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NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT

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NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT

I. RATIONALE

U.S. Mission support to Royal Thai Government (RTG) illicit narcotics trafficking suppression efforts is based upon recognition that effective international cooperation is necessary to put an end to the illicit production, smuggling, trafficking in and abuse of dangerous drugs and is in line with the President's authority to conclude agreements with other countries to facilitate control of the production, processing, transportation and distribution of opium and its derivatives.

In compliance with the September 1971 Memorandum of Understanding between the RTG and USG on Narcotics Control, the goal of this project is to disrupt narcotics trafficking, processing and storage within Thailand as well as trafficking across its borders and through the Gulf of Thailand. Stringent law enforcement is accepted as the most promising means of accomplishing this goal rapidly. To this end, the "...RTG agrees to make additional police and other officials and other resources and facilities available for these programs to interdict the narcotics traffic..." and the USG agrees to "...provide training, equipment, advisory assistance and other mutually agreed support to make these programs effective". 1/

As Burma, Laos and Thailand are not only producers of opium, but are also transshipment areas, the complexities of narcotics suppression in the "Golden Triangle" region defy single emphasis solutions. Development of sources of income other than the opium poppy is discussed in another paper.

The two RTG agencies having the primary law enforcement role are the Thai National Police Department (TNPD) within the Ministry of Interior (MOI) and the Department of Customs (DOC) within the Ministry of Finance (MOF). The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is committed to assisting both in their operational suppression programs. The U.S. Customs Service (USCS),

1/ September 1971 Memorandum of Understanding Between the RTG and the USG on Narcotics Control. (See Annex 6)..

through a Participating Agency Service Agreement^{2/} with USOM, is assisting the DOC in reexamining their organizational and operational problems and identifying areas for improvement, such as - more up-to-date search and seizure techniques, improved management of the limited boat fleet, increased mobility and communications capability and more tightly programmed deployment and employment of personnel.

The effectiveness of the DEA and USCS efforts must be enhanced through the provision of additional technical assistance (where a particular need is identified), assisting in the development of training materials and programs and providing specialized commodity support.

The project has two purposes. One to institutionalize within the TNPd a capability to effectively sustain an anti-illicit narcotics trafficking program and train its personnel in narcotics law enforcement related fields. Two, to establish within the DOC an improved capability to control carriers, persons and merchandise entering and departing the country, and to train customs personnel.

Basic assumptions underlying these purposes are:

- Enforcement pressures can significantly disrupt narcotics trafficking and processing and act as a deterrent to Narcotics law violations.
- Sufficient motivation and political commitment exists to sustain an active anti-narcotics enforcement program given adequate training, funding and equipment.
- Agricultural research, crop field trials and agricultural extension work will identify marketable crops with a cultivation pattern compatible with terrain and soil conditions in the highlands, and given these substitutes, the RTG will actively pursue an enforcement program against opium producers.

^{2/} See PIO/T 493-239-2-30084 and PASA SA (TC) 03-74.

II. BACKGROUND

In recognition of the role that Thailand plays as an opium producer and transshipment point in international trafficking and its responsibilities to the World community, the RTG established the Narcotics Board in the Office of the Prime Minister in 1961. The Board is responsible for planning and policy guidance to all elements of Thailand's anti-narcotics program including - treatment and rehabilitation, agricultural research and extension, public information and education, international affairs and agreements and customs and law enforcement. (See Annex I)

A. The Royal Thai Government

1. The Thai National Police Department (TNPd).
The TNPd does not, nor does any other RTG enforcement organization, have all of the tools necessary to sustain a successful program to suppress narcotics and dangerous drugs.

Organizationally, for narcotics law enforcement, the TNPd has the Narcotics Suppression Committee and its "action arm", the Narcotics Suppression Center (see Annex 1). The 7th Sub-Division, Crime Suppression Division, including the Special Narcotics Organization (SNO), has the functional responsibility for country-wide enforcement of narcotics laws, and is targetted against major violators. Major violators being defined as "... important domestic and international traffickers/systems in physical control of significant amounts of opiates or dangerous drugs and/or the financiers/operators of morphine or heroin laboratories, as well as major violators dealing in dangerous drugs".^{3/}

In addition, the Border Patrol Police (BPP) and its Police Aerial Reinforcement Units (PARU), the Metropolitan Police (Metro), the Provincial Police (PP), the Marine Police (MP), the Thai Police Aviation Division (TPAD) and the Education Bureau have elements committed to narcotics law enforcement efforts and are included in this project plan. (See Annex 4.)

^{3/} See the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Region 16 Staff Study on Organizational Improvement of the Thai Narcotics Effort, November 1972.

2. The Department of Customs (DOC)

Approximately 42% of RTG revenues derive from duties, taxes and proceeds of seizures resulting from DOC activities. Smuggling both exports and imports and the falsification of Customs documents as well as narcotics trafficking are serious problems for the RTG. The DOC is concentrating on improved search and seizure techniques, management of the DOC boat fleet, increased mobility and communications capability and more tightly programmed deployment and employment of personnel to increase revenues and stem the smuggling, including the trafficking in narcotics, in Thailand.

The difficulties in controlling the Thai borders with Burma and Laos, as well as the limited capability in suppressing smuggling in the Gulf of Siam, are identified as being most in need of remedial attention. The DOC also wishes to improve the quality of its investigative and preventative activities throughout the Kingdom, particularly at the international points of entry. (See Annex 5.)

B. The United States Government

1. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

DEA is charged with stopping the flow of illicit narcotics into the United States. In support of this, DEA's role in Thailand is primarily operational in nature, but also encompasses across the board assistance from operational guidance including financial assistance to policy and planning, records keeping and forms design. Both the TNPD and DOC are organizational counterparts of DEA. Operating elements of the TNPD receiving DEA assistance at this time are the Narcotics Suppression Center, the Metropolitan Police, the BPP and the 7th Sub-Division (its 7th Section, the Special Narcotics Organization (SNO) receives concentrated operational guidance and support).

2. The U.S. Customs Service (USCS)

USOM entered into a Participating Agency Service Agreement (#SA (TC) 03-74) with the USCS in order to assist the DOC in their efforts to improve their overall effectiveness in revenue collection and enforcement. Three advisors - one each for

management and training, operations and marine operations - arrived in-country in January, 1974, to begin a two year assignment. At this time, the team is making familiarization visits to customs stations and initiating preliminary surveys of fleet operations. (For a detailed presentation of the USCS assignment, see ProAg 239-3023, PIO/T 493-239-2-30084).

III. ACTION PLAN^{4/}

A. The Thai National Police Department

TNPD narcotics enforcement must function at three distinct levels to be effective.

The first level requires aggressive enforcement by uniformed police sufficient to prevent violations. The day-to-day operations of the TNPD's law enforcement program, aimed at eliminating the opportunity for persons to illicitly obtain or abuse narcotics and dangerous drugs, can be enhanced through the deterrent potential of the uniformed policeman. This deterrent can be real or imagined by the user or seller who feels an officer may be near and prepared to take enforcement action. The police officer in this context does not have to be a narcotics specialist assigned to a specialized drug law enforcement unit. To provide this deterrence, operational first line TNPD personnel must be adequately trained to recognize drugs and potential drug abuse situation.

^{4/} This Action Plan includes the following interrelated activities:

- 1) Customs Improvement (Annex 5)
- 2) Narcotics related training for the TNPD (Annex 4)
- 3) Commodity support for TNPD narcotics activities (Annex 4)
- 4) Marine Police advisory and commodity assistance (Annex 4)
- 5) A pilot project in narcotics for Police Region 5 (Annex 4)
- 6) The accelerated construction of certain roads to aid in interdiction.

While DEA involvement is not specifically spelled out, all of the above are in support of DEA efforts.

The second level of narcotics enforcement is the narcotics investigative units of major operating elements of the TNPDP - the Provincial, Border Patrol, Marine and Metropolitan Police. These units are to provide the resources necessary to conduct undercover and specialized drug investigations in their jurisdictional area.

The third and highest level of operations is the responsibility of the narcotics enforcement specialists assigned to 7th Sub-Division including SNO who have the nationwide jurisdiction and responsibility. Their responsibility encompasses the investigation of large scale operations without the geographical limitations of the second level enforcement units. Their focus is on the financier, international drug operations and on supplementing second line enforcement elements.

