

US/MEXICO BI-NATIONAL COOPERATION AGAINST ILLICIT DRUGS



MAIN RESULTS AND
PERFORMANCE MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS

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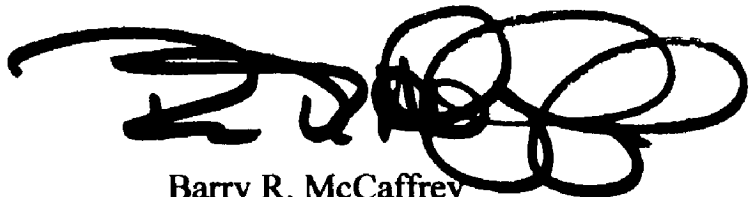
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FOREWORD

This document contains two reports. The first one entitled Main Results of the U.S. – Mexico Bi-national Cooperation Against Illicit Drugs (1995-2000), approved at the VIII HLCG meeting held in Mexico City in August 8th 2000 and second, the Performance Measures of Effectiveness Report.

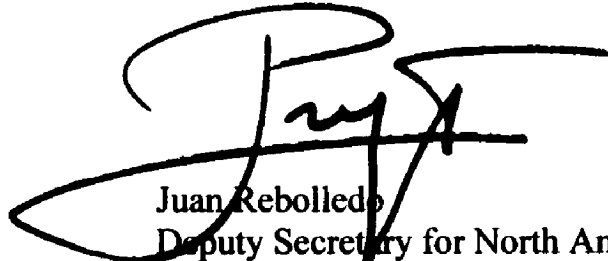
The Performance Measures of Effectiveness Report describes accomplishments by the United States and Mexico in the first eighteen months (February 1998 - August 1999) in which the US/Mexico Bi-National Drug Control Strategy was in effect. It is an attempt to review the status of the Action Items contributing to the achievement of the Strategy goals that were detailed within the initial PME publication. The Main Results of the Bi-national Cooperation Against Illicit Drugs is an effort to provide a general assessment and a more current account of our cooperation efforts.

The purpose of the two documents is to provide information to policy makers so that they can evaluate what parts of the bi-national strategy have been achievable, what parts need more effort, and what parts ought to be changed. The two reports will permit the reader to evaluate whether we have completed our actions, and how those actions contribute to achieving the Strategy objectives.



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**MAIN RESULTS OF THE
US/MEXICO- BI-NATIONAL COOPERATION AGAINST ILLICIT DRUGS
1995-2000**

1. Introduction

Bilateral and multilateral cooperation is indispensable to combat drug abuse and trafficking effectively. The U.S. and Mexico are working cooperatively to reduce the demand for illegal drugs through prevention, education and public awareness, treatment, training and research. In addition the two countries are cooperating to stop drug trafficking, money laundering, diversion of essential and precursor chemicals, and firearms trafficking. Since the inception of the High Level Contact Group (HLCG), the U.S. and Mexico have accepted that both countries are drug producers, drug consumers, and drug transit countries. Based on this understanding, Mexico and the United States have proceeded with technical exchanges and cooperative projects in the areas of, control of illicit cultivation, drug treatment, and demand reduction. In the area of law enforcement, we have seen the arrest of some major traffickers and collaborated on important cases. We have improved interdiction. In demand reduction, we cooperated in reducing demand for illegal drugs in both countries through science-based prevention, treatment, communications, research, and linking the public health and public safety systems.

Combating both sides of the illegal drug phenomenon, drug supply and demand, has been a concern and a goal in Mexico and in the United States for decades. Consequently, each country has created its own anti-drug policies and programs, incorporating support for international cooperation to combat these illicit activities as one of its main elements. In the mid-90s, this shared concern translated into a broad and comprehensive bilateral cooperation effort framework, not limited to isolated programs of technical cooperation, personnel training or mutual legal assistance. The creation of a broad and balanced binational cooperation plan, that would respond to the complexity of the problem in the United States and in Mexico, was necessary in order for the efforts from both countries to have greater effectiveness.

In the mid-90s, drug abuse and trafficking represented a serious health risk for the U.S. and Mexican population, and a growing threat for the security of both nations. In March 1996, responding to the challenge of a common enemy, President Ernesto Zedillo and President William Clinton ordered those in charge of the anti-drug programs to design more efficient bilateral policies to combat this phenomenon. Their policies required comprehensive coordination based on the principles of shared responsibility, adoption of an integrated approach to the subject matter, balance and reciprocity, and effective application of the laws in each country.

Since 1996, the Mexican and U.S. Governments have developed a more effective bilateral cooperation policy to deal with public education, treatment, prevention, drug trafficking, money laundering, diversion of essential and precursor chemicals and illicit trafficking of firearms. Furthermore, both countries have headed hemispheric and international efforts to fight drug trafficking, drug abuse and illicit trafficking of weapons. This cooperation lies within the framework of a set of agreements, mechanisms and procedures to facilitate long-term policy planning, communication, and coordinated efforts. The challenges presented demand a sustained bilateral effort in the future. In order to face this challenge, Mexico and the United States have achieved progress in establishing, for the first time, cooperation instruments which comprehensively tackle the problem of drugs. The principal challenge for the future is to continue with their implementation in a way that permanently cuts the demand for drugs and breaks up the drug production and trafficking networks in both countries.

2. Institutional Development

In March 1996, President Ernesto Zedillo and President William Clinton agreed to create the High-Level Contact Group on Drug Control (HLCG) in order to develop a shared strategic view of the problem and the most important ways in which to combat this phenomenon. The HLCG began this important work by producing a *“Bi-national Drug Threat Assessment”* on drug abuse, trafficking and drug-related crimes for both countries; this was presented to both presidents at their meeting in May 1997. The HLCG fostered the development of groups of experts on reducing the demand for illicit drugs, combating money laundering, combating illicit drug trafficking and the diversion of essential and precursor chemicals, and addressing the problem of illegal firearms trafficking in order to undertake bilateral cooperation programs on these issues.

The new cooperative approach was evident in the *“Declaration of the Mexico-U.S. Alliance Against Drugs”* signed in May 1997, in which the two presidents declared that both nations were united in an alliance to combat drug trafficking and abuse, and instructed the HLCG to develop a shared anti-drug strategy, which would complement each country’s national policies and programs.

In February 1998, the HLCG adopted the *“Mexico-U.S. Bilateral Cooperation Strategy Against Drugs,”* drafted by experts from both governments. The *Strategy* contains 16 main cooperation guidelines and establishes specific objectives and actions for each. For the first time, the effort of bilateral cooperation takes a shared comprehensive approach to the problem, which includes demand reduction and supply reduction programs, in addition to actions against criminal organizations, to combat illicit trafficking of weapons and other drug-related crimes. In February 1999, in order to monitor the progress and achievements in the implementation of the *Strategy*, both governments approved the

Performance Measurements of Effectiveness as an additional tool to assess the implementation of the *Strategy* and to analyze its efficiency in combating the problem.

In the law enforcement field, bilateral cooperation has been strengthened since 1995 with the establishment of the Mexico-U.S. Senior Law Enforcement Plenary Group, which meets periodically to define practical actions and operations to facilitate bilateral cooperation in fields such as extradition and deportation of fugitives, anti-drug programs, mutual legal assistance, attacking major criminal organizations, prisoner transfers, asset forfeiture, training, money laundering, illicit trafficking of weapons, cyber-crime and intellectual property rights violations.

Currently, the governments have in place mechanisms and procedures to design and to follow through on bilateral programs to: exchange sensitive information, share experiences in public education, treatment and scientific research, facilitate legal cooperation, and develop training programs for drug treatment professionals and drug law enforcement officials.

3. Main Results of the 1995-2000 Bilateral Cooperation

The governments of the United States and Mexico will have much to build upon as a result of the sustained collaborative relationship between both countries. Overall, the comprehensive bilateral cooperation policy to control the supply and demand for drugs has resulted in an improved understanding regarding the problems and challenges each country faces

More specifically, efficient mechanisms for collaboration were developed which ensured measurable results in combating the use and abuse of illicit of drugs, drug trafficking, and drug-related crimes. Specific actions were taken in such areas as data collection, collaborative research, treatment protocols, prevention interventions, arrests and sentencing of members of organized crime groups, and interdiction of drugs, weapons, and chemical precursors. These efforts demonstrated the importance of a balanced approach to drug control, targeting both the demand and supply aspects of drug abuse.

Bilateral cooperation and consultation on counternarcotics and other law enforcement matters have been actively and effectively pursued during the period of the Zedillo and Clinton Administrations pursuant to the wide variety of agreements and arrangements between Mexico and the United States designed to facilitate joint efforts against crime, including the Treaty on Extradition, the Treaty on Cooperation in Mutual Legal Assistance, the Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement, the Tax Information Exchange Agreement, the Financial Information Exchange

Agreement, and the more recently-signed Memorandum of Understanding for Cooperation in Law Enforcement Activities and Memorandum of Understanding on Currency and Monetary Instruments Reports.

Reduction in the Demand of Illicit Drugs

In 1996, the HLCG established the Demand Reduction Working Group. The Group represents the first institutionalized mechanism for bilateral collaboration on drug demand reduction, focusing on all aspects of demand including, prevention, research, data collection, treatment and public education and awareness.

The Demand Reduction Working Group concentrated its activities from 1996-2000 on the exchange of information, treatment protocols, and experiences, joint training initiatives, collaborative data collection efforts through studies and polls, and a special focus on border communities.

The Group agreed that effective demand reduction involves every level of government and society, all major organizations, schools, families, and the communities. Efforts were undertaken to bring experts from both countries together to share knowledge and experiences through conferences, joint web sites, training, knowledge resources, and symposiums.

Three successful Binational Conferences on the Reduction of Drug Demand (El Paso, Texas, 1998; Tijuana, Baja California, 1999; Phoenix, Arizona, 2000) were organized, bringing together an average of 350 experts and community leaders from both countries for each of the three years. These conferences enhanced knowledge on science-based prevention and treatment, increased informal communications between both countries by facilitating the creation of contact networks between civil groups, coordinated a sharing of perspectives and planning exercises between both nations' youth, broadened the research agenda, provided training opportunities to build understanding of intervention protocols, and brought together the public health and public safety systems. At the most recent conference in Phoenix, intensive training sessions were provided on specific issues in substance abuse treatment and prevention, and on ways the public health and public safety/criminal justice systems can work together to address substance abuse problems. For example, in the area of treatment, a two-day training on all aspects of opiate treatment was held, and a session was held on “engagement, retention and relapse prevention” in the criminal justice system. Plenary sessions provided overviews of each of these areas, and focused on the crosscutting issues of evaluation and youth with regard to these issues.

As part of the effort to provide linkages between experts in both countries, the research work groups from the three binational conferences met at a Research Symposium in May 2000 to define potential collaborative research projects, including perception of risk in relation to drug abuse prevalence; program evaluation; HIV prevention interventions for drug abusers; rapid assessment, response, and evaluation; adolescent drug

use; violence and HIV; gender differences, family influences, women, and social and cultural factors; patient-treatment matching; and cooperation in the basic science of drug abuse.

To improve collaboration on research and harmonize data sets, the United States worked with and supported Mexico in the development of a National Household Survey on Drug Abuse comparable to a similar survey already underway in the United States, from which both countries will be able to compare data and study drug abuse trends.

The Group identified publications for sharing between both countries. For example, the *Preventing Drug Use Among Children and Adolescents: A Research-Based Guide* developed in the United States has been translated and adapted for use in Mexico. Further, the *Treatment Improvement Protocols (TIP) Series for Primary Care Providers*, developed in the United States, was translated and adjusted by officials in Mexico for use in Mexican communities and is now being distributed to Spanish-speaking communities within the United States. Developed by Spanish-speaking communities in the United States, the *Hablemos En Confianza* Community Initiative is being explored for use in Mexico as well. Mexico edited a book entitled *Drug Use in Mexico, Diagnosis, Trends, and Actions* that was printed and translated into English the Spanish edition two months after that. Mexican experts participated in reviewing the translation of ONDCP's prevention web site targeted to Spanish speaking Communities.

A bi-national cooperative electronic communications system to facilitate cooperation on joint projects was developed to further facilitate the exchange of information. The core of this system is the binational and bilingual web site, which will include such information as PMEs, research training opportunities, upcoming meetings on drug demand to learn from one another, and a method for routine communication among binational conference participants.

A U.S./Mexico Border Center for the Application of Prevention Technology (CAPT) was created in the United States to serve the 60-mile region North of the U.S.-Mexico border in California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. The CAPT convened federal representatives from both countries to provide an opportunity for the sharing of ideas and resources between the two countries. These binational experts are now reviewing Mexican model programs for potential implementation in the U.S. border communities.

Finally, the Demand Reduction Working Group provided leadership in the creation of a Substance Abuse Core Group (SACG), as part of the Health Working Group of the *U.S.-Mexico Binational Commission*. Viewed as a method to ensure a public health approach to demand reduction linked to the HLCG, the SACG met as a whole in May 2000 to explore group member interests, create a vision for the future of the

core group for the next Administrations, and assess past accomplishments in order to set a future agenda. The SACG discussed such key topics as violence and substance abuse, the relationship to risky sexual behavior and HIV/AIDS, the importance of addressing alcohol within the substance abuse context, linking with other co-occurring factors such as mental illness, and the importance of working within the family, schools, and communities to have an impact. Members of the group expressed interest in addressing substance abuse within the context of “healthy lifestyles” and the importance of identifying those most at-risk.

In both countries, the effort to reduce drug abuse is comprehensive and concerted at all levels of government, as well as by non-government organizations, the private sector, and individual citizens. The goal in the U.S. is to cut today’s drug use in half -- to 3.1 percent of the population - - by the year 2007. Thus, the federal budget for demand reduction has increased since 1996 to over \$6 billion. A 5-year \$2 billion media campaign has been launched and funding for community drug prevention coalitions now supports 213 coalitions in 46 states.

The Government of Mexico has strengthened the National Council on Addictions (CONADIC), to improve the response to addiction problems. The Council will be presided by the *National Commissioner*, with ample authority and rights for facilitating effective decisions taken by CONADIC. The goals for Mexico are: containing the illicit drug use increase for year 2005 (this means maintaining the prevalence *once in a lifetime* to 5.27% according to the 1998 National Household Survey); reduce illegal drug use among youth by one percent by year 2010 (this means reducing 1% prevalence use *once in a lifetime*).

Eradication of illicit crops

Illicit drug crops affect U.S. and Mexican territory. Although the problems of drug production in both countries are different, in the past few years, collaboration on this matter has received a major boost, particularly in the field of technical exchange and the development of scientific research projects relating to the control of illicit crops.

Mexico is world-leader in the eradication of illicit crops (poppy and marijuana). As a result of the agreement of efforts between the Office of the Attorney General of Mexico (*Procuraduría General de la República - PGR*) and the Secretariat of National Defense (*Secretaría de Defensa Nacional - SEDENA*), Secretariat of Navy (*SEMAR*) from 1995 to 1999, Mexico has eradicated over 125,000 hectares of marijuana and over 80,500 hectares of poppy. Additionally, in the first six months of 2000, 9,700 hectares of marijuana and 8,800 hectares of poppy have been eradicated. A daily average of 25,000 SEDENA soldiers and 2,625 SEMAR sailors participate in the crop eradication programs. In the last five years the Government of Mexico has strengthened programs aimed at the reduction of illegal crops. During *Operation*

Libélula and *Directiva Azteca*, PGR and SEDENA increased their reconnaissance, locating and eradication efforts. The institutional capacity is also augmented by an increase in eradication personnel and equipment.

Marijuana eradication in the United States is carried out mainly by state and local authorities. At the federal level, the Drug Enforcement Administration operates the Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program, which is a grant program offered to State and local law enforcement for marijuana eradication. In each of the last three years, DEA has increased the number of eradication grants authorized. In 2000, funding was up to \$13 million. From 1997 to 1999 the Cannabis Eradication Program eliminated 9.4 million cultivated plants and over 650,000 indoor plants. The program resulted in seizure of approximately \$95 million is assets.

The cooperation has allowed for a regular exchange of information on the efforts, experiences and eradication techniques from each country. Useful strategic information exchange in the development of eradication campaigns and programs has increased. In addition, an exchange by both governments to improve the mutual understanding of the methodology used by each country to calculate crop areas and eradicated areas has been performed. Regarding scientific cooperation, research projects focused on supporting the efforts of poppy crop eradication have been initiated.

Combating Criminal Organizations

Over the last five years, the law enforcement agencies in both countries DEA, FBI, Customs, DOJ, PGR, FEADS have established specific collaboration mechanisms for the development and exchange of intelligence; the development of coordinated investigations; the attack on organizations and the arrest of its members; and collaboration in prosecuting criminal cases. Cooperation and consultation among the PGR, DOJ, DEA, FBI, and the U.S. Customs Service have produced results in combating transnational criminal organizations.

Stemming from the HLCG and the consolidation of the work by the Plenary Group of Senior Law Enforcement Officials, authorities from both countries have been able to develop effective and secure mechanisms to obtain and share information regarding transnational criminal organizations operating in both countries, as well as their members. The exchange of information between high-level officials, as well as the liaison mechanisms among Mexican and U.S. units that have served to plan and execute strategies for coordinated investigation, can be highlighted.

Bilateral cooperation efforts on law enforcement have allowed for important progress to be obtained in order to prosecute and convict criminals operating on both sides of the shared border. The procedures regarding mutual legal assistance have become an important tool in the bilateral fight against criminal organizations. In this context, the adoption of the Federal Law against Organized Crime (*Ley Federal Contra la Delincuencia Organizada*) by Mexico has facilitated the exchange of evidence -a product of new investigation technologies- such as, for instance, the exchange of depositions by protected witnesses, in a request for legal assistance.

Over the last five years, the control and command structures of three of the four main transnational organizations operating on both sides of the border have been affected. The arrest in Mexico of Luis Amezcua and Jesús Amezcua, methamphetamine producers and traffickers; the arrests of collaborators of Amado Carrillo Fuentes and of the Arellano Felix organizations; in addition to the arrest of Juan García Abrego. Many drug distribution organizations, operating in the U.S. have been dismantled, each year.

An example of the cooperation regarding the exchange of information was *Operation Impunity*. Moreover, *Operations Reciprocity*, *Southwest Express*, and *Meta*, achieved the arrest and prosecution of individuals charged in multi-jurisdictional drug-trafficking crimes related with criminal organizations, the seizure of many millions of dollars in cash and assets, as well as several tons of cocaine.

Extradition of Fugitives

Bilateral cooperation under the Mexico-U.S. Extradition Treaty has registered notable progress in the last six years. The work performed by the authorities from both countries in the Mexico-U.S. Senior Law Enforcement Plenary has allowed for the increase in mutual understanding of each country's legal system and has streamlined the procedures to process extradition requests. The great progress is reflected in the following figures: in the first 15 years after the Extradition Treaty (1980-1994) came into force, Mexico extradited a total of eight people to the United States. In the same period, the United States delivered to Mexico a total of 30 people requested in extradition. In the 1995-2000 period, Mexico extradited a total of 61 people to the United States, i.e. in five years; the number of people delivered compared with the previous 15 years grew seven-fold. Between 1995 and 2000, the United States starting from a higher base number, tripled the number of extradited people, with a total of 86 individuals delivered.

