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ANNEX - ATTACHMENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to review the status and condition of law enforcement in Costa Rica and evaluate the Public Safety program of USAID/Costa Rica since its inception in 1963 to date, to determine progress made thus far in the GOOCR security forces, and to provide recommendations and possible courses of action for the future use of the GOOCR.

A. Terms of Reference

The terms of reference of this report were established in conference with the USAID Mission Evaluation Committee composed of the AID Affairs Officer, and principal Mission officers. They are:

1. What goals and objectives have been set for the Public Safety program, and to what degree have been achieved?
2. What was USAID's role in the furtherance of these goals for the improvement of the GOOCR security forces?
3. What recommendations can be made on future GOOCR courses of action for the security forces?

B. Conduct of Evaluation

The evaluation was conducted by members of the Public Safety Division, USAID/Costa Rica (Messrs. Bryan L. Quick, Chief Public Safety Advisor; James E. Scoggin, Public Safety Advisor-Rural & Training, and Alfred W. Naurocki, Public Safety Advisor-Telecommunications) and the USAID Evaluation Coordinator (Mr. Thomas McKee). The host country situation was reviewed in relation to U.S. interests and objectives, and the Public Safety program was examined to determine its role in assisting the GOOCR security forces, progress made to date, and to make recommendations for possible presentation to the GOOCR at a future date.

The report was reviewed by the USAID Mission Evaluation Committee and the U.S. Embassy Internal Security/Narcotics Committee. Comments of those committees are attached.

II. SUMMARY

A. Internal Security Situation

The conclusions presented in the first comprehensive study ever made of the security forces of Costa Rica in 1963, have formed the initial basis for a U.S. civil security assistance program to that country.

Increasing population pressures and associated rises in the magnitude and complexity of social, economic and political problems have brought to light the limited knowledge, capabilities and resources of the security force structure at the time, to effectively meet their responsibilities.

It had been noted that although the country enjoys good political and social stability, there are occasional strains in these areas. The citizens still need and expect well-developed police agencies, not only to combat traditional crimes but also to guard against potential external threats and intrigues which are becoming more common world-wide.

Deficiencies in government management of its institutional requirements and personnel in areas such as budget restrictions, personnel salaries and practices, civil police training, and material requirements have tended to result in a poor showing of their value to society. A solid public support and confidence in police effectiveness has as a consequence, been difficult to achieve.

Official attention to improvement in varied problem sectors have depended upon the pressures exerted by citizens and the media as well as the dedication and capabilities of the higher level officials charged with their resolution.

To date, the internal security situation in the country has remained relatively stable. Occasional sensational incidents have occurred, and probably will still happen from time to time, which will engage the concern of the nation. Common criminality will continue to exist, as it does world-wide, at a level which most citizens have resigned themselves to. Large-scale threats to national security and stability of the country are not foreseen in the immediate future.

B. Observations and Conclusions

It is considered that the internal security development efforts of AID Public Safety in Costa Rica have at least sharply defined, as well as opened, a means of acting upon the many long-standing problems previously

believed unimportant or unresolvable by many local leaders. The nature of these difficulties have by no means been totally resolved but a noteworthy headway has been made over the years.

Satisfactory action was taken on many major deficiencies which have resulted in necessary fundamental improvements as detailed throughout the evaluation. These have included the legislative approvals for the formation of the Rural Assistance Guard and the Directorate of Government Communications.

Continual day-to-day liaison with public force officials at various organization levels has helped specific units to perform their tasks more effectively. Commodity assistance and utilization advice has helped to technify and professionalize the GOCR security forces through demonstrations of modern police usage. Local and U.S. participant training programs have given Costa Rican policemen an orientation toward professional police practices as followed within the U.S.

The establishment of a permanent police training institution and a greater budget allocation to the security forces remain among the central issues to be resolved.

The emphasis on civil police concepts, and training, in contrast to a military-stylized approach has been fully compatible with the views of the average Costa Rican citizen. Nevertheless, there is considerable work to be done. Had the Public Safety program in Costa Rica been authorized to remain in force, it is considered the previous cooperation and current project activities would be highly acceptable and of major benefit to the recently elected Oduber administration.

Public Safety advice and assistance to the GOCR police forces have left them with sufficient understanding of modern police professional practices that positive effects from this AID program will continue to be felt far into the future.

C. Recommendations

It is expected that some continued liaison with local police officials will still be necessary following the phase-out of the Public Safety program in Costa Rica. A means should be available for assuring local officials that U.S. concern for their security institutions, activities, and problems will not be immediately abandoned nor forgotten following this phase-out.

Therefore, from a program transition standpoint, the following recommendations are suggested for Mission consideration and implementation.

1. It is recommended that a qualified U.S. AID Mission official

who is basically acquainted with Public Safety goals and activities in Costa Rica, be nominated to Liaison with host-country officials to realize the following recommendations and to report on and resolve on any outstanding post-termination eventualities which may arise.

2. It is recommended that AID Mission procedures be established to select, evaluate and send prospective candidates for police training courses to the International Police Academy in AID/W and that sufficient funding be allocated on a yearly basis for this purpose.

Further, primary recommendations and possible courses of action for future consideration and use of the GOCR have been provided to the GOCR police agencies and include the following:

a. A further upgrading in the organizational, operational and personnel management procedures within the Civil Guard and Rural Assistance Guard is recommended to enable their evolution into more knowledgeable and professional institutions.

b. It is recommended that continued attention be given, through legislative or internal policy decisions for (1) increased budget support, (2) establishment of a permanent police training facility, (3) fair personnel policies through a Civil Service career system and (4) more efficient maintenance and logistics management practices.

3. It is recommended that the vehicular resources of the GOCR be modernized through better planning for replacement vehicles, spare parts needs, maintenance, and record keeping requirements for both the Ministry of Government and the Ministry of Public Security fleets.

III. INTERNAL SECURITY PROBLEMS

A. Historical

Costa Rica, being somewhat unique among the five Central American republics, is a culturally-united society which has an active interest in the democratic process for the conduct of its national and international affairs. Every four years, popular participation in the presidential election process brings out a national fervor to select and promote political leaders which most generally reflect the conservative traditions of the comparatively large middle-class sector.

The society is characterized by a high level of respect for, but occasional lax compliance to law and order. There is a notable absence of serious subversive activity, political turbulence and crises with high violence levels as compared to most other Latin American countries. This situation has probably resulted more from the inherent good nature and the relatively high level of literacy of the people than diligent law enforcement itself could bring about. Much common criminality is accepted as a matter of course, and judicial and punitive measures are lightly administered in most cases. The GOCR security forces in fact, have in the past shown a tendency to be organizationally weak, politically influenced and subject to frequent personnel changes. They have been fragmented into separate agencies within the GOCR itself to ensure their absolute control and to discourage their ability to fully unify and diminish any threat to constitutional government. The general anti-military feeling which pervades throughout the populace is derived in great part from the fear of having the same political convulsions as experienced by other Latin American military regimes.

An occasional, sensational incident will occur which goes beyond usual security responses. A case in point was the attempted hijacking of a Costa Rican jet airliner several years ago. The President of the country personally took command of civil guard forces at the airport to prevent the take-off of the jet and directed the action in which the perpetrators were captured. In another instance, Costa Rica was used as a safe-haven in 1968 along the Panama-Costa Rica border during some guerrilla activities within Panama.

There is no formal military force in Costa Rica, this being expressly prohibited by the country's constitution. Some para-military practices and equipment are utilized by the Civil Guard when necessary to meet such contingencies. In the main, the people feel unique and proud of the fact that they are the only Latin American country without a formal standing military force.

B. Current

The current threat to citizen security exists principally within three areas: 1) common criminality against persons and property, 2) occasional civil and labor disturbances, and 3) infrequent "front-page" crimes of personal violence.

Juvenile delinquency and drug use, principally marijuana, are of some recent concern but much less so than in the United States. Local usage of drugs/narcotics is negligible, but the occasional presence of international traffickers in Costa Rica has been noted.

Not infrequently, U.S. and other foreign citizens, evading sundry criminal or civil code violations of the US. and elsewhere, have found a convenient temporary haven within the country through a "laissez-faire" attitude of the GOCR. Where such individuals remain unobtrusive, minimal effort is expended to locate them. There is a general indifference to their presence as long as no undesirable consequences subsequently result which can undermine the internal security or national interest of the country.

Urban terrorism, politically-inspired kidnappings, and sensational major robberies have, for all practical purposes, been non-existent and consequently insufficient forethought has been given by public security officials to reaction plans for such cases. Like many other countries before, it is conceivable that Costa Rica can innocently become the current opportune scene for international terrorism or criminal attacks against diplomatic, business, or other influential elements within the country. However, political parties and groups are not currently oriented toward violent subversive activity. There is little in their inventory of experience that the GOCR public security forces can draw on to effectively thwart or resolve such actions.

The radical socialist and communist parties are legally recognized and operate openly by submitting presidential and legislative candidates and working on issues which attempt to exploit economic, social and labor discontent where possible. Diplomatic relations and embassies are exchanged with the U.S.S.R. and other socialist-aligned countries. It is reasoned that some encouragement and assistance are occasionally given to such established local parties where Soviet block views can be promoted.

C. Future

Officials of the GOCR as well as the U.S. Mission can foresee no serious threats to Costa Rica's internal security in the immediate future.

IV. THE CIVIL SECURITY FORCES

A. There are two principal police forces in Costa Rica which have general law-enforcement responsibilities; the Civil Guard under the Ministry of Public Security, and the Rural Assistance Guard under the Ministry of Government. A brief description of the basic responsibilities and organization of each force follows; specific functions will be discussed as appropriate to each organization.

1. The Civil Guard - The Civil Guard, headed by a Director General with the rank of colonel responsible to the Minister of Public Security, comprises a force of 2,814 men. This force has principal law enforcement responsibilities in the national capital and the provincial capitals. It is also considered to be the primary defense force for the republic and would be expected to act in this capacity in event of an invasion from outside the borders of the country. It likewise has a role for control of civil disturbances, strikes, assistance in natural disasters, etc., wherever they may occur in the country. The uniformed force is organized along military lines. There are three companies in San Jose with approximately 400 men each, commanded by a major. These companies have general law enforcement responsibilities in each of three zones of San Jose. The police prevention activities are carried out largely through use of foot patrol and fixed posts. In addition, the Military Police (100) and the Presidential Guard (34) form two more units each commanded by a major. The provincial headquarters or "comandancias" in each of the provincial capitals are organized as companies but with a strength of over 100 men each, varying from 125 to 155. Motorized patrol activity in San Jose is the responsibility of the Radio Patrol Division commanded by a major.

An organizational chart of the Civil Guard is included in this report as Attachment IV. See also a chart of a typical provincial operation, Attachment V.

2. The Rural Assistance Guard - The Rural Assistance Guard is part of the Ministry of Government and is headed by a Director General, a civilian. The RAG was created on January 1, 1971, by a merger of two predecessor organizations, the Town and Village Police (TVP) and the Treasury Police (TP). Public Safety helped in the creation of this new force through conduct of surveys of the TVP and TP, and by providing assistance in the writing of the organic law. The philosophy of the RAG heavily emphasizes assistance in community development and community relations. In many places the RAG is the only citizen-government contact.

The force of 2343 men is responsible for law enforcement throughout the national territory except the national and provincial capitals where the

Civil Guard has jurisdiction. In addition, it has responsibility for border patrol, enforcement of liquor laws, and certain special functions which will be discussed under the appropriate section of this report.

The Director General of the RAG is seconded by a Sub-Director who doubles as Director of Administration. Three Regional Directors command well-defined geographical regions: Central, North and South. Each region is further divided into four departments headed by a departmental delegate. Below the departmental level, the RAG is organized on political administrative lines (cantons and districts).

An organizational chart of the RAG is included as Attachment VII, plus other charts showing Regional and Departmental divisions (Attachments VIII, IX, and X).

3. Personnel

a. Strength

At the time of the initiation of the Public Safety program, the total strength of the security forces in Costa Rica totalled 4,478 men. During the ten-year interim that figure was increased in gradual increments to the present figure of 5,157 for the Civil and Rural Assistance Guards. Other law enforcement agencies bring the total figure to 6,046. This provides a ratio of 335 Costa Rican citizens per policeman country-wide. The urban ratio is 245/1 compared with 444/1 for the rural citizen/police ratio. (See Attachment XVI for breakdowns of personnel strengths).

Entrance requirements for the Civil Guard are as follows:

- (1) Be of Costa Rican citizenship and of age
- (2) Be in good health and with a record of good conduct
- (3) Demonstrate aptness for the position and fulfill other conditions established by the regulations (The regulations do not specify other conditions).

The Rural Assistance Guard entrance requirements are somewhat more stringent, however, exceptions are frequently made to the educational requirement.

- (1) Be of Costa Rican citizenship and of age
- (2) Be in good health
- (3) Present a police record of good conduct
- (4) Have completed the sixth year of primary school

The personnel of the Rural Assistance Guard may obtain career status by fulfilling certain other requirements:

- (1) Complete successfully the battery of tests designed for this purpose with Public Safety a (vice
- (2) Successfully complete the basic police training course at the National Police School or similar training given by the RAG Plans & Training Division
- (3) Complete certification procedures of the GOOCR Civil Service Directorate

At the present time, no personnel increase is being contemplated or planned by the GOOCR. The Public Safety Division is in agreement with this and feels that the current strengths in the two principal forces is adequate. What is needed is to upgrade the quality of the personnel, and provide for better utilization of existing human and material resources.

b. Deployment

The GOOCR civil security forces are not, generally, deployed to effectively accommodate the needs of the populace.

The Rural Assistance Guard deploys its personnel according to political subdivision at the basic levels of political administration - the canton and the district. This results in many small detachments with 2 or 3 men assigned or, in some cases, one-man posts, which make for poor personnel utilization. In early 1973, the Ministry of Government approved a pilot plan for improved personnel utilization in the suburban San Jose area. Public Safety provided technical assistance and advice for this plan, known as the Model Sector, plus a modicum of commodities. The Model Sector is considered a success, although the original territorial area was revamped to meet local requirements. This experiment should serve as a pilot for better RAG personnel utilization in the rest of the country under the general guidance of the Plans Section of the Plans & Training Division.

The Civil Guard personnel is deployed on a zone basis, both in San Jose area and in the provincial capitals. In general, the deployment is not based on studies of need, but rather on an arbitrary division of the jurisdictional territory. Foot patrol constitutes a major part of the preventive patrol effort, and this is appropriate for much of the Civil Guard's areas of responsibility. Motorized patrol supplements the foot patrol, but are not coordinated, being the responsibility of different C.G. units. Logistical problems have limited the number of radio patrol units recently, but these are not primarily personnel related, and will be discussed in a

subsequent section. Perhaps the greatest deployment problem of the C.G. is the excessive number of personnel currently assigned to fixed posts for the protection of public buildings, homes of VIP's, embassies, etc. This practice severely limits the usefulness of this personnel and distracts from the overall efficiency of the Civil Guard.

For both the RAG and the CG, studies based on crime statistics, population distribution, and field observation of factors affecting response time should be made to determine proper deployment of personnel. The Plans and Operations Section of the Civil Guard and the Plans and Training Division of the Rural Assistance Guard have personnel (IPA trained) who are capable of conducting such studies; these should be undertaken and completed as soon as possible to permit a rational deployment for maximum personnel utilization and efficiency.

c. Pay and Benefits

The pay scales for the civil security forces are shown in Attachment XVII. The remuneration provided is not sufficient to attract and retain the caliber of personnel necessary to provide police service of a quality commensurate with Costa Rica's development. Nevertheless, the pay situation of the GOCR security forces has improved considerably in the period 1972-73. The salary of the base grade for the security forces varied in 1970 from ₡375 to ₡570 monthly. The salary for the lowest rank in both the RAG and the CG is now standardized at ₡700 monthly, an increase in some cases of 75%.

Public Safety was instrumental in preparing documentation and pamphlets for the presentation to representatives of the Legislative Assembly when the pay increase was requested. If, and when, realistic entrance requirements are applied for these forces, further pay improvements in the way of periodic step increases based on longevity, merit increases, and cost-of-living increases should be considered as a means of retaining qualified, trained personnel.

4. Budget

The combined budgets of the GOCR security forces has accounted for an average of 4.15% of the total national budget for each year. Of the budget totals, over 90% is usually allocated for personnel services.

Preparation of the budget is a ministerial responsibility, with varying degrees of participation by the police agencies concerned. The complete GOCR budget presentation is coordinated by the National Planning Office (OFIPLAN) of the Ministry of the Presidency. Approval of the budget is

the responsibility of the Legislative Assembly which frequently makes drastic cuts in the budget request of the Executive Branch.

In general, it can be said that the budgets of the security forces are inadequate. Insufficient funds are devoted to the procurement, maintenance, and timely replacement of vehicles, communications and other items of support such as training. The tendency is toward "crisis" procurement; when equipment stocks are dangerously low a crash program for replacement is initiated, frequently with extraordinary budget requests to the Legislative Assembly. A purchase of radio patrol vehicles recently required the issuance of government 8% bonds at a high discount for financing.

