



1999

# Bi-National Drug Control Strategy

Performance Measures  
of Effectiveness:  
Implementation and Findings



Office of National Drug Control Policy

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## Foreword

The *U.S./Mexico Bi-National Drug Threat Assessment* issued in May 1997 was the first published joint assessment of the common drug threats facing the United States and Mexico. Responding to the assessment, both countries emphasized their commitment to a coordinated counterdrug effort in a *Declaration of Alliance Against Drugs* announced by President Clinton and Zedillo in May 1997, in Mexico City. In February 1998, Mexico and the United States published a coordinated strategy for reducing the drug threat in both nations, the *US/Mexico Bi-National Drug Strategy*. The Strategy identifies actions both countries agree to take to achieve the objectives of the *Declaration of Alliance Against Drugs*.

The current document, the *US/Mexico Performance Measures of Effectiveness (PME)*, is designed as a tool to determine if Mexico and the United States have taken the actions they agreed to take, and if those actions have been effective in achieving the counterdrug objectives of the Strategy. Both Mexico and the United States envision the Strategy and the Threat Assessment as living documents, which must be modified as conditions warrant. The PME will tell us first if we have completed our actions, and second, how the actions contribute to achieving the Strategy objectives.

The Action Items that appear in the Strategy sometimes call for unilateral domestic action by the US and/or Mexico. Sometimes they call for coordinated actions, or multilateral action by the US and/or Mexico. In cases where the action called for is domestic and unilateral, the target to be achieved and the measure of effectiveness were both established unilaterally by the country responsible for the action. In cases where cooperative action by both countries was required to accomplish an action agreed to in the Strategy, the PME targets and measures of effectiveness were negotiated and agreed upon by both countries.

The first step in designing PMEs was to establish a clear baseline for each alliance point providing a “snapshot” of cooperation and performance at the beginning of the strategy in February 1998. Following this, realistic targets and measurements were determined. Finally, the successful monitoring of these points will ensure progress towards achieving the three general bi-national objectives.

The targets in this document describe what the US and Mexico intend to accomplish by implementing the Strategy. The measures describe how Mexico and the US will determine if they have met their targets. We believe that when each country evaluates its actions using the performance measures, each of them will have the facts necessary to determine which counter-drug programs are effective. Both governments will be in a position to jointly determine appropriate modifications to the *Bi-National Drug Strategy*.

**Alliance Point 1:** Reduce the demand for illicit drugs through the intensification of anti-drug information and educational efforts, particularly those directed at young people, and through rehabilitative programs.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>1.1 Both governments will analyze techniques and methods that could serve as a comparable indicator of drug epidemiology in both countries. (Mixed)</p>	<p><u>U.S. and Mexico</u> Both countries participated in the Border Epidemiological Working Group (BEWG).</p> <p><u>U.S.</u> Existing Programs include: Pulse Check and Treatment Referral System, CEWG NHSDA, DAWN, MTF, and Geographic Information System.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> The Ministry of Health (SSA) initiated a plan to conduct the 1998 National Household Survey (ENA) and will continue with its current systems: Epidemiological Surveillance System on Addictions (SISVEA), Drug Information Report System (SRID), Case Reports from Youth Integration Centers (REPCIJ).</p> <p>A Handbook and Guideline for the Situational Diagnosis of Addictions will be developed to be applied in the Health Services of all States.</p>	<p><u>U.S. and Mexico</u> (A) Both countries will prepare and exchange a list of existing epidemiological and scientific information sources. SSA (Ministry of Health) will prepare for Mexico, SAMHSA and NIDA for U.S.</p> <p>(B) Ensure a bi-annual exchange of research reports and other data on drug abuse obtained by both countries</p> <p>(A) Establishment of a dissemination technique for reporting comparable indicators of drug epidemiology.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> (A) Preliminary data of the ENA will be available</p> <p>(B) Personnel from the States Health Care Services (SESA) throughout the country will be trained for its implementation.</p>	<p>Lists disseminated to Demand Reduction Working Group (DRWG). A Committee of the DRWG will examine the lists for comparability and the need for development of additional indicators</p> <p>List disseminated.</p> <p>Report and analysis of information</p> <p>Personnel trained.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>1. 1.2 Both governments will share the opportunity for, and results of, research programs and evaluations, and share opportunities for training. (Mixed)</p>	<p><u>U.S. and Mexico</u> Dissemination offered electronically through publications, and bilateral research meetings.</p>	<p><u>U.S. and Mexico</u> (A) Both countries will share demand reduction websites with links to U.S. websites, such as, NIDA, SAMHSA, ONDCP, DOS DOJ, ED, and comparable Mexican websites.  (B) Both countries will develop a Bi-national system for sharing timely scientific information and epidemiological data with relevant decision-makers and research professionals.  (C) Each country will make available lists of research training opportunities and lists of organizations that provide training (e.g., U.S. NIDA, Humphrey and INVEST Fellowships, and DOS, Demand Reduction Academy and Mexico’s post-graduate program).  (D) Using existing fora, establish criteria to effectively report and share information, which includes researchers from Mexico and the U.S.  (E) The DRWG Committee will develop, disseminate, and attract potential candidates for bilateral training opportunities and post graduate programs (e.g., post-graduate programs in Mexico).</p>	<p>Website linkages established  Bi-national system established for disseminating existing research programs to relevant decision-makers and research professionals.  Lists of research training opportunities disseminated to those who need and can make use of this information, such as existing drug abuse prevention and treatment programs.  Reporting criteria established and information disseminated.  Training and post-graduate exchange programs in place.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
1.1.2 (Con't)		(F) Establish linkages between both countries' research experts to ensure continued exchange of information and follow up on progress made during research working group of Bi-national conference.	Linkages established through electronic communications, such as the Internet.
1. 1.3 Both governments will develop a system of delivering timely scientific information and epidemiological data to decision-makers and professionals who work in prevention and treatment. (Domestic)	<p><u>U.S.</u> Pulse Check, DAWN, NHSDA,MTF, and Geographic Information System, NCADI, SAMHSA and NIDA Clearing House.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> Mexico, 1997 SISVEA and SRID reports, and CONADIC, CIJ and IMP Information Centers.</p>	<p><u>U.S.</u> (A) Establish a delivery system to disseminate information to relevant agencies who, in turn, take responsibility to disseminate to prevention and treatment constituencies.</p> <p>(B) Establish criteria for reporting evaluation of prevention and treatment programs.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> (A) SISVEA and SRID publications will be developed.</p> <p>(B) "ACTUALISSATE" containing information on addictions will be implemented.</p>	<p>Establishment of delivery systems.</p> <p>Establishment of criteria for reporting evaluation of prevention and treatment programs.</p> <p>Report and analysis of information.</p> <p>Articles disseminated through website.</p>

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<p>1. 1.4 Both governments will use existing fora to effectively exchange information among scientific investigators in both countries. Examples of existing fora include the Border Epidemiological Work Group (BEWG), and the Community Epidemiology Work Group (CEWG). (Bilateral)</p>	<p><u>U.S. and Mexico</u> Existing fora for exchanging information established through: CEWG (USA) SISVEA (Mexico) and BEWG (joint) as well as the Bi-National Commission of Health/Substance Abuse Core Group.</p>	<p><u>U.S. and Mexico</u> (A) Through existing fora, both countries will prepare an action plan to establish procedures for comparison of epidemiological data.</p>	<p>Completion of action plan.</p>
<p>1. 1.5 Both governments will intensify the exchange of information regarding the evaluation of prevention and treatment programs. (Bilateral)</p>	<p><u>U.S. and Mexico</u> Planning meeting on prevention and treatment, held in December 1997. Drug prevention materials exchanged between SSA-CONADIC (Mexico) and SAMHSA and NIDA (U.S.).</p>	<p><u>U.S. and Mexico</u> (A) Research working group will meet in March 1998 to establish websites information exchange, peer-reviewed electronic research journal.  (B) Interactive website will be operational (ONDCP with links with NIDA, SAMHSA, DOS, DOJ, ED), and a plan to make comparable linkages with Mexican websites.  (C) Organizing committee for research conference will set the 1999 conference site, date, and agenda.  (D) Convene a research meeting to address evaluation of prevention and treatment programs. (Meetings will discuss existing websites, appropriate sources and special panels—related to 1.4). Update and exchange mailing lists.</p>	<p>Meeting held in March 1998.  Operability of website for communicating information on effectiveness of prevention and treatment programs.  Research conference site, date and agenda disseminated to DRWG and research working group members.  Meeting held and mailing lists exchanged.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
1. 1.5 Cont.		E) A mechanism to improve the exchange of information on prevention and treatment between the two countries will be created	Creation of mechanism to improve exchange of prevention and treatment information.
1.2.1 Both governments will convene a Bi-national Demand Reduction Conference in 1998 to bring together experts from both countries on the epidemiology, prevention, treatment, and research related to substance abuse. (Bilateral)	<u>U.S. and Mexico</u> Plan of action developed for organizing the U.S./Mexico Bi-National Demand Reduction Conference.	<u>U.S. and Mexico</u> (A) U.S./Mexico Demand Reduction conference will be held March 18-20, 1998 in El Paso, Texas.  (B) Eight working groups will discuss: Research and Evaluation, Public Education and Awareness, Community, Youth, Special Populations, Workplace, HIV/AIDS, and Violence. Each working group will provide specific recommendations for inclusion in the Conference Proceedings.  (C) Conference Proceedings will be disseminated to participants, government officials, and appropriate demand reduction constituencies.  (D) Future collaboration includes a follow-up demand reduction conference in Mexico.	Conference held.  Recommendations under review for implementation.  Conference Proceedings drafted and disseminated.  Tentative follow-up conference scheduled

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<p>1. 2.2 Both governments will work cooperatively with the media to encourage responsible, scientifically based reporting on drug issues. (Domestic)</p>	<p><u>U.S.</u> The on-going implementation of NDCS, Goal 1 Objectives 7 and 8; public affairs efforts and media campaigns underway among U.S. agencies.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> CONADIC/SSA developed the campaign “Construye tu Vida sin Adicciones” (Build your Life without Addictions), ¿Adicto yo? (Addicted I?) in mass media. CIJ developed the campaign "Intégrate al Equipo" (Join the Team).</p>	<p><u>U.S.</u> (A) SAMHSA/CSAT will launch its media campaign entitled National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month. (B) Additional plans include implementing the “24 Straight, A Day of Recovery.” (C) The National Alliance Project in collaboration with the National Leadership Forum will explore the quality of addiction services available.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> (A) The SSA/CONADIC provide support to a private mass media company to develop and broadcast the "Vive sin Drogas" (Live without Drugs) campaign.  (B) CIJ will develop and broadcast the “Puertas y Mundial” (Doors and World Cup) campaign.  (B) The PGR (General Attorney’s Office) will develop and broadcast the “Tú, qué Quieres” (What do you want) campaign.</p>	<p>Campaign launched, September 1998.</p> <p>“24 Straight, A Day of Recovery” implemented.</p> <p>Quality of addiction services explored.</p> <p>Campaign launched.</p> <p>Campaign launched.</p> <p>Campaign launched</p>

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1.2.2 Cont.	<p>2<sup>nd</sup> Symposium on Drug Addiction organized by Goethe Institute and CIJ; CONADIC participated at the work group on “Public Communication Campaigns against Drug Abuse”.</p> <p>The CD-ROM, “Addiction Bibliography”, Vol. 3, was developed by CONADIC.</p>	<p>(D) A system of hot-line and phone orientation Net of Nets Salud-Hable will be developed by CONADIC as a follow-up of the campaigns in the media. The public will be able to use a toll-free phone number at a national level to get information on drug abuse services. Toll-free telephone number will be launched.</p> <p>(E) The Proceedings of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Symposium on Drug Addictions will be disseminated.</p> <p>(F) Mexico will offer CD-ROM samples to NIDA, SAMHSA/CSAT, etc.</p>	<p>Number of calls received and patients referred; persons informed and on going monthly</p> <p>Proceedings disseminated reports.</p> <p>CD-ROMS distributed.</p>
1. 2.3 Both governments will exchange information on the development of effective anti-drug media campaign. (Bilateral)	<p><u>U.S. and Mexico</u> U.S. and Mexico domestic plans for media campaigns in place.</p>	<p><u>U.S. and Mexico</u> (A) Both countries will collaborate to develop a plan to assess cooperation with the media to increase media coverage of effective substance abuse programs.</p> <p>(B) Both countries will promote drug media campaigns by including them at national and regional conferences, workshops, or by other means of communicating.</p> <p>(C) Develop a mechanism for exchanging information on an effective anti-drug media campaign.</p>	<p>Plan developed to support information dissemination on media campaigns, communication strategies, research approaches, and educational findings.</p> <p>Drug media campaigns included as part of national and regional conferences, workshops, or by other means of communication (e.g., websites).</p> <p>Mechanism developed.</p>

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<p>1.2.4 Both governments will establish a needs and resources assessment that identifies programs and anti-drug coalitions working in prevention and treatment in both countries. (Domestic)</p>	<p><u>U.S.</u> Prevention and Treatment program information housed and maintained at U.S. federal agencies.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> The Prevention and Control of Addictions Program, of the SSA/CONADIC, includes the assessment of needs and resources for prevention and treatment at a national level.</p>	<p><u>U.S.</u> (A) Develop a draft instrument to assess the needs and resource systems for exchanging information among U.S. agencies.</p> <p>(B) Develop assessments of substance abuse programs and anti-drug coalitions working in prevention and treatment.</p> <p>(C) U.S. agencies compare information obtained on substance abuse programs and resource(s) available in order to identify duplication/gaps.</p> <p>(D) U.S. agencies use comparative funding analysis to determine how federal funds could be leveraged and/or redirected and which funds could be used to contribute to the overall bi-national collaboration.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> (A) The States Health Care Services (SESA) will advance in their data gathering on the assessment of needs and resources on prevention and treatment</p>	<p>Needs and resources assessment instrument drafted.</p> <p>Completion of substance abuse program(s) assessments.</p> <p>Completion of substance abuse programs and resource(s) comparative analysis.</p> <p>Completion of comparative funding analysis.</p> <p>Catalogue of Resources on addiction prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, at a national level, produced and distributed.</p>

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1.2.4 (Con't)	CONADIC/SSA performed 19 visits to different states for supervision and follow-up of the Prevention and Control of Addictions Program at the States Health Care Services (SESA).	<p>(B) Meetings between the Prevention and Control of Addictions Program and youth organizations will take place to promote coalitions against drug abuse.</p> <p>(C) A list of youth organizations at a national level will be prepared.</p> <p>(D) 27 supervision visits to the SESA will be performed.</p>	<p>Youth coalitions established at a state level.</p> <p>Catalogue of youth organizations at a state level.</p> <p>Number of visits paid and number of recommendations compiled.</p>
1. 3.1 Both governments will exchange information about effective education and prevention programs, especially for target populations such as youth. (Bilateral)	<u>U.S. and Mexico</u> December 1997: Bi-National Interagency Planning Committee meeting in El Paso, Texas which discussed model programs.	<p><u>U.S. and Mexico</u></p> <p>(A) Convene meetings among both countries border states' substance abuse directors and their staffs to discuss statewide treatment and prevention system development issues.</p> <p>(B) Both countries to exchange information on lessons learned in implementing border partnerships and coalitions from 1990 to present.</p>	<p>Meetings held.</p> <p>Information exchanged.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
1.3.1 (Con't)		<p>(C) Convene and utilize Core Group on Substance Abuse of the Health Working Group of the Bi-national Commission (BNC) to compile and provide lists of already existing prevention and treatment information resources in both countries. (Access ensured by adding Mexico to list for disseminating of NCADI materials, providing access to Prey-Line, and establishing hyperlink to both countries' websites).</p> <p>(D) Both countries will prepare materials on preventive models and diagnostic instruments that can be shared.</p> <p>(E) ONDCP and CONADIC convene expert panel meeting to determine criteria for effective programs and identify model programs based on criteria.</p> <p>(F) Disseminate widely in both countries a list of effective education and prevention programs.</p>	<p>Lists compiled.</p> <p>Materials and diagnostic instruments shared.</p> <p>Meeting held, criteria determined and programs identified.</p> <p>Dissemination completed (website down link with hypertext and access tracking capacity established to ensure wide dissemination).</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>1. 3.2 Both governments will exchange information on the effective prevention of violence linked to drugs in the schools and the community. (Mixed)</p>	<p><u>U.S.</u> Violence Data Exchange Network training with four border communities held Spring 1997 on how to generate data on violence in the region.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> On-going research; relation of alcohol and domestic violence.</p>	<p><u>U.S. and Mexico</u> (A) Both countries will meet to explore collaborations on drug-related violence. (Bilateral)</p> <p>(B) Convene training with both countries' border communities with the Violence Data Exchange Network to develop data collection abilities on drug-based violence. (Bilateral)</p> <p>(C) Both countries will explore with responsible regional education sectors, the development of knowledge about drug-related school violence and ensure sharing of best practices in both countries. (Bilateral)</p> <p>(D) Both countries will explore with responsible regional education sectors, the feasibility of holding a joint meeting on the role school personnel can play in early identification and referral of behavior and substance abuse problems in children. (Bilateral)</p> <p><u>U.S.</u> (A) Convene regional meetings between the U.S. and Mexico to share information on youth drug and violence prevention strategies and explore possibilities for collaboration. (Domestic)</p>	<p>Meeting held.</p> <p>Training Convened.</p> <p>Knowledge developed, disseminated, and results shared with Mexico.</p> <p>Decision made on feasibility of holding a joint meeting.</p> <p>Regional Conference held in Yuma, AZ., June 25-26, 1998; regional conference held in San Diego, August 27-28, 1998.</p>



