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Audit Report Number 79-76

Issue Date June 26, 1979

Area Auditor General, Washington
Agency for International Development
Washington, DC. 20523

NARCOTICS CONTROL - COLOMBIA

**Projects 514-175
514-218
514-219
514-220
514-221
514-222
514-224**

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Washington, D.C. 20523

NARCOTICS CONTROL - COLOMBIA

INTRODUCTION

On November 27, 1972, the narcotics control project began with a small commodity commitment to the Assistant Attorney General for the Judicial Police (AAGJP) of the Government of Colombia (GOC) to develop a greater capability to stop illicit narcotics traffic to the United States. The AAGJP has primary responsibility for investigating crimes and developing leads in cases involving narcotics trafficking. Subsequently, ten additional project agreements were executed to provide assistance in narcotics interdiction and control to the National Police, the Administrative Department for Security (DAS) and Customs. Also, three project agreements are with the National Council on Dangerous Drugs (NCDD) to assist the GOC to increase public awareness of the drug abuse problem, provide a self-help fund for the education, prevention, and rehabilitation on the use and abuse of narcotics and to establish a narcotics air unit to provide air mobility and communications for narcotics interdiction.

As of March 31, 1978, \$4,109,136 of \$5,901,672 obligated had been expended for project commodities and services. A breakdown of assistance by entity and type of assistance through March 31, 1978, is shown in Exhibit A.

The staff of the USAID's Narcotics Assistance Office consists of two American Advisors, two American contract employees, a local commodity technician and two local secretaries.

An exit conference was held with the USAID's Senior Narcotics Advisor. He was in agreement with the findings of this report.

Audit responsibility for the narcotics program was transferred to the Department of State; therefore, we have closed our files as regards any follow-up action in connection with the findings of this report.

SUMMARY

We believe the Government of Colombia is beginning to make some headway in the interdiction of narcotics. In January 1978, a Narcotics Unit was formed within the Office of the Assistant Attorney General for Judicial Police (AAGJP). This unit has been given the principal responsibility for narcotics interdiction activities in Colombia. Utilizing USG granted helicopters, the Narcotics Unit has made some spectacular seizures since their organization. The American Embassy Senior Narcotics Group plans to provide commodity support to the AAGJP Narcotics Unit. Other GOC enforcement agencies which have been supported by the USG are the National Police, Customs and the Administrative Department for Security (DAS). The National Council on Dangerous Drugs (NCDD) has also received USG assistance.

The principal findings disclosed by the audit are summarized below and are covered in detail in the Statement of Findings and Recommendations.

- Commodities costing \$352,779 were held in the USAID warehouse pending the GOC's decision to establish a single entity for narcotics interdiction. Since the GOC has created a Narcotics Unit within the AAGJP, it is planned to issue commodities to the AAGJP and Customs as fast as they can be utilized. (See page 3.)
- Two projects with the National Council on Dangerous Drugs (NCDD) have been unsuccessful. One project, to develop a public affairs capability within the NCDD under a contract with a U.S. media advisor, was terminated because the NCDD did not implement the project agreement. The second project with NCDD, is a self-help fund which provides financial help to private groups interested in drug abuse problems. In two years only one rehabilitation center has qualified for assistance. The NCDD has not provided the rehabilitation center with matching funds as required by the project agreement. (See pages 10-11.)
- Customs has a Narcotics Section in Bogota and 19 regional offices that are staffed with trained narcotics agents. Also, six airports are staffed with Customs agents which are part of combined Judicial Police Units which include National Police and DAS agents under the supervision of an attorney. In addition to airport surveillance, Customs narcotics interdiction efforts consist mainly of check points along highways. A sea interdiction capability is in the planning stage. (See pages 15-19.)
- The USG has provided the GOC three helicopters and is financing a contract between the GOC and a Colombian contractor to provide

flying and maintenance services, and to refurbish three fixed wing aircraft belonging to the GOC. There was some delay in refurbishing the fixed wing aircraft but all are now operational. Both the GOC and the contractor are not following certain provisions of the contract regarding reports and reporting. (See pages 19-25.)

- We made a financial audit of the Colombian contractor and questioned certain costs. The National Police has established narcotics interdiction units in most departments, but they are generally undermanned and ill equipped. Some units are actively engaged in narcotics investigations while others are not. At present, the USG is not providing commodity support to the National Police. (See pages 24-25.)

STATEMENT OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Assistant Attorney General Judicial Police Narcotics Unit

Until mid-1977 the U.S. Government's assistance to the Government of Colombia (GOC) for narcotics interdiction was a fragmented affair. From 1972 to 1977, the USG provided assistance to five GOC entities, the National Police, Customs, Administrative Department for Security (DAS), the Assistant Attorney General for Judicial Police (AAGJP), and the National Council on Dangerous Drugs (NCDD). None of these entities shared intelligence or coordinated operations with each other, thus, the interdiction of illegal narcotics traffickers has not been a concentrated effort on the part of the GOC. Because of high level concern from Washington, for the GOC to establish a single entity for narcotics interdiction, most commodities for ongoing narcotics projects received during 1977 were not delivered to GOC enforcement agencies. As of March 31, 1978, commodities costing \$352,779 were stored in the USAID warehouse.

Mrs. Carter, during her visit to Bogota in May 1977, discussed the centralization of narcotics enforcement with Colombian President Lopez. In addition, the U.S. Senior Advisor to the President for Narcotics Affairs and the U.S. Senior Advisor to the Secretary of State for Narcotics Affairs met with the Colombian President during their visit to Bogota in June 1977, and stressed the importance of the GOC placing the responsibility for narcotics enforcement under one entity. As a result, Presidential Decree No. 62, of January 17, 1978, established a Narcotics Unit within the AAGJP. The GOC provided an annual budget of Ps.\$50 million (U.S. \$1.25 million) for salaries of 96 employees and rental of office space. The decree established the following positions: six attorneys, one in charge of the Narcotics Unit in Bogota, and five in charge of the regional offices; seven attorney/inspectors; seven criminal technicians; eight technical investigator advisors; 30 inspectors; 33 attorneys and five typists. The headquarters office in

Bogota will be staffed with 60 investigative personnel. The attorneys will process cases and the other personnel will reinforce interdiction efforts of the regional offices planned for Barranquilla, Cali, Medellin, Pasto, and Popayan. Each regional office will be staffed with an attorney in charge, two inspectors and three attorneys. On March 30, 1978, 25 employees were sworn in and office space has been leased in Bogota. The Office of the Attorney General continues to hire personnel.

On April 26, 1978, the Narcotics Unit gained stature when they seized 574 tons of marijuana, a DC-7 aircraft, eight vehicles, and arrested 14 people, including three Americans. A DEA agent witnessed the destruction of the marijuana, the largest such seizure in Colombia's history.

