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and Diego Luis Hinestrosa Moreno (alias, "El Abuelo"), pled guilty for their involvement in "Operation Genesis." As of July 1, the case against del Rio was delayed because his attorneys requested a different prosecutor in the case. Since del Rio was a general at the time of the incident, his attorneys have asked that Prosecutor General Viviane Morales personally prosecute the case, replacing the current prosecutor from the Human Rights Unit. At least four other paramilitary members allegedly involved in the incident remained under investigation.

In July, the IACHR sent the "Operation Genesis" case to the Inter-American Court because "the Commission deemed that the State has not complied with the recommendations contained in its report on the merits," which relate to the lack of investigation into "the many violations that took place during Operation Genesis" and the courts' failure to "act with diligence in pursuing criminal proceedings that would clarify the acts of violence and punish those responsible."

Mapiripan Massacre

The investigation into the July 15, 1997, murder of at least 36 civilians in Mapiripan (Meta) remains active. On that date, a group of 20 men from the *Autodefensas Campesinas de Córdoba y Urabá* (ACCU) arrived in the town of Mapiripan (Meta) where they committed violent acts against residents and blocked transportation and communication.

On November 25, 2009, a Bogota criminal tribunal reversed its initial decision to acquit Army General (retired) Jaime Humberto Uscategui Ramirez, and instead sentenced him to 40 years in prison and a fine of 10 million Colombian pesos (COP). Uscategui, who was commander of the 7th Brigade in Villavicencio, was found guilty of aggravated homicide, aggravated kidnapping, and falsification of information in public documents. Initially, a judge found him guilty of only falsifying information and absolved him of the other charges. The Prosecutor General's Office asked for reconsideration, noting that troops from the Joaquin Paris Infantry Battalion, located in San Jose del Guaviare, were under his jurisdiction, and that paramilitaries used the site to land airplanes. Furthermore, the tribunal argued that regular troops did not sufficiently protect Mapiripan's population, which were therefore left "at the complete mercy of the AUC." Uscategui appealed the verdict against him, and the prosecutor in the case asked the court to uphold the verdict on July 30, 2010. As of July 1, the appeal was still pending before the Supreme Court.

Also before the Supreme Court is an appeal by Lieutenant Colonel Orozco of his lower court conviction for his alleged involvement in the massacre. Orozco,

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who is widely viewed as the whistleblower who revealed the military's ties to the murders and the only person who tried to stop the massacre, has refugee status due to credible threats against his life and currently resides in the United States.

On September 9, 2009, the Prosecutor General's Office began questioning 18 former paramilitary members. On April 27, 2010, Humberto Antonio Aguilar Allian accepted a plea bargain agreement on the charges of aggravated multiple homicides, aggravated extortive kidnapping, terrorism, and conspiracy with intent to commit these crimes and promoting and organizing illegally armed groups.

Prior to this, on October 23, 2007, three AUC members (Leonardo Montoya Pubiano, Francisco Enrique Gomez Vergano, and Arnoldo Vergara Trespacios) were sentenced to 40 years each for their involvement in the case.

Santo Domingo Bombing

In June, the Prosecutor General's Office issued an arrest warrant for Air Force Captain Sergio Andres Garzon Velez, then serving as Colombia's military attaché in France, and Major German David Lamilla Santos for their role in the December 13, 1998, killing of 17 people in an aerial bombing in Santo Domingo (Arauca). Garzon returned to Colombia on July 13.

In July, the IACHR sent the Santo Domingo case to the Inter-American Court because "the Commission deemed that the State had not complied with the recommendations contained in the report on the merits," which relate to "effective investigations to identify the masterminds and other perpetrators and impose the appropriate punishments."

In the previous certification, we reported the sentencing of air force lieutenants Cesar Romero Padilla and Johan Jimenez Valencia to 31 years and eight months in prison and air force aeronautical engineer Hector Mario Hernandez Acosta to six years in prison.

Chengue Massacre

In March, the Prosecutor General's Office's Human Rights Unit declared the January 2001 massacre of 28 civilians in Chengue (Sucre) to be a crime against humanity. The office reopened the case against two former non-commissioned marine corps officers, Euclides Rafael Bossa Mendoza and Ruben Dario Rojas Bolivar, who were previously absolved of charges for collaborating with paramilitaries in the massacre. The Prosecutor General's Office will also reopen a preliminary investigation of Rear Admiral Rodrigo Quinonez, who allegedly

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received an alert by police intelligence of the paramilitaries' advance toward Chengue.

Operation Dragon

Progress remained slow in the investigation into Operation Dragon (*Operación Dragón*). Operation Dragon involved an alleged plot in 2004 to assassinate leftist politicians and labor leaders in Cali. Berenice Celeyta Alayon, a labor union leader, and Colombian Senator Alexander Lopez Maya, former president of SINTRAEMCALI (a local labor union's campaign against the privatization of the Cali Municipal Corporation, Colombia's third-largest public utility company), allege that they were targeted for their work in support of SINTRAEMCALI.

On December 16, 2009, the Prosecutor General's Office sent a letter rogatory to the Swiss government asking for assistance to obtain evidence from a witness. On October 8, 2008, the Prosecutor General's Office opened a hearing for two lieutenant colonels, a major, and three civilians (no names given) on charges of alleged aggravated criminal conspiracy and violation of the rights of assembly and association for their involvement in "Operation Dragon." The inquiry process began November 19, 2008, and is ongoing. The Prosecutor General's Office reported that witnesses have not attended scheduled hearings, contributing to delays.

San Jose de Apartado: La Resbalosa Massacre

The previous certification reported the March 2010 sentencing of Guillermo Armando Gordillo Sanchez, a retired army captain, to 20 years in prison for serving as a cooperating witness in the February 2005 massacre of eight people from the peace community in San Jose de Apartado (Antioquia). Gordillo formally accepted the charges of criminal conspiracy, homicide of a protected person, and barbaric acts for his participation in the massacre. His testimony was the first official admission that elements of the 17th Brigade participated in the murders, in collusion with Don Berna's *Heróes de Tolová* Bloc of the AUC. The previous certification also reported that in August 2010, a judge in Antioquia absolved 10 members of the army from responsibility in the case, deeming Gordillo's testimony insufficient to convict them. The 10 soldiers were: Colonel Orlando Espinosa Beltran, Major Jose Fernando Castano Lopez, Sergeant Edgar Garcia Estupinan, Sergeant Dario Jose Branco Agamez, Lieutenant Alejandro Jaramillo, Sergeant Angel Maria Padilla Petro, Captain Sabarain Cruz Reina, Sergeant Jorge Humberto Milanez, Sergeant Herny Agudelo, and Captain Ricardo Bastidas.

