



**TERMINATION  
PHASE-OUT  
STUDY**

**PUBLIC SAFETY PROJECT**

**HONDURAS**

**APRIL, 1974**

**AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523**



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ALBERT L. BRYANT  
KNUTE F. K. THORPE

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Terms of Reference

U.S. Public Safety assistance has been provided to the Government of Honduras to develop the managerial and operational skills and effectiveness of its civil police forces. At the project's initiation and during its progress mutually agreed objectives and courses of action were established and at times adjusted to achieve the overall goals as well as to accommodate changing situations in the country. Both host government and U.S. resources were programmed and employed to jointly strive toward these goals.

Due to U.S. congressional action, the continued input of U.S. Government resources planned for this project must be terminated sooner than planned and prior to the achievement of the goals and objectives which were mutually established by the two governments.

It is therefore the purpose of this report to note the progress made thus far and to enumerate what remains to be accomplished in order to achieve the project goals. The report also includes recommended actions which the Government of Honduras should take, employing their own resources, but under the circumstances excluding in-country assistance by the U.S.

#### B. Conduct of the Study

The team was composed of the following members:

Albert L. Bryant, OPS/W  
Knut F. K. Thorpe, OPS/W

After reviewing pertinent background documents in Washington and meetings with the Country Desk Officer and the Chief of OPS/TA, the team arrived in Tegucigalpa on March 24, 1974 and remained until April 6, 1974, for its in-country survey. This evaluation was conducted by interviews and discussions with numerous persons from the U.S. country team, Honduran police officials and on-site visits to Honduran police installations

(Attachment A). These visits included the Special Security Corps Headquarters in Tegucigalpa, Traffic Headquarters, Department of National Investigations, Region I Headquarters, and the Police Training School at Ojo de Agua.

All persons contacted were candid and helpful in the discussions.

Prior to departure the team discussed findings of a general nature with officials of the CES, U.S. Embassy and the USAID.

## CHAPTER II

### SUMMARY

#### A. Internal Security Situation

The major threat to the internal security of Honduras is that of increased crime attributable to the migration of the rural population to the urban areas.

Additionally, a growing problem of land invasion by the campesinos in an attempt to force land reform is a possible source of future trouble.

#### B. Observations and Conclusions

On balance, the U.S. effort in assisting the GOH police force has been very effective, particularly so in light of the modest U.S. input.

Jointly planned goals and objectives were well conceived and the rate of achievement has been good. When one realizes that the current CES was an all military force with no police background as late as 1967, the achievements are even more dramatic.

On the main, project goals have been met or are on target. Those identifiable shortcomings of the program can, for the most part, be attributed to budgetary restraints. Specifically, the patrol operation has not progressed to the point that the project envisioned due principally to a lack of vehicles. Foot patrol has been utilized to compensate for this lack of equipment but there is still much to be accomplished in this area.

The mutual cooperation evidenced and the enthusiasm of the officers of the CES to develop the force into a civilian oriented police force must be termed outstanding.

#### C. Recommendations

Detailed recommendations for CES consideration are to be found in Section VI of this report. The major thrust of the recommendations is in five areas: organization, training, motor maintenance, operations, and

communications. The major points of each will be discussed briefly in this summary.

(a) Organization

These deal with the establishment of a tenure and retirement system for all CES personnel, development of a separate budget for the CES and inauguration of the Central Complaint Center in Tegucigalpa.

(b) Training

The team recommends a review of training needs and available qualified personnel, continued consideration of utilization of mobile training teams and specific training to be accomplished at the IPA. Additionally, a recommendation is made to establish a police participant selection procedure in the USAID.

(c) Mobility

The team recommends the selection of an understudy for the current garage manager and the establishment of a periodic vehicle inspection system within the CES.

(d) Operations

The team recommends a review of the personnel requirements of DIN, increased usage of the laboratory facility. Four recommendations for the Traffic Division encompass continued efforts to gain passage of the new traffic code, establishment of a patrol system in the capital, establishment of Highway Patrol posts, and continued training.

(e) Communications

The team recommends that personnel be selected for communications management training and that a survey be conducted of existing capabilities to determine whether major effectiveness is being obtained.

## CHAPTER III

### INTERNAL SECURITY SITUATION

The major threat to Honduras' internal security is that of rising criminality throughout the country, but particularly in the urban areas.

As in most countries, Honduras is experiencing a rapid urban growth as a result of migration from the rural areas.

Various social factors contribute to the increasing crime rate. As the rural population migrates to the urban centers, they quickly find that they are not educationally equipped to obtain employment except for the most menial tasks for which they cannot earn sufficient income to support the normally large families that accompany them. Burglaries, robbery and theft are on the increase as well as various offenses in the vice area.

The criminality of the rural areas is a continuing problem with crimes of violence being high in some areas. Many of the homicides or acts of mayhem have basis in long standing blood feuds.

More recently, another problem has begun to surface. The campesinos, in an effort to bring about land reform, have begun land invasions. These incidents are causing problems for the police and can be expected to continue in the foreseeable future.

## CHAPTER IV

### CUERPO ESPECIAL de SEGURIDAD (CES)

#### A. Organization

The Cuerpo Especial de Seguridad (Special Security Corps - CES) has total responsibility for providing civil police services throughout the country of Honduras. It was created on October 9, 1963 after the elected government was overthrown by a military Coup d'Etat. The history, roles and missions of the CES remain the same as described in evaluation report of November, 1972 and will not be repeated here. There have been no significant changes in manpower levels but the force organization has undergone considerable change.

Authorization to reorganize the CES was granted in January, 1974, and the force has now been divided into six regions, each headed by a Regional Police Chief. A map showing the regions appears as Attachment B. The police regions contain a varying number of Departments (Departamentos) depending upon population, lines of communications and area. The country is divided into eighteen Departments, each with a Police Headquarters (Delegacion) in the capital city of the Department and smaller detachments assigned to the other towns and villages. This change in the organizational structure is seen to have many advantages. First, it has narrowed the span of control of the CES Commander. Previously, all eighteen Police Chiefs from the Departments reported directly to the Commander. He now deals with only the six regional chiefs who have the responsibility for the Departments.

With the change to the regional system, the responsibility for recruitment and initial training of recruits has been placed upon the Regional Police Chiefs. This will be discussed more fully under the training section of this report.

In November, 1973, the Treasury Police (Customs) were brought back under the control of the CES. As the

system now works, CES controls the police functions of the customs element and the Ministry of Treasury (Hacienda) remains responsible for fiscal matters, i.e., collection of customs duties. The return of the Treasury Police to the CES increased the strength of the force to 3,610 including civilian employees. The CES is divided into five main divisions: 1) Line or Uniformed Patrol; 2) The Department of National Investigations (DIN); 3) Traffic Police; the Police Recruit Training School at Ojo de Agua; and 5) the Treasury Police. (See Organizational Chart, Attachment C.)

The force strength is as follows:

Officers	87	
Line or Uniformed Police	2,135	
Traffic	405	
DIN	145	
Treasury Police	502	
Training School	127	Includes 100 recruits
Civilian Employees	<u>209</u>	
TOTAL	3,610	

Efforts are nearing success to elevate the status of the CES to the same organizational level as the other major branches of the military. This is certainly desirable and necessary if the CES is to gain the status required to become a viable and recognized civil police unit within the military structure. Such elevation would improve the competitive stance of the CES for budget allocations, logistical support and policy formulation.

The CES main headquarters, Casamata, is located in Tegucigalpa, which is the capital and also the largest city in Honduras. DIN, Traffic and the Treasury Police also have their headquarters in Tegucigalpa. As can be seen from the organizational chart, the headquarters at Casamata is established along military lines.

One finds the traditional S - 1, S - 2, S - 3 and S - 4 organization. The heads of these various divisions also serve as the planning staff for the CES Commander.

The force is deployed upon the basis of population and workload with a heavy concentration in Tegucigalpa and in San Pedro Sula, the second largest city of Honduras.

Tegucigalpa - Capital District

Line or Uniform Police	558
Traffic	187
DIN	<u>106</u>
TOTAL	881

San Pedro Sula

Line or Uniform Police	215	
Traffic	143	
DIN	38	Includes Tela, La Ceiba and Santa Rosa
TOTAL	<u>396</u>	

The CES budget is limited to salaries and other costs (See Attachment D). The Commander must draw upon a centralized military budget for his equipment needs. Such a system is not conducive to good police planning and must change if any meaningful planning for future development is to occur.

As previously mentioned, elevation of status would place the CES in a better position to gain its share of the total military budget and possibly to develop a budget completely divorced from the other branches of the military establishment.

Since the evaluation of November , 1972, some significant changes have taken place in the benefits for police officers. Effective in October, 1973, the CES Officer Corps was included in the new retirement plan for officers of the Armed Forces. This plan includes retirement for disability and also for length of service plus age. Since January, 1973, the CES has an insurance program for all policemen that pays cash benefits for disability incurred in the line of duty. Lump-sum benefits are paid to the family of any deceased policeman. There is no retirement

system for enlisted personnel below the rank of sub-Lieutenant.

This situation is not unique to the CES but is true for the entire military establishment. If the effort to create a career force is to succeed, a tenure and retirement system must be developed for enlisted personnel.

The Police now have a police career rank system which permits their promotion through the ranks from private to commissioned officer rank. All promotions are based upon performance record, capability and written examination. At the present time, the highest ranking career police officer is a captain. All officers above this rank are infantry officers. Within two years, however, which will complete the three year time-in-grade period for the police captains, it is possible that police officers will be promoted to major and eventually higher.

The pay scale for the police is too low and has not changed significantly in the past two years although there has been some rise in salaries noted in the private sector.