For immediate impact and to meld narcotics enforcement training into an effective narcotics law enforcement operation, some commodity support is required. (See Annex 4 for detailed requirements/justification.)

An effective narcotics intelligence system within the TNPDP must contain, at a minimum, files with information that can be rapidly and effectively analyzed, cross-referenced and organized functionally and biographically. There must be a formal, permanent arrangement for a flow of raw information to the intelligence unit. Further, the TNPDP must make the commitment to develop long-range strategies to penetrate illicit trafficking organizations and target major traffickers and use every legal (criminal and civil) tool available to neutralize these activities.

These activities are:

1. Training

An effective program of narcotics control must be supported by continued training. Proposed programs identified requirements for technical assistance in the development of TNPDP training programs and provide a basis for improving the existing capability. (See Annex 4 for detailed Training Plan.)

The present status of TNPDP narcotics training shows definite progress towards meeting the needs of the overall narcotics control program.

TNPD Narcotics training is, however, fragmented with the BPP, PP and Education Bureau operating somewhat independently of each other. The TNPD has a narcotics committee which is charged with curriculum content and scope and coordination of training, but the effectiveness of the present training is not being evaluated and special training needs of the various geographical police areas and commands are not being addressed.

Professional guidance and specifically directed, limited participant training are necessary to develop full potential and capability. A coordinated U.S. effort which welds the best of DEA, AID and Custom's resources in specialized training to meet project goals is required.

Additional training goals beyond those listed here are to be established following an evaluation of present course content and scope, effectiveness and force needs based upon a total force concept. This evaluation is also to contain a plan for meeting future training needs.

2. Advisors

Three direct hire training advisors are required for FY 1975-76 to implement the entire U.S. Mission narcotics control training program. These advisors are to have broad law enforcement and narcotics experience as they are to serve as the Mission's focal point for narcotics training. Their counterpart relationships extend to the command and administrative TNPD officers responsible for narcotics training in all force elements. The advisors' efforts are to be concentrated in the TNPD Education Bureau in support of this project.

In addition, these advisors are responsible for coordinating with all Mission elements in narcotics training matters (for the TNPD), and for administering the training, commodity support and participant programs.

These advisors are to concentrate their efforts on the narcotics suppression training and support portion of this project. Their duties are to include the bulk of liaison between DEA and USOM in the areas of suppression support (i.e., commodity needs)

identifying and programming of present and future training and commodity requirements with TNPB suppression and operational personnel. They are to concentrate on the training portion with primary focus on assisting the TNPB Education Bureau and police commands in developing a standardized narcotics training format, implementation of video tape training system, preparation of mobile teams, assistance to the established TNPB training institutions in their narcotics curriculum and responsibility for the standardization of training approaches, lesson plans, training aids, and narcotics training seminars. (See Annex 2 for detailed commodity and participant inputs.)

Because of the unique nature of Marine requirements, one is also to advise the Marine Police on (a) those facets of ship operation and maintenance of Marine Police floating units assigned for narcotics operations; (b) deployment of fleet units on areas where there exists a high potential for interdiction of illicit narcotics Marine traffic; (c) standard operations procedures for fleet units engaged in anti-narcotics operations, including methods of coordinating patrols and search of vessels separately or in conjunction with aircraft of the Thai Police Aviation Division and the RTG Department of Customs.

It is anticipated that advisory efforts will initially concentrate on standardization of training approaches, lesson plans, training aids, and the establishment of narcotics training seminars.

3. Commodity Support ^{5/}

Planning for narcotics programs is to include commodity support to alleviate the drain on already limited TNPB assets. Specifically, sufficient air and ground transportation and specialized communications equipment necessary to sustain an effective narcotics enforcement program are lacking in the TNPB inventory. The TNPB can furnish the requisite POL and supplemental equipment such as cameras, binoculars, etc., needed by specialized units. (See Annex 4.)

^{5/} See Annex 2 for specific USG and RTG inputs (amounts and funding).

Prior to 1973, USOM assistance in the field of communications and vehicles was addressed to meet the needs of TNP elements engaged in counter-insurgency. This assistance was designed to meet 60% of the TO&E of the concerned elements. Since 1966, the manpower strength of the TNP has increased from 57,000 to its present strength of 82,000 with a resultant drain on the Thai budget. Since the termination of USOM inputs in 1973, additional shortfalls in TNP equipment have occurred due to its continuing increase of manpower and normal attritions due to age of vehicles and communications equipment. Additionally most of the available equipment is not of the type normally used in narcotics enforcement activity.

B. The Department of Customs

The USG is assisting the DOC to upgrade its performance across the board with the expectation that improved control of carriers, persons and the flow of goods will not only increase revenues, but will also have a significant impact on narcotics smuggling.

1. Training

While the training program is not yet fully developed, the USCS Team anticipates the development of courses of training in customs operations including search and seizure and informant development, sensor dog handling, marine engine repair and maintenance, communications and radar service, seamanship training, and small arms training. The Team is to assist in the development of training aids and program content to enable the DOC to continue to carry out such training on their own. Expertise is to be drawn from the USCS, the U.S. Navy and the Royal Thai Navy.

2. Advisors

Three advisors from the USCS arrived in-country in January 1974 to analyze major problem areas in functions and deployment of personnel and recommending improvements, developing training materials and programs, examining the operations of customs stations and recommending improved policies and procedures and to recommend improvements in maritime operations and maintenance of the customs fleet. Specific work plans of these three advisors

are now being developed (for a more complete description of their program see Customs Improvement ProAg 239-3023).

3. Commodities

Current seizure operations are limited for lack of certain physical assets such as radio equipped vehicles, other communications equipment, vessels, selected items specifically designed for detection of contraband and small arms and ammunition. In conjunction with DOC officials, the USCS Team is reviewing current assets and making recommendations for acquisition of commodities necessary for a modern customs service. The items listed in Annex 2 are illustrative of anticipated recommendations. (See Annex 5.)

C. RTG Public Works Agencies

A more active patrolling posture resulting from increased mobility could be sustained in the North if there were an improved network of all-weather roads that either straddle or parallel the traditional caravan routes from Burma into Thailand. The public works units of the Accelerated Rural Development Office within the MOI, the Royal Thai Highway Department (RTHD), and the National Security Command's Mobile Development Units are presently constructing four roads (and a fifth is planned) that could play a significant role in interdiction. The roads are:

1. Mae Malai to Amphoe Pai (ARD)
2. Amphoe Pai to Mae Hong Son (RTHD)
3. Muang Ngai to Piang Luang (ARD)
4. Ping Khong to Burma border (MDU)
5. Piang Luang to Ban Koe Noi (Proposed)

Current trafficking practice in the area is avoidance of existing transportation routes where possible. The completion of these roads increases the mobility of the BPP and PP in the area, and provides routes for active patrolling and establishes an RTG presence where such does not now exist.