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In October 2010, the Prosecutor General's Office and the Inspector General's Office both appealed the judge's decision, as did the peace community's legal representative. As of July 1, the appeal was still pending with the Superior Tribunal of Antioquia.

In December 2010, the Prosecutor General's Office called for questioning Colonel Hector Fandino, who commanded the troops at the time. He provided testimony in December and January 2011. Retired Colonel Nestor Ivan Duque Lopez also provided testimony. Charges have not been filed against either.

The Prosecutor General's Office has found in its investigations that members of the army's 47th Infantry Battalion colluded with former AUC leader Diego Murillo Bejarano's (aka "Don Berna") *Héroes de Tolová* Bloc to combat the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) in the area. Confessions by Don Berna, who was extradited to the United States in May 2008, and other former AUC members facilitated the prosecution. Don Berna accepted responsibility for the murders on May 7, 2008, in testimony given as part of the JPL process. Paramilitary leader Ever Veloza Garcia (alias "HH") also gave a declaration in the case on June 20, 2008. At least 10 other paramilitary members from the AUC's *Héroes de Tolová* Bloc also were linked to the case, and proceedings continue against those individuals.

On July 12, the Prosecutor General's Office announced seven new arrests of former AUC members in the case who were charged with conspiracy to commit a crime, homicide of a protected person, and acts of barbarism. The Prosecutor General's Office noted that refusal by the peace community to cooperate in the investigation had slowed progress in the case. Threats against witnesses and attempted violence against members of the Prosecutor General's Office working on the case have also hindered the investigation.

In July, the Colombian government accepted the resignation of retired General Mario Montoya, who served as ambassador to the Dominican Republic since 2008, and was previously commander of the army. Press reported the resignation was due to "various investigations" by the Prosecutor General's Office involving the retired general. In a February 2010 hearing on the Apartado massacre, a colonel and two captains alleged that Montoya facilitated alliances between the armed forces and paramilitaries.

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Homicide of Orlando Valencia

Afro-Colombian leader Orlando Valencia was killed in Belen de Bajira (Choco) by paramilitary forces, allegedly with collusion by the Colombian National Police (CNP) in October 2005. Previous certifications reported on the sentencing of several former paramilitary members in connection with the case.

In May 2010, an Antioquia court acquitted police Captain Edwin Harbey Arroyo Cuervo of his alleged involvement in the homicide and links to paramilitary groups.

Previous certifications also reported that two witnesses in the case, Miguel and Uco Alberto Hoyos, were wounded by gunfire outside their homes. In October 2008, unknown assailants killed Uco Alberto Hoyos, who was in the Ministry of Interior and Justice's (MOIJ) protection program at the time. Miguel Hoyos remains in the witness protection program. The Prosecutor General's Office reports insufficient evidence to pursue Uco Hoyos' murder at this time.

In May 2010, a court in Antioquia absolved former paramilitary Julio Cesar Silva Borja, alias "El Indio," and Pablo Jose Montalvo Cuitiva, alias "Alfa Once." The Prosecutor General's Office has appealed the decision, as Silva Borja accepted the charges of conspiracy with intent to commit a crime in a plea bargain. As of July 1, the appeal was still pending.

Killings of Peasants in Tobon

On July 6, a judge in Yarumal (Antioquia) sentenced seven soldiers and one officer to 60 years in prison. This was the first time a judge imposed the maximum 60-year sentence on members of the armed forces who were found guilty of homicide. The men were convicted on counts of aggravated homicide for the killings of four rural workers who were presented as killed in combat on March 14, 2006, in Tobon (Antioquia). According to testimony, the eight soldiers forcibly took four men, Enrique Piedrahita Alvarez, John Edison Galeano Barrientos, Jesus Alberto Londono Rodriguez, and Juan Dario Arroyave Morales, from their homes, shot the men in the back, and presented them as combat deaths. The convicted soldiers included Lieutenant Luis Gabriel Rueda Acevedo, and enlisted soldiers German Dario Grajales Calderon, Carlos Augusto Jaramillo Rojas, Cesar Augusto Alvarez Diaz, Oscar Dario Zea Ospina, Wilfredo Eliecer Diaz Ciro, Yeison Fernando Jaimes Martinez, and Carlos Andres Torrado Contreras.

Jamundi Massacre

In July, the Inspector General's Office announced it was investigating Colonel Byron Carvajal and 19 subordinates for violations of international humanitarian law. In 2008, Carvajal and 14 other soldiers were convicted of the May 22, 2006, killings of 10 anti-narcotics police officers in the municipality of Jamundi (Valle de Cauca). After an appeal by Carvajal and other soldiers, the Superior Tribunal of Cali reconfirmed the convictions in June 2010.

Homicide of Dairo Torres

As reported in the previous certification, this case remains provisionally archived due to insufficient evidence. Torres, a leader from the San Jose de Apartado Peace Community, was killed July 13, 2007, by paramilitaries, allegedly with collusion from CNP.

Homicide of Yolanda Izquierdo

Proceedings continue in the investigation into the January 31, 2007, murder of Yolanda Izquierdo, a victims' representative. Police captured Alvaro Augusto Murillo Montes (alias "El Muchacho"), a paramilitary who demobilized from the AUC's *Héroes de Tolová* Bloc. On May 19, 2009, the First Penal Court of Cundinamarca found Murillo guilty on conspiracy charges but acquitted him on the charges of aggravated homicide.

On February 4, the Superior Court of Bogota overturned the ruling and found Murillo guilty of aggravated homicide as well as conspiracy. He was sentenced to more than 30 years in prison and a fine of approximately \$800,000.

In January, a Cundinamarca court sentenced Sor Teresa Gomez in absentia to 40 years in jail on charges of homicide, attempted homicide, and conspiracy to commit a crime. The court found that Gomez, stepsister of paramilitary chiefs Fidel and Vicente Castano, ordered the murder of Izquierdo. Gomez had forced dozens of landowners to sell their properties in the department of Cordoba to the Castanos. Izquierdo subsequently led a group of farmers seeking justice and land restitution. The judge ordered the Prosecutor General's Office to investigate members of the Justice and Peace Unit who allegedly did not offer Izquierdo protection, despite numerous reported threats.

Soacha Murders

In June, a judge in Cimitarra (Santander) handed down the first convictions linked to the Soacha "false positives" cases. The judge found eight soldiers guilty

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of aggravated homicide and forced disappearance for the killings of two young men, Eduardo Garzon Paez and Daniel Andres Pesca Olaya.

