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## HX-HARARY SECURITY

# Mexico Intelligence Report for August 2018

Date of Report: September 11, 2018

### Overview

The high levels of violence that have characterized the last nine months continued into August. In particular, battles, attacks on public venues, and the kidnap-execution of rival cartel members each expanded this month. Attacks on authorities declined somewhat but are still high. Also, the number of fatalities associated with extortion operations, and reports of kidnapping cases were extremely prevalent.

### Attacks against Governmental Authority

There were 52 attacks directed against governmental authorities this month. This figure is significantly lower than in the previous three months. However, it is slightly higher than the average for the previous two years. Among these incidents, there were 15 assassinations of government officials, candidates, or political/union leaders. Victims included candidates for federal and municipal offices. For example, the mayor of Naupan (Puebla) was assassinated. His body was found in Tulancingo, Hidalgo. The regional director of the *Diconsa de la Secretaría de Desarrollo Social* (Sedesol) was assassinated in Coyuca de Catalán, Guerrero. A recently-elected city council member who also served as the municipal director of the *Desarrollo Social* was assassinated in Cortazar, Guanajuato. A recently-elected city council member was assassinated in Armería, Colima. The former president of the *Comité Estatal de Sanidad Vegetal del Estado de Sinaloa* (Cesavesin), and who was an official with the *Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural y Pesca* (Sagarpa) was executed in a *taquería* in Culiacán, Sinaloa. The former regional director of PAN was assassinated in Minatitlán, Veracruz. A former mayor was assassinated in Zapotitlán Tablas, Guerrero. A former mayor was assassinated in Valerio Trujano, Oaxaca. A former mayor was assassinated in Ocampo, Tamaulipas.

The director of the *Trabajadores Unidos del Campo y la Ciudad* (TUCC), was assassinated in Cuautla, Morelos. Gunmen killed the regional leader of the *Confederación de Trabajadores de México* (CTM) in San Andrés Huayápam, Oaxaca. His driver was killed in the attack. The regional director of the *Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores, Empleados, Chóferes, Transportistas y Obreros de la Construcción* (SINATREC) and his assistant were killed in Naranjos, Veracruz. The regional leader of the *Alianza Sindical* was assassinated in Agua Dulce, Veracruz.