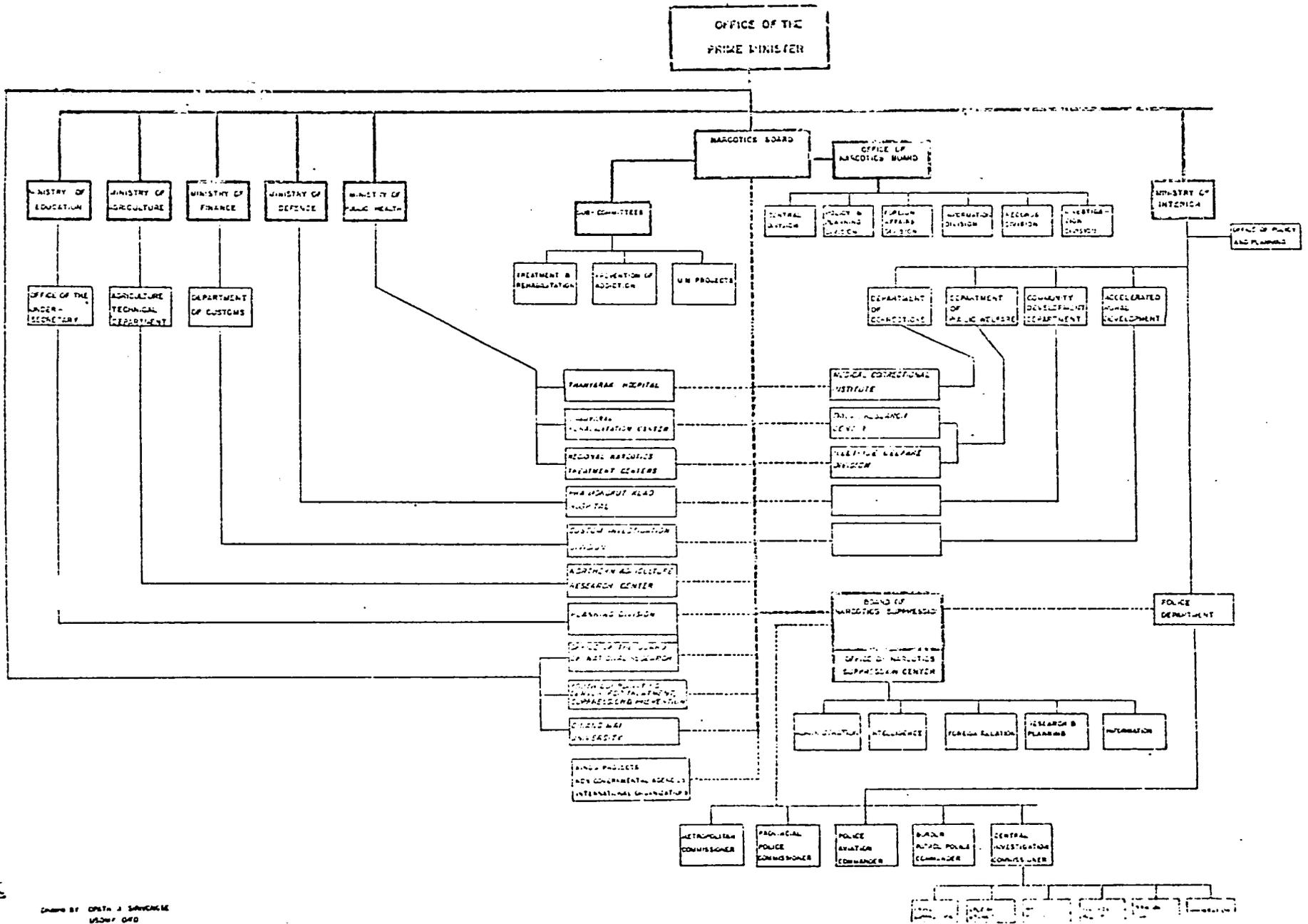
1. Advisor

USOM has arranged for the services of one civil engineer, as required, to assist the RTG in accelerating the construction of the above roads where feasible.

2. Cost

An engineering study conducted by USOM engineers suggests the practicality of completing the four roads under construction in 1976 and the fifth, within three years after construction starts, at a cost of ø 31,000,000.

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PROJECT INPUTS AND COST DATA
(Expressed in term of \$000*)

INPUTS

TIME FRAME AND COST

	FY-74			FY-75			FY-76		
	No.	Cost		No.	Cost		No.	Cost	
		USG	RTG		USG	RTG		USG	RTG
A. U.S. Government/RTG									
1. Personnel (man-months)									
a. TNPB Training	-	-	-	36	120	30	36	120	30
b. USCS (PASA)	18	-	16	36	108	32	18	72	16
c. USCS TDY	4	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-
d. US Navy (in-country assets)	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	1	-
SUB-TOTAL 1	22	-	16	78	229	62	60	193	46
2. Participant Training (Participants)									
a. Operations (TNPB)									
DEA	8	16	12	14	28	21	14	28	21
IPA	7	14	10	11	22	17	12	24	18
USCS ^{1/}	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-
Observation (Regional)	10	7	3	30	21	8	30	21	8
U.S. Coast Guard	2	5	3	1	3	2	-	-	5
SUB-TOTAL 2a	27	42	28	58	74	48	58	73	52
b. Training (TNPB)									
DEA/Norfolk ^{2/}	-	-	-	4	8	6	4	8	6
IPA	2	7	3	2	7	3	3	5	4
SUB-TOTAL 2b	2	7	3	6	15	9	7	13	10

* (RTG \$ converted at \$20 : US\$1)
^{1/} USCS Dog Handling Training and Observation
^{2/} Subject to specified quota

INPUTS

TIME FRAME AND COST

	FY-74			FY-75			FY-76		
	No.	Cost		No.	Cost		No.	Cost	
		USG	RTG		USG	RTG		USG	RTG
c. Customs									
USCS	-	-	-	3	12	6	3	12	6
USCS (Dog Handling Training)	-	-	-	4	16	8	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL 2c	-	-	-	7	28	14	3	12	6
SUB-TOTAL 2	29	49	31	72	111	71	68	98	68
3. Commodities (Each)									
a. Operations (FNPD)									
Sedans	43	172	-	15	60	98	-	-	98
Motorcycles	110	44	-	-	12	10	-	-	1
Carryall-type Vehicles	10	30	-	-	-	10	-	-	10
Trucks, Panel	3	17	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Vans	3	24	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Radio, Mobile (Motorola Type)	66	68	10	-	-	11	-	-	11
Radios, Mobile (FM-10)	109	74	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Testing Equipment and Power Supply	3 lots	30	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Radios, VHF-FM (Hand-Held)	96	116	-	-	-	12	-	-	12
Radios, HT-2 (Ground to Air)	52	22	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Radio, Southcom Syn Transceivers	58	190	-	-	-	20	-	-	20
Radios, "Walkie- Talkie" (Hand-Held)	81	81	-	-	60	22	-	-	22
Radios, FM-1 Amplifier, Linear	45	13	-	30	12	-	-	-	-
Helicopters (Bell 205A1)	5	480	-	-	-	80	-	-	480
SUB-TOTAL 3a		4987	10		144	276			676

INPUTS

TIME FRAME AND COST

	FY-74			FY-75			FY-76		
	No.	Cost		No.	Cost		No.	Cost	
		USG	RTG		USG	RTG		USG	RTG
b. Training (TNPB)									
Trucks, Mobile Training	3	24	3	3	24	5	-	-	5
Jeeps, Mobile Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-
Video-Tape (Production)	1	35	2	1	10	2	1	10	3
Video-Tape (Playback)	-	-	-	7	35	4	2	10	4
Kits, Narcotics Display	12	1	-	12	1	-	6	1	-
Phamphlets, Narcotics	10000	1	-	20000	2	-	20000	2	-
Screens	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
Projector, Movie 16 mm.	3	3	-	3	3	1	2	2	1
Projector, Slide 35 mm.	3	1	-	3	1	-	2	1	-
SUB-TOTAL 3b	-	65	5	-	77	12	-	34	13
c. Marine Police									
Sedans	-	-	-	4	16	-	-	-	2
Motorcycles	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	1
Engines, Outboard (115 HP Maxi-Merc)	11	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spare Parts (Radio & Radar)	1 lot	50	20	1 lot	50	20	1 lot	50	20
Spare Parts (Detroit Diesel Series 71)	1 lot	150	50	1 lot	150	50	1 lot	150	50
SUB-TOTAL 3c	-	222	70	-	220	70	-	200	73
d. Customs									
Mirrors, Searching Radios, Walkie-Talkie" (FM-1)	150	0.2	-	150	0.2	-	-	-	-
Oxygen Masks (Fume Safe)	50	30	-	50	30	3	50	30	3
Vehicle Carryall, Radio-Equipped (FM-5)	10	0.4	-	5	0.2	-	-	-	-
Vehicle Sedan, Radio-Equipped (FM-5)	5	30	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	2.5
Vehicle Sedan, Radio-Equipped (FM-5)	8	36	-	4	18	4	6	27	6