Line items for maintenance of equipment are usually inadequate, a situation further complicated by a GOOCR practice which allows transfer of funds for one budgetary purpose to another.

Public Safety has been able to influence to a degree the consciousness of need for proper budget preparation and justification in both the RAG and CG, but with greater success in the RAG through the Plans Section of the P&T Division. This latter situation is due primarily to U.S. training of the Section Chief, and a close working relationship with the Public Safety Division.

Continued improvement of the budget preparation and justification is necessary if the GOOCR security forces are to receive the funds to be able to fulfill their duties in a responsible way. This developmental process must be given a very high priority in any effort to improve the capability of the GOOCR police agencies.

5. Training

One of the first priorities of the recently initiated Public Safety program in Costa Rica was to provide civil police training for the security forces. The first formal establishment began operations in January 1966 as the National Police School under the Ministry of the Presidency. The NPS was organized as recommended by PSD. The School is responsible for the initial basic and in-service training of all GOOCR police agencies. As of 12/73, the NPS has trained 14,230 officers and men either at the school plant or at other locations.

Initially, the NPS operated in reconditioned quarters at the San Jose International Airport, followed by a transfer in 1968 to a small farm near Sta. Ana some 16 kms. west of San Jose. The physical site of the School is inadequate for its purposes providing accommodations for no more than 50 students at a time. Facilities include 4 classrooms, a dormitory, a temporary range, a parade and sports field, a small instructors' office and a kitchen with adjoining dining room. The lack of adequate facilities has

been the principal limiting factor in NPS efforts to expand resident training. Staff at the School is small: a director, a chief of administration, a chief instructor, one instructor/inspector, 5 instructors, and 15 miscellaneous support personnel. Most of the instructors are IPA trained.

For several years, studies and plans were considered for expansion of the present facility in Santa Ana. The focal point of this proposed expansion was the construction of a new building on the Santa Ana site. In 1970, the Public Safety Division, in response to a GOCR request, asked assistance of a qualified technician in police school planning, plant design, and curriculum to assist the GOCR in formulating plans and specifications for the expansion program. This study was completed and presented to the GOCR. One million colones from Two-Step funds had been contemplated for the construction program conditioned to proper budget and personnel support from the GOCR; however, the Ministry of the Presidency failed to forward the agreement to the Legislative Assembly for necessary approval, and the proposal died for lack of support.

A recent Legislative Assembly bill was approved transferring title for the NPS property to the Ministry of Education for construction of a secondary school for the town of Santa Ana. At this writing, NPS is still occupying the physical plant; however, administrative offices have moved to San Jose, and several courses have been conducted recently at sites in the capital. Officers of the NPS are seeking property for construction of a new school, but financial support for such a project in the Legislative Assembly is uncertain at this time.

Both the Civil Guard and Rural Assistance Guard have Training Sections whose stated purposes are to coordinate and provide materials for OJT or roll-call training within their respective units. In fact, however, these sections have conducted courses on their own because of the limited training capacity of the National Police School. Instructors in both Training Sections have been IPA trained.

The USAID Mission is of the opinion that the concept of a National Police School responsible for centralized training of all GOCR police agencies is a valid one, and worthy of serious consideration of any new administration. The National Police School needs to train men to fulfill the mission of the police organization they represent. It need not provide them with a general academic education as is the practice in some countries. At this point in the development of civil police training in Costa Rica training emphasis should be placed on fundamentals for as many men as possible, as opposed to advanced training for a few. This emphasis would probably require adjustment in the future.

6. Operations

a. Urban Policing

Urban policing is principally the responsibility of the Civil Guard which provides this service in San Jose and the provincial capitals. The Rural Assistance Guard carries out this function in smaller towns and cities, and in suburban areas of the capital city. The division of responsibilities is discussed in more detail in other sections of this report.

b. Rural Policing

This function is the exclusive responsibility of the Rural Assistance Guard. It previously was performed by the Town and Village Police, a predecessor agency of the RAG, which was characterized by its inefficiency and lack of public support. The RAG, however, is gradually overcoming that inheritance, and through its community assistance orientation as its name implies, is gaining backing and a popular image.

c. Border Patrol

Activities of this nature are the responsibility of the Rural Assistance Guard, and are exercised through Border Delegations located on the Nicaraguan and Panamanian frontiers. Much needed mobility for border patrol has been sadly deficient for this specialized function, but recent vehicle purchases by the GOOCR for this purpose have increased the patrol capability. Public Safety has conducted surveys in this field, and provided technical advice. A small amount of communications equipment has been provided. Five participants have been trained at IPA in the border patrol specialization.

d. Police Intelligence

A police criminal intelligence unit, per se, does not exist in any of the GOOCR law enforcement agencies. The Directorate of National Security (DNS) under the Ministry of the Presidency is responsible for gathering, as its name implies, intelligence affecting the national security. Public Safety has assisted this agency in a limited way with participant training. During the period that the Public Safety Program has assisted GOOCR police agencies, from time to time attempts were made to create police intelligence units. In every case, however, opposition from the DNS and internal GOOCR sensitivities regarding this type of specialized unit caused plans to be abandoned.

e. Criminal Investigations

The Directorate of Criminal Investigation of the Ministry of

Public Security was established in 1923 as a part of the Civil Guard, with nation-wide jurisdiction and headquarters in the capital of the republic. The Director of the DCI is subject to direct orders and instructions from the Director General of the Civil Guard. Current strength of the DCI is listed as 135. Most of this total is assigned to the capital city, and one or two investigators to each provincial capital. Only 68 are actual field investigators; the remainder of the personnel are fulfilling administrative duties, or are assigned to the Identification Section. Investigators assigned in the provinces are attached to the Civil Guard unit in the provincial capital.

The DCI is severely understaffed, and the current staff cannot begin to handle the volume of work. Crime indices are relatively low, but crime is increasing, particularly property crimes.

The Identification Division has U.S. trained personnel, and a very good administrative procedure for handling incoming information as well as for retrieving criminal information when requested. PSD assisted the DCI in conversion of fingerprint files to the Henry System by training in the U.S. and technical advice.

Comments regarding improvement of the DCI would seem academic in view of a recent law providing for transfer of criminal investigative responsibility to the Organism for Judicial Investigation under the Supreme Court (See Other Police Agencies IV, B, 3).

An excellent study of the DCI was conducted by the Office of Public Safety in 1971. Most of the recommendations contained therein are still valid, should the new GOOCR administration wish to review it.

f. Riot Control

Basically riot control is a function of the Civil Guard, and personnel receive training in this subject as part of the basic police course. RAG personnel are also trained in riot control and supplement CG units when necessary. Public Safety provided training in minimum force concepts of riot and crowd control to instructors of the National Police School, Plans and Operation Section of the Civil Guard, and the Plans and Training Division of the Rural Assistance Guard. A modest input in riot control equipment has been supplied by the USAID as part of the training program.

g. Air Operations

The Air and Maritime Section fo the Civil Guard is equipped with three small aircraft. Their stated purpose is for patrol but in practice are

used for transport of VIP's, medical evacuation, and occasionally for search and rescue work. The Rural Assistance Guard has a small four-place helicopter which is also used for similar purposes.

h. Traffic

This function is carried out by the Traffic Police, a separate entity of the Ministry of Public Security. See "Other Police Agencies" for discussion of this agency.

i. Special Functions

Enforcement responsibility for certain laws and regulations of a specialized nature are lodged generally in the Rural Assistance Guard. These include price and weight controls, food sanitation regulations, alcohol tax laws, including illegal production, and other laws of a fiscal nature.

j. Narcotics Operations

The law delegates this function to the Rural Assistance Guard; however, in 1972, a Department of Narcotics was established under the Ministry of Public Security by Executive Decree. In practice, the Narcotics Department operates in the San Jose metropolitan area, and the RAG in the rural zones, especially where marihuana is produced. A Department of Narcotic Drugs in the Ministry of Public Health exercises control over legal distribution.

k. Anti-Terrorist Operations

Terrorist activities in Costa Rica have not developed as in many other Latin American countries, and there is no special unit charged with anti-terrorist operations. The weaknesses of the GOCR security forces discussed in other sections of this report, would seriously tax their current capabilities. The Civil Guard would probably be assigned first-line responsibility in the event of such an outbreak of terrorist activities.

A special police unit with immediate reaction capabilities for just such an event was proposed in 1971. Reaction in the press and the Legislative Assembly caused a hue-and-cry that creation of such a unit was a return to militarism in Costa Rica. As a result, the proposal was shelved.

7. Mobility

Proper mobility is one of the most important factors affecting the efficiency and response capability of a modern police force. In the GOCR security forces mobility has been deficient primarily due to insufficient funds for timely purchase of vehicles and maintenance of the existing fleet. Poor record-keeping, planning and procurement methods are also a deterring factor. TDY Public Safety Vehicle Maintenance Advisor made studies with recommendations in June 1970, August 1971, and November 1973 for the security forces. The Civil Guard acted partially on a recommendation to keep individual records on maintenance expenses of vehicles, and for shop remodeling. The Rural Assistance Guard constructed its vehicle maintenance facility almost completely as per recommendations. However, the planning for needs, based on proper records, timely replacement of vehicles and acquisition of spare parts, and other recommendations have not yet been completely placed into effect.

The Ministry of Public Security has purchased or has on order 120 new vehicles in recent months, of which 10 were ambulances. The La Bruzza survey had recommended that the ambulances not be purchased based on a study, since there are adequate ambulance services available in Costa Rica, both private and public.

The Civil Guard has 186 vehicles, inventory of which approximately 50% were deadlined, and the Rural Assistance Guard some 65 vehicles. The Radio Patrol Division of the Civil Guard, before the recent purchase, had some 25 vehicles deadlined primarily due to lack of proper oil and filter changes. This lack of proper preventive maintenance would have cost some 600 colones (\$75) per car per year, whereas repairs would have cost 2,000 to 3,000 colones (\$350). This is an expense that Costa Rica can ill afford.

Recommendations of the La Bruzza reports are still valid; briefly summarized, they are:

- a. A schedule vehicle replacement as follows:
 - (1) Urban, Highway Patrol, and Rural vehicles every 150,000 kms. or approximately after one year operation.
 - (2) Other service vehicles, 150,000 kms. or approximately 3 years service.
 - (3) Trucks, buses, etc. every 5 years.

b. Detailed planning should be initiated to develop the most feasible and economical method of organized vehicle replacement either by negotiated trade-in with contacts for needed repair parts, or by public bid sale.

c. That a survey team made of representatives from the various units involved, a member of the Controller General's Office, and a non-aligned expert in vehicle maintenance and repair be designated to survey the vehicles of the police forces and recommend the disposal or repair of those deadlined vehicles now carried on inventory.

d. Disposal should be by negotiated trade to some dealership or by public bid sale; monies realized from such a public bid sales should be earmarked to purchase needed vehicles.

e. For all intent and purpose there is no vehicular preventive maintenance program. A vehicle is operated until some failure is apparent at which time it is brought to the shop. This should be corrected and a definite scheduling of vehicle inspection, lubrication and adjustment be inaugurated. This should be based upon the car manufacturer's recommendations adjusted to the operating conditions of the vehicle.

f. That vehicle maintenance records be kept to help project a suitable line item in the budget including:

- (1) A written repair order system
- (2) A preventive maintenance check list
- (3) Internal requisition form
- (4) External requisition form
- (5) Life of vehicle jacket file

g. It is recommended that the budget contain approximately 25% of the vehicles' total value per year for maintenance funding purposes.

h. It is recommended that satellite shops be equipped in outlying areas where more than ten vehicles are present for smaller repairs. That in other areas with fewer vehicles negotiate contracts for local repairs.

i. A basic stock of repair parts should be obtained and be on hand at all times. That fast-moving items such as ignition points, condensers, fuel pumps, oil filters, welding gas, wiping rags, etc., should be requisitioned 30 to 60 days in advance.

j. Purchase should be made in quantity to reduce costs.

8. Logistics and Supplies

The two principal uniformed security forces, CI II Guard and Rural Assistance Guard, normally operate with less than their normal complement of police equipment. These equipment categories include vehicles, communications, weapons, and general items such as uniforms, office supplies, gasoline, and all types of spare parts. The planned phase out and replacement of such equipment as cars, weapons, communication items, at periodic intervals, is non-existent. Due to the limited budget, equipment is used long after its efficiency or useful life expires and it falls apart. Spare parts, when they are locally available for purchase, can be obtained only through a number of clearances by various sub-officials. Even then, delays are chronic and oftentimes no action is taken on such requests.

Most of such events occur for the routine logistics needs of various sub-offices within each agency. However, direct ministerial interest or intervention in a project activity to have an item of equipment repaired, or spare parts obtained, will be expeditiously handled and completed. Funds are often transferred between agencies or taken from other unrelated budget line items to assure satisfaction of the interested official.

A streamlining of procurement procedures along with a close external monitoring of end-use utilization is recommended to alleviate such problems. Training in logistics management is necessary to establish a core of qualified personnel who can understand and administer such a program. Finally, the difficulty of obtaining increased budget support for assuring a reasonable availability of police supplies and equipment pervades the issue and must be resolved in conjunction with other inadequately funded areas.

9. Communications

a. General

The principal areas of concentration regarding GOCR communication needs are to improve telecommunications facilities, refine or expand existing networks, up-grade maintenance proficiency, and strengthen the overall communications capabilities of GOCR ministries responsible for law enforcement activities.

The recently created Directorate of Government Communications, an A.I.D. sponsored project, forms the most recent and important advancement to date. Its major aim focuses upon achieving a unification and centralized support for all ministerial and subordinate agency telecommunications resources. After several years of planning at the highest levels of government, this organization was established by legislative authority to

undertake these functional responsibilities through the Ministry of the Presidency.

In the early years of AID-assisted communications development, emphasis was naturally placed on commodity inputs to upgrade, as quickly as possible, countrywide and metropolitan area communications capabilities. The result was a distinct improvement marked by better exchange of police information and prompt responses to citizen requests for all types of police assistance. The development of the necessary network arrangements to accomplish this was based on a "Basic Security Communications Plan". This formalized plan was occasionally modified to meet new operational demands and to conform with host country capabilities for its implementation.

Among the early organizational accomplishments in response to AID/Public Safety recommendations was the establishment of a Security Communications Operations Center (SCOC) under the Ministry of Public Security which later was transferred to the Ministry of the Presidency. This facility centralized in a single location, the command and control functions of public security communications traffic on a 24-hour a day basis.

With the exception of communications equipment and technical guidance, the physical construction and other costs were furnished by the GOCR. The SCOC continues to play an important role in a day-to-day police and security operations.

Various radio network arrangements are employed by the two ministries that are responsible for the internal security of the country. Only a brief description is given here as more detailed data has been fully presented in earlier studies and TDY reports. The equipment quantities given represent the aggregate amount of radio base stations, mobile sets and portable units which are in use on each frequency.

Ministry of Public Security - Equipment is distributed among the uniformed Civil Guard units and investigative section as follows:

- 1) 40 ea. Administrative Country-Wide FM 47.3 MHz
- 2) 20 ea. Command Country-Wide FM 154.78 MHz
(Includes 10 motorcycle units)
- 3) 6 ea. Single Sideband-Border Stations 5560 KHz
- 4) 50 ea. Mobile Radio Units - FM (low) 47.0 & 47.1 MHz
- 5) 25 ea. Mobile Radio Units - FM (high) 165.320 & 165.680
- 6) 30 ea. Tactical, Civil Guard Companies FM 164.740 MHz*

*A new frequency of 154.550 MHz is to be assigned to distinguish this network from the Rural Assistance Guard general FM network.

- 7) 6 ea. Department of Criminal Investigations FM 165.930
- 8) 6 ea. Department of Narcotics FM 165 370 MHz

Ministry of Government - The Rural Assistance Guard operates two networks as follows:

- 1) 23 ea. San Jose Model Sector FM 165.250
- 2) 60 ea. Country-Wide General FM 164.740

b. Directorate of Government Communications

It is considered that the most important undertaking to date has been the creation and legal recognition, as encouraged by AID/Public Safety, of an official government organization responsible for overall telecommunications services and administration to all ministries and agencies of the GOCR. As previous separate and uncoordinated communications planning and services within each security organization, as well as other ministries, caused duplication and an inefficient use of resources, the Directorate of Government Communications (DGC) was recognized as a necessary step forward and officially established under legislative authority. It centralizes planning, engineering, installation, maintenance and related communication services under the Ministry of the Presidency for the use and benefit of all GOCR agencies.

While legally established in December of 1971, the DGC budget was officially provided only in May 1973 after considerable additional planning and discussion with local officials. The purpose, organization and function of the DGC are amply explained in two major studies by C.A. Redlin entitled "Basic Plan of Government Communications for Costa Rica - Jan. 1972" and "DGC Proposed Manpower Costs - Oct. 1971".