In an effort to obtain commodities for the AAGJP Narcotics Unit, the Attorney General explained to the U.S. Ambassador that GOC statutes and defining authorities excluded all other agencies except the AAGJP from participating in narcotics enforcement. Embassy legal review of these documents, however, concluded that they do not exclude other agencies from narcotics enforcement.

In addition, the Minister of Justice, as Chairman of the NCDD, sent a letter to the Ambassador requesting the USG to unilaterally amend the project agreements in force with other agencies to channel all assistance to the Attorney General's Office. The Ambassador replied on March 9, 1978, that because the existing project agreements were signed with the various entities of the GOC, there are continuing legal obligations to those entities which the USG cannot unilaterally change. The Ambassador further explained that in order to conform with the decision of the NCDD, it would be necessary to amend such agreements bilaterally with the entities with which they were originally signed. The Ambassador requested advice as how to best coordinate and execute the amendments, but no reply has been received.

In April 1978, the Embassy Senior Narcotics Group, chaired by the Ambassador, made the decision to release commodities to Customs and the AAGJP as fast as they can absorb them without revising the project agreements. This decision was supported by a State Department telegram and some commodities have been released to Customs and the AAGJP. Further commodity support for the National Police depends on a policy decision by both the American and Colombian officials as to the future of the National Police in narcotics enforcement.

With the establishment of a central entity for narcotics interdiction and the use of the fixed and rotary wing aircraft, the GOC is making some headway in reducing the trafficking of narcotics into the U.S. Further headway can be made with the planned completion of the sea, air and land communication system, and pending an environmental impact statement, a defoliation program.

Narcotics Interdiction - National Police (Project 514-175)

1. Background

AID has assisted the National Police since November 1972 in providing equipment, training, and travel funds for narcotics interdiction. A summary of funding, as of March 31, 1978, follows:

<u>Project Agreement Number and Date</u>	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Unliquidated Balance</u>
73-06 (11/27/72) ^{1/}	\$ 56,400	\$ 56,400	\$ -
73-09 (6/29/73)	345,616	345,616	-
75-07 (8/1/74)	109,377	109,377	-
76-01 (10/30/75)	36,565	36,565	-
76-14 (6/28/76)	233,300	221,703	11,597
TQ-06 (9/17/76)	<u>103,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>103,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 884,258</u>	<u>\$ 769,661</u>	<u>\$ 114,597</u>

^{1/} Assistance provided under the Public Safety Program.

A breakdown of expenditures by purpose shows that \$659,919 was for commodities, mostly vehicles and communications equipment, \$23,000 was for participant training, and \$86,742 was for "Other" costs. Other costs were investigative costs, training, and travel and transportation for National Police officials and officers. We reviewed these costs and found them to be reasonable and proper.

During 1977, communications equipment costing about \$150,000 was issued to the National Police under Project Agreement 76-14. Other communications equipment costing \$71,703 was being held in the USAID warehouse until a policy decision is made by the Embassy as to the disposition of the commodities. Also, pending this decision, Project Agreement TQ-06 is being held in abeyance.

The purpose of the project agreements was to support the National Police in their implementation of the National Narcotics Action Plan which provided for the establishment of Narcotics Units within F-2, which is the investigative branch of the National Police, in all of the departments and actively interdicting narcotics traffickers. Our visits to several of the Departmental Police Units resulted in mixed conclusions. For example, the Bogota and Medellin Narcotics Units are well manned and equipped but their interdiction results are minimal. On the other hand, the Magdalena Department, Santa Marta, is ill equipped and understaffed,

but their interdiction efforts have been quite good. Also, the Narcotics Unit in Cali is doing a good job. A summary of National Police seizures and arrests during 1977 and the first four months of 1978 follows:

	<u>Calendar Year 1977</u>		<u>First Four Mos. - 1978</u>	
	<u>Seizures</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Seizures</u>	<u>Arrests</u>
Cocaine	31.9 kilos	73	68.75 kilos	31
Laboratories	14	36	11	25
Coca Leaves	18 kilos	4	727.2 kilos	14
In Cultivation	1000 bags	2	2500 bags	1
Marijuana	187,077 kilos	571	84,240 kilos	102
In Cultivation	805,700 kilos	259	31,797 kilos	4

These figures are far from impressive when one considers the amounts of marijuana and cocaine from Colombia that are being seized by DEA and U.S. Customs Agents, mostly off the Florida Coast:

Our conclusion from visits with National Police Narcotics personnel throughout Colombia is that more well trained agents and more equipment are needed to combat the sophisticated methods of the narcotics traffickers.

The following paragraphs are summaries of the narcotics interdiction situation of each Departmental National Police Unit we visited. In the summary we cover staffing, equipment and seizures. As the USG is presently not supporting the National Police, we are not making recommendations to correct deficiencies we observed.

2. Bogota

The National Police Narcotics Unit in Bogota is commanded by a Captain and is organized into four sections with a combined staff of 52. The Equipment Section has a staff of 23, including six "sniffer" dogs with handlers. The dogs are used at the airport, in post offices and on field operations. They have detected marijuana. The Intelligence Section has nine people, the Observation Section has a staff of 12 and the Operation Section has seven people. All of the agents have attended narcotics training courses.

The Narcotics Unit is equipped with the following AID-financed vehicles, each of which has a Mobile Console Radio, also AID-financed.

Dodge Dart Sedans	13
Willis Jeeps	2
Chevrolet Pickups	2
Panel Truck	<u>1</u>
	<u>18</u>

One additional Mobile Console is held in reserve. The Unit also has 27 Handie-Talkie radios and a side band radio, CAI Model CA-26. All vehicles and communications equipment are in good working order.

We also found six Handie-Talkie radios at the National Police Communications warehouse. These radios were issued to the National Police on August 10, 1977, but have not been utilized. The Narcotics Assistance Office followed-up with the National Police concerning the use of these radios. It is contemplated that these radios will be transferred to Cali.

In addition to marijuana seizures, the Bogota Narcotics Unit has eliminated four cocaine laboratory operations during 1978 and seized three kilograms of cocaine.

3. Cali

The National Police has a Narcotics Unit consisting of a sub-officer, six agents and a secretary. The agents and sub-officer have attended a narcotics seminar held by DEA and also the National Police narcotics training course in Bogota. The Unit is equipped with an AID-financed panel truck with a mobile repeater station, and two Dodge Darts; however, one of the Dodge Darts is not operational because of the need for motor repairs. Also, they have nine Handie-Talkie radios, one side band radio and a fixed repeater station. All of the communication equipment is operational.

During 1977, the Narcotics Units seized 14.778 kilograms of cocaine, 485.198 kilograms of marijuana, destroyed six cocaine laboratories, and arrested 500 persons. For the first five months of 1978, they have seized 10.176 kilograms of cocaine, 8.823 kilograms of marijuana, and arrested 142 persons.

