

INL FY 98 REPROGRAMMING PROPOSAL

|                            | <u>Colombia</u>   | <u>Bolivia</u> | <u>Peru</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Currently Programmed       | \$30M             | \$14M          | \$31M       |
| Blackhawk \$36M            | \$13M             | \$23M          | --          |
| Reprogramming Requirements | \$51M (CPD+\$21M) | \$45M (CPD)    | \$40M (CPD) |
| Shortfall                  | -\$8M             | -\$8M          | -\$9M       |

\*Subject to reprogramming later in the year depending on progress, together with other available sources such as 506(a)(2) authority.

BOLIVIA: HOW ADDITIONAL \$23 MILLION WOULD BE USED

At the current level of funding level of \$14 million for Bolivia, \$35 million below FY 1997, neither INL nor the Bolivian government will be able to sustain current counternarcotics programs and we jeopardize the progress we have made in this key coca source country.

If an additional \$23 million is provided for Bolivia, the top priority would be support for coca eradication. In the past two years and with strong US support, coca cultivation has dropped by 6% in Bolivia. This translates to a drop in potential cocaine production of nearly 40 metric tons. The Government of Bolivia (GOB) has made total elimination of coca in five years its top priority. Most of the \$23 million is needed immediately to pay for eradication operations aimed at eradicating 7,000 hectares in 1998, or 20% of the total crop.

Our second priority is interdiction. The most urgent need is to fund police operations to stem the flow of trafficking from the main coca growing region, the Chapare. This would allow us to support law enforcement operations along border areas, where increasing amounts of precursor chemicals are entering the country via waterways and small trails and cocaine is transported out.

Additional funding would also be used for alternative development, which is closely related to success in the eradication program. Prior to 1992, coca was the principal crop grown in the Chapare. The amount of licit crops grown in the Chapare is now three times greater than coca cultivation, and 127% greater than in 1986. This has enabled the GOB to effectively counter arguments that licit cultivation impoverishes poor farmers and makes the goal of total Coca eradication politically feasible. Our programs would fund projects for communities which agree to eliminate coca cultivation.

Finally, the additional funding will assure that the critical infrastructure needed to support a strong eradication and interdiction effort are sustained. Otherwise, we would need to fire employees, break leases for facilities, and significantly reduce maintenance for vehicles and aircraft -- making them unavailable for operational use. This would lead directly to reduced levels of eradication and fewer seizures and prosecutions.

Helo Performance Data Compared

| <u>VARIABLE</u>    | <u>UH-1H</u> | <u>B-212</u> | <u>HUEY II</u> | <u>UH-60</u> |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Speed<br>(VNE)     | 124KN        | 130KN        | 130KN          | 195KN        |
| Ceiling            | 13,000'      | 20,000'      | 16,000'        | 20,000'      |
| Weight             | 9,500#       | 11,200#      | 10,500#        | 22,000#      |
| Fuel Csmg          | 600          | 600          | 600            | 700          |
| Sling Ld           | 4,000#       | 5,000#       | 5,000#         | 8,000#       |
| Pax @ MSL          | 7            | 10           | 11             | 24           |
| Pax @ 9K'          | 2            | 6            | 8              | 18           |
| Hours of<br>Flight | 1:30 hrs     | 2:00 hrs     | 1:30 hrs       | 2:30 hrs     |