

PRO AG

**PROJECT AGREEMENT**  
**BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (AID),**  
**AN AGENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND**  
**The Ministry of Public Security and the National Planning Office**  
**AN AGENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF COSTA RICA**

The above-named parties hereby mutually agree to carry out a project in accordance with the terms set forth herein and the terms set forth in any annexes attached hereto, as checked below:

- PROJECT DESCRIPTION ANNEX A     FOREIGN CURRENCY STANDARD PROVISIONS ANNEX  
 STANDARD PROVISIONS ANNEX     SPECIAL LOAN PROVISIONS ANNEX

This Project Agreement is further subject to the terms of the following agreement between the two governments, as modified and supplemented:

- GENERAL AGREEMENT FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION    DATE: Dec. 21-61  
 ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT    DATE:  
 (other)    DATE:

1. PROJECT/ACTIVITY NO. 515-11-995-123    PAGE 1 OF 3 PAGES

2. AGREEMENT NO. AID-CR-250    3.  ORIGINAL OR REVISION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

4. PROJECT/ACTIVITY TITLE  
 Control del Tráfico Internacional de Narcóticos -- International Narcotics Traffic Control

5. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND EXPLANATION  
 (See Annex A attached) FY 1977

6. AID APPROPRIATION SYMBOL 72-1171022    7. AID ALLOTMENT SYMBOL 722-54-515-00-69-71

8. AID FINANCING  
 DOLLARS     LOCAL CURRENCY    PREVIOUS TOTAL (A)    INCREASE (B)    DECREASE (C)    TOTAL TO DATE (D)

(a) Total		30,000		30,000
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(b) Contract Services				
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(c) Commodities		30,000		30,000
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(d) Other Costs				
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9. COOPERATING AGENCY FINANCING - DOLLAR EQUIVALENT  
 \$1.00 =

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(a) Total		15,000		15,000
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(b) Technical and other Services				
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(c) Commodities				
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(d) Other Costs		15,000		15,000
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10. SPECIAL PROVISIONS (Use Additional Continuation Sheets, if Necessary)  
 Ver texto de este acuerdo que em-    See text of this agreement starting  
 pieza en la página siguiente.    on the following page.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

11. DATE OF ORIGINAL AGREEMENT February 17, 1977    12. DATE OF THIS REVISION  
 13. ESTIMATED FINAL CONTRIBUTION DATE March 31, 1978

14. FOR THE COOPERATING GOVERNMENT OF AGENCY  
 SIGNATURE: *Marlo Charpentier*    DATE:  
 TITLE: Ministro de Seguridad Pública

15. FOR THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
 SIGNATURE: *Joe B. Sconce*    DATE: 2-17-77  
 TITLE: A.I.D. Affairs Officer

Oscar Arias S.  
 Ministro de Planificación Nacional y  
 Política Económica

*Lowell C. Kilday*  
 Lowell C. Kilday  
 Chargé d'Affaires

CR Connolly

*Asayagues*  
 ASayagues  
 2-15-77

*A Koenig*  
 AKoenig 2/15/77

*EPorras*  
 EPorras  
 2-15-77

AID 1990-1A  
(3-70)  
**PRO AG**  
CONTINUATION  
SHEET  
ANNEX

**PROJECT AGREEMENT**  
BETWEEN AID AND  
The Ministry of Public Security and  
The National Planning Office  
AN AGENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF  
COSTA RICA

1. Project/Activity No.  
515-11-995-123  
2. Agreement No.  
AID-CR-250  
3. Project/Activity Title.  
Control del Tráfico Internacional de Narcóticos  
International Narcotics Traffic Control

PAGE 2 OF 3 PAGES  
3.  Original or  
Revision No. \_\_\_\_\_

**I. INTRODUCCION**

De conformidad con el convenio general para Ayuda Económica, Técnica y de Asuntos Afines suscrito entre los Gobiernos de la República de Costa Rica y de los Estados Unidos de América, firmado el 22 de diciembre de 1961 y ratificado por la Asamblea Legislativa el 18 de julio de 1962, la Agencia para el Desarrollo Internacional (en adelante llamada "AID" y que también comprenderá cualquier agencia componente o que la suceda) representada por el Jefe de la Misión de AID en Costa Rica (en adelante llamada "USAID"); el Ministerio de Seguridad Pública (en adelante llamado "MSP") representado por el Ministro de Seguridad Pública y la Oficina de Planificación Nacional y Política Económica (en adelante llamada "OFIPLAN") representada por el Ministro de Planificación Nacional y Política Económica acuerdan por este medio llevar a cabo las actividades que aparecen a continuación:

**II. PROPOSITO** *BEST AVAILABLE COPY*

El propósito de este convenio es proporcionar al Departamento de Narcóticos del Ministerio de Seguridad Pública apoyo por medio de equipo según se detalla a continuación. El equipo se utilizará en las operaciones normales de control del tráfico internacional de narcóticos.

**I. INTRODUCTION**

In accordance with the general agreement for Economic, Technical and Related Assistance between the Governments of the Republic of Costa Rica and of the United States of America, signed on December 22, 1961 and ratified by the Legislative Assembly on July 18, 1962, the Agency for International Development (hereinafter referred to as "AID" and shall also comprehend any component or successor agency) represented by the AID Affairs Officer of the United States Agency for International Development Mission to Costa Rica (hereinafter referred to as "USAID"); the Ministry of Public Security (hereinafter referred to as "MSP") represented by the Minister of Public Security and the Office of National Planning & Economic Policy (hereinafter referred to as "OFIPLAN") represented by the Minister of National Planning and Economic Policy, hereby agree to carry out the activities set forth in the sections which follow:

**II. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this agreement is to provide commodity support to the Ministry of Public Security Narcotics Department as detailed below. The commodities will be used in the normal operations of international traffic control of narcotics.

For the Cooperating Government or Agency  
SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

For the Agency for International Development  
SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

**PROJECT AGREEMENT**

1. Project/Activity No.

515-11-9995-123

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PRO AG  
CONTINUATION  
SHEET

The Ministry of Public Security and  
The National Planning Office

2. Agreement No.

AID-CR-250

3.  Original or

Revision No.

AN AGENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF

COSTA RICA

3. Project/Activity Title.

Control del Tráfico Internacional de Narcóticos  
International Narcotics Traffic Control

ANNEX

**III. APORTE DE AID**

**MATERIALES Y EQUIPO**

Equipo de radio:	
Una estación base	\$ 2,500
Dos (2) estaciones repetidoras	5,000
Tres (3) vehículos de doble tracción	22,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>

**III. AID CONTRIBUTION**

**COMMODITIES**

Radio equipment:	
One base station	
Two (2) repeater stations	
Three (3) four-wheel drive vehicles	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>

**IV. APORTE DEL GOBIERNO DE**

**COSTA RICA**

Salarios 3 agentes de narcóticos - 12 meses c/u	\$ 6,000
Mantenimiento vehículos	4,200
Mantenimiento equipo de radio	1,500
Espacio y materiales de oficina	3,300
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>

**IV. GOCR CONTRIBUTION**

Salaries of 3 narcotics agents each for 12 months	
Vehicle maintenance	
Radio equipment maintenance	
Office space and materials	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>

Hecho en duplicado en San José, Costa Rica el día 17 de febrero de 1977.

Done in duplicate in San José, Costa Rica on the 17th day of February, 1977.

Mario Charpentier  
Ministro de Seguridad Pública

Joe J. Scance  
A.I.D. Affairs Officer

Oscar Arias S.  
Ministro de Planificación Nacional y Política Económica

Lowell C. Kilday  
Chargé d'Affaires

For the Cooperating Government or Agency

For the Agency for International Development

SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

## memorandum

DATE: June 30, 1977

REPLY TO  
ATTN OF:Guss H. Nolan *Guss H. Nolan*  
Acting AAG/LA, c/o USAID/Panama

SUBJECT: DRAFT REPORT ON THE NARCOTICS CONTROL PROGRAM - COSTA RICA

TO: Mr. Lowell C. Kilday  
DCM, Narcotics Coordinator, American Embassy,  
Costa RicaTHRU: Mr. Joe J. Sconce,  
AAO, USAID/Costa Rica

Enclosed for your review and comment are five copies of subject report. Please let us know if you believe we have made any mistakes of fact, or if you feel we have omitted something significant that should be included.