Pesca Olaya disappeared from Soacha on March 2, 2008, and Garzon Paez disappeared from Bogota on March 4, 2008. The next day, both were reported as killed in combat in Cimitarra by members of the Caldas Battalion of the army's 5th Brigade. All eight military defendants, which included the commander of the Caldas Battalion, were convicted of two counts of aggravated homicide and forced disappearance. On July 15, they were sentenced as follows:

1. Lieutenant Colonel Wilson Javier Castro Munoz, commander of the battalion: sentenced to 54 years, 9 months, and 18 days on charges of aggravated homicide, forced disappearance, falsifying information, and embezzlement.
2. Lieutenant Eduardo Antonio Villany Realpe: sentenced to 55 years, 4 months, and 24 days in prison for aggravated homicide, forced disappearance, falsifying information, and embezzlement.
3. Sergeant Jose Eduardo Niampira Benavides: sentenced to 55 years, 4 months, and 24 days in prison for aggravated homicide, forced disappearance, falsifying information, and embezzlement.
4. Professional Soldier Guillermo Pacheco Anzola: sentenced to 29 years, 4 months, and 24 days for aggravated homicide, forced disappearance, falsifying information, and embezzlement.
5. Professional Soldier Juan Carlos Alvarez: sentenced to 54 years, 2 months, and 12 days for aggravated homicide and forced disappearance.
6. Professional Soldier Nelson Ospina Tavel: sentenced to 28 years, 2 months, and 12 days in prison for complicity in aggravated homicide and forced disappearance.
7. Professional Soldier Benancio Puentes Guapacha: sentenced to 28 years, 2 months, and 12 days in prison for complicity in aggravated homicide and forced disappearance.
8. Professional Soldier German Augusto Oliveros: sentenced to 28 years, 2 months, and 12 days in prison for complicity in aggravated homicide and forced disappearance.

The eight soldiers also were prohibited from government service for a minimum of 20 years.

Over the course of the trial, the Cimitarra judge rejected various apparent dilatory maneuvers by defense attorneys and refused to grant provisional release to

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the defendants. This case is an example of the important role of judges in the fight against impunity in human rights cases.

As of July 1, there were 10 other legal cases involving 14 victims associated with Soacha that were pending in courts in Bogota, Cucuta, and Bucaramanga.

Homicide of Jose Edwin Legarda Vazquez

In the previous certification, we reported on the June 2010 conviction of six army Jose Hilario Lopez Battalion members for the murder of Jose Edwin Legarda Vasquez, husband of Aida Quilcue, who was the leader of the Regional Indigenous Council of Cauca (CRIC) on December 16, 2008. The six are: Sergeant Alexis Ramirez Vivas, Corporal Javier Alonso Osorio Diaz, and professional soldiers Lisandro Caicedo Obando, Javier Francisco Belalcazar Troches, Numar Armido Muitron Cabezas, and William Weimar Lemeche Hurtado.

In September 2010, a judge in Popayan sentenced the six convicted to 40 years in prison. In March, the Superior Tribunal in Popayan confirmed the sentence.

Murder of Children in Tame

On October 14, 2010, three children were found dead in a shallow grave near Tame (Arauca). The eldest, a 14-year-old girl, had been raped. On November 2, 2010, Commander of the Army General Nava's announced that he was suspending seven soldiers from the army's 5th Mobile Brigade for failing to control their troops: Lieutenant Colonel German Belalcazar Arciniegas, Lieutenant Colonel James Edison Pineda Parra, Major James Alberto Granada, Lieurtenant Raul Munoz Linares, Sergeant Luis Giovanni Torrijos Medina, Corporal Juan Estevan Sanchez Bonilla, and Corporal Robinson Javier Castro. On November 3, the Prosecutor General's Office charged Lieutenant Raul Munoz Linares with raping the girl and killing her and her brothers, as well as with raping another adolescent girl October 2.

Lawyers from DEMIL represented Munoz in the homicide case. On February 23, Judge Gloria Gaona denied a lawyer's request to release Munoz on grounds that the terms of detention had expired. In the same hearing, Judge Gaona called for an investigation into delay tactics by Munoz's attorneys. On May 19, DEMIL announced that its lawyers were resigning from representing Munoz. On July 11, during the preparation hearing, Munoz did not accept the charges against him. The case remains pending in the civilian justice system as of July 15.

Killing of Indigenous Leader in Arauca

On June 10, soldiers from the 18th Brigade shot and killed indigenous leader Humberto Peroza Wampiare and presented him as killed in combat in rural Arauca. Peroza was a member of the Hitnu ethnic group and lived in the indigenous reserve La Voragine. General Navas issued a statement June 18 indicating the army was working with the Inspector General to investigate the case and the soldiers involved. According to press reports, the case remains under investigation by the JPM system and the Inspector General as of August.

Killing of five Civilians including two Children in Cajamarca

On July 12, the Superior Tribunal of Ibagu  confirmed the sentences of 35 – 40 years in prison for five soldiers who killed five members of the same family on April 10, 2004, in Cajamarca (Tolima). The victims were: Albeiro Mendoza Reyes, Yamile Uruena Arango, Julio Cesar Santana Gutierrez (14 years old), Cristian Albeiro Mendoza Uruena (six months old), and Norberto Mendoza Reyes, who was wounded initially but later killed in a cover-up. The soldiers sentenced were Noel Brinez Perez, John Jairo Vizcaya Rodriguez, Albeiro Perez Duque, Luis Fernando Ramos Martinez and John Jairo Guzman Gallego.

Killing of two Civilians in Galeras

On July 13, a judge in Sincelejo (Sucre) sentenced Army Colonel Luis Fernando Borja Giraldo, former commander of the Sucre Joint Task Force, to 42 years in prison on charges of homicide and forced disappearance. Borja abducted and killed civilians Fabio Alberto Sandoval Fera and Eleonais Manuel Gonzalez Correa, reporting them as killed in combat in Galeras (Sucre) in November 2007.

SECTION 7046(b)(1)(B)(ii)

Section 7046(b)(1)(B)(ii) of the FY 2009 SFOAA requires a determination that:

“The Government of Colombia has taken all necessary steps to sever links with paramilitary organizations or successor armed groups.”

The Government of Colombia made substantial progress in, and continues to take the necessary steps to sever links with paramilitary organizations and criminal groups. The Prosecutor General’s Office and the Inspector General’s Office have investigated and prosecuted members of the security forces as well as elected and appointed government officials who colluded with former paramilitary members and criminal groups. The armed forces have cooperated with civilian judicial orders for the arrest, detention, and suspension of military personnel with alleged ties to these criminal groups. President Santos’ first official act was to meet with the Supreme Court and promise them his support and respect for the judiciary.