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ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>1. 3.4 Cont.</p>	<p><u>Mexico</u> Trained facilitators from SESA on the “Construye tu Vida Sin Adicciones,” a prevention model targeting the adult population. Conference and health education sessions were conducted reaching approximately 6 million people.</p> <p>Support was given to different public and private organizations for the elaboration of preventive materials on addictive substance and their consumption.</p>	<p>(C) DEA El Paso Field Division to have conducted four quarterly “Train the Trainer” workshops on drug prevention issues of local interest in the El Paso area, for groups of up to 300 professionals each</p> <p>(D) DEA Houston Field Division to have conducted 3-day training workshops on drug usage and prevention for high school teachers in the towns served by the Eagle Pass Resident Office.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> (A) Personnel from SESA will be trained on the “Construye tu Vida Sin Adicciones” a prevention model targeting preadolescent populations.</p> <p>(B) Health Education sessions will continue as on-going basis.</p> <p>(C) Volunteer youths from welfare and community health organizations will be trained as facilitators for the prevention model “Construye tu Vida sin Adicciones” targeting preadolescents</p> <p>(D) The curricula on the preventive model, Construye tu Vida sin Adicciones for adolescents, will be elaborated.</p>	<p>Number of prevention workshops conducted by DEA</p> <p>DEA training for select school personnel conducted..</p> <p>Number of states implementing the model for adult population.</p> <p>Conferences and sessions given.</p> <p>Number of states implementing the model for preadolescents.</p> <p>Personnel trained for the implementation of the model for adolescents.</p>

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1.3.4 (Con't)		<p>(E) The Ministry of Education (SEP) and CONADIC have trained teachers and adolescents on the preventive model “Construye tu Vida sin Adicciones”.</p> <p>(F) Various courses on “Addiction, STD/HIV and Reproductive Health” will be given, in order to train those responsible for the programs (e.g., prisons and youth organizations).</p> <p>(G) With SEP and Fundación Azteca, work is being done for the edition of preventive videos on substance abuse to be disseminated via satellite to high schools (EDUSAT).</p>	<p>Model implementation assessed in three cities.</p> <p>Personnel trained.</p> <p>Videos disseminated.</p>
1. 3.5 Both governments will enhance the research on the prevention and treatment of drug abuse. (Domestic)	<p><u>U.S.</u> Information and knowledge dissemination offered through publications, bilateral research meetings, U.S.-Mexico demand reduction website with links to NIDA, SAMHSA, ONDCP, DOS, DOJ, ED, etc., and comparable Mexican website. KDA research grants, and media publications.</p>	<p><u>U.S.</u> (A) See actions under targets for 1.1 (Exchange of research reports) and 1.2 (Linkages between researchers.)</p>	<p><u>U.S.</u> See measures under 1.1 and 1.2.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
1. 3.5 Cont.	<p><u>Mexico</u> The prevention model “Construye tu Vida sin Adicciones” was elaborated.</p> <p>CONADIC is reviewing and analyzing legislation on treatment.</p> <p>CIJ and IMP conducted research projects on addiction.</p>	<p><u>Mexico</u> (A) Materials printed.</p> <p>(B) Conclude with the Official Mexican Norms for the prevention, treatment, and control of addictions.</p> <p>(C) A pilot project--to estimate heroin use among special populations in border cities will be conducted.</p> <p>(D) The IMP will conduct research projects on addictions including a special project on inhalant use among street children.</p>	<p>Materials disseminated.</p> <p>OMN disseminated and training for its implementation.</p> <p>Preliminary results.</p> <p>Report on projects.</p>
1. 3.5.1 Both governments will place special emphasis on strengthening prevention, treatment, and assessment skills for primary care professionals. (Domestic)	<p>Primary Care Professional Identified</p> <p><u>U.S.</u> Faculty Development Program and TIP publication for Primary Care Providers.</p>	<p><u>U.S. and Mexico</u> (A) Each country will utilize the linkages among primary care professional organizations to increase the number of primary care professionals working on prevention and treatment of drug abuse.</p> <p><u>U.S.</u> (A) Complete appropriate interagency agreements among HRSA, SAMHSA, NIDA, OMH/OS on adapting tools from TIP No. 24 (primary care clinicians) into Spanish.</p>	<p>Linkages established to increase the number of primary care professionals working on prevention and treatment of drug abuse.</p> <p>Interagency agreements finalized and work begun.</p>

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1. 3.5.1 Cont.	<p><u>Mexico</u> Health Department Personnel from Mexico City and respective States were trained in the application of development curricula and appropriate guidelines.</p> <p>Instruments and guidelines on early detection and situational diagnosis developed for health care providers (Handbook and Guidelines for Situational Diagnosis of Addictions).</p> <p>CONADIC and CIJ held courses on current techniques for prevention, chemical and clinical detection for MDs at the Ministry of Transportation.</p> <p>Meetings held to plan training on detection and case referral.</p>	<p><u>Mexico</u> (A) 3 regional workshops will be conducted.</p> <p>(B) Continuity of courses for personnel working in addiction detection.</p> <p>(C) Provide training courses to personnel from the Medical Helps Unit for Personnel with Addiction Problems (UMAD).</p>	<p>MDs trained, guidelines distributed</p> <p>Personnel trained, guidelines distributed and implemented. Number of states implementing it..</p> <p>Number of trained personnel.</p> <p>Personnel trained.</p>
1. 3.6 Both governments will translate and adapt prevention and treatment materials to be used in both countries. (Mixed)	Prevention materials discussed during Bi-National meeting December 1997.	<p><u>U.S. and Mexico</u> (A) Both countries will establish processes by which prevention and treatment materials will be exchanged, reviewed, identified, and translated as appropriate. (Bilateral)</p>	Prevention and treatment materials exchanged; and reviewed and translation processes under way.

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ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
1. 3.6 Cont.	<p><u>U.S.</u> Translated materials for prevention and treatment available through NCADI.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> Translating into Spanish of prevention materials began.</p>	<p>(B) Translate and adapt effective prevention and treatment program information identified in Action 3.1 (Bilateral)</p> <p><u>U.S.</u> (A) Department of Transportation (DOT) will translate the regulatory drug and alcohol rules governing transportation employers and workers. (Domestic)</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> (A) CIJ will conclude with the Spanish translation of NIDA’s book entitled “Drug Use Prevention among Children and Adolescents.” (Domestic)</p>	<p>Translation and adaptation completed.</p> <p>Translation completed and disseminated</p> <p>Publication disseminated..</p>
1. 3.7 Both governments will develop programs for reduction of substance abuse along the border. (Domestic)	<p><u>U.S.</u> Establishment of 4-state border substance abuse prevention grant program in 1997</p>	<p><u>U.S.</u> (A) Categorize and establish by type the baseline data indicating the number of substance abuse prevention and treatment programs (e.g., schools, coalitions, etc.) in place along the U.S. border.</p> <p>(B) ONDCP/SAMHSA to fund and develop a 4-state border substance abuse prevention grants program designed to identify, assess, and respond to substance abuse problems and needs in select communities along the U.S. border.</p>	<p>Baseline data determined.</p> <p>Establishment of 4-state border substance abuse prevention grants programs.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
1. 3.7 Cont.	<p>Training programs for Army Unit Alcohol and Drug Counselors at Fort Bliss, El Paso available which includes drug-free workplace programs.</p> <p>DEA’s El Paso Field Division “Teens in Charge” prevention network developed.</p>	<p>(C) SAMHSA to work collaboratively with the 4 border state grantees to develop and implement the border grant program evaluation.</p> <p>(D) Schedule training activities in the border region as part of community coalitions and partnerships in the U.S. border area.</p> <p>(E) Develop a Southwest Border Center for the Advancement of Prevention Technology (CAPT) technical assistance grant to support and enhance substance abuse prevention program development and innovation along US/Mexico border</p> <p>(F) DEA’s El Paso Field Division to have trained 600 U.S. Army Unit Alcohol and Drug Counselors at Fort Bliss in El Paso in developing and implementing a drug-free workplace program at the Fort and in the community around the Fort.</p> <p>(G) DEA’s El Paso Field Division to (1) expand the “Teens in Charge” prevention network it launched in El Paso in FY98 to other parts of Texas and to New Mexico and (2) increase individual and organizational participation in areas where the network already operates.</p>	<p>4-state evaluation data collected</p> <p>Training completed with linkages across border area.</p> <p>Southwest Border Center for the Application of Prevention Technology (SW Border CAPT) developed, funded and awarded.</p> <p>600 U.S. Army, Alcohol and Drug Counselors trained by DEA</p> <p>DEA “Teens in Charge” Program, promoted and expanded in Texas and New Mexico.</p>

**Alliance Point 1:** Reduce the demand for illicit drugs through the intensification of anti-drug information and educational efforts, particularly those directed at young people, and through rehabilitative programs.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
1.3.7 (Con't)	<p>DOT training programs for drug and alcohol testing extended to Mexican physicians.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> The State of Baja California signed an agreement with the city of Tijuana to increase prevention activities in schools. A seminar on Public Health was also conducted.</p> <p>In the State of Chihuahua, a Chihuahuense Institute for the Attention of Addictions was inaugurated and the COMCA was officially installed in the city of Parral.</p> <p>In the State of Coahuila, the operative model for the "Prevention and Control of Addiction Program" was presented to jurisdiction's health directors for implementation at the first and second care levels. Coordinated activities with the "Ave Fenix," treatment center, were held</p> <p>Planning a border meeting.</p>	<p>(H) Upon request, DOT will also provide the Mexican government a listing of HHS-certified laboratories that can conduct drug testing under the DOT drug testing mandates.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> (A) Prevention campaigns aimed at adolescents, through radio spots.</p> <p>(B) Two fora on prevention programs exchanged.</p> <p>(C) Programs for the Prevention and Control of Addictions will be established</p> <p>(D) A meeting between health and education agencies will be held.</p>	<p>Upon request, listing of HHS certified laboratories shared.</p> <p>Personnel trained and campaign disseminated.</p> <p>Exchange done.</p> <p>Programs established.</p> <p>Meeting held.</p>

**Alliance Point 1:** Reduce the demand for illicit drugs through the intensification of anti-drug information and educational efforts, particularly those directed at young people, and through rehabilitative programs.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
1.3.7 Cont.	<p>Courses on the management of Psychotropic Intoxication and Withdrawal Syndromes were programmed in the State of Tamaulipas, for SESA with the assistance of CIJ.</p> <p>CECA functioning in the state of Sonora.</p> <p>CECA functioning in Nuevo Leon</p> <p>CECA functioning in Sinaloa.</p> <p>List of services in-place.</p> <p>Prevention and Control of Addiction programs launched.</p> <p>COMCA and programs in-place.</p>	<p>(E) Personnel of all Sanitary Jurisdictions will be trained.</p> <p>(F) "Health Fair" will be held, emphasizing the addiction problem.</p> <p>(G) Nuevo Leon will provide training to the 4 remaining jurisdictions.</p> <p>(H) Training will be completed in the State of Sinaloa on addiction, prevention, diagnosis and treatment procedures in order to up-date the personnel.</p> <p>(I) The directory of services on addictions in the border areas will be up-dated.</p> <p>(J) Meetings will be conducted with those responsible for addiction programs at the border states, for the development of Prevention and Control of Addictions Programs.</p> <p>(K) Ensure responsibility to have a program representative including CECA at every border state, as well as to increase the number of COMCAs.</p>	<p>Training conducted and implemented at SESA.</p> <p>Fair held.</p> <p>Production of Catalogue of Resources at border states.</p> <p>Meetings and visits held.</p> <p>Designation of person responsible for the Program and number of COMCAs installed and operating.</p>

**Alliance Point 1:** Reduce the demand for illicit drugs through the intensification of anti-drug information and educational efforts, particularly those directed at young people, and through rehabilitative programs.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>1. 3.8 Both governments will increase the effectiveness of anti-drug coalitions in the border states in both nations. (Domestic)</p>	<p><u>U.S.</u> Number of substance abuse coalitions in place as of February 1998.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> 35 ONGs at the border were visited in order to learn about their programs.</p>	<p><u>U.S.</u> (A) Provide grant programs designed to increase the number of community-based coalitions in interested communities; e.g., Drug Free Communities Act and related funding.</p> <p>(B) DEA’s Houston Field Division to have provided support to community coalitions in all the towns (on the U.S. side) served by the division’s resident offices along the border</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> (A) Meetings with youth NGO’S will take place at two border states.</p>	<p>Number of new coalitions funded along the U.S. side of the border.</p> <p>Support provided.</p> <p>Youth meetings held.</p>
<p>1. 3.9 Both governments will, as resources permit, develop a program for economic grant assistance emphasizing development of programs for drug and violence prevention in the schools and communities along the border. (Domestic)</p>	<p><u>U.S.</u> States, local educational agencies, and other non-profit organizations, including school districts and communities along the border, may apply for grants under the ED/Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program to develop and implement drug and violence prevention programs.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> Baseline in progress</p>	<p><u>U.S.</u> (A) To set in motion steps to develop abstracts of drug and violence prevention programs in school districts along the border funded under SDFSP grants.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> (A) Will explore the opportunity to implement programs related to violence and addiction.</p>	<p>Work initiated to develop abstracts.</p> <p>Linkages established.</p>

**Alliance Point 1:** Reduce the demand for illicit drugs through the intensification of anti-drug information and educational efforts, particularly those directed at young people, and through rehabilitative programs.

NOTE: For Mexico the agency responsible is the Ministry of Health (SSA) through the National Council on Addictions (CONADIC) and participants are: Mexican Institute of Psychiatry (IMP), General Directorate of Epidemiology (DGE), Attorney General's Office (PGR), Youth Integration Centers (CIJ), State Health Services (SESA), State Council on Addictions (CECA), Municipal Committee on Addictions (COMCA), Ministry of Transportation (SCT), Ministry of Education (SEP), Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS)

Objectives and actions were classified as: Domestic (*D*), Bilateral (*B*) or Mixed (*M*).

Abbreviations:

ENA, National Household Survey

SISVEA, Epidemiology Surveillance System on Addictions

SRID, Drug Information Report System

REPCIJ, Case report from Youth Integration Centers

PPCA, Prevention and Control of Addiction Program

United States:

Executive Office of the President/Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

Health and Human Services (HHS) Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA)

Department of Education/Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program, (ED)

Department of State/ Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (DOS)

Department of Transportation/Office of the Secretary/ Office of Drug and Alcohol Policy and Compliance (DOT)

Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (DOJ/OJJDP)

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

Office of Minority Health (OMHS)

National Clearing House for Drug Information (NCADI)

Abbreviations:

BEW Border Epidemiological Working Group

CEW Community Epidemiological Working Group

NHSDA National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

MTF Monitoring the Future

INVEST International Visiting Scientist and Technical Exchange Program

CAPT Center for Application Prevention Technology

DAWN Drug Abuse Warning Network

**Alliance Point 2:** Reduce the production and distribution of illegal drugs in both countries, particularly marijuana, methamphetamine, cocaine, and heroin.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>2.1. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will share information on their experiences in eradication techniques and equipment used, administrative guidelines, use of intelligence to plan operations, and any problems encountered in eradication programs.</p>	<p>The preliminary view of US and Mexican officials is that, while there are some similarities between drug eradication techniques, the situations are not identical in both countries.</p> <p>Mexican officials visited the US (Oklahoma) for a demonstration of a specialized rotary-wing spray boom assembly.</p> <p>Likewise, US officials visited Mexico to view operations of the “Permanent Campaign.”</p>	<p>Establishment of an effective, ongoing system of information exchanges on eradication program techniques and experiences, including the use of intelligence to support operations.</p> <p>Hold bilateral technical consultations to discuss and analyze eradication and lab--related issues and programs, new techniques, herbicides, logistical support and transportation, safety issues.</p>	<p>Establishment of periodic binational meetings to share information regarding eradication of illicit crops and destruction of labs.</p> <p>Increase in the amount of information exchanged and the frequency of such exchanges.</p> <p>Evaluation of the frequency, completeness, timeliness, and usefulness of reciprocal exchanges of information.</p> <p>Usefulness and appropriateness of the exchanges and any assistance provided. Contributions to strengthening of institutional capabilities to combat labs and drug cultivation.</p>

**Alliance Point 2:** Reduce the production and distribution of illegal drugs in both countries, particularly marijuana, methamphetamine, cocaine, and heroin.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>2.1.1 Both governments will establish a quarterly system to exchange information regarding the results of eradication, laboratory destruction, and drug seizure campaigns in both countries.</p>	<p>Mexico has regularly (monthly) informed the US of its progress in eradication, including statistical information on hectares eradicated and drug crops seized.</p> <p>The US has informed Mexico of its progress in eradication on an ad hoc basis.</p>	<p>Beginning in CY 1999, the US will institute a system involving written quarterly reports on eradication, lab destruction and seizures by federal agencies.</p> <p>US and Mexican officials will meet to exchange their written reports taking care to ensure that each of their reports are tailored to capture the kind and quality of information that will be useful to the other, including national level statistical results.</p> <p>Development and collection of written and verbal quarterly reports on these statistical indicators.</p> <p>Development of a bilateral program for exchanging data.</p>	<p>Development of a bilateral program for exchanging data.</p> <p>Development of an agreed-upon format for statistical reporting that includes relevant data such as number and type of drug plant eradicated, size of cultivation's, number/type of lab seized, quantity and type of drug seized/destroyed.</p> <p>Refined US mechanism to collect federal data nationwide.</p> <p>Evaluation of the frequency, completeness, timeliness, and usefulness of reciprocal exchanges of information.</p>