Once we receive your written comments - and we would like to have them as soon as is possible - we will revise the report as necessary and send it to Washington. In Washington our final draft will be reviewed by AID and Department of State narcotics personnel. Depending upon the outcome of this review, the report may be further revised to include information that is not available in the field.

ENCLOSURES: a/s.



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10  
(REV. 7-76)  
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6  
5010-112

## I INTRODUCTION

The primary purpose of the International Narcotics Control Program in Costa Rica is to prevent the illegal flow of dangerous drugs into the United States. This is to be done through the development of local governmental institutions committed to, and capable of, maintaining effective controls over the production, processing and trafficking of drugs. More specifically, this purpose includes:

- Maintaining and, if possible, increasing high level cooperation and commitment to the interdiction of drugs and the prosecution of traffickers.
- Increasing public and official awareness of drug problems through information and education programs in an effort to obtain increased local public and official support for international narcotics control.
- Enhancing local drug enforcement capabilities through assistance programs directed toward (1) continuing efforts toward the interdiction and reduction of illicit traffic and production of drugs destined for the United States; (2) locating and destroying marihuana plants and alleged coca plants, reportedly being grown on an experimental basis, in Costa Rica, (3) improving the effectiveness of customs control, and (4) assisting the government of Costa Rica in establishing more border control facilities to interdict narcotics smuggling at other than ports of entry.

To meet these goals, AID, working through the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) and the American Embassy in San Jose, has provided the government of Costa Rica with a total of \$87,000 (exclusive of any centrally controlled furnished by AID/W) for the purchase of equipment, and to pay certain recurring daily operating and investigative expenses (called budgetary support). The details of the AID obligations and expenditures for the program through May 31, 1977 are shown in Attachment A.

Through an exchange of government-to-government notes dated May 29 and June 2, 1975, the Government of the United States agreed to provide the Government of Costa Rica with a total of \$57,000 to assist in efforts to curb the production and traffic of illegal narcotics. The assistance provided at that time was to take the form of four transceiver equipped sedans, ten hand transceiver sets, forty police revolvers, forty pairs of handcuffs, one 35 mm single lens reflex camera with telephoto lens attachment, one Polaroid camera with print copier, ten metal filing cabinets, one Xerox print copier to be leased or purchased, our portable fingerprinting sets, and \$1,000 monthly for operating and investigative expenses for a maximum period of 12 months.

Under a second set of notes dated June 21, and June 24, 1976, the United States agreed to provide another \$57,000 in assistance. Of this amount, \$45,000 was earmarked for the purchase of certain commodities, training, and \$12,000 for the continued financing of operating and investigative expenses for another 12 months at the rate of \$1,000 a

month. The result of this exchange is that USAID mission in San Jose entered into a project agreement on February 17, 1977 with the Ministry of Public Security for \$30,000 to finance the purchase of communications equipment and three 4-wheel drive vehicles. The budgetary support portion was furnished directly by AID/W through the Drug Enforcement Agency and does not appear in the financial records of the USAID. From the records available in San Jose, we could not determine if the remaining \$15,000 of promised assistance has been furnished through centrally funded projects controlled by AID/W.

In addition, under a centrally funded participating agency service agreement between AID and the Drug Enforcement Agency, DEA has provided the Government of Costa Rica with technical assistance (2 agents) and training for 25 narcotics agents.

## II PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF REVIEW

We have reviewed the International Narcotics Control Program in Costa Rica - Project No. 515-11-995-123 - since inception of the program on June 2, 1975 through April 30, 1977. The purpose of review was to determine if project commodities and other resources are being properly used and accounted for, and whether or not the project is actually helping to curb the production and traffic of illegal narcotics in Costa Rica. This involved testing and verifying the disposition and use of project financed commodities, as well as determining the propriety and accounting for operating expense support costs. We also determined how many Costa Rican agents trained by the Drug Enforcement Agency are still engaged in narcotics operations.

