

**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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>15.1. The Governments of Mexico and the U.S. 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 U.S. 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 U.S. 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 U.S. and Mexico will jointly design a training program for improved professionalization.</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>The USG has provided more than 50 training courses on various topics (chemicals, firearms tracing, money laundering, demand reduction, forensic photography, crime scene, etc.) to approximately 400 participants in 1998 and 1999. These activities involved officials of the Mexican Government.</p>

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<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 U.S. proposal for training and technical assistance for law enforcement academies (OPDAT and ICITAP).</p>	<p>November, 1998, the U.S. and Mexico conduct at the Attorney General’s Advocacy Center joint training of 50 law enforcement personnel and focus on the basic requirements of relevant U.S. and Mexican criminal laws, procedures, regulations and investigative techniques. June 1998, Brownsville letter signed by both Attorneys General called for bilateral law enforcement training program.</p>	<p>Number of law enforcement personnel on U.S. and Mexican criminal laws and procedures by mid-November, 1998.</p> <p>Conference held.</p> <p>Training courses completed.</p>	<p>The Attorneys General of Mexico and the U.S., by means of the Brownsville, Texas, and the Mérida, Yucatan Memorandum of Understand, agreed to initiate joint training programs between Federal Law Enforcement Agencies.</p> <p>As a consequence, the following Binational Seminars were held:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Binational Seminar – Columbia, South Carolina (November 1998). The following issues were covered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Handling of evidence;</li> <li>• Wiretapping;</li> <li>• Asset Seizure and Forfeiture.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Binational Seminar – Mexico City (June 1999). This seminar was the follow-up to the Joint Training Program held in South Carolina. The following issues were covered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Handling of evidence and international cooperation in organized crime cases.</li> <li>• Asset seizure and forfeiture as a tool for fighting organized crime.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

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15.2. (Con't)	<p>Prior to February 1998, government programs existed to facilitate exchanges of experiences that increase the mutual understanding of the two nations' criminal justice systems. Both Governments are satisfied with the continuation of these contacts.</p> <p>See 15.1.</p>	85% of attendees satisfied with program.	Percentage of those prosecutors and investigators satisfied with training programs offered based on evaluation forms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mutual Legal Assistance;</li> <li>• Extradition and procedures under Article 4 of the Mexican Federal Penal Code.</li> </ul> <p>The seminars met the objectives agreed by the Attorneys General, since they covered a real interchange between both countries for the identification of specific issues in which collaboration can be improved.</p> <p>The Seminars allowed for a better understanding of the similarities and differences between the two legal systems, as well as an effective interchange of knowledge and experience on investigative and surveillance techniques, drug detection, and money laundering, as covered by each country's legislation.</p> <p>25 Mexican and 25 U.S. justice sector representatives attended the seminars.</p> <p>See 15.1</p>

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<p>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>	<p>As of February 1998, the two governments were considering a U.S. 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>U.S. 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>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. Percentage of attendees satisfied with program.</p> <p>Percentage of attendees satisfied with the program.</p>	<p>There are plans for a third Binational Seminar in San Diego, California, in February 2000.</p>

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<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 15.1. , 15.2. , and 15.2.1</p>	<p>See 15.1. , 15.2. , and 15.2.1</p>	<p>See 15.1. , 15.2. , and 15.2.1</p>	<p>See 15.1. , 15.2. , and 15.2.1.</p>

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<p>15.3. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will exchange information on modernization of governmental components to address institutional development in such areas as personnel systems, administration, and training.</p>	<p>As of February 1998, the two governments were considering a U.S. 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 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 Senior law Enforcement Plenary and the High Level Contact Group.</p>	<p>Information exchanged.</p>	<p>Four meetings of the Senior Law Enforcement Plenary have been held alternately in each country.</p> <p>Likewise, two High Level Contact Group meetings have been held alternately in each country.</p> <p>Both governments continue to exchange information on common interest issues related to law enforcement, especially on transnational organized crime.</p> <p>At a local, tactical and informal level, information is shared constantly between law enforcement personnel of both countries. At a formal level, such information is shared through the MLAT, FIEA, and other mechanisms.</p> <p>Through the High Level Contact Group and other forums, the exchange of police and strategic information is ongoing.</p> <p>ICITAP gave technical support to the Confidence Control Center. The U.S. agencies involved in counter-money laundering activities worked closely with PGR and SHCP in financial control training.</p>

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<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>Both governments communicate constantly to develop and optimize training courses.</p> <p>In 1998, a Bilateral Training Program was initiated between OPDAT and the National Institute of Criminal Sciences (INICIPE) with the participation of U.S. and Mexican prosecutors. This program comprises a series of technical assistance courses and activities in order to strengthen the capabilities of prosecutors and investigators, as well as to increase their professionalism.</p> <p>The U.S. has provided one Instructor Development course at the Mexican Federal Judicial Police. Consultations on future courses are to take place before the end of 1999.</p> <p>The Department of Justice's International Criminal Investigation Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) and Overseas Prosecutorial Development Assistance and Training Program (OPDAT), working jointly with the U.S. Embassy and PGR, developed a series of courses aimed at improving training for PGR</p>

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15.4. (Con't)				personnel. These courses are focused on investigative techniques, legal specialization, and advanced training.

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<p>15.5. Given the rapid expansion of training and technical exchanges between the two counties, 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>Both governments reached agreement on a general program, as well as on the scheduling of training activities. This program has been modified according to evolving requirements.</p> <p>See 15.4.</p>

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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.	See 15.5.	See 15.5.	See 15.5.	See 15.5.

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<p>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>	<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>	<p>The two Attorneys General signed a letter in June 1998 in Brownsville which called for creation of a bilateral law enforcement training Program. November, 1998, the U.S. 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 U.S. and Mexican criminal laws, procedures, regulations and investigative techniques.</p>	<p>At least one conference completed.</p>	<p>Prosecutor Conference conducted. See 15.2.</p> <p>The USG plans to carry out an advanced regional training course in money laundering for Mexico, as well as a regional training course; Mexico has been invited. The U.S. Customs Service participated in a bilateral course in evidence identification and gathering (June 1999, Mexico City).</p>

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<p>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.</p>	<p>Informal agent by agent or course by course basis for passing information on structure and duties of law enforcement agencies.</p>	<p>November, 1998, the U.S. 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 U.S. and Mexican criminal laws, procedures, regulations and investigative techniques.</p>	<p>At least one conference completed.</p>	<p>See 15.7.</p>

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<p>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.</p>	<p>See 15.3. and 15.4.</p>	<p>See 15.3. and 15.4.</p>	<p>See 15.3. and 15.4.</p>	<p>See 15. 3. and 15.4. Training and technical support for PGR academies well underway.</p>

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<p>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.</p>	<p>See 15.5.</p>	<p>See 15.5.</p>	<p>See 15.5.</p>	<p>The GOM and USG have established primary points of contact on training and technical assistance for day-to-day coordination and for avoiding duplication of effort among training agencies. The Senior Law Enforcement Plenary provided periodic review of training activities and guidance on where additional efforts were needed. The HLCG provided policy-level guidance, to ensure that the training and technical exchanges were meeting the goals of the Bi-national Drug Strategy.</p>