**Alliance Point 2:** Reduce the production and distribution of illegal drugs in both countries, particularly marijuana, methamphetamine, cocaine, and heroin.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>2.1.2 Both governments will study methods used in both countries to estimate illicit crops, including the exchange of technical information and methodology.</p>	<p>Up until now, no systematic information exchange has been established on methodologies for estimating illicit drug cultivation</p> <p>The US has provided annual briefings on its methodology for estimating illicit drug crop cultivation outside the US and reports publicly - via the National Narcotics Intelligence Consumers Committee (NNICC) report - on its domestic methodology.</p> <p>While both countries have information on national cultivation levels, neither conducts a comprehensive/scientific, national cultivation survey.</p>	<p>Reciprocal exchange of information regarding methods for estimating crops, including technical information and a detailed explanation on the methodologies used.</p> <p>Identify similarities and differences in the methodology(ies) used by each country.</p> <p>Explore feasibility of developing a common approach to measuring illicit crop cultivation and destruction.</p>	<p>Development of studies on reliable methods for illicit crops estimation, including technical and methodological information.</p> <p>Evaluation of the various methods in terms of accuracy, utility, applicability in different situations and crops.</p> <p>Determination of whether these evaluations are useful in planning eradication campaigns and contributing to the reduction of drug cultivation and production in their respective territories.</p>

**Alliance Point 2:** Reduce the production and distribution of illegal drugs in both countries, particularly marijuana, methamphetamine, cocaine, and heroin.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>2.2. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will evaluate programs for the acquisition/transfer of eradication equipment with a view to strengthening the capability of agencies responsible for eradication with due regard for their technical requirements.</p>	<p>During 1996 and 1997, the US provided Mexico 73 transport helicopters, many of which were dedicated to eradication.</p>	<p>Seek to improve the efficiency and air-readiness of the aviation-related programs now underway.</p>	<p>The governments will consider the following indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Frequency of consultations on aspects related with acquisition/transfer programs.</li> <li>-Participation of both parties in the program's design, in case that the consultations derive in their development.</li> <li>-The object (material and /or equipment) of this transfer, will have to fulfill the real requirements of the agencies.</li> <li>-Number of acquisition/transfer programs accomplished.</li> <li>-Sufficiency, quality, operability and useful life of the equipment transferred.</li> <li>-Impact of the acquisition/transfer programs in the strengthening of the institutional capabilities for eradicate illicit plantations and destroy laboratories, will be evaluated.</li> </ul>

**Alliance Point 2:** Reduce the production and distribution of illegal drugs in both countries, particularly marijuana, methamphetamine, cocaine, and heroin.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>2.3. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will promote the development of programs to prevent the cultivation and production of illicit drugs in communities where such activities can occur.</p>	<p>MX: On a permanent basis, and in the framework of Mexico’s integral development programs, the Mexican Government carries out actions focused on areas susceptible to production.</p> <p>The US conducts eradication in nearly all 50 states. It is largely seasonal (most areas can only produce one crop per season), except where traffickers use greenhouses or other in-door growing facilities.</p> <p>US: Crops are forcibly destroyed and lands where they are grown are subject to forfeiture. This has led to ongoing problems of drug crop cultivation on public lands (e.g., in remote forests).</p>	<p>Study approaches to preventing drug production and cultivation, highlighting those that have been successful.</p> <p>Identify potential strategies for preventing cultivation, e.g., community mobilization and education, economic development or revitalization.</p> <p>Subject to the availability of funds, implement the strategy determined to be most effective.</p>	<p>Identification of strategies to prevent or deter drug cultivation in susceptible areas.</p> <p>Analysis of viable alternative economic projects that could have a real impact.</p> <p>Strategies would be evaluated in terms of their viability, cost, availability of resources, and consistency with other (existing) development programs.</p> <p>Degree to which drug prevention programs fit into or complement an integrated rural development strategy.</p> <p>Degree to which drug production and cultivation is reduced.</p>

**Alliance Point 2:** Reduce the production and distribution of illegal drugs in both countries, particularly marijuana, methamphetamine, cocaine, and heroin.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>2.4. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will seek to compile a better information base on organizations and individuals engaged in drug crop cultivation and refining of these illicit products.</p>	<p>Mexico maintains a database on apprehensions related to drug crimes which is operated by FEADS and through CENDRO.</p> <p>US maintains a federal level database operated by the Department of Justice. US agencies maintain several different databases on criminals and criminal organizations. The US shares information on fugitives with partner nations, Interpol and other international law enforcement agencies/entities.</p> <p>The US-Mexico Drug Threat Assessment provides a preliminary baseline of information in this area.</p>	<p>The countries should review and, as appropriate, revise and update the binational drug threat assessment. The report should include specific groups or trends (e.g., profiles of individuals becoming involved in drug production or cultivation).</p>	<p>Effective operation of national databases containing information regarding individuals and organizations involved in drug cultivation and refining.</p> <p>Program should be evaluated according to the quality, currency, usefulness, and reliability of each national database.</p> <p>Cooperation in updating the Binational Drug Threat Assessment.</p>

**Alliance Point 3:** Focus law enforcement efforts against criminal organizations and those who facilitate their operations in both countries.

ACTIONS	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>3.1. The Governments of Mexico and the US will each strengthen its professional counterdrug investigative and prosecutorial capacity through cooperation, training, information sharing and confidence building with the other country.</p>	<p>During recent years, the two governments have developed the High Level Contact Group, Senior Law Enforcement Plenary, technical working groups on specific issues as well as legal instruments such as the TIEA, FIEA, and MLAT to enhance cooperation, information sharing and confidence building.</p> <p>For a number of years the two governments have conducted training and technical assistance programs. As of February 1998, the two governments were considering a US proposal for training and technical assistance for law enforcement academies. (OPDAT and ICITAP).</p> <p>Mexico has established various programs for the strengthening of the country's criminal law enforcement system including a selection process for hiring and retention of all PGR personnel.</p>	<p>Continue to build upon the strong foundation established by these mechanisms. Increase their effectiveness in resolving problems in bilateral cooperation and to address other issues of mutual concern.</p> <p>The US and Mexico will conduct joint training of law enforcement personnel in investigative techniques such as drug detection, basic surveillance techniques, money laundering and financial crimes, and coordination of criminal investigations. These programs contribute to building mutual confidence and facilitating information exchange.</p> <p>At least 85% of attendees satisfied with program and find it relevant to their current duties.</p>	<p>Evaluation of the effectiveness of these bilateral institutions in expanding cooperation and confidence building.</p> <p>Number of police and prosecutors trained in counternarcotics investigative and prosecutorial techniques; increased actions aimed at dismantling criminal organizations; relationship between the results of cooperation and information exchange programs and the dismantling of criminal organizations, and arrest numbers.</p> <p>Evaluation of the frequency, completeness, timeliness, and usefulness of reciprocal exchanges of information.</p> <p>Percentage of attendees satisfied with training programs offered based on evaluation forms.</p>

**Alliance Point 3:** Focus law enforcement efforts against criminal organizations and those who facilitate their operations in both countries.

ACTIONS	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>3.1.1 Each country will continue to design and will implement programs for selection, scrutiny and ongoing screening for the professional and ethical conduct of counterdrug investigators and prosecutors.</p>	<p>U.S.: DEA hired 647 Special Agents between October 1996 and February 1998, with all candidates completing a thorough screening process, composed of an in-depth background investigation, drug-testing, and psychological and polygraph examinations</p> <p>On May 2, 1997, the PGR established a Confidence Control Center to carry out vetting so as to detect staff reliability, particularly those who take part in the fight against drug trafficking. These vetting procedures include medical, toxicological, psychological examinations, investigation into family background and financial situation and, for the first time in Mexico, the systematic use of the lie detector or polygraph.</p> <p>Newly hired federal prosecutors and judicial police agents receive initial and updating training, covering legal, technical and other relevant operational matters at the INACIPE and at the Training Institute of the PGR.</p>	<p>From March 1998 through July 1999, DEA will hire 581 additional Special Agents, with all candidates completing the screening process.</p> <p>Strengthen and improve programs and mechanisms for selection, monitoring and reviewing the behavior of investigators and prosecutors.</p>	<p>Special Agents, with all candidates completing the existing screening process.</p> <p>Effectiveness of selection, monitoring and performance review mechanisms; effectiveness and quality of investigations targeting criminal organizations.</p>

**Alliance Point 3:** Focus law enforcement efforts against criminal organizations and those who facilitate their operations in both countries.

ACTIONS	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>3.1.1.1 Both countries will strengthen their abilities to conduct counternarcotics investigations and prosecute the offense in criminal proceedings. To that end, each country will seek mutually agreed formulas to cooperate in the training and education of law enforcement officers, investigators, and prosecutors and to establish general frameworks for training, and technical and mutual support.</p>	<p>To strengthen US-Mexico cooperation and coordination of drug operations and intelligence, both countries initiated a bilateral training program for selected law enforcement personnel.</p>	<p>Both countries will cooperate in the design of new training programs; for example, conduct a 2-week course on drug-related violence and Mobile Enforcement Team initiative.</p> <p>The US and Mexico will conduct joint training of law enforcement personnel in investigative techniques such as drug detection, basic surveillance techniques, money laundering and financial crimes, and coordination of criminal investigations.</p>	<p>Number of investigators and prosecutors trained in counternarcotics investigative and prosecutorial techniques.</p> <p>Improved coordination and quality of training courses.</p> <p>Percentage of positive appraisals of training courses by students.</p> <p>Relationship between the results of training and education programs and the dismantling of criminal organizations and arrest numbers.</p>
<p>3.1.2 Training programs and assistance will focus on utilizing the most effective evidence gathering, investigative, and prosecutorial techniques permitted by respective laws.</p>	<p>As of February 1998, the two governments were considering a US proposal for training and technical assistance for law enforcement academies. (OPDAT and ICITAP).</p>	<p>The US and Mexico will conduct joint training of law enforcement personnel in investigative techniques such as drug detection, basic surveillance techniques, money laundering and financial crimes, and coordination of criminal investigations.</p> <p>At least 85% of attendees satisfied with program and find it relevant to their current duties.</p>	<p>Number of police and prosecutors trained in counternarcotics investigative and prosecutorial techniques.</p> <p>Effectiveness of the techniques of investigations, obtaining evidence and criminal proceedings.</p> <p>Quality of the investigation techniques and their practical usefulness.</p> <p>Percentage of those prosecutors and investigators satisfied with training programs.</p>

**Alliance Point 3:** Focus law enforcement efforts against criminal organizations and those who facilitate their operations in both countries.

ACTIONS	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>3.1.3 Both countries will allocate the necessary resources and equipment to conduct effective selection, screening and training for counterdrug enforcement personnel.</p>	<p>All DEA Special Agents complete a 12-week Basic Agent Training Course, which includes instruction in ethics, integrity, leadership and management, electronic surveillance, domestic undercover operations, financial investigations, basic and advanced drug enforcement methods, cannabis eradication, and clandestine laboratory investigations. Between October 1996 and February 1998, 993 Special Agents completed this training.</p> <p>Mexico's training institutions established training programs for prosecutors and federal judicial police agents, that emphasize practical aspects of investigative techniques and prosecutorial approaches.</p> <p>Newly hired federal prosecutors and judicial police agents receive initial and updating training, covering legal, technical and other relevant operational matters at the INACIPE and at the Training Institute of the PGR</p>	<p>From March 1998 through July 1999, DEA will hire 581 new Special Agents, with all candidates completing the existing training curriculum.</p> <p>Continue the PGR hiring program with all candidates completing the required vetting process.</p>	<p>Complete hiring new Special Agents, with all candidates completing the existing training curriculum.</p> <p>Continue program according to requirements.</p>

**Alliance Point 3:** Focus law enforcement efforts against criminal organizations and those who facilitate their operations in both countries.

ACTIONS	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>3.2. The Governments of Mexico and the US will develop thorough investigations, compelling prosecutions, and sustainable convictions with commensurate sentencing against leaders of the major drug trafficking organizations. Both governments will strengthen with all legal and investigative resources available, criminal proceedings brought against well known leaders and other members of major drug trafficking organizations. The use of evidence introduced at these proceedings will conform to the domestic procedures of each country.</p>	<p>U.S.: 723 US OCDETF investigations initiated against significant drug trafficking organizations and drug distribution groups, which include the leaders of such organizations. As of Feb. 1, 1998, 5 major multi-district coordinated domestic investigations were underway.</p> <p>Mexico: Mexico is developing in-depth investigations against all major drug trafficking organizations operating within its territory. As a result of these investigations, by February 1998, major drug traffickers have been arrested, and prosecuted.</p>	<p>Continued emphasis on OCDETF-level investigations initiated against significant drug trafficking organizations, including the leaders of such organizations. Continued focus on major multi-district domestic investigations.</p> <p>Each government, according to its domestic procedures, will complete investigations designed to produce prosecution and sustainable conviction with commensurate sentencing against a leader of at least one major drug trafficking organization as well as at least one leader of a major distribution group, as identified in the Bi-National Drug Threat Assessment</p>	<p>Number of US counterdrug investigations of significant drug trafficking organizations as well as drug distribution groups coordinated through the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task force and High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program.</p> <p>-Number of major multi-district domestic investigations underway</p> <p>-Number and results of investigations and criminal cases against major drug traffickers and distribution groups</p>
<p>3.3 The Governments of Mexico and the US will adopt measures to enhance the effectiveness of the bilateral cooperation system to combat transnational organized crime, particularly in the areas of coordination, liaison mechanisms between authorities, exchange of information, logistical support and status of foreign agents ensuring strict compliance with rules and regulations applicable in the development of programs.</p>	<p>Both governments have established liaison officers in the other country. Regular meetings are held between these officers and host nation law enforcement personnel to coordinate operations and exchange information in accordance with the laws of each country.</p> <p>Mexico adopted rules for foreign agents in 1992.</p>	<p>Continue sharing information and foster improved law enforcement cooperation.</p>	<p>Continued improvement in the sharing of information and law enforcement cooperation in compliance with applicable rules and regulations.</p> <p>Effectiveness and quality of liaison and logistic support mechanisms.</p> <p>Evaluation of frequency, completeness, timeliness, and usefulness of reciprocal exchanges.</p>

**Alliance Point 3:** Focus law enforcement efforts against criminal organizations and those who facilitate their operations in both countries.

ACTIONS	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>3.4. The Governments of Mexico and the US will exchange information regarding intermediary distribution organizations that maintain contacts with transnational narcotics organizations that operate in both countries.</p>	<p>See Action Item 3.3</p>	<p>See Action Item 3.3</p>	<p>See Action Item 3.3</p>
<p>3.5 The Governments of Mexico and the US will continue to discuss the merits of specific cases to build the strongest prosecutions in the appropriate jurisdiction. Both countries will work towards prosecuting cases that will achieve sentences commensurate with the gravity of the offenses.</p>	<p>Regular coordination meetings are held to assess and monitor cases in progress.</p>	<p>Continue the sharing of prosecutorial and investigative information which will foster increased targeting and prosecution of major drug trafficking organizations.</p>	<p>Quality, effectiveness, and timeliness of information and cooperation; number of targeted and prosecuted major drug trafficking organizations resulting from this cooperation.</p>

**Alliance Point 4** - Strengthen US/Mexican law enforcement cooperation and policy coordination, and ensure the safety of law enforcement officers.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>4.1. The Governments of Mexico and the US will build effective and secure Bilateral Border Task Forces to facilitate the actions of the two governments, each operating within its respective jurisdiction, and to dismantle major drug trafficking organizations in both countries. The US and Mexico will resolve pending issues by mutual agreement, with a view to accelerate the full development and operation of the Bilateral Border Task Forces. It will be the responsibility of the authorities in each country to act within the ambit of their respective jurisdictions.</p>	<p>The U.S and Mexico have established the border task forces to accomplish Action Item 4.1.</p>	<p>Create new coordination sites in the US to help improve US-Mexico coordination, information sharing and agent safety. (See Action Item 3)</p> <p>Delivery of technical and communication equipment that both the US and Mexico agree should be provided to the border task forces.</p> <p>Resolution of pending issues between the US and Mexico in the areas of operations, information sharing and coordination.</p>	<p>Coordination sites operational by July 1999.</p> <p>Agreed upon technical and communication equipment delivered to the border task forces.</p> <p>Degree of resolution of pending issues.</p>
<p>4.1.1. The Government of Mexico and the US Government will reach an accord on assigning, and assuring the safety of Mexican and US counterdrug agents assigned to the Border Task Forces.</p>	<p>The US and Mexico have attempted to reach an accord on adequate safety measures for US and Mexican agents assigned to the Border Task Forces.</p>	<p>The US and Mexico should continue discussions with a view to reach an accord by July 1999 that would grant adequate safety for US and Mexican agents assigned to the Border Task Forces.</p>	<p>Development of an accord.</p>
<p>4.2. The Governments of Mexico and the US will allocate sufficient funds and resources to conduct effective counterdrug investigations in their respective countries.</p>	<p>Both governments have increased funding for counterdrug investigations since 1997.</p>	<p>Both governments will continue to seek adequate funding to support counterdrug investigations in furtherance of the Bi-National Strategy.</p>	<p>Allocation of funds.</p>

**Alliance Point 4** - Strengthen US/Mexican law enforcement cooperation and policy coordination, and ensure the safety of law enforcement officers.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
4.3. The Governments of Mexico and the US will expedite the secure exchange and sharing of sensitive law enforcement information regarding investigations of drug traffickers, with a view to streamlining established channels.	In July 1997, U.S. and Mexican officials agreed on a plan to create three coordination sites, in the US, which would promote US-Mexico counterdrug cooperation on bilateral investigations.	Establishment of three coordination sites that are operational by July 1999.	Coordination sites operational, resulting in improved coordination and sharing between US and Mexican agents.
4.4. The Governments of Mexico and the US will ensure the safety of the law enforcement personnel authorized or accredited in each country.	<p>The GOM 1992 Rules of June and October governing foreign agents activities and presence in Mexico are currently in effect.</p> <p>No comparable rules for Mexican agents operating in the US currently exist.</p> <p>The U.S. criminal code has provisions governing operations of foreign agents operating in the U.S.</p>	By July 1999, the US will develop operational guidelines for Mexican law enforcement personnel authorized or accredited in the United States. Guidelines will include elements regarding safety and security and operational procedures.	Operational guidelines similar to the GOM's 1992 Rules of June and October, that cover safety and security, enforcement guidelines, and information exchange, are developed and in place.
4.4.1 Both governments will maintain an explicit set of operating rules for agents authorized or accredited in the territory of each country.	See Action Item 4.4	See Action Item 4.4	See Action Item 4.4
4.4.1.1 The Rules of June and October 1992, which are currently in effect, will continue to apply.	See Action Item 4.4	See Action Item 4.4	See Action Item 4.4