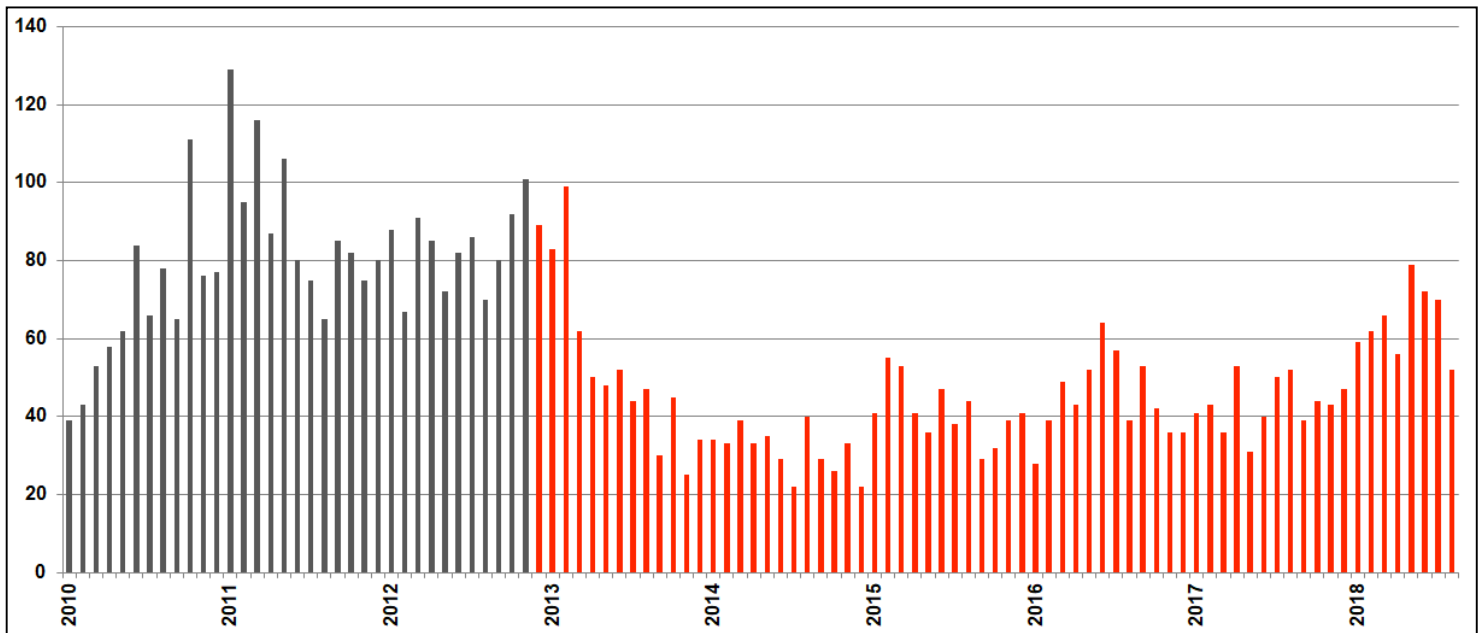
There were numerous attacks on government officials that did not result in their deaths. For example, gunmen attacked a party attended by the mayor in Paso de Ovejas, Veracruz. Although one person was killed, the mayor was not injured. A magistrate was injured by assailants in Delegación Coyoacán of Mexico City. His wife was killed in the attack. A recently-elected deputy was kidnapped from her vehicle in Tejocotal, Hidalgo. Her secretary was also injured during the incident. The deputy was later released. Assailants attempted to kidnap a former mayoral candidate from his vehicle in Tecolutla, Veracruz. He was able to escape. The treasurer of the *Confederación Nacional de la Pequeña Propiedad Agrícola* (CNPR) was kidnapped in Hueyapan de Ocampo, Veracruz. He was released following a ransom payment of 300,000 pesos made by the CNPR. A former mayoral candidate was kidnapped in Juan Rodríguez Clara, Veracruz. Two municipal officials were injured by assailants in Jalapa de Díaz, Oaxaca. Shots were fired at the home of the financial officer of the *Confederación Nacional Campesina* (CNC) in Cuatotolapan, Veracruz.

There was a slight drop in the number of police officers or military personnel killed during August. The number of fatalities was reported at 20. Among the victims was a police commander, who was decapitated in Taxco, Guerrero. A municipal police commander was ambushed and killed in León, Guanajuato. Two municipal police officers were killed in Salvatierra, Guanajuato. A municipal police commander was attacked and killed in Playas de Rosarito, Baja California. A state police officer killed in Pachuca, Hidalgo. Another officer was killed in Tejupilco, Edomex. Another state police officer gunned down in Ciudad Juárez.



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Figure 1: Attacks against Authorities by Month<sup>‡</sup><sup>^</sup>



<sup>‡</sup> Note: These figures should be considered minimum counts as numerous incidents are not reported by the media or government officials.

<sup>^</sup> President Peña Nieto took office on December 1, 2012 (columns in red).

Two military patrols were attacked in August in Michoacán and Tamaulipas. Three federal police patrols were attacked in Chihuahua, Puebla, and Tamaulipas. Four state police patrols were attacked in Sinaloa and Tamaulipas (3 incidents). Three state police officers were injured during an ambush in Xicoténcatl, Tamaulipas. Also, *sicarios* (cartel gunmen) intercepted state police transporting a prisoner in Culiacán, Sinaloa. They facilitated the prisoner's escape and disarmed the officers. A municipal police patrol was attacked in Veracruz. There were more than a dozen additional incidents reported this month across Baja California, Colima, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Quintana Roo, Sonora, and Veracruz.

