



MEXICO CITY, MEXICO
MMMX/ MEX - Security Sheet

To call a land line from the US, 011+ country code + city code: 011 52 55 plus 8 digits	For local Calls Dial 8 digit phone number
To call a cell phone from the US, 011+country code +city code :011 52 1 55 plus 8 digits	To call a Cellular number dial 044 55 xxxx xxxx
To call a land line from a US cell phone +52 55 plus 8 digits	For local call with a US cell +52 55 plus 8 digits
To call a cell phone from a US cell phone +52 1 55 plus 8 digits	To call a cellular with a US cell +52 1 55 plus 8 digits
For adding the + sign on a Cell phone press and maintain 0 until + appears	

TRANSPORTATION

Pick Up Point: Crews will be escorted by a Station S.A.	Transportation: Royal Cars & Tours
Representative to the pick-up location.	Driver will have a "Jetblue" sign Mobile 52 55
Arrivals level, Door 3	
245 2988	Calling from US cell +52 55
245 2988	

HOTEL INFORMATION

Name: Sheraton Amaria Isabel	Address: Paseo de la Reforma 325	Telephone: 52 55 5242 5555
	Col Cuauhtenoc	Calling from US cell +52 55 5242 5555
	Mexico City Federal District 06500	

Website: <http://www.starwoodhotels.com/sheraton/property/overview/index.html?propertyID=259>

Driving Information: The drive from the airport is between 11-15km(7-10 miles). It should take approximately 30-60 minutes depending on traffic conditions. The hotel is West of the airport. There are several route options available. The drive will be thru a busy city type environment with frequent stops.

Hotel Security: Sheraton Amaria Isabel has 755 guest rooms in one high-rise building with 25 floors. The main entrance contains the check in desk and has safe deposit boxes if desired. All rooms have no direct entry doors to the outside. There is a visible security presence. When leaving your room, secure valuables. Do not carry large amounts of cash and leave your JetBlue ID and a copy of your passport in the room safe. The Security Committee has not personally reviewed this property.

LOCAL JETBLUE TELEPHONE NUMBERS

JetBlue GM	Omar Yuen	From a US cell phone +52 1 998-214 5543
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EMERGENCY NUMBERS

In the event of an Emergency, all crewmembers will meet at the LOCATION BRIEFED BY THE CAPTAIN. The Captain must notify the Station Manager and or SYSOPS in New York, once all the crews have been accounted for.

From Mexico land line

SYSOPS: 00 1 718 709 3780

Fire Department: 068

Police Station : 066 or 061

BlueWatch: 00 1 718 709 3580

MedAire : 00 1 602 282 6618

ALPA Accident/Incident : 00 1 202 797 4180

For Medical Emergencies contact the local station personal for assistance.

Dailing from a US cell phone.

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(Note: MedAire will accept collect calls)

STATE DEPARTMENT WARNINGS

None issued for Mexico City (also known as the Federal District). However, they have issued the following Mexico Travel Caution:

The U.S. Department of State warns U.S. citizens about the risk of traveling to certain places in Mexico due to threats to safety and security posed by organized criminal groups in the country. U.S.

citizens have been the victims of violent crimes, such as kidnapping, carjacking, and robbery by organized criminal groups in various Mexican states. For information on security conditions in specific regions of Mexico, which can vary, travelers should reference the state-by-state assessments.

For more information: www.travel.state.gov

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US EMBASSY

Embassy of the United States in Mexico City

Address: Paseo de la Reforma 305
5080 2000

Telephone: from Mexico 01 55

5080 2000 Colonia Cuauhtemoc

from the US 011 52 55

2000 06500 Mexico

Calling from US cell +52 55 5080

Hours: (Central Time) 08:30 am to 5:00 pm Monday-Friday (Except U.S. and Mexican Holidays)

After Hour Emergencies: Dial 01-55-5080-2000 Extension 0, Ask to be connected to the Duty Officer
Directions from the Sheraton Amaria Isabel: Exit left from the hotel, head Northeast on Paseo de la Reforma

Toward Río Danubio. Turn left onto Río Danubio. Total distance 91meters(300 feet)
Less than 1 minute walking time