During the 1995-2000 time period the Government of Mexico decided that in exceptional circumstances it would grant the extradition of Mexican nationals to be prosecuted wherever the events with which they are charged occurred. Over the last five years, Mexico has delivered

11 Mexican nationals (8 by birth and 3 by naturalization). The United States has always extradited its nationals in appropriate circumstances and during the same time period, the United States extradited 12 US citizens to Mexico.

Mutual Legal Assistance

Bilateral cooperation regarding mutual legal assistance is based on the *Mexico-U.S. Cooperation Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance*. Legal assistance is a fundamental tool in order to combat organized crime.

Within the framework of the Mexico-U.S. Senior Law Enforcement Plenary, the Offices of the Attorneys General from both countries have fostered a greater collaboration in the field of legal assistance.

As a result of these actions, the processes for mutual legal assistance have been streamlined and focused and are an important mechanism for exchanging evidence needed in drug prosecutions. Due to the great increase in the use of the MLAT in the last 5 years, a much-needed program of prioritization of requests has been undertaken to make implementation of the treaty even more effective.

Illicit Trafficking of Firearms

For the first time in the field of bilateral cooperation, a formal mechanism in order to combat the illicit trafficking of firearms and ammunition through the shared border has been achieved. The collaboration in this field has attained greater efficiency since 1996, and has fostered multilateral collaboration initiatives.

The HLCG's Group of Experts on Illicit Trafficking of Firearms has developed programs to exchange information to track seized weapons and to conduct investigations against alleged transborder traffickers. The group has significantly improved coordination on the tracing of firearms and ammunition illicitly trafficked across the common border and on training programs for Mexican personnel.

The progress made in tracing illicit firearms should be highlighted. There has been a notable increase in the number of requests with complete and correct information, causing an accompanying increase in the number of responses with substantive information leading to specific lines of investigation. There has been a reciprocal exchange of tactical information, and specific consultations can be made through the institutional databases available for that purpose.

Furthermore, it must be pointed that both governments supported the approval, in November 1997, within the framework of the OAS, of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials, which constituted the first instrument of multilateral cooperation in the world to eliminate the trafficking of illicit weapons from which, among others, drug traffickers benefit.

Control of chemical precursors and essential chemical substances

Bilateral cooperation regarding the prevention of diversion of precursor and essential chemicals has strengthened considerably and has been conducted in three specific areas: the exchange of information to prevent diversion, the development of the investigations against individuals and organizations dedicated to the diversion; and the development of technical cooperation programs.

The Mexican system of chemical control, and Mexico's capacity to cooperate in international chemical control initiatives, was enhanced with the implementation of the Federal Law for the Control of Chemical Precursors, Essential Chemical Substances and Machinery to Manufacture Tablets, Capsules and/or Pills (*Ley Federal para el Control de Precursores Químicos, Productos Químicos Esenciales y Máquinas para Elaborar Tabletas, Cápsulas y/o Comprimidos*) of December 1997. This law, encompasses the commitments assumed in the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Vienna, 1988) and it incorporates the recommendations of the Model Regulations of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (*Comisión Interamericana para el Control del Abuso de Drogas - CICAD/OAS*) on this matter.

The United States passed comprehensive chemical control legislation in 1988 through the Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act of 1988. That law has been amended frequently since its initial passage, in response to countermeasures taken by traffickers and the "rogue" chemical firms that serve them. The U.S. has in place and makes use of criminal, civil and administrative sanctions for violators.

Currently, the two countries are in the final stages of negotiating a Memorandum of Understanding to give a more formal shape to what is hoped will be an even stronger formal and informal cooperative relationship in chemical control in the future.

Combating Money Laundering

Since 1996, bilateral cooperation on this matter has been greatly improved within the framework of the HLCG's Group of Experts on Money Laundering. This cooperation has been manifested through, among other things, the exchange and sharing of information contained in *Currency Transaction Reports* (CTR's) and *Suspicious Activity Reports* (SAR's); from simultaneous investigations in accordance with the *Financial Information Exchange Agreement* (FIEA); and through coordinated investigations in accordance with the *Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty* (MLAT). The United States has a history of money laundering prosecutions and is a world leader in this regard, winning hundreds of convictions every year. The results of these coordinated investigations have led to the increase in the number of money laundering trials in both countries.

In order to improve our efforts to track the source of the money, in January 2000, the Secretariat of the Treasury and Public Credit (*Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público - SHCP*) and the Department of the Treasury signed a *Memorandum of Understanding on Currency and Monetary Instruments Reports* (CMR's). This agreement establishes mechanisms for the reciprocal exchange of information in this field. Additionally, the recent admission of Mexico to the OECD's Financial Action Task Force (FATF), as a full-fledged member, and to the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF), as a cooperating and supporting nation, will tend to strengthen bilateral cooperation within the framework of these multilateral fora.

Sharing confiscated assets

The collaboration between Mexico and the United States regarding seizure and forfeiture of assets stemming from drug trafficking and drug-related crimes, responds to the mutual conviction that the best way to combat drug-trafficking organizations is to deprive them of illicit-activities earnings, of the front businesses which conceal their true activities, and their infrastructure.

In 1995, both countries signed an *Agreement for the Sharing of Forfeited Drug-Trafficking and Drug Crime-Related Assets*, which allows the United States to share assets forfeited in criminal or civil proceedings in such a manner that the amount of the shared funds is commensurate with the level of assistance provided by the Mexican agencies in the investigation and the forfeiture. Pursuant to this agreement, the United States has shared over \$6 million with Mexico.

As of the entry into effect of the Federal Law for the Administration of Seized, Confiscated and Abandoned Assets (*Ley Federal para la Administración de Bienes Asegurados, Decomisados y Abandonados*) (August 1999), Mexico possesses the necessary legal basis to share seized assets or the product of their sale with foreign authorities. Thus, the U.S. and Mexico are currently negotiating an Agreement for the Reciprocal Sharing of Seized Assets (*Acuerdo de Compartimento Recíproco de Bienes Decomisados*), which will supersede the 1995 Agreement.

Interdiction

Stemming from the Bilateral Strategy, the collaboration between Mexican and U.S. agencies to detect and intercept the illicit trafficking of drugs has increased. In particular, the liaison and information exchange systems among agencies from both countries, regarding air, land and maritime interdiction of drugs, have been strengthened. Currently, Mexico and the United States share useful strategic information to plan operations. Furthermore, the operational coordination between agencies from both countries has improved. These mechanisms have been an important factor, not only to increase drug seizures, but also to deter the international trafficking of drugs in some regions.

Since 1998, the transmission of information among the coordination and communication centers of both countries has improved, allowing authorities to respond as required to interdict illicit shipments. The systems used to link both nations' agencies enable real-time, secure-data electronic transmission.

To improve the permanent mechanism of information exchange, liaison offices have been established for the PGR at the Air and Maritime Interdiction Coordination Center (*Centro de Coordinación para la Intercepción Aérea y Marítima*) of the U.S. Customs Service, located in Riverside, California. In the immediate future, liaison offices for the PGR will be established with the Joint Interagency Task Force-East (JIATF-E) and Joint Interagency Task Force - West (JIATF-W), in charge of coordinating the U.S. interdiction agencies in the Caribbean and the Pacific, respectively.

Through regular consultations, Mexican and U.S. authorities (PGR, Mexican Secretariat of the Navy, Mexican Secretariat of National Defense, Mexican Secretariat of the Interior, Department of Justice, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Customs, JIATF-E, and JIATF-W) have increased their coordination regarding interdiction actions. In this sense, the bilateral coordination has been strengthened with the creation, in June 2000, of the Mexico-U.S. Bilateral Cooperation Group for Matters of Drug Interception. This forum meets on a regular basis to exchange and discuss tactical information in order to increase the effectiveness of the interdiction efforts of both countries.

The aforementioned mechanisms have enabled important results attained in combating air and maritime drug trafficking. Concerning air drug trafficking, the bilateral collaboration has contributed to practically eliminate cocaine trafficking on flights originating from South America directly to Mexico. The above represents a significant strategic result because this method of trafficking was widely used by criminal organizations to traffic cocaine destined for the United States in the early 90s. From 1998 to date, the Government of Mexico has reported that, there have only been two illicit air incursions directly into Mexican air space. In both cases, the aircraft and the shipment were seized and the crew was arrested.

In 1998, the Mexican Government strengthened its detection systems and redefined the approach of its air, land and maritime interdiction strategies. In this sense, the actions to implement *Operation Sellamiento (Sealing the Border)* in the Baja California and Yucatán peninsulas must be underscored. These actions, performed in 1999, extended northwards to the border and the Gulf of California. For these operations, the Government of Mexico purchased state-of-the-art detection equipment, which included five Mobile Search systems, 21 Secure 1000 systems and 31 Buster systems. Likewise, intensive interdiction operations along the Tehuantepec Isthmus took place, to seal off the land and air trafficking routes in Mexican territory.

In 1999, the Government of Mexico made public its initiative to strengthen to Drug Control General Strategy (Refuerzo a la Estrategia General para el Control de Drogas). The purpose of this document is to strengthen the existing programs, improve training programs, and reinforce the coordination among the Mexican agencies and institutions responsible in combating drug trafficking. This program, representing a three-year budget close to US\$500 million, has begun to provide important results. The GOM reports that in 1999 alone, 34.6 tons of cocaine; 1,472 tons of marijuana, 801.2 kg of opium gum and 260.2 kg of heroine have been seized. Moreover, during the first semester of 2000, 15.5 tons of cocaine; 1,014.9 tons of marijuana; 149.8 kg of opium gum and 203.7 kg. of heroin have been seized.

The problem of methamphetamine production and trafficking affects both countries. In the US methamphetamine laboratory destruction is carried out by federal as well as state and local law enforcement. In 1999 the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration seized 2,025 methamphetamine labs while state and local police seized over 5,000. The number of DEA methamphetamine laboratory seizures has increased constantly and sharply for each of the last six years, from 263 in 1994 to over 2,000 in 1999. Methamphetamine trafficking has spread from its traditional area of concentration in the western United States to the Midwest and to a lesser extent the southeastern United States.

Finally, the Government of Mexico underlines that, according to its experience, the four elements to combat this transnational crime and to attack its principal consequences efficiently are:

- a) Generation and targeted use of specialized intelligence.
- b) Acquisition of appropriate equipment and its use at the strategic, tactic and operative levels.
- c) Effective coordination between the responsible national agencies and organizations directly or indirectly involved in combating drug trafficking (integral supply and demand reduction).
- d) A frank, open and respectful cooperation with all multinational organizations and countries that have an interest in the development of a common front against the effects of international drug trafficking and abuse, with special attention within our hemisphere.

Training

Mexico and the United States have recognized that the professionalization and specialization of officials in the different areas of drug control are fundamental to achieving better results. This is why both countries have created extensive bilateral cooperation in the design of technical cooperation and training programs regarding money laundering, the illicit trafficking of weapons, chemical control, and law enforcement.

The collaboration has been especially broad in the field of law enforcement. In compliance with the *Brownsville Letter* agreements, three Binational Training Seminars (Columbia, South Carolina, 1998; Mexico City, 1999; and San Diego, California, 2000) have been held, where prosecutors and police officers from both countries participated. These seminars -the first of their kind- were simultaneous training events of law enforcement officials from both countries.

The Seminars are focused on seeking the similarities and differences of the Mexican and U.S. legal systems regarding several matters, such as investigation techniques, combating organized crime, legal wire-tapping, as well as the seizure and forfeiture of assets, among others. These Seminars helped identify areas where the legal cooperation between both parties can be substantially improved, in strict compliance with each country's laws.

Multilateral cooperation

The consumption of drugs and drug trafficking are a global challenge, with special characteristics in the American Hemisphere. Thus, multilateral cooperation, at sub-regional, regional and international levels complements national plans to control drugs. Over the past five years, the United States and Mexico have encouraged international organizations to adopt international instruments to promote the reduction of demand for illicit drugs, and strengthen the fight against money laundering, the diversion of chemical precursors, the illicit trafficking of weapons and organized crime.

Specific examples of this collaboration are the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Drugs (June 1998) and, within the framework of the OAS' Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, the adoption of the Hemispheric Anti-Drug Strategy, as well as the establishment of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), which constitutes the first multilateral assessment system on the efforts and achievements of each country against drug trafficking and drug abuse.

4. Conclusion

Mexico and the United States share the idea that it is necessary to simultaneously confront the drug problem from a comprehensive supply and demand reduction perspective.

Over the past five years, both countries have built a solid institutional structure for counter-drug cooperation. For the first time, both countries have begun implementing a broad, comprehensive and structured collaboration plan focused on the joint, long-term efforts: the *Bilateral Drug Control Strategy*.

Within this framework, greater understanding has been attained between the Mexican and U.S. agencies. This has led to a greater understanding of the particular problems that each country faces and of the national control mechanisms to face these problems.

The creation of a high-level bilateral consultation mechanism, specialized in drug control -the HLCCG- has facilitated the decision-making and agreement processes between both governments, allowing the bilateral cooperation efforts against drug consumption, drug trafficking and drug-related crimes to be effectively led.

Neither the United States nor Mexico can combat the drug problem alone, so it is imperative that a cooperative mechanism continue to exist and be strengthened in the years ahead. The most important accomplishment has been the development of a strong and vibrant anti drug alliance with a shared view of the threat and firm agreement on what needs to be done. This is something that has never been achieved between two neighboring nations and serves as a model for other countries in confronting trans-national or international threats. We recognize too that the drug problem is not a war to be won but rather a complex and long-term problem that will require the full support and involvement of our societies as well.