#### Pay Scale

Colonel	Lps.*	1,000 per month
Lt. Colonel		800 per month
Major		600 per month
Captain		450 per month
Lieutenant		350 per month
Sub-Lieutenant		225 to 300 depending on assignment
1st Sergeant		180 per month
2nd Sergeant		150 per month
Buch Sergeant		140 per month
Corporal		120 per month
Private		100 per month in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula
Private		80 per month in all other parts of Honduras

All foregoing salaries are base figures. Salary may differ for the same rank when the position held is more

\* 1 Limpera = U.S.\$ .50

important or has more responsibility, i.e., a Lieutenant who is a Regional Chief; a Sergeant who is in charge of a police sub station. All training instructors assigned to the Police Training School are paid Lps. 350.00 as incentive pay for their teaching abilities and for the remote location. Additionally, there are the benefits of medical/dental care for the policeman and his family at the military hospital and commissary privileges.

There is no required minimum or maximum length of service placed on members of CES. All members are hired on a voluntary basis and may resign at any time. A strong effort is made to retain all graduates of the Police Training School.

B. Training

1. Current

Since the inception of the Public Safety Program in Honduras, major emphasis has been placed upon training. The President of Honduras recognized that the CES was formed by army officers and enlisted personnel and had remained basically a military unit from 1963 to 1967. It was his desire to de-emphasize the military character of the CES and so the decision was made to recruit for the police directly from civilian life and to establish the USAID assisted Police Training School. A complete history of the development of the Police Training School appears in the Evaluation Report of 1972 and will not be repeated here.

The GOH has continued to support the Police Training School at approximately the same level since its inauguration. The following figures indicate the annual GOH operational-budget-assigned to the School:

1968	\$ 75,000.00
1969	100,000.00
1970	125,000.00
1971	100,000.00
1972	100,000.00
1973	100,000.00
1974	100,000.00
TOTAL	<u>\$700,000.00</u>

The present CES Commander, Colonel Policarpo Paz Garcia, since his appointment in January, 1973, has given full support to the school and training programs. The goal of a minimum 200 recruits per year to be trained has continued.

In January 1974, the School Director, Major Oscar Mejia Peralta, IAGC #30, was named Director of the Treasury Police and Captain Emilio Amador Mendoza was appointed Director of the school. In February 1974, Lieutenant Julio Chavez Aguilar, IAGC #43, was appointed Acting Director while Captain Amador attends a staff and command course. Due to changes in work assignments only two instructors at the school are IPA graduates. Two others have been nominated to attend IPA in 1974. The basic training course given at Ojo de Agua is of 20 weeks duration and consists of 844 hours of instruction. The curriculum is definitely oriented toward the Civil Police role. (See Attachment E.)

In addition to the listed curriculum, an interesting addition has been made in the Human Relations block. A guest lecturer from the Banco de Oro, who teaches the Dale Carnegie Course, spends two weeks with the class and presents an intensive course in applied psychology. The instructor, in addition to his presentation, actually becomes involved in psychological screening of the recruits through his various contacts with them during the two week period which he spends at the center. This has proven to be a valuable tool for the selection process.

Eleven courses have been held since the school was opened in 1967 and a total of 906 recruits have graduated from the basic course. An additional 100 are currently in training and are scheduled to graduate in June 1974. In addition to the regular recruit courses, an additional 249 policemen have been trained in specialized courses held at the school.

The school continues to utilize handout materials during the course which are retained by the students. Examinations are given at the completion of each major block of instruction and a score of 70% is required to pass.

As previously stated, the new organizational structure of the CES which divides it into six regions has

created some significant changes in recruiting and training procedures.

Prior to the initiation of the regional concept, recruiting was done on a nationwide basis by the central headquarters. The requirements for entry into the police have not changed under the new system. A recruit must be between the ages of 18 and 25, have completed six years of primary school, must be a minimum of 1.6 meters of height, and possess a police certificate of good character from his locality along with a birth certificate. He must pass a physical examination, written examination and oral review prior to employment. The responsibility for selection of recruits has now been placed upon the Regional Chiefs who recruit only within their own regions.

Once a man is employed, he enters into a basic training course of varying duration at the regional headquarters. The length of training depends upon the starting date of the next course at Ojo de Agua and his recruitment date. Also, during this period, he is placed on the shift rotation in the regional headquarters.

The second purpose served by this system is that the man himself has the opportunity during this period to determine whether he really wants to be a policeman. A great problem in the past has been the resignation of personnel shortly after graduation from Ojo de Agua. A considerable investment had been made in the man prior to his exposure to the life of a policeman whereas if he had entered the service under the current system, he would have been weeded out prior to the lengthy training at Ojo de Agua. The system also assures the Regional Chief of an adequate level of personnel at all times since he ~~will start recruiting anew as soon as the selected personnel depart for training at Ojo de Agua.~~ In addition to the new recruits sent for basic training, each region will also send a number of active police personnel who have not had the basic training course. In this manner, CES hopes to reach the goal of a completely trained force.

All in-service training courses are currently conducted at the Casamata facility in Tegucigalpa. The specialization courses currently planned include: Traffic Accident Investigation, Criminal Investigation, Supervisors course for NCOs, and Riot and Crowd Control Course for NCOs.

## 2. Projected

In discussions with the CES Commander, Col. Paz, he has indicated that the current level of 200 graduates per year from the Ojo de Agua training facility is sufficient to fill the vacancies in the CES due to normal attrition. He projects no increase in this level in the foreseeable future.

Specialized training courses will be developed and presented on a continuing basis at the Casamata facility.

Mobile training teams are not currently in use and the CES believes that the regional training centers will eliminate the need for such teams. The team does not agree and recommends that this option be kept open for utilization in the regions. Mobile training teams could be based in the regions and provide a vehicle for in-service training.

Col. Paz had indicated a strong desire to continue to utilize U.S. training at the International Police Academy. With the current changes in organization and the new requirements placed upon the Regional Chiefs, he feels that there is a great need for administrative and management training within the CES.

In conversation with the USAID Mission Director, it was pointed out that this is a universal problem in Honduras and that the USAID has already taken the first steps toward providing management training through a seminar held recently. Col. Paz of the CES was one of the participants of this seminar.

Additionally, there will be an increased need for instructors since schools are opening at the six regional headquarters. Additional training needs in specialized areas have been observed and will appear in specific recommendations.

During conversations with the USAID Mission Director, Mr. Edward Marasiculo, he indicated a desire for a selection procedure to be established within the USAID to assure continued participation of the CES in U.S. training programs. As a result of this conversation, a subsequent meeting was held and the recommendation is included in the appropriate section of the report.

### C. Mobility

The CES fleet currently has a total of 72 vehicles including 10 motorcycles. It is estimated that approximately 20 to 25% of these vehicles are deadlined awaiting parts or repairs. Some of those observed had been cannibalized and were severely damaged. Cannibalization has been a common practice in the CES until February of this year. A major problem of the motor pool facility located at Casamata appears to have been resolved. In the past there was an obvious lack of proper management procedure in the motor pool repair facility. A new repair facility containing 8 bays under roof was completed and dedicated in February, 1974 at which time USAID turned over tools worth approximately \$3,000 to the CES. Heavy shop equipment worth approximately \$3,000 was turned over to the CES in FY 1969.

Mr. Augustin Salinas was hired on contract by the CES to manage the garage at the time the new facility was opened. Mr. Salinas is retired from the Pan American Agricultural School after 28 years of service. The progress that he has made in the Casamata facility in less than two months is most gratifying. A locked tool room and locked parts bin have been constructed. A tool check out system has been established. A parts requisition system has been developed.

The shop is neat, orderly and being run in a business-like manner. Individual vehicle records are currently being developed and maintained in the shop office. Mr. Salinas has strong backing from the CES Commander in these efforts and is making great gains toward solving the accumulated problems of the CES garage.

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~~By acquiring the services of this man, the maintenance and repair problems of the CES appear to be moving toward resolution in the short term.~~

Mr. Salinas plans to remain for only one year, however, and unless someone is selected to work with him as an understudy, the long range prospects may not be so bright.

It should be made clear that the Casamata facility normally repairs only those vehicles from the 1st Police Region which includes Tegucigalpa. In other areas, the Departmental Chiefs usually have repairs made on a contract

basis. For anything short of a major overhaul this would appear to be more economical for the CES.

It is also noted that there is no established vehicle inspection procedure within the CES. Such a system would go far in assuring proper maintenance of equipment. Once the central garage is operating efficiently, it should be charged with the inspection responsibility of the entire fleet.

Driver training is conducted at the Casamata facility on a regular basis which may account for the estimates that only 10 to 12% of the vehicles are deadlined because of accidents. The rough roads throughout the Republic are responsible for the balance.

#### D. Central Records and Complaint Center

A major effort of the CES and Public Safety team is now being realized. Since 1969, the establishment of a National Central Records Center has been made a sub-project in the Project Agreements. Construction of the building was begun in 1972 and completed in 1973. At this time the USAID supplied office furniture was turned over to the CES. The establishment of the Central files began in the summer of 1973.

Prior to this time the only criminal files maintained were located at the National Department of Investigations (DIN). The new system is composed of five basic records that were a part of the CAP plan for Central America. These are:

- Name Index Card File
- Arrest Record File
- Complaint and Offense Report File
- Continuation File (For lengthy involved cases)
- Initial Complaint Form File

Each Department now is required to forward the original of these files to the Central Records Center and to maintain a copy in the Department. In the case of the name index cards, a copy is also forwarded to DIN Headquarters.

In addition to the above named files, a file will be maintained of those accident reports in which a felony is involved. The Central Accident Report File will be maintained at Traffic Headquarters.

DIN will continue to maintain the Identification files for the CES. All Departments are required to submit fingerprint cards to DIN on criminal arrests. At the present time only two regions, Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula, maintain their own local identification files.

When the project was originally planned, it was intended to send mobile training teams to the Departments to conduct classes on the preparation of the new forms. This training was conducted, instead, in the Casamata facility. Approximately 60 people were brought in from the Departments to undergo records management training in April 1973.

In conjunction with the Central Records facility, a Central Complaint Center for the Tegucigalpa area was also included in the Project Agreements. This Center is designed to improve police service to the citizens of the Capital District. The building has been completed, furnished and personnel selected but has not yet been placed into operation. The team considers the quick inauguration of this facility essential to improved police service in Tegucigalpa.