4. Popayan

In February 1978, the National Police organized a Narcotics Unit consisting of a sub-officer and five agents. The personnel have received training, either the DEA seminar or the National Police narcotics training course in Bogota. Some have attended both training courses. The Narcotics Unit is equipped with two AID-financed Handie-Talkie radios, a side band radio and a Willys Jeep. All equipment is operational.

The National Police in Popayan did not interdict any narcotics traffickers during 1977, but since the formation of a narcotics unit in February 1978, 20.976 kilograms of cocaine have been seized, eight laboratories destroyed and 24 persons arrested.

5. Pasto

The National Police does not have a narcotics unit but the regular agents work narcotics cases. One of the largest seizures in Colombia during 1978 was made by the National Police in Pasto, 38.44 kilograms of cocaine. The National Police has the following AID-financed equipment: a Willys Jeep, eight Handie-Talkie radios, one side band radio and a fixed repeater station. All of the equipment is operational. In addition, an antenna and cable are stored in the National Police communications center. We were informed by the communications sergeant that these are component parts of a base station, which they have not received.

6. Leticia

This city, on the Amazon River, is one of the major entry points for cocaine coming from Brazil and Peru. The National Police does not have a narcotics unit and has not made any arrests or seizures in 1977 or 1978. In fact, there are only two agents to investigate all criminal violations in the Department. The F-2 headquarters has the following AID-financed communications equipment: five Handie-Talkie radios, six single side band radios and a fixed repeater station which is not working because the antenna has not been installed. We were informed that a communications specialist from Bogota will install the antenna in the near future. In addition, the unit has several pieces of test equipment. The six side band radios are installed at police stations along the Amazon River, including one in Leticia. As the unit is understaffed, the Handie-Talkie radios are not used very much. To be effective in narcotics interdiction, the National Police in Leticia needs more personnel and the proper equipment necessary to intercept traffickers on the Amazon River.

7. Medellin

In August 1977, a narcotics unit was established within the Medellin National Police. The unit consists of one officer, 20 agents and three drivers. They have two Dodge sedans and a panel truck that are AID-financed, and two jeeps and two Renaults which are GOC-financed. The AID-financed vehicles are in need of motor repairs. All vehicles are equipped with communications. In addition, the narcotics unit has three CAI Model CA-26 radios for nationwide communications. We found all of the communications equipment to be in operating condition.

The narcotics unit has not been very successful in the interdiction of dangerous drugs. During 1977 they made 31 arrests, seized 1,059 pounds of marijuana, 7-1/2 pounds of cocaine, and one cocaine laboratory. For the first three months of 1978 they arrested 12 and seized 13 pounds of marijuana.

8. Cartagena

The National Police has a small narcotics unit consisting of a sub-officer and six agents. In addition, there are two agents stationed at the airport. While Cartagena is a major trafficking area for both marijuana and cocaine, the National Police has only interdicted small amounts of narcotics. One of their problems is the lack of equipment. The narcotics unit does not have any vehicles, communications equipment, or Narcotest kits. In addition, the Police Commander stated that the agents need training in narcotics interdiction.

9. Barranquilla

The narcotics unit consists of a sub-officer and five agents. We were informed that they have received training in narcotics interdiction. Their equipment is old and in need of repair. They have some AID-financed communications equipment, a 1974 Dodge sedan, and a 1974 panel truck. Most of the communications equipment is not working because of the need for parts for which no funds are available. The vehicles were running but in need of repairs.

The narcotics unit has not seized any cocaine since 1974, and only seized about 1,100 pounds of marijuana in 1977.

10. Santa Marta

The narcotics unit consists of one sub-officer and two agents; however, because of the heavy volume of narcotics work, they are assisted by other agents from F-2. The narcotics units, at the time of our visit in April 1978, did not have any transportation other than seized vehicles. The AID-financed 1974 Jeep is not running because no funds are available to purchase parts. Most of the communication equipment is not working for the same reason. Two repeater stations are in operation and they have six Handie-Talkies in good condition. Besides the need for vehicles and communications equipment, they also need boats to interdict seaborne movements of marijuana.

During 1977 the Santa Marta National Police seized about 250,000 pounds of marijuana and during four months of 1978 about 50,000 pounds. Also during the past year five airplanes have been seized. There is good coordination between the National Police, DAS and Customs. They meet each Friday. In addition, they conduct joint operations.

Narcotics Interdiction - National Council on Dangerous Drugs (Media Advisor)
(Project 514-218)

At the request of the GOC, the Media Advisor project was established on November 24, 1975, to increase Colombian public awareness of the legal, social, and health aspects of the drug problem. The USAID entered into a contract with an American Media Advisor on December 8, 1975, to assist the NCDD in the awareness program. The NCDD is made up of the Ministers of Justice, Public Health, Education, the Attorney General for Judicial Police, Chief of DAS, Director General of Police, the Director General of Customs, and the Director for the Colombian Family Welfare Institute. The Chairman of the NCDD is the Minister of Justice who reports directly to the President of the Republic of Colombia. The only direct employees of the NCDD is the Executive Secretary and his immediate staff. There have been three different Executive Secretaries within the past two years. Operating funds for the NCDD are provided by the Ministry of Justice.

As of March 31, 1978, the status of project funding was as follows:

	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Unliquidated Balance</u>
Contract	\$ 47,400	\$ 40,000	\$ 7,400
Commodities	7,000	7,000	-
Other Costs	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 58,400</u>	<u>\$ 51,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,400</u>

The unliquidated balance represents payments to be made to the contractor for return of family and household effects to the U.S.

Project objectives were not achieved because the NCDD never implemented the project agreement. No funds were provided, no counterpart to the Media Advisor was appointed, and no implementation plan was prepared. Five national media seminars were planned but only one was held. Lastly, the NCDD did not even provide the Media Advisor with office space and a secretary.

Finally, after more than a year of frustrations, USAID terminated the project in April 1977. The Media Advisor, however, completed the two-year contract. His time was not idle. In addition to attempting to develop the public affairs program within the NCDD, he prepared training films, slide shows, public service announcements, worked with treatment programs, assisted in the development of the self-help project agreement and procured audio visual equipment.

The audio visual equipment was used by the Media Advisor, but is presently held in a storeroom in the Narcotics Assistance Office. The commodities could not be granted to the NCDD because they did not implement the project agreement. The new Executive Secretary of NCDD is considering hiring a Colombian mass media expert. If this should happen he could utilize the audio visual equipment on a loan basis. Additional possibilities for equipment utilization is the implementation of a new project which would involve the commodities or use of the equipment by US ICA personnel on narcotics related activities. One last possibility is loaning the equipment to the Caminos Drug Rehabilitation Center in Cali for education, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation purposes.

As the Narcotics Assistance Office is making prudent efforts to utilize the audio visual equipment, no recommendation is necessary.