INPUTS

TIME FRAME AND COST

	FY-74			FY-75			FY-76		
	No.	Cost		No.	Cost		No.	Cost	
		USG	RTG		USG	RTG		USG	RTG
d. Customs (cont'd)									
Vehicle Jeep, Radio-Equipped (FM-5) Narcotics Testing Kits	4	22	-	10	55	2	10	55	7
Binoculars 7 x 35	200	8	-	200	8	-	200	8	-
Binoculars 7 x 50	10	(excess)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weapons - 30 cal Automatic (M-2 Carbine)	5	(excess)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weapons - 38 cal Revolver (S&W 4" Barrel)	50	6	-	50	6	-	50	6	-
Ammunition- 38 cal AMO (Ball)	75	7	-	100	8	-	50	4	-
Ammunition-38 cal WAD cutters	1000	0.4	-	2	0.3	-	3	0.5	-
Finger Print Kits	9000	0.5	-	9	0.5	-	5	0.3	-
Lights, Search (Snake)	2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Life Vests	100	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool, Multi-purpose opening	150	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio, Base Station (FM-5)	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio, Base Station (HF/SSB)	15	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boats Patrol 31' (PBR 31 MK2)	15	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boats Patrol 65' (65 B202)	7	153	-	20	1400	2	20	1400	22
	-	-	-	5	1750	-	5	1750	15
SUB-TOTAL 3d									
SUB-TOTAL 3	-	345	-	-	3276	14	-	3281	56

PROJECT OUTPUTS

Category	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76
A. Thai National Police Department			
TNPD Education Bureau Mobile Training Teams in Operation	3	3	1
TNPD Operational Personnel Trained in Narcotics Awareness	9,000	18,000	20,000
BPP 8-Man Narcotics Teams Trained and Operational	24	16	15
Participants Trained in Narcotics Instruction	6	6	6
PP 5-Man Teams Trained and Operational	10	60	30
Metro/Juvenile Men Trained and Operational	10	20	5
Metro Command Area Narcotics Unit Men Trained and Operational	10	20	-
Marine Police Enforcement/Intelligence Men Trained and Operational	-	10	10
Railroad Police Enforcement/Intelligence Men Trained and Operational	-	10	10
Highway Patrol Enforcement/Intelligence Men Trained and Operational	-	10	10
TNPD Narcotics Manual Completed	30%	100%	-
Narcotics Training Material Evaluated	100%	-	-
Narcotics Training Material Library Completed	-	60%	100%
TNPD Narcotics Training Amalgamated	-	60%	100%
B. Department of Customs			
(To be Inserted Later)			
C. Roads Constructed for Interdiction			
Mae Malai to Amphoe Pai	70%		
Amphoe Pai to Mae Hong Son	32%		
Muang Ngai to Piang Luang	20%		
Ping Khong to Burma Border	33%		
Piang Luang to Ban Koe Noi	-		

TRAINING AND COMMODITY ANNEX

I. PROJECT COST DATA (\$000)

		<u>USG/RTG*</u>
A. <u>Total Project Cost</u>	\$	<u>6,413/1,414</u>
FY-74.....		<u>5,323/ 116</u>
FY-75.....		<u>650/ 447</u>
FY-76.....		<u>440/ 851</u>
1. <u>Total Personnel Cost</u>	\$	<u>160/ 40</u>
FY-74.....		<u>- -</u>
FY-75.....		<u>80/ 20</u>
FY-76.....		<u>80/ 20</u>
2. <u>Total Participant Training Cost</u>	\$	<u>224/ 150</u>
FY-74.....		<u>42/ 31</u>
FY-75.....		<u>89/ 57</u>
FY-76.....		<u>86/ 62</u>
3. <u>Total Commodity Cost</u>	\$	<u>5,949/1,205</u>
FY-74.....		<u>5,323/ 85</u>
FY-75.....		<u>441/ 360</u>
FY-76.....		<u>234/ 764</u>

* NOTE: RTG costs do not include salary, administrative costs and other related costs estimated at \$5,000,000 over the life of the project.

PROJECT COST DATA (TNPD)
(Expressed in \$000)

Inputs	Time Frame and Costs										
	FY-74			FY-75			FY-76			Total	
	MM	USG	RTG	MM	USG	RTG	MM	USG	RTG	USG	RTG
A. US Government											
1. PERSONNEL (MM)											
a. TNPD Training											
	-	-	-	24	80	20	24	80	20	160	40
Sub-total	-	-	-	24	80	20	24	80	20	160	40
2. PARTICIPANT TRAINING (Participants)											
a. OPERATIONS (TNPD)											
(1) DEA	8	16	12	14	28	21	14	28	21	72	54
(2) IPA	7	14	10	11	22	17	12	24	18	60	45
(3) Coast Guard	2	5	3	1	3	2	-	-	-	8	5
(4) Observation (Regional)	10	7	3	30	21	8	30	21	8	49	19
Sub-total a	27	42	28	56	74	48	56	73	47	189	123
b. TRAINING (TNPD)											
(1) DEA/Norfolk	-	-	-	4	8	6	4	8	6	16	12
(2) IPA	2	7	3	2	7	3	3	5	4	19	10
Sub-total b	2	7	3	6	15	9	7	13	10	35	22
Sub-total 2	27	49	31	61	89	57	63	86	57	224	145
3. COMMODITIES (Ea.)											
a. OPERATIONS											
Sedans	43	172	-	15	60	98	-	-	98	232	196
Motorcycles	110	44	-	30	12	10	-	-	10	56	20
Carryalls	10	30	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	30	20
Trucks, Panel	3	17	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	17	4
Vans	3	24	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	24	6
Radios, Mobile (Motorola Type)	66	68	10	-	-	11	-	-	11	68	32
Radios, Mobile (FM-10)	109	74	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	74	6

Inputs	Time Frame and Costs										
	FY-74			FY-75			FY-76			Total	
	No.	USG	RTG	No.	USG	RTG	No.	USG	RTG	USG	RTG
Testing Equipment & Power Supply	3 lots	30	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	30	6
Radios, VHF-FM (Hand-Held)	96	116	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	116	24
Radios, HT-2 (Ground to Air)	52	22	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	22	4
Radios, Southcom Syn Trans.	58	190	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	190	40
Radios, "Walkie-Talkie" (Hand Held)	81	81	-	-	60	22	-	-	22	141	44
Radios, FM-1	45	18	-	30	12	-	-	-	-	30	-
Amplifier, Liner	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Helicopters (Bell 205A1)	5	4100	-	-	-	80	-	-	480	4180	560
Sub-total 3a		4987	10		144	276			676	5131	962
b. TRAINING (TNPD)											
Trucks, Mobile Training	3	24	3	3	24	5	-	-	5	48	13
Jeeps, Mobile Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	8	-
Video-Tape (Production)	1	35	2	1	10	2	1	10	3	55	7
Video-Tape (Playback)	-	-	-	7	35	4	2	10	4	45	8
Kits, Narcotics Display	12	1	-	12	1	-	6	1	-	3	-
Phamphlets, Narc.	1000	1	-	20000	2	-	20000	2	-	5	-
Screens	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Projector, Movie 16 mm.	3	3	-	3	3	1	2	2	1	8	2
Projector, Movie 35 mm.	3	1	-	3	1	-	2	1	-	3	-
Sub-total 3b		65	5		77	12		34	13	176	30
c. MARINE POLICE											
Sedans	-	-	-	4	16	-	-	-	2	16	2
Motorcycles	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	1	4	1
Engines, Outboard (115HP Maxl-Merc)	11	22	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	22	4
Spare Parts (Radio & Radar)	1 lot	50	20	1 lot	50	20	1 lot	50	20	150	60
Spare Parts (Detroit Diesel Series 71)	1 lot	150	50	1 lot	150	50	1 lot	150	50	450	150
Sub-total 3c		222	70		220	72		200	75	642	217
Sub-total 3		5274	85		441	360		234	764	5759	1209
Grand Total		5323	116		650	447		440	851	6213	1414

TRAINING AND COMMODITY ANNEX

(TNPD SUPPORT)

II. TRAINING AND ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT RATIONALE

The basis of the total Mission program of narcotics control in Thailand rests upon the premise of TNPD training. DEA, U.S. Customs, and U.N. and various intelligence efforts, whether operational, conceptual, organizational or developmental, begin with an assumption of education and proceed to a conclusion of efficient functioning. This project is designed to provide a basis where none now exists and support and improve the existing structure so that all Mission programs and projects are provided with a standardized foundation upon which they can build. In addition, this sub-project develops a capability to respond to future narcotics training needs and directly support all aspects of this project.