With the official creation of the DGC, AID has complied with its commitment to provide a direct-hire U.S. telecommunications advisor to promote and assist in the orderly growth and development of this organization over the next several years. Considerable advisory effort is foreseen to assure the functional success of the DGC through its present embryonic stage.

c. Evaluation

Traditionally, GOCR support of its communication requirements has been of an elastic nature usually based on external or internal pressures where lack of action would not merit further delay. The recent procurement by the Ministry of Public Security of mobile radio sets for patrol cars, motorcycles and administrative vehicles in the closing days of the Figueres administration was based on an acute shortage of these

items, especially in view of the forthcoming 1974 national election activities. A total of \$32,000 was used to purchase U.S. manufactured radio sets for the purpose, in addition to other amounts for motor vehicles.

Maintenance support vis-a-vis spare parts, tools, test equipment technicians, travel, gasoline cost, etc., for servicing existing equipment has been done on an as-needed basis and has usually involved reoccurring appeals and considerable delay. Bureaucratic inertia has been evident in such cases, but in general, a bare minimum of budgetary support was eventually obtained where the benefits to be gained are clearly evident to interested officials.

Technician qualifications have been below par mainly due to the low salaries paid, and the corresponding deficiencies of personnel attracted to pay scales 50% below the national average for this occupation. Most have sought occasional odd jobs outside of their regular employment for supplemental income. Nevertheless, it is significant that the need for maintenance support is recognized and given and that local technicians manage to keep the radios and other equipment in reasonable operating condition most of the time.

Radio communications system planning, from a security standpoint, has been notably lacking and usually hastily done by local equipment suppliers just prior to potential sale possibilities. The resulting lack of a common long-term viewpoint has retarded orderly growth as well as hampering self-sufficiency in such basic tasks.

Several AID-suggested approaches to better the previously existing situations were of value to planning officials. The acceptance and action taken by the host country to establish the Directorate of Government Communications was heavily based on the analysis and arguments presented by AID. It is this newly-formed organization which, when completed, would have synthesized and properly culminated all aspects of telecommunications development efforts undertaken by AID/Public Safety during prior years.

With the cancellation of such specialized assistance in Costa Rica, some future difficulties in the organizational vitality, if not survival, of the DGC are anticipated. Local personnel have not yet developed the required expertise to manage a professionally-oriented communications organization capable of undertaking total responsibility for GOCR communication services.

Although the DGC has a legal origin, its functional efficiency and orderly growth were expected to be encouraged and guided by AID/Public Safety through a finite transition period, to achieve the requirements and objectives defined in mutual planning and implementation studies.

It is hoped , nevertheless, that the impetus already given by USAID to advance GOCR telecommunications services, will be capably continued by the host country.

B. Other Police Agencies

1. Immigration

The Department of Immigration and Foreigner Control is under the Ministry of Public Security with a total force of 107. It is responsible for the control of aliens and the overall control of immigration and emigration. The maintenance of entry documents and control of visitors is in a special "mechanized section".

Public Safety has assisted the GOCR in the improvement of the Immigration Service almost since the inception of the program in Costa Rica.

Following President Kennedy's visit to San Jose and the signing of the Declaration of San Jose in 1963, OPS assigned regional advisors to the Central America and Panama (CAP) areas to assist the CAP governments in migratory and contraband control, police records, and inter-country communications. The program was designed, together with the civil security force programs, in each country, to increase the capabilities of these countries to control the movement of undesirable persons and contraband; to improve security force record systems, and to allow for the rapid transmission of information between countries. In addition to the general CAP Public Safety program, USAID/Costa Rica has furnished technical assistance to the GOCR Immigration Service, through some U.S. training, and supplied a very limited amount of commodities. The program was initiated with an in-depth study of the Immigration Service and the offering of recommendations to improve general operational procedures, the control of both visiting and resident aliens and foreign crew members, inspectional procedures, records, and specific office procedures. The original study was supplemented by additional studies of individual sections of the Immigration Service.

In cooperation with the National Planning Office (OFIPLAN), the regional Immigration Advisor has furnished technical assistance that has resulted in:

- a. Improved office procedures that have expedited the issuances of passports in four hours instead of three days, and,
- b. A multipurpose application form that replaced eight individual forms. In addition, the Regional Advisor offered suggestions for:

- (1) An in-service training program

- (2) An improved lookout or alert system
- (3) An improved record system for both immigration and alien sections
- (4) The immediate cancellation of revenue stamps
- (5) A security system for the safeguarding of blank and cancelled passports
- (6) The identifying of offices and steps in the passport processing procedures by placing of signs visible to the public
- (7) The formation of an improved investigations section, and,
- (8) The use of a special typewriter for preparing passports

Another suggestion that had been offered was the idea of codifying and updating the old immigration laws and decrees. This idea was accepted by the GOCR. The National Immigration Council drafted a proposed law and the Minister of Public Security requested that the Regional Advisor study the draft comments.

A paper was drafted to cover comments on the proposed law and suggestions to improve it. To date, this proposed law is still under consideration, but appears to be receiving little support.

2. Traffic Police

The Directorate of Traffic, originally organized under the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, was transferred to the Ministry of Public Security in 1969. It is responsible for the enforcement of traffic laws, investigation of accidents, register of motor vehicles and licensed drivers and highway patrol throughout the republic. Total personnel strength is 175.

The majority of the personnel is stationed in San Jose with delegations in the provincial capitals and principal towns. The force is generally poorly trained and limits its enforcement activities to traffic control at inter-sections and assisting in the smooth movement of vehicular traffic. Enforcement of moving violations is slight. Most are armed only with screwdriver and pliers, and limit their enforcement activities to directing traffic and minor traffic violations. PS recommends that a formal training program be instituted to upgrade the capabilities of the traffic force with greater emphasis on moving violations and their role as policemen, not only enforcers of the traffic code. However, this should be based on a demonstrated willingness of the GOCR to push for a strong enforcement program.

3. The Organism of Judicial Investigation (Judicial Police)

On January 4, 1964, the Legislative Assembly of Costa Rica decreed the creation of the Organism of Forensic Medicine as a consultant dependency of the Supreme Court of Justice. The decree provided for pathology and toxicology laboratories, a forensic medicine section and an investigative section. This organization, as stated above, was exclusively consultative in nature, and intervened in criminal cases at the specific request of a judge.

In August 1972, a bill was submitted to the Legislative Assembly calling for the reorganization of this entity with new and additional responsibilities assigned to it. The bill was approved and published in December 1973 and became law, creating the Organism of Judicial Investigation (Judicial Police). The law provides that the OJI will assume responsibility for all criminal acts, to gradually replace the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DIC) in this function within a period of five years. (See translation of Decree #5229, Attachment XII).

The OJI will be organized under a Director General responsible to the Judicial Police Commission of the Supreme Court composed of three magistrates. Under the Director General will be an administrative division, a technical division, and three principal departments. The Criminal Investigation Department, the Legal Medicine Department, and the Forensic Science Laboratory (See organizational chart).

Initially the OJI will have a strength of 111 assigned as shown below, however, this is expected to increase as it gradually assumes its responsibilities country-wide.

Directorate General	11
Technical Administrative Division	18
Criminal Investigations Department	42
Legal Medicine Department	22
Forensic Science Laboratory	18

The selection of personnel of this agency has been based on high standards, and it is anticipated that this will continue. For example, applicants for the position of investigator must have a high school education (bachilleres) as a minimum requirement. Educational requirements for other positions are correspondingly high. Personnel enjoy career status.

An advantage that the OJI will enjoy is that it is not likely to have the budget problems that have plagued other GOCR police agencies, as the

Judicial power receives a percentage of the national budget each year, which seems more than adequate. The judicial power is in the midst of a building program which will provide space for the courts and related judicial agencies including the OJI in all provincial capitals and principal towns.

The Public Safety program has provided assistance to this agency in the form of training at IPA and technical advice in laboratory organization and operation. A request for special training for laboratory technicians for the OJI is currently pending.

The OJI, given its high standards of personnel selection, Civil Service status, adequate budget, and freedom of political interference, would seem to be the brightest star on the horizon of police professionalization in Costa Rica. Assistance from Public Safety has been minimal in nature thus far, given the operational limitations of the predecessor Organism of Forensic Medicine; however, the fledgling OJI will require a heavy training effort to help put it on a solid footing. In this the USAID can be instrumental in the development of a worthwhile institution which is likely to endure. It is recommended by the Evaluation Team, that the OJI be given high priority for consideration for training at IPA and elsewhere in the U.S. as appropriate.

4. Customs Police (Resguardo de Aduanas)

The Customs Police, organized under the Directorate of Customs of the Ministry of Finance, consists of four officers, 25 non-commissioned officers, and one hundred ninety-five guards (224 total). The officer or NCO in charge at each port of entry is directly responsible to the Customs Administrator of that port. There is no overall commander for general supervision of the force. Duties of the force are to guard customs warehouses, and goods in bond or in transit through Costa Rica. It has no border or coastal patrol duties.

The Public Safety program has not actively assisted this force; however, a U.S. Customs PASA Advisor served for several years in Costa Rica, and provided technical advice and assistance to the GOCR Customs generally.

5. Department of Narcotics

The Department of Narcotics (DN) was created by Executive Decree in 1972, in response to a growing drug-use problem, particularly marijuana use in young people. The Department, originally a section of the Directorate of Criminal Investigations, remains a part of the Civil Guard, but operates with a great degree of autonomy. The Department is headed by a Director, seconded by a Sub-Director who acts as chief of operations.

Authorized strength is 34; however, several agents on detached duty from other Civil Guard units bring the personnel total to 42 at this writing.

Following the creation of the DN there was considerable activity and a number of important drug cases were made, including some of an international nature. Unfortunately, the DN became embroiled in the homicide of a narcotics trafficker and morale in the Department suffered greatly; it has never really recovered. No charges were brought against any member of the DN, but the then Director resigned and departed the country.

The DN personnel is generally poorly trained, but PS helped organize a one-month course for narcotics agents which eventually all attended. This was a basic course and more advanced training is required.

V. THE PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM

A. Description

1. History

Early in 1963, the Government of Costa Rica requested assistance from the U.S. Government in the field of public safety. Such assistance was consistent with the provisions of the General Agreement for Technical and Related Assistance signed December 22, 1961, by representatives of the Governments of Costa Rica and of the United States. A survey of the public forces of Costa Rica was completed in May 1963 by the Office of Public Safety of the Agency for International Development (AID). It recommended that a public safety project be instituted in Costa Rica. As a result of that recommendation, a Project Agreement (N° CR-87) was signed in June 1963. Under this agreement, AID technical and financial resources were made available to the Government of Costa Rica to increase the effectiveness of its police forces in maintaining law and order and internal security to help facilitate the country's orderly economic, social, and political development.

The project has continued to the present. The AID contribution, \$2,018,000 through December of 1973, has been used to finance technicians, training and equipment.

2. Objectives and Goals

The overall objectives of the Public Safety program have been stated in AID Manual Order 154.1 (Dec. 1963) as follows:

"It is United States policy to assist less developed friendly countries in achieving internal security. The achievement of, or progress towards, this goal is usually a prerequisite to efforts to foster major economic development. The maintenance of internal security stimulates public and private investment by domestic and foreign capital and otherwise assists in the productive mobilization of local resources".

The AID Public Safety program in Costa Rica is oriented to assist the host country in its development of an effective police force capable of providing stability to the country and protection for its citizens. The U.S. project advisors respond to the needs of Costa Rican police agencies in a manner consistent with U.S. professional police practices, to provide organizational guidance and basic technical knowledge to police officials. The project aims to assist police agencies at all levels in select areas of concentration, according to agreed priorities established between top

U.S. and host officials .

The major objectives and activities of the program have been focused on the following projects:

a. Provide advisory services to the three-year old Rural Assistance Guard of the Ministry of Government in the areas of organization, manpower utilization, budget planning, general police training, and efficient use of communication and vehicular equipment.

b. Foster a recognition coupled to an affirmative action plan to legislatively authorize an increased budget allocation for personnel and equipment of the Rural Assistance Guard and the Civil Guard police organizations:

c. Work to establish legislative approval of a career tenure system covered by Civil Service status for the Civil Guard. This is viewed as a fundamental step toward the professionalization and retention of qualified individuals. The Rural Assistance Guard has already adopted such a system.

d. Establish a National Police School as a permanent institution for training all public safety force members in civil police concepts and techniques .

e. Guide the development and operation of the newly created Directorate of Government Communications to coordinate and serve the telecommunications requirements and maintenance needs of GOCR ministries and their subordinate agencies .

f. Develop an efficient and coordinated system within GOCR dependencies for the enforcement of narcotics control laws and apprehension of those involved in illegal national and international drug traffic .

3. Resources

a. U.S. Contribution

The principal mechanism for proceeding toward the goals and objectives of the program has been the provision, on a grant basis, of the services of U.S. police advisors and technicians, a wide range of police equipment required for effective crime control measures, and specialized training courses, both in-country and at the U.S. International Police Academy in AID/W. A detailed listing of these various U.S. resource inputs is given in Attachment XVIII, for advisor/technicians positions;

Attachment XXIV for commodity types; and Attachment XXI for participants trained in the U.S.

b. Host Country Contribution

The value of host country contributions to the AID Public Safety program is summarized in Attachment XXIII. These have consisted of goods, services, and facilities which supplemented or sustained AID-suggested projects. These provisions also permitted a gauge of host country commitment and self-help to sustain the program impetus once a project has been officially accepted and initiated.

B. Observations and Conclusions

1. Achievements

Considerable progress in the development of professional police institutions in Costa Rica has been realized and documented over the years. Consistent with the major goals and objectives stated above, an additional series of sub-projects has been carried out during the program span. In this category, a partial list of improvements would include expanded police patrols in San Jose, initiation of a criminal identification system along FBI lines, strong emphasis on civil police concepts through appropriate training courses, greater attention to custom inspection and control techniques, expanded radio communications networks, and an increased self-sufficiency in purchasing needed police commodities.

The principal achievement goals have been directed to those longer-term projects where significant permanent gains can hopefully be realized, albeit at a pace which understandably often requires several years of continuous explanation and encouragement until local leaders accept and eventually undertake positive action on such new proposals.

a. Creation of the Rural Assistance Guard

Per earlier AID recommendations, the Rural Assistance Guard has been legislatively approved and organized for implementation. This has effected a merger of the former Town and Village Police and the Treasury Police into a unified new organization to provide police services to the rural areas. An important feature of the new organic law creating this organization is the provision for Civil Service tenure for all personnel. The law also provides for minimum requirements, school training, advancement based on demonstrated performance, and the gradual elimination of those proven unfit, thus laying a solid foundation upon which to build an

appealing career service .

b. Increase of Budgetary Resources for Internal Security

At AID's urging, spot increases of funds to procure new equipment or support on-going projects have been granted on a one-time basis where expedient. However, current published budgets remain inadequate to provide for the overall needs of the security forces. A hesitancy exists to completely revamp the assigned security budget among legislative members and such a position is likely to be maintained in the face of budget pressures from other sectors of government.

c. Career Tenure System

When the Rural Assistance Guard was created in 1971, its organic law provided for career status for those members who meet specified requirements. As of this writing, over 35% of the force is currently certified for career service.

A similar law for personnel of the Ministry of Public Security was presented to the Legislative Assembly, but was debated for several years and finally approved in January 1974. Officer personnel are excluded from the career service provisions of the law, under an amendment inserted and to date implementing regulations for the law have not been issued.

USAID is proud to have been of assistance in the drafting of these laws which provide one of the basic requisites for professionalization of the police, career status.

d. Establishment of a National Police School

The construction and efficient operation of a permanent training facility are viewed as indispensable ingredients toward the professionalization of the public forces, and a complement to career tenure. The uniformed members of the Civil Guard and the Rural Assistance Guard are projected to participate in this proposed school. The need for such an institution is recognized as being desirable by host country police officials and AID has provided helpful studies, and related information to underscore its justification. The final outcome of this project is in doubt without further adequate follow-up in the forthcoming years.

e. Creation of the Directorate of Government Communications

This organization was legislatively approved and has been placed into operation. The communications sections of the Rural Assistance Guard and the Civil Guard have been transferred into one central

facility under the guidance of the Minister of the Presidency. A Director General for this organization has been appointed and several actions to further consolidate the activity have been ordered by him. A consolidation of communications equipment, tools, parts and other related resources in this field is gradually being effected. A request for budget support to solidify these gains has been given the most recent attention. AID has provided the services of a telecommunications advisor to guide this organization through its initial phases until its maturity following earlier GOCR commitment to this specialized program.

2. Problems.

The principal weaknesses encountered were : (1) lack of job security for police members, other than Rural Assistance Guard personnel; (2) lack of adequate budget support; and (3) inadequate training facilities. These problems have been formally brought to the attention of top-level GOCR officials by AID continually since 1963.

In 1970, the President established a high-level commission to study police reform requirements and to make concrete recommendations to implement them. Of the 11 Commission members, the Chief Public Safety Advisor, U.S. Military Group Commander and the AID Program Officer were invited to become full members. The Commission devoted eight months to this study submitting its proposed legislation and reorganization plans to the President.