**Alliance Point 5:** Ensure that fugitives are expeditiously and with due legal process, brought to justice and are unable to evade justice in one of our countries by fleeing to or remaining in the other. To this end, we agree to negotiate a protocol to the extradition treaty that, consistent with the legal system in each country, will allow, under appropriate circumstances and conditions, individuals to be tried in both countries prior to the completion of their sentences in either country.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>5.1. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will make effective use of existing extradition procedures.</p>	<p>The existing extradition procedures are functional, with mutual need for improvement in expediting provisional arrests and the submission of formal extradition packages.</p> <p>Formal requests for extradition are submitted 1 to 2 days before deadline for submission of documents under the Treaty.</p> <p>At times a potential fugitive from Mexico is located in the United States when there is no provisional arrest request filed. Submission of a request may take 4-10 days.</p>	<p>Improved use of extradition procedures.</p> <p>Formal requests for extradition to be submitted 7 to 10 days before deadline for submission of documents under the Treaty.</p> <p>Reduce the maximum time between location of a potential fugitive and submission of a request for a provisional arrest.</p>	<p>Effectiveness of existing extradition procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Review of legal requirements</li> <li>-Analysis of the effectiveness of the bilateral treaty.</li> <li>-Quality and timeliness of the exchanged elements for extradition and provisional arrest.</li> <li>-Number of individuals extradited</li> <li>-Number of individuals arrested for extradition.</li> </ul> <p>Evaluation of the extradition procedures.</p>

**Alliance Point 5:** Ensure that fugitives are expeditiously and with due legal process, brought to justice and are unable to evade justice in one of our countries by fleeing to or remaining in the other. To this end, we agree to negotiate a protocol to the extradition treaty that, consistent with the legal system in each country, will allow, under appropriate circumstances and conditions, individuals to be tried in both countries prior to the completion of their sentences in either country.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>5.2. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will maintain an ongoing program to exchange information on rules applicable to extradition cases in both countries.</p>	<p>Information is flowing based on consultations regarding specific cases.</p>	<p>Establishing a permanent information exchange program on the applicable rules for extradition in each country, including pertinent judicial decisions, legislation, and regulations.</p>	<p>Existence of the program and needs for end obstacles to its implementation.</p> <p>Timeliness, effectiveness, and efficiency of information exchanges regarding rules applicable to extradition cases.</p> <p>Usefulness of the information exchange program and the intensification in locating fugitives, their apprehensions, processing, extradition, or deportation.</p>
<p>5.3. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will continue and increase the frequency of consultations on the status of priority extradition cases and on the legal requirements and evidence needed to ensure provisional arrest and extradition.</p>	<p>There is a constant exchange of information on priority extradition cases.</p>	<p>Increase the frequency of formal consultations about the status of priority extradition cases and the legal requirements for evidence to ensure provisional arrest and extradition. (3 or 4 times per year).</p> <p>Continued informal consultations whenever necessary.</p>	<p>Increased consultations about priority cases.</p> <p>Timeliness and regularity of the consultation.</p> <p>Relationship between consultations on priority cases and improvements in extradition processes.</p>

**Alliance Point 5:** Ensure that fugitives are expeditiously and with due legal process, brought to justice and are unable to evade justice in one of our countries by fleeing to or remaining in the other. To this end, we agree to negotiate a protocol to the extradition treaty that, consistent with the legal system in each country, will allow, under appropriate circumstances and conditions, individuals to be tried in both countries prior to the completion of their sentences in either country.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>5.4. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will fully implement the Fugitive Identification Alert Program recently established between the immigration authorities to facilitate the expulsion/deportation of citizens who fled the other country for immigration violations.</p>	<p>When legally possible, deportation is used on a case by case basis to avoid impunity.</p> <p>Work is taking place with United States authorities on the implementation of a system to identify and locate fugitives.</p>	<p>Implementation of a fugitive identification and alert program among immigration authorities.</p>	<p>Obstacles to and needs of the development of the Fugitive Identification and Alert Program, together with its practical usefulness.</p> <p>Coordination among the agencies responsible for locating fugitives.</p> <p>Efficiency in the systems adopted to identify and locate information on fugitives.</p> <p>Quality, usefulness and timeliness of the exchanged information.</p> <p>Relationship between the Fugitive Identification and Alert Program and extraditions, expulsions, and deportations.</p>
<p>5.5. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will promote before their respective legislatures the quick ratification of the protocol to the existing Extradition Treaty signed by the Attorneys General on November 31, 1997.</p>	<p>Neither of the two countries have ratified the Protocol as of 2/98.</p>	<p>Entry into force of the Protocol to the existing Extradition Treaty.</p>	<p>Progress in ratifying the Protocol to the Extradition Treaty.</p> <p>Effectiveness and efficiency in implementing the temporary extradition process.</p>

**Alliance Point 5:** Ensure that fugitives are expeditiously and with due legal process, brought to justice and are unable to evade justice in one of our countries by fleeing to or remaining in the other. To this end, we agree to negotiate a protocol to the extradition treaty that, consistent with the legal system in each country, will allow, under appropriate circumstances and conditions, individuals to be tried in both countries prior to the completion of their sentences in either country.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>5.6. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will continue the bilateral consultative mechanism regarding extradition in potentially exceptional cases.</p>	<p>There is a constant exchange of information of priority extradition cases.</p>	<p>Strengthening the bilateral mechanism for consultations related to the extradition in potentially exceptional cases</p>	<p>Increased consultations about priority cases.</p>

**Alliance Point 6:** Identify sources of and deter illegal traffic in firearms

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>6.1. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will endeavor to increase investigations and the exchange of information, with the objective of detecting and detaining criminals that provide firearms to drug traffickers.</p>	<p>Prior to February 1998, a formal program for the exchange of information did not exist between the governments of the United States and Mexico but the parties met occasionally at the Attaché level for the purpose of exchanging information on illegal firearms trafficking.</p>	<p>Conduct at least bi-weekly meetings between appropriate U.S. Attaches and the members of the Mexican Sub-Committee of the Inter-Institutional Coordination Group for the Prevention and Control of Firearms and Explosives Traffic (The Sub-Committee) in Mexico City to review their respective reports of investigations started and meetings held since the baseline period.</p> <p>Mexico will deliver a monthly report on drug-related weapons and ammunition seizures in the Northern border.</p> <p>Increase the number of meritorious investigations by generating new ones that will lead to prosecutions of weapons smugglers and facilitators who provide firearms to drug criminals.</p> <p>Increase the number of firearms traffickers who are identified and arrested.</p>	<p>Meetings held and quality of information exchange improved.</p> <p>Number of new meritorious investigations connected to the diversion of firearms to drug traffickers initiated in each country.</p> <p>Number of weapons seized from illegal cross border smugglers.</p> <p>Number of cases against smugglers investigated jointly and brought to a mutually satisfactory conclusion</p> <p>Number of meritorious cases successfully prosecuted against firearms traffickers.</p>
<p>6.1.1 Both Governments will initiate a program to exchange strategic information on trends, routes and methods of criminal organizations linked to firearms trafficking.</p>	<p>Prior to the baseline period no formal program was in place between the two countries for the exchange of information on trends, routes and methods of criminal organizations linked to firearms trafficking.</p>	<p>Conduct at least bi-weekly meetings between appropriate U.S. Attaches and members of the Mexican Sub-Committee in Mexico City to exchange strategic information on trends, routes, and methods linked to illicit firearms trafficking.</p>	<p>Meetings held and quality of information exchanged improved.</p>

**Alliance Point 6:** Identify sources of and deter illegal traffic in firearms

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>6.2. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will initiate a coordinated effort to identify and prosecute individuals who illegally traffic firearms between the two countries.</p>	<p>Appropriate agency liaisons were established in key border cities such as Tijuana, Nogales, Ciudad, Juarez and Nuevo Laredo for the purpose of initiating a joint effort to identify and prosecute individuals who illegally traffic firearms between the two countries.</p>	<p>Develop a baseline to record the number of illegal cross-border firearms traffickers identified and prosecuted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Representatives of the United States of America and Mexican governments resident in Mexico will meet at least bi-weekly to exchange information on detected attempts by traffickers to illicitly move weapons, and ammunition across the common border on either direction, particularly repeat offenders.</li> <li>-Inform cross-border travelers of the danger of engaging in the unlicensed transportation of these items across the border in order to avoid unwitting violations.</li> </ul>	<p>Periodic reports by the Parties of new cross-border firearm traffickers identified since the baseline period and of the number and results of prosecutorial processes started during the same time frame, once concluded.</p> <p>Number of firearms traffickers identified, arrested, and successfully prosecuted.</p> <p>Steps taken by the Parties to alert cross border travelers of the danger of transporting firearms or ammunitions across the common border without the proper licenses or authorizations.</p>

**Alliance Point 6:** Identify sources of and deter illegal traffic in firearms

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>6.3. The United States will provide training to Mexican Customs and other appropriate police officials relating to interdiction of illegally trafficked firearms.</p>	<p>During the baseline period the United States conducted a “Firearms and Explosives Identification” course and a “Identification Techniques and Smuggling Methods” course involving 42-Mexican students.</p>	<p>Subject to the availability of funds, during the target period the United States plans to train no less than 100 Mexican students at no less than 3 training courses held both in Mexico and the United States of America.</p> <p>The Mexican sub-Committee will propose what courses will be needed and propose names of candidates to attend them. U.S. counterparts will suggest a list of courses available to meet these needs and make suggestions concerning candidates to attend them.</p> <p>The U.S. will ensure that trainers are qualified. The Mexican Sub-Committee will ensure that personnel trained will apply the knowledge acquired to combat illicit trafficking in firearms.</p>	<p>The percentage increase in the number of students trained and courses held since the baseline period.</p> <p>Quality of training, as monitored by the training provider, is adequate or better.</p> <p>Evaluation by the Mexican Sub-Committee of personnel trained in the discharge of their duties.</p>

**Alliance Point 6:** Identify sources of and deter illegal traffic in firearms

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>6.4. The Parties will exchange relevant information, in conformity with their respective domestic laws, on domestic actions taken against those involved in illegal international firearms trafficking, and implement coordinated actions in each nation's respective territory among agencies involved in the fight against illegal firearms trafficking.</p>	<p>During the baseline period the Parties met occasionally to share information on domestic actions taken against cross-border firearms traffickers.</p> <p>A Program on Coordinated Actions in the Northern Border was being elaborated and would include agencies represented in the Mexican Sub-Committee as well as ATF and USCS.</p>	<p>Carry out new coordinated actions involving appropriate agencies of both countries against arms traffickers in the border area.</p> <p>The Parties also agree to plan and carry out domestic operations against cross-border traffickers within their own borders.</p> <p>Representatives of the United States of American and of the Mexican Sub-Committee resident in Mexico City will meet at least bi-weekly to exchange information on the areas hereby covered and to review domestic actions taken against cross-border traffickers in their respective countries.</p>	<p>The number of coordinated actions in the border area carried out by appropriate agencies of both countries.</p> <p>The number of domestic operations against cross-border traffickers carried out by each country within their own borders.</p> <p>The number of new prosecutions of cross-border firearms traffickers begun by the Parties.</p>
<p>6.5. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will work to enhance the process of tracing firearms recovered at Mexican crime scenes.</p>	<p>There is a permanent exchange of information regarding firearms tracing.</p>	<p>Establishment of the Mexican Sub-Committee of the Inter-Institutional Coordination Group for the Prevention and Control of Firearms and Explosives Traffic (the Sub-Committee) as the point of contact for all firearms trace requests through CENDRO.</p> <p>Increase significantly the number of tracing requests containing precise and accurate information after the requests are submitted by the Sub-Committee.</p> <p>Increase the number of responses to trace requests</p>	<p>Number of Trace requests with complete information submitted by the Mexican Sub-Committee through CENDRO.</p> <p>Number of useful responses to trace requests.</p>

**Alliance Point 6:** Identify sources of and deter illegal traffic in firearms

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>6.5.1 The United States will provide training and technical assistance to the appropriate Mexican authorities in crime gun tracing, serial number restoration and firearms trafficking investigative techniques.</p>	<p>During the baseline period the United States provided “Trafficking Investigative Training and Firearms and Explosives Identification” training to 42 Mexican officials</p>	<p>Subject to the availability of funds, the United States will attempt to increase the number of training courses as well as its technical assistance to the government of Mexico to enhance its ability to combat the illicit trafficking of firearms.</p> <p>The Mexican Sub-Committee will suggest what courses will be needed and propose names of candidates to attend them. U.S. counterparts will suggest a list of courses available to meet these needs and propose candidates to attend them. The Parties will seek agreement on the courses to be provided and the candidates to attend them. The U.S. will ensure that trainers are qualified. The Mexican Sub-Committee will ensure that personnel trained will apply the knowledge acquired to combat illicit trafficking in firearms.</p>	<p>The percentage increase in the number of students trained and courses held since the baseline period.</p> <p>Quality of the training as monitored by the training provider, is adequate or better.</p> <p>Evaluation by the Mexican Sub-Committee of personnel trained the discharge of their duties.</p>
<p>6.5.2. Both governments will take steps to enhance the scope of training and technical assistance through mechanism such as “train the trainer” programs and materials to supplement instructor training.</p>	<p>During the baseline period the United States conducted 2 “train the trainer” programs and provided the necessary materials to supplement instructor training.</p>	<p>Subject to the availability of funds, the United States of America will endeavor to conduct at least 4 “train the trainer” programs, and to provide the necessary materials to complement the training.</p> <p>The government of Mexico will conduct at least one course to share the knowledge acquired by the “trained trainers”.</p>	<p>The number of “train the trainer” programs held since the baseline period.</p> <p>The number of courses offered by “trained trainer” to share the knowledge acquired with appropriate Mexican personnel.</p>

**Alliance Point 6:** Identify sources of and deter illegal traffic in firearms

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>6.5.3 Both governments will work to improve the process through which crime gun traces are requested. Such efforts may include using software developed by the ATF that allows Mexico to send more accurate crime gun trace requests, and if possible send them electronically</p>	<p>No formal process to submit trace requests existed prior to February 1998.</p> <p>The United States contracted for development of software to allow Mexico to send more accurate crime gun trace requests. The contractor was replaced and the project had to be re-initiated.</p>	<p>The United States will begin to develop on or about the Spring of 1999 the promised software.</p> <p>Mexico will endeavor to significantly increase the number of correctly filed firearms trace requests before submitting them to the ATF through the subcommittee.</p>	<p>Delivery of the promised software.</p> <p>Percentage of correctly filed firearm trace requests.</p>
<p>6.5.4. Both governments will establish a program for the periodic exchange of information on the tracing of crime guns.</p>	<p>Prior to February 1998 no formal program was in place between the United States and Mexico for the periodic exchange of information on the tracing of crime guns.</p>	<p>The Parties will collaborate to ensure that tracing requests contain the necessary information to be processed quickly and accurately.</p> <p>The Parties will meet at least bi-weekly to exchange information concerning the status of submitted trace requests.</p> <p>The Parties will meet at least bi-weekly to exchange information concerning the status of submitted trace requests.</p>	<p>Meetings held and quality of information exchanged improved.</p>
<p>6.6. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will work to enhance information exchange and coordination in joint investigations.</p>	<p>Prior to the baseline period no formal program was in place between the two countries for the exchange of information and coordination in joint investigations. However, some information was exchanged and investigative coordination took place on an informal basis between the Parties.</p>	<p>The United States and Mexico will continue the working group meetings and informal exchanges, to be augmented by a joint report of progress on information exchange and coordination in joint investigations that will be submitted to the plenary session of the US/Mexico High Level Contact Group of Drug Control.</p>	<p>Improved information exchange.</p> <p>Improved coordination in joint investigations.</p>

**Alliance Point 6:** Identify sources of and deter illegal traffic in firearms

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>6.7. The Firearms Trafficking Working Group of the High Level Contact Group will study whether firearms being legally exported are being diverted to black markets, including use by drug traffickers.</p>	<p>In February 1998 there was no study.</p>	<p>In order to carry out the study during the target period, the Mexican Government will provide the United States with sufficient data to determine if recovered weapons were possessed by drug traffickers when recovered.</p>	<p>Number of reports concerning the final recipients of weapons seized that may have been legally imported.</p> <p>The Study will be completed in a timely fashion once information is received.</p>
<p>6.8. The United States Government agrees to reduce the period for export licenses for firearms from four years to one year.</p>	<p>As of February 1998 the validity period of export licenses for firearms was 4 years.</p>	<p>The U.S. side will formally inform the Mexican government of the revision of the period for export licenses to one year.</p>	<p>The implementation of the one year license period.</p>

**Alliance Point 7:** Work together to conclude a hemispheric agreement outlawing illegal traffic in firearms.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
7.1. Both nations will work to ratify the OAS Firearms Convention.	On (date to be provided by the Mexican delegation) Mexico ratified the OAS Firearms Convention. In June 1998 President Clinton submitted the Convention to the U.S. Senate for its advice and consent.	The U.S. will seek the ratification of the OAS convention before the year 2000 if not sooner.	Steps taken by both countries to achieve ratification of the OAS Convention.
7.2. Both nations will encourage all signatories of the OAS Firearms Convention to ratify the Convention.	As of February 1998, only Mexico and Paraguay had ratified the OAS Convention. By October 1998 Belize and Bahamas had also ratified the Convention.	The Parties will use all means at their disposal to secure ratification by at least six OAS member nations by the year 2000 if not sooner.	Actions taken by each country to encourage the signatories of the OAS Firearms Convention to ratify the Convention.
7.3. Both nations will implement the provisions of the OAS Firearms.	Having ratified the Convention on (date to be provided by the Mexican delegation), the Mexican government moved to implement its terms on (date to be provided by the Mexican delegation). Even though the Convention has yet to be ratified by the U.S. Senate, the USG has been observing many of its terms because U.S. law already covered them.	Implementation of the provisions of the OAS Firearms Convention.	Elements of the convention implemented and elements of the convention covered by respective domestic laws and observed in practice without regard to implementation.
7.4. Both nations will encourage all signatories to the OAS Firearms Convention to implement the provisions of that Convention.	Since its signature in Washington in November 1997, the Parties have encouraged other OAS members to ratify the Convention as soon as possible.	Establish the Consultative Committee by the year 2000.	Full implementation of the terms of the Convention.