We examined project documents and reports, financial records, and held interviews with officials with the American Embassy, the USAID mission, the Drug Enforcement Agency and the Narcotics Department of the GOCR's Ministry of Public Security. For reasons of program security and confidentiality, we excluded audit procedures which would involve disclosure of Department of Narcotic's procedures, methods and techniques that relate to the suppression of illegal narcotics activities. We did, however, discuss the effectiveness of the overall program with the Embassy's Narcotics Coordinator and the DEA agents stationed in San Jose.

### III FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### A. Project Accomplishments

At the request of the Embassy Narcotics Coordinator, we did not review the effectiveness of the program in controlling the illegal production and transportation of narcotics into and from Costa Rica with the GOCR Narcotics Department. During the audit we did, however, make some observations which leads us to believe that the U.S. assistance provided thus far in commodities, training, technical assistance and financial support for operating costs has been instrumental in improving the capabilities of the Narcotics Department of the Ministry of Public Security. The Narcotics Department, created on September 15, 1972, has substantially increased its staff from three agents in 1972 to 35 in 1974 (when DEA started its operation in Costa Rica) to 65 in 1977. The operations of the Department have been expanded through the establishment of a Special Section with 16 agents

dealing exclusively with international drug traffic. The technical expertise of the agents has been upgraded through the training sponsored by DEA and the Narcotics Department. Narcotics activities are coordinated with DEA and other GOCR law enforcement agencies, including a newly created (March 1977) Narcotics Section in the Policia Tecnica Judicial (PTJ) of the GOCR's Department of Justice.

Prior to the beginning of the DEA assistance in July 1974, the Narcotics Department was involved in only one international case of hard drug traffic in which four traffickers were arrested and prosecuted, and 3,685 kilos of cocaine were seized. However, from July 1974 to May 1977 the Narcotics Department in coordination with the DEA uncovered nine cases of international drug traffic in which 20 traffickers were arrested and prosecuted and 10.566 kilos of cocaine seized.

While the number of cases uncovered is not in itself a measure of the relative effectiveness of the program, it is indicative of progress. The Director of the Narcotics Department and the DEA agents believe that increased efficiency in the Department's operations has produced appreciable benefits in terms of preventive effects.

At the same time, Embassy officials also believe that there is room for improvement in the GOCR narcotics enforcement capabilities. For example:

- There is something of a lack of leadership in the higher echelons which has deterred the Narcotics Department from developing into a truly professional organization. Because

of this lack of professionalism, the Department is not focusing on the real narcotics problems, and the training given Costa Rican narcotics agents has not been as effective as it could be.

- The Narcotics Department is primarily interested in the internal distribution, use and consumption of drugs, and therefore gives secondary priority to the transshipment of illegal drugs. The Embassy believes that Costa Rica either is, or will become, a major transshipment point for drugs enroute to the United States. The Director General of the Narcotics Department also believes Costa Rica is becoming a transshipment point for drugs.
- There have been some transshipment cases, and there are suspicious that there must be more, but there is no intelligence data available to prove it. Overall, the Narcotics Department's intelligence gathering system is not considered particularly good.
- The Narcotics Department has been concentrating its transshipment enforcement efforts on major points of entry into Costa Rica such as San Jose and Limon, and has not been giving much attention to the border crossings with Panama and Nicaragua.
- The newly formed Policia Tecnica Judicial (PTJ) has developed a great interest in narcotics. Personnel are well paid and serious, and capable of conducting professional investiga-

tions. There are, however, some areas in which the PTJ is in competition with the Narcotics Department.

The Director General of the Narcotics Department informed us that he believes Costa Rican drug enforcement capabilities have definitely improved over the past few years, due in part at least, to assistance received from the United States. He sees (to us at least) his department's problems primarily in terms of material needs. For example, he feels the department needs better communications equipment, six more sedans, more photographic equipment and a darkroom.

Salaries may also eventually pose a problem. At the present time an agent is paid only the equivalent of about \$153 a month (1,300 colones at the rate of 8.5 colones to US\$1). If approved, a new budget will raise salaries to a range of between \$212 to \$235 a month. The new budget also contains a provision for raising the Director's salary from \$612 a month to \$705.