Severing Links with Paramilitary Organizations or Illegal Armed Groups

In 2009, the Colombian Congress passed a political reform law. One of the strongest measures established in the legislation was the “empty seat” provision, which first was implemented in September 2010 in the case of sitting Senator Javier Caceres Leal. Under the “empty seat provision,” a representative’s party temporarily loses the seat during an official investigation. In the event of a conviction, the party permanently loses the seat. Caceres stands accused of receiving help from paramilitaries in his election. Caceres’ party will lose his seat permanently if he is convicted.

In December 2010, the Colombian Congress passed legislation regulating Article 3 of the 2009 political reform law. This law, which entered into force in July, further clarified rules for political parties and electoral campaigns, including penalties for political parties that abet candidates for office who have collaborated with illegal armed groups. Political parties are reviewing their candidate rosters in advance of the October local elections to ensure candidates have clean records. In late July, press reported political parties’ purging of candidate lists due to legal problems. More than 300 U Party and 400 Liberal Party candidates failed to gain party support.

In a July report, the International Crisis Group called the October elections the “first test of how democratic institutions” under the Santos administration will

deal with the influence of criminal groups. The report notes that the electoral reforms that entered into force in July are positive, ensuring elections will be more legitimate in the long term, but their short-term effect will be limited due to the inability to implement measures in time for the October elections.

At the local level, as part of the National Plan for Territorial Consolidation (PNCT) and other efforts, the government is moving forward with programs to promote transparency and mitigate the influence of illegal armed groups through violence, intimidation, and fraud in local and regional elections. These programs include candidate debates, citizen monitoring and participation strengthening, electoral campaign observation, and increased protection of candidates.

Combating Corruption

On July 12, President Santos signed a new anti-corruption law and publicly vowed exhaustive government efforts to prevent and eliminate corruption. In a speech made after the bill passed through Congress, Minister of the Interior and Justice German Vargas Lleras confirmed that several former government employees now work for private enterprises that received preferential treatment during the previous administration. A major goal of the new legislation is to seal the "revolving door" between high-level government jobs and the private sector. Officials leaving office will be prohibited from working in private sector jobs that are in the same area as their public sector jobs for a two-year period after their government employment ends.

The law also focuses on the public works sector, where it will establish transparency in public bidding and regulate monetary advances. Campaign donors will be prohibited from bidding on government contracts during their sponsored candidate's term. Another focus of the law is the public health sector, which also has suffered from corruption.

The President will have the non-delegable responsibility to coordinate the anticorruption measures. He will be able to appoint officials to monitor the internal operations of government bodies, making his supervision efforts more effective. The current Inspector General, Alejandro Ordonez, has increased the efficiency of investigations and shortened the disciplinary process from two years to two months.

The law allows the Comptroller to establish an investigation unit comprised of 11 government employees. The unit will use various tools to combat corruption,

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including forensics, intelligence techniques, and utilization of international resources. The current Comptroller, Sandra Morelli, has effectively exposed internal payroll fraud and government waste.

In addition, the law defines new criminal offenses, creates stiffer penalties for crimes against the public administration, and makes those convicted of corruption-related crimes ineligible for such modified sentencing as house arrest or reductions in jail time. The Prosecutor General's Office will be able to dedicate several agents to undercover fraud investigations under the new law. Ongoing undercover investigations will allow the state to infiltrate networks of corruption within the government. The Prosecutor General's Office has vigorously pursued cases including high-level government officials. During the certification period, charges were filed against former chief of staff to President Uribe, Bernado Moreno; former Administrative Department of Security Director, Maria Pilar Hurtado; former Agriculture Minister, Andres Felipe Arias; and the Mayor of Bogota, Samuel Moreno.

Under the new law, the disciplinary tribunal of the Superior Judicial Court will be given the power to review any disciplinary actions if new evidence arises that suggests acts of corruption in a case. This is a controversial issue in the congress, with dissenters suggesting that this could result in judicial instability and the lifetime expulsion of public officials from government offices. The law allows the disciplinary tribunal three months to review any disciplinary actions.

"Parapolitical" Investigations

Demobilized paramilitary members have testified to the existence of, and participation in, paramilitary support networks, including those who provided political and/or financial support. These networks sometimes encompass government officials, including members of congress, governors, and mayors. The Colombian government continues to vigorously investigate and prosecute "parapolitical" cases. The following are statistics on government officials who have been incarcerated, preventively detained, or are under investigation for involvement with paramilitary groups. Also included are those who have been accused or acquitted of having ties to paramilitaries.

Investigations of Members of the Colombian Congress

Of Colombia's 268 former members (102 senators and 166 representatives) of the 2006 – 2010 congress, 97 were accused of having paramilitary ties. Of these, 37 currently are incarcerated (16 found guilty, 21 awaiting the conclusion of

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their trials); 13 were given parole; 19 were acquitted; 27 are under investigation; and one died before investigations could take place.

As of July 1, 13 members of the current Colombian Congress (2010 – 2014) were alleged to have paramilitary ties. One currently is incarcerated awaiting the conclusion of his trial, 10 are under investigation, one was acquitted, and one is rumored to have paramilitary ties but is not under criminal investigation.

In February, former Senator Mario Uribe was found to have ties to paramilitary groups and was sentenced to seven and a half years in prison. Uribe, former president of the Colombian Congress and second cousin to former President Alvaro Uribe, is the most prominent government official jailed for paramilitary association. The testimony of an extradited paramilitary (Salvatore Mancuso) incriminated former Senator Uribe in a clandestine pact to encourage members of congress to form paramilitary alliances.

Also in February, the Prosecutor General's Office arrested Ramon Ballesteros, a defense attorney widely known for representing politicians accused of paramilitary ties, for attempting to bribe a witness to change their testimony against his clients. In May, Ballesteros was sentenced to three years in prison.

In April, the Supreme Court decided to call to trial current senator and former president of the congress (2009 – 2010), Javier Caceres Leal, based on credible evidence that showed he was elected in 2006 with the help of the paramilitary "Juancho Dique." The criminal investigation against Caceres was the first time the "empty seat" provision was applied. In June, Caceres testified that he was a victim of false accusations by demobilized paramilitaries. As of July 1, he remained in jail while his case continued.

In May, another former president of the Colombian Congress, Senator Luis Humberto Gomez Gallo, was sentenced to nine years in prison for paramilitary ties with the Tolima Bloc of the AUC.