Several hundred Thai police officers are graduates of the A.I.D. International Police Academy. These graduates are spread through the length and breadth of Thailand and a vast majority can be counted on, through personal contact, to support this U.S. interest program. These men vary from high command level officers to line supervisors and provide the narcotics suppression program with one of its most valuable assets. The design of this project responds to a total force concept in that it develops narcotics suppression awareness in forcewide operational personnel.

The present status of narcotics training shows definite progress towards meeting the needs of the overall narcotics control program. A.I.D. developed programs which involve the preparation of narcotics instructors, basic narcotics exposure in the nine TNPD training schools, inservice specialized training of BPP narcotics enforcement teams and some DEA and A.I.D. developed short-term narcotics detection and control courses directed towards the Metropolitan Police and Provincial Police have made a definite beginning. Since April, 1972, all graduates of the nine TNPD training schools are receiving some form of exposure (approximately 12 classroom hours) in specific narcotics subjects by the forty-eight narcotics instructors trained in an 80-hour narcotics instructors course. Specialized training has been given by BPP instructors to 193 men of the BPP special narcotics teams.

Narcotics training is, however, quite fragmented with the BPP, PP and Education Bureau operating somewhat independently of each other. The TNPB has a narcotics committee which is charged with curriculum content and scope and coordination of training and this committee is available to coordinate all TNPB narcotics courses. In addition, the effectiveness of the present training is not being evaluated and special training needs of the various geographical police areas and commands are not being addressed.

Present receptiveness to technical advice in all elements of TNPB narcotics training is good. Some of the major assets in this field involve IPA graduates. Future DEA graduates, with proper instructor training, will rapidly bring the TNPB to full training capability. Instructional material is somewhat sparse especially Thai language material which contains Thai ethnic identification.

Advisory efforts must be continued to maintain the growing TNPB level of interest and effort in narcotics training. Professional guidance and specifically directed training are necessary to develop full potential and capability. A coordinated U.S. effort which welds the best of DEA, A.I.D., Customs and specialized training to project goals is required.

Specific project goals should be established beyond those listed here through a coordinated evaluation of present course content and scope, effectiveness and force needs based upon a total force concept. This evaluation should also contain a prognosis of future needs and address these needs in terms of planning.

A concerted effort should be made to amalgamate all narcotics training under the control of the TNPB Education Bureau insuring that this Bureau is capable of responding to force needs. The utilization of trained and experienced narcotics investigators is essential to this portion of the project.

The Thai National Police Department (TNPB) does not, nor does any other RTG enforcement organization, have all of the tools necessary to employ a totally successful program to suppress narcotics and dangerous drugs. It does, however, have a primary role in enforcement which will form the basis for other RTG suppression activities in health, education, public information, income alternatives, and other elements of the total narcotics suppression program.

The TNPD narcotics enforcement results have improved significantly in CY 1973. Seizures, for example, increased from a 1959-1972 average (in kilos) for opium from 4,632.03 to 13,840.85, morphine from 115.87 to 692.35, and heroin from 77.88 to 192.85 through September of CY 1973. The bulk of this increase stems from arrests/seizures made by the BPP, MP, and PP. Although this increase is impressive, total seizures probably are no more than 10% of the opiates grown in or transitting Thailand.

The TNPD can greatly increase these results by intensifying enforcement of narcotics laws by all elements of the BPP, Metro, PP, Highway Patrol, and Marine Police. TNPD personnel assets are in place and can be made available.

The present TNPD organization of the Police Narcotics Center (PNSC) created as a coordinating body, and the 7th Sub-Division, with countrywide enforcement power, can be made effective. One apparent solution is to merge the 7th Sub-Division and the PNSC into a Narcotics Division under the Criminal Investigation Bureau. This amalgamation permits centralization of all intelligence efforts, records, public information, training coordination, etc., and reduce duplication of functions. It is envisioned the division would have to increase by 60 personnel to approximately 225 by the end of FY 74, plus SNO expansion of 45 men.

III. ACTION PROGRAM

A. TNPD Education Bureau (Ed. Bur.) 1,700 men

1. Training - The Ed. Bur. Narcotics Committee is to be examined to identify the role it is to play in narcotics training. The effective operation of this committee is a key to the total force concept. The consolidation of all TNPD narcotics training is to stem from this group.

Six 5-man mobile narcotics training teams are to be established, trained and equipped. These teams are to provide training mobility where none now exists and their efforts are to be directed towards meeting the needs presently identified in the PP and Metro elements. The Education Bureau is to develop and implement an evaluation of all narcotics training in Thailand.

A small planning and research section is to be established to direct this effort and serve as the Ed. Bur. Narcotics Committee's coordination and implementation arm. This section is to coordinate the preparation, publishing and distribution of a Thai Narcotics Manual.

An evaluation of all narcotics training material and support training aids is to be undertaken by the Ed. Bur. as soon as possible. This evaluation is to identify the total narcotics training material and aid assets in the TNPD by description, amount and location. From this evaluation, a program of Thai pertinent training material and training aid needs is to be developed. A simple, easily maintained videotape capability is to be utilized to meet training material needs. This system has the advantage of utilizing Thai characters and language; focusing on Thai problems and needs; multiple copies at low cost; mobility; copying and editing present material and a greatly reduced cost over professionally produced films or locally produced 16 mm material.

2. Commodities
 - a. Vehicles

Six completely equipped training vans, three each in FY 74 and FY 75 and two jeep-type

training vehicles in FY 76. The mobile training vans are completely self-sufficient and include a small generator, video tape, slide and 16 mm projector capability, screens, loudspeakers, a public address system and storage compartments for training aids and material. The two jeeps are capable of utilizing training equipment in a limited form.

(1) Justification

These vans provide the mobility and equipment capability for six 5-man teams (with one reserve team) with three in operation by early FY 75 and three in mid-FY 76. These teams are to conduct 3-5 day classes twice per month for selected force elements. Each team can conduct forty-five 5-day classes in narcotics detection and control which can reach approximately 1,500 men per year. Operating at full strength, these teams can take general, specific, specialized or directed narcotics training to 9,000 men per year. The two jeeps extend this training capability to areas not accessible to the vans.

b. Narcotics Training Equipment

(1) Justification

In FY 74 a basic video tape recording machine is to be installed at the Sampran Academy. Existing narcotics training materials are to be evaluated and those found suitable copied for use. Scripts are to be written to complement or replace existing material and training tapes made to develop a completely Thai oriented narcotics training library. Sufficient copies are to be made to supply the mobile training teams. While awaiting the delivery of the basic video equipment, preparation work is to commence including the training of video tape technicians, preparation of scripts and evaluation of material.

In FY 75, sufficient video tape players are to be purchased to equip the six mobile vans and the training schools. The utilization of FY 74 work is to provide the means whereby narcotics training is standardized throughout the country.

FY 76 purchases complement existing equipment and extend the video tape capability @ all narcotics training areas.

c. Narcotics Training Aids

(1) Justification

A minimum amount expenditure is programmed for FY 74, 75, and 76 to purchase training aids such as films, narcotics display kits, narcotics pamphlets, 16 mm sound projectors, 35 mm slide projectors and screens to augment the video tape capability.

B. Border Patrol Police (BPP) (14,000 men-unit figures are approximate)

1. Training

Insure the continuation of present BPP staffed training of special narcotics units and evaluate this training in relation to instructor competency, scope, content and effectiveness. Extend a modification of the present course to include all operational members. Coordinate the BPP course with the TNPB Education Bureau Narcotics Training Committee and develop a method of smooth transition of responsibility from the BPP to the Education Bureau.

2 Commodities

Two 100-125 cc motorcycles for each team (30); three mobile communication repair vans to service and repair radio equipment; test equipment and power supply for mobile vans (3); 96 VHF/FM hand-held radios, two for each team plus eight for PARU teams and eight spares (96); 52 FM 5/10 radios, one for each team plus four for the four PARU teams and eight spares; HT-2 ground to air radios for coordinated ground/air operations, one for each team plus 2 for the PARU team plus spares (52); Southcom Syn transceivers for long distance transmissions and for coordinated operations with PP and 7th Sub-Division, one for each team, one for PARU team, and 17 for distribution to other coordinating units (58).