## E. Operations

### 1. Urban Policing

The division of the Capital District remains the same as described in the Evaluation Report of 1972 with six zones and a total of 15 sub-stations. Preventive motorized patrol is practically non-existent in any of the cities of Honduras. Foot patrol beats are utilized with as many as four men together in some areas. Vehicles, for the most part are held at the police-stations and respond to calls from there. There is a minimal preventive patrol during the hours of darkness but this is limited by availability of vehicles. The CES is currently awaiting the delivery of 7 Honda motorcycles. When these arrive, it is possible that more vehicles will be made available for preventive patrol but not much possibility is seen for improvement in this area due to the budgetary restrictions of the GOH.

### 2. Rural Policing

The team met with the 6 Regional Police Chiefs and held lengthy discussions about their problems in

policing the rural areas of Honduras. The most common problems expressed were lack of vehicles and communications. Some of the posts in the regions must resort to utilizing a messenger to communicate with the Regional Headquarters. Others have telephone or commercial telegraph service available to them. The Chief of Region 6 which is a large, thinly populated area located in the eastern portion of the country stated that consideration is being given to the utilization of horse patrol in this area.

Some rather peculiar problems were noted by the Chief of Region 2 which includes San Pedro Sula, the north coast areas and the Bay Islands. In addition to the urban problems encountered in the growing industrial center of San Pedro Sula there is an increasing influx of tourists to the coast and Bay Islands. The natives of the Bay Islands are English-speaking and have no desire to serve in the CES or the Honduran military service. The CES is required to train personnel in English to enable them to work on the islands. This is a very time consuming and expensive process and is not the most desirable situation since the CES personnel are looked upon as outsiders by the inhabitants of the islands. The Chief, Major Alberto Montoy Rodriguez, was extremely complimentary about the efforts of PSA Roy Driggers in the north coast area. He stated that Driggers had assisted greatly in the formulation of a traffic plan for San Pedro Sula, had advised and worked with all branches of the CES in the north coast area, had helped to prepare and teach numerous training courses there, and had given freely of his own time to help in establishing a night school for policemen who wanted to continue their education.

The problems in the remaining regions varied with the location, ranging from smuggling on the frontiers to cattle rustling and land invasion problems. One of the unresolved problems of the rural police is that of the untrained personnel who continue to work in these areas. A mobile training team program was recommended in the Evaluation Report, 1972, to resolve this situation. This was not accomplished but the plan now is to send these men on a space available basis to Ojo de Agua for the full recruits training course.

Again, the major problems of the Regions are lack of vehicles and communications within the region. Sixteen Departments and all Regional Headquarters do have

radio communication with the Casamata Headquarters and there is an FM and AM network in San Pedro Sula. None of the line police cars, however, are radio equipped.

### 3. Police Intelligence and Criminal Investigation

The Direccion de Investigaciones Nacional (National Investigations Directorate-DIN) is the arm of the CES with the responsibility for all internal security and criminal investigations. It is commanded by Captain Rene Sagastume, a graduate of IPA Course #49. DIN currently has a strength of 145 men who are shown on the organizational chart as being based in each of the six regions. In reality, due to excessive demands in the Capital District, 106 are assigned to Tegucigalpa, 38 to San Pedro Sula and only one is available for the balance of the country. Major cases are worked from Tegucigalpa. DIN is divided organizationally into six sections.

a. Intelligence section: Conducts background checks on all DIN personnel, conducts special internal investigations and investigates acts of sabotage and threats of national security.

b. Identification section: Maintains the fingerprint files for the CES. These include criminal and non-criminal cards. This section was visited by the team and was found to be operated in a very professional manner. At the present time, efforts are underway to create more file space by cutting down on the secondary files. It is planned to retain in the repeater files only the most recent set of prints and the card bearing the full criminal history. The primary file will contain the master card.

c. Criminology section: Investigates all crimes against persons or property. There is no division within this section by category of crime.

d. General Records: Responsible for registering complaints, keeping files on all reported offenses with case folders and statistics. This section will continue to function even though the Central Records file is being developed.

e. Laboratory: Provides scientific support for all investigations through identification, comparison

or analysis of evidence submitted. The head of the laboratory is a graduate medical man who works on contract with the CES. He has a long incumbency in this position. He informed the team that the laboratory has the capability to conduct almost any kind of examination including the identification of narcotics. He stated that he was limited by lack of chemical reagents which are not available in Honduras. The laboratory serves the CES nationwide but, in reality, conducts examinations principally in the Tegucigalpa area. The team believes that a survey of the laboratory's capabilities is required and expanded use of the facility is desirable.

f. Photography: Responsible for crime scene photography and routine mugging procedures.

In discussion with Captain Sagastume, it was learned that the most common crimes in Honduras are thefts, burglaries, robberies, and a high rate of violent crimes. He stated that the homicide rate was down for the past year over previous years. The Captain has maintained a statistical base from his own files but there are no national crime statistics available at the present time. This will be one of the benefits of the Central Records Center. The overall pattern of types of crime remains relatively unchanged from the description given in the Evaluation Report of 1972. Continuous training classes have been conducted for DIN personnel and the quality of investigations is steadily improving.

Captain Sagastume went on to enumerate the various problems of his command. He is understaffed and requires approximately 50 more men to provide adequate coverage. He is also short of vehicles.

A major cause of the manpower shortage in DIN has been the increased demands upon that division for diplomatic protection services. In light of the increase in diplomatic kidnappings throughout the world, DIN is providing protection service to all the Embassies located in Tegucigalpa. This service has created a serious drain on the personnel of DIN and leaves them working short in many areas of the country.

An organizational chart of DIN is Attachment F.

#### 4. Riot Control

There is no specialized riot control unit within the CES. Riot Control is a major block of instruction given at the Police Training School and any policeman can be utilized in a riot control force. Limited riot control equipment has been provided by USAID for the CES. This includes helmets, gas masks, gas guns and expendables.

#### 5. Traffic

The Traffic Division Headquarters located in Comayaguela, a part of Tegucigalpa, in separate quarters. Unlike the line police operations, the Traffic Division divides the country into three regions. The Traffic Division Commander exercises administrative control over all traffic policemen throughout the Republic and operational control over the Central Traffic District. Operational control is maintained in the north and south districts by Regional Traffic Division Chiefs. The Traffic Division still operates under the Traffic Code of 1958. A new Organic Traffic Law has been completed but has not yet been approved. When enacted, the new traffic code will go far to resolve many of the problems currently encountered by the Traffic Division. The current law does not provide for penalties in most traffic offenses and very minimal ones in the few violations covered.

The Division has a total of 405 policemen assigned. Of these 187 are assigned to the Capital District, 143 to the 2nd Region which includes San Pedro Sula and the balance assigned throughout the Republic. An organizational chart appears at Attachment G.

The Capital District has approximately 50% of all registered vehicles in Honduras within its confines. The current registration nationwide is in excess of 49,000 vehicles and is increasing rapidly. This, coupled with the extremely narrow, winding streets of Tegucigalpa, creates an extraordinary traffic problem.

The second crucial area is San Pedro Sula which is serviced by good roads and which is rapidly becoming the industrial center of the republic.

The Traffic Division is charged with vehicular traffic control, inspections of vehicle and regulations of drivers and vehicle licensing throughout Honduras.

Organizationally, the Traffic Division is divided into seven sections which are divided by operational and functional assignments. These sections are:

- a. Traffic Control
- b. Traffic Patrol
- c. Accident Investigations
- d. Highway Patrol
- e. License Registrations
- f. Bonding and Routing (urban bus routes)
- g. Vehicle Inspections

Traffic has been a major focus of the Public Safety Division and significant gains have been made in this area. Although the police have no authority in the area of engineering, by mutual consent with responsible urban authorities, they have become involved to a great extent in improving the plan of traffic in the Capital District through the use of restricted parking zones, one-way streets and improved signalization. A master traffic plan has also been developed, with Public Safety assistance, for San Pedro Sula.

Laudable efforts have also been made in the field of public education. Traffic spots are presented on local television, educational literature is prepared and distributed through organizations such as the Boy Scouts, Junior Chamber of Commerce and other civic groups. Plans are underway for the preparation and distribution of educational literature at the primary school level. Additionally, there is a close relationship between the CES and the Boy Scouts. One project which has been undertaken is the utilization of Boy Scouts to assist with traffic direction for special events. Classes in traffic direction are conducted for the Scouts by the CES Traffic Division. During the war with El Salvador, the Boy Scouts took over all traffic direction duties in Tegucigalpa when the regular traffic police were called to defend the country along with other police units.

Due to the current lack of vehicles, traffic patrol is minimal. Seven new Honda motorcycles are to be put into operation in Tegucigalpa as soon as the operator training program has been completed, however, and then a systematic patrol operation is planned for the Capital District. San Pedro Sula is receiving 10 new Harley-Davidson motorcycles for the same purpose.

It should be noted here that all of these motorcycles are being purchased with funds donated by concerned citizen groups.

The Highway Patrol was formed in 1970 and had a total of four vehicles at that time. Since January 1974, it has been placed under the operational control of the Traffic Division. The Highway Patrol currently has 41 personnel and 11 vehicles to perform its responsibility of patrolling the federal highways outside of the metropolitan areas. At the present time the Patrol works out of Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula but future planning calls for the establishment of Highway Patrol Posts and patrol districts. This should greatly increase the efficiency of this unit since the patrol vehicles now must cover great distances just to arrive in their patrol district and then return to their posts. The establishment of the posts is considered essential to the improvement of service on the highways of Honduras.

A visit to the License Registration section revealed a very professional approach and a complete, adequate filing system.

The enthusiasm displayed by Major Rudolpho Castro Lopez, Traffic Commander, left little doubt that a great desire exists to better the traffic situation in Honduras.