Investigations of Members of the Executive Branch

Several former members of the executive branch are under investigation for alleged links to paramilitary groups. For example, former DAS director (2002 – 2006) Jorge Noguera is accused of leading a covert intelligence unit that provided information to paramilitaries. This information was linked to three unionist murders and the murder of a college professor. During his tenure, Noguera hired Rafael Garcia as chief information officer but claims not to have known about

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Garcia's paramilitary ties. Noguera also claims that meetings with known paramilitaries were official meetings related to the AUC demobilization. Noguera has been incarcerated since the end of 2008 and continues to testify in his case, which is pending before the Supreme Court.

Investigations of Other Government Officials

Forty mayors have been implicated for alleged links to paramilitary groups. Of them, 31 currently are incarcerated (seven were found guilty and 24 await the conclusion of their trials), one was acquitted, eight are rumored to have paramilitary ties but are not under investigation

Eighteen governors have been implicated for alleged links to paramilitary groups. Of them, 13 are incarcerated (seven were found guilty and six await the conclusion of their trials), two are under investigation, one was acquitted, and two others are rumored to have paramilitary ties but are not under criminal investigation.

A list of "parapolitical" cases follows:

SENTENCED AND IN JAIL			
NAME	DETAILS	DATE	SENTENCE
Jorge Eliecer ANAYA Hernandez	Governor of Sucre from 2004-2007. Partido Liberal.	11-Sep-09	5 years, 7 months
Salvador ARANA Sus	Former Ambassador to Chile and Former Governor of Sucre. Partido Social de Unidad Nacional.	3-Dec-09	40 years
Fabio ARANGO Torres	Representative 2006 - 2010, Vaupes. Cambio Radical.	8-Jul-10	6 years
Muriel BENITO-REBOLLO	Former Representative, Sucre. Partido Conservador.	25-Feb-08	3 years, 11 months
Humberto BUILES	Senator 2006 - 2010, Antioquia. Cambio Radical.	18-Aug-10	7 years
Enrique Rafael CABALLERO Aduen	Former Representative, Magdalena. Partido Liberal.	9-Mar-11	5 years, 7 months
Raul CABRERA Barreto	Mayor of Villanueva (Casanare) from 2004 - 2007. Partido Liberal.	20-Jun-11	6 years, 5 months
Aleyder CASTANEDA Avila	Mayor of Monterrey (Casanare). Cambio Radical.	20-Jun-11	6 years, 5 months
Edilberto CASTRO Rincon	Former Governor of Meta. Cambio Radical.	9-Nov-07	40 years

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Jorge CASTRO Pacheco	Senator 2006 – 2010, Magdalena. Colombia Viva.	12-May-10	90 months in prison and a fine of 6,500 minimum wages
Mauricio Esteban CHAPARRO Barrera	Mayor of Sabanalarga (Casanare) from 2004 – 2007. Nuevo Partido.	20-Jun-11	6 years, 5 months
Carlos Arturo CLAVIJO Vargas	Former Representative Antioquia. Movimiento Convergencia Popular Civica.	9-Mar-11	5 years, 7 months
Jose Maria CONDE Romero	Representative 2006–2010, Sucre. Colombia Democratica.	6-Apr-11	60 months
Jose Domingo DAVILA Armenta	Former Governor of Magdalena. Partido Liberal.	22-Feb-11	7 years, 6 months
Ricardo Ariel ELCURE Chacon	Senator 2006 – 2010, Norte de Santander. Colombia Democratica.	19-Aug-09	72 months and a fine of COP 300 million
Alvaro Alfonso GARCIA Romero	Senator 2006 – 2010, Sucre. Colombia Democratica.	24-Feb-10	40 years
Luis Humberto GOMEZ Gallo	Senator 2006 – 2010, Tolima. Partido Conservador.	26-May-11	9 years
Karelly Patricia LARA	Representative 2006 – 2010, Magdalena. Movimiento de Renovación y Accion Laboral.	19-Aug-09	6 years
Jorge Eliécer LOPEZ Barreto	Mayor of Tauramena (Casanare) 2004 – 2007. Partido Liberal.	19-Aug-09	6 years
Oscar de Jesus LOPEZ Cadavid	Governor of Guaviare 2008 – 2011. Partido Liberal.	24-Jan-11	7 years
Trino LUNA Correa	Former Governor of Magdalena. Partido Liberal.	26-Nov-07	3 years, 8 months
Juan Carlos MARTINEZ Sinisterra	Senator 2006 – 2010, Cauca. Convergencia Ciudadana.	8-Jun-11	7 years
Robert MENDOZA Ballesteros	Former Representative, Choco. Partido Liberal.	29-Jun-11	3 years, 1 month
Jairo Enrique MERLANO Fernandez	Senator 2006 – 2010, Sucre. Partido Social de Unidad Nacional.	2-Aug-11	8 years
Hernando MOLINA Araujo	Governor of Cesar 2004 – 2007. Partido Liberal.	6-May-10	7 years, 6 months
Henry MONTES Montes	Mayor of Mani (Casanare) 2004 – 2007. Partido Liberal.	20-Jun-11	6 years, 5 months

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Eric Julio MORRIS Taboada	Representative 2006 – 2010, Sucre. Colombia Democratica.	19-Dec-07	6 years in prison and a fine of COP 996 million
Mauricio PIMIENTO Barrera	Senator 2006 – 2010, Cesar. Partido Social de Unidad Nacional.	15-May-08	7 years
Ruben Dario QUINTERO	Senator 2006 – 2010, Antioquia. Cambio Radical.	27-Sep-10	90 months in prison and a fine of COP 3.3 billion
Miguel Angel RANGEL Sossa	Representative 2006 – 2010, Bolívar. Partido Social de Unidad Nacional.	17-Sep-10	90 months
Odin SANCHEZ Montesdeocca	Representative 2006 – 2010, Choco. Partido Social de Unidad Nacional.	27-Jul-11	9 years
Edgar Ulises TORRES	Representative 2006 – 2010, Choco. Cambio Radical.	27-Jul-11	9 years
Leonel Roberto TORRES Arias	Mayor of Aguazul (Casanare). Cambio Radical.	20-Jun-11	6 years, 5 months
Mario URIBE Escobar	Senator 2006 – 2010, Antioquia. Colombia Democratica.	21-Feb-11	90 months in prison and a fine of COP 3.484 billion
Ramon Antonio VALENCIA Duque	Senator 2006 – 2010, Antioquia. Alias Equipo Colombia.	14-Dec-10	45 months-in prison and a fine of 3,250 minimum wages
Luis Eduardo VIVES Lacouture	Senator 2006 – 2010, Magdalena. Convergencia Ciudadana.	1-Aug-08	7 years in prison and a fine of COP 923 million
Oscar Leonidas WILCHES Carreno	Representative 2006 – 2010, Casanare. Cambio Radical.	14-Apr-11	7.5 years
Luz Yineth ZARTA Osuna	Mayor of Coello (Tolima) 2004 – 2007. Partido Liberal.	9-Feb-11	7 years 6 months in prison and a fine of 3,250 minimum wages
Jose Francisco ZUNIGA Riascos	Mayor of Santa Marta (Magdalena) 2004 – 2007. Colombia Viva.	3-Apr-09	4 years