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(a) Justification

In February 1973, the BPP conducted a three-day narcotics suppression seminar out of which developed a TO&E for the formation of an eight-man narcotics enforcement team for each BPP company plus four PARU eight-man teams. The BPP now has 48 of these teams and by the end of FY 75 is to have 55 teams. Teams, assigned one to each company on Thailand's borders, furnish an enforcement and intelligence presence on the borders which is becoming increasingly important as traffickers respond to enforcement pressures in the north by seeking alternate trafficking routes and methods. The most efficient transportation for use over narrow, mountainous roads are 100-125 cc motorcycles. Other forms of transportation are also required and the BPP is to provide such from existing assets. The FM 5/10 radios are to furnish mobile contact with base stations for the BPP and PARU narcotics teams. The motorcycle is seen as the cheapest and most effective means of providing team transportation for narcotics investigations and operations. Specialized telecommunications equipment is needed since transmissions are often in mountainous regions over long distances. The HT-2 ground to air radios are frequently used in coordinated ground/air operations. Telecommunications repair equipment is self-explanatory. The linear amplifier requested would boost transmission capabilities of PARU equipment.

C. Provincial Police (PP) 46,000 men

1. Training

The TNPB Director-General has issued a requirement that the PP develop and implement a narcotics awareness course which includes all operational PP personnel. Implementation has begun through a coordinated USOM/TNPB Education Bureau and Narcotics Suppression Center plan to provide each region with a 5-man narcotics training team and a standardized 30-hour narcotics awareness course.

Develop and implement a special narcotics training course involving one hundred five-man narcotics teams.

Follow the priority list established by the TNPD in narcotics training.

2. Commodities

Five small foreign sedans and 30 100-120 cc motorcycles to support a Police Region 5 team, three teams of 10 men each in Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, and Mae Hong Son, and 2 for each of 12 additional key 5-man amphoe teams; 5 FM 10 mobile radios, and 40 FM-1 radios, one for each motorcycle, each vehicle; 4 FM 10 base stations plus antennas.

(a) Justification (Provincial Police)

It is proposed that a pilot project of commodity support be programmed for Provincial Police narcotics enforcement teams in Police Region V only. The Provincial Police, with concurrence of the Police Narcotics Suppression Center, agree to the formation of 3-5 man teams in 12 amphoes, 3 amphoe muangs and at regional headquarters. The location of these teams is to be based on relative location to population centers, transportation routes (land, air, and water), border crossings, and current intelligence. Each team is to devote full time to narcotics enforcement. Coordination is to be effected with SNO and the BPP and DEA. Based on results obtained in this pilot project, the concept is to be extended to other priority areas of the country in future years.

D. 7th Sub-Division Narcotics Suppression Center

1. (Commodity Support Only) - Direct Advisory Assistance being provided by DEA.

To support the amalgamation and expansion of the 7th Sub-Division and the Police Narcotics Suppression Center, 22 sedans, 24 mobile radios (2 spares); and 49 walkie-talkie radios.

(a) Justification

The Mission is to support prior DEA recommendations that these two elements be merged to form a single division. Commodity requirements as listed above are to be provided. These commodities are to be

utilized to meet DEA/TNPD agreements for SNO expansion in Songkla, Sattahip, Khon Kaen, Tak and Phrae plus an expanded and centralized Narcotics Division. The Division is to expand by 60 men plus 45 men for the SNO expansion.

E. Metropolitan Police (Metro) 7,500 men

1. Training

Extend the concept of total force awareness training to the Metro Police. Develop and implement a narcotics awareness training program which reaches all operational personnel of the Metro force.

Provide specialized narcotics training to the central 15-man narcotics unit and the expansion.

Develop and implement a specialized public relations, public speaking and narcotics public information course for the thirty man Metro Juvenile Sub-Division which enables this unit to work effectively in the metropolitan schools.

2. Commodities

One panel surveillance truck for use citywide; sixteen sedans, for the central team plus planned expansion; 17 mobile radios, one for each sedan; and one for the surveillance truck; and 32 walkie-talkie radios, for the existing team and planned expansion.

Five carryall-type vehicles for the Juvenile Unit with 5 mobile radios. Five carryall-type vehicles for transportation of dogs and handlers and 5 mobile radios.

(a) Justification

The Metro Police with DEA support recently formed a 15-man narcotics enforcement unit with citywide jurisdiction. The DEA is supporting the operation of the 15-man unit until budgeted for by the TNPD. In addition, this team is to expand by sixty men for assignment to other Bangkok areas under central control. Vehicles and communication equipment are required for the existing 15-man team and the planned expanded manpower.

The Juvenile Section of the Metro Police currently has 5 officers assigned to a school visitation program. Young addicts are referred to the police, who in turn refer the youths for rehabilitation treatment. Expansion to 30 men is planned to enlarge the coverage of this program. Intelligence on drug sources is incorporated into the program. Limited transportation and communication equipment are required.

The Metro Police have an established dog training program for patrol and tracker dogs. It is planned to expand this program to train sensor dogs for opiate detection. To accomplish this, it is necessary to have the superintendent and a veterinarian visit the U.S. for a two week observation tour of the USCS sensor dog training program. After the TNPd acquires suitable animals, a six week TDY for a USCS training specialist to get the program off the ground is to be considered. Limited transportation and communications equipment are needed.

F. Marine Police

1. Training

With the arrival in-country in April 1974 of three 85' patrol vessels and the expected augmentation of Marine Police Force strength, a requirement exists for training additional personnel in basic narcotic doctrine and its appliance to interdiction of illicit narcotics traffickers. These men are to be trained at the existing Marine Police HQ facility at Paknam. Specialized narcotics awareness training is to be furnished other members of the Marine Police on a phased schedule. This training is to be conducted in full coordination with DEA, and tailored to meet the defined operational needs.

2. Commodities

(a) Justification

At the present time, there is a paucity of spare parts for GM (Detroit Diesel) series 71

with resulting delays in returning vessels powered by these engines under overhaul, to effective operation. This affects the numbers of available suitable craft for anti-narcotics use. A supply of essential spares for the life of the project (3 years) is to be procured during each fiscal year.

One of the prime requirements for effective narcotics patrol is properly functioning radar and radio equipment. Some of the equipment presently installed is badly in need of repair and requires some input of spare parts. To make up this critical spare part deficiency, a modest sum is to be allocated each fiscal year to repair and/or replace present defective equipment.

Many of the narcotic transfers from remote area beaches to international trawler traffic is effected by high speed, shallow craft vessels. The Marine Police have similar vessels in their inventory. They are presently underpowered to achieve the necessary speed to effect (appropriate) interception of the traffickers. A need exists for eleven 115 HP (Maxi Merc) engines to properly equip these boats.

Other required commodity support to the Marine Police includes 4 sedans and 8 motorcycles to support the 4 MP intelligence units already equipped with appropriate communications equipment and being assisted in undercover operations by DEA.

G. Other Force Elements (Training Only)
(15,000 men - includes the Highway Patrol, CIB, Crime Suppression Unit, Forensic Laboratory, Railroad Police and Highway Patrol.)

1. Training

All existing training facilities and course curriculum of these units are to be examined to determine narcotics information content and classroom availability. From this examination, a program is to be developed by the Education Bureau to extend narcotics training to all operational elements.

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The overall Mission narcotics control program planning is to be examined to determine present and future special training needs of the various TNPDP elements included in this section and preliminary planning is to begin to address these needs. Since each element (i.e., CIB, etc.) has a specialized area of responsibility, the training programs are to be applicable to their particular area of narcotics suppression support.

2. Commodities

No commodity support is programmed for this aspect of the project.

H. Police Aviation Division

1. Commodity Support Only

USG/TNPDP studies have determined a requirement for five additional helicopters and related equipment to support narcotics suppression operations by the 7th Sub-Division (SNO), BPP, and other operational elements. The following is planned:

5 helicopters plus spare parts
Avionics

It is anticipated the aircraft will be in-country by the end of April, 1975.

(a) Justification

To provide air mobility to both development and enforcement personnel, particularly in North Thailand, it is necessary to augment the present force with five additional utility helicopters. Seven helicopters are to be available to North Thailand; however, from time-to-time deployments may shift due to changing patterns of the traffickers as a result of enforcement efforts. It is also recognized that in certain cases fixed-wing (both conventional and STOL) support is more economical than rotary-wing aircraft.