Assailants also attacked several fixed locations. For example, two state police officers guarding the police cuartel were attacked and killed in Metlatónoc, Guerrero. Elsewhere, approximately 50 individuals ransacked the municipal palace in Mixquiahuala, Hidalgo. Reports indicate that the perpetrators were *huachicoleros* (bootleg fuel vendors). Shots were fired at the offices of the *Casa de Justicia matriz de la Coordinadora Regional de Autoridades Comunitarias* (CRAC) in San Luis Acatlán, Guerrero.

Family members of government officials were also attacked this month. For example, the son of the former director of the *Secretaría de Desarrollo Económico y Portuario del Gobierno de Veracruz* (SEDECOP) was murdered in Cholula, Puebla. The son of the former leader of the *Movimiento Campesino y Estudiantil Tezolcamatic* was killed in Texistepec, Veracruz.

Journalists and the media were also attacked. In one case, a journalist was gunned down in Valle de Santiago, Guanajuato. A reporter was gunned down in Cancún, Quintana Roo. He was the third reporter killed in that community in the last two months. Also, a journalist and his wife were reportedly kidnapped in Chiapas.

### **Geographic Pattern of Attacks**

The attacks on governmental authorities were reported across 18 states (Baja California, Chihuahua, Colima, Edomex, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico City, Michoacán, Morelos, Oaxaca, Puebla, Quintana



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Roo, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz). The number of states impacted is 18% higher than the monthly average for the previous two years.

**Table 1: States Hit Hardest by Attacks on Authorities**

State	Number of Attacks
Veracruz	12
Guerrero	7
Guanajuato	5
Tamaulipas	5

### Progress?

Federal authorities reported the arrest of 9 regional leaders of the major cartels this month. This is the second highest number since April, and it is 41% higher than the monthly average of the previous two years. Among those captured were three regional leaders of the Gulf Cartel. Victor Manuel N. “*Comandante Viento 16*”, a regional leader of the Gulf Cartel, was captured in Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco. Héctor Adrián N. “*La Yegua*,” a regional leader of the Gulf Cartel, was arrested in Monterrey. Luis Alberto Blanco Flores “*El Pelochas*,” a regional leader of the Gulf Cartel, was apprehended in Monterrey. Gerardo Axel Rodríguez Silva, a regional leader of the *Cartel del Noreste*, was arrested in Mexico City.

Julio César N. “*El Sexto*,” a key leader of *La Línea* (enforcer unit of the Juárez Cartel), was apprehended in Chihuahua. Gildardo S. A. “*Don Gil*” or “*El Charal*,” a regional leader of *Los Viagras*, was apprehended, in Gabriel Zamora, Michoacán. The following day, Ricardo E. “*El Tanque*,” another regional leader of *Los Viagras* was arrested in Contepec, Michoacán. “*El Pacoco*,” a regional leader of *Los Viagras*, was arrested in Parácuaro, Michoacán. César N. “*El Botox*,” a regional leader of *Los Viagras*, was arrested in Cuernavaca, Morelos. Also of note, authorities detained Juan Miguel N. “*El Pajarraco*,” an individual who is accused of participating in the kidnapping of the 43 students from Ayotzinapa, Guerrero. He was captured in Piedras Negras, Coahuila.

Numerous government officials were also arrested and/or charged for various crimes. For example, authorities disbanded an anti-crime unit (*Grupo de Operaciones Especiales*, GOPES) in Tabasco because several members had involvement with organized crime. State police officers were arrested in Xicoténcatl, Tamaulipas. Several municipal police officers were arrested for collusion with cartels in Tehuacán, Puebla. Seven state police officers were arrested for involvement in a kidnapping in Veracruz. The wife of the mayor was arrested on weapons and wholesale fuel robbery charges in Venustiano Carranza, Puebla. Semiautomatic rifles were found in their home, and 50,000 liters of stolen fuel were seized.

Mexican authorities reported the seizure of weapons caches and munitions at seven sites in Campeche, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas (3 sites), and Zacatecas (2 sites). In one case, federal police intercepted a truck transporting at least 50 rifles, tactical equipment, thousands of rounds of ammunition, and 1.5 million pesos as it traveled near Galeana, Nuevo León. The truck was reportedly in route from Camargo (Tamaulipas) to Huetánamo, Michoacán. A 50-caliber Barrett sniper rifle, additional weapons, and body armor were seized in Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas. Several hundred magazines for AKM rifles were found in a vehicle in Zacatecas, Zacatecas. Approximately ten short-barreled AR-15s were seized along with other weapons, munitions, and almost 10,000 doses of narcotics in Plateado, Zacatecas.