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SENTENCED AND PAROLED			
NAME	DETAILS	PAROLE	SENTENCE
Emilio Enrique ANGEL Barco	Representative 2006 – 2010, Caldas. Partido Liberal.	21-Aug-09	Sentenced to 3 years, 9 months in prison on February 25, 2008
Alvaro ARAUJO Castro	Senator 2006 – 2010, Cesar. Alas Equipo Colombia.	19-Mar-10	Sentenced to 9 years, 3 months in prison on March 19, 2010
Maria del Rocio ARIAS Hoyos	Former Representative, Antioquia. Movimiento Convergencia Popular Civica.	13-Oct-09	Sentenced to 3 years, 9 months in prison in July 2008
Vicente BLEL	Senator 2006 – 2010, Bolivar. Colombia Viva.	1-Jul-11	Sentenced to 7 years in prison on January 26, 2010
Jorge Luis CABALLERO Caballero	Representative 2006 – 2010, Magdalena. Apertura Liberal.	24-Mar-09	Sentenced to 3 years, 3 months in prison on November 15, 2007
Alfonso Antonio CAMPO Escobar	Representative 2006 – 2010, Magdalena. Partido Conservador.	3-Feb-09	Sentenced to 5 years in prison and a fine of COP 1.72 billion on November 26, 2007
Miguel Alfonso DE LA ESPRIELLA Burgos	Senator 2006 – 2010, Cordoba. Colombia Democratica.	23-Dec-08	Sentenced to 3 years, 7 months in prison on February 29, 2008
Jorge Luis FERIS	Former Representative, Sucre. Colombia Democratica.	22-Jan-10	Sentenced to 3 years, 11 months in prison on November 25, 2008
Gonzalo GARCIA Angarita	Representative 2006 – 2010, Tolima. Partido Conservador.	17-May-11	Sentenced to 7 years in prison on December 15, 2009
Juan Manuel LOPEZ Cabrales	Senator 2006 – 2010, Cordoba. Partido Liberal.	6-Nov-09	Sentenced to 6 years in prison and a fine of COP 923 million on November 26, 2008
Dieb Nicolas MALOOF Cuse	Senator 2006 – 2010, Atlantico. Colombia Viva.	14-Nov-08	Sentenced to 4 years, 9 months in prison on January 15, 2008

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Reginaldo Enrique MONTES Alvarez	Senator 2006 – 2010, Cordoba. Cambio Radical.	16-Oct-09	Sentenced to 6 years in prison and a fine of COP 923 million on November 26, 2008
Eleonora Maria PINEDA Arcia	Former Representative, Cordoba. Movimiento Popular Unido.	2-Jan-09	Sentenced to 90 months in prison on October 23, 2008.
Ciro RAMIREZ Pinzon	Senator 2006 – 2010, Boyaca. Partido Conservador.	15-Jun-11	Sentenced to 7 years, 6 months in prison and a fine of COP 3.4 billion on March 10, 2011
Dixon Ferney TAPASCO	Representative 2006 – 2010, Caldas. Partido Liberal.	17-Mar-11	Sentenced to 7.5 years in prison and \$6,500 minimum wages on February 3, 2010. Re- incarcerated on March 29, 2011, on charges of homicide.

IN JAIL. AWAITING CONCLUSION OF TRIAL

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DETAILS</u>	<u>Incarcerate d</u>
Julio Enrique ACOSTA Bernal	Governor of Arauca 2004 – 2007. Cambio Radical.	14-Mar-11
Hugo Heliodoro AGUILAR Naranjo	Governor of Santander 2004 – 2007. Convergencia Ciudadana.	2-Jul-11
Blanca Yaneth ALDANA Henao	Mayor of Mariquita (Tolima) 2004 – 2007. Partido Liberal.	30-May-08
Luis Fernando ALMARIO	Representative 2006 – 2010, Caqueta. Movimiento de Participacion Popular.	25-Feb-08
Cesar ANDRADE	Representative 2006 – 2010, Antioquia. Cambio Radical.	28-Sep-10
Manuel Dario AVILA	Representative 2006 – 2010, Antioquia. Cambio Radical.	28-Sep-10
Edgar Orlando BARRIOS ORTEGA	Mayor of Astrea (Cesar). Cambio Radical.	12-Mar-09
Jorge BLANCO Fuentes	Mayor of San Onofre (Sucre) 2004 – 2007. Partido Conservador.	25-May-07
Javier CACERES Leal	Senator 2006 – 2010 and 2010 – 2014, Bolívar. Cambio Radical.	14-Sep-10

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Justo CAPERA Caicedo	Mayor of La Dorada (Caldas). Partido Liberal.	27-Aug-08
Miguel Eduardo CARRASCAL Padilla	Mayor of Toluviéjo (Sucre) 2004 – 2007. Alas Equipo Colombia.	25-May-07
Juan Jose CHAUX Mosquera	Governor of Cauca from 2004 – 2007. Partido Liberal.	18-May-09
Hernan Alberto CUARTAS Ochoa	Mayor of Mariquita (Tolima) 2004-2007. Partido Liberal.	30-May-08
Javier Ramiro DEVIA	Representative 2006 – 2010, Tolima. Partido Conservador.	4-May-10
Greisy Sulay DIAZ Guevara	Mayor of San Antonio del Palmito (Sucre) 2004 – 2007. Movimiento Nacional Progresista.	25-May-07
Benjamin Eduardo DIAZ Rodriguez	Mayor of Necocli (Antioquia) 2004 – 2007. Alas Equipo Colombia.	12-Mar-10
Jesus DOVAL	Representative 2006–2010, Antioquia. Cambio Radical.	28-Sep-10
Carlos Julio GALVIS Anaya	Former Representative, Santander. Movimiento Convergencia Popular Civica.	17-Feb-11
Jose Rosario GAMARRA Sierra	Former Representative, Magdalena. Cambio Radical.	12-May-08
Luis Alberto GIL Castillo	Senator 2006–2010, Santander. Convergencia Ciudadana.	24-Nov-08
Alberto GOMEZ Loaiza	Mayor of Fresno (Tolima) from 2004-2007. Partido Conservador.	30-May-08
Gustavo German GUERRA Guerra	Mayor of Arboletes (Antioquia). Cambio Radical.	12-Mar-10
Carlos Reinaldo HIGUERA Escalante	Former Senator, Santander. Movimiento Convergencia Popular Civica.	18-Sep-08
Jose Maria IMBETH	Former Representative, Bolivar. Partido Conservador.	14-May-08
Jose Mauricio JIMENEZ Perez	Mayor of Aguazul (Casanare). Apertura Liberal.	11-Oct-08
Jairo Alberto LLANOS Gomez	Representative 2006 – 2010, Caldas. Partido Liberal.	12-May-09
Garibaldi LOPEZ Acuna	Former Mayor of de Astrea (Cesar) 2004 – 2007. Cambio Radical.	5-Mar-09
Jesus Maria LOPEZ Gomez	Former Governor of Monteria. Partido Liberal.	14-May-07
Emilio MARTINEZ Rosales	Former Representative, Tolima. Cambio Radical.	20-May-08