## 6. Narcotics Operations

The narcotics problem is a marginal one for Honduras. There is some local consumption of marijuana but no significant hard drug problem. The possibility exists that Honduras is used or may become a transshipment point for drugs from South America bound for the United States but no concrete evidence of this currently exists.

The narcotics section was originally formed in April 1970 and was under the direct operational control of the CES Commander. It was later moved into DIN where it remained until early 1974 when it was placed under the control of the Chief of the Treasury Police. The current unit consists of 17 men who have investigative responsibility on a nationwide basis.

Narcotics laboratory equipment was provided under FY 1972 funding and is currently stored at the

Treasury Police headquarters. Negotiations are currently underway with a graduate chemist to set up and operate the facility for the narcotics unit.

During the team visit to Honduras a seizure of 30 lbs. of marihuana was made by the unit. As a part of the CES public relations program, representatives of the Ministry of Health were invited to witness a public burning of the marihuana and a video tape recording of the proceedings was made by the CES for presentation on local television.

#### F. Treasury Police

The Treasury Police is one of the major divisions of the CES and is commanded by Major Oscar Armando Mejia Peralta, IAGC #30.

The Treasury Police have the responsibility of the enforcement of the customs laws. The unit provides the customs inspectors at all points of entry into the Republic and also has the investigative function for violations of the customs laws. The Ministry of Hacienda (Treasury) retains the responsibility for the collection of duties and fines. An organizational chart appears as Attachment H.

The Treasury Police were brought under the operational control of the CES in November, 1973. This force had been placed under the control of the Ministry of Hacienda in 1970. Prior to that time it was a part of CES and Public Safety provided TDY assistance to the unit periodically from 1965 to 1970.

#### G. Communications

There is a single-side band network connecting the capital with 16 of the 18 departments, 2 sectional headquarters and the Police Training School at Ojo de Agua. The base station for this network is located in the Casamata facility next to the newly constructed central complaint center. The SSB net appears adequate for the CES operation at the headquarters level except for the Bay Islands area which does not have the link.

There is a real need for improved communications within the regional areas. As previously described, many sub-stations must depend upon telephone, commercial telegraph or messengers to communicate with their departmental headquarters.

In addition to the SSB network there are a few additional FM and AM networks operated by the CES. There are 4 FM networks which are located in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula. One network in each city is utilized by the Line Division while the others are for the Highway Patrol.

AM networks also exist in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, El Progreso and Nacaome. With the exception of the Highway Patrol fleet, few vehicles are radio equipped.

During the team's visit to the communications repair shop, racks full of various types of radios were observed. We were informed that these were deadlined for lack of parts. No stock control system existed nor was there any evidence of maintenance records. There is an evident need for training in the field of telecommunications management. This is essential if the current problems are to be resolved.

There is one officer and two technicians assigned to the repair facility at the present time.

## CHAPTER V

### THE PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM

#### A. Description

Upon request by GOH for participation in the USAID Public Safety Program, a survey of the Honduran internal security and crime situation was conducted in February 1960. As a result, a program agreement was promulgated and objective activities initiated in June of that year.

Since the overthrow of the GOH and subsequent dismissal of all regular police forces in mid-1963, the joint objectives of GOH and USA have been to support project objectives to develop a professional security corps with full capabilities and responsibilities in civil law enforcement and internal security. Three main objectives, especially designed for crime prevention and apprehension of violators, were embraced and defined within the civil police concepts of: 1) Police Patrol, 2) Records/Identification/Criminalistics, and 3) Police Training. A detailed summary of these current objectives is shown in Attachment I.

From inception to present, in terms of USG inputs, this has been a modest program with funding over a 14 year period totaling \$1,696,000. Of this total 55% has been for technicians salaries; 13% for participant training and 33% for commodities. A complete breakdown for USG funding is reflected in Attachment J.

On balance, the U.S. effort in assisting the police forces have been effective. In view of the light input, very much so. After the coup d'etat in 1963, the new police force, starting from "scratch" have steadily developed into a viable police force, imbued with modern, humanitarian concepts of service and modern technological procedures. In this, they have been guided by an unusually enlightened and responsive command, the Public Safety technicians assigned and a modest number of students graduated from the International Police Academy over the years. Detailed information bearing on the many and often intricate facets pertaining to this progress is commented upon in the respective preceding sections of this report.

## 1. Resources

### a. Technicians

Over the years, since the inception of the program an average of only 2.3 technicians were assigned to the project. In view of the high goals aspired to it was a low input by any measure, especially since all units selected for police training by GOH had military training and traditions only.

A breakdown of levels of technician positions with types of advisory expertise utilized, is outlined in Attachment K.

In addition to the regularly assigned technicians, an OPS technical specialist in narcotics investigations taught a two-week course in Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs to 36 police narcotics investigators in January 1972.

### b. Commodities

Total expenditure over the 14 year life of the program came to \$557,000, with the bulk of expenditures in the categories of transportation, police weapons, telecommunications, crime detection aids, training aids and office equipment. All of these commodities were procured through OPS/W Technical Services Division. A breakdown by year and category is shown in Attachment L.

### c. Participant Training

Since in-country training of CES officer personnel is virtually non-existent, the training of police officers at the International Police Academy has been a key factor in developing a viable police force. As of mid-April 1974 a total of 123 participants had been graduated from AID financed civil police courses. Of these participants, 101 are graduates of the IPA General Course, the others from IPA Specialist Courses or the Interamerican Police Academy, Canal Zone (dis-mantled in 1964).

The categories of police specialization studied by Honduran participants have proven particularly helpful in meeting changing needs as CES continues to improve and

and refine its civil police capabilities. With those added skills, it has been possible to set up and operate a centralized records system to provide a repository for all crime statistics and permit their timely recall as needed, create a municipal traffic operation (1970) in the Central District resulting in the recently formed National Safety Council, establish a highway patrol system service and vastly improve in-country training programs. These courses and categories of police specialization as planned jointly by CES representatives and PS advisors are reflected in Attachment M.

The foregoing would tend to support the statement that utilization of returned IPA participants is excellent. Of the 101 total (as of mid-April 1974) participants, 25 are occupying command level positions while 41 are in key specialist administrative, operational or technical jobs.

#### d. Host Country Contributions

GOH financial participation of the program, while initially understandably modest, have been in ascendance throughout and, in recent years, surpassing USG inputs substantially. At the end of the third quarter FY 1974 host country total contributions amounted to \$1,535,500 while USG input for the same program totaled \$1,812,053.

##### (1) Technical Support

Technically, the GOH has supported the USG sponsored public safety program 100%. This support includes the office spaces for U.S. technical advisors furnished at Casamata (CES Headquarters) and San Pedro Sula, vehicle with maintenance for each advisor assigned, as well as qualified secretarial and translation services, to include preparation of training material and other routine office assistance.

##### (2) Commodities

Host country commodity contribution since FY 1969 total \$128,000 with heaviest yearly input in FY 1973 (\$44,000). Most of this expenditure went to motor transportation activities and compares with corresponding USG commodity contributions of \$117,000.

### (3) Participant Cost

The participant cost to the GOH since program inception has been substantial. Since FY 1969 the total participant travel cost amounted to \$40,000. In addition, the GOH paid salaries and some allowances for all personnel attending IPA. The U.S. Government corresponding contribution for the same program was \$117,000.

#### B. Observations and Conclusions

With the exceptions noted below, goals and objectives of the project have in the main been on target. Each of the major goals will be discussed briefly, more detailed discussion is in the respective sections of this report.

##### 1. Police Patrol and Crime Prevention

Major achievements have been accomplished towards successful completion of the police patrol and crime prevention objectives. A highway patrol unit has been established, providing service on all of the nations paved highways; a traffic police investigation unit has become a reality and the municipal traffic patrol program expanded into four cities out from the capital. A complete communications system now links all regional offices with the national headquarters. Further improvements are scheduled for the north coast area and capital city (Tegucigalpa) traffic, while the installation of traffic lights and the promulgation of a modern traffic code are on-going, though not completed, projects. In this last mentioned category must also be listed the planned-for additional mobile patrols (crime prevention), the drivers' education and training programs, and an accident report collection system (data), tied into the Central Records Center.

##### 2. Records, Identification and Criminalistics

In the broad field of records, identification and criminalistics, major organizational improvements were made as were needed refinements of skills and procedures. By mid-1970 a Narcotics Branch was created within the CES to perform narcotics investigations. To give this branch a limited lab capability, AID-funded equipment was ordered (with guidance from OPS/W criminologist) and the establishment of an urgently needed narcotics lab

under supervision of a qualified contract chemist near realization by early April, 1974. During the previous year a centralized records system was established to provide repository for all crime statistics and to permit their timely recall when needed. At the time of team visit, the near-vital Central Complaint Center in Tegucigalpa was all but completed with early inauguration urged by the team.

Yet to be accomplished are the planned Regional Records Centers and refinement of operating procedures for the Fingerprint Identification Bureau and Criminalistics Lab.

### 3. Police Training

The police training goals are on-going activities with objectives clearly in sight if not on target. However, the mobile training team concepts as previously contemplated are being scrapped to make room for improved methods discussed in pertinent section of this report. This new training concept and project is being firmed up, schools and instructors readied. It should be on target later this fiscal year.

#### C. Comments on Audits #69-51-H6, "Public Safety Project" FY 70

To facilitate Public Safety Division terminal audit procedures, the team reviewed the findings and recommendations contained in a pertinent previous audit for FY 1970. Below are listed the recommendations as promulgated by this audit followed by action taken.

##### Recommendation No. 1

Immediate action should be taken by JAO to maintain file copies of bills of lading and receiving reports covering shipments of all commodities delivered under the Public Safety Project.

ACTION: Chief JAO, Honduras

Comment by team: Interviews with GSO and JAO and perusal of pertinent correspondence firmly established that correct procedures are now in use to insure appropriate documentation, filing and maintenance of all Public Safety commodities received.

Recommendation No. 2

USAID/H should comply with M.O. 712.4, Paragraph III A, Item b, by issuing project agreements on continuing projects early in the fiscal year.