Authorities also seized a *technical vehicle* (Non-standard tactical vehicle, NSTV) equipped with a 50-caliber machine gun mounted in the back during a prolonged battle along the Guanajuato-Jalisco border. Federal police seized more than 1.5 million dollars, 142 kg of cocaine, and munitions in two vehicles at a roadblock in Escárcega, Campeche. A dozen rifles, handguns, and 5000 rounds of ammunition were intercepted from a vehicle along the de Ciudad Victoria-Monterrey highway. The *Procuraduría General de la República* seized several trucks modified to look like marine vehicles in Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas. The trucks had been registered to the municipal



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government and were located on a municipal parking facility. The army confiscated eight fragmentation grenades from a passenger bus near Villahermosa, Tabasco.

### **Street Battles (*Enfrentamientos*)**

There were 77 battles reported between rival criminal organizations, or between authorities and criminals during August. This number is the highest reported since March 2013. These battles occurred in 17 states (Chihuahua, Edomex, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico City, Michoacán, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Puebla, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Zacatecas). Eleven bystanders were injured by stray gunfire during a series of battles near Buenavista Tomatlán, Michoacán. Three bystanders were killed by stray gunfire during a battle in Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas. A soldier was killed during a battle in La Unión, Guerrero. A confrontation between the army and *huachicoleros* resulted in multiple vehicle fires along Highway 150D near Huejotzingo, Puebla.

**Table 2: States Hit Hardest by Street Battles**

State	Number of Battles
Veracruz	13
Tamaulipas	12
Guerrero	7
Guanajuato	7
Michoacán	5

### **Hazardous Overland Travel**

As previously indicated, overland travel can be extremely hazardous in many areas of the country. Most of the incidents this month were reported from Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Veracruz. For example, a man was killed when shots were fired into his vehicle while traveling near Tuxtepec, Oaxaca. A similar incident resulted in three fatalities along Highway 180 near Emiliano Zapata, Veracruz. Five people were killed (including a 5-year-old boy) when gunmen fired into their vehicle in Tlaxiaco, Oaxaca.

Two women were kidnapped while traveling near Chilpancingo, Guerrero. Their bodies were discovered along a highway the following day. A woman was injured when gunmen intercepted and fired on her vehicle as they traveled along Highway 95D near Huiziltepec, Guerrero.

A traveler was intercepted and kidnapped while driving near Coatzintla, Veracruz. A woman and her son were shot and killed while driving near Reynosa, Tamaulipas. One person was killed, and another was injured when shots were fired into their vehicle along Highway 150D near Cuitláhuac, Veracruz. A woman and her son were killed during an attempted carjacking of their vehicle in Valle Hermoso, Tamaulipas. Federal police discovered a fake checkpoint near Córdoba (Veracruz) and initiated a battle with the *sicarios* at the site.

Several attacks on buses were also reported this month. For example, three people were killed (including a 1-year-old girl) when assailants attacked a small bus in Chilapa de Álvarez, Guerrero. Two would-be robbers were killed when a passenger shot and killed them on a bus near Tlalnepantla, Edomex. Following a shootout, police arrested bus robbers in Puebla. Also, a passenger bus was destroyed by arson in Pánuco, Veracruz.

### ***Narcobloqueos (Illegal Street Blockades)***

- August 4 - Apatzingán, Michoacán
- August 4 - Buenavista Tomatlán, Michoacán
- August 4 - Múgica, Michoacán
- August 15 - Jalostotitlán, Jalisco



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### Violence

There was a significant increase in the number of attacks directed at civilians in public venues during July, and again during August. There were 59 reported incidents; the highest number since July 2016. Also, the number of fatalities (88) was the second highest since July 2016. These incidents occurred across 15 states (Baja California, Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Jalisco, Mexico City, Michoacán, Nayarit, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Veracruz, and Zacatecas). The attacked venues included bars, restaurants, markets, shopping areas,

a soccer field, two different *tortillerías*, and several parties or festivals. For example, a nurse was killed when gunmen opened fire in a clothing store in Chilpancingo, Guerrero. Also, four bars were attacked in Monterrey.