1. NCDD - Self-Help Fund (Project 514-219)

On January 12, 1976, the USAID and the Ministry of Justice, representing the GOC, entered into a project agreement for the purpose of joint AID and GOC support for local government and private groups interested in programs of drug abuse, prevention, education, and rehabilitation. The GOC had expressed an interest in obtaining continued USAID assistance towards the development of a program on the use and abuse of narcotics. While illegal drug trafficking through Colombia has been a major problem for some time, it is now evident that drugs are also being consumed within Colombia which may be a factor in an increase in domestic criminality.

The objective of the project is to make funds available for approved programs on a case-by-case basis. Under the project agreement, \$49,500 was obligated with a \$10,000 limitation per program. The NCDD agreed to make available an amount of funds equal to the USAID input for each individual program.

As of March 31, 1978, project funding was as follows:

	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
Other Costs	\$ 49,500	\$ 3,281

The project is over two years old and only one drug rehabilitation center, Caminos in Cali, has been able to qualify for assistance. On March 13, 1978, office furniture and equipment costing \$3,281 was purchased for Caminos utilizing project funds. The NCDD, as of April 19, 1978, had not provided matching funds to Caminos. As the project agreement provides that NCDD will make available an amount of funds

equal to the AID input for each individual program, the Narcotics Assistance Office should request NCDD to make their contribution to Caminos. Unless this contribution is made, no further project funds can be made available for self-help purposes.

Another program with Caminos is in the planning stage. Caminos will fund the services of an audio visual technician and the Narcotics Assistance Office will provide funds under the project for support and loan Caminos the audio visual equipment procured under Project No. 514-218.

At the time of our review there were no pending requests for assistance from any other organization.

Narcotics Interdiction - Administrative Department for Security
(Project 514-220)

USAID/Colombia entered into two Project Agreements with the Administrative Department for Security (DAS) for the purpose of assisting DAS in improving their capability in carrying out narcotics investigations and interdicting the flow of illegal narcotics and dangerous drugs. During the life of the project agreements a total of \$260,772 was expended for commodities and "Other Costs."

DAS is no longer actively engaged in narcotics interdiction; however, if they obtain a lead as to a narcotics violation, they will follow up and make a case rather than refer the lead to another enforcement agency. For example, on May 31, 1978, DAS agents seized a Cessna aircraft and 149 kilograms of cocaine on the Ecuadorian border.

Project Agreement 75-01, February 6, 1975, provided \$273,400 for commodities and "Other Costs." Expenditures were as follows:

Commodities (vehicles, communication equipment, binoculars, and narcotest kits)	\$ 201,286
Other Costs (training, transportation, and per diem)	<u>23,645</u>
Total	<u>\$ 224,931</u>

The final contribution date was September 1, 1977, and the unliquidated balance has been deobligated.

Project Agreement 76-04, February 6, 1976, provided \$38,000 for commodities for DAS to support Operation Funnel. This was a joint narcotics interdiction operation between Colombian, Ecuadorian, and Peruvian law enforcement agencies. The operation was considered a mild success.

Commodities costing \$35,841 were procured and turned over to DAS. These commodities consisted of communications equipment, spotlights, floodlights, searchlights, flashlights, barricades, gasoline generators, and miscellaneous interdiction equipment. The terminal disbursement date was February 6, 1978, and the unliquidated balance has been deobligated.

Narcotics Interdiction - Assistant Attorney General Judicial Police
(Project 514-221)

1. Background

Project Agreement 76-05, May 14, 1976, provided \$138,000 for the purchase of equipment for Judicial Police Units at six airports in Colombia - Bogota, Cali, Medellin, Barranquilla, Turbo, and Leticia. In addition, the Pro-Ag provided funds for the purchase of laboratory equipment for the Legal Medicine Laboratory in Bogota. The objective of the Pro-Ag was to establish four combined Judicial Police Narcotics Units composed of personnel from DAS, National Police and Customs under the direction of the AAGJP, to work in airports and ports, and upgrade the Combined Judicial Police Narcotics Units at the airports of Bogota and Cali.

In addition to Bogota and Cali, combined units were organized in Medellin and Barranquilla; however, no equipment was given to them under this Pro-Ag because of the USG position that the GOC should establish narcotics interdiction responsibility within one entity. Subsequently, Decree Number 62 established the GOC narcotics interdiction responsibility under the AAGJP. It is now planned to issue all of the commodities to the AAGJP rather than to the Judicial Police units at the airports. This will be done as the AAGJP can properly use and maintain the equipment. As of May 31, 1978, a base station and seven Handie-Talkies with accessories have been issued to the AAGJP. The base station is installed in the AAGJP office in Bogota. We inspected and tested the communications equipment and found the equipment to be in good working order.

Expenditures under the Pro-Ag have been made for communications equipment, narcotest kits, office equipment, the Legal Medicine Laboratory equipment, and a small amount, \$138, for in-country travel of a Customs Narcotics technician. As of March 30, 1978, the status of funds was as follows:

Obligations	\$ 138,000
Expenditures	<u>100,083</u>
Unliquidated Balance	<u>\$ 37,917</u>

The unliquidated balance represents costs of \$35,055 for vehicles and motorcycles, and \$2,862 for in-country travel.

Disposition of commodities as of April 30, 1978, was as follows:

Laboratory equipment issued to the Legal Medicine Laboratory	\$ 34,656
Communications and office equipment stored in the USAID warehouse	47,410
Communications equipment issued to the AAGJP	14,653
Narcotest kits issued to the AAGJP	<u>3,226</u>
Total	<u>\$ 99,945</u>

We visited the four airport Judicial Police Units. Our comments regarding their organization and effectiveness are covered in the following subsections.

2. Bogota Eldorado Airport

The Judicial Police Unit consists of 21 agents, seven each from Customs, DAS, and the National Police, and is under the direction of an attorney from the AAGJP. There is one female agent from DAS. They have eight Handie-Talkie radios, two base stations and a Willys Jeep provided under Project Agreement 74-5. The equipment is four years old but is in good condition.

Seizures during 1977 were 65.557 kilograms of cocaine. For the first five months of 1978, 41.829 kilograms have been seized. The attorney stated that the sharp increase in seizures was due to a more aggressive approach to narcotics interdiction since the function was decreed to the AAGJP.

3. Barranquilla International Airport

The Judicial Police unit is staffed with an attorney, seven Customs agents, five National Police agents, and one DAS agent; however, there is no female agent. We were advised that all of the agents have been trained but because of lack of equipment their operation is limited to the search of passengers and luggage which yields two to three pounds of cocaine a month.

4. Cali International Airport

The combined Judicial Police unit is staffed with 18 agents under the direction of an attorney from the AAGJP. Ten agents including one female are from the National Police, four agents each are from Customs and DAS. The unit does not have any AID-financed equipment. From July 16, 1977 to May 30, 1978, the unit seized 9.47 kilograms of cocaine.