ACTION: Project Coordinator, USAID/H

Comment by team: Appropriate corrective action was taken by Project Coordinator and record thereof made on October 22, 1969.

Recommendation No. 3

The USAID/H Project Coordinator, in cooperation with the Training Officer, should undertake the post training evaluations and follow-up procedures on the participants trained under this project as required by M.O. 1389.9 and 1389.2.

ACTION: Project Coordinator and Training Officer,  
USAID/H

Comment by team: Interview with Project Coordinator and perusal of pertinent and applicable records confirmed that appropriate action was taken and that correct procedures are now in effect.

Recommendation No. 4

The Public Safety Advisor in cooperation with JAO, should take immediate steps to establish and maintain a system which, as a minimum, provides control over the arrival and distribution of project equipment and materials.

~~ACTION: Project Coordinator and Chief JAO/H~~

Comment by team: Appropriate action taken and duly recorded as of October 22, 1969.

Recommendation No. 5

USAID/H should assist CES in the establishment of adequate property controls for all projects equipment and materials donated by AID.

ACTION: Project Coordinator and Public Safety Advisor,  
USAID/H

Comment by team: Since August 1969, Public Safety Advisor, USAID/H has given continuing assistance in the establishment of adequate property controls for all projects equipment and materials donated by AID. Records testifying to this extent are filed with original audit report, USAID/H.

Recommendation No. 6

The Public Safety Advisor should request the CES to submit to the National Accounting Office of the government of Honduras for appropriate entry into the national record listings of all non-expendable equipment transferred to the CES.

ACTION: Project Coordinator and Public Safety Advisor, USAID/H

Comment by team: Same as for Recommendation No. 5, above.

Recommendation No. 7.

AID or Alliance for Progress symbols should be affixed to AID financed equipment as appropriate.

ACTION: Project Coordinator, USAID/H

Comment by team: Corrective action was taken and recorded as of 12-4-69 by Project Coordinator, USAID/H. Documentary evidence to this extent is filed with original audit report, USAID/H.

## CHAPTER VI

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the observations contained in preceding sections of this report, the team offers the following recommendations for CES consideration.

It is recommended that:

#### Organization

1. The CES give priority to continuing efforts to secure a separate budget for CES operations which will facilitate capital planning and Corps development.
2. Efforts continue to establish a tenure and retirement system for all members of the CES.
3. The Central Complaint Center located in Tegucigalpa be placed into operation as quickly as possible so that maximum service can be afforded the public by the CES.

#### Training

4. With the opening of the six Regional Headquarters, the CES is faced with a need for additional instructors. A careful screening of past training records should be accomplished to assist in the selection of additional qualified instructors.
5. Instructor requirements beyond those already trained should be developed and personnel selected for training at the International Police Academy to fulfill these needs.
6. The CES continue to consider the value of mobile training teams.

Under the new regional organization, establishment of such teams at the regional level could be of substantial benefit for specialized training needs.

7. In view of the expressed need for management training at the Chief of Police level, CES should query the International Police Academy regarding the establishment of such a course.
8. No senior officers of the CES have been trained at the IPA. Consideration should be given to equating job assignment with rank requirements established for the Senior Officer course so that career officers from CES could be accepted.
9. The USAID develop a new selection method for Public Safety participants, in conjunction with the CES Commander, to replace the present PSD-CES joint selection system.

#### Mobility

10. A priority effort be made to select an understudy for the current police garage manager to assure that the procedures established during his tenure will become institutionalized.
11. A periodic vehicle inspection system be inaugurated to assure that proper maintenance procedures are being followed.

#### Operations

12. A survey of the DIN Laboratory capabilities be accomplished and consideration should be given to expansion and increased usage of the facility.
13. The personnel requirements of DIN be carefully reviewed and, if it is determined that additional personnel are required, training courses be established to provide qualified personnel to fulfill these needs.
14. Efforts be continued on a priority basis to secure approval of the Organic Traffic Law which has been developed.
15. Upon receipt of the 7 motorcycles in the Tegucigalpa Traffic Headquarters, a systematic patrol system be developed and placed into operation.
16. Training courses be developed and initiated for the supervisory level personnel within the traffic division to assure maximum utilization of resources.

17. Highway patrol posts be established as quickly as possible to increase the efficiency of this valuable asset of the Traffic Division.

Communications

18. Appropriate personnel be selected and programmed for training in telecommunications management and repair at the IPA.
19. A survey of telecommunications capabilities of the CES be conducted to provide a basis for future planning as well as possible redistribution of existing equipment.

LIST OF PERSONS CONTACTED

STATE

Ambassador Phillip V. Sanchez  
Mr. Robert D. Davis, DCM  
Mr. Clyde W. Snyder, Consul

AID

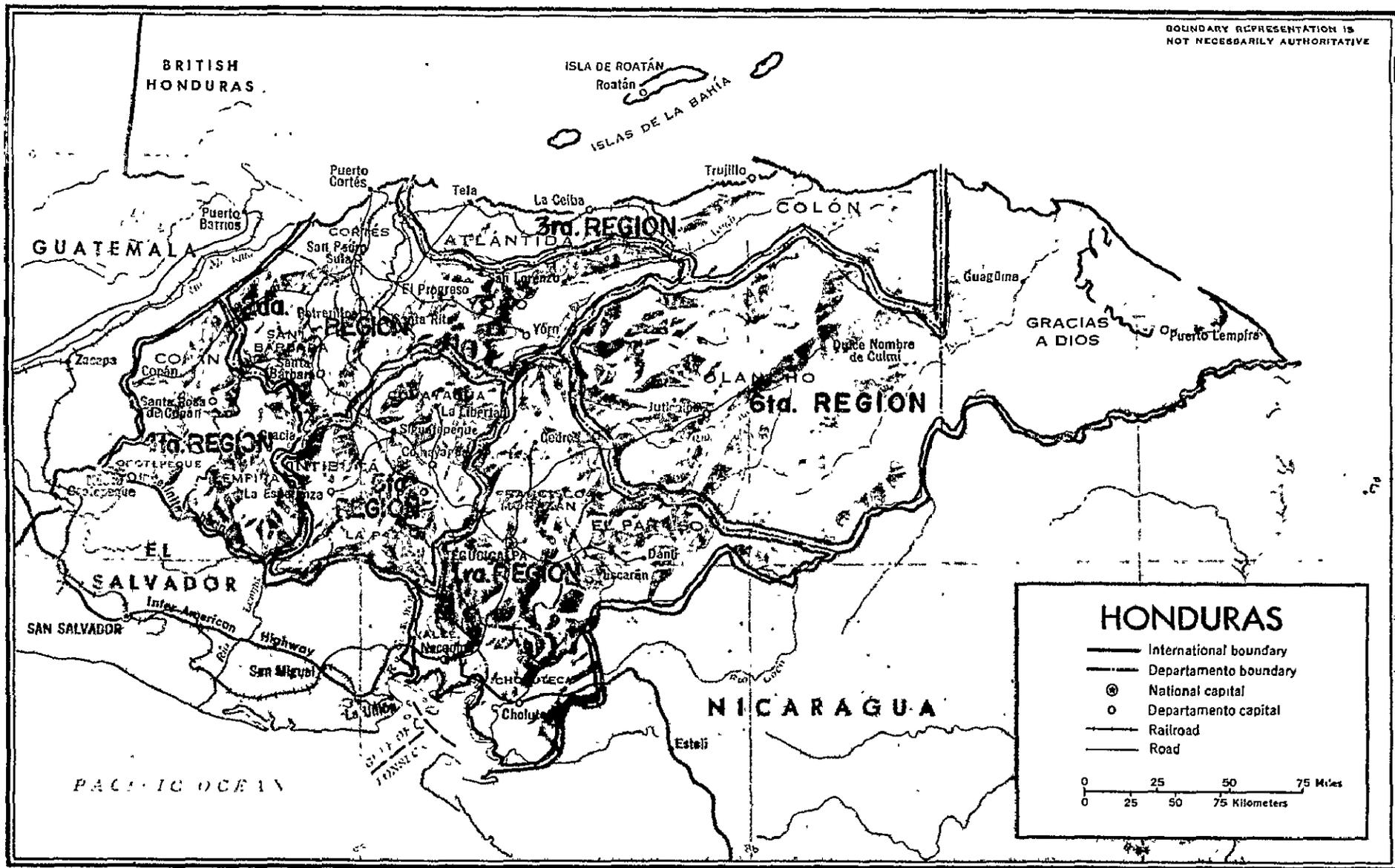
Mr. Edward Marasciulo, Mission Director  
Mr. Norbert F. Kockler, Deputy Mission Director  
Mr. Robert J. Maushammer, Program Officer  
Mr. Henry W. Brandt, Joint Administrative Officer  
Mr. Anthony J. Cauterucci, Multi-Sector Chief  
Mr. Arthur L. Russell, Public Safety Officer  
Mr. Jose R. Cisneros, Public Safety Advisor

HONDURANEANS

Colonel Policarpo Paz Garcia, Commander, CES  
Lt. Colonel Fausto Perez Reyes, Sub-Commander, CES  
Lt. Colonel Rosendo Martinez, Chief, Region III  
Lt. Colonel Rene Adalberto Paz, Chief, Region I  
Lt. Colonel Roberto Jose Alonzo, Chief, Region V  
Major Luis Alonso Cardona, Chief, Personnel  
Major Rudolpho Castro Lopez, Director of Traffic  
Major Adolpho Diaz Martinez, Chief, Region VI  
Major Dalio Gomez, Chief, Region IV  
Major Oscar Armando Mejia, Director, Treasury Police  
Major Alberto Montoy Rodriguez, Chief, Region II  
Captain Emilio Amador Mendoza, Director, Police  
Captain Juan Guevara Aguilar, Regional Traffic Director  
(North Coast)  
Captain Carlos Rene Sagastume, Director, DIN  
Lieutenant Elgodoro Zamora, Chief, Vehicle Inspections  
Lieutenant Julio Cesar Chavez, Acting Director, Police School  
Lieutenant Plutarco Lagos Sandoval, Instructor, Police School  
Sub-Lieutenant Fredy Funez Ucles, Instructor, Police School  
Sub-Lieutenant Santos Valdemar, Chief, Communications  
Sub-Lieutenant Manuel Valladares, Chief, Central Records  
Sub-Lieutenant Julio Raudales Soto, Chief, Public Relations  
Mr. Augustin Salinas, Garage Manager