GENERAL SECURITY

Crime Threats

Crime varies widely. Armed robberies, kidnappings, car thefts, credit card fraud, and various forms

of residential/street crime are daily concerns. The low rate of criminal convictions contributes to the high crime rate. Although there is no pattern of criminals specifically targeting foreign or American businesses or personnel, criminals will target anyone perceived as sufficiently lucrative and vulnerable. Criminals select victims based on an appearance of prosperity, vulnerability, or a lack of awareness. Theft of the vehicle's operating computer is a common crime, as is the theft of car sound systems. Although Mexico employs strict gun-control laws, criminals are usually armed with handguns (or knives).

Public Transportation Conditions

The Embassy does not recommend using "libre" taxis, as they are poorly regulated and often criminally-linked enterprises that pick up fares on the street after being hailed by customers. "Sitio" or radio dispatched taxis are far safer, more reliable, and are worth the added expense. These types of taxis cannot be hailed off the street and must be ordered by phone or met at a designated taxi stand. To request a taxi, call, or have the merchant you are visiting call, a radio dispatched "sitio" taxi. Twenty-four hour radio taxi service is available at 5516-6020 and 3626-9800 to 30. "Sitio" taxis in Mexico City are most often metered and registered by the government. "Sitio" taxis from Benito Juarez International Airport are paid in advance in the terminal (at the "sitio" stands) and are well regulated. In addition, the Embassy permits car services that can be requested online via phone/tablet applications, which allow consumers to verify the driver and vehicle number, such as Uber, Yaxi, Lift, etc.

Visitors should travel by intercity bus only during daylight hours and only by first-class conveyance whenever possible. Although there have been several reports of bus hijackings and robberies on toll roads, buses on toll roads have experienced a lower rate of incidents than buses (second- and third-class) that travel on less secure, "libre" highways. Bus travel through Tamaulipas is especially hazardous. Public and private passenger buses traveling through Tamaulipas are sometimes targeted by organized criminal groups that take all passengers hostage and demand ransom payments.

In Mexico City, municipal buses and the Metro (subway) are generally safe to use. Non-municipal buses ("micros") are not well regulated and are not recommended. City buses and the Metro may be crowded, and passengers should be on the alert for pickpockets and other thieves, especially on the most crowded, busiest

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routes during rush hour. Passengers should take care to protect their belongings and valuables. There have been occasional reports of significant security incidents (apart from theft) on tourist buses in and around Mexico City and to nearby tourist destinations. Buses from Mexico City to the pyramids of Teotihuacan have been stopped and all passengers robbed. The Country Specific Information for Mexico (http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis/cis_970.html#traffic_safety) has a comprehensive section on traffic/roads.

Kidnapping Threat

The number of kidnappings reported throughout Mexico is of particular concern. The overall numbers of kidnapping incidents are difficult to determine because most of the cases are not reported to authorities. While kidnappings can occur anywhere, according to Mexican government statistics, Tamaulipas, Guerrero, Michoacán, Estado de Mexico, and Morelos recorded the highest kidnapping rates in the country in 2014. According to government statistics in 2013, kidnappings increased by 20 percent, compared with 2012. According to another government study, Mexico suffered an estimated

131,946 kidnappings (including traditional, virtual, and express kidnappings; of which only 1,698 were reported to the police) in 2013. Police (or former law enforcement officials) have been implicated in many of these incidents. The majority of cases reported to the U.S. Embassy have been kidnapping for ransom (KFR) cases, while the number of reported express kidnappings is low. There were 63 reported kidnapping events in Mexico City's consular district and over 200 incidents for all of Mexico with a U.S. nexus. These figures include U.S. citizens, Legal Permanent Residents, and cases in which the primary victim was neither a U.S. citizen nor a LPR, but in which an extortion call was made to U.S. citizen family members in the U.S.

During July and August 2014, the media reported that at least three gangs were operating in Valle de Bravo, and at least 10 kidnappings had taken place. As a result, in late August, a convoy of 350 members of the new military unit, National Gendarmerie, augmented security efforts. On September 2014, at least 17 alleged kidnappers were detained by Mexican police. The Mexican Attorney General's Office, Procuraduria General de Justicia (PGJ), stated that most, if not all, of the kidnappers belonged to an organized crime group from Michoacán.