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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>1.1. Both governments will analyze techniques and methods that could serve as a comparable indicator of drug epidemiology in both countries.</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</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><u>U.S.</u> (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>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><u>U.S.</u> List disseminated.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> Report and analysis of information.</p>	<p>(A) Epidemiological and scientific information sources have been identified, exchanged, and discussed at the Bi-national conferences in El Paso and Tijuana. It is an ongoing bilateral activity involving the U.S. DRWG and the GOM through CONADIC.</p> <p>(B) Ongoing activity through U.S. and Mexico researchers. Border Epidemiological Working Group (BEWG) met in August 1999 and proceedings were published.</p> <p>(A) Lists have been identified exchanged and discussed at the Bi-national conferences as well as in meetings involving the CEWG, the BNC, substance abuse core group, and the BEWG. These activities are in progress.</p> <p>(A) Book entitled "Drug Use in Mexico: Diagnosis, Trends, and Actions" was published and presented at a press conference. A second edition was printed and translated into English.</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
1.1. (Cont.)	<p>(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>(B) Personnel from the States Health Care Services (SESA) throughout the country will be trained for its implementation.</p>	<p>Personnel trained.</p>	<p>65 persons from 31 SESAs, as well as from different institutions, were trained.</p>
<p>1.1.2 Both governments will share the opportunity for, and results of, research programs and evaluations, and share opportunities for training.</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) Share demand reduction web sites with links to U.S. web sites, such as, NIDA, SAMHSA, ONDCP, DOS DOJ, ED, and comparable Mexican web sites. (B) Develop a Bi-national system for sharing timely scientific information and epidemiological data with relevant decision-makers and research professionals.</p>	<p>Website linkages established.</p> <p>Bi-national system established for disseminating existing research programs to relevant decision-makers and research professionals.</p>	<p>(A) The Bi-national work is in progress.</p> <p>(B) On going, a Bi-national website (prototype) has been developed and shared. Work is progressing towards full implementation.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
1.1.2 (Cont.)		<p>(C) Make lists available of research training opportunities and organizations that provide training (e.g., U.S. NIDA, Humphrey and INVEST Fellowships, and DOS, Demand Reduction Academy and Mexico's post-graduate program).</p> <p>(D) Using existing fora, establish criteria to effectively report and share information, which includes researchers from Mexico and the U.S.</p> <p>(E) The DRWG Committee will develop, disseminate, and attract potential candidates for bilateral training opportunities and post-graduate programs (e.g., The Mexican post-graduate program).</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Reporting criteria established and information disseminated.</p> <p>Training and post-graduate exchange programs in place.</p> <p>(F) Linkages established through electronic communications such as the Internet.</p>	<p>(C) Lists of training opportunities were exchanged during a pre-conference workshop at 2nd Bi-national Conference, Tijuana, June 1999.</p> <p>(D) The BEWG established the following criteria: (1) collecting information about special problems in border region and (2) maintaining communications among BEWG members. Reporting criteria were included in proceedings of the meeting.</p> <p>(E) Mexico participates in Humphrey Fellowship programs. Demand Reduction training was offered in Roswell, NM, in June 1998.</p> <p>(F) In progress. Follow up is being made through the Bi-national working groups on research, prevention, treatment, work place and public awareness. 52 persons trained from the research working group participated in the 2nd Bi-national Conference.</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>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.</p>	<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 that 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>	<p>(A) On-going delivery system discussed and implemented. SAMHSA/CSAP, CAPT in place.</p> <p>(B) In progress and implemented.</p> <p>(A) Reports from SRID - first half of 1999 and second half of 1998 – were printed. The SISVEA bi-annual report of 1998 was published. The 1999 print is under revision and on going.</p> <p>(B) On-going monthly activity. During 1998 and mid-1999, 18 articles were disseminated.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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).</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, created in June 1998.</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. (B) Research working group will meet in March 1998 to establish websites, information exchange, peer reviewed electronic research journal.</p>	<p>Completion of action plan. Meeting held in March 1998.</p>	<p>(A) On-going through CEWG (USA) SISVEA (Mexico) and BEWG (joint) as well as the Bi-national Commission of Health/Substance Abuse Core Group. Recommendations include comparable indicators between countries, drug abuse patterns and trends of each country, steps that can be taken to make data more comparable. (B) Completed. Meeting held in March 1998.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>1.1.5 Both governments will intensify the exchange of information regarding the evaluation of prevention and treatment programs.</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>(A) Organizing committee for research conference will set the 1999 conference site, date, and agenda.</p> <p>(B) Interactive website will be operational (ONDCP with links to NIDA, SAMHSA, DOS, DOJ, ED), and a plan to make comparable linkages with Mexican websites.</p> <p>(C) Convene a research meeting to address evaluation of prevention and treatment programs. (Meetings will discuss existing websites, appropriate sources and special panels—related to 1.1.4). Update and exchange mailing lists.</p> <p>(D) A mechanism to improve the exchange of information on prevention and treatment between the two countries will be created.</p>	<p>Research conference site, date and agenda disseminated to DRWG and research working group members.</p> <p>Operability of website for communicating information on effectiveness of prevention and treatment programs.</p> <p>Meeting held and mailing lists exchanged.</p> <p>Creation of mechanism to improve exchange of prevention and treatment information.</p>	<p>(A) Completed. Three planning meetings were held in preparation of 1999 conference.</p> <p>(B) Not completed. Difficulties to compare Bi-national websites discussed. Other mechanisms are under consideration.</p> <p>(C) At the 2nd Bi-national Conference, a professional skill development workshop, entitled “Principles of Program Evaluation,” was offered to approximately 30 participants.</p> <p>(D) At the 2nd Bi-national Conference the prevention and treatment working groups met, discussed, and developed joint action plans. More than 45 participants attended the sessions.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>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.</p>	<p><u>U.S. and Mexico</u> Plan of action developed for organizing the U.S./Mexico Bi-national Demand Reduction Conference.</p>	<p><u>U.S. and Mexico</u> (A) U.S./Mexico Demand Reduction conference will be held March 18-20, 1998 in El Paso, Texas.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(C) Conference Proceedings will be disseminated to participants, government officials, and appropriate demand reduction constituencies.</p> <p>(D) Future collaboration includes a follow-up demand reduction conference in Mexico.</p>	<p>Conference held.</p> <p>Recommendations under review for implementation.</p> <p>Conference Proceedings drafted and disseminated.</p> <p>Second U.S./Mexico Demand Reduction Conference held June 23-25, 1999 in Tijuana, B.C.</p>	<p>(A) Completed. Conference held with the participation of 350 experts in Demand Reduction. Participants' directory was developed and included in conference proceedings.</p> <p>(B) Group recommendations were reviewed during the 2nd Bi-national Conference. Both countries agreed to form 5 working groups to discuss cross-cutting issues, such as, youth and families, community, consequences of substance abuse, special populations, and U.S.-Mexico border.</p> <p>(B) 500 Conference Proceedings were printed and disseminated. English/Spanish version was also published</p> <p>(D) The 2nd Bi-national Conference was held in Tijuana, Mexico, June 23-25. 350 demand reduction experts participated; 19 conference exhibitors also participated. The U.S.-Mexico Joint Declaration was signed. Both countries agreed to a 3rd Bi-national Conference to be held from May 31 to June 2, 2000 in May in Phoenix, ARIZONA.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>1.2.2 Both governments will work cooperatively with the media to encourage responsible, scientifically based reporting on drug issues.</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 developed the campaign "<i>Construye tu Vida sin Adicciones</i>" (Build your Life without Addictions), <i>¿Adicto yo?</i> (Addicted, me?) in mass media. CIJ developed the campaign "<i>Intégrate al Equipo</i>" (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) SSA/CONADIC provide support to a private mass media company to develop and broadcast the "<i>Vive sin Drogas</i>" (Live without Drugs) campaign. (B) CIJ will develop and broadcast the "<i>Puertas y Mundial</i>" (Doors and World Cup) campaign. (C) The PGR (General Attorney's Office) will develop and broadcast the "<i>¿Tú, qué Quieres?</i>" (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>	<p>(A) Completed.</p> <p>(B) Completed. New campaign, "Addiction Treatment: Investing in People for Business Success" will be launched in Sept. 99 as part of National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery</p> <p>(C) On-going.</p> <p>(A) National Campaign was launched on 97 TV channels (with 10 impacts) and 1,300 radio stations (with 6 impacts) everyday. On-going activity with new radio and TV spots under development.</p> <p>(B) Completed. A pilot commercial for the new campaign is in development.</p> <p>(C) Campaign launched in 123 newspapers with 28 million produced 55 magazines with 3 million copies.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
1.2.2 (Con't)	<p>2nd Symposium on Drug Addiction organized by Goethe Institute Mexico 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 national toll-free phone number to obtain information on drug abuse services. Toll-free telephone number will be launched.</p> <p>(E) The Proceedings of the 2nd 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.</p> <p>CD-ROMS distributed.</p>	<p>(D) Between April and July 1999, 90,533 telephone calls were received. 17,635 of them were referred. Average – daily calls reached 1,090.</p> <p>(E) Completed. Dissemination accomplished.</p> <p>(F) 150 compact discs were distributed and sent to U.S organizations. A second edition of 150 CDs was produced.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>1.2.3 Both governments will exchange information on the development of an effective anti-drug media campaign.</p>	<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. (B) Both countries will promote drug media campaigns by including them at national and regional conferences, workshops, or by other means of communication. (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. Drug media campaigns included as part of national and regional conferences, workshops, or by other means of communication (e.g., websites). Mechanism developed.</p>	<p>(A) Completed. Activity is on going. At the 2nd Bi-national Conference in Tijuana, the Bi-national Public Awareness working group met, discussed, and developed action plans for implementation. (B) Completed. On-going activity. At the 2nd Bi-national Conference a plenary session entitled “Media Campaigns” was held. (C) Completed. Both countries are sharing information on anti-drug media campaigns. An on-going activity. Workgroup held at Bi-national Conference in Tijuana, exhibitors, and at plenaries. Media campaigns were discussed - with 100 participants - at September 21-22, 1999 Border Conference in Tucson, Arizona.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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.</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 on 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 analysis to determine how federal funds could be leveraged and/or redirected and which ones 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>Catalog of Resources on addiction prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, at the national level, produced and distributed.</p>	<p>(A) Not completed; may not be feasible.</p> <p>(B) On-going. Assessments of Prevention Partnerships and Coalitions via NCAP and Border CAPT.</p> <p>(C) Not completed; may not be feasible.</p> <p>(D) Not completed. May not be feasible.</p> <p>(A) A database resource including a list of 500 organizations was elaborated. Updating is an on-going activity.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
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 state level will be prepared.</p> <p>(D) 27 supervision visits to the SESA will be performed.</p>	<p>Youth coalitions established at state level.</p> <p>Catalog of youth organizations at state level.</p> <p>Number of visits paid and number of recommendations compiled.</p>	<p>(B) Three meetings were held with youth coalitions in Puebla, Mexico City and Jalisco.</p> <p>(C) In progress. 50% of the work completed.</p> <p>(D) 31 states were visited in 1998 and 1999. 150 recommendations were provided to SESA. 107 of them were implemented to strengthen the Prevention and Control of Addictions Programs.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>1. 3.1 Both governments will exchange information about effective education and prevention programs, especially for target populations such as youth.</p>	<p><u>U.S. and Mexico</u> December 1997: Bi-national Interagency Planning Committee meeting in El Paso, Texas which discussed model programs.</p>	<p><u>U.S. and Mexico</u> (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>	<p>(A) On-going. Four State Regional meeting was held with 100 participants in Tucson Sept 20-21, 1999 (Arizona, Texas, California, New Mexico). Bi-national Health Fairs were held in Chihuahua, Tamaulipas, Sonora, Coahuila, and Baja California. CONADIC and NGOs from Arizona participated at the LVII Annual Meeting of AFMES in San Antonio, Texas.</p> <p>(B) Completed. On-going activity. Information was exchanged at 2nd Bi-national Conference in Tijuana.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
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 Pre-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>	<p>(C) Completed. On-going activity. Bi-national Core Group report was provided in June 1999 at the BNC meeting in Mexico, D.F. Subsequent meeting of Bi-national Core Group is being planned.</p> <p>(D) Completed. An on-going activity. A professional skill development workshop entitled "Community Planning for Drug Assessment" was held during the 2nd Bi-national Conference. More than 30 people participated.</p> <p>(E) In progress. Criteria was explored and discussed among participants of the 2nd Bi-national Conference. A possible workshop on the topic is being discussed for the Bi-national Conference in Phoenix, Arizona of May 2000.</p> <p>(F) In progress through development of a Bi-national web-site and border initiatives such as <i>Border CAPT</i>.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>1.3.2 Both governments will exchange information on the effective prevention of violence linked to drugs in the schools and the community.</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) Meet to explore drug-related violence collaboration.</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.</p> <p>(C) Explore with responsible regional education sectors, the development and dissemination of knowledge about drug-related school violence and ensure sharing of best practices in both countries.</p> <p>(D) 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.</p> <p><u>U.S.</u> (A) Convene regional U.S.-Mexico meetings to share information on youth drug and violence prevention strategies and explore collaboration possibilities.</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, Arizona., June 25-26, 1998; regional conference held in San Diego, August 27-28, 1998.</p>	<p>(A) Completed and on-going. VDET presentation given in Tijuana. 40-50 participated in a workshop entitled "Violence and Substance Abuse."</p> <p>(B) Completed and on-going. Training convened in El Paso in May 1999. Training still underway. Follow up VDET training opportunities being planned.</p> <p>(C) Completed and on-going. A violence and substance abuse workshop was offered at the 2nd Bi-national Conference. Information was exchanged and discussed.</p> <p>(D) In progress. At the 2nd Bi-national Conference's professional workshop an understanding was reached on linkages between domestic violence and school violence, and the importance of early identification and intervention.</p> <p>(A) Completed. Disseminated and shared Information.</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>1.3.3 Both governments will exchange information regarding funding, training, and professional development opportunities in both countries.</p>	<p><u>U.S. and Mexico</u> On-going participation in development, exchange and training programs (e.g., Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowships Program on substance abuse, DOS/INVEST program).</p>	<p><u>U.S. and Mexico</u> (A) Increase professional development opportunity for individuals involved in substance abuse program. (B) Each country will identify current funding streams of resources in prevention and treatment, including technical resources available to all areas, particularly the border area/international development. (C) DOT will provide education and training to selected Mexican physicians in the procedures for drug and alcohol testing and training in the performance of the medical review officer functions.</p>	<p>Increased number of participants in professional development programs. Funding streams and technical resources identified. DOT training provided.</p>	<p>(A) On-going. Two experts from Mexico are in the post-doctoral Humphrey Fellowship Program. (B) Completed. On-going. Workshop on funding and training opportunities was presented at 2nd Bi-national Conference. Approximately 30-40 people attended the workshop. (C) Completed. Medical review officers from Mexico, members of the Secretary of Communication and Transportation attended the training program on procedures for drug and alcohol testing.</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>1. 3.4 Both governments will broaden the training of community outreach workers with regard to substance abuse.</p>	<p><u>U.S.</u> HRSA and SAMHSA collaboration began.</p> <p><u>U.S.</u> On going training on drug prevention for DEA employees.</p>	<p><u>U.S.</u> (A) HRSA and SAMHSA will collaborate in training of community health outreach workers (promoters) in border states. This will enhance the technical capacity of border communities to better address substance abuse prevention and treatment.</p> <p>(B) Increase by 20 the number of DEA El Paso Field Division employees who are trained to be able and available to speak to the Division's area about drug prevention.</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>Training convened.</p> <p>Number of DEA employees trained.</p> <p>Number of prevention workshops conducted by DEA.</p>	<p>(A) On-going. This collaboration includes the support of DoED HRSA, and SAMHSA.</p> <p>(B) Completed. 20 DEA El Paso Field Division employees were trained on Drug Demand Reduction.</p> <p>(C) Completed. 4 quarterly training sessions were conducted in drug prevention issues in the El Paso area.</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
1.3.4 (Con't)	<p><u>Mexico</u> Trained facilitators from SESA on the “<i>Construye tu Vida Sin Adicciones</i>”, 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>(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 “<i>Construye tu Vida Sin Adicciones</i>” 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 “<i>Construye tu Vida sin Adicciones</i>” targeting preadolescents.</p> <p>(D) The curricula on the preventive model, “<i>Construye tu Vida sin Adicciones</i>” for adolescents, will be elaborated.</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>	<p>(D) Completed. 3-day training workshops on drug prevention programs were offered to high school teachers.</p> <p>(A) The Prevention Model is being implemented in 25 states.</p> <p>(B) 30 Health Education sessions were held.</p> <p>(C) Prevention model is being implemented in 21 states.</p> <p>(D) In progress. Searching for funding sources needed to continue with this activity.</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
1.3.4 (Con't)		<p>(E) The Ministry of Education (SEP) and CONADIC have trained teachers and adolescents on the preventive model “<i>Construye tu Vida sin Adicciones.</i>”</p> <p>(F) Various “Addiction, STD/HIV and reproductive health” courses will be given, in order to train those responsible for the programs (e.g., prisons and youth organizations).</p> <p>(G) With SEP and <i>Fundación Azteca</i>, work on 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>	<p>(E) 180 teachers from Hidalgo, Guerrero, and Sonora were trained.</p> <p>(F) Reproductive Health Direction, CONASIDA, and CONADIC provided training to 70 participants.</p> <p>(G) CONADIC elaborated scripts. Currently assessing viability to produce videos.</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>1.3.5 Both governments will enhance the research on the prevention and treatment of drug abuse.</p>	<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>Mexico</u> The prevention model “<i>Construye tu Vida sin Adicciones</i>” 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>U.S.</u> (A) See actions under targets for 1.1. (Exchange of research reports) and 1.1.2 (Linkages between researchers).</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> (A) Materials printed.</p> <p>(B) Conclude with the Official Mexican Norms (NOM) 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><u>U.S.</u> See measures under 1.1. and 1.1.2</p> <p>Materials disseminated.</p> <p>NOM disseminated and training for its implementation.</p> <p>Preliminary results.</p> <p>Report on projects.</p>	<p>(A) In progress.</p> <p>(A) 3,221 Prevention curricula were distributed to trained personnel.</p> <p>(B) The NOM was completed. Printing of publication approved.</p> <p>(C) The conceptual model is being implemented in Ciudad Juarez.</p> <p>(D) A special edition “Study of Kids and Adolescents Working in the Street in 100 Cities” was printed (Sponsored by UNICEF, IMP, DIF, and PNUFID).</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>1.3.5.1 Both governments will place special emphasis on strengthening prevention, treatment, and assessment skills for primary care professionals.</p>	<p><u>U.S. and Mexico</u> 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>	<p>(A) On-going. Primary Care workers attended the 2nd Bi-national Conference in Tijuana and exchanged information.</p> <p>(A) Completed. Tip 24 available in Spanish.</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
1.3.5.1 (Con't)	<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 Help 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 guidelines.</p> <p>Number of trained personnel.</p> <p>Personnel trained.</p>	<p>(A) The printing of Handbook and Guidelines for Situational Diagnosis of Addictions was delayed. Financial resources needed for printing.</p> <p>65 persons were trained on Guidelines for Situational Diagnosis of Addictions.</p> <p>(B) 20 persons participated in post-graduate studies.</p> <p>(C) 2 courses were provided to 42 persons of the UMAD.</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>1.3.6 Both governments will translate and adapt prevention and treatment materials to be used in both countries.</p>	<p>Prevention materials discussed during Bi-national meeting December 1997.</p> <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><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.</p> <p>(B) Translate and adapt effective prevention and treatment program information identified in Action 1.3.1.</p> <p><u>U.S.</u> (A) Department of Transportation (DOT) will translate the regulatory drug and alcohol rules governing transportation employers and workers.</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."</p>	<p>Prevention and treatment materials exchanged and reviewed, and translation processes are under way.</p> <p>Translation and adaptation completed.</p> <p>Translation completed and disseminated.</p> <p>Publication disseminated.</p>	<p>(A) Work is on-going. Based from discussion with CONADIC and SAMHSA.</p> <p>(B) Work is ongoing and discussed with CONADIC and SAMHSA.</p> <p>(A) Completed.</p> <p>(A) 500 books were distributed.</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>1.3.7 Both governments will develop programs for reduction of substance abuse along the border.</p>	<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. (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. (C) SAMHSA to work collaboratively with the 4 border state grantees to develop and implement the border grant program evaluation. (D) Schedule training activities in the border region as part of community coalitions and partnerships in the border area. (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 U.S.-Mexico border.</p>	<p>Baseline data determined.</p> <p>Establishment of 4-state border substance abuse prevention grants programs.</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>(A) On-going. Completion may be feasible will need to survey with the following: CSAP and CSAT, DOED, DEA, DOJ.</p> <p>(B) Completed. Funding of 4-state border programs was accomplished.</p> <p>(C) In progress. Data collected, report will be available December 1999.</p> <p>(D) On-going—Border CAPT training scheduled.</p> <p>(E) Completed. The SW Border CAPT is in operation.</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
1.3.7 (Con't)	<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, El Paso Field Division "Teens in Charge" prevention network developed.</p> <p>DOT training programs for drug and alcohol testing extended to Mexican physicians.</p>	<p>(F) DEA, El Paso Field Division to have trained 600 U.S. Army Unit Alcohol and Drug Counselors at Fort Bliss, El Paso in developing and implementing a drug-free workplace program at the Fort and surrounding community.</p> <p>(G) DEA, 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>(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>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> <p>Upon request, listing of HHS-certified laboratories shared.</p>	<p>(F) Completed. On-going. Training program achieved, program in place.</p> <p>(G) Completed. On-going. Program is promoted through workshops and conferences.</p> <p>(H) No requests to date.</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
1.3.7 (Con't)	<p><u>Mexico</u> The State of Baja California signed an agreement with the city of Tijuana to increase prevention activities in schools. A state level seminar on Public Health was also conducted.</p> <p>In the State of Chihuahua, the “Coordinadora de Atencion a las Adicciones de Chihuahua” was inaugurated and the COMCA was officially established 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><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>Personnel trained and campaign disseminated.</p> <p>Exchange completed.</p> <p>Programs established.</p> <p>Meeting held.</p>	<p>(A) On-going. Campaign Launched and broadcast by radio stations.</p> <p>(B) 120 persons were trained from 11 health jurisdictions on prevention models and the Prevention and Control of Addiction Program. Up to date 57 COMCA were installed.</p> <p>(C) The Prevention and Control of Addiction Program was established in 8 health jurisdictions.</p> <p>(D) A professional development seminar, for 30 participants of both countries, took place during the second binational conference “U.S. / Mexico Border Initiative Cooperation.”</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
1.3.7 (Con't)	<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 Program (PPCA) 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 addiction problem.</p> <p>(G) In Nuevo Leon training will be provided to the 8 health 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 that at every border state there is a person responsible for PPCA and CECA. Also, increase the number of COMCAs.</p>	<p>Training conducted and implemented at SESA.</p> <p>Fair held.</p> <p>Personnel Trained.</p> <p>Personnel Trained.</p> <p>Production of Catalog of Resources at border areas.</p> <p>Meetings and visits held.</p> <p>Designation of person responsible for the Program and number of COMCAs installed and operating.</p>	<p>(E) 9 training sessions and 430 participants attended.</p> <p>(F) Health Fair was held on March 18, 1999.</p> <p>(G) 1 training course was held, including the 4 health jurisdictions.</p> <p>(H) 9 training courses were provided and 430 participants attended.</p> <p>(I) Centers located at U.S. Border were included in the organizations' database system.</p> <p>(J) Supervision visits were Conducted in Baja California, Chihuahua, Sonora, and Coahuila.</p> <p>(K) 57 COMCA were established. Individuals responsible throughout the border area of the Prevention and Control of Addiction Program were selected.</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>1. 3.8 Both governments will increase the effectiveness of anti-drug coalitions in the border states in both nations.</p>	<p><u>U.S.</u> Number of substance abuse coalitions in place as of February 1998.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> 35 NGOs 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, 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 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>(A) On-going. 7 new coalitions will be funded in border states.</p> <p>(B) On-going.</p> <p>(A) Bi-national meeting with youth coalitions was held during 2nd Bi-national Conference. 25 youth organizations participated. In addition, an NGO meeting with 12 organizations was conducted. Both groups provided recommendations.</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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.</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>	<p>(A) In progress through Department of Education, Safe Drug Free School Programs.</p> <p>(A) In progress. Research in domestic violence is on going through IMP.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 U.S. 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 U.S. (Oklahoma) for a demonstration of a specialized rotary-wing spray boom assembly.</p> <p>Likewise, U.S. 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>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.</p> <p>Contributions to strengthening of institutional capabilities to combat labs and drug cultivation.</p>	<p>Numerous meetings have been held between officials of both countries (Senior Law Enforcement Plenary, HLCG, Binational Commission, and Chemical Control Working Group), dealing with issues related to the exchange of information on eradication campaigns in the U.S. and Mexico. Technical and research issues have been covered, regarding the cultivation of marihuana and poppy, as well as the detection of illicit crops, including field visits. To increase technical exchange in eradication operations, both governments will continue to work on a formal mechanism in this sense.</p> <p>In June 1999, the Head of Operations at the DEA provided the Binational Commission with a report on eradication efforts in the U.S.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
2.1 (Con't)		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>Consultations held during 1998 and 1999 allowed for the identification of specific areas of collaboration for illicit crop control, especially strategic information exchange, crop detection, and technical support for scientific research. There have been visits to operational bases to observe the destruction of marijuana crops, and to observe poppy in various stages of development, and to observe plantings of marijuana mixed together with legal crops.</p> <p>Initiated an exchange of scientific information regarding illicit crops of marijuana and poppy. In 1999, authorities of DEA, NAS, SEDENA, and FEADS discussed the development of a bilateral cooperation project for obtaining information on opium production. Contacts for the development of scientific investigations - such as the poppy project described above - demonstrated the potential for developing non-operational technical collaboration projects for drug control.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
2.1 (Con't)				<p>Both governments will maintain consultations to develop an agenda for specific collaboration on strategic information exchange (production techniques) and scientific cooperation.</p> <p>During this time, a computerized information exchange program among different agencies in both countries was developed, to facilitate the exchange of relevant information.</p> <p>Mexico and the U.S. have carried out consultations to evaluate specific support and assistance programs in research and eradication.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 U.S. of its progress in eradication, including statistical information on hectares eradicated and drug crops seized.</p> <p>The U.S. has informed Mexico of its progress in eradication on an ad hoc basis.</p>	<p>Beginning in Calendar Year 1999, the U.S. will institute a system involving written quarterly reports on eradication, lab destruction and seizures by federal agencies.</p> <p>U.S. 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 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 U.S. mechanism to collect federal data nationwide.</p> <p>Evaluation of the frequency, completeness, timeliness, and usefulness of reciprocal exchanges of information.</p>	<p>DEA will provide a quarterly report to ONDCP on the U.S. Cannabis Eradication Program for transmission to Mexico. First report was delivered following compilation of 4th quarter FY 1999 statistics.</p> <p>The GOM will provide periodic and updated reports on eradication activities, which have been exchanged with the U.S. in regular meetings of high level officials. The GOM eradicated 23,928.3 hectares of marijuana and 17,449.1 hectares of poppy during 1998, and 16,429.09 hectares of marijuana and 10,517.11 hectares of poppy were eradicated between January and August, 1999.</p> <p>The U.S. reported eradication of the following in 1998: 2.82 million plants cultivated outdoors; 232,839 plants cultivated indoors; and 132 million "ditchweed" plants.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
2.1.1 (Con't)		<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>The U.S. seized 5,111 clandestine labs in Calendar Year 1998, with DEA accounting for 1,623 labs, and state and local efforts responsible for 3,488 labs. Of that total, over 98% were involved in the production of methamphetamine. The labs seized by DEA had a production capacity of 2,135 lbs. of methamphetamine.</p> <p>During 1998, Mexico destroyed 7 clandestine labs and 14 from January to June 1999.</p> <p>Both countries will continue to work on a formal, systematic and bilateral mechanism for the exchange of eradication statistics in their respective countries.</p> <p>See previous target.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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>2.1.2 (Cont.)</p>	<p>Up until now, no systematic information exchange has been established on methodologies for estimating illicit drug cultivation.</p> <p>The U.S. has provided annual briefings on its methodology for estimating illicit drug crop cultivation outside the U.S. 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>Development of studies on reliable methods for illicit crop 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>	<p>Mexico is reviewing the methodology used for gathering information on drug crops, including productivity, for supporting eradication campaigns.</p> <p>Both countries have exchanged some technical data regarding their methodologies for estimating illicit crops in their territories.</p> <p>Both governments consulted on reliable methods to estimate illicit crops in January and April 1999. The governments also considered improved methods for information exchange. They also held eradication planning meetings July 19-20 1999.</p> <p>The USG and GOM agreed to conduct a joint yield survey for</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
		<p>Explore feasibility of developing a common approach to measuring illicit crop cultivation and destruction.</p>		<p>opium poppy in Mexico. Planning is underway to conduct a scientific survey of opium yield/hectare in Sonora and Guerrero this fall, with a full exchange of data and methodology.</p> <p>In April 1999 at a meeting attended by Mexican and U.S. officials, experts of both countries shared their expertise regarding the methodologies each country used to estimate poppy and marijuana production in 1998.</p> <p>On the basis of that technical exchange, both countries will be able to explore consultations regarding the methodology used to estimate areas under cultivation in each country.</p> <p>GOM provided monthly reports of seizure and eradication.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 U.S. 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"> -Frequency of consultations on aspects related with acquisition/transfer programs. -Participation of both parties in the program's design, in case that the consultations derive in their development. -The object (material and /or equipment) of this transfer, will have to fulfill the real requirements of the agencies. -Number of acquisition/transfer programs accomplished. -Sufficiency, quality, operability and useful life of the equipment transferred. -Impact of the acquisition/transfer programs in the strengthening of the institutional capabilities to eradicate illicit plantations and destroy laboratories will be evaluated. <p>Increase of program effectiveness.</p> <p>Increase in the operational readiness of the transferred equipment.</p>	<p>Mexico (PGR) announced the acquisition of 24 Bell type helicopters with eradication spraying equipment. Likewise, (SEDENA) received 45 CESSNA-182 aircraft out of the 73 to be delivered.</p> <p>The Government of Mexico determined that its operational capacities had increased and therefore returned the 73 UH-1H helicopters assigned to SEDENA.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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><u>Mexico</u> 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 U.S. 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>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>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>In the framework of its social development policy, the Government of Mexico has adopted a comprehensive preventive focus against drug cultivation. It is within this context that Mexico's "Program for Promoting Social Development and Limiting the Growth of the Production of Narcotics in Risk Zones and Priority Regions" operates. In 1998 the Secretariats of Social Development (SEDESOL), Agriculture and Stockbreeding (SAGAR), Natural Resources and Fishing (SEMARNAP), Communications and</p>
<p>2.3. (Con't)</p>	<p><u>U.S.</u></p>		<p>Strategies would be evaluated in</p>	<p>Transportation (SCT), and Agricultural Reforms (SRA), adopted The Guidelines for Collaboration based on the following premises: concentration of resources, interagency coordination in the three governmental levels, and community participation. Within this general scheme, 91 priority regions were identified towards which the different development programs have been focused on.</p> <p>In 1999, the Secretariats for</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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>2.4 (Cont.)</p>	<p>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>Mexico maintains a database on apprehensions related to drug crimes, which is operated by FEADS and through CENDRO.</p> <p>U.S. 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>Subject to the availability of funds, implement the strategy determined to be most effective.</p> <p>The countries should review and, as appropriate, revise and update the Bi-national 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>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> <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 Bi-national Drug Threat</p>	<p>Health, Education, and Commerce and Industrial Development joined this coordination structure.</p> <p>Within the U.S., no new strategies to prevent or deter drug cultivation in susceptible areas have been identified. However, existing crop eradication programs in both countries continue.</p> <p>See previous Target.</p> <p>The PGR carries out investigations against the main criminal organizations dedicated to the cultivation of drugs. It also keeps updated data bases on individuals and criminal organizations involved in drug cultivation and trafficking, including among other data: personal information, criminal characteristics, methods of operation, assets and resources.</p> <p>Within the framework of the National System of Public</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
	<p>The US-Mexico Drug Threat Assessment provides a preliminary baseline of information in this area.</p>		<p>Assessment.</p>	<p>Security, a national data base which includes information from the PGR and all Mexican States is in the process of being integrated and consolidated. Meanwhile, Federal and State authorities exchange information on a regular basis.</p> <p>Mexico has kept an updated analysis of recent drug cultivation tendencies in the country, in order to identify new trends, and if necessary make adjustments to the Eradication Master Plan.</p> <p>DEA conducts investigations of major organizations and maintains updated information in a database.</p> <p>In general terms, the Drug Threat Assessment, published in May 1997, keeps a current analysis of the drug production problem in both countries. Both governments agreed to update the Binational Drug Threat Assessment in the first half of the year 2000.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
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Alliance Point 3: Focus law enforcement efforts against criminal organizations and those who facilitate their operations in both countries.