Attachment A

BOUNDARY REPRESENTATION IS NOT NECESSARILY AUTHORITATIVE

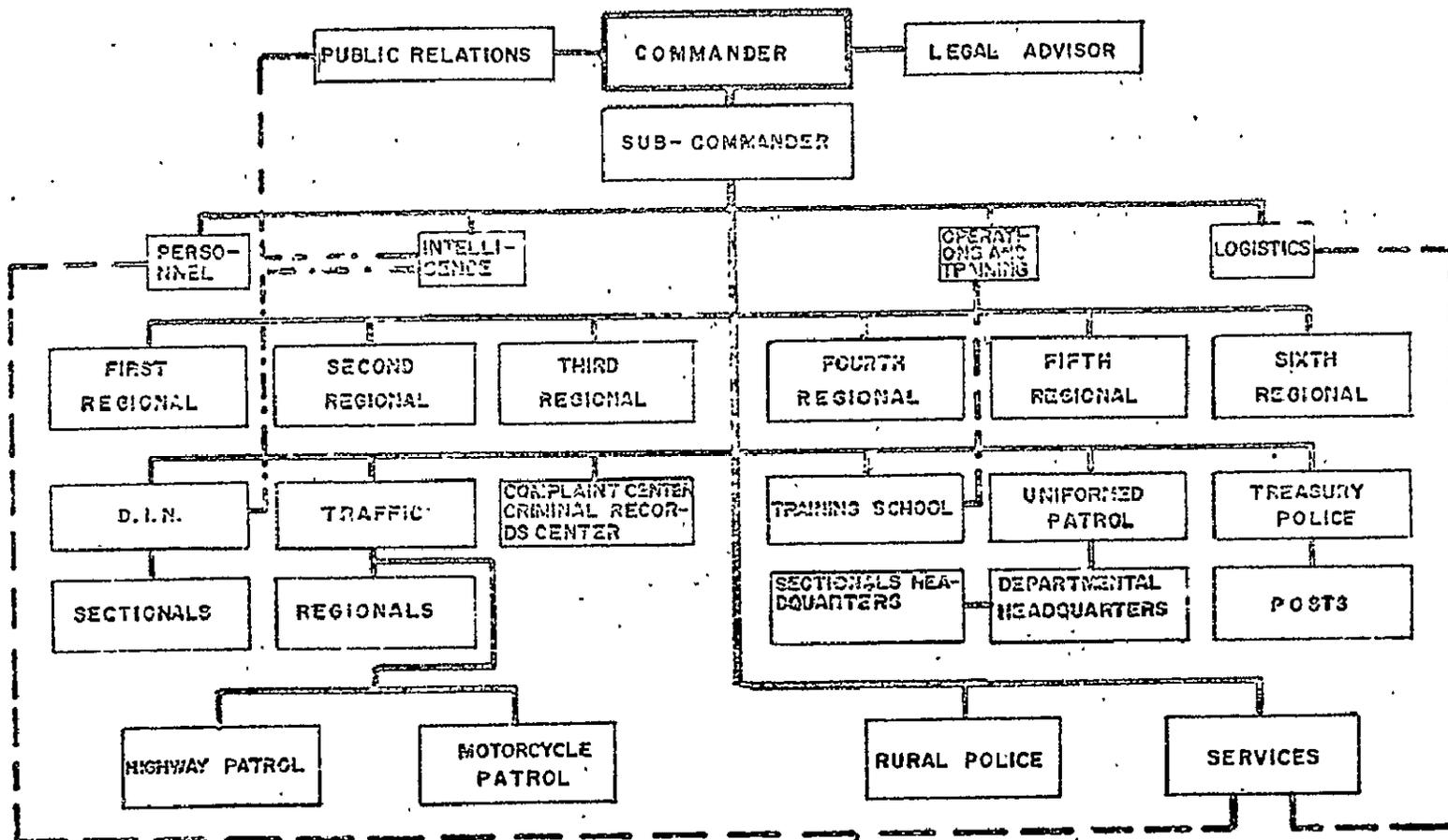


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Attachment B

Base

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART - CUERPO ESPECIAL DE SEGURIDAD - 1974



COMMAND \_\_\_\_\_  
 SUPERVISION \_\_\_\_\_  
 COORDINATION \_\_\_\_\_

CES BUDGET FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1974

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Annual</u>
Commander and Staff	\$ 43,200.00
Personnel, Administrative	87,930.00
Service Personnel	45,847.50
Highway Patrol	39,150.00
Rural Detachment	45,360.00
Installation Security	36,780.00
First Region	603,720.00
Second Region	236,640.00
Third Region	87,240.00
Fourth Region	120,780.00
Fifth Region	128,370.00
Sixth Region	70,870.00
Traffic Police	324,120.00
DIN	266,730.00
Training School	54,425.00
Treasury Police	<u>355,980.00</u>
	\$2,547,142.50
Other Costs	<u>433,530.00</u>
Total CES Budget	<u>\$2,980,672.50</u>

Attachment D

ARMED FORCES OF HONDURAS  
SPECIAL SECURITY FORCES  
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR SECURITY AGENTS

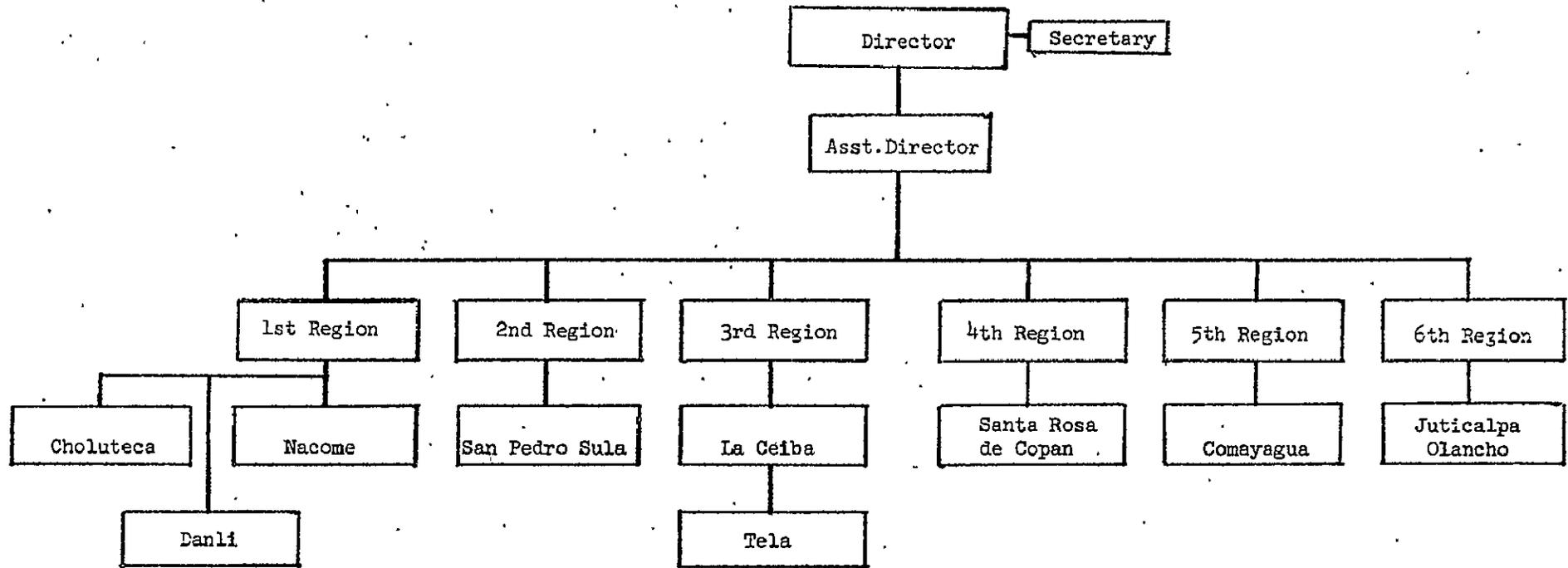
12th Course  
February 4 to June 22, 1974

No.	Subjects	Hours Per Week																				Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1.	Orientation	2																				2
2.	Organization of the Special Security Forces		2																			2
3.	Discipline and Courtesy	6	4	5	3	2																20
4.	Interior Guard					3	5	2														10
5.	Military Drill	27		2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1											40
6.	Firearms							2	2	6	1	3	2	2	5	4	7	11	8	15	18	86
7.	Police Patrolling		3	5	4	4	2	3	4	3	2	3	2	2	4	5	4	4	3	2	3	50
8.	Laws		1	4	5	3	4	2	2	6	2	3	6	2	4	4	4	3	2	3		60
9.	Human Relations		6	3	5	4	2															20
10.	Physical Education	5	11	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	5	7	7	4	7	7	6	5	5	5	140
11.	Civil Disturbances		4	5	3	4	5	3	5	1	2	5	4	4	4	3	4	2		2		60
12.	Techniques of Arrest			2	4	7	2	6	4													25
13.	Communications										2	4	2	2	4	3	3	3				20
14.	Investigations		2	2	2		2	2	2	3	3	5	4	4	5	5	2	5	7	3		58
15.	Traffic																					30
16.	Narcotics								1	4	2	4	3	2		2	6	2	13	7		16
17.	First Aid Procedures												1	2	2	4	4	5	2			20
18.	Subversive Activities						4	3		2												9
19.	Juvenile Delinquency		3	2																		5
20.	Customs								4	6	5	6	5	6	5							42
21.	Personal Defense		4	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	3	5	3	45
22.	Inspections	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	72
23.	Preparations for Graduation																				16	16
24.	Graduation																				4	4
25.	Total	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	24	44	44	36	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	852
Weeks		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	