At the present time the fixed-wing of the TNPDP is operating at approximately 25% of capacity and adequate fixed-wing aircraft to support the program is to be made available from existing resources.

The following specific priorities are established and agreed to by the USG and RTG:

- Priority 1 - Operations against narcotics-bearing caravans, labs, storage sites and other targets.
- Priority 2 - Intelligence collection to include aerial recon, surveillance and radio contact with informants.
- Priority 3 - Mobile checkpoints in remote areas.
- Priority 4 - Inspections by the Special Narcotics Organization (SNO) Commander.
- Priority 5 - Support to Thai/UN and Thai USG hilltribe development efforts.
- Priority 6 - Training for narcotics suppression.
- Priority 7 - Other TNPD and RTG elements.

IV. PARTICIPANT TRAINING

The thrust of the participant training programmed for the Operations Section of this project is two-fold:

- (1) Development of Narcotics Administration and Management capability;
- (2) Development of Narcotics operations and enforcement capability. The participant training in operations is closely related to participants in the training section in that it is intended to utilize returned operations personnel as a foundation for the varied elements of the force and reinforce this foundation with graduates of in-country Narcotics training administered by participants who have returned and developed a viable in-country narcotics training capability.

The focus of participants in the training field is single purpose in nature, but two-fold in direction. Returning participants in training will be well versed in narcotics operations or management and the methods of transmitting this knowledge to others.

A. Action Plan-Participant Training -- Operations In FY 74

DEA 10 week Investigation School

- 2 Metro-Police
- 2 Marine Police
- 4 Provincial Police

IPA 10 week Management School

- 6 Provincial Police
- 1 Marine Police

U.S. Coast Guard 22 week Marine Police School

- 2 Marine Police

Total FY 75 - 27 participants

In FY 75

DEA 10 week Investigation School

2 Metro-Police
2 Marine Police
4 Provincial Police
2 Border Patrol Police
4 PNSC/7th Sub-Divisor

IPA 10 week Management Course

2 Metro-Police
1 Marine Police
4 Provincial Police
2 Border Patrol Police

U.S. Coast Guard 22 week Marine Police School

1 Marine Police

Observation Tour (2 week) of Sensor Dog Training

2 Metro Police (Dog Section)

TDY (6 weeks) of U.S. Customs Sensor Dog Trainer

1 U.S. Customs man TDY to Bangkok

Regional Observation Tour (4 weeks) of 3-5 man groups of ranking participants to observe Regional Narcotics activity, foster inter-departmental relations and build international channels of communication. 30 selected TNPD officers.

Total FY 75 - 57 participants - 1 TDY

In FY 76

DEA 10 week Investigation Course

4 Metro-Police
2 Marine Police
8 Provincial Police

IPA 10 week Management Course

2 Metro-Police
3 Marine Police
2 Provincial Police

-3-

2 Border Patrol Police
2 Highway Patrol Police
2 Railway Police

Regional Observation Tours (4 weeks) of 3-5 man groups of ranking participants to observe Regional Narcotics activity, foster inter-departmental relations and build international channels of communication. 30 selected TNPB officers

Total FY 76 - 57 participants

TOTAL PROJECT PARTICIPANTS - 141

RECAP - PARTICIPANT TRAINING - OPERATIONS

TNPD UNIT	COURSE	COURSE LENGTH	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	TOTAL WEEKS
PP	DEA/IPA	10 wks.	4 DEA 6 IPA	4 IPA 4 DEA	2 IPA 8 DEA	280
BPP	DEA/IPA	10 wks.		2 IPA 2 DEA	2 IPA	60
Metro	DEA/IPA	10 wks.	2 DEA	2 IPA 2 DEA	2 IPA 4 DEA	120
Dog Division	AID/Customs Sensor Dogs	2 wks. 6 wks. TDY		2 AID 1 TDY		8
Marine Police	Coast Guard and DEA/IPA	22 wks.	2 CG 2 DEA	1 CG 2 DEA	2 DEA	66 60
		10 wks.	1 IPA	1 IPA	3 IPA	50
Highway Patrol	DEA/IPA	10 wks.			2 IPA	20
Railway Police	DEA/IPA	10 wks.			2 IPA	20
PNSC/7th Sub	DEA/IPA			4 DEA		40
Observation (Regional)	Regional Cooperation Tours	4 wks.	10	30	30	280
TOTALS			27	57	57	1,004

B. Action Plan - Participant Training - Training

In FY 74 - three men selected from the mobile training teams and one man each from the BPP, PP and Ed. Bur. are to be programmed for participant training. The Ed. Bur. and PP men are to attend the IPA General Course with instructor methods specialization. The remaining four men are to attend the 10 week DEA course and follow that with a four week instructor methods course at Norfolk, Virginia.

In FY 75 - the same amount and type of participants are to be selected for a training schedule identical with FY 74.

In FY 76 - one man each from the mobile training team, PP, BPP, Marine Police, Highway Patrol and Railroad Police are to be selected. The Railroad and Marine Police officers are to attend IPA with instructor methods specialization and the remainder are to attend the 10 week DEA course followed by a 4 week instructor methods course.

RECAP - PARTICIPANT TRAINING - TRAINING

TNPD UNIT	COURSE	COURSE LENGTH	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	TOTAL WEEKS
Mobile Training Team	DEA & Norfolk	14 wks.	3	3	1	98
Ed. Bureau	IPA w/Inst. Methods	17 wks.	1	1	0	34
BPP	DEA & Norfolk	14 wks.	1	1	1	42
PP	IPA w/Inst. Methods	17 wks.	1	1	1	51
Marine Police	IPA w/Inst. Methods	17 wks.	0	0	1	17
Metro	DEA & Norfolk	14 wks.	0	0	1	14
Highway Patrol	DEA & Norfolk	14 wks.	0	0	1	14
Railroad Police	IPA 2/Inst. Methods	17 wks.	0	0	1	14
TOTALS			6	6	7	284

	FY 74			No.	FY 75		No.	FY 76		TOTAL			
	No.	Cost			No.	Cost		No.	Cost		USG	RTG	
		USG	RTG			USG			RTG	USG			RTG
Weapons - 30 Cal													
Automatic M-Z Carbine	50	6	-	50	6	-	50	6	-	18	-		
Weapons 38 Cal													
Revolver 4" Barrel(S&W)	75	7	-	100	8	-	50	4	-	19	-		
Ammunition-38 Cal													
AMO (Ball)	1000	0.2	-	2000	0.3	-	3000	0.5	-	1	-		
Ammunition-38 Cal													
WAD cutters	9000	0.5	-	9000	0.5	-	5000	0.3	-	1.3	-		
Finger Print Kits	2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-		
Lights, Search (Snake)	100	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
Live Vests	150	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-		
Tool, Multi-purpose	1000	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
opening device													
Radio, Base Station(FM-5)	15	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-		
Radio, Base Station(HF/SSB)	15	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-		
Boats, Patrol 31'	7*	153	-	20	1400	2	20	1400	20	2953	22		
Patrol 65'*	-	-	-	5	1750	-	-	1750	50	3500	15		
SUB-TOTAL 3		345	-	-	3276	14	-	3281	54	6902	68		

* Subject to further review (as of March 25, 1974)

TRAINING AND COMMODITY ANNEX (DOC)

PROJECT COST DATA (\$000)*

	USG/RTC
Total Project Cost	7124/150
FY 74	345/16
FY 75	3413/58
FY 76	3366/76
Total Personnel Cost	182/64
FY 74	- /16
FY 75	109/32
FY 76	73/16
Total Participant Training Cost	40/20
FY 74	- / -
FY 75	28/14
FY 76	12/ 6
Total Commodity Cost	6902/68
FY 74	345/ -
FY 75	3276/14
FY 76	3281/54

* Note: RTG costs do not include salary, administrative costs and other related costs.

ANNEX 5

Support Rationale

There are approximately 3,453 RTG Customs personnel in Thailand, 2,760 of which are located in the Bangkok area. This is not a large force when compared to the RTG National Police, however it is a formidable and important force responsible for collecting 42% of the national revenue. RTG Customs officers have the power to search and seize similar to the U.S. Customs officers and in addition, have broad search authority regarding the exportation of commodities and contraband.