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>3.1. The Governments of Mexico and the U.S. will each strengthen their 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 U.S. 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 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>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>Three meetings of the Senior Law Enforcement Plenary and two of the High Level Contact Group were held. Issues covered included law enforcement efforts against criminal organizations.</p> <p>DEA relies upon the High Level Contact Group and the Binational Commission for addressing various issues and problems.</p> <p>DEA trained 176 Mexican vetted agents through the basic course at Xerox University, Leesburg, VA.</p> <p>DEA provided basic investigative techniques to 100 Mexican agents (June/July 1999), and Mobile Enforcement Team (MET) training to 44 Mexican Agents (April 1999, Mexico City).</p> <p>The Attorneys General of Mexico and the U.S., by means of the Brownsville, Texas Letter, and the Mérida, Yucatán Memorandum of Understanding, agreed to initiate joint training programs between federal law enforcement agencies. As a consequence, the following Binational Seminars were held:</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
3.1. (Con't)		At least 85% of attendees satisfied with program and find	Percentage of attendees satisfied with training programs offered	<p>1. Binational Seminar – Columbia, South Carolina (Nov. 1998). The following issues were covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handling of evidence; • Wiretapping, and • Asset seizure and forfeiture. <p>2. Binational Seminar – Mexico City (Jun. 1999). This seminar was the follow-up to the Joint Training Program held in South Carolina. The following issues were covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handling of evidence and international cooperation in organized crime cases; • Asset seizure and forfeiture as a tool for fighting organized crime; • Mutual Legal Assistance, and • Extradition and procedures under Article 4 in Mexico. <p>The Seminars met the objectives agreed by both Attorneys General, since they covered a real exchange between both countries and allowed for the identification of specific issues for improving collaboration. Seminars allowed for better understanding of the similarities and differences between both</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
		it relevant to their current duties.	based on evaluation forms.	<p>legal systems, as well as an effective interchange on investigative and surveillance techniques, drug detection and money laundering, in compliance with each country's legislation. 25 Mexican and 25 American civil servants attended.</p> <p>In coordination with the U.S. Embassy, from November 9 through 19, 1998, the Police Investigation on Financial Crimes course was given.</p> <p>DEA has received positive remarks on the content and presentation of training.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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>U.S.</u> 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 training updates 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>Continue the PGR hiring program with all candidates completing the required vetting process.</p>	<p>Number of Special Agents screened.</p> <p>Effectiveness of selection, monitoring and performance review mechanisms; effectiveness and quality of investigations targeting criminal organizations.</p> <p>Continue program according to requirements.</p>	<p>100 candidates have completed the screening process, of whom 50 are scheduled for the August class and 50 are scheduled for the September class. Including those who have completed training, a total of 724 candidates screened this year.</p> <p>On August 17, 1998, the Formation Course for Public Ministry Agents was initiated. 104 trainees who were approved by the screening process started the course.</p> <p>On January 30, 1999, the course for the first generation of Federal Crime Investigators finished, after a one year duration; 232 trainees graduated. This new generation was made up of college graduates in social sciences and humanities, and all underwent a vetting process for admittance.</p> <p>From May 1998 through October 1999, a total of 2911 civil servants were vetted by PGR's Confidence Control Center.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 materiel support.</p>	<p>To strengthen U.S.-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 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.</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>See 3.1.</p> <p>See 3.1.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 U.S. proposal for training and technical assistance for law enforcement academies (OPDAT and ICITAP).</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.</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>	<p>See 3.1.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 training updates, 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 existing training process.</p>	<p>Complete hiring new Special Agents, with all candidates completing the existing training curriculum.</p>	<p>624 Special Agents have completed training as of 31 July 1999, with the remaining 100 scheduled. A total of 724 candidates were selected this year.</p> <p>246 Federal Judicial Police agents were trained in March 99, 232 Federal investigators January 99, and 101 criminal experts April 99. Through August 99, 368 candidates to the Federal Judicial Police and 83 Federal Investigators were being trained. Between August 98 and May 99, 74 agents completed the initial training and joined PGR.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>3.2. The Governments of Mexico and the U.S. 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>U.S.</u> 723 U.S. 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><u>Mexico</u> 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 U.S. 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>During FY 1998, OCDETF initiated 1,356 new investigations, an 88% increase over FY 1997 in which 723 investigations took place. Through 20 July 1999, OCDETF had initiated 1,095 investigations for FY1999.</p> <p>28 major multi-district investigations are currently underway, in contrast to the 5 major investigations that were underway as of 1 February 1998.</p> <p>During FY 98 and the first semester of 99, the PGR – through FEADS and UEDO initiated 2918 narcotrafficking and related crimes investigations. In addition, investigations against criminal organizations continue.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>3.3. The Governments of Mexico and the U.S. 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>	<p>Both governments support the HLCG, Binational Commission, Senior Law Enforcement Plenary, and adhere to the Brownsville/Mérida accords. Information sharing is continuous.</p> <p>Both governments provided information to each other that has facilitated seizures and arrests in the other country.</p> <p>In place mechanisms to exchange information have improved the frequency, effectiveness, and timeliness of information shared.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
3.4. The Governments of Mexico and the U.S. will exchange information regarding intermediary distribution organizations that maintain contacts with transnational narcotics organizations that operate in both countries.	See 3.3.	See 3.3.	See 3.3.	See Status, 3.3.
3.5. The Governments of Mexico and the U.S. 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.	Regular coordination meetings are held to assess and monitor cases in progress.	Continue the sharing of prosecutorial and investigative information which will foster increased targeting and prosecution of major drug trafficking organizations.	Quality, effectiveness, and timeliness of information and cooperation; number of targeted and prosecuted major drug trafficking organizations resulting from this cooperation.	See Status, 3.3.

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>4.1. The Governments of Mexico and the U.S. 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 U.S. and Mexico will resolve pending issues by mutual agreement, with a view to accelerating 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 (BTF's) to accomplish Action Item 4.1.</p>	<p>Create new coordination sites in the U.S. to help improve U.S.-Mexico coordination, information sharing and agent safety. (See Action 4.3.)</p> <p>Delivery of technical and communication equipment that both the U.S. and Mexico agree should be provided to the Border Task Forces.</p> <p>Resolution of pending issues between the U.S. 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>All three proposed information exchange sites have been established in the U.S. (San Diego, California, El Paso, Texas, and McAllen, Texas).</p> <p>In Mexico, Task Forces are located in Baja California, Colima, Chihuahua, Jalisco, Nuevo Leon, Sonora, and Tamaulipas and are fully operational.</p> <p>Agents of each country perform functions within their respective jurisdictions.</p> <p>The Information Exchange Sites (IES) have fostered the sharing of operational intelligence and significantly improved U.S./Mexico coordination.</p> <p>The U.S. and Mexico continue working on the improvement of existing coordination and information exchange systems, and on providing more equipment, staff, and financial support to these groups.</p> <p>The BTFs (MEX) and the IES (U.S.) exchange information on a regular basis.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
4.1 (Con't)				<p>The Mexican GBF have participated in 81 investigations. The results of those investigations include the arrest of important members of the main illicit drug trafficking organizations and significant drug seizures.</p> <p>Both governments have supported these groups financially.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>4.1.1 The Government of Mexico and the U.S. Government will reach an accord on assigning, accrediting, and assuring the safety of Mexican and U.S. counterdrug agents assigned to the Border Task Forces.</p>	<p>The U.S. and Mexico have attempted to reach an accord on adequate safety measures for U.S. and Mexican agents assigned to the Border Task Forces.</p>	<p>The U.S. and Mexico should continue discussions with a view to reach an accord by July 1999 that would grant adequate safety for U.S. and Mexican agents assigned to the Border Task Forces.</p>	<p>Development of an accord.</p>	<p>U.S. and Mexican officials discussed law enforcement safety at the December 1998 HLCG and at the August 13, 1999 steering Group session in Washington D.C.</p> <p>*Although it occurred after the cut-off date for this evaluation, at the November 1999 HLCG the Principals directed the formation of a working committee to discuss technical issues related to the safety of law enforcement personnel. The committee, headed by the U.S. Embassy and the SRE, held its first meeting November 17, 1999.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>4.2. The Governments of Mexico and the U.S. 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 Drug Strategy.</p>	<p>Allocation of funds.</p>	<p>Both governments have assigned a significant amount of resources to actions against drug trafficking, especially for counterdrug investigations. Special attention has been placed on funding for the BTF and other special units.</p> <p>Both governments have provided special support to these groups, particularly in the gathering and exchange of drug-related intelligence in 1999.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>4.3. The Governments of Mexico and the U.S. will expedite the secure exchange and sharing of sensitive law enforcement information regarding investigations of drug traffickers, with a view to streamlining established channels.</p>	<p>In July 1997, U.S. and Mexican officials agreed on a plan to create three coordination sites, in the U.S., which would promote U.S.-Mexico counterdrug cooperation on bilateral investigations.</p>	<p>Establishment of three coordination sites that are operational by July 1999.</p>	<p>Coordination sites operational, resulting in improved coordination and sharing between U.S. and Mexican agents.</p>	<p>Coordination sites are operational. In addition, Mexico and the U.S. have established several mechanisms for information exchange, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The High Level Contact Group, created in 1996 for the purpose of providing a high-level political framework conducive to bilateral cooperation. The HLCG has working groups that meet routinely to exchange information. -The Senior Law Enforcement Plenary, created in 1995 for the purpose of outlining strategies for information exchange and mutual legal counterdrug cooperation. -Existing PGR offices in the U.S. and offices of USG agencies in Mexico for the purpose of deepening cooperation and facilitating information exchange.