Distribution of Hours  
760 Hours of training (subjects)  
72 Hours of inspections  
28 Hours of holidays  
16 Hours of preparation for graduation  
4 Hours of graduation  
880 Hours in Total

Holidays  
April 11  
April 12  
April 13  
May 1

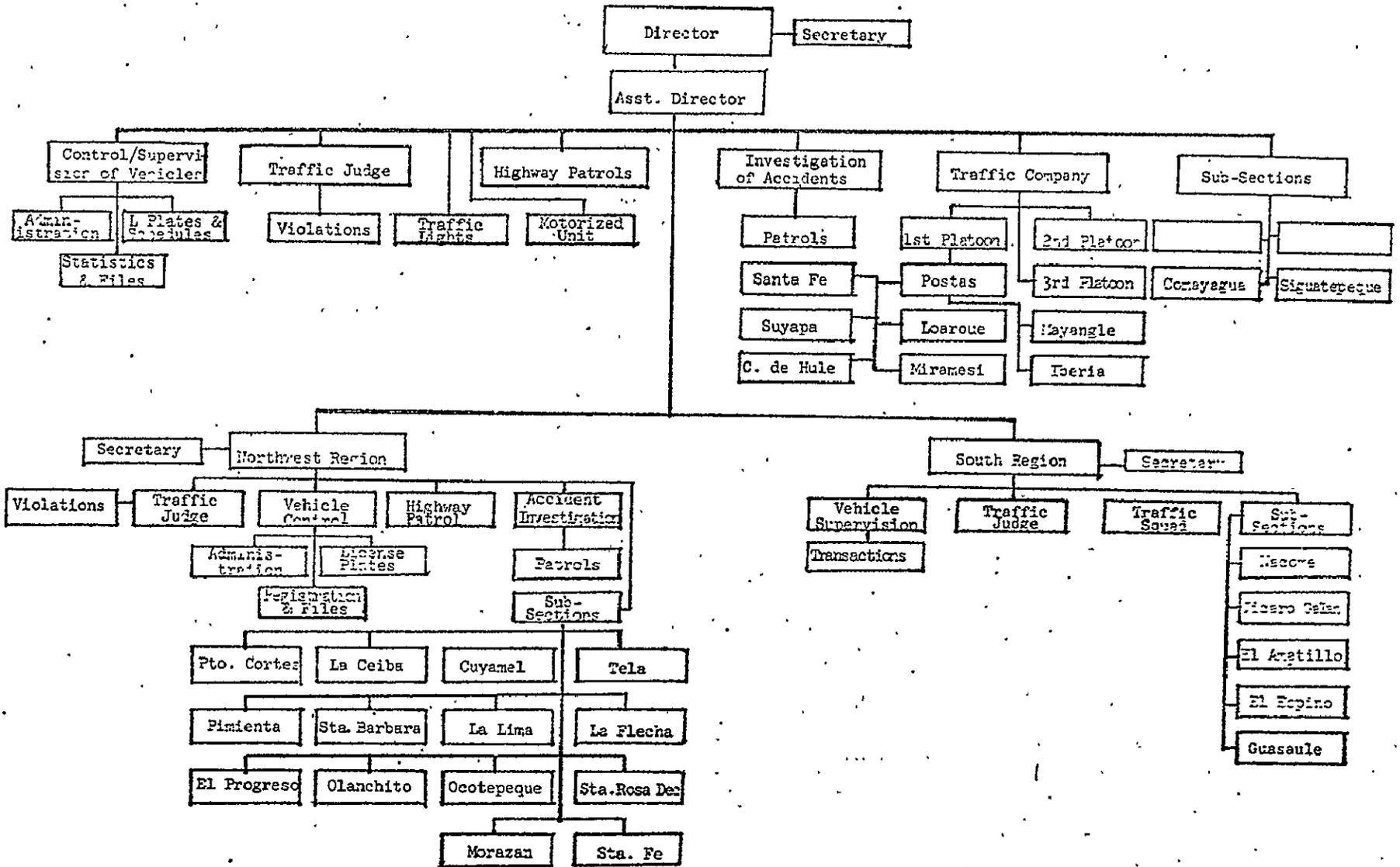
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



-07-

Attachment F

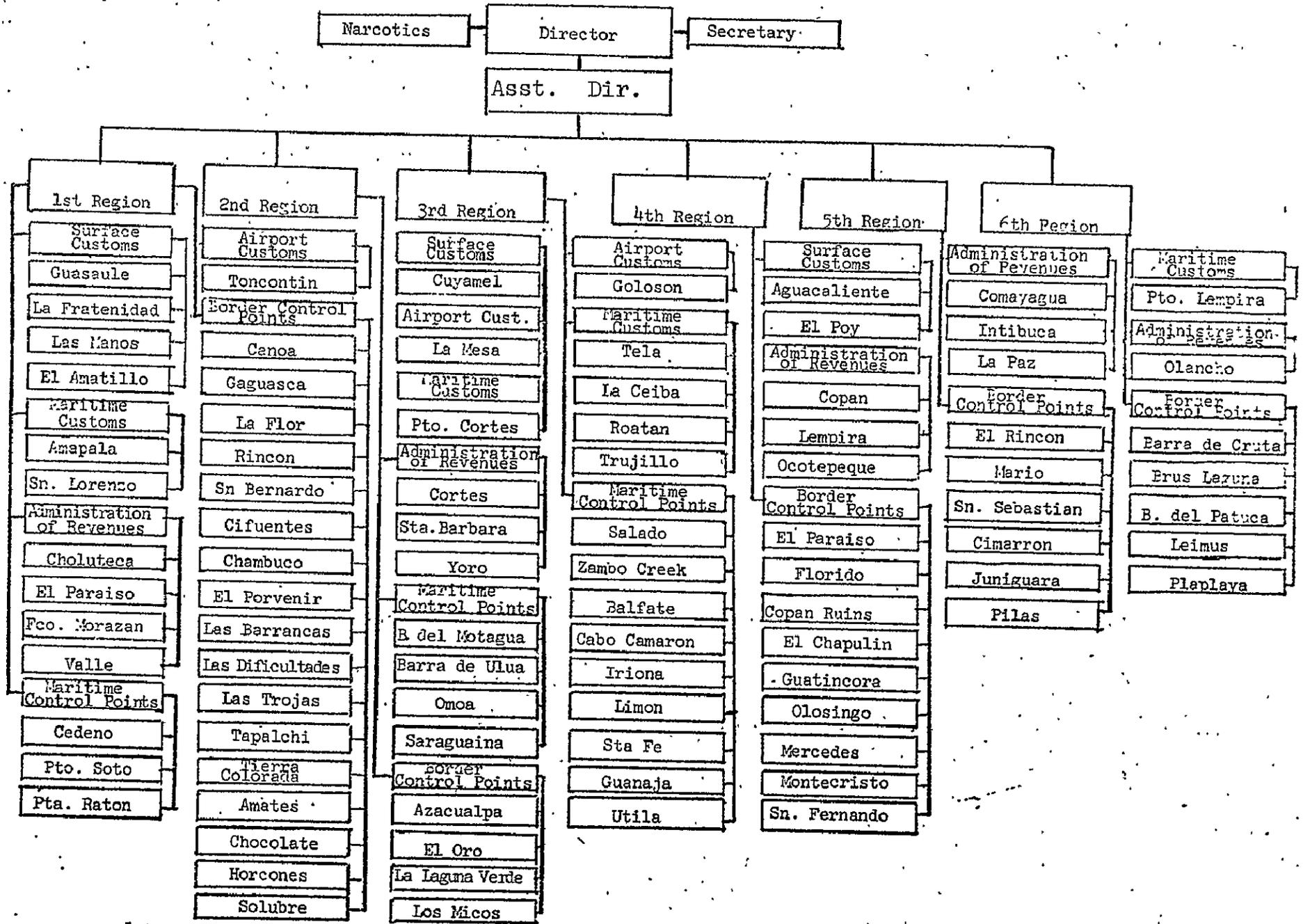
NATIONAL TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



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Attachment G

TREASURY POLICE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



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Attachment H

PROJECT OBJECTIVES - HONDURAS

1. Police Patrol

A. Establish a viable municipal patrol system in Tegucigalpa, including an effective traffic unit.

B. Expand traffic patrol operations to four major cities out of the Capital; improve highway patrol operations in quantity and quality throughout the country.

C. Install traffic lights and signs.

D. Enact a modern traffic code.

E. Initiate lower education campaigns and develop an effective traffic accident report system which will permit speedy recall of pertinent data necessary to identify problem areas.

2. Record/Identification/Criminalistics

A. To increase the quantitative and qualitative capabilities of the National Central Records Center and to permit them to respond in a timely and accurate manner to requests for information from their regional centers.

B. Establish Regional Records Centers at selected locations, train their staff and develop procedures for collation and transmittal of information, and allow for accurate statistics compilation as a management tool. Develop a fingerprint depository within these centers with a capacity to receive and analyze national ID cards from all areas of the country.

C. Expand the criminalistics lab to allow for timely response for requests for evidence analysis from police posts throughout the country.

3. Police Training

A. Increase the capability of Honduran Police (CES) to provide basic police training to all recruits.

B. Expand the police training school's physical plant.

C. Using Mobile Police Training Teams, conduct police courses for the 1,800+ untrained CES personnel presently assigned to duty in rural areas.

Attachment I

D. Provide in-service training courses for CES officers and NCO's in police administration, investigation procedures and narcotics control.