Implementation of Commission recommendations has not yet occurred. The main difficulty stems from the little enthusiasm and support demonstrated to date by many officials of the GOCR plus National Assembly members to legitimize the substantial changes needed. The idea of a security force with the potential to concentrate its power and to become a dominant force in Costa Rican politics, even though highly effective in its responsibilities, is not inherently acceptable nor compatible with accustomed beliefs.

Additionally, budget pressures continually play an important part on total security program effectiveness. Visible social or capital development projects traditionally earn more interest and attention among the population than a well-trained and equipped police force and therefore, are likely to receive preference where national funds are limited.

Not to be omitted is the personal dedication, knowledge and leadership qualities that will allow one official to be highly effective in upgrading an organization as has been done with the formation of the Rural Assistance Guard. Other similar institutions can be constrained by the very

nature or indifference of their leaders in taking any risk toward fundamental improvement or large-scale changes. In such cases, program liaison is maintained, but with little direct activity until leadership enlightenment or a change of officials occur.

It is considered that the aforementioned problems are resolvable in time, given sufficient interest and effort on the part of GOCR officials to achieve the long-term beneficial results of fully supporting professional police institutions.

It is the USAID opinion that Public Safety advice and assistance to the GOCR police agencies have planted seeds of professionalism, some of which have already borne fruit, and others which will germinate perhaps far into the future. Training and close association with Public Safety Advisors have helped to prepare many GOCR police officials for those positions of higher responsibility that they will assume in the future where they will be able to work for measures needed to further professionalize and upgrade Costa Rica's police forces.

ATTACHMENTS

- I. COSTA RICA POPULATION STATISTICS
- II. MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY - ORGANIZATION CHART
- III. MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY- ORGANIC LAW
- IV. CIVIL GUARD OF COSTA RICA - ORGANIZATION CHART
- V. CIVIL GUARD OF COSTA RICA - TYPICAL PROVINCIAL OPERATION
- VI. DIRECTORATE OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS - ORGANIZATION CHART
- VII. RURAL ASSISTANCE GUARD - ORGANIZATION CHART
- VIII. RURAL ASSISTANCE GUARD - GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS
- IX. RURAL ASSISTANCE GUARD - DEPARTMENTAL LOCATIONS
- X. RURAL ASSISTANCE GUARD - POST LOCATIONS
- XI. JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION POLICE - ORGANIZATION CHART
- XII. JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION POLICE - LEGISLATIVE DECREE
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- XIV. DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS - ORGANIZATION CHART
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- XVI. PUBLIC FORCES PERSONNEL STRENGTH
- XVII. PUBLIC FORCES POSITIONS AND SALARIES
- XVIII. PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY
- XIX. PUBLIC SAFETY LISTING OF U.S. TECHNICIANS ASSIGNED
- XX. PUBLIC SAFETY TDY TECHNICIANS TO USAID COSTA RICA
- XXI. PUBLIC SAFETY PARTICIPANTS
- XXII. PUBLIC SAFETY PARTICIPANTS - SPECIALIZATION COURSES
- XXIII. HOST COUNTRY FUNDING CONTRIBUTIONS
- XXIV. COMMODITY PROFILE

COSTA RICA POPULATION STATISTICS - December 1973

Preliminary data on population statistics

PROVINCES

SAN JOSE	683.192
ALAJUELA	321.875
CARTAGO	201.898
HEREDIA	132.496
GUANACASTE	175.785
PUNTARENAS	215.351
LIMON	<u>115.133</u>
TOTAL POPULATION OF COSTA RICA	1,845.731
URBAN POPULATION	759.758
RURAL POPULATION	1,085,973

$$1.845.731 : 5539 = 333$$

Persons per policeman (national)

$$759.758 : 3096 = 245$$

Persons per Civil Guard

$$1.085.973 : 2443 = 444$$

Persons per Rural Guard

$$5539 : 1.845.731 =$$

3.0

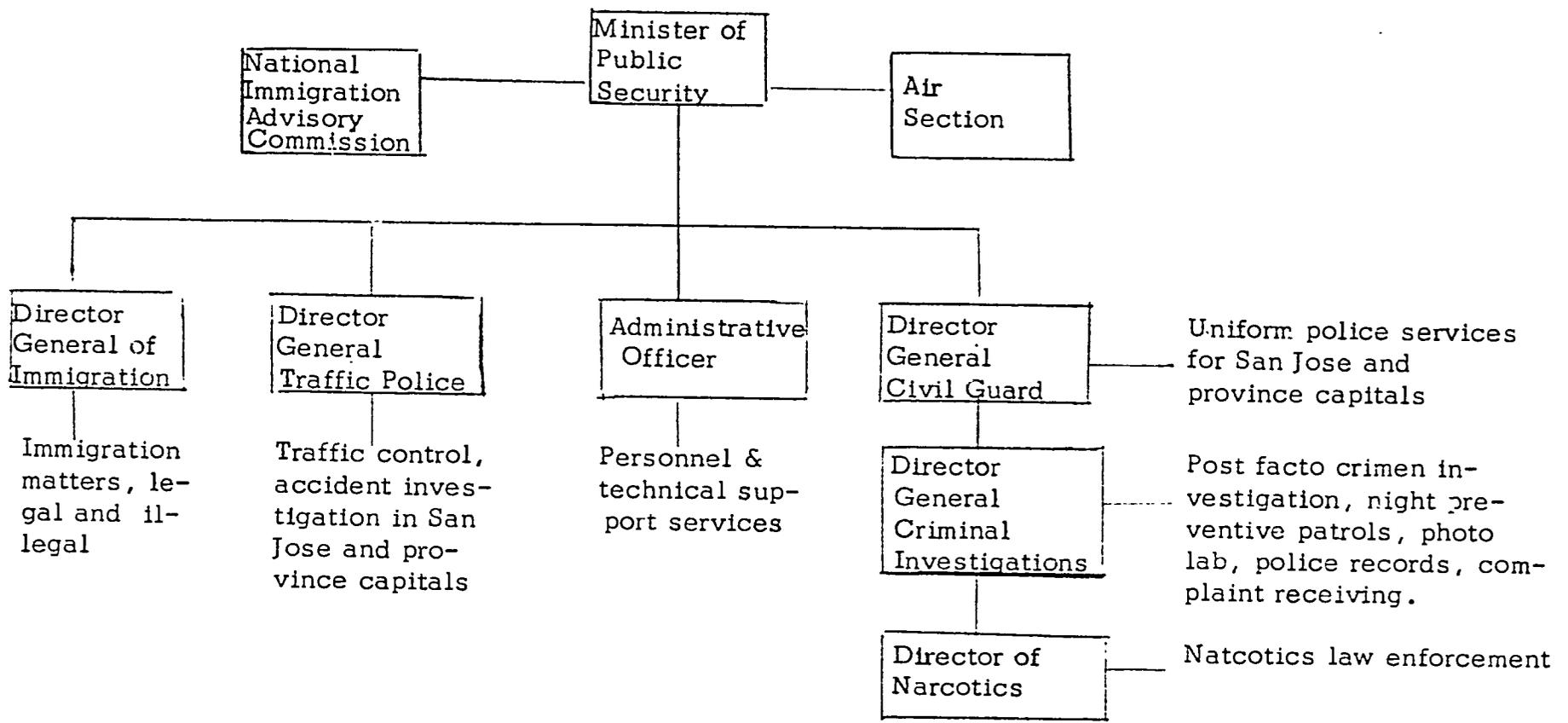
$$3096 : 1.085.973 =$$

4.0

$$2443 : 1.085.973 =$$

2.2

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY
Current Organization



52

Artículo 2.º—El mando supremo de la Fuerza Pública lo ejerce el Presidente de la República.

Artículo 3.º—La Fuerza Pública, con sujeción a la Constitución Política por las fuerzas de policía del país y las llamadas fuerzas militares que se organicen en los casos de excepción que la misma establece, están subordinadas al Poder Civil.

Son organizaciones civiles, disciplinadas y sometidas a la superior jerarquía del Presidente de la República y del Ministro de Seguridad Pública.

Por el orden operativo se reglamentará el orden jerárquico necesario y se determinará la organización, formalidades y medidas disciplinarias a que quedará sujeta la Fuerza Pública.

Artículo 4.º—En el cumplimiento de su función, corresponden al Ministerio de Seguridad Pública los siguientes deberes y atribuciones:

- 1) Velar por el respeto de las leyes, tratados y convenciones que garantizan la integridad del territorio nacional, aguas territoriales, plataforma continental, espacio aéreo de la República, y el ejercicio de los derechos que corresponden al Estado costarricense.
- 2) Resguardar el ejercicio y cuidar de la observancia de las garantías constitucionales.
- 3) Vigilar y conservar la tranquilidad y orden públicos en el territorio nacional, aguas territoriales, plataforma continental y espacio aéreo de la República.
- 4) Mantener la seguridad y el respeto por los bienes y derechos de los habitantes del país.
- 5) Cumplir y hacer cumplir las sentencias y resoluciones judiciales y acatar todo lo que resuelva, en asuntos de su competencia, la Asamblea Legislativa y el Tribunal Supremo de Elecciones.
- 6) Prestar la colaboración que le soliciten los Tribunales de Justicia o la Procuraduría General de la República, y remitir los informes y elementos probatorios directamente a los Tribunales o a través de la Procuraduría.
- 7) Prevenir e investigar la comisión de delitos, faltas y otras infracciones punibles, y al efecto aprehender a los delinquentes o inculcados, efectuar decomisos, y ponerlos a disposición de la autoridad competente.
- 8) Colaborar sobre bases de reciprocidad con las organizaciones internacionales de policía, de conformidad con los convenios vigentes, en la prevención, investigación y represión del delito.
- 9) Suministrar auxilio y colaboración a las comunidades, especialmente en casos de emergencia nacional o catástrofe pública, al igual que las municipalidades y organizaciones de servicio público.
- 10) Dirigir, administrar y controlar el movimiento migratorio en el país.
- 11) Vigilar por el cumplimiento de las leyes, reglamentos y disposiciones relativos al tránsito.
- 12) Mantener los registros de armas y explosivos y cualesquiera otros indispensables para el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones.
- 13) Nombrar, abstrair, asignar, promover y sancionar el personal del Ministerio.
- 14) Emitir, conjuntamente con el Presidente de la República, los decretos, acuerdos y resoluciones de su competencia.
- 15) Establecer, organizar y coordinar todos los cuerpos y autoridades de policía del país necesarios para el cumplimiento de sus deberes y atribuciones.
- 16) Las demás que le resulten de la Constitución y las leyes.

CAPÍTULO II

Organización del Ministerio

Artículo 5.º—El Ministerio será asesorado por un Director General Ejecutivo, Asesores y los demás funcionarios de confianza que estime necesarios, quienes serán sus inmediatos colaboradores.

Artículo 6.º—Para la realización de su función, el Ministerio tendrá los cuerpos de policía, otros cuerpos, departamentos y secciones necesarios. El reglamento de esta ley establecerá estas dependencias y les asignará sus deberes, atribuciones y responsabilidades.

CAPÍTULO III

Normas Generales

Artículo 7.º—Es deber del Ministerio de Seguridad Pública procurar el máximo aprovechamiento de los recursos humanos y materiales disponibles en la Administración Pública, integrar los servicios y coordinar todo el sistema policial.

Artículo 8.º—El carácter de autoridad y la solución de los asuntos policial no se limita al tiempo de su servicio ni a la jurisdicción territorial a que estén asignados los servidores, que están obligados a desempeñar sus funciones por iniciativa propia, por orden superior o a requerimiento expreso y fundado de cualquier autoridad.

Artículo 9.º—En el cumplimiento de las labores propias del servicio a que están obligados a cumplir, los miembros de policía están sometidos en un todo a los deberes de los artículos 25, 26, 27, 28 y 29 del Código Penal vigente.

En caso de emergencia, el personal de policía podrá ser llamado para el ejercicio de sus funciones en otras dependencias o en labores propias de su cargo. Las autoridades del Ministerio tendrán derecho a una indemnización igual al monto de su salario mensual por cada día de servicio o prestación no remunerada de sus labores, sin perjuicio de cualquier otra indemnización a que tuviere derecho el servidor o sus familiares.

Artículo 10.º—El Ministerio está obligado a tramitar los quejas por irregularidades que cometan los miembros de policía y resolver lo que proceda dentro de los tiempos señalados.

Comandante militar es el jefe responsable de algún delito cometido en el ejercicio de sus funciones, el Ministerio de la Hacienda de consentimiento inmediato de la Procuraduría General de la República, para que se proceda, establece las acciones correspondientes.

Artículo 11.º—Las faltas y faltas de respeto son confesionales, por lo que no se hacen cargo ni plantéan en ningún tribunal, sino a las autoridades administrativas de la Policía, según lo establecido en la Reglamentación.

Los miembros del cuerpo de policía que se encuentren en el ejercicio de sus funciones en el momento de la comisión de un delito, podrán ser llamados al servicio en forma temporal, cuando no acudiera a las autoridades y entidades empujadas en el partido anterior.

CAPÍTULO IV

La Carrera Policial

Artículo 12.º—El personal del Ministerio de Seguridad Pública no podrá ser llamado al servicio de Servicio Civil, se refiere por lo que en los artículos siguientes, se exceptúan de ambos sistemas el Ministro, los Asesores, los capitanes de control y los directores, jefes regionales que determine el Reglamento y todo el que ostente grado oficial.

Artículo 13.º—Los cuerpos de policía están protegidos por un sistema de administración de personal con los siguientes objetivos: crear la carrera policial con base en un régimen de méritos, capacitar, responsabilizar, proteger y remunerar a sus servidores e incrementar la eficiencia policial.

Con el mismo propósito de protección, podrán crearse, mediante Decreto Ejecutivo, entidades de bienestar social para los miembros de los cuerpos policiales y de sus familiares, establecerse sistemas de ahorros mutuos, de ahorro y préstamo y otros de seguridad social, los cuales serán administrados por la Junta o Juntas que se nombren, con representación de sus miembros, y que contarán para el ejercicio de sus fines con fondos propios provenientes de contribuciones de sus miembros afiliados por las Juntas, y otros ingresos que perciban de acuerdo con las leyes.

Todos los miembros activos de los cuerpos policiales pertenecerán a esos sistemas, y además podrán mantenerse en ellos o reincorporarse los que dejen de pertenecer a ellos, previo el cumplimiento de las condiciones y prescripciones señaladas en el Reglamento respectivo.

Artículo 14.º—Créase la Comisión de Personal como unidad asesora e integrada por un representante del Ministro de Seguridad Pública, un representante de la Dirección General de Servicio Civil y un representante de los cuerpos de policía escogido en la forma que determine el Reglamento.

Corresponde a la Comisión:

- 1) Velar por la correcta aplicación del sistema de administración de personal de la policía.
- 2) Estudiar los problemas relacionados con la administración de personal y recomendar su solución al Ministro.
- 3) Establecer las gestiones de despido y recomendar al Ministro lo que proceda.
- 4) Cuando haya sido agotado el orden jerárquico inmediato y a juicio de esta, conocer las reclamaciones de los servidores contra las disposiciones de los superiores que impliquen lesión grave al sistema de carrera policial, y dar al Ministro la recomunicación que correspondiera.
- 5) Sugerir los procedimientos y acciones que considere oportunos para la mayor eficiencia del personal.
- 6) Dictaminar en los casos a que se refieren los artículos 10 y 24 cuando el Ministro solicite su criterio.

La Oficina de Personal del Ministerio actuará como Secretaria Ejecutiva de la Comisión.

Artículo 15.º—Para ingresar al sistema de administración de personal de la policía, se requiere:

- 1) Ser costarricense y mayor de edad.
- 2) Acrobatar buena salud y demostrar antecedentes de buena conducta.
- 3) Demostrar idoneidad para el desempeño del cargo y poseer las demás condiciones que establezca el Reglamento.

Artículo 16.º—Para adquirir los beneficios que otorga esta ley, los servidores deberán pasar un período de prueba no menor de un año ni mayor de dos años, contando a partir de su nombramiento, y obtener una calificación satisfactoria en los exámenes que deben realizar en la Escuela Nacional de Policía u otro centro de adiestramiento similar, y en los servicios que se les asignen.

Artículo 17.º—Los servidores cubiertos por esta ley gozarán de los siguientes derechos:

- 1) Obtener pago puntual y completo de su salario de acuerdo a sus funciones.
- 2) Gozar de estabilidad en el servicio en concordancia con lo que establece el artículo 23 de esta ley.
- 3) Ascender a cargos de mayor jerarquía y salario, previa comprobación de méritos.
- 4) Gozar de vacaciones anuales de quince días hábiles si ha trabajado durante un tiempo de cincuenta semanas a cuatro años, de veinte días hábiles si ha trabajado de cinco años y cincuenta semanas, de veinte días hábiles si ha trabajado de cinco años y cincuenta semanas a diez años y cincuenta semanas, de treinta días si ha trabajado un tiempo de diez años y cincuenta semanas en adelante.
- 5) Disfrutar de licencia con goce de sueldo en caso de matrimonio, enfermedad, duelo y estudios, según lo establezca el Reglamento.
- 6) Estar protegidos por una póliza de riesgos profesionales del Instituto Nacional de Seguros. Esta disposición es aplicable a los demás miembros de la Fuerza Pública no amparados por el sistema de carrera policial.
- 7) Recibir trato justo y respetuoso en el ejercicio de su cargo.
- 8) Participar en los programas de mejoramiento económico social, especialmente de los relativos a vivienda y locas para sus hijos, que el Estado debe fomentar.
- 9) Cualesquiera otros que establezcan las leyes y reglamentos.