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>4.4. The Governments of Mexico and the U.S. will ensure the safety of the law enforcement personnel authorized or accredited in each country.</p>	<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 U.S. currently exist.</p> <p>The U.S. criminal code has provisions governing operations of foreign agents operating in the U.S.</p>	<p>By July 1999, the U.S. 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.</p>	<p>Establishment of operational guidelines similar to the GOM's 1992 Rules of June and October, that cover safety and security, enforcement guidelines, and information exchange.</p>	<p>GOM applies the following regulations regarding the security of law enforcement personnel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Regulations concerning the temporary stay of foreign government agents who perform police, inspection, and law enforcement activities in their countries, as well as specialized technicians (July 3, 1992). -Specific regulations concerning the activities of DEA agents and specialized technicians in Mexico (October 21, 1992). <p>USG is reviewing operational guidelines in the 1992 Rules of the Games to be potentially used as input for U.S. guidelines.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
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 4.4.	See 4.4.	See 4.4.	See 4.4.
4.4.1.1 The Rules of June and October 1992, which are currently in effect, will continue to apply.	See 4.4.	See 4.4.	See 4.4.	See 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 y 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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
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<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"> -Review of legal requirements -Analysis of the effectiveness of the bilateral treaty. -Quality and timeliness of the exchanged elements for extradition and provisional arrest. -Number of individuals extradited -Number of individuals arrested for extradition. <p>Evaluation of the extradition procedures.</p>	<p>Extraditions (persons delivered)</p> <p>U.S. to Mex: 16 Mex to U.S.: 14</p> <p>A more flexible system has been established by placing responsibility for providing information about the location of requested individuals.</p>
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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 y 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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
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<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 exchanged 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 identification of its requirements and the 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>The Attorneys General of Mexico and the U.S., through the Brownsville, Texas Letter, and the Mérida, Yucatán MOU, agreed to initiate joint training programs between federal law enforcement agencies. As a result, the Binational Seminars in Columbia, South Carolina (Nov. 1998) and Mexico City (Jun 99) were held, covering issues on extradition and Article 4 in Mexico.</p> <p>During July 1999, two coordination and information meetings were held in Washington D.C. and Mexico, in order to exchange information on standards of proof required by both countries.</p> <p>Frequency of contact and consultation on priorities has increased, making for clearer understanding of the situation in each country.</p> <p>Three Fugitive Group meetings were held (August 1998, April and October 1999); one fugitive task force meeting was held in July 1999, two High Level Contact Group were held (April</p>
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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 y 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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
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5.2. (Con't)				and December 1998); and four Senior Law Enforcement Plenary group meetings were held (March and August 1998, May and October 1999). At these meetings there was an exchange of information about applicable laws and procedures for extradition. Furthermore, frequent operational-level meetings were held.
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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 y 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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
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<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>	<p>With the development of bilateral consultations mechanisms such as the High Level Contact Group, Law Enforcement Plenary, Fugitive Group and others, consultations on specific cases are held.</p> <p>Informal consultations are held through PGR offices in the U.S. and through the Legal Attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Mexico.</p> <p>U.S.-Mexico task force on fugitive matters consulted extensively in July 1999.</p>
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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 y 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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
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<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 between U.S. and Mexican 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, expulsions and deportations.</p>	<p>U.S. and Mexican experts on fugitive identification met twice in Mexico City and in addition discussed the issue during the U.S. Mexico fugitive task force meeting in July 1999. As a result of these meetings, notification procedures and points of contact are being developed.</p>
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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 y 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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
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.	Neither of the two countries have ratified the Protocol as of 2/98.	Entry into force of the Protocol to the existing Extradition Treaty.	Progress in ratifying the Protocol to the Extradition Treaty. Effectiveness and efficiency in implementing the temporary extradition process.	Mexico – presentation before the Senate of the Republic is pending. U.S. – Protocol to the Extradition Treaty already ratified.
5.6. The Governments of Mexico and the United States will continue the bilateral consultative mechanism regarding extradition in potentially exceptional cases.	There is a constant exchange of information of priority extradition cases.	Strengthening the bilateral mechanism for consultations related to the extradition in potentially exceptional cases.	Increased consultations about priority cases.	The initial phase of the bilateral prioritization program was completed Aug 15, 1999. Both countries agreed on the number of persons who had been extradited by October 10, 1999. Internal review of initial lists (agreed upon bilaterally) will be completed by October 31, 1999. (See 5.2. & 5.3.)

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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-Agency Coordination Group for the Prevention and Control of Firearms, Ammunitions, and Explosives Traffic (The Sub-Committee) in Mexico City to review their respective reports of investigations started and meetings held.</p> <p>Mexico will deliver a monthly report on drug-related firearms and ammunition seizures in the Northern border.</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>Routine biweekly meetings have improved cooperation between the U.S. and Mexico. In 15 of these meetings reports from new investigations were reviewed in addition to reports about arms and munitions seizures.</p> <p>Monthly reports delivered by the Mexican Coordinating Group highlight the fact that 2,642 firearms (1,393 handguns and 1,249 long arms) were seized at the 17 points of entry in the six Mexican Northern border states. Of these, only 721 (27.3%) were tied to drug crimes and 1,921 (72.7%) were linked to other types of crimes. From February 1998 to August 1999, 723,620 rounds of ammunition of different caliber have been seized, of which 41,523 (5.7%) were related to drug crimes.</p> <p>Data from the USCS shows seizures of 2,180 firearms and 34,959 rounds of ammunition at Ports of Entry and from San Ysidro, California to Brownsville, Texas from February 1998 – August 1999. Since February 1999, there were 18 arrests, 10 indictments and 9 convictions on weapons charges. Registrations of relevant cases of</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
6.1. (Con't)		<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>meritorious investigations were initiated: In Culiacan, Sinaloa, on January 12, 1999, 23 AK-47s were seized; one individual was arrested and sentenced to 17 years and 6 months in prison.</p> <p>The Coordinating Group is investigating 13 suspected domestic cases in Chiapas, Chihuahua, Michoacan, Morelos, Puebla, Sinaloa, and Tamaulipas.</p> <p>Based on the results of successful trace requests for firearms in the states of Sinaloa, Michoacan and Baja California, 26 firearms purchasers were arrested, mainly in the states of California and Arizona, and these make up an initial list of suspected traffickers.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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>	<p>In five of the bi-weekly meetings strategic information was exchanged.</p> <p>Mexico has reported recurring cases of arms and/or ammunition detection on flights originating from Chicago, Atlanta, San Antonio, Dallas and Los Angeles.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 coordinated 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> <p>Representatives of the United States of America residing in Mexico and the Technical Sub-Committee will meet at least bi-weekly to exchange information on detected attempts by traffickers to illicitly move weapons, ammunition and explosives across the common border on either direction, particularly repeat offenders.</p> <p>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.</p>	<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>	<p>3,589 individuals had firearms seized from them at entry points into Mexico for violation of the Federal Law of Firearms and Explosives. Of these individuals, only 328 (9.1%) were U.S. citizens. This figure comprises an initial baseline of suspected arms traffickers who have been identified and processed.</p> <p>Officials of the U.S. and Mexico met 15 times to exchange information about attempts to traffic illegally. U.S. Custom's representatives in Mexico City keep the Coordinating Group informed about monthly border seizure reports.</p> <p>ATF and Customs have been working with the Coordinating Group in specific firearms smuggling investigations, providing information which has identified U.S. citizens who send firearms to Mexicans.</p> <p>Warning signs are posted at the entry points into Mexico which indicate the prohibition against introducing, carrying or possessing arms and ammunition in Mexico. A study to update and strengthen the project was initiated. There is also an internet page</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
6.2. (Con't)				<p>(http://www.paisano.gob.mx) with the same warning information.</p> <p>The U.S. has posted several signs in entry/exit points across the border to alert travelers of the danger of transporting illicit firearms and ammunition into Mexico. Additionally, the USCS has a web site (www.customs.treas.gov) that lists travel advisories world wide regarding travel with firearms and ammunition.</p> <p>Currently, the United States has legislation pending that if approved could further strengthen registration and background check requirements for firearms bought and sold at gunshows.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>6.3. The United States will provide training to Mexican Customs and other appropriate police officials relating to interdiction of illegally trafficked firearms.¹</p>	<p>During the baseline period the United States conducted a “Firearms and Explosives Identification” course and an “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. Both parties will seek agreements regarding courses to be provided and attendees.</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>	<p>During 1998, the U.S. gave 3 basic courses and an advanced course for the identification of firearms and explosives. With these courses, 109 individuals from Mexico’s Coordination Group agencies were trained.</p> <p>Two basic courses are being programmed for the current year. These courses will be about International Trafficking and Identification of Firearms, and will be prepared jointly. The goal is to train approximately 60 individuals in the Fiscal Year 2000. Funds for this program were made available in July 1999.</p> <p>The courses are scheduled to be given after October 1, 1999. In Mérida from November 15-19, training approximately 30 individuals; in Guadalajara from February 18 through March 3rd, 2000, training approximately 30 individuals.</p> <p>Mexico sent a Diplomatic note to the U.S. requesting specialized training. ATF and Customs are working with Coordinating Group representatives to determine appropriate training for said</p>

¹ Mexico notes the creation as of 5 January 1999 of the Federal Preventive Police that will assume the functions of the Federal Fiscal Police.

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
6.3. (Con't)				<p>group's agencies.</p> <p>There is also advanced training that will be held in Washington, D.C. from July 24-28, 2000, that will involve Mexicans and representatives of other nations.</p> <p>Mexico has also begun development of a training program (Programa Integral de Capacitacion). In 1999, Mexico provided 5 courses in basic firearms identification and trace request form completion in the states of Sinaloa and Baja California, as well as for the PFF, FEADS and PGJDF, all in Mexico City. These courses trained a total of 121 Mexican Government employees.</p> <p>In addition, a "train the trainer" course was developed, made up of 35 trainers from different constituent parts of the Coordinating Group.</p> <p>These instructors are members of the Coordinating Group who have been trained by U.S. Agencies.</p> <p>A high percentage of the personnel trained by the United States and Mexico are in positions where they apply the skills they learned.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 designed 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 within their own borders against cross-border traffickers.</p> <p>Representatives of the United States of America 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 in their respective countries taken against cross-border traffickers.</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 within their own borders against cross-border traffickers.</p> <p>The number of new prosecutions of cross-border firearms traffickers begun by the Parties.</p>	<p>From December 16-23, 1998, a coordinated action exercise was performed along the border, in order to improve information flow and coordination between the Coordinating Group and their U.S. liaisons. The results were satisfactory.</p> <p>ATF has provided case specific information regarding firearms traffickers from the U.S. to Mexico and also identified a trafficker arrested in Mexico for violating Mexican Arms trafficking and explosives law.</p> <p>From February 1998 – August 1999 ATF has reported that over 620 Federal Firearms Dealers have gone out of business for several reasons in the states of Texas, California and Arizona.</p> <p>Mexico- as part of the ongoing campaign - designs internal operations against traffickers, for which Mexico has 26 fixed inspection points at the border and along roads that enter Mexican territory.</p> <p>Biweekly meetings have improved the cooperation between both countries. In 8 of them information about actions taken up against suspected traffickers has been exchanged.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 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 ATF responses to trace requests.</p>	<p>The Sub-Committee (Coordination Group via CENDRO) properly requested the trace of 3,558 firearms. Of these requests, 2,434 (70%) were answered.</p> <p>In an effort to increase the number and quality of trace requests, as well as requests derived from the seized firearms identification program, ATF has been requested to trace 1,948 firearms. Of the 1,948 traces, 1,344 were answered (69%), 700 of which contained accurate substantive information (52%).</p> <p>Despite the high quantity of trace requests submitted to ATF by the subcommittee, responses to traces have been timely.</p> <p>Given the information provided, the subcommittee and ATF have been able to obtain information to assist in future investigations and the charging of traffickers.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 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 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 in the discharge of their duties.</p>	<p>During the stated period, no training courses were held.</p> <p>See 6.3. Status paragraph 4.</p> <p>ATF and Customs will instruct Basic courses on International Trafficking and Identification of Firearms to approximately 65 individuals during FY 2000. Funds for this program were made available in July 1999.</p> <p>These training programs are scheduled to occur in Mérida (November 1999) and Guadalajara (February 2000).</p> <p>There is also an advanced course scheduled for July 2000 in Washington, D.C. Course will include Mexicans as well as representatives from other nations.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>6.5.2 Both governments will take steps to enhance the scope of training and technical assistance through mechanisms 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>	<p>See 6.3 Status paragraph 4.</p> <p>The Government of Mexico started its Training Program on “Basic Identification of Firearms” and “Filling Out Forms”. A specific course directed at instructors, called “Train the Trainer” was given. ATF and Customs were informed the GOM has trained 35 individuals from various agencies within the CG (Grupo de Coordinacion).</p> <p>The instructors in charge of aforementioned training are members of the CG, and have received appropriate training from U.S. Agencies.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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>The software promised is still being developed, and will be released when technologically possible.</p> <p>47% of the complete and accurate trace requests provided by the Sub-Committee to ATF were successfully traced.</p> <p>During this time period, ATF answered 72% of trace requests submitted by the CG.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>6.5.4 Both governments will establish a program for the periodic exchange of information on the tracing of firearms.</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 firearms.</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>Meetings held and quality of information exchanged improved.</p>	<p>In Mexico the CG started the development of a program to verify technical data on firearms seized, visiting several military facilities where firearms are stored. This operation provided improved information for firearm traces.</p> <p>ATF provided trace request results in a timely manner, and upon request has returned trace results within 24 hours on urgent cases.</p> <p>USG and GOM met on 12 occasions to exchange information and discuss firearms traces, trace requests and their quality.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 U.S./Mexico High Level Contact Group for Drug Control.</p>	<p>Improved information exchange. Improved coordination in joint investigations.</p>	<p>Both parties met on 20 occasions to exchange information, and have regular telephonic coordination. This exchange has strengthened coordination in joint investigations. Additionally, other meetings were held between the U.S. and the GOM to maintain a steady exchange of intelligence and information on specific cases. Both parties have responded to information requirements on time. There are six case investigations in process in the states of Baja California, Coahuila, Michoacan, Sinaloa, Sonora and Tamaulipas.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 drug traffickers possessed seized weapons 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>To date, the GOM reports that there is no record of imported legal firearms that have been illegally diverted to, or found in possession of, drug dealers.</p>
<p>6.8. The United States Government agrees to reduce the period for export licenses for firearms and munitions 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>	<p>The U.S. Government has reduced the period of firearms export licenses from four years to one year.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>7.1. Both nations will work to ratify the OAS Firearms Convention.</p>	<p>Both governments have begun the process to ratify the Interamerican Convention Against Illicit Arms Trafficking.</p>	<p>Both governments will seek the ratification of the OAS convention before the year 2000 if not sooner.</p>	<p>Steps taken by both countries to achieve ratification of the OAS Convention.</p>	<p>Mexico ratified the OAS Firearms Convention on May 19, 1998. It submitted the ratification to the OAS on June 1, 1998. The Convention was officially published in Mexico's "Diario Oficial de la Federación" August 20, 1998.</p> <p>President Clinton submitted the OAS Convention to the U.S. Senate for their advice and consent in June, 1998. An extraordinarily busy agenda has prevented the Senate from taking up the issue up to now. While the United States has yet to ratify the Convention, the United States is not only in compliance with most of its terms at present but has implemented the export side of the CICAD Model Regulations to control the illicit trade in firearms and has plans to implement the import side of the regulations in the very near future.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>7.2. Both nations will encourage all signatories of the OAS Firearms Convention to ratify the Convention.</p>	<p>The countries in the hemisphere had begun their respective ratification processes.</p>	<p>The U.S. and Mexico will use all means at their disposal to secure ratification by at least six OAS member nations by the year 2000 if not sooner.</p>	<p>Actions taken by each country to encourage the signatories of the OAS Firearms Convention to ratify the Convention.</p>	<p>To date, nine countries have ratified the OAS Firearms Convention: Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, and Peru. Mexico has begun a promotional campaign in hemispheric forums (e.g., OAS) and global forums (e.g., UN) to persuade other countries to ratify the Convention.</p> <p>The U.S. government continues to express its unqualified support for the OAS Convention in international fora. The United States and Mexico have worked assiduously over the period specified in question to see that the OAS Firearms Convention was not only ratified in the Western Hemisphere but its principles adopted by other nations through the negotiation of a UN Firearms and Ammunition Protocol to the proposed UN Transnational Organized Crime Convention.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>7.3. Both nations will implement the provisions of the OAS Firearms.</p>	<p>Even though the convention has yet to be ratified, both governments are complying with several of its provisions because they are already covered in existing domestic law.</p>	<p>Implementation of the provisions of the OAS Firearms Convention.</p>	<p>Elements of the Convention implemented and elements of the Convention covered by respective domestic laws and observed in practice without regard to implementation of the Convention.</p>	<p>Having ratified the Convention the government of Mexico has moved to implement it.</p> <p>Since the initiation of the Firearms Convention, an inter-institutional body was created (i.e., SRE, SEGOB, SEDENA and PGR). Mexico has demonstrated strong interest in establishing the Consultative Committee (as provided for by Article XXI of the Firearms Convention).</p> <p>The United States has implemented the terms of the CICAD Model Regulations, which are at the heart of the OAS Convention, and its present laws and practices mirror virtually all of the terms of the Convention.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>7.4. Both nations will encourage all signatories to the OAS Firearms Convention to implement the provisions of that Convention.</p>	<p>Since its signature in Washington in November 1997, the Parties have encouraged other OAS members to ratify the Convention as soon as possible.</p>	<p>Establish the Consultative Committee by the year 2000.</p>	<p>Full implementation of the terms of the Convention.</p>	<p>According to the Convention, the Consultative Committee will be established when ten countries have ratified the Firearms Convention. To date, nine countries have ratified the Convention. In this context, the Government of Mexico is urging all OAS members (through both bilateral and multilateral channels, as well as high level ministerial meetings) for the speedy ratification of the Convention.</p> <p>The United States and Mexico have taken opportunities to explain the terms of the OAS Convention and Model Regulations in the international forum and have worked closely in attempting to pursue the adoption of the Convention contents by other nations in other regions of the world.</p> <p>See 7.1. – 7.3.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 General Assembly will approve the model resolutions in June 1998 (Caracas, Venezuela).</p>	<p>Approval of CICAD's Model Regulations.</p>	<p>Model Regulations approved by the OAS.</p>	<p>The OAS' last General Assembly (held in Caracas, Venezuela) adopted Resolution 1543, which approved the Model Regulations. The Resolution calls on members of the OAS to conform to the Model Regulations. The Regulations had previously been approved by CICAD during its XXII Session in Lima, Peru. Currently there are initiatives under way to convene meetings and seminars in order to promote the Model Regulations.</p> <p>See 7.3.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>7.6. Both nations will participate in discussion within the UN on ways to combat the transnational illegal trafficking in firearms.</p>	<p>Both governments are consulting with regard to their participation in the Special Committee charged with drafting the UN Transnational Organized Crime Convention.</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>	<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 was approved with over 50 co-sponsors.</p> <p>Both countries continue to exchange information and hold bilaterals (through both the Special Committee and informal channels) on establishing the Protocol. The first round of talks was held on October 4-15 through the Special Committee chartered to finish the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.</p> <p>The United States continues to play an active role, not only in the UN Crime Commission but also in other international fora where the issue of illicit trafficking in firearms comes up, in support of an international global instrument to combat the problem.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 U.S. 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 U.S. 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 U.S. 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>U.S. and Mexico collaborated on the highly successful UN Special Session on the World Drug problem 8-10 June 1998. Presidents Clinton and Zedillo met in the 1st plenary session on 8 June to discuss enhanced cooperation.</p> <p>Both countries participate in the negotiations taking place in the Narcotics Commission with the objective of creating a mechanism for presenting and producing reports every two years. Countries will present their progress in the applications of the World Action Plan to meet the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 established in the political declaration approved by the General Assembly in its XX Extraordinary Session dedicated to the World Drug Problem.</p> <p>Negotiations will conclude during the second Intersessional Meeting, which will take place September 28-30, 1999 in Vienna. The results of these negotiations will be adopted in the second session of the 42nd Period of Sessions of the Narcotics Commission (Vienna 1-2 December, 1999).</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
8.1 (Con't)				<p>It is expected that the mechanism will start working in the year 2000, when the States present their first report. The report will be compiled by UNDCP for evaluation by the Commission, which will also give recommendations about internal cooperation, taking into consideration the analysis of the reports.</p> <p>During the works of the 42nd Period of Sessions of the Narcotics Commission, the Action Plan for Demand Reduction was adopted and both countries participated actively. The General Assembly will consider the Action Plan in its 54th ordinary period of sessions (September-December 1999).</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 U.S. had not developed a program to inform the Congress, media, and groups involved in drug control policy about the objectives of the UN Special Session.</p> <p>Since that time, the U.S. 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 by each Government to inform its Congress and media.</p> <p>Quality and usefulness of the promotional programs.</p>	<p>Results of the 20th Special Session, including measures to enhance International Cooperation to counter world drug problem are published on the internet: http://www.un.org/ga/20special</p> <p>ONDCP reported the impact of UNGASS on 6/18/99 to U.S. Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control. ONDCP also prepared two press releases covering the special session on drugs.</p> <p>Before and after the celebration of the World Drug Summit, public officials of the Mexican Executive Branch launched an information campaign about the objectives and results of the Summit.</p> <p>Various seminars with academicians and other communications means with the goal of increasing publicity of the successes reached in the World Drug Summit were held.</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>9.1. The Governments of Mexico and the U.S. 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>Mexico signed the Convention on the 29th of March of 1996. It was approved by the Senate of the Republic on the 30th of October of 1996 and promulgated by Executive Decree published in the Official gazette of the Federation on the 9th of January of 1998.</p> <p>Moreover, Mexico signed the Convention on Bribing Foreign Public Servants in International Commercial Transaction, in Paris, France, on the 17th of December of 1997.</p> <p>In order to implement the adopted obligations to honor these international instruments, the Mexican 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>	<p>Mexico signed the Convention on March 29, 1996. It was approved by the Senate of the Republic on October 30, 1996, and promulgated by official decree published in the “Diario Oficial de la Federación” on January 9, 1998.</p> <p>The U.S. signed the Convention and submitted it to the U.S. Senate in May 1998 for advice and consent.</p> <p>The U.S. has vigorously promoted ratification of the OAS Corruption Convention; ratification of the Convention is a priority matter for the U.S. Executive branch before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Ratification of the Convention figured prominently in the Vice-President’s speech before the February 1999 international convention on corruption.</p> <p>The U.S. proposed an ultimately successful resolution at OAS in June 1999 to revive the Legal Commissions Working Group on Probity to explore a follow-up mechanism for the Convention. The U.S. supports the creation of a follow-up</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
9.1 (Con't)				<p>mechanism that would greatly strengthen the Convention and ensure more effective implementation.</p> <p>USAID has provided funding to the OAS to hold seminars for countries that have become parties to the Convention to ensure that national laws are in conformity with the Convention of February 1999.</p> <p>The U.S. and Mexico have become parties to the OECD Convention on Bribery regarding Foreign Civil Servants in International Commercial Transactions signed in Paris, France, on December 17, 1997. The Senate of each country approved the Convention.</p> <p>Currently, Mexico and the U.S. participate in the multilateral evaluating process regarding the execution of the OECD Convention on Bribery regarding Foreign Civil Servants in International Commercial Transactions.</p> <p>In order to implement the obligations acquired to comply with these international instruments, the Mexican</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
9.1 (Con't)				<p>Federal Executive sent to Congress a project on reforms to the Federal Criminal Code, in order to penalize the bribery in foreign civil servants.</p> <p>The reforms promoted by the Federal Executive were approved by the Union Congress and published in the "Diario Oficial de la Federación" on May 17, 1999.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>9.2. The Governments of Mexico and the U.S. will continue developing specific programs to strengthen their justice and law enforcement systems.</p>	<p>The U.S. 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>U.S.</u> 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><u>Mexico</u> Strengthen the administrative procedures for the removal of bad elements and reinforce the areas dealing with the ongoing evaluation of public servants.</p>	<p>Existing courses reviewed and updated as necessary; number of new personnel trained; at least three anti-corruption courses offered.</p> <p>Complete the legal reform and the structure of the areas responsible for the evaluation of public servants.</p>	<p>The DOJ Office of Inspector General conducted 48 training sessions on Integrity Awareness attended by 1,314 INS employees in FY 1998.</p> <p>The Federal Executive elaborated the initiative of Constitutional Reform to article 123, section B, XIII fraction, which was approved by the Congress of the Union and most of the legislatures of the States, and published in the Official Newspaper of the Federation on March 8th of 1999 and has the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate the legal procedures for removing elements from police forces, when they do not comply with the permanence requisites established by the laws in force at the time of their removal; • To prevent the re-assignment of police elements removed from their positions, and • In due case, to provide compensation to removed elements.