5. Medellin International Airport

The Judicial Police Unit consists of a sub-officer and four agents from the National Police and five agents from Customs. There has not been an attorney from the Judicial Police assigned to the unit since September 1977.

This unit is very ineffective and no seizures or arrests have been made since March 1977. They have no vehicles or communications. The AID-financed jeep assigned to the unit was involved in an accident and has been in Bogota for two years. We were informed that no funds are available to purchase parts.

In addition, the Judicial Police office at the airport is far from the terminal area and is not equipped with a telephone. Female passengers cannot be searched because the Judicial Police unit does not have a female agent. Suspects cannot be followed from the airport because there is no vehicle and coordinated operations cannot be conducted because there are no communications or vehicles.

6. Legal Medicine Laboratory Equipment

Under the project agreement laboratory equipment costing \$30,266 was provided to the Legal Medicine Laboratory for the purpose of making narcotics laboratory analysis to be used as evidence in court trials of narcotics offenders. We visited the laboratory on April 19, 1978, and found, with one exception, that the laboratory equipment is being utilized and properly maintained. There are two technicians and they make from 380 to 400 analyses a month.

A Hewlett-Packard Gas Chromatograph is not working because some parts are needed. Costs estimates for the parts, about \$70, have been obtained, but we were told that no funds are available to purchase the parts. In addition, we were informed that the paper used in the Ultraviolet Spectrophotometer, the Infrared Spectrophotometer, and the Gas Chromatograph is in short supply and no funds are available to replenish. These three pieces of test equipment cost \$21,452. The project agreement was amended on June 19, 1978, to extend the final contribution date in order to provide support to the Legal Medicine Laboratory. In July, the Embassy submitted a purchase order for spare parts to a supplier.

Narcotics Interdiction - Customs (Project 514-222)

1. Background

The USG has entered into two project agreements to provide commodities and finance other costs to assist the GOC Customs in narcotics interdiction.

Project Agreement 74-5, June 26, 1974, obligated \$200,000 to finance vehicles, boats, communications equipment, binoculars, and Narcotest kits for eight Customs narcotics units which were to be established at various locations in Colombia and staffed with trained narcotics agents. In addition, the Pro-Ag obligated \$10,000 for other cost items to be used for conducting studies, surveys, and training courses to improve Customs capability in the interdiction of illegal drug traffic.

The status of funds as of March 31, 1978, was as follows:

	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
Commodities	\$ 192,009	\$ 192,009
Other Costs	<u>2,779</u>	<u>2,779</u>
Total	<u>\$ 194,788</u>	<u>\$ 194,788</u>

The final contribution date was June 30, 1977.

While commodities were issued to various Customs units throughout Colombia, Customs did not organize any Narcotics Units as agreed to in the Pro-Ag. However, Customs units do work narcotics cases. We visited several Customs units and our comments concerning AID-financed equipment and narcotics interdiction by these units are presented following our comments about Project Agreement 76-07.

Project Agreement 76-07, dated June 30, 1976, was designed to assist the Narcotics Section within the Special Investigation Division of Customs to implement the Narcotics Section development plan. This section was created by Decree 075 of January 19, 1976, and was to be organized with a headquarters unit in Bogota, airport personnel at Bogota, Cali, Barranquilla, and Medellin, and narcotics units at nine locations throughout Colombia. Customs assigned personnel to the combined Judicial Police units at the Bogota, Cali, Barranquilla, and Medellin airports but had not established the nine narcotics units; however, 19 regional Customs units have trained narcotics agents and include narcotics investigations within their scope of work. Also, Decree 2665, December 17, 1976, established the organization for the Narcotics Section Headquarters in Bogota. This unit consists of a Chief, a deputy for security, 15 agents, a fingerprinter, and a secretary. This unit supports the 19 Customs regional offices. Narcotics cases are turned over to the local AAGJP for processing. Narcotics seizures by Customs agents country wide in 1977 and the first five months of 1978 were represented as follows:

	<u>Marijuana</u> <u>(Kilograms)</u>	<u>Cocaine</u> <u>(Kilograms)</u>
1977	580.22	127.12
Five Months of 1978	152.05	82.68

The Pro-Ag provided funds for the purchase of vehicles, boats, communications equipment, Narcotest kits, and Other Costs consisting of training and miscellaneous activities.

As of March 31, 1978, the status of funds was as follows:

	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Unliquidated</u> <u>Balance</u>
Commodities	\$ 145,000	\$ 113,322	\$ 31,678
Other Costs	<u>12,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 157,000</u>	<u>\$ 113,322</u>	<u>\$ 43,678</u>

Expenditures have been for communications equipment, \$74,617; six Jeeps, \$35,443; and Narcotest kits, \$3,262. Until April 1978, none of the commodities were issued to Customs because of the U.S. Government's position that the GOC should place the responsibility for narcotics interdiction within one entity. In April it was decided by the Embassy Senior Narcotics Group to release some commodities to Customs. At that time, the six Jeeps were released and were assigned to the Narcotics Section, Bogota. In June, Customs received the Narcotest kits. The communications equipment was stored in the USAID warehouse and is in new condition. Plans are to use the communications equipment for the North and Pacific coasts, air, land and sea communications system.

The project agreement was amended on June 19, 1978, to extend the final contribution date and provide for the purchase of motors and spare parts that are on hand. Also, "Other Costs" have been expended for the travel expenses of Customs officials to accompany the Senior Narcotics Advisor on inspection trips to regional Customs offices for purposes of studying the boat situation and the communication plan on the North and Pacific coasts. In addition, a U.S. Coast Guard/Customs survey team spent two weeks, from May 17 to May 31, studying the communications situation on the North and West coasts. As a result of their survey it was concluded that a communications system should be established within Customs that will include a link with other enforcement agencies. A project agreement is being written to provide the communications equipment from the USG and the personnel from Customs.

Two narcotics training programs were held by U.S. Customs officials in Bogota and Barranquilla in April and May 1978. Both courses were of three weeks duration. The first two weeks of each course concentrated on narcotics interdiction, and the third week was devoted to instructor development. A total of 55 Customs agents attended the two courses.

The following are summaries of what we observed at each Customs office we visited.

2. Narcotics Section, Bogota

As previously mentioned, Bogota is staffed with a Chief, a deputy, secretary, fingerprint expert, and 15 agents. All regional narcotics interdiction operations are coordinated through the Narcotics Section.

The Section has four Dodge Darts, two provided in 1973 under the Public Safety Program, and two in 1976 under Pro-Ag No. 74-5. The vehicles are equipped with mobile console radios. In April 1978, six Willys Jeeps were added and are used by the Narcotics Section. All vehicles were operational. Additional communications equipment consists of 18 Handie-Talkie radios, including three transferred from Cali during the National labor strike in September 1977. All of the communications equipment is operational.