Attacks on individuals and families in their homes also increased during August; following high numbers of incidents in June and July. For example, a family of three (including a 7-year-old boy) were killed when gunmen entered their home in Valle de Guadalupe, Baja California. Gunmen entered a residence and executed 11 people (including two women) in Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua. A family of three was murdered in La Capilla, Guanajuato. A baby was injured during an attack on a vehicle in Uruapan, Michoacán. His father died in the attack. Another baby was injured by gunfire as a result of an attack on a vehicle in Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua. Gunmen entered a house and shot five people (killing three) in Tlaquepaque, Jalisco.

Also, at least 100 woman and girls were reportedly killed in 85 separate incidents this month across 19 states (Aguascalientes, Baja California, Chihuahua, Colima, Edomex, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Jalisco, Mexico City, Michoacán, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Puebla, Quintana Roo, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Yucatán). For example, assailants fired on a mother and her daughter on a street in Delicias, Chihuahua. The mother was killed, and the daughter was injured. Assailants gunned down a woman in her home in front of her children in León, Guanajuato. A woman was gunned down on a busy street in Guadalajara, Jalisco. A woman's body was thrown from a moving vehicle in Ecatepec, Edomex. A Ukrainian woman was decapitated in Puebla, Puebla. The dismembered body of a woman was found on a highway near Hidalgo de Parral, Chihuahua. A note left at the scene warned that a similar fate would meet other individuals involved in human trafficking.

The bodies of at least 350 victims were found on mass deposits at 124 different sites this month. While the number of distinct sites was less than July, the number of victims is the second highest on record. These sites were found across 28 different states (Baja California, Baja California Sur, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Colima, Edomex, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Jalisco, Mexico City, Michoacán, Nayarit, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Puebla, Querétaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz). Also, two bodies were hung from a highway overpass in San Luis Potosí, San Luis Potosí.

At least 60 of these victims had been decapitated or dismembered. The victims of these crimes were found at 44 sites across 14 states (Baja California, Baja California Sur, Chihuahua, Edomex, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Jalisco, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Puebla, Quintana Roo, Sonora, Veracruz, and Zacatecas).

Other victims this month include a businessman who was gunned down in Ciudad Obregón, Sonora. A cattle rancher was killed by several gunmen in Nautla, Veracruz. The owner of several hotels was gunned down in Tecolutla, Veracruz. The owner of several restaurants was kidnapped and murdered in Mexico City. A Pemex worker was kidnapped and murdered in Minatitlan, Veracruz. Another Pemex worker was gunned down in Santo Domingo Tehuantepec, Oaxaca. An employee of a church was murdered in the sanctuary in Huajuapán de León, Oaxaca. A school teacher was murdered in Chilpancingo, Guerrero. Another teacher was murdered in Reynosa.

Also, seven people were killed when a large group of *sicarios* terrorized the small communities of Oatlán and Las Ventanas in San Miguel Totolapan, Guerrero. Similar incidents have plagued isolated communities in Guerrero and Sinaloa off and on for more than a decade.

At least 24 taxi drivers were killed this month. These incidents occurred in Guerrero, Nuevo León, Oaxaca (3 killed), Quintana Roo, Tabasco, Veracruz (16 killed), and Zacatecas. Gunmen intercepted a taxi and killed the driver



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and two passengers in Tezonapa, Veracruz. A woman was also killed when shots were fired into a taxi she was traveling in Tlaquepaque, Jalisco. Assaultants fired on a taxi stand in Acapulco. Three vehicles were also destroyed by arson. A similar attack on another taxi stand occurred in the same city a few days later; resulting in several injuries. So far, 165 taxi drivers have been reported murdered in 2018.