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Alvaro MORON Cuello	Representative 2006 – 2010, Cesar. Alas Equipo Colombia.	15-Nov-07
Edwin MUSSI Reston	Former Mayor of Ovejas (Sucre). Partido Conservador.	16-May-07
Mario Salomon NADER	Senator 2006 – 2010, Atlantico. Partido Liberal.	17-Sep-10
Fernando Antonio OROZCO Andrade	Former Mayor of Chivolo (Magdalena) 2001 – 2003. Movimiento de Alternativa.	15-Oct-09
Etanislao ORTIZ Lara	Mayor of Turbo (Antioquia). Cambio Radical.	28-Sep-10
Carlos Nascar PAJARO Torres	Mayor of San Juan de Uraba (Antioquia) 2004 – 2007. Movimiento Uraba Grande, Unida Y En Paz.	12-Mar-10
William Hernan PEREZ Espinel	Former Governor of Casanare 2001 – 2003. Partido Liberal.	9-Feb-09
Wilmer Jose PEREZ Padilla	Former Mayor of San Antero (Cordoba). Partido Liberal. Assassinated June 1, 2009.	14-May-07
Miguel PINEDO Vidal	Senator 2006 – 2010, Magdalena. Cambio Radical.	23-Mar-11
Ramon PRIETO Jure	Former Mayor of Pivijay (Magdalena). Apertura Liberal.	31-May-11
Jorge Enrique RAMIREZ Urbina	Former Representative, Cesar. Partido Social de Unidad Nacional.	12-May-08
Alonso de Jesus RAMIREZ Torres	Representative 2006 – 2010, Magdalena. Cambio Radical.	31-Mar-08
Luis Carlos RESTREPO Orozco	Representative 2006 – 2010, Valle. Partido Social de Unidad Nacional.	29-Apr-10
Oscar Josue REYES	Senator 2006 – 2010, Santander. Convergencia Ciudadana.	25-Oct-10
Alfonso RIANO Castillo	Representative 2006 – 2010, Santander. Convergencia Ciudadana.	24-Nov-08
Rodrigo RONCALLO Fandino	Representative 2006 – 2010, Magdalena. Apertura Liberal.	23-Jan-09
Manuel David RUIZ Barrios	Mayor of Coloso (Sucre) 2004 – 2007. Apertura Liberal.	25-May-07
Salomon de Jesus SAADE Abdala	Former Senator, Magdalena. Partido Liberal.	12-May-08
Juan Pablo SANCHEZ	Representative 2006 – 2010, Caldas. Partido Liberal.	31-Aug-09
Sigifredo Mario SENIOR Sotomayor	Former Mayor of Tierralta (Cordoba). Partido Liberal.	14-May-07

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Libardo SIMANCAS	Governor of Bolivar 2004 – 2007. Partido Liberal.	5-Aug-09
Ramiro SUAREZ Corzo	Mayor of Cucuta (Norte de Santander) 2004 – 2007. Colombia Viva.	30-May-08
Oscar de Jesus SUAREZ Mira	Senator 2006 – 2010, Antioquia. Alas Equipo Colombia.	26-Jan-11
Sergio Antonio TAPIAS	Mayor of Covenas (Sucre). Colombia Democratica.	8-Oct-09
Edgar VELEZ Hernandez	Mayor of Falan (Tolima) 2004 – 2007. Partido Liberal.	30-May-08
WRIT OF PROHIBITION ISSUED (Investigation Closed)		
NAME	DETAILS	Writ Issued
Carlos Emiro BARRIGA Penaranda	Senator 2006 – 2010, Norte de Santander. Convergencia Ciudadana.	June, 2007
Manuel Antonio CAREBILLA	Representative 2006 – 2010, Amazonas. Movimiento Nacional Progresista.	5-Mar-10
Juan Manuel CORZO	Senator 2006 – 2010, Norte de Santander. Partido Conservador.	Sept., 2008
Eduardo ENRIQUEZ Maya	Senator 2006 – 2010, Narino. Partido Conservador.	18-Nov-08
Jairo Alfredo FERNANDEZ Quessèp	Representative 2006–2010, Sucre. Accion Social.	12-Jun-09
Jorge Ignacio MORALES Gil	Representative 2006 – 2010, Antioquia. Partido Liberal.	8-Dec-08
Myriam Alicia PAREDES Aguirre	Representative 2006 – 2010, Narino. Partido Conservador.	18-Nov-08
Guillermo RIVERA Florez	Representative 2006 – 2010, Putumayo. Partido Liberal.	28-Nov-08
Pedro Pablo TRUJILLO	Representative 2006 – 2010, Tolima. Partido Conservador.	2-Sep-09
Gabriel Ignacio ZAPATA Correa	Senator 2006 – 2010, Antioquia. Alas Equipo Colombia.	23-Jun-08
ACQUITTED (Investigation Closed without Charges)		
NAME	DETAILS	Acquitted
Luis Jose ALVAREZ Amaris	Former Mayor of Chinu (Cordoba). Cambio Radical.	12-Mar-08
Pompilio AVENDANO	Representative 2006 – 2010, Tolima. Partido Liberal.	9-Dec-09