Artículo 18.º—Son deberes de los servidores cubiertos por esta ley:

- 1) Acatar y hacer cumplir la Constitución de la República, las leyes y los reglamentos.
- 2) Obedecer estrictamente el precepto constitucional que les prohíbe delinquir y hacer manifestaciones o declaraciones en forma individual o colectiva.
- 3) Ejecutar las órdenes e instrucciones que les impartan sus superiores.
- 4) Guardar la debida discreción sobre los asuntos relacionados con su trabajo y colaborar en la Administración Pública mediante la observancia de buena conducta dentro y fuera del trabajo.
- 5) Guardar la debida consideración y respeto a los superiores, compañeros y familiares.
- 6) Cualesquiera otros que establezcan las leyes y reglamentos.

Artículo 19.º—La falta cometida en el desempeño del cargo será sancionada con una multa de cuarenta a cincuenta veces el monto de la multa que aplica el artículo 20 del Código Penal, o con suspensión hasta por un año, de las prestaciones que le corresponden por su cargo, suspendido hasta por un año de su cargo y después de conformidad con el reglamento respectivo.

Artículo 20.º—Se establecerá un sistema para evaluar periódicamente los servicios del personal, de modo que se aprecie objetivamente la eficiencia, disciplina, iniciativa, carácter, conducta y aptitudes del servidor.

En todo caso, dentro del sistema de administración de personal de la policía, se tendrá en cuenta también la calificación que tenga el servidor.

Artículo 21.º—El servidor que haya pasado el período de prueba será nombrado en propiedad y considerará regular su carrera. Si tiene calificación satisfactoria podrá ser ascendido a puestos de mayor responsabilidad. Cualquier servidor puede ser llamado a desempeñar otro puesto similar de acuerdo con sus aptitudes y las necesidades del servicio, aunque se trate de cargo en otra

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...o lugar. También podrá ser asignado temporalmente a actividades distintas a las que le corresponden de conformidad con su nombramiento, para colaborar en emergencias, ayuda comunal o asistencia social.

Artículo 22.—Para adiestrar al personal y promover su desarrollo se establecerán programas de adiestramiento en todos los niveles en la Escuela Nacional de Policía, que serán obligatorios en horas laborales, sin perjuicio de hacer uso de todos los medios adicionales, tales como becas y permisos para recibir cursos especiales en otros centros.

Artículo 23.—Los servidores aquí comprendidos podrán ser despedidos por las siguientes causas:

- 1) Falta de habilidad o ineficiencia manifiesta en el desempeño de su cargo, señalada en sus calificaciones periódicas.
- 2) Violencia injustificada, agresión de palabra o de obra o indisciplina grave en que incurra dentro o fuera de sus funciones, en perjuicio de sus superiores, compañeros o particulares.
- 3) Infracción manifiesta de las obligaciones contenidas en esta ley o transgresión grave a reglamentos.
- 4) Cualquier otra de las señaladas en la legislación de trabajo.
- 5) Resolución del Presidente de la República y del Ministro de Seguridad Pública.

Artículo 24.—Los despidos justificados a que se refieren los cuatro primeros incisos del artículo anterior, se entenderán sin responsabilidad patronal y harán perder al servidor o los derechos que esta ley le concede. En estos casos el despido no podrá efectuarse sin haber sido realizada la investigación respectiva y oída la defensa del servidor.

Artículo 25.—Esta ley es de orden público y deroga cualquier disposición legal que se le oponga, con excepción de la Ley Orgánica de la Guardia de Asistencia Rural de Costa Rica, número 4639 de 15 de setiembre de 1970, la cual se mantiene vigente en todas sus partes.

Artículo 26.—Rige a partir de su publicación.

Transitorio I.—El Reglamento a que se refiere el artículo 2º de esta ley deberá emitirse dentro de los tres meses siguientes a la vigencia de la misma, manteniéndose la organización y formalidades actuales.

Transitorio II.—Los requisitos y restricciones que establece esta ley no serán aplicables a los actuales funcionarios y empleados, en cuanto afecten derechos laborales adquiridos.

Transitorio III.—Se autoriza al Poder Ejecutivo para que, por medio de decretos, traslade las asignaciones presupuestarias correspondientes, del modo que resulte indispensable para la ejecución de la presente ley.

Comuníquese al Poder Ejecutivo

Asamblea Legislativa.—San José, a los doce días del mes de diciembre de mil novecientos setenta y tres.

LUIS ALBERTO MONGE ALVAREZ, Presidente.

ANGEL EDMUNDO SOLANO CALDERON, Primer Secretario.

ROMILIO DURAN PICADO, Primer Presecretario.

Casa Presidencial.—San José, a los veinticuatro días del mes de diciembre de mil novecientos setenta y tres.

Ejecútese y Publíquese

JOSE FIGUERES

El Ministro de Seguridad Pública, FERNANDO VALVERDE VEGA

PODER EJECUTIVO

Nº 3475-G

JOSE FIGUERES FERRER

PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA Y EL MINISTRO DE GOBERNACION, POLICIA, JUSTICIA Y GRACIA.

DECRETAN:

Artículo 1º.—Intégrese el Consejo de Distrito de Turrisque para el presente período, con las siguientes personas:

Populares:

- Rafael Angel Herrera Lina, cédula Nº 2.109.163
- Fernando Pallas Rivera, cédula Nº 3.017.9191
- Vicente Manuel Rivera Rivera, cédula Nº 3.044.6613
- Claudio González Moreno, cédula Nº 3.113.150
- Eduardo Calvo Fajardo, cédula Nº 3.412.389

Suplentes:

- Rebiza Madrigal Castro, cédula Nº 2.231.675
- Fernando Rodríguez Araya, cédula Nº 3.177.441
- Fernando Torres Lina, cédula Nº 3.078.955
- Eduardo Hernández Lina, cédula Nº 3.163.449

Artículo 2º.—Este decreto rige a partir de su publicación.

Dado en la Casa Presidencial.—San José, a los siete días del mes de enero de mil novecientos setenta y cuatro.

JOSE FIGUERES

El Ministro de Gobernación, Policía, Justicia y Gracia, JORGE A. MONTERO C.

Nº 3476-G

JOSE FIGUERES FERRER

PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA Y EL MINISTRO DE GOBERNACION, POLICIA, JUSTICIA Y GRACIA.

Considerando:

1º.—Que durante la estación seca recién pasada, el país se enfrentó a una difícil situación que afectó gravemente su economía y normal desarrollo, debido al severo racionamiento eléctrico que provocó enormes daños y perjuicios a las empresas eléctricas de la industria, el comercio y público en general por muchos millones de colón.

2º.—Que una de las causas fundamentales que provocó la reducción de la energía hidroeléctrica, causante del problema, fue la extracción ilegal, permanente y excesiva del agua de los ríos que alimentan las Plantas Hidroeléctricas de la Compañía Nacional de Fuerza y Luz S. A., en los cuales habían instaladas cientos de bombas succionando día y noche el agua, además de los canales de desvío que muchos usuarios construyeron. Similar situación se presentó en cuanto a las Plantas del ICE. Se calcula que en esa forma, se extrajeron diariamente cientos de miles de metros cúbicos de agua que prácticamente hubieran bastado para las necesidades del país en esa ocasión.

3º.—Que el racionamiento pudo ser disminuido en esa ocasión por la instalación por parte del ICE de dos unidades de generación térmica. Que sin embargo debido a la crisis del petróleo y sus derivados que confronta en la actualidad el mundo como consecuencia de la guerra árabe-israelí, no hay certeza absoluta de que podrá recurrirse a la energía térmica para suplir la hidroeléctrica.

4º.—Que es obligación del Poder Ejecutivo prevenir la gravísima situación que se avecina y tomar las medidas a su alcance para remediar una situación de emergencia nacional, que será de incalculables perjuicios para toda la República, por lo que:

Por tanto,

DECRETAN:

Artículo 1º.—Sin perjuicio de las atribuciones que correspondan a otras autoridades, la Guardia de Asistencia Rural hará efectiva la prohibición legal de extraer agua —en cualquier forma— de los ríos que alimentan las Plantas Hidroeléctricas, por parte de quienes no tengan concesión otorgada por el Servicio Nacional de Electricidad o que teniendo la, la hagan por una mayor cantidad a la otorgada, o se les haya legalmente suspendido tal derecho.

Artículo 2º.—La Guardia de Asistencia Rural procederá a retener, a la orden de la autoridad judicial competente, las bombas y demás artefactos usados para extraer ilegalmente agua de tales ríos.

Artículo 3º.—En caso de que la extracción se haga por medio de desvíos, canales, presas u otras obras similares, la Guardia Rural procederá a destruirlas, hasta tanto la autoridad judicial competente resuelva lo pertinente. Los usuarios que destruyeren la obstrucción hecha por la Guardia, serán juzgados además por desobediencia a la autoridad.

Artículo 4º.—Para los efectos de los dos artículos anteriores, los usuarios deberán comprobar su derecho —en lugar de la extracción— con documentos fehacientes.

Artículo 5º.—En todo caso de uso ilegal de agua la Guardia de Asistencia Rural tramitará lo conducente a las autoridades judiciales competentes para el juzgamiento de los contraventores.

Artículo 6º.—Este decreto rige a partir de su publicación.

Dado en la Casa Presidencial.—San José, a los cuatro días del mes de enero de mil novecientos setenta y cuatro.

JOSE FIGUERES

El Ministro de Gobernación, Policía, Justicia y Gracia, JORGE A. MONTERO C.

MINISTERIOS

Cartera de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto

Nº 4-PE.—San José, 8 de enero de 1974.

EL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA Y EL MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES, ACUERDAN:

1º.—Destinar al señor Fernando Salazar Navarrete, Asesorado de Relaciones Exteriores, para que represente al Gobierno de Costa Rica, en la Reunión Extraordinaria del Comité Plenario de la Comisión Económica para América Latina (CEPAL), que se celebrará en la ciudad de New York, los días 24 y 25 de enero de 1974.

2º.—Rige a partir de la fecha.

Publíquese.—JOSE FIGUERES—El Ministro de la Presidencia, encargado del Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores, Gonzalo Solorzano González.

Nº 11-DD.—San José, 8 de enero de 1974.

EL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA Y EL MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES, ACUERDAN:

Aceptar la renuncia presentada por la señora Mercedes de Ulste, de su cargo de Atarjeada Civil a la Embajada de Costa Rica en Panamá y darle las gracias por los servicios prestados.

Rige a partir del 1º de enero de 1974.

Publíquese.—JOSE FIGUERES—El Ministro de la Presidencia, encargado del Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores, Gonzalo Solorzano González.

Nº 12-DD.—San José, 8 de enero de 1974.

EL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA Y EL MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES, ACUERDAN:

Aceptar la renuncia presentada por el señor doctor Hugo Alfonso Muñoz, Consejero Administrativo de la Embajada de Costa Rica en Francia y darle las gracias por los servicios prestados.

Rige a partir del 1º de enero de 1974.

Publíquese.—JOSE FIGUERES—El Ministro de la Presidencia, encargado del Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores, Gonzalo Solorzano González.

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CIVIL GUARD OF COSTA RICA
EXISTING ORGANIZATION

ATTACHMENT IV

Minister
of
Public Security

Civil Guard
Directorate General
Director General - Col.

Commander of
Radio Patrol
Major

Maintenance &
Repair
Major

Directorate of
Criminal
Investigations
Major (or equiv.)

Aerial &
Maritime Section- Attached to
Office of Minister
Major

Department of
Narcotics

Comandancias

San Jose

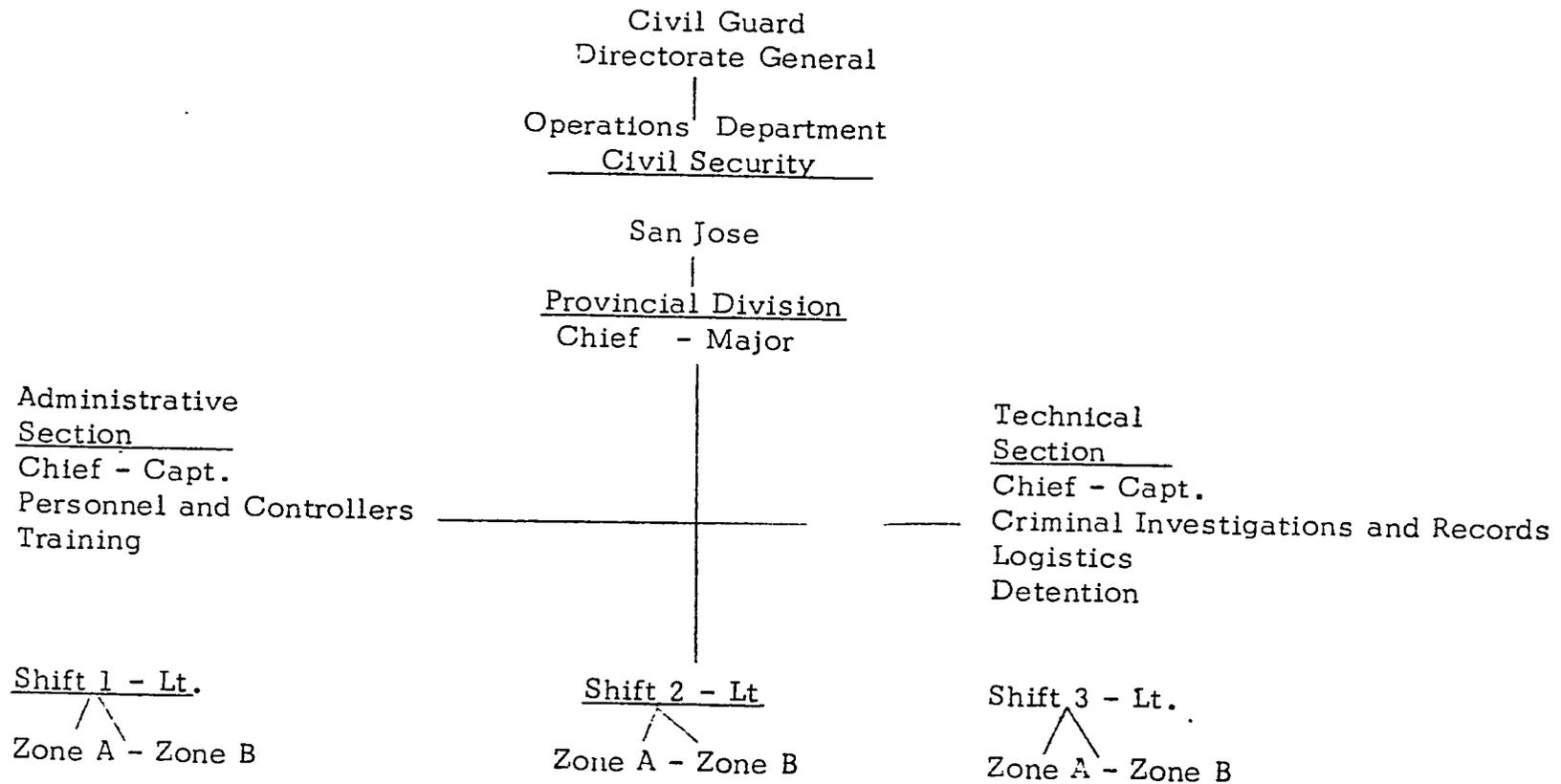
1st Company - Major
2nd Company - Major
3rd Company - Major
Military Police - Major
Presidential Guard - Major

Provinces

Alajuela - Major
Cartago - Major
Heredia - Major
Puntarenas - Major
Limón - Major