Approximately 500 vessels of all types and from all over the world arrive and depart the Bangkok harbor each month. There are 150 RTG Customs searchers and approximately 330 Customs guards that are assigned to the harbor searching vessels and protecting international cargo.

There are 85 RTG Customs officers assigned to the Don Muang International Airport where approximately 260 flights arrive each month from foreign countries. The same number depart each month for foreign ports of entry. All of these aircraft are potential carriers of narcotics.

Earlier information received indicated that the RTG Customs Department, Marine Fleet, Bangkok central region had a total of 47 vessels of all types. Our recent marine survey revealed that only 27 of the 47 vessels were operational and that only 2 of these vessels could maintain a speed of 20 knots. Most of the operational boats are at least five years old and several are in poor mechanical condition. They are used primarily to transport Customs boarding inspectors. The RTG Customs Department needs modern patrol vessels in order to effectively patrol the river areas and the Gulf of Thailand.

The importance of properly utilizing RTG Customs personnel to help stem the flow of illicit narcotics entering and departing Thailand cannot be over emphasized. If the RTG Customs Department is given the proper tools to work with, they can contribute to a significant degree in the war against illicit narcotics.

After observing the RTG Customs vessel searchers, boat crews and the guard force, it is evident to the U.S. Customs Advisory Team that institutional training is needed in some areas, but it is also apparent

that old, worn out Customs vessels are no match for the high speed smuggling vessels being utilized on the Chao Phya River and in the Gulf of Thailand. If we expect the RTG Customs Department to perform in a highly skilled manner (to interdict narcotics) then they must have not only the major commodities but also all of the other basic items normally used by Customs officers.

There are approximately 53 RTG Customs International ports of entry in Thailand. At many of these stations and check points there is a definite lack of patrol vehicles and enforcement weapons. There are few walkie-talkie radios in the DOC inventory and there are no Customs patrol vehicles in the Bangkok harbor or patrolling the roadway which encircles the large inner harbor area of the Gulf of Thailand. Two of the eight radio equipped sedans requested at this time are to be utilized only for narcotics enforcement. The remaining six vehicles are to be used to initiate a mobile patrol program in the greater Bangkok area for enforcement purposes on a twenty-four hour basis, seven days a week. The 5 carryalls, 4 jeeps and 50 shoulder weapons requested will be located at Customs ports of entry and check points in Northern Thailand.

A study of the RTG Customs communications system has shown an urgent need, based on facts and figures, for additional radio equipment. Fifteen Customs stations located throughout Thailand, have, at the present time no radio communications equipment. In various remote areas, Customs officers patrol and perform their duties with no means of expedient communication, for personal safety, aid and assistance, or for informative purposes.

The requested radio equipment is to improve and initiate in some areas, the liaison, cooperation, and teamwork necessary in the field of Customs enforcement and also greatly assist in the interdiction of narcotics.

One of the basic responsibilities inherent in directing the activities of Customs Officers engaged in law enforcement is the execution of an adequate fire arms training program. This action is necessary to insure that customs officers are proficient in the use of small arms. The training further develops individual confidence in the officers ability and proficiency as well as emphasizing safety precautions while using a fire arm.

A small arms training course is to be established and supervised by members of the U.S. Customs Advisory Team in Thailand. Initially, 50 RTG Customs officers are to be trained and fire for score every six months. The Customs officers participating in the small training course are to be selected by the RTG Customs Department.

In order to initiate and continue a small arms training course it is requested that the following weapons, ammunition and targets be consigned to the RTG Customs Department.

75 .38 Caliber Smith & Wesson Revolvers (Model 60 4" barrel)
9,000 Rounds 38 Special 148 grain wadcutter
1,000 Rounds 38 Special standard ball ammunition
4,000 U.S. Treasury No. 7 targets

It has been noted that relatively few searches are performed on trawlers or fishing vessels in the Bangkok area. Because of their numbers, size and frequency of travel, these trawlers should be considered prime smuggling targets. RTG Customs could significantly improve its enforcement posture by utilizing blitz teams to search trawlers and fishing craft in the Bangkok-Pak Nam Area. Moored and departing vessels, as well as arriving craft, should be the targets of the searches.

Therefore, the USCS Team has recommended and the DOC has designated one Customs searching crew (12-15 men) as a blitz team. The team is to be divided into 2 separate groups, with a river patrol boat assigned to each group. The groups are to spend their working day searching vessels in the Bangkok region; the vessels to be searched are to be determined by the group supervisors.

The blitz concept can, of course, be utilized in other areas of RTG Customs jurisdiction, such as border and highway check-points, and international airports.

U.S. - THAI MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON DRUG CONTROL

Washington, September 28

The following is the text of the Joint U.S.-Thai Memorandum of Understanding on the Control of Illicit Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs released by the White House:

(Begin text)

The Royal Thai Government and the Government of the United States, being parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and other international agreements on the control of illicit narcotics and dangerous drugs whether vegetal or chemical derivative, recognizing that drug addiction and drug abuse present a threat to their respective societies and to the peoples of other nations, accepting the cessation of opium production and the ending of the cultivation of the poppy as international goals, and having issued on August 25, 1971, a joint statement expressing their deep concern over the growth in drug abuse and drug addiction in many parts of the world, reaffirm their desire and intention to cooperate with each other in actions to be taken against the supply of illicit narcotics and dangerous drugs for the purpose of abuse, and against international traffic which serves as a channel connecting production with use, and to discourage the demand for such narcotics and drugs for such purposes, and agree as follows:

- (1) Disruption and elimination of narcotics trafficking, processing and storage both within the two countries and across their borders through stringent law enforcement efforts and other means, is the most promising means of achieving significant early reduction of narcotics supplies and, as a matter of first priority, maximum effort will be made to cooperate in this respect. The principal problem facing Thailand is recognized by the two parties to be the illegal transit through Thai territory of certain types of dangerous drugs and narcotics. The Royal Thai Government agrees to make additional police and other officials and other resources and facilities available for its programs to interdict the narcotics traffic. The United States Government, in its part, and wherever it has jurisdiction and authority, agrees to reinforce surveillance and control of drug traffic and drug use. It will also lend its unstinted cooperation in such fields as training, equipment, advisory assistance and other mutually agreed support to make programs of the Royal Thai Government more effective.

- (2) The two Governments agree to exert their efforts to work with the countries concerned to achieve elimination of illicit agricultural production of poppies. As regards Thailand where effective measures have for many years been taken by the Royal Thai Government to prevent certain hill tribe elements from indulging in such production, further efforts are needed to support the Royal Thai Government's endeavors to bring about the transformation of regions where some poppies are still grown illegally into viable economies based on other types of agriculture and other sources of livelihood. It is further agreed that programs already launched by the Royal Thai Government will be enlarged and that additional programs will be designed so that the desired economic and social change may be realized and that work on such programs will proceed expeditiously. The two Governments see the need for each to contribute, as available, area and social expertise, technical and agricultural knowledge, personnel and required equipment. Attainment of this goal will involve, inter alia, more effective research into and application of existing knowledge concerning possible crop substitution, other alternative economic production activities.
- (3) Medical and social rehabilitation of narcotics and drug users must be a key component of an integrated attack on the narcotic problem. In this connection the two Governments agree that efforts will be made to increase and improve the effectiveness and availability of rehabilitation services. The United States Government will make available, in support of Thai efforts, medical and related social counseling facilities, personnel and equipment and other resources, as needed and available, to implement programs designed to alleviate the dependence on narcotics and drugs of users and addicts and to assist their re-entry into society.
- (4) A comprehensive education and public information program is an important aspect of narcotics and drug control and this can be achieved through programs designed to publicize widely the medical, social and economic dangers of narcotics and drugs and to insure the public awareness and understanding of the programs that will be necessary to their full acceptance. The two parties agree to cooperate with each other and to employ existing assets, to the maximum extent feasible, in this effort.

- (5) It is important to the combating of international narcotics and drug production and trafficking that the coordinated cooperation of many countries be obtained. Thus, the two Governments agree to the desirability of encouraging and cooperating with United Nations and other multilateral programs to combat drug abuse and control traffic in narcotics.
- (6) In order to carry out the purposes of this memorandum of understanding, they will promptly proceed with the preparation and implementation of specific projects and programs within the field of narcotic and drug control.

(END TEXT)