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Rodrigo Antonio BURGOS de la Espriella	Former Senator, Cordoba. Partido Conservador.	11-Mar-08
Alfredo CUELLO Baute	Representative 2006 – 2010, Cesar. Partido Conservador.	10-Feb-10
Jose DE LOS SANTOS Negrete	Representative 2006 – 2010, Cordoba. Partido Conservador.	9-Nov-07
Miguel Angel DURAN Gelvis	Former Representative, Cesar. Movimiento Integracion Nacional.	6-Jan-09
Carlos GARCIA Orjuela	Senator 2006 – 2010, Tolima. Partido Social de Unidad Nacional.	29-Sep-10
Guillermo Leon GAVIRIA Zapata	Senator 2006 – 2010, Antioquia. Partido Liberal.	16-Mar-09
Jose "Pepe" GNECCO	Former Senator, Bolivar. Partido Liberal.	9-Aug-09
Jose Manuel HERRERA Cely	Representative 2006 – 2010, Santander. Convergencia Ciudadana.	6-Jun-09
William Alfonso MONTES Medina	Senator 2006 – 2010, Bolivar. Partido Conservador.	19-Aug-08
Miguel NULE Amin	Former Governor of Sucre. Partido Liberal.	24-Sep-08
Freddy Ignacio SANCHEZ Arteaga	Former Representative; Córdoba. Partido Liberal.	11-Mar-08
Luis Fernando VELASCO	Senator 2006 – 2010 and 2010 – 2014, Cauca. Partido Liberal.	5-Oct-09

UNDER INVESTIGATION

NAME	DETAILS
Hector Julio ALFONSO Lopez	Senator 2010 – 2014, Bolivar. Partido de Integracion Nacional; Representative 2006 – 2010, Bolivar. Apertura Liberal.
Oscar ARBOLEDA	Representative 2006 – 2010, Antioquia. Movimiento Equipo Colombia.
Pablo ARDILA Sierra	Governor of Cundinamarca 2004 – 2007. Partido Liberal.
Armando BENEDETTI	Current President of Congress 2010 – 2014; Senator 2006 – 2010, Atlantico. Partido Social de Unidad Nacional.
Musa BESAILE Fayad	Senator 2010 – 2014; Representative 2006 – 2010, Cordoba. Partido Liberal.
David CHAR Navas	Senator 2006 – 2010, Atlantico. Cambio Radical.
Marco Alirio CORTES	Senator 2006 – 2010, Bogota. Partido Social de Unidad Nacional.

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Nora GARCIA Burgos	Senator 2010 – 2014, Cordoba. Partido Conservador.
Antonio GUERRA de la Espriella	Senator 2006 – 2010 and 2010 – 2014, Sucre. Cambio Radical.
Adriana GUTIERREZ	Senator 2006 – 2010, Caldas. Partido Social de Unidad Nacional.
Nancy Patricia GUTIERREZ Castaneda	Senator 2006 – 2010, Cundinamarca. Cambio Radical.
Mauricio JARAMILLO Martinez	Senator 2006 – 2010, Tolima. Partido Liberal.
Zulema JATTIN	Senator 2006 – 2010, Cordoba. Partido Social de Unidad Nacional. Released from custody January 8, 2011. New investigation began March 2, 2011.
Mauricio LIZCANO	Senator 2010 – 2014, Representative 2006 – 2010, Caldas. Partido Social de Unidad Nacional.
Gema LOPEZ de Joaqui	Representative 2006 – 2010, Cauca. Partido Liberal.
Julio MANZUR Abdala	Senator 2006 – 2010, Cordoba. Partido Conservador.
Habib MERHEG Marun	Senator 2006 – 2010, Risaralda. Colombia Viva.
Jose Ignacio MESA Betancurt	Representative 2010 – 2014, Antioquia. Cambio Radical.
Manuel Guillermo MORA	Senator 2006 – 2010 and 2010 – 2014, Norte de Santander. Partido Social de Unidad Nacional.
Fabiola OLAYA	Representative 2006 – 2010, Meta. Convergencia Ciudadana.
Héctor Javier OSORIO Botello	Representative 2006 – 2010, Huila. Huila Nuevo Liberalismo.
Mauricio PARODI Diaz	Representative 2006 – 2010, Antioquia. Partido Liberal.
Olga SUAREZ Mira	Senator 2010 – 2014, Antioquia. Partido Conservador.
Fernando TAFUR Diaz	Representative 2006 – 2010, Bolivar. Apertura Liberal.
Dilian Francisca TORO	Senator 2006 – 2010 and 2010 – 2014, Valle del Cauca. Partido Social de Unidad Nacional.
Luis Carlos TORRES Rueda	Senator 2006 – 2010, Meta. Cambio Radical.
Luis Fernando VANEGAS Queruz	Representative 2006 – 2010, Magdalena. Apertura Liberal.
Manuel Ramiro VELASQUEZ Arroyave	Senator 2006 – 2010, Antioquia. Partido Conservador.
Sandra Aravella VELASQUEZ	Representative 2006 – 2010, Guainia. Cambio Radical.
William VELEZ Mesa	Representative 2006 – 2010, Antioquia. Colombia Democratica.
Jorge Enrique VELEZ	Senator 2006 – 2010, Meta. Cambio Radical.
Jorge VISBAL Martelo	Current Ambassador to Peru; Senator 2006 – 2010, Sucre; Former Ambassador to Canada. Partido Social de Unidad Nacional.

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POSSIBLE PARAMILITARY TIES (Not Currently Under Investigation)	
NAME	DETAILS
Victor Renan BARCO Lopez	Senator 2006 – 2010, Caldas. Partido Liberal. Died January 19, 2009, before investigation took place.
Edgar BENITO-REVOLLO	Mayor of San Onofre (Sucre). Partido Conservador.
Hugo CABALLERO Ballesteros	Mayor of San Pedro de Uraba (Antioquia). Colombia Democratica.
Nicolas CURI Vergara	Mayor of Cartagena (Bolívar) 2004 – 2007. Partido Liberal.
Sergio DIAZGRANADOS Guido	Current Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism; Former Representative, Magdalena. Movimiento de Renovacion y Accion Laboral.
Jaime Dario ESPELETA Herrera	Former Representative, Cesar. Partido Liberal.
Luis Jimenez ESPITIA	Former Mayor of Monteria (Cordoba). Partido Liberal.
Gustavo German GUERRA	Mayor of Arboletes (Antioquia). Movimiento Uraba Grande, Unida Y En Paz.
Guillermo HOENISGBERG	Mayor of Barranquilla (Atlantico) 2004 – 2007. Movimiento Ciudadano. Suspended.
Guillermo Alfonso JARAMILLO	Former Governor of Tolima. Partido Liberal.
Fernando OSORIO Cuénea	Governor of Tolima from 2004 – 2007. Partido Liberal.
Juan Guillermo VALENCIA	Mayor of Caramanta (Antioquia). Colombia Democratica.
Jose Joaquin VIVES Perez	Former Representative, Magdalena. Partido Liberal.
Edison YANEZ Tirado	Mayor of Necócli (Antioquia). Alas Equipo Colombia.
Piedad del Socorro ZUCARDI de Garcia	Senator 2010 – 2014, Sucre. Partido Social de Unidad Nacional.

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