**Alliance Point 7:** Work together to conclude a hemispheric agreement outlawing illegal traffic in firearms.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>7.5. Both nations will work together to obtain expeditious OAS approval of the Model Regulations on the Control of the International Movement of Firearms, their Parts and Components, and Ammunition, as approved by both nations at the CICAD Assembly in November 1997.</p>	<p>The OAS approved the model resolutions in June 1998.</p>		<p>Model Regulations approved by the OAS.</p>
<p>7.6. Both nations will participate in discussion within the UN on ways to combat the transnational illegal trafficking in firearms.</p>	<p>During October 1998 the Parties held an initial bilateral meeting concerning how to advance the OAS Convention in the context of the United Nations. The Parties cooperated closely at the 7th Annual UN Crime Commission meeting held in Vienna in April, 1998 to ensure that a resolution calling for a firearms Protocol to the planned UN Transnational Crime Convention (TOC) was approved with over 50 co-sponsors.</p>	<p>The Parties will coordinate to ensure that a Protocol based in large part on the OAS Convention and CICAD Model Regulation is ready for final approval by the UN before the year 2000.</p>	<p>The Parties will take the necessary actions, individually or jointly, to aid in the completion of an acceptable and enforceable firearms Protocol for final approval by the UN by 31 December 2000.</p>

**Alliance Point 8:** Work for the success of the United Nations Special Session on Illicit Drugs in June 1998.

ACTIONS	BASELINE	TARGETS	MEASUREMENTS
<p>8.1. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will hold bilateral consultations about specific objectives and concrete results of the UN General Assembly Special Session on Illicit Drugs.</p>	<p>As of February 1998, the US and Mexico had not held bilateral consultations. Since that time the two countries worked together within the Preparatory Committee for the UN Special Session. Bilateral consultations took place during the HLCG and frequently between the HLCG Working Groups.</p>	<p>The US and Mexico will increase consultations in order to garner support for UN approval of the guidelines for the follow-up system and the elaboration of reports by member states.</p>	<p>Number of bilateral consultations held between Mexico and the US to promote UN approval of the guidelines for the follow up system and the elaboration of reports by member states.</p> <p>Usefulness of the bilateral consultations and of the coordination among the two countries to pursue the UN's approval of the guidelines for the follow up system and the elaboration of reports by member states.</p>
<p>8.2. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will develop a program to inform the two Congresses, the media, and groups involved in drug control about the UN General Assembly Special Session in June 1998 and its objectives.</p>	<p>As of February 1998, the US had not developed a program to inform the Congress, media, and groups involved in drug control policy about the UN Special Session.</p> <p>Since that time, the US and Mexico have developed programs to inform their respective congresses and media.</p>	<p>Each government to develop a program to inform its Congress, the media, and groups involved in drug control policy about the UN Special Session.</p>	<p>Promotional programs for the US Congress and media.</p> <p>Quality and usefulness of the promotional programs.</p>

**Alliance Point 9:** Increase the abilities of our democratic institutions to attack and root out the corrupting influence of the illegal drug trade in both countries.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>9.1. The Governments of Mexico and the US will work to ensure ratification by the congresses of the two nations of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, adopted in May 1996 by the OAS.</p>	<p>The US signed the Convention and submitted it to the US Senate in May 1998 for advice and consent.</p> <p>Mexico signed the Convention on the 29<sup>th</sup> of March of 1996. It was approved by the Senate of the Republic on the 30<sup>th</sup> of October of 1996 and promulgated by Executive Decree published in the Official gazette of the Federation on the 9<sup>th</sup> of January of 1998.</p> <p>Moreover, Mexico signed the Convention on Bribing Foreign Public Servants in International Commercial Transaction, in Paris, France, the 17<sup>th</sup> of December of 1997.</p> <p>In order to implement the adopted obligations to honor these international instruments, the Federal Executive sent to the Congress a bill of reforms to the Federal Penal Code, to criminalize the bribing of foreign public servants.</p>	<p>Ratification of the Convention.</p> <p>Support for the entry into force of the Convention</p>	<p>Ratification of the Convention.</p> <p>Entry into force of the Convention.</p>

**Alliance Point 9:** Increase the abilities of our democratic institutions to attack and root out the corrupting influence of the illegal drug trade in both countries.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>9.2. The Governments of Mexico and the US will continue developing specific programs to strengthen their justice and law enforcement systems.</p>	<p>The US has established multi-agency border corruption task forces and working groups along the Southwest Border to ensure appropriate operational and intelligence coordination of anti-corruption efforts, and has recently sponsored a training conference specifically designed for U.S. law enforcement agents and prosecutors working on Southwest Border corruption cases. In addition, all newly hired DEA special agents receive a minimum of 17 hours of instruction in ethics, integrity and standards of conduct during their 16-week Basic Agent Training Course. DEA agents continue to receive ethics and integrity instruction throughout their careers. Similarly, all newly hired USCS agents receive an 8 hour block of instruction in corruption prevention during their attendance at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.</p> <p>Mexico has established various programs for the strengthening of the country's criminal law enforcement system including a selection process for hiring and retention of all PGR personnel.</p>	<p>U.S.: Ensure existing training programs include anti-corruption components; ensure all new personnel receive anti-corruption training; provide at least three courses on combating/deterring corruption.</p> <p>Mexico: To put an end to corruption within the institution by applying administrative and criminal sanctions against dishonest public servants.</p> <p>Continue implementation of the vetting program for PGR personnel.</p>	<p>Existing courses reviewed and updated as necessary; number of new personnel trained; at least three anti-corruption courses offered.</p> <p>Evaluation of the effectiveness of existing programs.</p>

**Alliance Point 9:** Increase the abilities of our democratic institutions to attack and root out the corrupting influence of the illegal drug trade in both countries.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
9.2. Cont.	<p>On May 2, 1997, the PGR established a Confidence Control Center to carry out vetting so as to detect staff reliability, particularly those who take part in the fight against drug trafficking. These vetting procedures include medical, toxicological, psychological examinations, investigation into family background and financial situation and, for the first time in Mexico, the systematic use of the lie detector or polygraph.</p> <p>All federal prosecutors and judicial police agents receive initial and updating training, covering legal, technical and other relevant operational matters at the INACIPE and at the Training Institute of the PGR.</p>		
9.3. Each country will develop and maintain a program to detect and follow-up cases of corruption involving authorities responsible for the fight against drug trafficking.	<p>See Baseline 9.2</p> <p>The US has well-established screening and monitoring systems for personnel in sensitive positions. Offices of Professional Responsibility and Inspectors General investigate corruption and other potential abuses. For example, in 1996, the DEA Office of Professional Responsibility concluded 382</p>	<p>See Target 9.2</p> <p>Follow up on credible allegations of corruption or other abuses of authority; ensure disciplinary action is taken in all proven cases; increase staffing and resources to internal affairs teams/investigations; establish interagency program to follow up on alleged corruption.</p>	<p>Number of drug-related corruption investigations conducted by federal agencies; number and type of disciplinary actions; number of prosecutions; number of convictions; change in level and staffing for OIG units.</p>

**Alliance Point 9:** Increase the abilities of our democratic institutions to attack and root out the corrupting influence of the illegal drug trade in both countries.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
9.3. Cont.	<p>investigations, and found credible evidence of misconduct in 94 matters, resulting in disciplinary action taken against 109 employees.</p> <p>Mexico has also developed an integrated anti-corruption program within the PGR. For example, from December 1996 to November 1998, the PGR's internal affairs office dismissed 73 federal prosecutors and 5 federal judicial police agents involved in corrupt actions.</p>		
9.4. The Governments of Mexico and the US will strengthen their procedures for safeguarding sensitive information exchanged between governments.	<p>Information exchanged through a variety of formal (e.g., MLAT) and informal (e.g., liaison officers) channels. Sensitivity of the information shared depends on the security systems for safeguarding information of the receiving agency in the other country.</p> <p>In February 1998, insufficiently developed procedures existed for safeguarding sensitive information exchanged.</p> <p>Secure communications systems have been established for the transmittal of sensitive information.</p>	<p>Elimination of compromises of information.</p> <p>Mexico has introduced legislation to criminalize compromises of sensitive information.</p> <p>Create a mechanism/procedure to reduce time in alerting other government of possible threats to security; install a secure AG to AG phone line; respond positively to requests for special security treatment for information provided.</p>	<p>Instances where information is compromised.</p> <p>Mechanism/protocol established; installation of secure phone line; institution of appropriate safeguards when confidentiality is requested.</p>

**Alliance Point 9:** Increase the abilities of our democratic institutions to attack and root out the corrupting influence of the illegal drug trade in both countries.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
9.4. Cont.	Where information appears to have been compromised or may be at risk, the governments inform one another - often orally and at very senior levels.		
9.5. The Governments of Mexico and the US will exchange information on current national programs, regulations, procedures and techniques to prevent, identify, and combat cases of corruption in government institutions, implementing the appropriate security systems when the risks of corruption are identified.	Information has been exchanged on national anti-corruption programs, laws and experiences via our training and technical assistance programs, through presentations at meetings of the High Level Contact Group and the Senior Law Enforcement Plenary and also through interaction between law enforcement personnel.	Inform the other government of changes in national programs, regulations, procedures and techniques to prevent, identify, and combat cases of corruption in government institutions.  Implement or enhance anti-corruption security systems.	Information exchanged.  Security systems established.
9.6. The Governments of Mexico and the US, to avoid compromising investigations and judicial proceedings on corruption, will consider the need to engage in consultations prior to the exchange of information in such cases, in order to guarantee the confidentiality of the shared information.	Exchanges of information about ongoing are highly limited due to the precautions that must be taken. Information relating to ongoing anti-corruption cases or other sensitive investigations is only shared after careful internal review and after consultation with senior-level officials from the other government.  In the Brownsville Agreement between the Attorneys General of the U.S. and Mexico, they recognized that actions carried out in their respective territories could have a significant impact on the other, such that they agreed that when	Conduct consultations and exchanges regarding corruption with necessary safeguards in place to ensure confidentiality.	Confidentiality maintained.

**Alliance Point 9:** Increase the abilities of our democratic institutions to attack and root out the corrupting influence of the illegal drug trade in both countries.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
9.6. Cont.	possible and useful, to carry out consultations with regard to such activities.		
9.6.1 Both governments will make every effort to ensure that any information released to the media, congress, or the public is accurate. To the extent possible consistent with domestic law and in consideration of exigent circumstances, each government will seek to inform the other of pending releases of information that might affect an ongoing investigation or cooperative effort.	Occasional advance coordination or information regarding impending releases between the two governments. Most frequently, this has been accomplished through informal channels, such as phone calls between senior officials or liaison officers.  See 9.6	Inclusion of component on corruption in bilateral public information campaign; establish a procedure for notification in advance of public disclosure.	Establishment and use of a procedure.
9.7. The Governments of Mexico and the US will seek to sensitize key private industry sectors to the risk of infiltration by criminal elements seeking to obtain valuable information, to conceal the proceeds of drug trafficking, or to facilitate smuggling activities.	On the US side, many industries have become aware of these threats as the USG has increased reporting or controls (e.g., chemicals/money laundering), or through the IEEPA program or fines incurred when drugs are found hidden in vessels, aircraft, or containers.  The PGR has developed a program to sensitize commercial entities in airports, railroads, and ports.  The Government of Mexico has carried out consultations with financial institutions and transportation companies to urge the implementation of specific programs that permit them to prevent the infiltration of criminal organizations in their activities.	Provide minimum of two public information or outreach programs to industries most at risk. Seek to build public/private cooperation where legitimate industries work with governments to prevent exploitation by criminals.  Broaden consultation with the principal private sector susceptible to penetration by criminal organizations, by July of 1999.	Cooperation established  Evaluation of program results  Number of commercial entities participating in consultations.

**Alliance Point 9:** Increase the abilities of our democratic institutions to attack and root out the corrupting influence of the illegal drug trade in both countries.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>9.8. To the extent possible, the governments will seek to root out such corruption through both legal and regulatory means including through the rigorous application of penalties and sanctions authorized by law.</p>	<p>The US has a broad range of legal and regulatory range of measures to address corruption or other abuses of authority, which are applied rigorously when corruption is proven.</p> <p>During recent years, Mexico has developed an improved regulatory and administrative framework to prevent and punish corruption</p> <p>In December of 1997, the Federal Executive presented a reform initiative of article 123 , part B, section XXIII of the Mexican Constitution, which had already been approved by Congress. The reform initiative proposes to eliminate the possibility for agents of the Judicial Police involved in corruption, in accordance with legal technicalities, to be reinstated in their jobs.</p>	<p>Reduce compromise of personnel and information.</p> <p>Increase in awareness among personnel of the problem and readiness to report suspicious activities and deter criminal behavior.</p> <p>Prevent, detect and penalize any possible act of corruption in the steps involved in the fight against drug trafficking.</p> <p>Apply the constitutional reforms proposed by the Executive.</p>	<p>Number of suspicious activities reports, corruption investigations, corrective actions taken.</p> <p>Creation/intensification of awareness programs.</p> <p>Number of personnel provided orientation on reporting suspicious activities.</p>

**Alliance Point 10:** Enhance cooperation along both sides of our common border to increase security.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>10.1. When the Binational Threat Assessment is updated, the two governments will develop a joint analysis of border violence and crime generated by drug trafficking. (bilateral)</p>	<p>The Binational Threat Assessment has not been updated since May, 1997 therefore, no binational analysis of border violence and crime generated by drug trafficking exists.</p> <p>Within the framework of the Border Liaison Mechanisms, local, state, and federal authorities from both countries meet periodically. In these meetings they analyze specific problems of violence and crime associated with drug trafficking. This has permitted the exchange of information and the identification of measures, in coordination with the counterpart, for attending to on sight, the acts of violence and crime on the border.</p>	<p>Within 6 months of the completion of an update of the Binational Threat Assessment, the two governments will develop a joint analysis of border violence and crime generated by drug trafficking.</p> <p>In 1999, with the assistance of the BLMs, both countries will continue to analyze the problem of violence and crime in the border area, stemming from drug trafficking.</p> <p>In 1999, both countries will carry out the necessary efforts within the framework of the HLCCG to update the Binational Threat Assessment, including the problems of violence associated with drug trafficking on both sides of the border.</p>	<p>Development of a joint analysis of border violence and crime generated by drug trafficking.</p> <p>Update Binational Threat Assessment of the current drug problem/document.</p> <p>An integrated and balanced approach to the study.</p> <p>Number of consultations and/or work meetings carried out within the framework of the HLCCG to update the Binational Threat Assessment.</p>

**Alliance Point 10:** Enhance cooperation along both sides of our common border to increase security.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>10.2. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will continue to strengthen programs to improve security at the principal ports in the border region. (mixed)</p>	<p>No U.S. Border Coordination Initiative.</p> <p>In the BLMs the agreement between the participating authorities to promote security measures at the border points of entry has been established, according to the necessities of each area. Such is the case of the actions taken to stop the recurrence of vehicles crossing the wrong lanes and “port runners” detected principally in the Tijuana/San Diego area. These issues are also reviewed in the Interagency Group for POEs and Border Services and the Binational Group Bridges and International Crossings. Within the framework of the New Border Vision, it was agreed to use the BLMs to direct more attention to border security, establishing specific subgroups on this subject.</p>	<p>The U.S. will implement the Border Coordination Initiative to serve as a framework to improve cooperation and coordination between U.S. personnel at the Southwest border. The initiative includes the following six components: port management improvements, intelligence cooperation, investigative coordination, joint plans for air and marine operations, technology coordination, and communications coordination.</p> <p>Establish the BLM sub groups on Border Public Safety.</p> <p>Continue and strengthen the BLM mechanisms.</p>	<p>Implementation of BCI by the U.S.</p> <p>Usefulness of the BLM and sub group meetings in increasing security at the principal border points of entry.</p> <p>Results and impact of the programs for increasing security at the border points of entry.</p> <p>Formation of sub groups.</p>
<p>10.3. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will carry out bilateral meetings on means and options to increase security along the border region, with the participation of mayors, city council members, and other authorities from within the border region at the local, state and federal level.</p>	<p>Within the framework of the BLMs, the creation of a working subgroup for Border Public Safety has been agreed. To date, this subgroup operates in the Tijuana/San Diego area and is being formulated in the rest of the Mechanisms. One of the principal objectives has been to involve, along with the authorities of the three levels of government, other authorities and representatives of the private sector such as the mayors, representatives of the Chambers of Commerce, etc.</p>	<p>By July 1999, establish Border Public Safety subgroups to increase security in the border region.</p> <p>Continue to promote the participation of the authorities from the three levels of government in the BLM meetings.</p> <p>Continue consideration of these issues within BLM meetings.</p>	<p>Establishment of Border Public Safety working subgroups in the BLMs.</p> <p>Evaluate the usefulness of BLM and sub group meetings in increasing security.</p>