Also, a bus driver and his assistant were gunned down in a bus in Córdoba, Veracruz. The owner of a transport company was also injured by gunmen in Córdoba. Another bus driver was killed in Guanajuato. A bus company employee was murdered in Acapulco.

### ***Selected Vigilante Incidents***

- August 1 - residents lynch a Colombian citizen accused of extortion in Tetela del Volcán, Morelos.
- August 1 - residents detained an individual breaking into a home in Santa María del Tule, Oaxaca.
- August 2 - residents attempted to lynch a *sicario* had just perpetrated an armed attack on a businessman in Minatitlán, Veracruz.
- August 3 - vendors detained and stripped an accused thief in the Hidalgo market of Veracruz, Veracruz.
- August 4 - residents detained and beat an accused thief in Puebla, Puebla.
- August 6 - residents detained an accused thief in Acayucan, Veracruz.
- August 9 - residents stripped and beat an accused burglar in Tlajomulco de Zuñiga, Jalisco.
- August 11 - residents beat an accused thief in San Martín Mexicápan, Oaxaca.
- August 12 - residents beat an accused thief in Puebla, Puebla.
- August 17 - residents detained an accused cell phone thief in Oaxaca, Oaxaca.
- August 19 - residents stripped and beat an accused thief in San Jerónimo Caleras, Puebla.
- August 20 - residents detained a man they accused of attempting to sexually assault a 10-year-old girl in Monterrey, Nuevo León.
- August 22 - residents attempted to lynch an accused thief in Papantla, Veracruz.
- August 22 - residents detained an accused thief in Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas.
- August 22 - residents attempted to lynch a municipal police commander after he shot an individual in Mecayapan, Veracruz.
- August 22 - residents beat an accused sexual assailant in Veracruz, Veracruz.
- August 25 - residents beat an individual who attempted to break into a residence in Xoxocotlán, Oaxaca.
- August 25 - residents attempted to lynch an accused thief in Tehuacán, Puebla.
- August 27 - an accused thief was tied to a post in Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes.
- August 27 - residents detained an accused murderer in Sayula de Alemán, Veracruz.
- August 28 - residents and family members attempted to liberate an accused murderer from police custody in Juchitán de Zaragoza, Oaxaca. Several people were injured during the incident.
- August 29 - residents attempted to lynch three accused thieves in Espinal, Veracruz.
- August 29 - residents stormed a detention facility, extracted two accused child kidnappers, and burned them alive in Acatlán de Osorio, Puebla. The victims' families claim they were just *campesinos*.
- August 29 - two accused thieves were detained by residents in Martínez de la Torre, Veracruz.
- August 30 - residents beat an accused child kidnapper in Reynosa, Tamaulipas.
- August 31 - residents attempted to lynch seven individuals accused of child kidnapping in San Martín Tilcajete, Oaxaca. State police intervened.

### **Extortion, Kidnapping, and Armed Robbery**

#### ***Extortion***

There were 28 fatal extortion related attacks reported during August; resulting in 30 fatalities. This is the highest number of incidents since September 2013. These incidents occurred in Chihuahua, Guanajuato (3 incidents), Guerrero (8 incidents), Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, Sinaloa, and Veracruz (10 incidents). Among the victims were the owners or employees of several bars, restaurants, a funeral home, repair shops, and small stores. In



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a non-fatal attack, gunmen fired into a vehicle being driven by the owner of several pizzerias in Cerro Azul, Veracruz.

### ***Kidnapping***

Mexican authorities reported the disruption of 9 major kidnapping operations during August. This figure is the second highest since March 2018. These incidents occurred in Tamaulipas and Veracruz (8 sites). In addition, police were able to rescue individuals from their kidnappers at other locations. For example, a mother and her daughter were rescued from their captors by police in Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas. State police rescued a taxi driver and a woman who had been kidnapped in Orizaba, Veracruz. Federal police rescued a man who had been kidnapped for 22 days in Acatic, Jalisco. Police rescued two kidnapped women in Penjamo, Guanajuato. A cattle rancher was rescued in Tlapacoyan, Veracruz. A passerby helped frustrate an attempted kidnapping in Colonia Anzures, Delegación Miguel Hidalgo of Mexico City.