E. Participant training at IPA.

U. S. CONTRIBUTION TO PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM

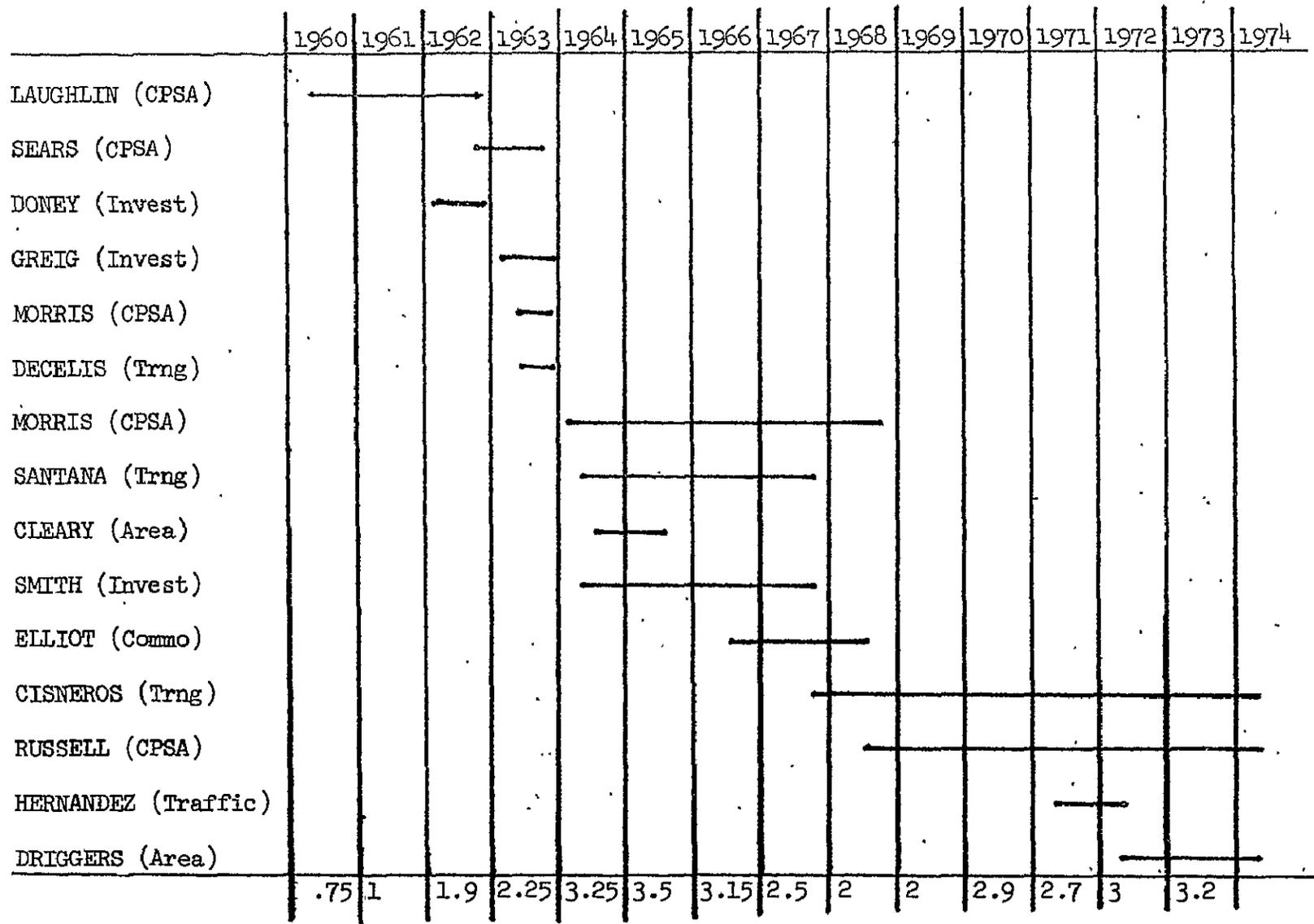
HONDURAS 1960 - 1974

	<u>Technicians</u>	<u>Commodities</u>	<u>Participants</u>	<u>Other Costs</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Cumulative Totals - May 1960 - Jun 30, 1969	523,000	440,000	101,000	67,000	1,131,000
FY 1970	45,000	24,000	32,000	6,000	107,000
FY 1971	64,000	34,000	36,000	8,000	142,000
FY 1972	87,000	58,000	27,000	7,000	179,000
FY 1973	<u>106,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>22,000</u>	<u>8,000</u>	<u>137,000</u>
Grand Total	825,000	557,000	218,000	96,000	1,696,000
FY 1974 to date Tech. Services Funding	69,173		22,880	560	92,613

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Attachment J

MAN YEARS PUBLIC SAFETY ADVISORS  
USAID/HONDURAS



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Attachment K

HONDURAS

Commodity Profile

FY 63	\$ 32,000	5 Jeeps 1 Sedan 50 Handcuffs 6 Mobile radio stations Lab and Misc items Small arms (misc .45, .357, .30, .38) Ammunition
FY 64	\$ 83,000	3,000 CN Grenades 5 SSB Transceivers 2 VHF-FM Transceivers 4 Handi-Talkie Misc Spare Parts and Accessories Misc Commo Equipment for CAP network 5 Jeeps Misc Photo Equipment
FY 65	\$ 188,000	14 Trucks 1 Kaiser Jeep 1 Kaiser "Wagoneer" 1 Kaiser Delivery 9 HF SS Base Station Transceivers 100 VHF-AM Handcarried Transceivers 35 VHF-AM Portable Transceivers 3 Microphones 4 Megaphones 300 Carbines, .30 300,080 Cartridges, cal. .30, M-1 Crime Lab Equipment Photographic Equipment Office Equipment
FY 66	\$ 35,184	20 VHF-FM (Portable) 10 VHF-FM (Mobile) 8 HF SSB (Portable) Misc. Radio Parts and Equipment 35 Revolvers, .38 cal. 4,000 Cartridges, .38 cal.
FY 67	\$ 21,500	5 SSB (Base) 1 SSB (Portable) 21 Transformers 10 Battery Chargers Spare Parts Office Equipment

Commodity Profile

FY 68 \$ 9,189

- 6 VHF-FM (Base)
- 6 VHF-FM (Portable)
- 4 Battery Chargers
- Misc. spare parts for telecommunications equipment
- 18 Tear Gas Grenades
- 8 Batons, Tear Gas
- 12 Smoke Grenades
- 100 Launcher Cartridges
- 12 Smoke Candles
- 1 Reproduction Machine
- Misc. photo lab equipment
- Misc. office equipment

FY 69 \$ 52,750

- 3 Typewriters
- 1 PA System
- 1 6MM Projector
- 1 Polaroid Camera
- 1 Resucie Anne (resuscitator manikin)
- 3 First Aid Kits
- 1 lot Office Equipment
- 14 Panel Trucks
- 2 Ford Broncas
- 1 lot Automative Tools
- 10 FM-5B and Accessories
- 1 lot Spare Parts

FY 70 - Vehicles	\$ 9,794
Telecom	12,492
Weapons	10,610
General	<u>0</u>
Total	\$ 32,896

- 1,008 Tear Gas Grenade
- 5 VHF-FM-5
- 1 lot Radio Accessories
- 1 Arc Welder
- 1 Portable Crane
- 300 Night sticks
- 100 Helmets Riot control

FY 71 - Transportation	\$11,850
Telecom	18,850
Weapons	700
General	<u>5,600</u>
Total	\$37,000

- 2 1/2 Ton truck vans (Dodge)
- 1 Jeep Wagoneer
- 1 lot Auto spare parts
- 6 VHF-FM mobile stations
- 1 VHF-FM repeater station
- 1 Radio tower
- 3 VHF antenna
- 1 lot Radio spare parts

Commodity Profile

FY 71 (continued)

		20 Handcuffs
		25 Helmets
		760 Books and pamphlets
		29 Training films
		5 Card file cabinets
		2 Book cases
		2 Typewriters
		1 Office machine stands
		75 Traffic safety belts
		5 Stretchers
		5 Crash hooks
		2 Fingerprint kits
		2 Polaroid cameras
		1 lot Film
		1 lot Fingerprint supplies
FY 72 -	Transportation	\$21,200
	Telecom	0
	Weapons	25,700
	General	<u>13,400</u>
	Total	\$60,300
		1 Truck Van (Chrysler)
		3 Pickup Trucks (GM)
		3 lots. Vehicle Spare Parts
		1 lot Auto Shop Tools
		5 Emergency Lights
		8 Sirens
		2 Star Reloaders
		16 lb Pistol Powder
		1,000 Pistol Primers
		2,016 Tear Gas Grenade (C5)
		210 Tear Gas Projectiles (C5)
		10 Gas Guns
		204 Gas Masks
		204 Helmets Protective
		10 Handcuffs
		3 Fingerprint Kits
		6 Slide Projectors
		6 Polaroid Cameras
		9 Typewriters
		18 Filing Cabinets
		37 Card Filing Cabinets
		1 Lab Microscope
		1 lot Lab Supplies
		20 Narcotest Disposakits
		12 Desks
		21 Desk Chairs
		4 Tables
		2 Storage Cabinets
FY 73 -	Transportation	\$ ---
	Telecom	---
	Weapons	---
	General	<u>525</u>
	Total	\$ 525
		20 Traffic Torch Light
		80 Reflectorized Sam Browne Belt
		84 Knit Glove, fluorescent

## PARTICIPANT PROFILE

Honduran police participants have attended the International Police Academy (IPA) since its inception in 1963, graduating 97 officers from the general course. Prior to 1963, ten officers attended the Inter-American Police Academy in the Canal Zone.

The following is a list of specializations and the numbers of participants attending each one following the General Courses over the years.

Criminal Investigation	25
Immigration/Customs Control	7
Instructor Methods	10
Narcotics	5
Patrol Operations	20
Records Management	3
Range Management	4
Riot Control	9
Traffic Management	10
VIP Protection	3
Public Relations	<u>1</u>
	97

Technical Specialist Training has been given in the following subjects to the below indicated number of persons.

Investigations	4
Bomb Control	5
Criminalistics	<u>2</u>
	11

Attachment M