CIVIL GUARD OF COSTA RICA
TYPICAL PROVINCIAL OPERATION

ATTACHMENT V



DIRECTORATE OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

DCI - CURRENT ORGANIZATION

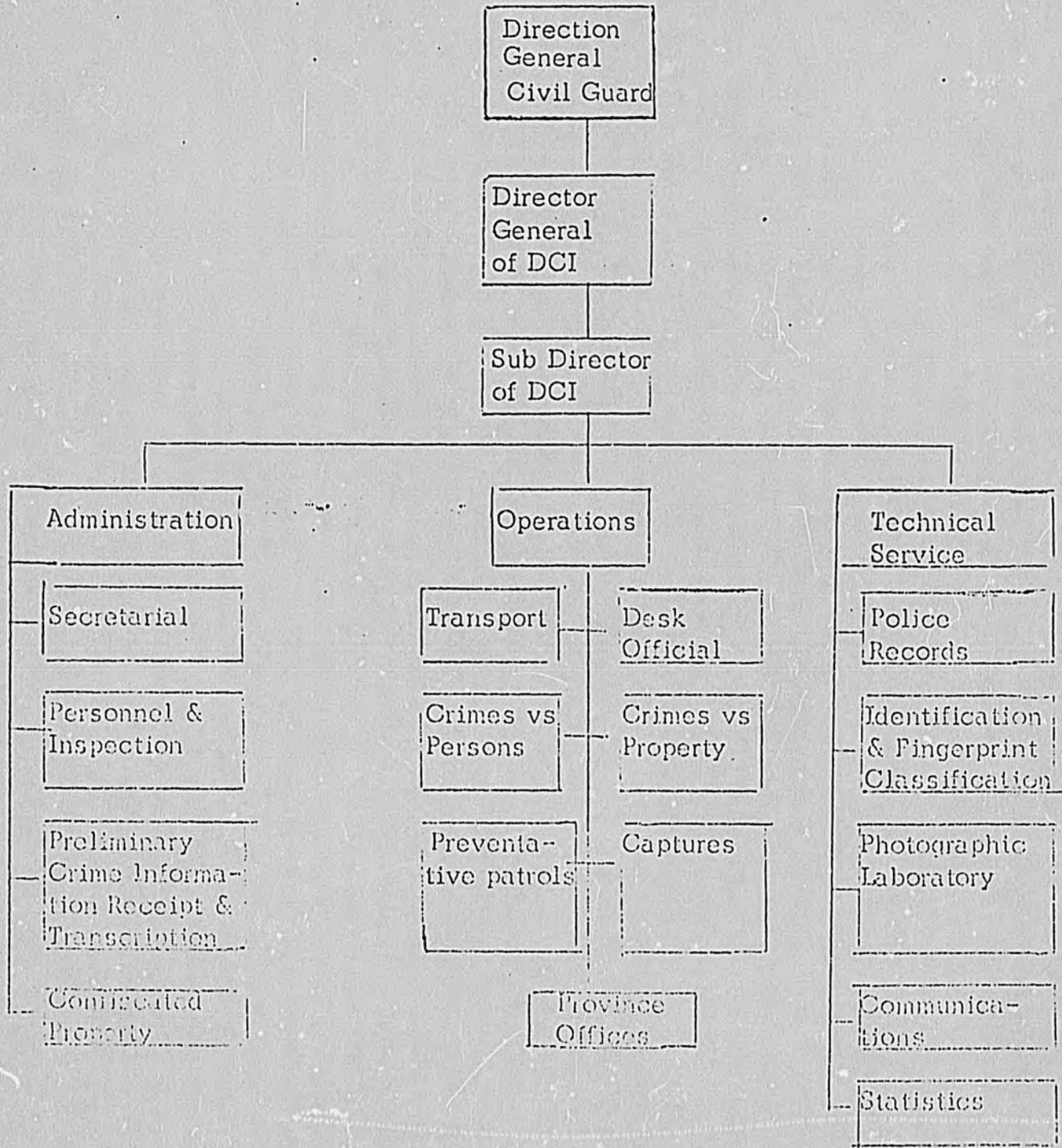


CHART
RURAL ASSISTANCE
GUARD

MINISTRY OF
GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OF
INSPECTION

DIRECTION
GENERAL

DIRECTOR PLANS
& TRAINING

DIRECTOR OF
ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF
FIRST REGION

DIRECTOR OF
SECOND REGION

DIRECTOR OF
THIRD REGION

PERSONNEL
SECTION

PLANS
SECTION

SUB-SECTION C
PHOTOGRAPHY

SUB-SECTION
FILES & Figernpr

TRAINING
SECTION

MOBILE TRAIN
TEAMS

INSTRUCTION

BUDGET SECTION

TRANSPORT &
SHOP

RADIO COMM &
MAINTENANCE

LOGISTICS
SECTION

MEDICAL
SECTION

BUILDING
MAINTENANCE

DEPARTMENT
No 1

DEPARTMENT
No 2

DEPARTMENT
No 3

DEPARTMENT
No 4

DEPARTMENT
No 5

DEPARTMENT
No 6

DEPARTMENT
No 7

DEPARTMENT
No 8

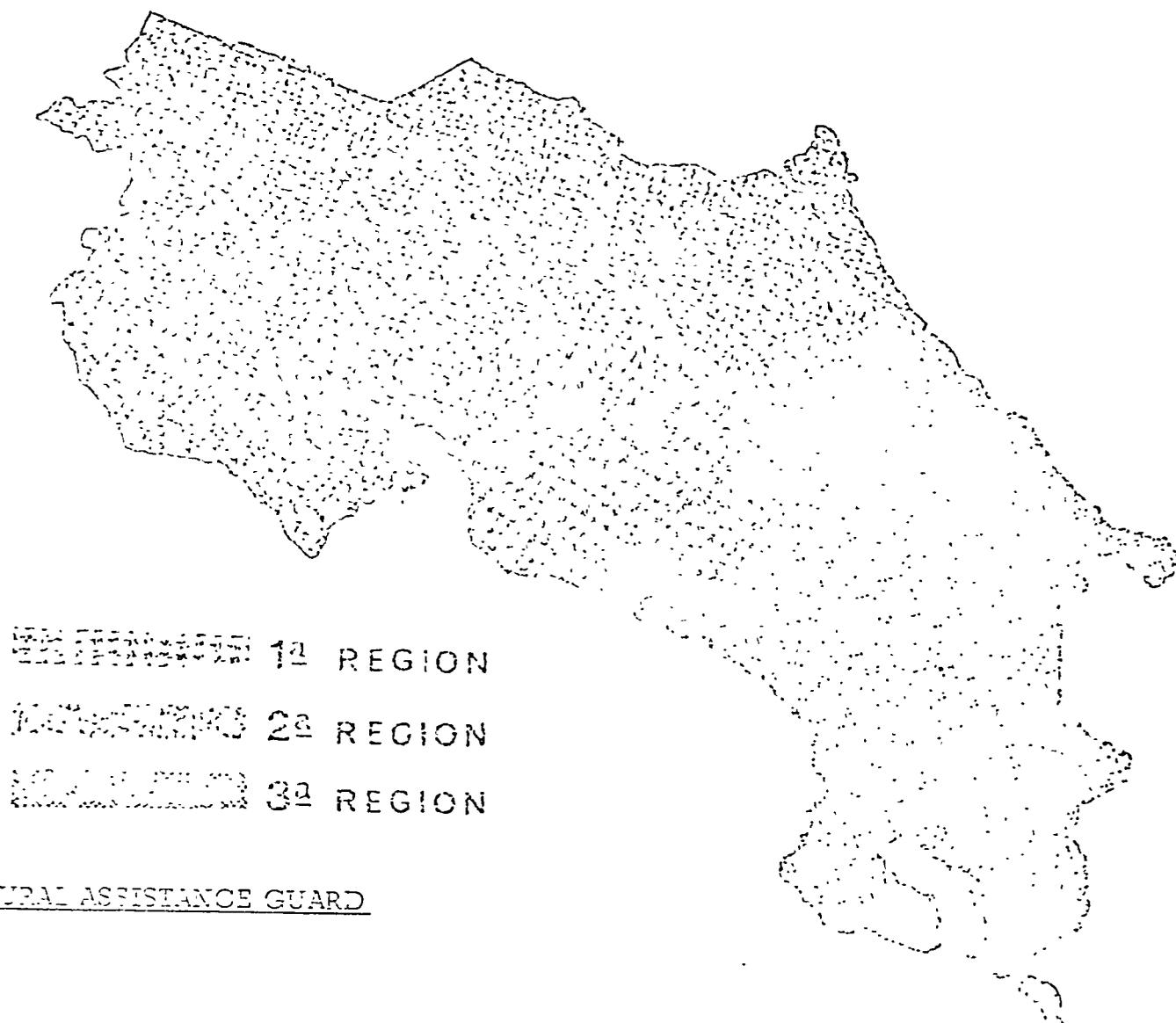
DEPARTMENT
No 9

DEPARTMENT
No 10

DEPARTMENT
No 11

DEPARTMENT
No 12

THREE REGIONS
FOR BETTER CONTROL



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RURAL ASSISTANCE GUARD - DEPARTMENT LOCATIONS

Department One	Department Two	Department Three	Department Four
<p>SAN JOSE Escaná, Alajuelita, Desamparados, Moravia, Coleccocha, Tibás, Montes de Oro, Curridabat, Coronado Aserri, Acosta, Parara, Turisaca y Turrubares.</p>	<p>HEREDIA Barba, Santo Domingo, Santa Bárbara, San Rafael, San Isidro, Belén, Flores y San Pablo.</p>	<p>ALAJUELA Poás, Grecia, Atenas.</p>	<p>NARANJO Alfaro Ruiz, Valverde Vega, Palmares, San Ramón.</p>
REGION (CENTRAL)			
Department Five	Department Six	Department Seven	Department Eight
<p>SAN CARLOS Los Chiles, Sur-Este de Guatuso y Distrito de Peñas Blancas.</p>	<p>PUNTARENAS Montes de Oro, Esparta, San Mateo, Urotina.</p>	<p>CARAS La Cruz, Upala, Liberia, Bagaces, Abangares, Tilarán, Guatuso.</p>	<p>NICOYA Santa Cruz, Carrillo, Nandayure, Paquera, Lepanto.</p>
REGION (NORTH)			
Department Nine	Department Ten	Department Eleven	Department Twelve
<p>PARÍ Paraiso, Jiménez Alvarado, Turrialba, El Curro, Doña León Cortés, Turizú, San Cristóbal, Rosario.</p>	<p>LIMÓN Siquirres, Matina, Pococí, Talamanca, Guácimo.</p>	<p>PEREZ ZELEDON Buenos Aires.</p>	<p>GOLFITO Csa y Coto Brus.</p>
REGION (SOUTH)			

Post Available Document

EACH REGION IS DIVIDED
INTO FOUR DEPARTMENTS



DIRECCION GENERAL
DE LA GUARDIA DE ASISTENCIA RURAL
MINISTRY OF GOVERNMENT
DEPARTAMENT S

15

ORGANISMO DE INVESTIGACION JUDICIAL

DIRECCION GENERAL

COMITE ASesor

SUBDIRECCIA DIVISION ADMINISTRATIVA DIVISION TECNICA

DEPARTAMENTO DE DELITOS CONTRA LA PROPIEDAD

DEPARTAMENTO DE DELITOS CONTRA LA VIDA

DEPARTAMENTO DE LABORATORIOS DE QUIMICA FORENSE

Sección de homicidios

Sección de delitos contra la propiedad

Sección de medicatura forense

Sección de patología

Sección de investigaciones toxicológicas

Sección de investigaciones físico-químicas

Sección de estupefacientes

Sección de accidentes de tránsito

Sección de psiquiatría

Sección de investigaciones físicas

Sección de menores

Sección de otros delitos

CONSEJO MEDICO FORENSE

Sección de inspecciones y recolección de indicios

Sección de localización, captura y presentación de testigos

Sección de investigaciones concebidas

OFICINAS DEPENDIENTES DE LA SECRETARIA GENERAL

SECRETARIA GENERAL

(DIVISION ADMINISTRATIVA)

(DIVISION TECNICA)

Recepción de Denuncias

Información

Archivo Criminal

Museo Criminal

Deposito de Objetos

Estadística

Comunicaciones

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

No. 5229

DECREES:

Article 1 - Title VI of the Judicial Police's Organic Law is named as follows: "Of the persons and administrative agencies that assist the action of the Judicial Police".

Article 2 - A new Chapter is added to Title VI of the mentioned Organic Law #II, and the numbering of the rest of the Chapters of this title shall follow; the new chapter shall be named "Of the Judicial Investigation Organization" and will consist of an article, number 125, which is amended and reads as follows:

"Article 125 - A judicial police technical corps will function with the name of "Judicial Investigation Organization" to assist the penal tribunals in the discovery and scientific verification of crimes and its suspects. It shall be under the Supreme Court with jurisdiction throughout the Republic. It shall be composed of the necessary experts and assistants in law matters, legal medicine, criminology, toxicology, etc. It must be furnished with the necessary equipment and laboratories, and it will also be used as an advisory corps by other courts of justice of the Republic."

Article 3 - Chapter I of the mentioned Title VI of the Judicial Power Organic Law will be now named "Of the Judicial Inspection".

Article 4 - This law rules from the day of its publication and modifies those in opposition.

TRANSITORY DISPOSITIONS:

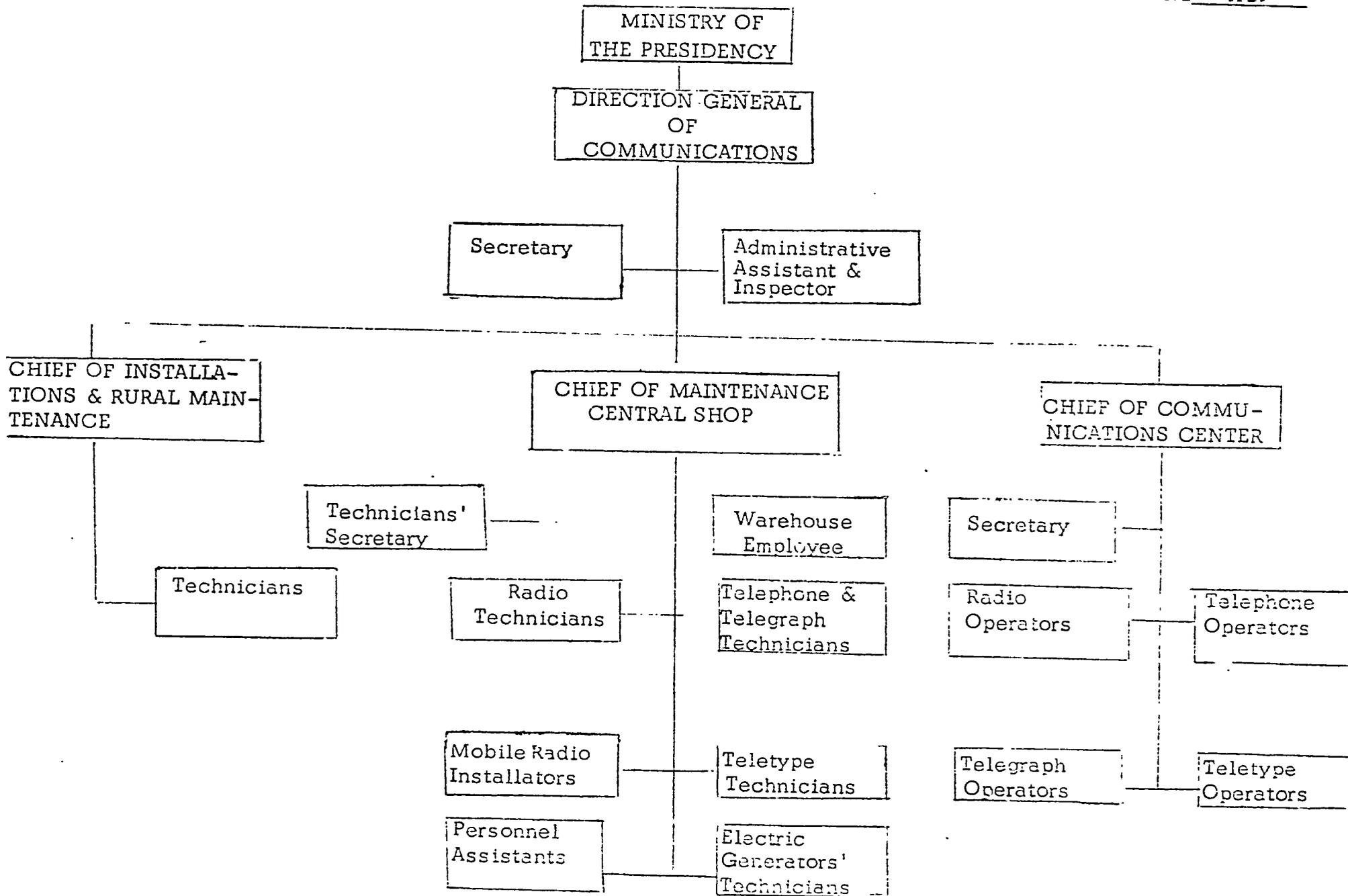
Transitory I - The new organization shall provide services for the entire Republic in a term of no more than five years after this publication. Meanwhile, the Court will administratively dispose the geographical zones of the country where these services will be rendered, starting with the city of San Jose; nevertheless, this organization, in accordance with its Director General, will collaborate in special cases with any other courts of justice located outside these zones when required. The Court will also determine when the different departments, sections, and offices of this organization will start to function.

Transitory II - The Supreme Court of Justice, through the new organization, will gradually assume the functions of the repressive police now in charge of the Directorate of Criminal Investigations and will notify the Executive Power beforehand when this disposition is taken.