**Alliance Point 10:** Enhance cooperation along both sides of our common border to increase security.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>10.4. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will strengthen bilateral cooperation in the border region through border liaisons that already exist and are coordinated by the Consuls.</p>	<p>Both countries have law enforcement representative assigned to consulates in the border region.</p> <p>In accordance with the instructions given, the border Consuls, who preside at the BLM meetings, have been instructed to establishing Border Public Safety working Subgroups.</p>	<p>By July 31, 1999, formalize a liaison officer contact for customs matters at appropriate consulate offices in both countries.</p> <p>By July 1999, establish the Public safety subgroup.</p> <p>By July 1999, carry out meetings in each area, outlining the issues of most importance on the subject of border security.</p>	<p>Appointment of liaison officers.</p> <p>Evaluate the usefulness of the BLM and subgroup meetings in strengthening bilateral cooperation in the region.</p> <p>Formation of the Border Public Safety subgroup.</p> <p>Effectiveness of the BLMs or of other entities in the resolution of public security problems in the border area.</p>
<p>10.4.1 Both governments will focus the Border Liaison Mechanism or other appropriate organizational entity on analyzing and proposing solutions to problems of public safety along the border.</p>	<p>One Border Public Safety subgroup exists in San Diego/Tijuana.</p>	<p>By July 31, 1999, both governments will establish Border Public Safety subgroups for every BLM.</p>	<p>Formation of the Border Public Safety subgroups.</p>
<p>10.5. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will formalize a liaison officer contact for customs matters at the consulate offices in both countries.</p>	<p>See Action Item 4.</p> <p>To date, the Customs authorities of both countries carry out annual meetings to evaluate the daily interaction along the border and identify problems that may be solved in a coordinated manner. At the same time, Customs authorities of both countries are an integral part of the BLMs.</p>	<p>See Action Item 4.</p>	<p>See Action Item 4.</p> <p>Usefulness of the Customs meetings to deepen the exchange of information regarding the interaction along the border and identify problems and look for solutions.</p>

**Alliance Point 10:** Enhance cooperation along both sides of our common border to increase security.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>10.6. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will refine mechanisms for immediate communication (such as radio and telephone communication) between United States and Mexican officials at corresponding Ports of Entry on either side of the border within each country.</p>	<p>Although no specific formal mechanism is established, communication is taking place.</p> <p>The ongoing consultations through the BLMs has permitted the adoption of effective measures for promoting immediate communication between the authorities of both countries along the border.</p>	<p>Strengthening of the adopted measures in the framework of the BLMs for promoting immediate communication between the authorities of both countries.</p>	<p>Establishment of the adopted measures in the framework of the BLMs for promoting immediate communication between the authorities of both countries.</p> <p>Result and impact of the establishment of adopted measures.</p>
<p>10.7. The Border Working Group will analyze existing port services and procedures to improve operational effectiveness.</p>	<p>One of the recurring themes in the Border Working Group has been the streamlining of border crossings, as in almost all of the ports of entry there exist problems in the crossing time at international check points. Because of this, actions have been carried out to diminish the waiting time for vehicle crossings.</p> <p>No analysis by the Border Working Group (BNC subgroup on border affairs).</p>	<p>By July 1999, the Border working group will consult regarding port services and procedures at their next meeting.</p> <p>Promote in a joint manner new technologies that facilitate inspection and faster entry at the ports of entry.</p> <p>By July 31, 1999, U.S. Customs will complete an analysis of existing U.S. port services and procedures to improve operational effectiveness.</p>	<p>Consultations held.</p> <p>Installation of new technologies that facilitate the inspection and faster entry at the points of entry.</p> <p>Analysis completed.</p>

**Alliance Point 10:** Enhance cooperation along both sides of our common border to increase security.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>10.8. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will work together to improve each country's ability to identify shipments which may be highly susceptible for use by drug traffickers in the transportation of illicit drugs.</p>	<p>No joint analysis of the potential threat posed by drug smuggling via railroads.</p> <p>Mexico counts on inspection systems in which various agencies responsible for drug control participate.</p> <p>The Government of Mexico carried out a study of the existing systems for the detection of drugs in conveyances; as a result of this analysis, Mexico acquired high tech equipment (mobile systems) that will allow the strengthening of vehicle and shipment inspection capacity, principally in the inspection check points (PRECOS).</p>	<p>The U.S. and Mexico will undertake a joint analysis of the potential threat posed by drug smuggling via railroads.</p> <p>Complete training on large x-ray equipment and ion scanners.</p> <p>In 1999, both countries will continue to exchange information with regard to the detection systems used by each country.</p> <p>Mexico will make more efficient the work that is being carried out in the different strategic highway crossings and in all the airports.</p> <p>Mexico will optimize the ground detection actions, through operationalization of the Mobile Systems of Cargo Inspection (Mobile Search).</p>	<p>Analysis completed.</p> <p>Mexican personnel trained.</p> <p>Evaluation of the utility of the training.</p> <p>Increase in the capacities of both countries in the identification of risky shipments.</p> <p>Evaluate the effectiveness of new procedures, equipment, meetings, etc.</p>
<p>10.9. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will undertake joint studies or analysis with respect to seizures that have taken place on the common border, particularly within cargo and conveyances.</p>	<p>While currently agencies of both countries (FEADS, ADUANA, DEA, and FBI) exchange information on investigations resulting from seizures and specific detentions a joint bilateral study of seizures that took place on the common border has not been carried out.</p>	<p>By July 31, 1999, the U.S. and Mexico will begin a systematic exchange of data relating to seizures along the common border on a quarterly basis, including the number of heroin, cocaine, and marijuana seizures (in total, by geographic location and by concealment type); and the amount of heroin, cocaine and marijuana seized (in total, by geographic location and by concealment type).</p>	<p>Establishment of data exchange mechanism.</p> <p>Quarterly exchange of data.</p>

**Alliance Point 10:** Enhance cooperation along both sides of our common border to increase security.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
10.9. Cont.		Cooperate to identify the methods of transport most frequently used for illegal drug trafficking on the common border, as well as the type of drug that is commonly transported using these methods.	<p>Joint study of seizures that take place on the common border.</p> <p>Development of new counterdrug techniques or technology as a result of the studies.</p>

**Alliance Point 11:** Control essential and precursor chemical diversion and illicit use, and improve information exchange on this subject.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>11.1. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will enhance the training programs in chemical control as part of the comprehensive training plan now being formulated.</p> <p>11.1.1 Both countries will expand the chemical training program to include investigative techniques and the safe handling of chemicals. Each country will seek to maximize the scope of the program through training the trainer programs.</p> <p>11.1.1.1 Officials of the Attorney General of Mexico will present courses to personnel in the field at various locations throughout Mexico.</p> <p>11.1.1.2 The United States will continue to present comprehensive chemical-oriented training, including investigative techniques and safe handling of chemicals.</p>	<p>As of Feb. 1, 1998, two courses were offered in December 1996 and January 1997. A new round of training is needed. The U.S. hosted a site visit and training for a group of Mexican officials in June 1997.</p> <p>Within the U.S.: DEA diversion investigator and agent training (with a clan lab module) are ongoing.</p> <p>In Mexico: PGR proposed a training program on investigations, identification, and detection of chemicals.</p>	<p>At least two more training courses by July 1999, with an emphasis on "train the trainer," at least one of which will include the topics of safe handling of chemicals and investigative techniques, so that a cadre of trained officials will be developed.</p> <p>For the U.S.: Continuation of ongoing training programs in clandestine laboratory investigation and diversion control.</p> <p>For Mexico: Development and continuation of training and education programs and subsequently development of training courses for operational personnel by persons who have received the training in various regions of Mexico.</p>	<p>Number, quality and timeliness of training courses offered to officials of FEADS, Hacienda, Customs, and Health; appropriateness of officials who receive the training, and opportunity to apply new skills through service in positions to which the training is pertinent.</p> <p>Sufficient number of individuals in place in the positions for which they were trained.</p> <p>Extent and quality of ongoing training programs in clandestine laboratory investigations and diversion control.</p>

**Alliance Point 11:** Control essential and precursor chemical diversion and illicit use, and improve information exchange on this subject.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>11.2. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will work together to strengthen mechanisms to expedite information exchange and the development of coordinated investigations with respect to the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals, and regarding the organizations that procure and illegally traffic in such chemicals in both countries.</p>	<p>Re: Communications: A secure link between the U.S. DEA and Mexico in Mexico City had been established. The countries were exploring means to establish a direct communication link for information needing lower security.</p> <p>Re: Investigations: As of 2/1/98 Mexico and the US had engaged in efforts to increase their level of cooperation on chemical cases of mutual interest.</p> <p>Both countries have explored the possibility of adopting the bilateral instruments aimed at strengthening the exchange of information and cooperation in this field.</p>	<p>An efficient and timely channel for exchange of useful, reliable information concerning chemicals, characterized by the level of security appropriate for the nature of the information.</p> <p>Improved cooperation, in terms of timely responses to requests and follow-up on leads given by the other country. This should lead to effective, high-quality investigations of persons and organizations that divert chemicals, which should in turn lead to prosecution or other legal action to curtail diversion activity.</p> <p>Negotiation of a substantive, strong, and comprehensive MOU strengthening cooperation and exchange of information.</p>	<p>Timeliness and efficiency of exchange, and quality and reliability of information exchanged, concerning chemicals, protected by at least the level of security appropriate to the nature of the information.</p> <p>Level of cooperation on investigations and prosecutions of cases of mutual interest, or where one country is in a position to obtain information of use to the other, measured by (a) number and significance of cases and (b) quality, balance, promptness and scope of assistance.</p>

**Alliance Point 11:** Control essential and precursor chemical diversion and illicit use, and improve information exchange on this subject.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>11.3. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will improve chemical detection and handling capabilities by means of a broad assistance program, including training in state of the art technology and training in legal aspects, investigative techniques, and safe handling of substances.</p>	<p>The U.S. Customs Service offered to look into providing one or more surplus particle detectors to Mexico.</p> <p>Setting up of training programs awaited completion of reorganization of Mexican federal law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>Refer to all entries under "Training," Action 11.1, which should be incorporated here.</p>	<p>By July 1999 the U.S. will offer slots for at least 25 Mexican officials at regularly scheduled U.S. Customs training courses in inspections of vehicles and boats.</p> <p>Manufacturer calibration of the Ion Track Itemizer for altitude and purpose of use (i.e., substances to be detected), and training of sufficient Mexican officials in the use of the equipment.</p> <p>Refer to all entries under "Training," Action 11.1, which should be incorporated here.</p>	<p>Evaluation of number, quality, and timeliness of training programs.</p> <p>Evaluation of number, quality, and timeliness of training programs.</p> <p>Refer to all entries under "Training," Action 11.1, which should be incorporated here.</p>
<p>11.4. The Governments of Mexico and the U.S. will support the multilateral cooperative efforts of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session and the International Narcotics Control Board.</p>	<p>Mexico was the progenitor of the UN General Assembly Special Session on Narcotics. The U.S. and Mexico cooperated effectively in the meetings and negotiations leading up to approval of the action plan on precursor chemicals adopted at the Special Session.</p>	<p>Support for multilateral cooperation for controlling chemicals, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Active participation and cooperation in the design of multilateral mechanisms, and use of the multilateral chemical reporting form;</li> <li>(b) Strong participation and mutual support in OAS-CICAD programs relating to chemicals, including proposals to amend the model regulations; and</li> <li>(c) Cooperation and progress towards adding the precursor phenylpropanolamine to the list of internationally controlled chemicals under Table I of the 1988 UN Convention (Vienna).</li> </ul>	<p>Extent of progress in multilateral efforts to control chemicals through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-improved multilateral mechanisms and increased use of the multilateral chemical reporting form;</li> <li>-Participation in OAS-CICAD control programs and success in developing and implementation of changes to the model regulations;</li> <li>-Support given by each country at each step of the international process to add phenylpropanolamine to Table I of the 1988 UN Convention (Vienna).</li> </ul>

**Alliance Point 11:** Control essential and precursor chemical diversion and illicit use, and improve information exchange on this subject.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>11.5. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will ensure that they have in place effective laws, regulations, and administrative structures and practices to fully implement the penal and regulatory measures set forth in Articles 3, 12 and 13 of the UN Convention against Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Vienna 1988), including effective measures with respect to chemicals on Table I &amp; II of the Annex to the Convention.</p>	<p>In December 1997, the Mexican Congress passed a law that would bring Mexico into compliance with chemical control provisions of the 1988 UN Vienna Convention. The law covers essential chemicals as well as precursors; imposes a comprehensive system of controls that would register and regulate importers and exporters, distributors, manufacturers and transporters; and calls for creation of a large database.</p> <p>The comprehensive U.S. chemical control program dates to the 1988 passage of the Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act. The law has been improved through amendments in 1993 and 1996. The U.S. is in substantial compliance with the 1988 UN Convention. The U.S. registers importers and exporters of List I chemicals; uses a 15-day advance notification system for imports and exports of regulated chemicals; and provides pre-export notice of all List I and, upon request, certain List II chemicals.</p>	<p>For the U.S.: Retaining sufficiently effective enforcement tools, including meaningful civil penalties, to ensure general compliance with domestic law.</p> <p>For Mexico: Consolidating and retaining sufficiently effective enforcement tools including further development of administrative structures to fully implement their domestic law.</p> <p>Both countries will strive for significant seizures, investigations, prosecutions and other legal actions against persons and firms involved in chemical diversion.</p>	<p>Whether sufficiently effective enforcement tools, including meaningful civil penalties, are retained to ensure general compliance with the law.</p> <p>Number, extent and significance of seizures, investigations, prosecutions and other legal actions against persons and firms involved in chemical diversion.</p> <p>Reduction in diversion and trafficking of precursor and essential chemicals in both countries.</p>

**Alliance Point 11:** Control essential and precursor chemical diversion and illicit use, and improve information exchange on this subject.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
11.6. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will examine possible high technology material and technical assistance programs to enhance Mexican chemical detection capabilities.	(See Action items 11.1 & 11.3)	(See Action items 1 & 3.)	(See Action items 1 & 3.)
11.7. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will examine the feasibility of providing assistance to improve Mexico's chemical detection capabilities.	(See Action items 1 & 3.)	(See Action item 1 & 3.)	(See Action item 1 & 3.)

**Alliance Point 12:** Implement more effectively laws and regulations to detect and penalize money laundering in both countries, and enhance bilateral and multilateral exchanges of information and expertise to combat money laundering.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGETS	MEASUREMENTS
<p>12.1. Both countries authorities responsible for the prevention, detection and combat against money laundering, will make an effort to achieve efficient and affective coordination. (bilateral)</p>	<p>In general, the coordination has improved. Enforcement authorities are coordinating through meetings in San Diego, Laredo, and San Antonio to determine specific strategies for applying the resources of both countries should be aimed to prevent, detect, and combat money laundering.</p> <p>The Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit and the Department of the Treasury have increased their coordination by improving the effectiveness of their respective regulations and by enhancing information exchange.</p> <p>This has permitted the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit, to efficiently contribute to the Federal Public Prosecutor.</p>	<p>Goals and actions to be carried out on this Alliance Point.</p>	<p>Development, progress and coordination impact to prevent, detect, and combat money laundering; taking into account quality, balance, reciprocity, and its usefulness.</p> <p>Analysis of the impact of the coordination in preventing, detecting, and combating money laundering.</p>
<p>12.1.1 Mexico and the United States will enhance investigations and prosecutions of major money launderers and their organizations, to include increasing the number of coordinated investigations. (bilateral)</p>	<p>Joint Task Forces have been established by Mexico and the U.S. along their common border, to increase the number of simultaneous investigations.</p>	<p>From February 1, 1998 to August 1, 1999, the U.S. and Mexico will begin at least 12 new simultaneous money-laundering investigations.</p>	<p>The number and results of simultaneous money laundering investigations and money laundering prosecutions.</p>

**Alliance Point 12:** Implement more effectively laws and regulations to detect and penalize money laundering in both countries, and enhance bilateral and multilateral exchanges of information and expertise to combat money laundering.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGETS	MEASUREMENTS
<p>12.1.2 Spontaneously, based on the international agreements in force between the two countries, relevant or significant information will be exchanged in order to detect, prevent and combat money laundering.</p>	<p>Spontaneously, pursuant to the FIEA, Mexico has sent 8 official communications containing data on 18,908 cross border currency reports.</p> <p>The U.S. has sent 712 CMIRs in specific matters.</p>	<p>See 1.3, 1.4, 1.5</p>	<p>Number of data reports and number of investigations initiated of the information sent</p> <p>Number of reports sent.</p> <p>Number of investigations aided or initiated by information</p> <p>Application and usefulness of the information in investigations.</p>
<p>12.1.3 The two countries are committed to reducing the time in information exchange. (bilateral)</p>	<p>The average response time of the U.S. FIU to a request from Mexico’s FIU is 14 business days, and the average response time to the U.S. FIU from Mexico’s FIU is 20 business days.</p> <p>Pursuant to the FIEA, the SHCP made 49 requests for information, the Treasury Department has made 92 requests for information. The Treasury Department has answered 24 requests for information and the SHCP answered 50. As a whole, 67 are pending.</p>	<p>The FIUs of Mexico and the United States are committed to reducing the average response time for request made under the FIEA to 10 business days.</p> <p>The U.S. and Mexico will work to ensure that all FIEA requests are presented to the other country in complete form.</p>	<p>Number of requests.</p> <p>Percentage of requests submitted concluded in complete form.</p> <p>Average response time to a request.</p> <p>Quality of information provided.</p> <p>Results obtained from information provided.</p>