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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
9.2 (Con't)	<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 Federal 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>	Continue implementation of the vetting program for PGR personnel.		<p>The Attorney General established the Confidence Control Center since May 2, 1997, and it has been vetting personnel since then.</p> <p>PGR will continue their vetting program. PGR has intensified its fight against corruption, by imposing administrative and criminal sanctions against civil servants that have incurred irregularities while performing their functions. (See 9.3).</p> <p>The Confidence Control Center was strengthened through the reform to the Regulations of the Organic Law of the Attorney General's Office, published in Mexico's <i>Diario Oficial de la Federación</i> on July 21, 1999, by which it is considered a PGR centralized administrative unit. The personnel revision programs are applied on a permanent basis, through periodical evaluations. Legal norms strengthened such programs.</p> <p>The Confidence Control Center continues the vetting of prospective PGR employees. Since May 1998 and through October 1999, a total of 2911</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
9.2 (Con't)				<p>prospective employees have been vetted (AMP, PJF and Experts).</p> <p>PGR continues with its training and updating programs for all Federal Public Prosecutors, the Federal Judicial Police and Experts, through INACIPE and the PGR Training Institute.</p> <p>There is a project regarding reforms to establish the basis for the Attorney General's Office of Civil Service, aimed at regulating the admittance, training, updating, promotion, re-installment and sanctioning for Federal Public Prosecutors, the Federal Judicial Police and Experts.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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>	<p>See 9.2</p> <p>The U.S. 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 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 90 federal prosecutors and 383 federal judicial police agents involved in corrupt actions.</p>	<p>See 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>	<p>DEA's Office of Professional Responsibility opened 229 investigations in FY 1998. These investigations include allegations of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conduct unbecoming, • failure to follow instructions, • unauthorized disclosure of information, • falsification of official records, • poor judgment, • arrest, theft and alcohol-related incidents <p>In February 1998, 32 investigations on alleged criminal conduct were completed. In that same month, DEA closed 275 investigations, which resulted in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 96 clearances • 104 cautions • 23 reprimands • 47 suspensions • 12 dismissals, and • 3 negotiated agreements <p>The follow-up on accusations in corruption cases is realized through the PGR Internal Affairs and the Inspector General Office.</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
9.3 (Con't)				<p>The Inspector General is in charge of the PGR's Special Prosecutor's Office for Crimes Committed by Civil Servants, which starts investigations on Federal Public Prosecutors, Federal Judicial Police agents and Experts that have committed irregularities while performing their functions.</p> <p>Besides, the Inspector General Office has the General Offices for Visits and Inspections, which perform periodical inspections to the various PGR administrative units in all the national territory.</p> <p>The Attorney General established the guidelines A/028/99 for regulating visits for inspection, supervision and verification.</p> <p>The Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP) authorized the structure of the Confidence Control Center with 55 new positions, which means that these will be an increase in personnel dedicated to vetting procedures.</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
9.3 (Con't)				<p>PGR, through its Internal Affairs Office, has imposed the following administrative sanctions: (current administration, figures updated as of August 4, 1999).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dismissals 588 • Disqualifications 464 • Dismissals and disqualifications 210 • Warnings 731 • Disciplinary measures 83 • Suspensions 604 <p>The Professionalization Council (January 2, 1998, to June 1999) has processed 561 files, from which it has decided on the dismissal of 313 PGR public servants.</p> <p>Furthermore, during the current administration, criminal action has been taken against 83 Public Ministry agents (AMP) and 247 Federal Judicial Police agents (PJF).</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>9.4. The Governments of Mexico and the U.S. will strengthen their procedures for safeguarding sensitive information exchanged between governments.</p>	<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. Where information appears to have been compromised or may be at risk, the governments inform one another -often orally and at very senior levels.</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>	<p>In Mexico, through reform to the Federal Criminal Code published in the <i>Diario Oficial de la Federación</i> on May 17, 1999, the act of providing confidential documents or information on criminal cases to unauthorized individuals was codified as a crime, punishable by 4 to 10 years imprisonment.</p> <p>Additionally, the Federal Code of Criminal Procedures states that only the Federal Public Prosecutor, the victim or plaintiff and the defendant or his/her defense counsel may access the investigation files.</p> <p>Currently, the Attorneys General of Mexico and the U.S. have a direct, secure telephone line for an immediate exchange of information.</p> <p>FEADS and CENDRO have encrypted telephone lines and other systems that allow for a secure exchange of information.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>9.5. The Governments of Mexico and the U.S. 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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Inform the other government of changes in national programs, regulations, procedures and techniques to prevent, identify, and combat cases of corruption in government institutions.</p> <p>Implement or enhance anti-corruption security systems.</p>	<p>Information exchanged.</p> <p>Security systems established.</p>	<p>Information exchanges continue through the venue of the Senior Law Enforcement Plenary and the HLCG.</p> <p>Mexico – Reforms to the Political Constitution of the Mexican United States, the Federal Criminal Code and the Federal Code of Criminal Procedures, as well as the ratification of the OCDE Convention on Bribery regarding Foreign Civil Servants in International Commercial Transactions, were shared with the U.S. through the Senior Law Enforcement Plenary in a timely fashion.</p> <p>U.S. - No new anti-corruption security systems enhanced.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>9.6. The Governments of Mexico and the U.S., 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.</p>	<p>Exchanges of information about ongoing corruption 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.</p> <p>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 possible and useful, to carry out consultations with regard to such activities.</p>	<p>Conduct consultations and exchanges regarding corruption with necessary safeguards in place to ensure confidentiality.</p>	<p>Confidentiality maintained.</p>	<p>Both countries shall work on the development of bilateral public information campaigns.</p> <p>Both governments understand and recognize their obligations under the Brownsville, Texas Letter and the Mérida MOU, and operate in compliance with both.</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>See 9.6</p>	<p>Inclusion of component on corruption in bilateral public information campaign; establish a procedure for notification in advance of public disclosure.</p>	<p>Establishment and use of a procedure.</p>	<p>Both countries are conducting information exchange through communications among high level officials.</p> <p>Attorneys General agreed on procedures for exchange of secure information.</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>9.7. The Governments of Mexico and the U.S. 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.</p>	<p>On the U.S. 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.</p> <p>The PGR has developed a program to sensitize commercial entities in airports, railroads, and ports.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Broaden consultation with the principal private sector susceptible to penetration by criminal organizations, by July of 1999.</p>	<p>Cooperation established.</p> <p>Evaluation of program results.</p> <p>Number of commercial entities participating in consultations.</p>	<p>SHCP and PGR's Money Laundering Unit have participated in various fora aimed at the prevention of money laundering. FEADS carries out a constant awareness campaign with freight companies.</p> <p>The U.S. Customs Service continues to encourage the participation and cooperation of the private sector to help prevent narcotics smugglers from infiltrating the international commercial environment. Businesses participating in the Land Border Carrier Initiative Program (LBCIP), Business Anti-Smuggling Coalition (BASC), and Americas Counter Smuggling Initiative (ACSI) agree to improve corporate security practices in striving to prevent narcotics from being placed within legitimate cargoes and conveyances.</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 U.S. 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 1997, the Federal Executive presented a reform initiative of article 123, part B, section XXIII of the Mexican Constitution, which was approved by Congress and the majority of state legislatures. The reform initiative proposes to eliminate the possibility for agents of the Judicial Police involved in corruption, to resort to 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>	<p>See 9.4.</p> <p>See 9.2.</p> <p>See 9.2. & 9.3.</p> <p>Constitutional reforms are currently applied.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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.</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 to address 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, both countries will carry out the necessary efforts within the framework of the HLCG to update the Binational Threat Assessment, including the problems of violence associated with drug trafficking on both sides of the border.</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>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 HLCG to update the Binational Threat Assessment.</p>	<p>Members of the High Level Contact Group (HLCG) consistently analyze border security.</p> <p>At meetings of Border State Attorneys, criminal activity and violence on the border (resulting from narcotrafficking) is discussed and possible solutions are analyzed.</p> <p>The Bi-national Threat Assessment is scheduled to be updated in the year 2000, including a study on crime and violence resulting from narcotrafficking.</p> <p>In line with the Border Liaison Mechanism (BLM) and the New Vision of the Border, subgroups on public and civic security have been established. Furthermore, meetings continue at the local, state and federal level to analyze the problems of violence and crime as the result of narcotrafficking.</p> <p>United States' Customs Service participates in bilateral working groups, which focus on cross-border violence.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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.</p>	<p>No U.S. Border Coordination Initiatives have taken place.</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>The BCI has been implemented.</p> <p>Meetings on border security and points of entry continue.</p> <p>Changes in points of entry have contributed to enhanced border security.</p> <p>Mexico is concluding Operation Seal the Border in the Gulf of California and Mexico’s southern border, which has positive repercussions on border public security.</p> <p>In line with the BLMs, meetings at the local, state and federal level continue in order to increase security at the border’s main points of entry. Subgroups on public and civic security have been established in eight of the nine BLMs.</p> <p>The San Diego-Tijuana Bilateral Group meets quarterly. This group, comprised of local, state and federal agencies from both countries, discusses border security, auto theft, and the trafficking of illicit drugs and illegal immigrants.</p> <p>These bilateral units constitute coordination bodies that cover the theme of public security on the border (See Alliance Point 4).</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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>	<p>See 10.2.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 representatives 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 establish 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 Border Public Safety working subgroups.</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 subgroups.</p> <p>Effectiveness of the BLMs or of other entities in the resolution of public security problems in the border area.</p>	<p>SHCP has established two liaison offices (Washington, DC and Dallas, Texas).</p> <p>United States' Customs Service works with liaison officers in the main border cities. The Customs Service Attaché in Mexico City serves as the main channel for the exchange of information.</p> <p>To date, customs authorities on both sides continue to meet on an annual basis to evaluate routine border interaction and identify problems that can be resolved in a coordinated fashion.</p> <p>See 10.2. Status Para 5</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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>See 10.2. Status para 5</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 10.4. 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 10. 4.</p>	<p>See 10.4. Usefulness of the Customs meetings to deepen the exchange of information regarding the interaction along the border and identify problems and find solutions.</p>	<p>See 10.4.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 have 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>There is routine two-way communication at points of entry between Mexican and U.S. officials.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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) has occurred.</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>	<p>The BNC's Working Group on Border Issues continues to meet on this issue. Mexico has established programs to enhance operational effectiveness at entry points in order to improve inspection and corresponding entry procedures.</p> <p>Mexico has expedited procedures for merchandise and passenger inspections at points of entry since the implementation of equipment such as <i>Mobile Search</i> and <i>Body Search</i>.</p> <p>USCS/San Diego has installed new license plate readers and a dedicated commuter lane for vehicles that frequently cross the border.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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>There is no joint analysis of the potential threat posed by drug smuggling via railroads.</p> <p>There is no training in place in Mexico regarding the use of large X-ray equipment and ion scanners.</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>Both countries have conducted their own studies on the trafficking of narcotics via train. The update to the Bi-national threat assessment will address this issue.</p> <p>Mexico has implemented measures that include inspection and X-ray equipment. Moreover, Operation Ion Scanner is in effect at Mexico City's International Airport. (See Alliance Point 11).</p> <p>-The Government of Mexico will provide a list of public servants that will be trained by the U.S. Customs Service to use this equipment. (See Alliance Point 11)</p> <p>-Mexico acquired the following equipment : <i>Mobile Search</i>, <i>Body Search</i> and <i>Buster</i> for the detection of narcotrafficking via land routes, as well as for the monitoring of airports, ports and border crossing points. (See Alliance Point 14.4)</p> <p>-The goal is to acquire more detection equipment programmed for 1999.</p> <p>Mexican authorities rely on canine units along the border to help fight narcotrafficking.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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, Aduanas, 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>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>	<p>Establishment of data exchange mechanism.</p> <p>Quarterly exchange of data.</p> <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>	<p>Currently, there is an on-going exchange of information on seizures between high level government officials.</p> <p>U.S. Customs Service maintains database information available for exchange upon request by the High Level Contact Group.</p> <p>Information regarding seizures and transportation methods is exchanged at many levels including the HLCG, Senior Law Enforcement Plenary, and BIU's. Furthermore, the U.S. conducts weekly intelligence analysis on seizures.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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><u>U.S.</u> DEA diversion investigator and agent training (with a clandestine lab module) are ongoing.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> 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>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>	<p>U.S. conducted a one-day training course given in two identical sessions (June 22 and 24, 1999) at FEADS, by in-house DEA staff in Mexico City. 25 members of the FEADS, Federal Public Prosecutors and CENDRO attended it. Attendees occupy appropriate positions to apply their new skills.</p> <p>Both countries agree on the need to give more comprehensive courses in the future, which include inspection techniques, and investigative techniques in organized crime related to chemical diversion activities. This training shall take into account the legal characteristics of the Mexican system with respect to inspections and investigations.</p> <p>From November 9 to 12, 1999, in Mexico City, the DEA shall give a course on clandestine laboratory investigative techniques described above to 30 agents, duly vetted by PGR. The U.S. announced that funding for these and other courses should not be an obstacle from their side.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
11.1.1.2 (Con't)		<p><u>U.S.</u> Continuation of ongoing training programs in clandestine laboratory investigation and diversion control of precursor chemicals.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> Development and continuation of training and education programs and subsequent development of training courses for operational personnel by persons who have received the training in various regions of Mexico.</p>		<p><u>U.S.</u> Thanks to recently increased staffing and space, DEA will be able to offer clandestine lab training courses to over 1,700 U.S. federal, state and local law enforcement officials in 1999.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> Once the training needs of each country have been duly satisfied, Mexico will be able to design its own respective programs in this topic.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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>Regarding communications, a secure link between the U.S. DEA and Mexico had been established. In Feb 1998 (and 8 months later) the countries were exploring means to establish a direct communication link for information needing lower security.</p> <p>Regarding investigations, as of 2/1/98 Mexico and the U.S. have 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, effective 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 in 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>	<p>Both countries still need to improve the quality, reliability and timeliness of the information and intelligence exchange and the cooperation on case investigations, through their designated liaisons: For the U.S.: DEA at Embassy in Mexico; for Mexico: FEADS. Both countries have met to discuss proposals in this sense, which will allow for improved attention on a greater number of mutual interest cases.</p> <p>The U.S. has obtained the necessary equipment to enable secure communications between DEA-Mexico and FEADS, and between FEADS and Mexico's Secretariat of Health (Insumos y Salud Ambiental).</p> <p>FEADS is taking the last technical steps towards obtaining secure phone lines and e-mail transmissions.</p> <p>The U.S. and Mexico have exchanged draft texts of a chemical control MOU and are continuing the process to reach agreement.</p> <p>For Mexico: The development of the database contemplated in the Precursor Chemical Law will contribute to the efficient and timely exchange of information.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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>As of Feb. 1, 1998, two courses were offered in December 1996 and January 1997. A new round of training is needed.</p> <p>The U.S. hosted a site visit and training for a group of Mexican officials in June 1997.</p> <p><u>U.S.</u> DEA diversion investigator and agent training (with a clandestine lab module) are ongoing.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> PGR proposed a training program on investigations, identification, and detection of chemicals.</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>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><u>Mexico</u> Development and continuation of training and education programs, and thereafter the development of training programs for operational personnel in various regions within Mexico, to be given by those who received the initial training.</p>	<p>Evaluation of number, quality, and timeliness of training programs.</p> <p>Evaluation of number, quality, and timeliness of training programs.</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 of precursor chemicals.</p>	<p>Mexico and the U.S. are working on the development of a training course on inspections of vehicles and boats, offered by the U.S. Customs Service.</p> <p>The Ion Track Itemizer was calibrated for Mexico City altitude, and the manufacturer trained employees.</p> <p>See 11.1.</p> <p>See 11.1.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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> <p>(a) Active participation and cooperation in the design of multilateral mechanisms, and use of the multilateral chemical reporting form;</p> <p>(b) Strong participation and mutual support in OAS-CICAD programs relating to chemicals, including proposals to amend the model regulations; and</p> <p>(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).</p>	<p>Extent of progress in multilateral efforts to control chemicals through:</p> <p>-Improved multilateral mechanisms and increased use of the multilateral chemical reporting form;</p> <p>-Participation in OAS-CICAD control programs and success in developing and implementation of changes to the model regulations;</p> <p>-Support given by each country at each step of the international process to add phenylpropanolamine to Table I of the 1988 UN Convention (Vienna).</p>	<p>Mexico and the U.S. have cooperated actively in multilateral efforts for the design of mechanisms in this subject, both in OAS and in UN.</p> <p>Mexico and the U.S. have worked in coordination on a chemical reporting form. The USG is making use of the form. The GOM has already agreed on its use and is close to applying it.</p> <p>Mexico and the U.S. cooperated and played major roles in developing revisions to the OAS-CICAD model regulations on chemical control, adopted by the OAS General Assembly in June 1999.</p> <p>Mexico and the U.S. cooperated actively towards adding PPA to Table I of the Vienna Convention (1988).</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 & 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><u>U.S.</u> Retaining sufficiently effective enforcement tools, including meaningful civil penalties, to ensure general compliance with domestic law.</p> <p><u>Mexico</u> 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 sufficient 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>	<p>The U.S. has retained sufficient civil enforcement tools, with 21 U.S.C. 842 remaining effective after a 1998 amendment.</p> <p>In December 1997, the Mexican Congress approved the Federal Law on Precursor and Essential Chemicals and Machinery for the Manufacture of Capsules, Tablets, and/or Pills. Likewise, the consolidation of the administrative structures for the full operation of the database is in progress. The Regulations for the Law were published in the Federation's Official Journal on September 15, 1999. The deviation of chemical precursors and essential chemical products are outlined in the Federal Penal Code from 1996. Also, these chemical substances are regulated by the sanitary legislation as psychotropic or toxic substances, given their characteristics.</p> <p>The U.S. is taking significant criminal, civil, and administrative actions against persons and firms involved in chemical diversion.</p> <p>Mexico is conducting investigations on firms possibly involved in illegal activities.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
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 11.1. and 11.3.	See 11.1. and 11.3.	See 11.1. and 11.3.	See 11.1. and 11.3.
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 11.1. and 11.3.	See 11.1. and 11.3.	See 11.1. and 11.3.	See 11.1. and 11.3.