In summary, there seems to be a concensus among knowledgeable Americans and Costa Ricans that Costa Rica has improved its drug enforcement capabilities over the past few years, but that much remains to be done. The Costa Rican Government needs to expand and improve its capabilities in order to control long coast lines on both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, control about 270 landing strips within the country, control trafficking on two international borders, and control possible cultivation of opium poppies which grow wild in Costa Rica. Both Ministry of Public Security officials and U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency agents believe that Costa Rica has been, and can be,

used as a transshipment point for the distribution of illegal drugs to the United States.

Regarding this last point, there apparently is some doubt in Washington as to the importance of Costa Rica as a present or future center for illicit narcotics. For example, in the 1975 - 1976 submission the Embassy requested funding from Washington for light aircraft and coastal patrol boats in order to maintain surveillance over the many airstrips and the Atlantic and Pacific coastlines. The request was turned down because no hard evidence was produced to show that Costa Rica is being used as a major transshipment point.

Moreover, the Embassy has not been able to meet all the promises made to the GOCR. The fiscal year 1977 Narcotics Action Plan was not approved in its entirety, and about \$14,000 was cut from the proposed budget. This has proved to be a bit embarrassing to Embassy officials.

As stated in the introduction section, through an exchange of notes dated June 21 and June 24, 1976, the United States did agree to provide Costa Rica with another \$57,000 in narcotics assistance. As far as we can tell, only \$42,000 was made available. If this is the case, then it seems to us that the USG has a binding commitment to furnish the additional \$15,000.

B. Program Coordination

Unlike most AID regular development programs, narcotics control activities are subject to certain interagency arrangements and sharing of responsibilities between AID and the Department of State. AID's responsibilities for planning, developing and

implementing narcotics programs are spelled out in a participating agency service agreement entered into between State and AID on July 1, 1974. The Department of State's message 276338 of November 10, 1976 further clarifies AID's monitoring and reporting responsibilities.

On the other hand, the Narcotics Coordinator believes that the concept of shared participation agreed to in Washington cannot be effectively implemented in Costa Rica because of the small size of the program. As a result, the USAID has had little input into the narcotics program, except to assist and cooperate with the GOCR and the DEA in the procurement of commodities, and to inform the GOCR on how the commodities purchased are to be used.

In early 1976 a narcotics coordinating committee, chaired by the Deputy Chief of Mission who is the Coordinator, was established comprised of various other Embassy officers, the AID Affairs Officer who is also the Embassy economic counselor, and the USIS Public Affairs Officer. Since its creation, however, the committee has never met. The Coordinator has discussed the rationale for having a coordinating committee with the various country team members and concluded that scheduled formal meetings are not necessary because committee members would have little to contribute. The Coordinator does, however, meet at least weekly with DEA agents assigned to the program, and seeks assistance from, or discusses subjects with, individual committee members as may be necessary.

In effect, the day-to-day operations of the program are being handled by the DEA agents, and they do not see any real role that

the committee can play. According to everything we were told, cooperation between the Embassy, DEA and the Narcotics Department is very good, and we could find no evidence to the contrary.

C. Use of Project Commodities

As shown in Attachment A, commodities provided to the GOCR under the program include vehicles, communication and photographic equipment, revolvers, handcuffs and filing cabinets, most of which had arrived and been delivered to the Narcotics Department. In our review of the Department's records and files, we verified that the receipt, disposition and use of the equipment was adequate. Issuance of equipment to narcotics agents is properly identified and documented. The vehicles equipped with two-way communication radios and walkie-talkies, cameras, and filing cabinets have been assigned to operational units within the Narcotics Department. As far as we can tell, all project commodities are being used for narcotics activities and are being properly controlled and maintained.

D. Training

Under a centrally funded AID/W participating agency service agreement with the DEA, 25 Costa Rican narcotics enforcement officers have received the benefit of DEA sponsored training. In mid-1974 and early 1977 seventeen officers attended a two-week in-country training course in Guatemala. Between late 1974 and early 1977 another eight officers attended a six-week training course in Washington at the DEA Advanced International Drug Enforcement School. Of the 25, 24 officers are still employed by the Narcotics Department. One officer, who participated in the six-week course in Washington in 1974, has resigned.