Transitory III - Within the next four months after the publication of this law, the Court will send the Judicial Police Organic Law project to the Legislative Assembly.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF COMMUNICATIONS

ATTACHMENT XIV



LA GACETA

December 24, 1971

EXECUTIVE POWER

N° 2097-P

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
AND THE MINISTER OF THE PRESIDENCY

For the purpose of unifying the communications services of the Executive Power now supplied by different public dependencies, hereby

Decree:

Article 1 - The creation of the Directorate of Government Communications under the Presidency of the Republic.

Article 2 - Its function will be to supply communications services to all State entities which require it, according to the judgement of the President of the Republic.

Article 3 - It will cover all the national territory and its territorial waters. By international agreements, or national convenience, it will maintain communication services with friendly nations.

Article 4 - The communications services will be private and confidential within each ministry or dependency. It shall be exclusively for official use and must not be used for commercial purposes.

Article 5 - The Directorate General of Communications shall have a Director General, an Electronics Engineer and a Maintenance Chief, in addition to operators and radio technicians required for its function.

Article 6 - There will be a repair and spare parts shop to provide service required for all communications equipment.

Article 7 - The personnel, communications equipment, spare parts and shops that function in other ministries, shall be transferred to become the only governmental communications system of the Government of Costa Rica.

Article 8 - This decree applies from the day of its publication.

Presidential House - December 10, 1971

PERSONNEL STRENGTHSMINISTRY OF GOVERNMENT

<u>Rural Assistance Guard</u>	2343
Directorate General	7
Directorate of Inspection	38
Directorate of Admin. (Sub-Director General	7
Personnel Section	7
Budget Section	4
Transport & Shop Section	8
Logistic Section	3
Medical Section	3
Plans & Training Division	5
Special Services Section	9
Training Section	9
Region 1	952
Region 2	676
Region 3	591
Emergency Corps	24

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY

<u>Civil Guard</u>	2814
Directorate General	6
Plans & Operations Section	60
Presidential Guard	31
Air & Maritime Patrol	30
Military Police	99
Radio Patrol Division	318
Medical Department	13
First Company	414
Second Company	412
Third Company	436

Personnel Strengths (cont.)

Comandancias

Guanacaste	131
Puntarenas	155
Cartago	140
Heredia	125
Alajuela	141
Limón	133
Department of Narcotics	35
Directorate of Criminal Investigations	135

PUBLIC FORCES POSITIONS AND SALARIES

<u>MINISTRY OF GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>Salaries (Mo.)</u>
<u>Rural Assistance Guard</u>	₹
Director General	3,200
Sub-Director	2,500
Regional Director	2,200
Departmental Delegate	1,370
Cantonal Delegate (Grade 3)	1,200
(Grade 2)	1,100
(Grade 1)	1,000
Chief Delegate (usually chief of a HQ Section)	
Grade 3	2,200
Grade 2	1,800
Grade 1	1,500
District Delegate	850
Rural Guard Grade 2	750
Grade 1	700
Instructor	1,370
<u>MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY</u>	
<u>Directorate of Criminal Investigations</u>	
Director General	3,000
Sub-Director	2,500
Assist. to the Director	1,000
Chief of Administration	1,200
Chief of Personnel	1,100
Chief of Operations	1,200
Agent (A)	1,000
Agent (B)	900
Agent - Grade 3	875
Grade 2	800
Grade 1	700
<u>Civil Guard</u>	
Director General	3,000
Sub-Director	2,200
Commander or Section Chief (Major)	1,700
Deputy Commander (Captain)	1,300
Asst. Commander (Capt. or 1st. Lt.)	1,100
Lieutenant	950
2nd. Lt.	900

Civil Guard (cont.)

Sargeant Major	850
Sargeant	800
Corporal	780
Civil Guard	700

Department of Narcotics

Director	2,500
Agent	700

Traffic Police

Director General	2,800
Sub Director	2,500
Captain/Commandant	1,600
Captain	1,200
Lieutenant	950
2nd Lieutenant	900
Sargeant	800
Inspector	700

MINISTRY OF THE PRESIDENCYNational Police School

Director	2,700
Chief of Administration	1,000
Chief Instructor	1,100
Instructor/Inspector	1,000
Instructor	925
Guard	700

Directorate of Government Communications

Chief	1,700
Depty. Chief	1,500
Radio Technician - Grade 3	2,100
Grade 2	1,300
Grade 1	1,100
Base	1,000
Radio Operator Grade 3	1,000
Grade 2	925
Grade 1	900
Telegraph Operators	1,000
" "	700
Base Grade	800
Telephone Operator	500
Radio Central Operator	700

Directorate of National Security

Director	3,000
Chief of Operations	1,100
Agent (A)	1,000
Agent (B)	900
Agent (C)	800

PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY

(Thousands of dollars)

<u>CATEGORY</u>	FY 63	FY 64	FY 65	FY 66	FY 67	FY 68	FY 69	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73	Thru	TOTALS
												12/31/73	
												FY 74	
1. US Hire Technician	-	25	53	45	60	68	73	91	103	105	88	47	758
2. Contract Technician	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	7	-	-	-	37
3. Participants	-	3	24	23	53	49	33	29	43	48	12	7	324
4. Commodities	165	2	60	162	61	71	94	139	67	25	20	2	868
5. Other Costs	-	-	2	5	3	1	-	5	7	3	3	2	31
TOTALS	165	30	139	235	177	189	215	279	227	181	123	58	\$ 2,018

Note: Above based on audited USAID Controller program cost records

ATTACHMENT XIX

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICE

<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>POSITIONS</u>	<u>DATES</u>
Mr. Jack Ellis	CPSA FSR-4	1965-1967
Mr. David Powell	CPSA FSR-4	11/1963-11/1965
Mr. William L. Bartreau	Trng. Advisor, later CPSA FSR-4	1/1964-9/1970
Mr. James W. Harmon	Customs Adv. FSR-5	1966-1967
Mr. Tomas Guffain	Rural Advisor FSR 5 & 4	6/66-2/1970
Mr. Andrew J. Best	Trng. Advisor, later CPSA FSR 5&4	8/1967-12/1972
Mr. John Burke	Investigations Adv.	9/67 - 12/1969
Mr. Stephen D. Vermillion	Investigations Adv.	12/69 - 5/72
Mr. Charles A. Redlin	Communications Adv. FSR-3	1/1971 - 2/1973
Mr. James E. Scoggin	Rural Advisor FSR-4	9/70 - present
Mr. Bryan L. Quick	CPSO FSR-4	12/9/72 -present
Mr. Alfred W. Naurocki	Communications Adv. FSR-4	7/8/73 - present
Mr. Mervin G. Elliott (U.S. Contract)	Commo. Technician	6/1/68 - 5/31/70

TDY TECHNICIANS TO PSD/COSTA RICA

Communications Surveys

Albert Carpenter 2/71
Paul Katz /65
Wendell Motier 5/70
Alfred W. Naurocki (several visits)
Rene Tetaz /67

Treasury Police Survey

Bryan L. Quick 4-5/69

Criminal Investigations Survey

Robert Cavanaugh 7-8/71

Police Laboratory Survey

Arlen Jee 10/68

Immigration Surveys

John Caldwell (several visits)

Training

Jorge Matos (?) 11/65
Michael Salseda 10/65
Lawrence Santana 11/65
Morris Grodsky 7/73

Vehicle Maintenance

Louis P. La Bruzza (several visits)

Records Surveys

Arthur Russell (several visits)

Traffic Control Survey

Guido Radelat 1/71 FHWA

Police School Study

Kenneth Youngs 10/70

Consultation & Inspection

Byron Engle, Director OPS
Kenneth Youngs 3/70

Fingerprint Files Survey

Carlton Rood 7/70

Program Study

Elmer Adkins 4/70

Initial Police Survey

Herbert O. Hardin April 1963
L.T. Shannon

Consultation

Adolph Saenz 2/71
CPSA Panama

PUBLIC SAFETY PARTICIPANTS

<u>PIO/P & COURSE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
<u>1958</u>		
20028 IAPA Panama	Molina, Manuel Antonio	Criminology, Sup. Cour
20106 IAPA "	Ross Coronado, Freddy	Pub. Safety Pol. Adm.
20106 IAPA "	Araya Fernández, Gonzalo	Chief Intel. Sec. Agenc
20106 IAPA "	Ortiz Cordero, Rafael A.	Detectives
20106 IAPA "	Roses Calderón, Carlos E.	Security Agency
<u>1963</u>		
30030 IAPA "	Blum Estrada, Jaime	Traffic
30030 IAPA "	González, Carlos Luis	Detectives
30042 IAPA "	Rodríguez, Carlos E.	Traffic NPS
30042 IAPA "	Vindas Ch., Cecilio	Detectives
<u>1964</u>		
40009 IAPA "	Alfaro, Jorge	Traffic
40009 IAPA "	Arce, Rogelio	Traffic
40009 IAPA "	Bolaños Angulo, Rodolfo	Treasury Police
40009 IAPA "	Bustamante S., Rafael	Detectives
40009 IAPA "	Chaves Miranda, Rodrigo	Security Agency
40009 IAPA "	González, Mario (+)	Treasury Police
40086 IPA GC#7	Acuña, Armando	T&V Police
40086 IPA "	Pérez, Carlos Luis	T&VP
40086 IPA "	Carvajal, José F.	Civil Guard
40086 IPA "	Ramírez, Ramón	Civil Guard
40086 IPA "	Solano, David (+)	Detectives
<u>1965</u>		
50019 IPA GC #11	Gutiérrez, Víctor	T&VP
50019 IPA "	Cubero, Kenneth	T&VP
50019 IPA "	Porras, Heriberto	NPS
50019 IPA "	Quesada, Juan Manuel	NPS
50019 IPA "	Ulate, Sidar	Civil Guard
50056 IPA GC #14	Chaves, Carlos Luis	Intell. Airport
50056 IPA "	Rodríguez, Carlos Luis	Sup. Court (For. Med.)
50056 IPA "	Rodríguez, Manuel A.	Treasury Police
50056 IPA "	Chaves, Walter	Treasury Police
50082 IPA GC #15	Chaves, Lesmes	Civil Guard
50082 IPA "	Figueroa, Manuel	T&VP
50082 IPA "	Rodríguez, Ricardo	T&VP
50082 IPA "	Soto del Valle, Fernando	Civil Guard
50082 IPA "	Rodríguez, Oscar	Traffic Police
50082 IPA "	Soto, Sidar	Traffic
60009 IPA GC #16	Vega, Norman	Casa Presidencial
60015 IPA GC #17	Donato Magurno, Rodrigo	Civil Guard

1966

60016 Audio Visual Trng.	Rodríguez, Carlos E.	NPS
60026 IPA GC #18	Alvarez, Carlos Gmo.	Detectives
60026 IPA "	Astúa, Efraín	Chief Munic. Guards
60041 IPA GC #19	Castro H. Teodoro	T&VP
60041 IPA "	Miranda G. Manuel	T&VP
60041 IPA "	Brenes J. Guillermo	Detectives
60041 IPA "	Rojas Paniagua, Julio A.	Detectives
60055 IPA GC #20	Morales C., Edwin	Opns.&Trng. C.G.
60055 IPA "	Padilla, Rodrigo	Civil Guard
70003 IPA GC #23	Brenes M. Alfredo	Traffic Police
70003 IPA "	Bermúdez, Oscar	Treasury Police
70003 IPA "	Campos R., Juan de Dios	Civil Guard
70003 IPA "	Dittel, José F.	Civil Guard
70003 IPA "	Lacayo M., Raúl	Treasury Police
70011 IPA GC #25	López-Calleja Antonio	Detectives
70011 IPA "	Luna Leal Orontes	NPS

1967

70020 VIP Obs. Trng.	Rojas A. Guillermo	Civil Guard
70020 " "	Ross Coronado, Freddy	Traffic Police
70020 " "	Donato M., Marino	Civil Guard
70020 " "	Sánchez Monestel, Alvaro	Detectives
70027 Inmig. Exec. Tng.	Granados Moreno, Enrique	Chief Immigration
70029 IPA GC #27	Marín A. Roberto	Detectives
70029 IPA "	Cano S., Ricaurte	Detectives
70029 IPA "	Chacón M., Mario	MinGov
70029 IPA "	Díaz V., José M.	Treasury Police
70029 IPA "	Sánchez E. Ramiro	Civil Guard
70055 IPA GC #29	Avellán S. Rafael	T&VP
70055 IPA "	Gómez, Carlos Luis	Detectives
70055 IPA "	Jiménez, Jorge	Traffic Police
70055 IPA "	Ureña Ch., Rodrigo	Detectives
70055 IPA "	Vargas A., Alvaro	Treasury Police
70055 IPA "	Vargas H., Edwin	Treasury Police
70055 IPA "	Villalobos R., Oscar	Treasury Police
70057 IPA Penology & C.	Johnson F., Roel	Social Defense
75150 IPA GC #30	Brenes R., Rodrigo	Presidential Guard
75150 IPA "	Alfaro L. Rafael Angel	Civil Guard
75150 IPA "	Esquivel Q., Enrique	Treasury Police
75150 IPA "	Fernández S. Alvaro	Civil Guard
75150 IPA "	Gamboa G., Jorge A.	Treasury Police
70102 IPA GC #31	Fonseca Q., Mario	Treasury Police
70102 IPA GC "	Meza B., Angel	Treasury Police
70102 IPA "	Morales C., Froylán	Traffic Police
70102 IPA "	Vega M., Cayetano	NPS

80011 IPA GC #32	Jiménez A. Marco Aurelio (†)	Civil Guard
80011 IPA "	Umaña Arroyo, Ramón	Civil Guard
80027 IPA GC #33	Castro Araya, Cristóbal	Civil Guard
80027 IPA "	Le Roy Umaña, Julio	Detectives
80027 IPA "	Marengo Morales, Daniel	Detectives
80027 IPA "	Moya Clachar, Fernando	Detectives

1968

80040 Radio Commo.	Cervantes, Jorge A.	Civil Guard Comm.
80041 IPA GC #34	Cascante, Adolfo	Immigration
80041 IPA "	López, Fernando	NPS
80052 IPA GC #35	Dalorzo R., Pedro Manuel	T&VP
80052 IPA "	Montero Q., José Ramón	Civil Guard
80052 IPA "	Ovares V., Marco Antonio	Civil Guard
80052 IPA "	Warner S., Walter	Civil Guard
80072 Adv. Radio Repair	Quirós Bonilla, Darfo	Civil Guard
80072 " "	Rodríguez Guzmán, Alvaro	Civil Guard
80073 Panama Mil. Intell.	Elizondo Larios, Rodolfo	Military Police
80073 " "	López Solís, Manuel	Detectives
80074 Fingerprint Course	Brenes A., Edgar	Detectives
80074 " "	Castillo Ch., Boris	Detectives
80074 " "	Guzmán C., Román	Detectives
80074 " "	Lewis T. Gilberto	Detectives
90003 IPA GC #37	Rodríguez Martínez, Gmo.	Security Agency
90022 IPA GC #40	Calderón Mora, Fernando	Detectives
90022 IPA "	Ramírez Solís, José Fco.	Detectives
90022 IPA "	Salas Navarro, Edgar	Treasury Police

1969

90029 IPA GC #41	Carmona Valverde, Miguel	Civil Guard
90033 IPA Terrorist Act.	Chaverri Samudio, Johnny	Detectives
90033 IPA "	Porrás García, Heriberto	NPS
90034 Audio Visual	Camacho H., Alcides	Civil Guard
90048 IPA GC #42	Faith Rojas, Fernando	Treasury Police
90049 IPA GC "	Giralt, José Franklin (self. fin.)	Inst. Nacional de Seg.
90056 IPA GC #43	Quesada G., Jorge	Detectives
90057 IPA GC #44	Neurohr Trejos, Erich	Judicial Police
00006 IPA GC "	Arias Calvo, Manuel	Treasury Police
90059 Criminal Ident.	Brenes Acuña, Rafael A.	Detectives
90059 " "	Cambroner Bogantes, Miguel	Detectives
90059 " "	Rescia Chinchilla, Juan	Detectives
90063 Senior Officer	Pinto Hoglund, Gunnar	Detectives

1970

00005 Radio Commun.	Chavarría Acuña, Jorge	Civil Guard Commun.
00023 IPA GC #47	Quirós, G., Alfredo	Detectives
00023 IPA "	Sequeira H., Carlos L.	Detectives