3. Cartagena

The Coast Guard Unit in Cartagena is in the process of repairing three patrol boats and eight Bertram boats. When these boats are sea worthy, operations along the North coast will be conducted alone and in coordination with other enforcement agencies. A plan is underway to equip the boats with communications equipment that will communicate with the AAGJP aircraft and all of the fixed land stations on the North and West coasts, as well as Bogota.

4. Barranquilla

Customs does not have a separate narcotics unit but the agents work narcotics cases. The cocaine reported seized in Barranquilla in 1978, 27.5 kilograms, was by the Judicial Police unit at the airport of which seven agents are from Customs. All of the marijuana seized by Customs, 105 kilograms in 1978, was at check points along the highways.

The Customs unit has one jeep and some communications equipment which were AID-financed. The jeep was in good condition but several pieces of communications equipment were not working. The repeater station is inoperable because the antenna was struck by lightning in November 1977,

and has not been replaced. As a result, there is no communications with the Customs unit in Santa Marta. We later found the antenna in Santa Marta being crated for shipment to Bogota. The Cadmium batteries for the Handie-Talkie radios are weak and will not take a charge, thus limiting the range of the Handie-Talkies.

5. Santa Marta

Customs does not have a narcotics unit but has trained narcotics agents and works narcotics cases. Two seizures of major proportions were made in 1978, netting a total of 13,265 kilograms of marijuana. There is good coordination between the enforcement agencies in Santa Marta and they are actively interdicting marijuana traffickers.

Customs has an AID-financed jeep which is in need of repair but there are no funds available for the work.

6. Cali

Except for the Customs agents detailed to the combined Judicial Police Unit at the airport, the Cali Customs Unit is only engaged in narcotics interdiction to the extent of operating a mobile check point along the Cali-Buenaventura highway. Since the Narcotics Section in Bogota recalled their Handie-Talkie radios, interdiction efforts are limited to mobile check points.

7. Leticia

This city, on the Amazon River, is a major entry point for cocaine from Brazil and Peru. However, the Customs Unit is not manned or equipped to interdict the cocaine coming into Colombia. The unit is authorized 17 agents but is presently staffed with only seven. There is no communications equipment, boats or other accessories needed to intercept narcotics traffickers on the Amazon River. The only AID-financed equipment the unit has is two pairs of binoculars and some narcotest kits.

Narcotics Interdiction - National Council on Dangerous Drugs (Project 514-224)

1. Background

On September 28, 1976, the USAID and the GOC, represented by the Ministry of Justice, entered into Project Agreement TQ-05 for the purpose of establishing a narcotics air section (Air Support Unit) to provide air mobility and communications to the GOC narcotics law

enforcement agencies. Under the Pro-Ag the USG has furnished the GOC three helicopters and is funding the repairs and refurbishment of three GOC fixed-wing aircraft. In addition, the Pro-Ag is funding a two-year contract between the GOC and a local contractor for flying and maintenance services of the helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft. See subsections entitled Local Contract and Commodities for details.

As of March 31, 1978, the status of funds was as follows:

<u>Components</u>	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Unexpended Balance</u>
U.S. Contracts	\$ 185,000	\$ 134,000	\$ 51,000
Local Contract	1,500,000	356,000	1,144,000
Commodities	2,005,000	1,677,000	328,000
Other Costs	<u>15,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>11,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,705,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,171,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,534,000</u>

The project components are discussed in the following sections.

2. U.S. Technical Service Contracts

USAID entered into technical service contracts with an aviation advisor for two years and a telecommunications and avionics specialist for one year. The duties of the aviation advisor are to advise the Coordinator, Narcotics Aviation Section, in effectively managing and directing aviation resources, both rotary and fixed wing, in support of all Colombian law enforcement elements engaged in narcotics suppression. He also has provided advisory assistance to the narcotics elements of the National Police, DAS, Customs, and the Attorney General's Office in the proper utilization of aviation resources, but at the present time his main effort is with the Air Support Unit of the AAGJP. This advisory assistance includes the development of standard operating procedures and tactical doctrine which, at times, requires the Contractor to fly with the unit to assess training needs. Additionally, the Contractor advises and assists the principal narcotics advisor in all management aspects of a U.S.-financed aviation services contract.

The Contractor's performance is considered to be satisfactory; however, he has experienced considerable difficulty in getting three fixed-wing aircraft belonging to the GOC refurbished and modified by the Colombian contractor, Helicopteros Nacional de Colombia, S.A. (HELICOL), for use in narcotics interdiction work. Also, the position of the Aviation Coordinator (AVCO) within the NCDD Air Support Unit has never been satisfactorily staffed.

The Pro-Ag provided that four airplanes seized by the GOC in narcotics cases would be refurbished and used by the Air Support Unit. In September 1977, one airplane, a Navajo, was still involved in litigation, one airplane was returned to its owner, and a third airplane was given to the Navy. The fourth airplane, a Cherokee, was turned over to HELICOL in Barranquilla in October 1977. It was brought up to flying standards and radio equipment installed, but when the Air Support Unit flew the plane there was a problem with two parts. The problem was corrected and the plane was made available to the Air Support Unit on April 19, 1978. It is stationed at the Colombian Air Force Base at Madrid, near Bogota.

The legal problem with the Navajo was resolved in October 1977, however, the USG did not reach a decision to repair and refurbish the airplane until January 1978. Requests for job estimates and aircraft inspection were immediately made to HELICOL. In February authority was given to HELICOL to proceed with refurbishments. Completion has been delayed because parts for the engine and airframe were not received from the U.S. until May. Refurbishment was completed in June 1978 and the aircraft was assigned to the Air Support Unit.

In October 1977, an Aerocommander was seized with 432 kilograms of cocaine on board. The airplane was awarded to the Air Support Unit in December by the Court. Work began on this airplane in December and in January it was flown to Barranquilla. There was a delay in commencing work on the airplane in Barranquilla because of an administrative mix-up between HELICOL Bogota and HELICOL Barranquilla. Also, some delays occurred in obtaining parts from the U.S. for the Aerocommander. Refurbishment was completed in June and the aircraft was turned over to the Air Support Unit.

Project Agreement TQ-05 provides \$195,000 for repairs and refurbishments, including installation of communications equipment in the three GOC fixed-wing aircraft. As of April 30, 1978, \$29,204 had been paid HELICOL for the refurbishment of the Aerocommander. As of May 15, HELICOL had not billed USAID for repair of the Navajo and the Cherokee.