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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>12.1. Both countries authorities responsible for the prevention, detection and combat against money laundering, will make an effort to achieve efficient and effective coordination.</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>On July, 1999, a Working Group was created to expedite the information exchange, simultaneous and coordinated investigations, pursuant to the FIEA and the MLAT respectively. The group is composed of U.S. Treasury and State Department representatives in Mexico, as well as, by representatives from Mexico's Financial Intelligence Unit (DGAIO) and the Unit against Money Laundering (UECLD).</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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.</p>	<p>The U.S. and Mexico have established joint Task Forces, 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>	<p>The Treasury and the SHCP initiated 16 simultaneous investigations pursuant to the FIEA, 9 were proposed by Mexico and 7 by the U.S.</p> <p>SHCP carried out 14 simultaneous investigations* prior to February 1998, and 2 simultaneous investigations were carried out after February 1, 1998, concluding in accusation and complaint for Money Laundering in Mexico.</p> <p>PGR and Justice Department initiated 4 coordinated investigations** pursuant to the MLAT.</p>

*The term “simultaneous investigations” means any investigation carried out by SHCP and Treasury pursuant to FIEA.

**The term “coordinated investigations” applies to any investigation carried out by PGR and Justice pursuant to MLAT.

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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 12.1.3, 12.1.4, 12.1.5</p>	<p>Number of data reports and number of investigations initiated on 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>Spontaneously, the SHCP sent 5 official communications, containing 5,817 reports on inbound transportation of currency. The information was provided up to December 1998, and will resume in accordance with and upon conclusion of negotiations on a MOU between Treasury and SHCP.</p> <p>DGAIO and FinCEN drafted a MOU on the exchange of information on transportation of currency and monetary instruments. Negotiations on the MOU are underway.</p> <p>Treasury issued to the SHCP 585 CMIRs, 338 CMIRs were generically received, 35 spontaneously and 8 were requested. From the preceding 226 CMIRs were integrated into 8 investigations carried out by the SHCP.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>12.1.3 The two countries are committed to reducing the time in information exchange.</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>	<p>SHCP formulated 24 requests and received 26 from the Treasury Department; from the latter, 8 requests were totally and 3 partially answered. From the requests stated under the "Baseline" column, SHCP totally answered 13 and partially answered 5, while the Treasury answered one (1).</p> <p>Treasury answered 17 requests. The response time has been met by the SHCP and the Treasury Department. The SHCP has used this information in 8 complaints and in 11 accusations for money laundering.</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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.</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>See 12.1.2</p> <p>See 12.1.2</p> <p>The U.S. provided Mexico with a comparative analysis made between the U.S. outbound CMIRs and the inbound CMIRs to Mexico. The analyses are statistical, which allows identification of Mexican ports of entry with the highest rates of inbound currency transportation.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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.</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>See 12.1.2, 12.1.3 and 12.1.4</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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.</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. The quality and amount of information exchanged.</p>	<p>DGAIO and FinCEN are using the Egmont Secure Web to exchange this type of information. Usage of the Web expedites the exchange. PGR and SHCP keep close communication with Justice, State and Treasury (Customs and IRS) Department representatives by holding monthly meetings.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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.</p>	<p>The U.S. has sent 1,518 CTR's to Mexico.</p> <p>Mexico has sent 650 CTR's to the U.S.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>SHCP has sent 3 SARs or unusual transaction reports and 3 CTRs or great value transaction reports, pursuant to the FIEA.</p> <p>Treasury sent to the SHCP, 364 CTRs and 1,075 SARs (565 SARs were sent in response to two SHCP's requests for information).</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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.</p>	<p>Pursuant to the MLAT, the U.S. has provided certified and legalized documents on 14 issues requested 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.</p> <p>See also Alliance Point 16.</p>	<p>Response time for the assistance provided.</p> <p>Application and usefulness of the documentation provided.</p> <p>Number of certified and legalized documents.</p>	<p>The SHCP, through the PGR sent documentation on 2 cases originated from the FIEA.</p> <p>The PGR has made 22 requests for assistance, of which 6 have been fulfilled by the DOJ.</p> <p>The PGR received 6 requests of assistance from the U.S. Justice Department, of which 3 have been fulfilled.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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.</p>	<p><u>Mexico</u> -- 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 detect 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>Mexico and the United States will review their respective laws and regulations annually and report any proposed changes to the other.</p>	<p>Review and report. New laws or regulations drafted. Amendments and additions to the current laws and regulations. FIU's progress and results. Computer processing and regulation progress. Confidentiality compliance.</p>	<p>SHCP issued the General Provisions to prevent and detect transactions with resources from illicit origin in the Insurance and Bond Institutions (a Standard Handbook is being prepared for Insurance and Bond Institutions). On December 31, 1999, SHCP will conclude authorization and registration of the Insurance and Bond Institutions Handbooks. DGAIO has achieved 90% progress on its of Financial Intelligence Computer System. "Know Your Customer" regulations proposed by the U S Executive (related to the Financial Institutions knowledge of transactions that have no apparent economic or legitimate reason) withdrawn due to opposition from banks and customers. Suspicious activity regulations have been proposed for casinos and money service businesses. Casinos in Nevada currently report suspicious activities to Treasury pursuant to Nevada State law.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
12.2 (Con't)	<p><u>U.S.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- 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>The U.S. Administration drafted and proposed the Money Laundering Act of 1999. The Act will expand the list of Money Laundering predicates to include numerous foreign crimes, enhance prosecutor's ability to obtain foreign business records; create a crime of bulk cash smuggling in excess of U.S.\$10,000.</p> <p>Treasury will issue rules to require money services business, casinos, brokers and dealers in securities to file SARs.</p> <p>September 1999, U.S. issued the National Money Laundering Strategy.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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.</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 sharing experiences with 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>The SHCP-DGAIO participated as an expositor in the OCDEF Pacific Region Conference in Lake Tahoe.</p> <p>The IRS provided a course on suspicious transactions for the SHCP-DGAIO.</p> <p>SHCP-DGAIO participated as an expositor in the FIUs Seminar and their function in preventing Money Laundering, hosted by the Egmont Group, in Bolivia.</p> <p>The U.S. Embassy sponsored two Centura courses for the SHCP-DGAIO staff.</p> <p>U.S. Customs Service provided a course on Cyber Banking and Smart Cards for the SHCP-DGAIO</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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, 1998.</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 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>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 U.S. will work with Mexico in its effort to meet the FATF membership criteria.</p>	<p>Documents adopted by UN.</p> <p>Compliance with documents adopted.</p> <p>Participation of both countries in FATF and CFATF.</p>	<p>In written manner, Mexico expressed to the FATF its political commitment to join and become a full member, as well as its willingness to undergo a mutual evaluation, to which all the FATF members have undergone. The FATF accepted Mexico as an observer. Mexico waits for FATF's official communication regarding the countries designated to conduct its evaluation and the date on which it will be carried out.</p> <p>Mexico accepted the invitation to participate as an observer in the next FATF Plenary meeting in September.</p> <p>Mexico signed a Financial Information Exchange Agreement with Spain.</p> <p>The U.S. continues to be an active member of the FATF and CFATF COSUN. The U.S. will continue to support Mexico's efforts to become a member of FATF and a COSUN of the CFATF. Mexico has met the pre-requirements for membership, and participated as an observer at FATF's September 1999, meeting.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
12.4 (Con't)	<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 UN 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>			-Mexico's evaluation is scheduled for the second week of January 2000.

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>12.5. The two countries will coordinate efforts to design and develop specific training plans and programs aimed at analysts, regulators, prosecutors, judges, legislators, and personnel in financial entities.</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>The Financial Intelligence Unit (DGAIO) SHCP established informal contact with the Judicial Power.</p> <p>Treasury and DOJ will assist and support-training efforts aimed at Federal Judges.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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.</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>	<p>SHCP-DGAIO translated to Spanish the course: “Introduction to Money Laundering” and provided typologies for it. The course will be imparted by the IRS to Central American countries.</p> <p>PGR is carrying out with its staff exchange of knowledge meetings through the presentation of special cases aimed at solving problems.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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.</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 U.S. 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 investigators 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>Impact of “Train the trainer” 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>IRS and U.S. Customs Service representatives in Mexico provided 2 courses to the SHCP-DGAIO. The knowledge acquired is being implemented in the functions entrusted to the DGAIO. In total, 37 individuals from the DGAIO were trained. See 12.3</p> <p>The PGR’s staff that has been trained by the U.S. Government is performing the task for which they were trained.</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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.</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>	<p>The PGR and the DOJ have been regularly visiting each other.</p> <p>2 DGAIO analysts visited FinCEN in September 1999, to carry out an exchange of technical knowledge.</p> <p>See 12.5.4</p>

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>12.5.4 The United States will make training opportunities available for Mexican prosecutors from the PGR, and analysts from the SHCP.</p>	<p>See point 12.5. The U.S. has offered to train Mexican prosecutors on a number of occasions, however up to this point no training has been provided.</p>	<p>The United States will offer training for Mexican prosecutors, investigators, and analysts before July 31, 1999.</p>	<p>Training. Usefulness of the training provided as judged by the participants.</p>	<p>On late August, DGAIO and CID provided the seminar “Advanced Course on Money Laundering Investigation Techniques”, in Mexico, City, to public prosecutors, investigators and analysts of the PGR and the SHCP. On June, 1999, the Second U.S.-Mexico Binational Seminar was held in Mexico City. The PGR participated in said seminar. Identification and recollection of evidence as well as its results, were the issues discussed. On early 2000, SHCP-DGAIO and the PGR, in coordination with Treasury and DOJ will provide training to prosecutors, investigators and financial analysts on investigation proceedings and legal process to combat and sanction the money laundering offense, thus, by December 31, 1999 a program will be developed.</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>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.</p>	<p>The development of training programs about to begin.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Continued notification program.</p>	<p>Percentage of money laundering hearings and trials of which PGR is notified.</p> <p>Percentage of hearings and trials PGR attends.</p>	<p>Drafting of programs has begun.</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>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.</p>	<p>No joint seminars have been carried out.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Seminar held. Type of participants. Usefulness of conference as determined by participants.</p>	<p>The competent authorities of both countries are drafting a program to specify place and date.</p>

Alliance Point 13: Seize and forfeit the proceeds and instrumentalities of drug trafficking 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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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, the U.S. 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>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 Senate of the Republic; it is currently under analysis by the corresponding commissions in the Chamber of Deputies.</p>	<p>The U.S. and Mexico have already accomplished the action point.</p> <p>The U.S. and Mexico will report any changes in their respective forfeiture laws at the Senior Law Enforcement Plenary.</p> <p>Mexico will establish its Administration of Seized Assets Service when its congress adopts the law mentioned in the baseline currently under consideration.</p>	<p>Provide a legal framework for the use of forfeited assets.</p> <p>Reports shared to include new laws enacted and amendments to current forfeiture laws.</p>	<p>Mexico informed the U.S. of the approval of the reform initiative for Article 22 of the Political Constitution of the Mexican United States, regarding the application, in favor of the State, of assets seized in investigations or procedures related to organized crime.</p> <p>Mexico informed the U.S. of the approval by the Mexican Congress of the Federal Law for the Administration of Seized, Forfeited and Abandoned Assets, published on May 14th 1999, which came into force on August 14th of that same year, and the Service for the Administration of Assets contemplated in the Law started functions that same day.</p>

Alliance Point 13: Seize and forfeit the proceeds and instrumentalities of drug trafficking 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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
13.1. (Con't)	<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 investigations or prosecutions related to drug trafficking that have not been officially disposed of yet. This initiative was approved by the Congress and State legislatures.</p>			<p>On the U.S. side, there are currently two initiatives for asset forfeiture before the Senate (one of which has already been approved by the House of Representatives) that will significantly change U.S. civil forfeitures. Additionally, the Administration has formally placed a third official bill before Congress for enactment that would alter both criminal and civil forfeiture laws.</p>

Alliance Point 13: Seize and forfeit the proceeds and instrumentalities of drug trafficking 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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>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>	<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 13.1.</p>	<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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Mexico and the U.S. continue negotiations for the creation of an Agreement for the Reciprocal Sharing of Forfeited Criminal Assets.</p>

Alliance Point 13: Seize and forfeit the proceeds and instrumentalities of drug trafficking 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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<p>13.3. The Governments of the United States and Mexico will offer forfeiture training programs for investigators and prosecutors of both countries.</p>	<p>There has been specific binational training of investigators and prosecutors concerning asset forfeiture.</p>	<p>By July 1999, both governments will organize a training conference on asset forfeiture for Mexican prosecutors and investigators.</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>	<p>In the Binational Training Seminars (South Carolina and Mexico City) the issue of asset seizure and forfeiture was included. Both countries are developing a plan for providing specific training on asset forfeiture.</p>

Alliance Point 13: Seize and forfeit the proceeds and instrumentalities of drug trafficking 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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 U.S. to furnish international forfeiture cooperation. However, the U.S. 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 current pending legislation which will amend its current asset forfeiture laws which will expand the list of foreign money laundering crimes, permit the U.S. 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>For the U.S.: Legislation is still pending before Congress.</p> <p>Mexico can seize assets by request of the U.S. by means of the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty.</p> <p>The reform for Article 22 was published in the "Diario Oficial de la Federación" on March 8, 1999, coming into effect one day later.</p> <p>The GOM is preparing the draft regulatory reform for the above mentioned constitutional modification.</p>

Alliance Point 13: Seize and forfeit the proceeds and instrumentalities of drug trafficking 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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 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>Use of forfeited assets for drug programs and law enforcement entities</p>	<p>See Action 13.1. for status of U.S. legislation.</p> <p>The U.S. continues to maintain its asset forfeiture funds.</p> <p>Both countries should establish common criteria for the seizure of assets and their reciprocal sharing once they are forfeited.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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.</p> <p>Establish an agreed upon format for future exchanges of reports (frequency, format, content).</p>	<p>Number of informational exchange reports provided to Mexico.</p> <p>An agreed upon format for the exchange of reports established.</p>	<p>Mexico maintains the Uniform Statistical Drug Control System, which incorporates updated information related to interdiction results from all agencies participating in drug enforcement. This system generates weekly, monthly and annual reports. Mexico shares its reports with the U.S. on a monthly basis.</p> <p>U.S. agencies have initiated the gathering of information on interdiction results in U.S. territory. The U.S. has shared statistical reports with Mexico, especially in specific bilateral meetings.</p> <p>Both countries will keep working to formalize the periodical exchange of statistical information on their respective national results, as well as relevant information for operations, through a formal procedure and in specific periods of time.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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>-From March 1998 to August 1999, various working meetings among several agencies from both countries were held to review the effectiveness of the information exchange mechanisms regarding interdiction. The issues covered in these meetings are: real-time information exchange mechanisms, generation of intelligence reports for air and sea interdiction, information exchange on suspicious aircraft and vessels in the Caribbean and the Pacific, and creation of air and land-related databases.</p> <p>-In May 1999, Mexico proposed the establishment of a specialized technical bilateral working group, to serve as a supervision and follow-up organism of the bilateral cooperation mechanisms between both countries, as well as an adequate framework for the exchange of strategic drug-related information in both countries. The establishment of this group will strengthen bilateral cooperation in this matter.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
14.2. (Con't)				-DAICC Riverside hosts an exchange liaison with GOM/PGR. USG and GOM are jointly studying the feasibility of establishing additional liaison positions in the U.S.