**Alliance Point 12:** Implement more effectively laws and regulations to detect and penalize money laundering in both countries, and enhance bilateral and multilateral exchanges of information and expertise to combat money laundering.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGETS	MEASUREMENTS
<p>12.1.4 Mexico and the United States will continue to compare data on currency being transported across the United States-Mexico border and will make all efforts to ensure that the data collected by each party is compatible with any other data collected. (bilateral)</p>	<p>Since October 1996, Mexico has provided the U.S. with 6 disks of data regarding currency reported entering Mexico from the U.S.</p> <p>The U.S. analyzed 4 of the cross-border data currency reports that Mexico provided.</p> <p>The U.S. has provided Mexico with 1 report comparing U.S. outbound CMIR data with Mexico's inbound reports.</p>	<p>The U.S. will provide Mexico with cross-border currency movement report data in accordance with its laws.</p> <p>Mexico will provide currency reports in the same manner as provided by the U.S.</p> <p>The U.S. will provide Mexico with at least one additional report comparing cross-border currency report data.</p>	<p>Number of cross-border currency reports sent.</p> <p>Analyses of cross-border currency reports.</p> <p>Exchange of the analyses carried out</p> <p>Number of investigations resulting from the information contained in the cross-border currency inbound reports and their analysis.</p> <p>Progress and results of the investigations.</p>
<p>12.1.4.1 By common accord, the two countries will establish methods and timetables for sending, receipt and analysis of information regarding cross-border money transfers. (mixed)</p>	<p>Method and timetable (quarterly) for sending currency data reports have been established.</p>	<p>Provide a timely response to the requests for cross-border currency reports.</p>	<p>Compliance with the timetables established for sending reports.</p> <p>Jointly established methods of analysis.</p> <p>Uniformity, clarity and efficiency of the analysis.</p>
<p>12.1.4.2 Where appropriate, the United States and Mexico will endeavor to increase the sharing of information, based on agreements and treaties in effect, on United States or Mexican citizens and businesses believed to be carrying out money laundering transactions in both countries. (mixed)</p>	<p>Additional channels are being sought to share information in a spontaneous manner.</p>	<p>Increase in the spontaneous exchange of information.</p>	<p>Programs for the exchange of information.</p> <p>The quality and amount of information exchanged.</p>

**Alliance Point 12:** Implement more effectively laws and regulations to detect and penalize money laundering in both countries, and enhance bilateral and multilateral exchanges of information and expertise to combat money laundering.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGETS	MEASUREMENTS
<p>12.1.5 The governments of both countries will work to enhance their sharing of currency transaction report and suspicious activity report information that is directly related to money laundering, pursuant to the FIEA or any other mechanism or agreement. (mixed)</p>	<p>The U.S. has sent 1,518 CTR's to Mexico. Mexico has sent 650 CTR's to the U.S.  In June 1998, the U.S. provided the Government of Mexico with its first review of the U.S. Suspicious Activity Reporting System (SARS)</p>	<p>The U.S. will provide Mexico with FinCEN's annual written review of SARS.  Both countries will analyze their suspicious transaction reports systems and report their analysis to each other.</p>	<p>Number of the reports sent by both countries containing the SARS analysis.</p>
<p>12.1.6 Mexico and the United States will increase efforts to expedite the exchange of documentation and legal assistance, based on the framework of the Agreement on Mutual Judicial Assistance. (Mixed)</p>	<p>Pursuant to the MLAT, the U.S. has provided certified and legalized documents on 14 asked for by Hacienda and related to money laundering. Based on said Agreement, Mexico has sent documents on 14 cases related to money laundering. (This agreement is held between the PGR and the Justice Department.)</p>	<p>Improve and facilitate the exchange of information and evidence to prosecute and penalize criminals, disrupt drug trafficking through due compliance of the money laundering legislation, guarantee the security and appropriate use of this information and of the evidences provided.  See also Alliance Point 16.</p>	<p>Response time for the assistance provided.  Application and usefulness of the documentation provided.  Number of certified and legalized documents.</p>

**Alliance Point 12:** Implement more effectively laws and regulations to detect and penalize money laundering in both countries, and enhance bilateral and multilateral exchanges of information and expertise to combat money laundering.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGETS	MEASUREMENTS
<p>12.2. The Governments of Mexico and United States will review periodically the laws and regulations to prevent, detect, combat and penalize money laundering in order to adopt the necessary amendments or reforms. (domestic)</p>	<p>Mexico:            Incorporation of Articles 400 bis to the Federal Penal Code: since this is a new criminal offense, we are awaiting Judicial interpretation.            --Amended its financial laws.            -- Issued general provisions to prevent and in several types of financial entities, transactions carried out with resources from illicit origin.            --Authorization and registered of the operational handbooks to prevent and detect transactions carried out in financial entities with resources from illicit origin.            -- Put into effect Article 9, Customs Law and Article 105, Federal Fiscal code (offense similar to smuggling).            --Modified the internal Regulations of the SHCP, granting authority to create an FIU.</p> <p>U.S.:            --Issued proposed “know your customer” regulations for banks.            --Issued proposed regulations extending suspicious activity reporting to casinos and money service business.            --National Money Laundering Strategy in development.</p>	<p>Mexico and the United States will review their respect laws and regulations annually and report any proposed changes to the other.</p>	<p>Review and report.</p> <p>New laws or regulations drafted.</p> <p>Amendments and additions to the current laws and regulations</p> <p>FIU’s progress and results.</p> <p>Computer processing and regulation progress            Confidentiality compliance            Performance measurements of effectiveness.</p>

**Alliance Point 12:** Implement more effectively laws and regulations to detect and penalize money laundering in both countries, and enhance bilateral and multilateral exchanges of information and expertise to combat money laundering.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGETS	MEASUREMENTS
<p>12.3. Both countries will develop programs and strategies in order to ensure those banks and other financial entities and their officers and employees comply with requirements established to keep records and file transaction reports. (domestic)</p>	<p>Financial Entities, in coordination with the SHCP, formulated several programs to train employees and officers from financial entities on legal matters and data processing.</p> <p>Occasional training of bankers, through programs not aimed specifically at money laundering</p>	<p>The United States will continue to provide training to Mexican bank regulators, bankers, competent authorities, analysts, and investigators regarding compliance with anti-money laundering laws and regulations.</p> <p>Both countries will continue their respective programs for training and technical assistance.</p> <p>In October 1998, bilateral training, lead by OCC, was provided to Mexican bank officers and employees.</p>	<p>Training provided to bank employees and officers, competent authorities, analysts, and investigators..</p> <p>Dissemination of information and documents regarding requirements established to keep records and file transaction reports..</p> <p>Application of the knowledge obtained.</p> <p>Compliance with record keeping regulations.</p>
<p>12.4. The United States and Mexico will support the adoption of concrete measures against money laundering on a global level, on the basis of the FATF 40 Recommendations and the Summit of the Americas Communiqué adopted in Buenos Aires, and during the meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Special Session of the United Nations in June, 1995 (bilateral)</p>	<p>Based on the Vienna Convention and the Summit of the Americas Communiqué, Mexico issued and put into force Article 400 bis, Penal Code, which criminalizes an offense commonly known as money laundering.</p> <p>Mexico amended its financial legislation, establishing the obligation for banking institutions and non-banking institutions to submit suspicious or unusual and large value transaction reports to the competent authority.</p> <p>Likewise, Mexico has established the obligation to report inbound cross-border</p>	<p>The United States and Mexico will support the adoption of the money laundering non-paper by the UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs.</p> <p>Mexico will undergo a mutual evaluation for FATF and CFATF in order to become a full member of the FATF and a COSUN of CFATF.</p> <p>The US will work with Mexico in its effort to meet the FATF membership criteria.</p>	<p>Documents adopted by U.N.</p> <p>Compliance with documents adopted</p> <p>Participation of both countries in FATF and CFATF.</p>

**Alliance Point 12:** Implement more effectively laws and regulations to detect and penalize money laundering in both countries, and enhance bilateral and multilateral exchanges of information and expertise to combat money laundering.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGETS	MEASUREMENTS
12.4 Cont.	<p>currency movements.</p> <p>Mexico has signed two Financial Information Exchange Agreements to prevent transactions originating from illicit activities.</p> <p>Mexico established an FIU</p> <p>Mexico has sent a letter to FATF and another to the CFATF agreeing to undergo a mutual evaluation to become a full member of FATF and Cooperating and Supporting Nation (COSUN) of CFATF.</p> <p>The U.N. did not have a specific document regarding anti-money laundering efforts.</p> <p>U.S.: The U.S. has undergone two FATF mutual evaluations.</p> <p>The U.S. is a founding member of FATF and a COSUN of CFATF.</p> <p>The U.S. has an established FIU.</p> <p>The U.S. criminalized money laundering in 1986, and has designated approximately 130 offenses to which the statutes apply.</p>		

**Alliance Point 12:** Implement more effectively laws and regulations to detect and penalize money laundering in both countries, and enhance bilateral and multilateral exchanges of information and expertise to combat money laundering.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGETS	MEASUREMENTS
<p>12.5. The two countries will coordinate efforts to design and develop specific training plans and programs aimed at analysis, regulations, prosecutors, judges, legislators, and personnel in financial entities. (bilateral)</p>	<p>FinCEN has provided 6 training courses in Mexico and one in the U.S. The courses were developed jointly by the two countries.</p> <p>No judicial conference regarding money laundering has occurred.</p> <p>The Department of the Treasury, in coordination with the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit, conducted two courses aimed at the financial sector.</p>	<p>Each country will host a conference for federal judges from both countries. The first conference will occur prior to July 31, 1999.</p>	<p>Holding the conference</p> <p>Usefulness of the conference as determined by participants</p> <p>Number of personnel trained.</p>
<p>12.5.1 Mechanisms will be implemented so that the competent entities exchange knowledge in an ongoing fashion, in order to make them known to analysis, investigators, financial agency personnel, and the prosecutors in the two countries. (mixed)</p>	<p>An ongoing exchange of knowledge and information through courses, meetings, and the exchange of typologies information and legal documents.</p> <p>On August 5, 1998, FinCEN gave Hacienda access to its EGMONT Secure Web-site, permitting Hacienda to send secure e-mail to FinCEN and other EGMONT Group members.</p>	<p>FinCEN will sponsor an operational workshop for EGMONT Group members, including Mexico.</p>	<p>U.S. and Mexico's participation in workshop group.</p> <p>SHCP has been provided access to the EGMONT Group Secure Web-site</p> <p>The effectiveness of the secure Web-site.</p>

**Alliance Point 12:** Implement more effectively laws and regulations to detect and penalize money laundering in both countries, and enhance bilateral and multilateral exchanges of information and expertise to combat money laundering.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGETS	MEASUREMENTS
<p>12.5.2 The United States will make its law enforcement agents stationed in Mexico available to train PGR and the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit (Hacienda) personnel in techniques used to investigate money laundering. (bilateral)</p>	<p>The U.S. Customs Service Representatives in Mexico twice a year deliver lectures to the SHCP public servants.</p> <p>Between February 1, 1997 and February 1, 1998, IRS-CID held two training courses.</p>	<p>Between February 1, 1998 and July 31, 1999, the US Customs Service will offer two courses and IRS-CID will also offer two courses to train money laundering investigators and prosecutors.</p> <p>Agents from the U.S. Customs Service, DEA, FBI, and IRS-CID stationed in Mexico will continue to make opportunities available for consultation and training regarding money laundering investigation and prosecutors.</p> <p>Mexico will use personnel trained by the U.S. to train additional Mexican personnel.</p>	<p>Number of courses delivered.</p> <p>Train the trainer effect resulting from trained personnel.</p> <p>Usefulness of the courses as judged by course participants.</p> <p>Number of personal trained.</p> <p>Sufficient number of individuals in place in positions for which they were trained.</p>
<p>12.5.3 Visits between the two countries will be scheduled to gain knowledge of the techniques and analysis procedures in investigation, as well as in the administrative, civil and penal proceeding applicable in each of the two countries. (bilateral)</p>	<p>The PGR visited the Department of Justice in September 1997.</p> <p>The PGR and Hacienda visited FinCEN in September and November 1997.</p> <p>Representatives from the countries' FIUs have visited each other on numerous occasions and speak regularly.</p>	<p>During the first quarter of 1999, the U.S. Treasury and Justice Departments will host a meeting with representatives from PGR's anti-money laundering unit and the Hacienda FIU to share experiences on establishing and running anti-money laundering units.</p> <p>Prior to July 31, 1999, FinCEN will offer to host an analyst from Mexico's FIU to work with analysts at FinCEN to improve coordination between the FIUs.</p>	<p>Visits carried out.</p> <p>Experience obtained.</p>

**Alliance Point 12:** Implement more effectively laws and regulations to detect and penalize money laundering in both countries, and enhance bilateral and multilateral exchanges of information and expertise to combat money laundering.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGETS	MEASUREMENTS
12.5.4 The United States will make training opportunities available for Mexican prosecutors from the PGR, and analysts from the SHCP. (bilateral)	See point 5.  The U.S. has offered to train Mexican prosecutors on a number of occasions, however up to this point no training has been provided.	The United States will offer training for Mexican prosecutors, investigators, and analysts before July 31, 1999.	Training.  Usefulness of the training provided as judged by the participants.
12.5.4.1 The United States and Mexico will work to establish programs that permit selected prosecutors, investigators, and analysis form PGR and Hacienda to visit the United States to observe prosecutions of money laundering cases and to visit United States law enforcement task force. (bilateral)	The development of training programs about to begin.  The U.S. Attorney’s Office for the Southern District of California has been notifying Mexico’s Attorney General’s Office of court hearings. including trials, that are being held in relevant drug and money-laundering cases so that representatives of PGR may attend the proceedings if they desire.	Continue notification program.	Percentage of money laundering hearings and trials of which PGR is notified.  Percentage of hearings and trials PGR attends.
12.6. The Government of Mexico and the United States shall plan an Annual Seminar on the efforts of both countries against money laundering. The initial seminar will include investigators, regulators, analysis and specialized prosecutors. Later sessions will include judges and legislators. (bilateral)	No joint seminars have been carried out.	By July 31, 1999 the U.S. and Mexico will hold a joint seminar for investigators, regulators, specialized prosecutors and analysts on efforts to combat money laundering.	Seminar held.  Type of participants  Usefulness of conference as determined by participants.

**Alliance Point 13:** Seize and forfeit the proceeds and instrumentalities of drug trafficking and money laundering, and direct these to the use of drug prevention and law enforcement, in accordance with legal procedure in force in and between our countries.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>13.1. Mexico and the United States will endeavor to maintain an updated legal framework regarding the forfeiture of assets used in or derived from illegal activities that provides for those assets to be used in drug abuse prevention programs and for law enforcement, in accordance with the legal procedures in effect in each country.</p>	<p>As of February 1, 1998, both countries had enacted domestic forfeiture legislation that will allow the forfeiture of assets used or derived from a wide range of illegal activities.</p> <p>As part of the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, Congress established an asset forfeiture fund out of which funds may be used for law enforcement and for drug abuse prevention programs such as DARE.</p> <p>The Mexican President proposed before the Union Congress, in December 1997, the following initiatives:</p> <p>The Federal Law for the Administration of Seized, Abandoned and Forfeited Assets. The initiative was approved by the Republics Senate; it is currently under analysis by the correspondent commissions in the Chamber of Deputies.</p> <p>Besides the advances in terms of seized and forfeited assets, there was significant progress in the approval of the reforms to Article 22 of the Political Constitution of the Mexican United States, its purpose being to apply, in favor of the State, those assets that have been seized in</p>	<p>The US has already accomplished the action point.</p> <p>The US and Mexico will report any changes in their respective forfeiture laws at the Senior Law Enforcement Plenary.</p> <p>Mexico will develop its Administration of Seized Assets Service when its congress adopts the law mentioned in the baseline currently under consideration.</p>	<p>A legal framework for the use of forfeited assets, as specified in Action item #1.</p> <p>Reports shared to include new laws enacted and amendments to current forfeiture laws.</p>

**Alliance Point 13:** Seize and forfeit the proceeds and instrumentalities of drug trafficking and money laundering, and direct these to the use of drug prevention and law enforcement, in accordance with legal procedure in force in and between our countries.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
13.1. Cont.	investigations or prosecutions related to drug trafficking and that have not been officially disposed of yet. This initiative was approved by the Congress.		
13.2. Once Mexico has enacted the necessary domestic asset forfeiture legislation, the United States and Mexico will take steps to reach a bilateral, comprehensive international forfeiture cooperation agreement that also provides for reciprocal asset sharing.	<p>Since 1992, the United States can share forfeited assets with countries that participated directly or indirectly in the activities leading to the seizure and/or forfeiture of assets.</p> <p>See Baseline 13.1</p>	Once Mexico has enacted domestic administration of asset forfeiture legislation, both countries will begin negotiations to draft a comprehensive asset forfeiture cooperation agreement that provides for reciprocal asset sharing.	Subject to the adoption of Mexican legislation, preparation by the United States and Mexico of a mutually acceptable draft of a comprehensive bilateral asset forfeiture cooperation agreement that provides for reciprocal asset sharing.
13.3. The Governments of the United States and Mexico will offer forfeiture training programs for investigators and prosecutors of both countries.	There has been specific binational training of investigators and prosecutors concerning asset forfeiture.	<p>By July 1999, both governments will organize a training conference on asset forfeiture.</p> <p>Both governments will offer asset forfeiture training for investigators before July 31, 1999.</p>	<p>Number of prosecutors and investigators trained on asset forfeiture issues.</p> <p>Programs offered by both governments.</p> <p>Percentage of those prosecutors and investigators satisfied with training programs offered by the United States based on evaluation forms.</p>

