procuraduría General de la República</i> (Mexican)
PHF:	Personal history files
PMR:	Policy-making responsibility
PRI:	<i>Partido Revolucionario Institucional</i>
PRD:	<i>Partido de la Revolución Democrática</i>
PSC:	Pluralistic security community
PSEPC:	Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada
QDR:	Quadrennial Defense Review (US)
RAWs:	Regionalized Agricultural Workers
RCMP:	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
REI:	Regional Economic Integration
RIA:	Revolution in intelligence affairs
RMA:	Revolution in military affairs
RNWMP:	Royal North West Mounted Police
RRT:	Rapid Response Team
SAGARPA:	<i>Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación</i>
SAWs:	Specialized Agricultural Workers
SBP:	Shared Border Process (Canada-US)
SEDENA:	<i>Secretaría de Defensa Nacional</i>
SENTRI:	Secure Electronic Network for travelers Rapid Inspection
SFU:	Simon Fraser University (Burnaby, BC, Canada)
SG:	Solicitor General (Canada)
SG:	<i>Secretaría de Gobernación</i>
SHIP:	Strategic Highway Infrastructure Program (Canada-US)
SIGINT:	Signals intelligence
SIRC:	Security Intelligence Review Committee
SPP:	Security and Prosperity Partnerships
SSP:	<i>Secretaría de Seguridad Pública</i>
TBWG:	Transportation Border Working Group (Canada-US)
TC:	Transportation Canada
TSA:	Transportation Security Administration (US)
TTIC:	Terrorist Threat Integration Center
UIA:	<i>Universidad Iberoamericana</i> (Mexico City)
USCG:	United States Coast Guard
USCIG:	United States Citizen and Immigration Service
USDA:	United States Department of Agriculture
USSS:	United States Security Service
VACIS:	Vehicle and Cargo Inspection System (Canada-US)
VISIT:	Visitor and Immigration Status Indicator System (US)
VU:	Villanova University (Pennsylvania, USA)
WHTI:	Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative
WMDs:	Weapons of mass destruction