Since the establishment of the Air Support Unit, the position of the Air Coordinator (AVCO) has not been satisfactorily staffed. The responsibility of the AVCO to coordinate and approve narcotics interdiction flights for the narcotics enforcement agencies is important and will be more so when the fixed-wing aircraft are flying. The original AVCO was in charge of investigations for Customs and did not devote sufficient time to the position of AVCO. In addition, there was a personality conflict with the Executive Secretary of NCDD. As a result, there was no cooperation between the two. In October 1977, the original AVCO was relieved and the function passed to the Executive Secretary, NCDD, but his NCDD duties prevented him from properly functioning as the AVCO. In December the Chief of Judicial Police was appointed AVCO. His participation as AVCO has been limited to signing documents. The coordination

function of AVCO was delegated to an investigator for the Judicial Police, but he continues to be assigned cases outside of Bogota. A Major in the AAGJP was appointed to act as coordinator when the coordinator is absent. The narcotics advisors and DEA consider this arrangement to be unsatisfactory. When the fixed-wing aircraft are flying, pressure will be brought on the Minister of Justice to appoint a full-time AVCO. Because high level action is planned to solve the AVCO problem, no recommendation is considered necessary.

Our review of the GOC-HELICOL contract disclosed some procedural deficiencies that can only be fully corrected with the appointment of a full-time AVCO.

Article 2:b of the contract states that flights shall not be performed until a Flight Service Order (FSO) is received from the AVCO. Of 22 helicopter flights made between October and March, only ten FSO's were prepared prior to the flight and two were prepared after the flight. No. FSOs were prepared for ten flights.

Article 2.d states that HELICOL shall telephonically call the AVCO before 0900 each day and report time in flight and availability of aircraft. We were informed by a HELICOL official that the daily calls are made to AVCO but there is usually no answer.

The duties of the Telecommunications and Avionics Specialist cover all phases of telecommunications/electronics for law enforcement entities working in narcotics interdiction. Contractor functions as the aeronautical electronics engineer for the Air Support Unit.

The Contractor has advised and assisted Colombian law enforcement agencies in design, procurement, installation, maintenance, and utilization of point-to-point and tactical telecom networks, surveillance equipment and other electronic devices. He works with Colombian engineers and technicians in recommending, installing, and maintaining avionics equipment. He also advises and assists in procurement and refurbishment of marine equipment. He coordinates inter-agency communications operations and insures there is adequate communications support for narcotics interdiction missions.

During the first part of the contract the Telecommunications Specialist worked mostly with the National Police. Since the establishment of the Narcotics Unit within the AAGJP, the arrival of the helicopters and the refurbishment of the fixed-wing aircraft, he has been primarily involved in communication matters with the Narcotics Unit and the Aviation Support Unit. He prepared a plan for establishing a complete communications system on the North coast to include Coast Guard boats, aircraft and fixed point-to-point stations to include Bogota. This plan was taken into consideration by the U.S. Coast Guard/Customs survey team during their visit to Colombia. The Contractor's performance is considered to be satisfactory.

3. Commodities

Commodities costing \$1,698,540 have arrived in country. Three helicopters and some communications equipment with a cost of \$1,552,308 have been released to the NCDD, while communications equipment costing \$146,232 was stored in the USAID warehouse at the time of our review.

The helicopters were procured from Bell Helicopter Company, Fort Worth, Texas, and ferried to Colombia by crews under the HELICOL contract. They arrived in country on September 7, 1977, and were released from Customs on September 23, 1977. From October 1977 to May 1978 utilization has been as follows:

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Flight Time Hours</u>
Helicopter Bell Model 212	\$ 908,050	89.2
Helicopter Bell Model 206L	319,858	67.1
Helicopter Bell Model 206L	<u>319,858</u>	<u>103.7</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,547,766</u>	<u>260.0</u>

The helicopters have been used in three operations where a vertical envelopment capability was a necessity for the operation to be a success. In one operation an Aerocommander aircraft was seized with 432 kilograms of cocaine on board. Another operation involved the seizure of a Cessna 402 and 165 tons of marijuana. The most recent operation utilizing the helicopters resulted in the seizures of 574 tons of marijuana, a DC-7 aircraft and eight vehicles.

Most of the communications equipment under the Pro-Ag was ordered for the National Police. Of the \$146,232 of communications equipment, \$10,500 is for the Air Support Unit and \$135,732 is for the National Police. We inspected the communications equipment which was stored in the USAID warehouse. The equipment is in new condition and storage facilities are adequate. The equipment is being held pending a policy decision by the Embassy.

4. Local Contract

a. Background

On August 22, 1977, the GOC entered into a two-year, AID-financed flying service contract with Helicopteros Nacionales de Colombia, S.A. (HELICOL) to provide the operation and maintenance services for the aircraft of the Air Support Unit. In addition, the contractor is repairing and refurbishing three GOC fixed-wing aircraft. The project agreement committed up to \$1.5 million for the contract. As of May 5, 1978, US\$280,743 had been expended under the contract.

b. Costs Questioned

We made an audit of HELICOL's books and records covering the period from contract inception on August 22, 1977 through January 31, 1978. Exhibit B presents details of claims submitted and paid.

As a result of audit we question the following:

	<u>Per Claims</u>	<u>Per Audit</u>	<u>Costs Questioned</u>
Fringe Benefits	Col\$ 27,850	Col\$ 15,772	Col\$ 12,078 ^{1/}
USAID Refund	-	-	10,657 ^{2/}
Overhead	1,973,018	1,620,882	<u>352,136^{3/}</u>
Total Costs Questioned			<u>Col\$ 374,871</u>

- 1/ Claims for reimbursement on the September voucher exceeded payment by Col\$12,078. See Exhibit C for details.
- 2/ The Air Advisor requested that Col\$10,657 or US\$280.30 be disallowed on the October voucher. The USAID paid the full amount of the voucher. Later the Air Advisor allowed the claim, not knowing the USAID had already paid it, thus HELICOL has been reimbursed twice for the same service.
- 3/ The provisional overhead rate is 36.63 percent. Our audit of six months overhead expenses resulted in an actual rate of 30.22 percent. Overhead claimed is adjusted as follows:

Total base for overhead	Col\$ 5,386,343
Less costs questioned in <u>1/</u> and <u>2/</u> above	<u>22,735</u>
Adjusted base	<u>Col\$ 5,363,608</u>
Overhead claimed	Col\$ 1,973,018
5,363,608 X 30.22	<u>1,620,882</u>
Overhead adjustment	<u>Col\$ 352,136</u>

c. Taxes

Review of HELICOL books and records disclosed that Colombian sales taxes on aircraft parts were included in billings submitted to USAID. The original agreement between HELICOL and the USAID was that USAID would replace parts taken out of HELICOL's inventory. However, in actual

practice it proved to be more economical for HELICOL to bill AID for the parts. The taxes are refundable but as the taxes were not separately stated on HELICOL's reimbursement vouchers, USAID has not requested the Embassy Budget and Fiscal Officer to include the sales taxes in the monthly refund claims the Embassy submits to the GOC.