00039 IPA GC #48	Vidal Quesada, Oscar	Civil Guard
00039 IPA "	Alvarez Espinoza, Orlando	Civil Guard
00057 Criminal Ident.	De la O Araya, Alfredo	Detectives
00057 " "	Alfaro Alfaro, Arturo	Detectives
00058 IPA GC #49	Hernández C. Johnny	Civil Guard
00058 IPA "	Ulate Alvarado, Jorge	Civil Guard
00063 IPA GC #50	Gutiérrez R., Gerardo	Traffic Police
00063 IPA "	Badilla Ch., José Neftalí	Traffic Police
00063 IPA "	Rivera Saborío, Rodrigo	Civil Guard
00063 IPA "	Orozco Soler, Carlos A.	Civil Guard
10008 Terrorist Act.	Gamboa G., Procopio	Detectives
10008 " "	Campos P. Walter .	Civil Guard
10039 IPA GC #51	Brenes Mora, Rafael M.	Civil Guard
10039 IPA "	Calvo Montoya, Francisco	Detectives
10039 IPA "	Jiménez S., José Joaquín	Civil Guard
10039 IPA "	Ocampo Salas, Marcos	Civil Guard
10039 IPA "	Retana Arias, Enrique	Detectives (Sup. Court)
10039 IPA "	Rodríguez Ruiz, Esnider	Treasury Police
<u>1971</u>		
10043 IPA GC #52	Bolaños Angulo, Rodolfo	Civil Guard
10043 IPA "	Rivera Varela, Edwin	Narcotics
10043 IPA "	Murillo Rodríguez, Tobías	T&VP
10043 IPA "	Ortiz Cordero, Carlos Luis	T&VP
10066 IPA GC #54	Castro Arias, Fernando	Rural Guard
10066 IPA "	Villegas Vindas, Victoriano	Rural Guard
10071 IPA GC #55	Calvo Trejos, Walter	Civil Guard
10071 IPA "	Zeledón Trejos, José Antonio	Detectives
10076 IPA GC #56	Carballo Rodríguez, José	NPS
10076 IPA "	Zúñiga Guevara, Elías	NPS
10084 IPA GC #57	Arguedas Wells, Alvaro	Rural Guard
10084 IPA "	Céspedes C. Walter	Rural Guard
10084 IPA "	González P., Edwin	Rural Guard
10084 IPA "	Sandí Salazar, Fabio	Rural Guard
10084 IPA "	Valenciano U., Manuel	Rural Guard
10084 IPA "	Vargas C., Nelson	Rural Guard
10084 IPA "	Vega Fernández, Marco T.	Rural Guard
<u>1972</u>		
20013 IPA GC #58	Granados Arce, José A.	Rural Guard
20013 IPA "	Madrigal Arrieta, Jorge	P&T Rural Guard
20017 F&T Program	Jiménez Aguilar, Rubén	P&T Rural Guard
20017 " "	Morales Cárdenas, Edwin	P&T Rural Guard
20017 " "	Carlos E. Rodríguez F.	P&T Director
<u>1973</u>		
30006 IPA GC #62	Carranza Ortiz, Víctor Ml.	Rural Guard
30006 IPA "	Obando J., Hernán	Rural Guard

30009 IPA GC #63	Brade F., Alejandro	Rural Guard
30009 IPA "	Jara Castro, José Mario	Rural Guard
30014 IPA Narco/Management Support	Sibaja R., Fernando A	Customs
30014 " "	Mora Alfaro, Cristóbal	Rural Guard
40002 IPA GC #67	Jiménez B., Carlos Enrique	Rural Guard
40002 IPA "	Lizano Céspedes, Gerardo	Traffic Police

PUBLIC SAFETY PARTICIPANTS
SPECIALIZATIONS

<u>SPECIALIZATION</u>	<u>PIO/P</u>	<u>LOCATION</u> (In time of training)
<u>Advanced Radio Repair</u>		
Darío Quirós Bonilla	80072	Civil Guard Commo.
Lt. Alvaro Rodríguez G.	80072	Civil Guard Commo.
<u>Audio Visual Commo. Course</u>		
Lt. Carlos E. Rodríguez F.	60016	National Police School
Lt. Alcides Camacho	90034	Civil Guard
<u>Border/Customs Control</u>		
Lesmes Chaves R.	50082	Civil Guard
Fernando Soto Del Valle	50082	Civil Guard
Lt. Alvaro Vargas A.	70055	Treasury Police
Oscar Villalobos F.	70055	Treasury Police
Manuel Arias Calvo	00006	Treasury Police
<u>Criminal & Security Investigations</u>		
David Solano	40086	Detectives
Johnny Taylor	40086	Detectives
Carlos Luis Chaves	50056	Int. Airport
Walter Chaves J.	50056	Treasury Police
Manuel A. Rodríguez	50056	Treasury Police
Carlos L. Rodríguez M.	50056	Forensic Medicine
Capt. Antonio López-Calleja	70011	Detectives
Roberto Marín A.	70029	Detectives
Carlos Luis Gómez	70055	Detectives
Julio Le Roy	80027	Detectives
Daniel Marengo	80027	Detectives
Fernando Moya	80027	Detectives
Adolfo Cascante C.	80041	Detectives
Capt. Fernando López G.	80041	Immigration
Guillermo Rodríguez M.	90003	NPS
Fernando Calderón Mora	90022	Security Agency
José Fco. Ramírez S.	90029	Detectives
Capt. Fernando Faith R.	90048	Detectives
José F. Giralto (self-financed)	90049	Treasury Police
Jorge Quesada G.	90055	National Ins. Institute
Erich Neurohr Trejos	90057	Detectives
Günнар Pinto H.	90063	Judicial Police
Alfredo Quirós G.	00023	Dir. Detectives
Carlos L. Sequeira	00023	Detectives
Francisco Calvo M.	10039	Detectives
Rafael Matías Brenes	10039	Detectives
José A. Zejedón T.	10071	Civil Guard
Victoriano Villegas V.	10066	DIC
		Rural Guard

Criminal Identification Course

Edgar Brenes A.	80074	DIC (Detectives)
Boris Castillo Ch.	80074	DIC
Román Guzmán C.	80074	DIC
Gilberto Lewis	80074	DIC
Rafael Brenes A.	90059	DIC
Miguel Cambronero	90059	DIC
Juan A. Rescia	90059	DIC
Alfredo de la O Araya	00057	DIC
Carlos Corredera R.	00057	DIC

Immigration

Enrique Granados M.	70027	Min. Foreign Affairs
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Instructor Methods

Armando Acuña	40086	T&VP(Town & Village Pol.)
Capt. Carlos E. Carmona	40086	Civil Guard
Kenneth Cubero	50019	T&VP
Víctor H. Gutiérrez	50019	T&VP
Lt. Juan Ml. Quesada U.	50019	Civil Guard
Manuel Figueroa	50082	T&VP
Ricardo Rodríguez S.	50082	T&VP
Norman Vega	60009	NPS
Capt. Edwin Morales C.	60055	NPS
Capt. Oscar Bermúdez	70003	Treasury Police
Mj. Raúl Lacayo M.	70003	Treasury Police
Capt. Crontios Luna L.	70011	NPS
Mj. Mario Chacón M.	70029	T&VP
Lt. Ramiro Sánchez E.	70029	Civil Guard
Rodrigo Brenes R.	75150	Presidential Guard
Lt. Enrique Esquivel Q.	75150	Treasury Police
Lt. Jorge A. Gamboa G.	75150	Treasury Police
Lt. Froylán Morales C.	70102	Traffic Police
Pedro Dalorzo R.	80052	T&VP
Capt. José Ramón Montero	80052	Civil Guard
Capt. Miguel Carmona	90029	Radio Patrol, C.G.
Carlos L. Ortiz C.	10043	MinGov
Jorge Ulate A.	00058	Civil Guard
Marcos Ocampo Salas	10039	Civil Guard
Tobías Murillo R.	10043	MinGov
Elías Zúñiga G.	10076	Civil Guard
José Angel Carballo	10076	Civil Guard
Hernán Obando	30006	Rural Guard
Carlos E. Jiménez	40002	Rural Guard

Loyola Leadership Training

Alfonso Muñoz V.	90030	T&VP
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Military Intelligence - Panama

Lt. Rodolfo Elizondo L.	80073	Military Police
Lt. Manuel López L.	80073	Military Police

Narcotics Management Control

Carlos Alvarez G.	60026	DIC
Efraín Astúa	60026	Municipal Guard
Ricaurte Cano S.	70029	DIC
Mj. José M. Dáiz	70029	Radio Patrol
Edwin Rivera V.	10043	Treasury Police
Fernando Sibaja	30014	Customs
Cristóbal Mora A.	30014	Rural Guard

Observation Training

Col. Marino Donato M.	70020	Civil Guard (Dir.)
Raimundo Salazar	70020	OPS/Costa Rica
Alvaro Sánchez M.	70020	Dir. Civil Guard
Guillermo Rojas A.	70020	Civil Guard
Freddy Ross C.	70020	Traffic Police

Patrol Operations

Col. Rodrigo Donato	60015	Civil Guard
Mj. Juan de Dios Campos	70003	Civil Guard
Mj. José F. Dittel	70003	C.G. Cartago
Rodrigo Padilla	60055	Civil Guard
Capt. Rafael A. Alfaro	75150	Civil Guard
Capt. Alvaro Fernandez S.	75150	Civil Guard
Mario Fonseca Q.	70102	Treasury Police
Mj. Angel Meza	70102	Treasury Police
Lt. Cayetano Vega	70102	NPS
Mj. Cristóbal Castro A.	80027	Radio Patrol
Mj. Marco A. Ovares	80052	Civil Guard, Heredia
Mj. Walter Warner	80052	Civil Guard, Alajuela
Lt. Orlando Alvarez	00039	Civil Guard OPns. & Trng.
Fernando Castro A.	10066	MinGov
Johnny Hernández C.	00057	Radio Patrol
Rodrigo Rivera S.	00063	Civil Guard
Carlos A. Orozco S.	00063	Radio Patrol
Esnider Rodríguez R.	10039	T&VP
Walter Calvo T.	10071	Civil Guard
Alejandro Brade	30009	Rural Guard
José Mario Jara	30009	Rural Guard

Penology and Corrections

Roel Johnson F.	70056	Social Defense, MinGov
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<u>Police Executive Training</u>		
Alvaro Arguedas W.	10084	Rural Guard
Walter Céspedes	10084	Rural Guard
Edwin González	10084	Rural Guard
Fabio Sandí	10084	Rural Guard
Manuel Valenciano	10084	Rural Guard
Nelson Vargas	10084	Rural Guard
Marco Tulio Vega	10084	Rural Guard
Rubén Jiménez	20017	Rural Guard
Edwin Morales	20017	Rural Guard
Carlos E. Rodríguez F.	20017	Rural Guard
<u>Police Radio Communications</u>		
Capt. Jorge Cervantes A.	80040	Civil Guard
<u>Radio Communications Course</u>		
Capt. Jorge Chavarría Acuña	00005	Civil Guard
<u>Records & Identification</u>		
Teodoro Castro	60041	T&VP
Manuel Miranda	60041	T&VP
Guillermo Brenes J.	60041	DIC
Julio A. Rojas	60041	T&VP
Lt. Jorge Jiménez	70055	Traffic Police
Rafael Avellán	70055	T&VP
Rodrigo Ureña	70055	DIC
Capt. Edwin Vargas	70055	Treasury Police
Enrique Retana	10039	DIC
José J. Jiménez S.	10039	Civil Guard
Jorge Madrigal A.	20013	Rural Guard
José A. Granados A.	20013	Rural Guard
<u>Riot Control</u>		
Mj. Marco A. Jiménez A.	80011	Civil Guard
Lt. Col. Ramón Umaña	80011	Civil Guard
Edgar Salas Navarro	90022	Treasury Police
Rodolfo Bolaños A.	10043	Civil Guard
José F. Carvajal	40086	Civil Guard
Ramón Ramírez A.	40086	Civil Guard
Lt. Heriberto Porras	50019	NPS
Capt. Sidar Ulate	50019	Civil Guard
<u>Terrorist Activities Investigation</u>		
Lt. Johnny Chaverri S.	90033	DIC
Lt. Heriberto Porras	90033	NPS
Walter Campos P.	10008	Civil Guard
Procopio Gamboa	10008	Civil Guard

Traffic Control

Capt. Alfredo Brenes M.	70003	Traffic Police
Mj. Oscar Vidal Quesada	00039	Dir. NPS
Gerardo Gutiérrez Romero	00063	Traffic Police
José Neftalí Badilla Ch.	00063	Traffic Police
Víctor Ml. Carranza C.	30006	Rural Guard
Gerardo Lizano	40002	Traffic Police

ATTACHMENT XXIII

HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS
(Thousands of Dollars)

<u>CATEGORY</u>	CY 63	CY 64	CY 65	CY 66	CY 67	CY 68	CY 69	CY 70	CY 71	CY 72	CY 73	TOTALS
TRUST FUND AGREEMENT	-	-	2,684	7,650	7,721	9,938	14,745	10,198	14,494	13,085	16,205	96,731
PARTICIPANTS	809	1,000	3,400	4,400	5,400	3,800	2,600	4,200	3,400	1,000	1,600	31,600
TECHNICAL SUPPORT	1,000	1,405	1,800	2,810	2,410	5,500	3,970	4,650	6,400	7,400	8,600	46,055
	1,800	2,405	7,984	14,870	15,531	19,238	21,315	19,048	24,374	21,516	26,405	\$ 174,386

NOTE: In CY 58 five participants were trained through USAID funding by the Inter-American Police Academy in Panama

COSTA RICA - COMMODITY PROFILE

FY 63	\$ 165,000	9 VHF-FM monitor receivers 4 VHF-FM base stations 6 VHF-FM hand-held portables 7 VHF-FM mobile stations 5 HF-SSB base stations, transceivers Commo accessories, spare parts Targets, range equip. 48 practice proj. refills 50 CN cartridges Books Inv. equipment Office equipment Handcuffs Reloading equipment 16 vehicles 6,000 rds. .38 ammo. 48 rds. practice CN grenades 192 baseball grenades
FY 64	\$ 15,000	Radio crystals Commo equipment for CAP network
FY 65	\$ 50,000	2 air conditioners 1 exhaust fan and filters 30 holsters, .38 cal. 4 HT-1A handfone 3 outboard motors Filing cabinets and office supplies Books
FY 66	\$ 94,000	300 helmets 6,000 rds., cartridges, .38 special 225 grenades 300 gas masks 15 megaphones 4 vehicles 4 VHF-FM stations 4 sirens 95 VHF-FM transceivers (FM-1) 45 VHF-FM transceivers (FM-5) Lot accessories for above 75 grenades, tear gas

FY 67	\$ 96,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 portable units VHF/FM 1 repeater VHF/FM Test and commo equipment 10 mobile units VHF/FM 10 red lights and sirens 50 revolvers Photographic supplies Visual aids 19 file cabinets 75 handcuffs 5 sedans 2 jeeps 6 trucks 1 trailer 1 life vehicle 5 typewriters 2 public address systems
FY 68	\$ 95,488	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 ambulances 4 trucks, pick-up 4 trucks, cargo Miscellaneous auto spare parts Miscellaneous hand tools for automotive shop 8 sirens 2 mobile units VHF/FM 8 portable units SSB 27 portable units FM-1A Misc. accessories and spare parts - commo Misc. tools for repair/maint. commo equip. 1 public address system 50 revolvers - cal. 38 13 gas guns 294 gas projectiles, practice 400 gas grenades 100 cartridges, gas 80 M-1 carbines 31,000 rds. ammo., .30 cal. carbine Misc. spare parts for carbines Misc. tools/equip. for repair of carbines Misc. reloading equipment 265 gas masks 350 helmets 1 tape recorder 200 handcuffs 1 projector, slide 2 cameras

FY 68 (cont.)

6 camera lens
1 set camera filters

FY 69 \$ 150,681

2 lots vehicle spare parts
1 truck van
1 ambulance
1 utility vehicle 4 x 4
1 Carryall 4 x 4
1 Sedan
20 megaphones
1 lot boat engine spare parts
512 grenades T.G.
592 grenades T.G. 2/336 projectiles T.G.
3 lots general police equipment
30 FM transceivers
2 lots of electronic spare parts
224 grenades T.G.
250 projectiles T.G.
500 canisters T.G. masks
50 FM-1B
109 FM-5B
109 antennas
10 PS-A16 power supplies
10 PA-20 amplifiers
1 TS20 test set
2 hand crank generators

FY 70 - \$ 97,900

3 IHC Scouts
4 Dodge $\frac{1}{2}$ ton trucks
1 Valient Sedan
1 IHC Truck Carryall
9 lots vehicle spare parts
416 tear gas grenades
200 gas mask canisters
5 gas guns
110 gas masks
205 riot helmets
100 safety shields
5 police vests
5 sirens
5 red emergency lights
40 VHF-FM-5 radios
1 lot radio accessories
8 training films

FY 71	\$ 26,972	20 shotguns, 12 gauge 1,000 shot shell 1 panel truck 1 truck, ¼ ton 2 lots vehicle spare parts 70 revolver, .38 caliber 50 gas masks 144 grenade tear gas 100 riot helmets 25 carbine caliber .30 M-1 1 lot weapons spare parts 10,000 cartridges, 30 caliber
FY 72	\$ 7,007	129 vehicle maintenance shop items
FY 73	\$ 15,803	100 revolver S&W .38 cal. 100 handcuffs 23 radio transceivers VHF-FM

\$ 813,851.00

SUMMARY:

813,851.00	PIO/C Equipment Total
54,149.00	<u>Miscellaneous:</u> Excess Property, direct local purchases and minor value program support materials.
<u>\$ 868,000.00</u>	Total Commodity Cost