We are not in a position to evaluate the effectiveness of the training given, but according to a cable sent by DEA in Costa Rica to its headquarters in Washington in March 1976, DEA training received by Costa Rican officials played a major part in the successful conclusion of five cases. The cases in question resulted in the seizure of approximately 10 kilograms of cocaine and the arrest of 10 violators. The cable concludes that it is doubtful these cases would have had the same results without DEA training.

This gives at least some indication that the training has been beneficial. Moreover, the Director General of the Narcotics Department indicated to us that the training received has been effective.

E. Monitorship/Reporting

Reporting procedures have not been established to keep SER/INC in Washington apprised of program accomplishments. The annual Project Appraisal Report (PAR) had not been submitted. There is a need to develop procedures to document the results of end-use reviews made by the DEA office. The need for such reporting has been stressed by State/AID messages (State 079445, April 3, 1977) to insure adequate documentation on the use of U.S. financed commodities for narcotics control programs.

We discussed this situation with Drug Enforcement Agency officers who have been assigned monitoring responsibilities for the program. They assured us that reporting procedures will be developed and implemented to improve the monitoring of narcotics activities.

F. Budget Support

During the two-year period from June 1975 through May 1977, AID has provided \$24,000 to the Narcotics Department to finance certain operating and investigative expenses at the rate of \$1,000 a month. The first \$12,000 was channeled through the USAID as part of the mission's allotment. The second \$12,000 was channeled directly from AID/W to DEA from central funds, and as a result, does not appear in the Mission financial records. The GOCR is expected to absorb all such expenses beginning in June 1977, item for this is included in the Narcotics Department's proposed new budget, which at the time of our review, had not yet been approved.

We reviewed the accounting records and documents maintained by the Narcotics Department for \$23,000 of the funds expended and found that they had been used for the purposes intended and were properly supported. For the most part, the expenses included such items as per diem, vehicle maintenance, repairs and office supplies.

USAID/COSTA RICA  
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS TRAFFIC CONTROL PROGRAM  
PROJECT OBLIGATIONS AND EXPENDITURES  
As of May 31, 1977

<u>Item Description</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Dollar Value</u>
<b>A. <u>Vehicles</u></b>		
Chevrolet Nova, 4-door sedan	4 (a)	\$ 18,000
Jeep, 4-wheel drive	3 (b)	<u>18,980</u>
		<b>\$ 36,980</b>
<b>B. <u>Communication Equipment</u></b>		
Mobile two-way radio-VHF/FM	4 (a)	\$ 4,436
Portable hand-held transceiver-VHF/FM	10 (a)	9,447
Battery charger	10 (a)	(c)
Radio base station-VHF/FM	1 (b)	3,500
Repeater radio station	2 (b)	7,520
Spare parts		<u>1,399</u>
		<b>\$ 26,302</b>
<b>C. <u>Photographic Equipment</u></b>		
Camera Polaroid Model 440 w/attachments	1 (a)	\$ 190
Camera 35 mm Yashica w/attachment	1 (a)	506
Camera Polaroid Model 420 w/attachments	1 (a)	<u>200</u>
		<b>\$ 896</b>
<b>D. <u>Other Equipment</u></b>		
Revolver, caliber 38, 4-inch barrel	40 (a)	\$ 2,961
Handcuffs, steel, double lock	40 (a)	454
Portable fingerprinting sets	4 (a)	213
Filing cabinets, legal size, 5 drawers	5 (a)	<u>1,266</u>
		<b>\$ 4,894</b>
Sub-Total		<b>\$ 69,072</b>
Unliquidated balance on items received	(d)	5,404
Amount not sub-obligated	(d)	524
Amount paid for budgetary support		<u>12,000</u>
		<b>\$ 17,928</b>
Total Obligations		<b>\$ 87,000</b>
Deduct: Jeep, 4-wheel drive		\$ 18,980
Radio base station-VHF/FM		3,500
Repeater radio station		7,520
Unliquidated balance		5,404
Not sub-obligated		<u>524</u>
Sub-Total		<b>\$ 35,928</b>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		<b><u>\$ 51,072</u></b>

Explanatory Notes:

- (a) Received by the Narcotics Department.
- (b) Estimated dollar value, order in process.
- (c) Included in dollar value of portable hand-held transceiver.
- (d) To be reprogrammed.