**Alliance Point 13:** Seize and forfeit the proceeds and instrumentalities of drug trafficking and money laundering, and direct these to the use of drug prevention and law enforcement, in accordance with legal procedure in force in and between our countries.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>13.4. Both Governments will develop and maintain international forfeiture cooperation provisions pursuant to their obligations under the United States-Mexico Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty and the United Nations (Vienna) Convention of 1988.</p>	<p>As of February 1998, the United States had enacted and implemented legislation that enabled the US to furnish international forfeiture cooperation. However, the US has limited power to restrain property on behalf of a foreign jurisdiction and cannot enforce value-based forfeiture orders, although the Administration has placed such legislation before Congress for enactment.</p> <p>Mexico can seize assets at the request of the United States through the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty.</p>	<p>The United States will support enactment of the currently pending legislation which will amend its current asset forfeiture and money laundering laws which will expand the list of foreign predicates for money laundering, permit the US to freeze proceeds from foreign crimes, and enforce foreign value based forfeiture judgments.</p> <p>Mexico will pursue its interest in final adoption of the amendment of Article 22 of the Constitution of the Mexican United States and report the status of that process at the next meeting of the Senior Law Enforcement Plenary</p>	<p>Enactment of the proposed legislation by the United States' Congress.</p> <p>Amendment of the Constitution.</p>
<p>13.5. In accordance with domestic law, both Governments will develop and maintain an asset forfeiture fund that will provide resources to drug programs and law enforcement entities.</p>	<p>See Baseline 13.1</p>	<p>The United States has accomplished the point of action.</p> <p>Once Mexico has enacted the necessary domestic administration of asset forfeiture legislation, it will establish and maintain asset forfeiture criteria that will provide resources to drug programs and law enforcement entities.</p>	<p>None.</p> <p>Use of forfeited assets for drug programs and law enforcement entities</p>

**Alliance Point 14:** Improve our capacity to interrupt drug shipments by air, land, and sea.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>14.1. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will periodically exchange statistical information regarding the results of ground, aerial, and maritime interdiction and detained persons.</p>	<p>Monthly reports from Mexico. Ad hoc reports by the U.S. Annual reporting of statistics to OAS for publication in regional report.</p>	<p>One (consolidated, interagency) report to Mexico. The report should present statistical information on (but not be limited to) detection and monitoring activities, searches, seizures, detained persons, and end-game successes.  Establish an agreed upon format for future exchanges of reports (frequency, format, content).</p>	<p>Number of informational exchange reports provided to Mexico.  An agreed upon format for the exchange of reports established.</p>
<p>14.2. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will develop and strengthen mechanisms for the interchange of information regarding new routes and methods used to transport drugs.</p>	<p>Mechanisms: The High Level Contact Group (HLCG), the Information Analysis Center (IAC), and the Northern Border Response Force (NBRF) Steering Committee. Information: Bi-National Threat Assessment, as well as information exchanged via IAC.</p>	<p>Review at each Bilateral Working Group the effectiveness of the mechanisms used to exchange information. Propose changes if necessary to increase the effectiveness of information exchange mechanisms.</p>	<p>Effectiveness, efficiency, and number of successful interdictions produced by mechanisms used to exchange information.</p>
<p>14.3. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will determine the appropriate mechanisms for collaboration for the detection and prevention of maritime, ground and aerial trafficking, based on the domestic legislation of each country as well as the international conventions applicable to this issue.</p>	<p>Coordination between NBRF and the IAC on U.S. intelligence-cued narcotargets.  March AFB meeting.</p>	<p>Identify and integrate (via the Bilateral Working Group, quarterly meetings between CENDRO and the JIATFs, and other such similar meetings between U.S. and Mexico) mechanisms for collaboration for the detection and prevention of maritime, ground and aerial trafficking.  Publish a guide to familiarize interdiction elements with all mechanisms available for D&amp;M collaboration.</p>	<p>Improved efficiency (timeliness and accuracy of reports, impact on number of successful interdictions produced by mechanisms for collaboration for the detection and prevention of maritime, ground and aerial trafficking. Increased familiarity with mechanisms among interdiction elements.  Delivery of a guide to familiarize interdiction elements with all mechanisms available for D&amp;M collaboration.</p>

**Alliance Point 14:** Improve our capacity to interrupt drug shipments by air, land, and sea.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>14.4. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will continue existing cooperation, and enhance coordination and exchange of information mechanisms in order to permit the interception organizations of both the United States and Mexico, in their respective jurisdictions, to improve the processes used to combat aerial drug trafficking.</p>	<p>Voice-tell (non-secure) aerial track information of suspect targets of interest (TOI) approaching Mexican airspace.</p>	<p>Transmit secure, digital, near real-time aerial track information of suspect air targets of interest.</p>	<p>Increase in amount of air targets of interest information provided by secure, digital, near real-time information sharing systems.</p> <p>Increase in detection and monitoring coverage resulting from improved coordination between countries.</p> <p>Reduction in response times to suspect targets.</p> <p>Number of successful interdictions of suspected traffickers.</p>
<p>14.5. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will continue to adopt the necessary measures and utilize existing mechanisms within their respective jurisdictions for combating drug trafficking on land.</p>	<p>Coordination between NBRF and the IAC on U.S. intelligence-cued narcotargets.</p>	<p>Increased coordination and flow of information exchanged between U.S. and Mexican counterdrug authorities to combat drug trafficking on land.</p> <p>Increase in the number of successful interdiction operations of suspected traffickers.</p> <p>Reduce response times to suspected targets.</p>	<p>Amount of ground targets of interest information provided by secure, digital, near real-time information sharing systems.</p> <p>Number of successful interdictions of suspected traffickers.</p> <p>Expansion of detection and monitoring coverage resulting from improved coordination between countries.</p> <p>Reduction in response times to suspect targets.</p>

**Alliance Point 14:** Improve our capacity to interrupt drug shipments by air, land, and sea.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>14.6. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will increase the exchange of information and the coordination of maritime interdiction developed by each country within its jurisdictional ambit, according to respective domestic legislation, international maritime law, and the applicable international conventions.</p>	<p>Exchanging information via voice-tell (non-secure), fax, telephone, NBRF steering Committee, USCG and Marina coordination for interdiction operations. Both countries exercise exclusive jurisdiction for the actions described in Alliance Point 14.6 in their territorial waters.</p>	<p>Compatible communication method and link to transmit maritime target-of-interest (TOI) information for successful interdiction operations.</p> <p>Increase in the amount of successful interdictions of suspected traffickers.</p> <p>Increase in the amount of actionable information exchanged.</p> <p>Reduction in response time to suspect targets.</p>	<p>Number and quality of compatible, secure communication link to transmit maritime target-of-interest (TOI) via information sharing systems.</p> <p>Number of successful interdictions of suspected traffickers.</p> <p>Amount of actionable information exchanged.</p> <p>Reduction in response times for targets.</p>

**Alliance Point 15:** Implement training and technical cooperation programs to ensure that anti-drug personnel acquire needed capabilities and perform with the highest level of professionalism and integrity.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>15.1. The Governments of Mexico and the US will design a wide-ranging training and technical cooperation program to ensure that counternarcotics personnel develop the necessary skills and that they perform their work with the highest level of integrity and professionalism.</p>	<p>For a number of years the two governments have conducted training and technical assistance programs. As of February 1998, the two governments were considering a US proposal for training and technical assistance for law enforcement academies. (OPDAT and ICITAP).</p> <p>The two countries have participated in four training programs for law enforcement officers and prosecutors on operational and investigative methods.</p>	<p>The US and Mexico will conduct joint training of law enforcement personnel in investigative techniques such as drug detection, basic surveillance techniques, money laundering and financial crimes, and coordination of criminal investigations. These programs contribute to building mutual confidence and facilitating information exchange.</p> <p>At least 85% of attendees satisfied with program and find it relevant to their current duties.</p> <p>By July 1999, the US and Mexico will jointly design a training program for improved professionalization program.</p>	<p>Number of police and prosecutors trained in counternarcotics investigative and prosecutorial techniques.</p> <p>Evaluation of the frequency, completeness, timeliness, and usefulness of training technical cooperation.</p> <p>Percentage of attendees satisfied with training programs offered based on evaluation forms.</p> <p>Establishment of the program.</p> <p>Results of post-training evaluation.</p> <p>Improved job performance.</p>
<p>15.2. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will conduct training and familiarization courses, as well as technical conferences for justice sector entities to increase understanding of the distinct elements of the criminal justice systems of both nations.</p>	<p>For a number of years the two governments have conducted training and technical assistance programs. As of February 1998, the two governments were considering a US proposal for training and technical assistance for law enforcement academies. (OPDAT and ICITAP).</p>	<p>November, 1998, the US and Mexico conduct at the Attorney General's Advocacy Center joint training of 50 law enforcement personnel and will focus on the basic requirements of relevant US and Mexican criminal laws, procedures, regulations and investigative techniques.</p>	<p>Number of law enforcement personnel on US and Mexican criminal laws and procedures by mid-November, 1998.</p> <p>Conference held</p> <p>Training courses completed.</p>

**Alliance Point 15:** Implement training and technical cooperation programs to ensure that anti-drug personnel acquire needed capabilities and perform with the highest level of professionalism and integrity.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
15.2. Cont.	Prior to February 1998, government programs existed to facilitate exchanges of experiences which increase the mutual understanding of the two nations' criminal justice systems.	85% of attendees satisfied with program.	Percentage of those prosecutors and investigators satisfied with training programs offered based on evaluation forms.
15.2.1 Both governments will expand sharing of technical experiences and expertise, particularly relating to the combat of organized crime, drug trafficking, money laundering, chemical diversion, and other related crimes.	<p>As of February 1998, the two governments were considering a US proposal for training and technical assistance for law enforcement academies. (OPDAT and ICITAP).</p> <p>The two countries have participated in four training programs for law enforcement officers and prosecutors on operational and investigative methods.</p> <p>US and Mexican law enforcement agents exchange and share information and expertise informally.</p>	<p>Continue conferences similar to that described in Action Item 15.2.</p> <p>In order to enhance institutional training capabilities, both governments will collaborate to provide courses on "Instructor Development" at the MFJP Academy.</p> <p>85% of attendees satisfied with program.</p> <p>Both governments to collaborate on training course, bilateral conference, or executive observation program in each area: organized crime, drug trafficking, money laundering, chemical diversion, and investigative and prosecutorial techniques.</p> <p>85% of attendees satisfied with program.</p>	<p>Number of courses offered and number of law enforcement personnel trained.</p> <p>Percentage of those prosecutors and investigators satisfied with training programs offered based on evaluation forms.</p> <p>Improvement in job performance attributable to the training program.</p> <p>Completion of one training course, bilateral conference, or executive observation program in each area.</p> <p>Percentage of attendees satisfied with program.</p> <p>Percentage of attendees satisfied with the program</p>

**Alliance Point 15:** Implement training and technical cooperation programs to ensure that anti-drug personnel acquire needed capabilities and perform with the highest level of professionalism and integrity.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>15.2.2 Both governments will share experiences in the application of modern investigative and prosecutorial techniques such as those specified in the Federal Organized Crime Law of Mexico and legislation against drug trafficking crime in the United States.</p>	<p>See Action Items 1, 2 and 2.1</p>	<p>See Action Items 1, 2, and 2.1</p>	<p>See Action Items 1 and 2.1</p>
<p>15.3. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will exchange information on modernization of governmental components to address institutional development such areas as personnel systems, administration, and training.</p>	<p>As of February 1998, the two governments were considering a US proposal for training and technical assistance for law enforcement academies. (OPDAT and ICITAP).</p> <p>Information is exchanged at meetings of the Law Enforcement Plenary, and the High Level Contact Group.</p> <p>In 1997, Mexico restructured and strengthened the PGR, with the creation of special units against drug trafficking (FEADS), Organized crime (UEDO) and money laundering (UELD), as well as a Confidence Control Center, responsible for implementing</p> <p>the vetting program. The Attorney General Office operates a training Institute and has the support of the National Institute of Criminal Sciences for the initial training and continuing education of PGR personnel.</p>	<p>Continue to exchange information at meetings of the Law Enforcement Plenary, and the High Level Contact Group.</p>	<p>Information exchanged</p>

**Alliance Point 15:** Implement training and technical cooperation programs to ensure that anti-drug personnel acquire needed capabilities and perform with the highest level of professionalism and integrity.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>15.4. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will give particular attention to strengthening training institutions, implementing modern training techniques, and revising training curriculum.</p>	<p>In March 1998, Mexico's training institutions established training programs for prosecutors and federal judicial police agents, that emphasize practical aspects of investigative techniques and prosecutorial approaches.</p> <p>Opened a new U.S. Attorney General's Advocacy Center incorporating international training programs and conference facilities.</p>	<p>By March 1999, introduce a bilateral training program that within the priorities and objectives of Mexican authorities, enhances and strengthens the professional skill of Mexican federal prosecutors and criminal investigators.</p> <p>85% of attendees satisfied with program.</p>	<p>Completed training courses.</p> <p>Number of federal prosecutors and police trained.</p> <p>Percentage of those prosecutors and investigators satisfied with training programs offered based on evaluation forms.</p>
<p>15.5. Given the rapid expansion of training and technical exchanges between the two countries, the governments will establish a coordinating mechanism to ensure smooth implementation of the training plans, improve efficiency and maximize resources, and prevent duplication of effort among training agencies in both countries.</p>	<p>No comprehensive training strategy or bilateral coordinating mechanism in place to maximize efficiency and resources or prevent duplication among the many training activities.</p>	<p>Develop a bilateral strategy and establish a bilateral interagency mechanism to smooth implementation, improve efficiency, and maximize training resources.</p> <p>A comprehensive, bilateral, interagency training plan.</p>	<p>Development of the plan and bilateral interagency mechanism.</p> <p>Bilateral and interagency acceptance of the plan. Implementation of plan (as funding is available).</p>
<p>15.6 The Governments of Mexico and the United States will establish consultations to design technical assistance programs in order to optimize their usefulness and timeliness.</p>	<p>See Action Item 5.</p>	<p>See Action Item 5.</p>	<p>See Action Item 5.</p>

**Alliance Point 15:** Implement training and technical cooperation programs to ensure that anti-drug personnel acquire needed capabilities and perform with the highest level of professionalism and integrity.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
15.7. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will develop training and familiarization courses, and technical conferences to increase understanding regarding the differences between and peculiarities of each legal system.	<p>Opened a new U.S. Attorney General’s Advocacy Center incorporating international training programs and conference facilities.</p> <p>Ad hoc courses that touch on comparative legal systems.</p>	November, 1998, the US and Mexico conduct at the Attorney General’s Advocacy Center joint training of 50 law enforcement personnel and will focus on the basic requirements of relevant US and Mexican criminal laws, procedures, regulations and investigative techniques.	At least one conference completed.
15.8. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will foster a better understanding of the structure and duties of the other country’s law enforcement agencies.	Informal agent by agent or course by course basis for passing information on structure and duties of law enforcement agencies.	November, 1998, the US and Mexico conduct at the Attorney General’s Advocacy Center joint training of 50 law enforcement personnel and will focus on the basic requirements of relevant US and Mexican criminal laws, procedures, regulations and investigative techniques.	At least one conference completed.
15.9. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will devote special attention to strengthening training academies by implementing modern training techniques and developing course content.	See Action Items 3 and 4	See Action Items 3 and 4	See Action Items 3 and 4
15.10. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will establish a coordinating mechanism to ensure that training plans are implemented, with a view to enhancing efficiency and maximizing resources, and to preventing duplication of effort among both countries training agencies, given the rapid growth of technical exchange and training programs between the two countries.	See Action Item 5	See Action Item 5	See Action Item 5

**Alliance Point 16:** Enhance and facilitate exchange of information and evidence to prosecute and convict criminals and deter drug trafficking; and ensure the security and appropriate use of information and evidence provided.

ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>16.1. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will strengthen mechanisms for exchange of information, witnesses, and evidence as expeditiously as possible. Expedite the sharing and exchange of law enforcement information regarding investigations against drug trafficking, streamlining the established channels. The countries will increase the use of the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in force between the two countries to obtain evidence.</p>	<p>Frequent exchanges through variety of channels, both through the MLAT and working level contacts.</p>	<p>Improved implementation of MLAT, as well as effective use of informal channels for sharing information.</p> <p>Improved and timely access to financial transaction records through MLAT.</p>	<p>Number of MLAT matters in which evidence and information is provided by the requested party.</p> <p>Improvement in quality and quantity of exchanges through established channels such as DEA/FBI to FEADS, IAC to CENDRO.</p> <p>Evaluation of number and timeliness of exchanges of financial transaction records through MLAT.</p>
<p>16.2. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will exchange, by applications filed in accordance with the MLAT, information, witness appearances, and any other evidence deemed necessary or useful in a proceeding. An effort will be made to provide the information requested within a reasonable time frame, based on the nature of the information sought and other factors.</p>	<p>Applications for information exchanges are made and evidence and testimony are provided under the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty.</p>	<p>Ensuring that the requested information is provided within a reasonable time, considering the nature of the information requested and the need for expedited handling in priority cases.</p>	<p>Improved efficiency, effectiveness, adequacy, and timeliness of requests made and responses provided under the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty.</p>
<p>16.3. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will establish a mechanism to review the status of various applications under the MLAT. Both governments will regularly exchange reports on priority assistance actions.</p>	<p>Although there are frequent informal consultation, there is no formal reporting program on the status of MLAT requests.</p> <p>Both governments regularly exchange reports on assistance actions in priority cases as requested.</p>	<p>Establishing a formal program for reviewing the status of different applications submitted under the MLAT.</p>	<p>Effectiveness of the reporting program for reviewing the status of the different applications submitted under the MLAT.</p> <p>Relationship of exchanges under the MLAT and the review mechanism with the expedited obtaining of evidence and statements.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE	TARGET	MEASUREMENTS
<p>16.4. Wherever possible, the Governments of Mexico and the United States will take fullest advantage of the shared information and evidence.</p>	<p>Both governments are taking fullest advantage of the shared information and evidence.</p>	<p>Promoting the fullest lawful use of the shared information and evidence, with due regard for restrictions imposed by the MLAT and for confidentiality when requested.</p>	<p>Fullest permissible use of shared evidence in criminal proceedings. -Analysis of information leaks.</p>

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