We made a test check of the larger reimbursement of parts on the October 1977 voucher, and found that sales taxes in the amount of Col\$6,877 were included in costs reimbursed. Because the Embassy has already submitted claims for October, we are not making a formal recommendation to recover the Col\$6,877. However, in the closing conference we discussed sales taxes with HELICOL officials and they agreed to show on each reimbursement voucher the amount of sales taxes paid and to include sales taxes paid on overhead items. USAID agreed to submit a copy of the voucher to the Embassy for inclusion in their monthly claims for refund submitted to the GOC. Thus no recommendation with regards to sales taxes is necessary.

d. Aircraft Flight Logs

Article 2.C of the HELICOL/GOC contract states that each flight shall be documented by an Aircraft Flight Log. The purpose of the log is to furnish the AVCO time measurement of flights and maintenance action. We were told by HELICOL officials that the Aircraft Flight Logs were not being prepared. The Air Advisor should take appropriate action to cause these logs to be prepared by HELICOL and submitted to the AVCO.

e. Other Costs

Other costs are the travel expenses of the two U.S. technical service contractors. The purpose of their travel is to inspect and coordinate the work of HELICOL and also to coordinate and plan activities with the National Aviation Support Unit Coordinator (AVCO). We reviewed Travel Vouchers submitted by both contractors and, in our opinion, travel expenses were allowable as claimed.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Office of the Area Auditor General, Latin America has made an initial audit of Colombian Narcotics Projects covering the period from November 27, 1972 to June 30, 1978, with emphasis on current operations. The purpose of the review was to determine (1) if project objectives were being achieved, (2) the disposition and utilization of project commodities, and (3) the accountability and propriety of so called other cost expenditures. The scope of audit included a review of USAID/Colombia records, discussions with appropriate United States and Government of Colombia officials, as well as visits to GOC enforcement agency offices in the cities of Bogota, Medellin, Cartagena, Barranquilla, Santa Marta, Cali, Popayan, Pasto, and Leticia.

USAID/COLOMBIA - NARCOTICS CONTROL

Assistance by Entity and Type
through March 31, 1978

<u>GOC Entity and Project No.</u>	<u>Obligated</u>	<u>Expended</u>	<u>Unliquidated Balance</u>
<u>National Police</u> 514-0175	\$ 884,258	\$ 769,661	\$ 114,597
<u>NCDD</u>			
514-0218	58,400	51,000	7,400
514-0219	49,500	3,281	46,219
514-0224	<u>3,705,000</u>	<u>2,171,000</u>	<u>1,534,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,812,900</u>	<u>\$ 2,225,281</u>	<u>\$ 1,587,619</u>
<u>DAS</u>			
514-0220	260,772	260,772	-
<u>AAGJP</u>			
514-0221	138,000	100,083	37,917
<u>Customs</u>			
514-0222	<u>351,788</u>	<u>308,110</u>	<u>43,678</u>
Subtotal	\$ 5,447,718	\$ 3,663,907	\$ 1,783,811
<u>U.S. Advisors and Staff</u>	<u>453,954</u>	<u>445,229</u>	<u>8,725</u>
Grand Total	<u>\$ 5,901,672</u>	<u>\$ 4,109,136</u>	<u>\$ 1,792,536</u>
<u>Type of Assistance</u>	<u>Obligated</u>	<u>Expended</u>	<u>Unliquidated Balance</u>
U.S. Advisors and Staff	\$ 453,954	\$ 445,229	\$ 8,725
U.S. Contracts NCDD	247,159	176,759	70,400
Local Contracts NCDD	1,500,000	356,000	1,144,000
<u>Commodities</u>			
National Police	\$ 774,316	\$ 659,919	\$ 114,597
NCDD	2,012,000	1,684,000	328,000
DAS	237,147	237,147	-
AAGJP	138,000	100,083	37,917
Customs	<u>337,009</u>	<u>305,331</u>	<u>31,678</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,498,672</u>	<u>\$ 2,986,480</u>	<u>\$ 512,192</u>
<u>Participant Training</u>			
National Police	\$ 23,000	\$ 23,000	\$ -
<u>Other Costs</u>			
National Police	\$ 86,742	\$ 86,742	\$ -
NCDD	68,500	11,281	57,219
DAS	<u>23,645</u>	<u>23,645</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 178,887</u>	<u>\$ 121,668</u>	<u>\$ 57,219</u>
Grand Total	<u>\$ 5,901,672</u>	<u>\$ 4,109,136</u>	<u>\$ 1,792,536</u>

HELICOLStatement of Claims Submitted and Paid
From August 22, 1977 to January 31, 1978
U.S. Dollars

Pilots' Salaries	\$ 26,100	
Fringe Benefits	<u>19,570</u>	\$ 45,670
Pilots' Travel and Per Diem	\$ 8,000	
Fringe Benefits	<u>4,200</u>	12,200
Mechanics' Salaries	\$ 12,920	
Fringe Benefits	<u>9,040</u>	21,960
Mechanics' Travel and Per Diem	\$ 12,450	
Fringe Benefits	<u>6,000</u>	18,450
Other Employees	\$ 4,640	
Fringe Benefits	<u>3,230</u>	7,870
Fuel and Oil		10,800
Special Flights		9,400
Materials, Tools and Repairs		10,500
Air Costs		10,935
Land Transportation		560
Miscellaneous Costs		<u>302</u>
Subtotal		\$ 148,647
Overhead		51,381
Fees		25,689
Spare Parts for Helicopters		54,893
Bank Charges		<u>133</u>
Total		<u>\$ 280,743</u>

USAID/COLOMBIA - NARCOTICS CONTROL

HELICOL Contract

Fringe Benefits Questioned

		<u>Fringe Benefits</u>		
		<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
		<u>Claimed</u>	<u>Paid to</u>	
		<u>On Voucher</u>	<u>Employee</u>	<u>Questioned</u>
Sept/77	Joaquin Escobar	Ps.\$ 5,775.00	Ps.\$ 5,005.00	Ps.\$ 770.00
Sept/77	Alfonso Jaramillo	4,152.50	2,768.20	1,384.30
Sept/77	Rafael Rocha	8,190.00	2,730.00	5,460.00
Sept/77	Hector Molina	4,032.50	2,419.38	1,613.12
Sept/77	Marcos Cediell	<u>5,700.00</u>	<u>2,850.00</u>	<u>2,850.00</u>
		<u>Ps.\$ 27,850.00</u>	<u>Ps.\$ 15,772.58</u>	<u>Ps.\$ 12,077.42</u>

NARCOTICS CONTROL - COLOMBIA

REPORT RECIPIENTS

Narcotics Unit, American Embassy, Bogota	5
Senior Advisor to the Secretary and Coordinator for International Narcotics Matters (S/NM)	5
Director, USAID/Bogota	2
Area Auditor General/LA	2
Deputy Administrator	1
DS/DIU	4