In some KFR cases, a ransom is paid, and the victim set free, but in other cases the victims are killed despite having paid a ransom. The general practice on the part of the victim's family or friends is not to notify authorities, as the popular belief is that the police may be involved in the crime or are unable to resolve the situation. Affluent residents in Mexico City often have bodyguards and armored vehicles for their families to prevent them from being kidnapped.

Express kidnappings are based on the 24-hour withdrawal limit placed on ATM cards industry-wide. A common modus operandi for express kidnappings in Mexico City is: passengers using "libre" taxis are often robbed by two or three armed individuals who enter the taxi a few minutes into the trip, having been called or signaled by the driver. The passenger is held for a number of hours and released after a small ransom is paid or is shuttled to a series of ATMs and forced to withdraw funds. Express kidnapping victims are being held for 24 to 48 hours to maximize withdrawal amounts. Few official U.S. government employees have suffered this type of crime, but many Mexican employees of the Embassy either have been victimized themselves or personally know a victim. The term "express kidnapping" is also applied to the kidnapping of random victims held for brief periods where only small ransom amounts are demanded. A typical scenario may last for several hours and may be settled for the peso-equivalent of a few hundred or thousand dollars.

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Situational Awareness Best Practices

Visitors should be familiar with the Department's latest travel warning for Mexico, use strong personal security practices and recognize that crime can occur in any place and at any time. Maintain a low profile: Do not advertise the fact that you are American. Dress casually, keep valuables out of sight, and do not draw attention to yourself with your actions. Vary your routine: Be unpredictable in your movements, vary your routes from home to the office as well as your departure and arrival times. Be alert to possible surveillance: Note any individual who appears out of place along your routes to regularly scheduled activities, such as going from home to office. Be alert to your surroundings: Minimize valuables and do not carry large sums of money while in crowded, urban areas. Be aware of popular scams and robbery tactics used to distract your attention.

Exercise caution when utilizing credit or debit cards in ATM or dubious locales. There are numerous reports in which U.S. citizens have had their card numbers "skimmed" and the money in their debit accounts stolen or their credit cards fraudulently charged ("Skimming" is the theft of credit card information by an employee of a legitimate merchant or bank, manually copying down numbers or

using a magnetic stripe reader, or using a camera and skimmer installed in an ATM). In addition to skimming, the risk of physical theft of credit or debit cards also exists. To prevent such theft, the Embassy recommends that travelers keep close track of their personal belongings when out and about and that they only carry what they need. Make copies of what you carry so if victimized the credit cards can be cancelled quickly. If travelers choose to use credit cards, they should regularly check their account status to ensure its integrity. Try to use ATMs in bank branches during business hours.

Wearing expensive jewelry, watches, and displays of large amounts of cash draw unwanted attention. Jewelry, especially expensive watches, and cellular phones can be sold easily in vast illegal markets. Avoid wearing jewelry, especially watches that are or appear expensive. Never leave shopping bags or merchandise unattended. When grocery shopping always carry your purse with you. Never leave it in your cart, even for a few seconds.

One simple way to lessen one's chances of becoming a victim of street crime in Mexico City is to avoid the use of "libre" taxi cabs.

MEXICAN AVIATION LAWS / RIGHTS

Legal representation: Crewmembers DO have the right to legal representation during questioning by state authorities.

Event-related drug and alcohol testing: Civil aviation inspectors and accident investigators CAN compel crewmembers to be blood/breath tested for drugs or alcohol.

Random drug and alcohol testing: Crewmembers ARE subject to random breath testing.
Oral or written statements: Crewmembers CANNOT be compelled to provide a statement.

Crewmembers CAN exercise their rights against self-incrimination and decline to provide a statement.

Civil Aviation Authority. Phone: 52 5 687 7660
Airworthiness Agency. Phone: 55 5723 9300

Calling from US cell
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Airworthiness Agency. Phone: +55 5723 9300