In other cases, the kidnap victims were released by their captors. For example, after 41 days in captivity, kidnappers released the cousin of Javier García Cabeza de Vaca (the governor of Tamaulipas). The kidnap victim also worked as a regional director of Comapa before his kidnapping. Two women and a 7-year-old girl were kidnapped in Uruapan, Michoacán. The adults were later released on the condition that they would produce a ransom for the girl that remained kidnapped. State police were later able to rescue the girl.

There were numerous additional cases where the whereabouts or condition of the victim remains unknown. For example, several gunmen reportedly kidnapped a Honda factory worker from a company transport bus in Santiago Maravatio, Guanajuato. A prominent businessman was kidnapped from the front of an event center in Saltillo, Coahuila. A Pemex worker was kidnapped in Minatitlán, Veracruz. A jewelry store employee was kidnapped from in front of her church in Pánuco, Veracruz. A *notario* was kidnapped in Córdoba, Veracruz. An attorney was reportedly kidnapped in Paso de Ovejas, Veracruz. Gunmen kidnapped a woman from a taqueria in Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz. Her husband was killed while attempting to prevent the kidnapping. Gunmen kidnapped a 60-year-old woman from her home in Coatzacoalcos. A woman was kidnapped from her vehicle while driving with her two small children in San José del Cabo, Baja California. Although the children were not injured, the whereabouts of the victim is unknown. A woman was kidnapped off a street by assailants in a vehicle in Río Blanco, Veracruz. A young woman was kidnapped in Nautla, Veracruz. A woman and her daughter were kidnapped in Reynosa.

In other cases, the victims were killed by their captors. For example, a nurse was murdered by her kidnappers because her family could not pay the ransom demanded in Huiloapan de Cuauhtémoc, Veracruz. Another woman was kidnapped and murdered in Orizaba, Veracruz. A physician was kidnapped and murdered in Morelia, Michoacán. The bodies of eight kidnap victims were found in a common grave in Guchicovi, Oaxaca.

Females also continue to be targeted for kidnapping in many areas of the country. For example, a young woman was sexually assaulted and murdered in Gutierrez Zamora, Veracruz. A young woman was kidnapped and murdered in Yuriria, Guanajuato. A 10-year-old girl was sexually assaulted and then beaten to death in Quintana Roo. Her body was found on a beach in Playa del Carmen. A 6-year-old girl was kidnapped, sexually assaulted, and murdered in Tahdziú, Yucatan.

### ***Armed Robbery***

Cargo hijackings, bank robberies, assaults on large businesses, and individuals are on the rise. For example, a truck driver was injured by gunfire during a hijacking of an *Estafeta* truck on Highway 150D between Puebla and Veracruz. A Bimbo delivery driver was intercepted and killed in Villa Hidalgo, San Luis Potosí. Federal police seized a stolen tractor-trailer in Tlaxcala. Eight people were injured, and 14 vehicles were destroyed when an illegal fuel operation exploded in Cuichapa, Veracruz.

There were numerous armed robberies of supermercados, construction supply stores, and convenience stores in Oaxaca, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz. Gunmen also robbed the ADO bus station in Fortín de las Flores, Veracruz.



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Gunmen stole seven new vehicles from the Chevrolet Fame Cupatitzio dealership in Uruapan, Michoacán. Three robbers were apprehended, and three vehicles were recovered.

At least eight banks were robbed in Oaxaca and Veracruz. Bank customers were robbed inside or near banks in several instances in Veracruz. Other robberies were directed at individuals in public thoroughfares. For example, assailants slashed the throat of a woman during a robbery in a store in Oaxaca, Oaxaca.

Finally, a truck driver ran over two individuals attempting to rob him near Cuacnopalan, Oaxaca. Three armed robbers were killed when their vehicle crashed while fleeing a crime scene in Matamoros, Tamaulipas.





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## Attacks on Authorities (August 2018)