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 narco-targets.</p> <p>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.</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.</p>	<p>The collaboration mechanisms for detecting and preventing air, sea and land trafficking have been strengthened; coordination for the detection and tracking of aerial targets has significantly improved, thus expediting the procedures for the authorization of surveillance flights and related actions.</p> <p>The liaison among diverse agencies from both countries for drug interdiction has been maintained through secure communications systems, including the use of electronic communications.</p> <p>Both governments are considering a list of recommendations on maritime cooperation.</p> <p>The collaboration areas that need future strengthening have been identified, especially the mechanisms for information exchange on interdiction. The need for sharing strategic information has been detected, along with the need to optimize the communications systems for the exchange of real-time information and to strengthen the constant flow of information.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
14.3. (Con't)		Publish a guide to familiarize interdiction elements with all mechanisms available for D&M collaboration.	Delivery of a guide to familiarize interdiction elements with all mechanisms available for D&M collaboration.	<p>The guide has not been published, however, the Intelligence and Analysis Center coordinates actively with CENDRO-6, transmitting its data on detection and monitoring to the GOM for interdiction activities.</p> <p>The USCG and the Mexican Navy have developed a series of protocols for communication and information sharing with regard to interdiction.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 interdiction 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>The development of transmission and liaison systems between agencies from both countries has been consolidated, resulting in a broader and safer exchange of information.</p> <p>Regarding air interdiction, the electronic information exchange system between U.S. & Mexico agencies has allowed for an increase in the volume of information exchanged, improve its timeliness and the security of transmissions. These actions have been carried out with full respect to the respective jurisdictions and in compliance with applicable national and international regulations.</p> <p>In September 1998, an operational liaison between PGR and the U.S. Customs Service was established. Authorities in both countries will strengthen the liaison systems through competent agencies, broadening the availability of specialized personnel and adopting procedures to guarantee a constant flow of information, including contingency procedures.</p> <p>DOD installed a new system that</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
14.4. (Con't)				<p>simultaneously displays suspect air tracks to different Mexican agencies, and expanded the coverage area to show air tracks off the coast of South America.</p> <p>In February 1999, Mexico announced measures to strengthen its Drug Interdiction Plan. Among the basic principles for strengthening Mexico's drug strategy are the modernization process of Early Warning systems, tracking, recording and reaction in national territory. The strengthening of air interdiction systems, which includes airborne detection platforms, is noteworthy.</p> <p>From March 1998 to July 1999, 28 air interdiction operations (warnings) have taken place, as a result of the information exchange with the U.S. 24 ended up in Central America. The remaining 4 reached Mexican territory and were fully neutralized, seizing 1,005 Kg. of cocaine, aircraft, weapons, land vehicles and the arrest of three individuals.</p> <p>The response times for targets has been significantly reduced,</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
14.4. (Con't)				since the CITATION equipment was relocated.

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 narco-targets.</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>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>	<p>The operational coordination mechanisms established by each country allow for the broad exploitation of the communications and liaison systems established among competent authorities in Mexico and the U.S: against land trafficking operations. Both countries will continue to work in order to extend the coordination and the exchange of information for land interdiction in their respective territories, for example, strengthening the liaison mechanisms along the border and coordinating inspection strategies in that area.</p> <p>Mexico has developed a remote cartographic information system, obtaining real-time data which allow early warning for timely deployment of Land Interdiction Bases and units from different agencies in the presence of a potential target.</p> <p>In February 1999, Mexico announced the strengthening of its drug strategy. Among its basic principles are the modernization of land interdiction systems, which covers, among others, the</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
14.5. (Con't)				<p>following infrastructure: counterdrug equipment in highways and border crossings, made up of x-ray systems (<i>Mobile Search, Body Search and Buster</i>), satellite detection equipment and canine detection units.</p> <p>Since June 1998, Mexican authorities conduct an operation aimed at strengthening surveillance against drug trafficking in the northern and southern borders. Likewise, in June 1999, the Person Revision Program in the Southern Border was implemented, through the deployment of mobile and fixed checkpoints at formal and informal border crossings. An important component of both programs is the revision of land transportation, through a visual and non-intrusive inspection with the <i>Mobile Search</i> X-ray detection system.</p> <p>As a complement to the Person Revision Program in the Southern Border, as of July 1999 river patrols were implemented with small vessels in the Lacantún, Salinas and Usumacinta rivers, as well as land patrols on the Mexican</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
14.5. (Con't)		Reduce response times to suspected targets.		<p>bank of the Suchiate river, in order to impede drug trafficking. In July and August 1999, in its river patrols, SM-AM navigated 235 nautical miles, searched 2841 persons, 496 vehicles, and seized 68 persons and 38 small vessels.</p> <p>Additionally, Mexico maintains the Highway search Points program in the highways and roads of the national territory. Likewise, an operation was initiated, in order to improve controls on railroads through the search of merchandise at strategic drug crossing points.</p> <p>Mexico has established specific controls regarding land transportation (highways and intersections) in the Tehuantepec Isthmus. The operation relies on drug detection systems for persons and cargo.</p> <p>During 1998, PGR inspected 547,880 land vehicles, and conducted 380,338 complementary searches and patrols in bus and railroad stations, and in zones adjacent to Interdiction Bases.</p> <p>This surveillance procedure in</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
14.5. (Con't)				<p>land routes resulted in the 1998 seizure, by federal agencies, of 149 kgs of opium gum; 13,712 kgs of cocaine; 1,012,936 kgs of marijuana; 96 kgs of methamphetamine.</p> <p>From January to August 1999, federal authorities have seized, in land routes: 8,194.5597 kgs of cocaine; 705,729.2265 kgs of marijuana; 133.2919 kgs of heroin and 618.0522 kgs of opium gum.</p> <p>See 14.4.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 jurisdiction, 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>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>As of March 1998, authorities from both countries have adopted measures that have strengthened the real-time information exchange systems, the increase in communications among specific agencies, and the increase in coordination for maritime interdiction. The actions have taken place with full respect for the respective jurisdictions and applicable national and international regulations.</p> <p>In order to properly fulfill interdiction requirements in the strategic area contained by the limits of the continental mass, the Mexican coastline and inner waterways, the Mexican Government created the Amphibious Interdiction concept, to this end, SEDENA organized 36 Amphibious Special Forces Groups, equipped with 144 interdiction and 108 reconnaissance boats.</p> <p>In February 1999, Mexico announced the strengthening of its Drug Strategy. Among the basic principles are the modernization process of maritime interdiction equipment, which covers the following</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
14.6. (Con't)		<p>Increase in the amount of actionable information exchanged.</p> <p>Reduction in response time to suspect targets.</p>	<p>Amount of actionable information exchanged.</p> <p>Reduction in response times for suspect targets.</p>	<p>infrastructure: Speedboats; Holzinger 2000 gunships, equipped with interceptor speedboats and a helicopter; Centenario corvettes, equipped with an interceptor speedboat and two shallow-water patrols; counterdrug equipment in ports and satellite detection equipment.</p> <p>The collaboration mechanisms have allowed Mexican authorities to execute six maritime operations in Mexican waters, with the resulting seizure of 17,170.151 kgs of cocaine, four vessels and the arrest of 23 felons. The cases of vessels <i>Lady Dounia</i> (Aug. 98), <i>Mazatlán IV</i> (Jun. 99) and <i>Xoloescuintle</i> (Aug. 99) are noteworthy.</p> <p>Between March 1998 and June 1999, The U.S. Embassy provided 51 intelligence reports calling for action in port warehouses, seizing 1785 kgs of cocaine and 4000 kgs of phenylpropanolamine.</p>

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

ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
14.6. (Con't)				<p>An important increase in the quantity and quality of exchanged information for maritime interdiction has been observed. As of summer 1998, the USG implemented new procedures that have strengthened coordination for maritime interdiction.</p> <p>See 14.5.</p> <p>USCG Region Eight: In cooperation with the Government of Mexico apprehended by the USCG were 4 lanchas, 8 crew members and 8 migrants in four separate incidents.</p> <p>USCG Region Eleven: There were 8 Search and Rescue cases and 2 law enforcement cases coordinated with the Government of Mexico.</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 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>

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>15.2. 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"> 1. Binational Seminar – Columbia, South Carolina (November 1998). The following issues were covered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handling of evidence; • Wiretapping; • Asset Seizure and Forfeiture. 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"> • Handling of evidence and international cooperation in organized crime cases. • Asset seizure and forfeiture as a tool for fighting organized crime.

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
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"> • Mutual Legal Assistance; • Extradition and procedures under Article 4 of the Mexican Federal Penal Code. <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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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 (INICIFE) 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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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
15.4. (Con't)				personnel. These courses are focused on investigative techniques, legal specialization, and advanced training.

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ACTION	BASELINE As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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>

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>15.6. 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 15.5.</p>	<p>See 15.5.</p>	<p>See 15.5.</p>	<p>See 15.5.</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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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>

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>15.8. 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>

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>15.9. 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>

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>15.10. 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>

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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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 have taken place through a variety of channels, both through the MLAT and working level contacts already identified.</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 exchanges of financial transaction records through MLAT.</p>	<p>Communication between central authorities has been intensified, and the number of responses has increased.</p> <p>Exchange of financial information based on MLAT has increased.</p> <p>A continuous relationship is maintained between the two governments, giving way to a fluent exchange.</p>

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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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>Although the exchanges are taking place, it is necessary to specifically determine the priority cases as well as a timeframe.</p> <p>Applications for information exchanges are made and evidence and testimony are provided under the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty.</p>	<p>Continuous, timely and efficient use of the MLAT</p> <p>Create the process of appropriately determining priorities in the Treaty requests and in the accomplishment of timeframes set forth in the Treaty assistance requests.</p>	<p>Number of MLAT cases filed, partially executed, and fully executed.</p> <p>Improved efficiency, effectiveness, adequacy, and timeliness of requests made and responses provided under the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty.</p>	<p>Both governments apply the Treaty on a day-to-day basis, which has increased the number of timely and efficient responses in compliance with it.</p> <p>The timeframes for the information requested are established in the legal assistance request.</p> <p>In urgent cases, an immediate communication is established with central authorities.</p> <p>The treaty has been applied in all requests formulated since March 1998.</p> <p>Both governments utilize similar forms for legal assistance requests.</p>

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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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.</p> <p>Both governments will regularly exchange reports on priority assistance actions.</p>	<p>Although there are frequent informal consultations, there is no formal reporting program on the status of MLAT requests.</p> <p>As requested, both governments regularly exchange reports on assistance actions in priority cases.</p>	<p>Meetings four to six times per year of the responsible working groups to review the status of different applications submitted under the MLAT.</p> <p>Periodic (bi-monthly) reports on issues established by the requesting party as priority.</p>	<p>Number of meetings of the Working Group on Fugitives and Legal Affairs.</p> <p>Regularity in information provided, efficiency of the mechanism to review the status of applications under the treaty.</p>	<p>Meetings were held within the framework of the Senior Law Enforcement Plenary and the HLCG.</p> <p>During bi-lateral meetings, information on priority cases is exchanged, pursuant to the Working Group meeting held in March 1999.</p>

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 As of 1 Feb 98	TARGET	MEASUREMENT	STATUS As of 31 Aug 99
<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>Continuous and efficient exchange of information and evidence; continue granting confidentiality in all cases upon request.</p>	<p>Fullest permissible use of shared evidence in criminal proceedings.</p> <p>Maintain the confidentiality in all cases where it is requested.</p>	<p>Evidence shared with U.S. by Mexico utilized in U.S. investigations.</p> <p>Evidence obtained has been utilized for investigations or legal procedures, in compliance with the confidentiality requirement.</p>

Table of Acronyms

ACSI	Americas Counter Smuggling Initiative	DARE	Drug Abuse Resistance Education
ACTUALISSATE	Demand Reduction Home Page	DAWN	Drug Abuse Warning Network
AFMES	U.S. - Mexico Border Health Association	DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
AIIF/ FIEA	Financial Information Exchange Agreement	DGAIO	Attached General Directorate for Transactions Investigation-SHCP
AMP	Agency or Agent of the Public Ministry	DIF	National System for Comprehensive Family Development
ATF	Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms	DoEd	Department of Education
BASC	Business Anti-Smuggling Coalition	DOJ	Department of Justice
BCI	Border Coordination Initiative	DOS	Department of State
BEWG	Border Epidemiological Working Group	DRWG	Demand Reduction Working Group
BIU	Border Intelligence Unit	EGMONT	EGMONT Group
BLM / MEF	Border Liaison Mechanism	ENA	National Survey on Addictions
BNC	US/Mexico Bi-national Commission	FATF/ GAFI	Financial Action Task Force
BTF / GBF	Bilateral Task Forces	FEADS	Special Prosecutors Office for Health Related Crimes
CAI / IAC	Information Analysis Center	FIEA/ AIIF	Financial Information Exchange Agreement
CAPT	Center for Application Prevention Technology	FinCen	Financial Crimes Enforcement Network
CECA	State Council on Addictions	FIU/ UIF	Financial Intelligence Unit
CENDRO	Center for Drug Control Planning	FRFN /NBRF	Northern Border Response Force
CEWG	Community Epidemiology Work Group	GAFI/ FATF	Financial Action Task Force
CFATF / GAFIC	Caribbean Financial Action Task Force	GBF/ BTF	Bilateral Task Force
CG/ GC	Coordination Group for the Prevention and Control of Firearms, Munitions and Explosives	GC/ CG	Coordination Group for the Prevention and Control of Firearms, Munitions, and Explosives
CIJ	Juvenile Integrations Centers	GCAN/ HLCG	US/ Mexico Counter Drug High Level Contact Group
CISEN	Center for Investigation and National Security	GIS	Geographic Information System
CMIR	Currency and Monetary Instrument Reports	GOM	Government of Mexico
CONADIC	National Council Against Drugs	HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
CONASIDA	National Council on HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control	HIDTA	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program
COSUN	Cooperating and Supporting Nation	HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CSAT	Center for Substance Abuse Treatment		
CTR	Currency Transaction Report		
D&M	Detection and Monitoring		
DAICC	Domestic Air Interdiction Coordination Center		

HLCG / GCAN	US/ Mexico CD High Level Contact Group	OPDAT	Overseas Prosecutorial Development Assistance and Training Program
HRSA	Health Resources and Services Administration	OS/ OMH	Office of Health for Minority Groups
IAC/ CAI	Information Analysis Center	PFF	Federal Fiscal Attorney Office
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigation Training Assistance Program	PGJDF	Office of the Attorney General of Justice of the Federal District
IMP	Mexican Institute of Psychiatry	PGR	GOM Attorney General Office
INACIPE	National Institute of Criminal Sciences	PJF	Federal Judicial Police
IRS-CID	Internal Revenue Service-Criminal Investigation Division	PNUFID/ UNDCP	United Nations Drug Control Policy
LBCIP	Land Border Carrier Initiative Program	POE	Port of Entry
MDs	Medical Doctors	PPCA	Prevention and Control Addiction Program
MEF/ BLM	Border Liason Mechanism	PRECOS	Roads Revision Points
MET	Mobile Enforcement Team	REPCIJ	Youth Integration Centers' Case Reports
MLAT/TAJM	Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty	SAGAR	Secretariat of Agriculture and Stockbreeding
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
MTF	Monitoring The Future	SAMHSA/CSAP	SAMHSA Center for Substance Abuse Prevention
NAS	Narcotics Affairs Section	SAR	Suspicious Activity Report
NBRF/ FRFN	Northern Border Response Force	SARS	Suspicious Activity Report System
NCADI	National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information	SCT	Secretary of Communications and Transportation
NDCS	National Drug Control Strategy	SDFSP	Safe and Drug Free Schools Program
NGO	Non-Governmental Association	SEDNA	Secretariat of National Defense
NHSDA	National Household Survey ?	SEDESOL	Secretariat of Social Development
NIDA	National Institute on Drug Abuse	SEGOB	Secretariat of Interior
NNICC	National Narcotics Intelligence Consumers Committee	SEMARNAP	Secretary of Environment, Natural Resources and Fishing
NOM	Mexican Official Standard	SEP	Secretariat of Public Education
OAS / OEA	Organization of American States	SESA	State Health Services
OCC	Office of Currency Control	SHCP	Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit
OCDETF	Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force	SISVEA	Epidemiological Surveillance System on Addictions
OCU	Organized Crime Unit	SIU	Special Investigations Unit
OEA/ OAS	Organization of American States	SLEP	Senior Law Enforcement Plenary
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	SM-AM	Mexican Navy Secretariat
OMH/OS	Office of Minority Health	SRA	Secretariat of Agrarian Reform
ONDCP	Office of National Drug Control Policy	SRE	Secretariat of Foreign Relations

SRID	Drug Information Report System	UNICEF	United Nations Childrens Education Fund
SSA	Secretariat of Health	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
TCC	Transnational Crime Convention	USCS	United States Customs Service
TIEA	Tax Information Exchange Agreement	VDET	Violence Data Exchange Network Training
TIP	Treatment Improvement Protocol		
TJAM/MLAT	Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty		
TOI	Target of Interest		
UECLD	Specialized Unit to Combat Money Laundering		
UEDO	Special Unit Against Organized Crime		
UH-1H	Huey Helicopter model UH-1H		
UIF/ FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit		
UMAD	Medical Help Unit for Personnel with Addiction Problems		
UNDCP/PINUFID	United Nations Drug Control Policy		