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FROM - **SANTO DOMINGO**

SUBJECT - **Public Safety PROP**

REFERENCE - **Noncapital Project Paper (PROP)**

Country: Dominican Republic

Project No.: 517-11-710-021

Submission Date: February 25, 1971 (Revision I)

Project Title: **Public Safety**

U.S. Obligations Span: **FYs 1963 through 1972**

Gross life-of-project financial requirements:

U.S. dollars 3,975,000

U.S. owned local currency None

Cooperating country cash contributions 690,000
(in \$ and \$ equivalent at current exchange rate)

MELOY

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I. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Change
The broad objective of the Public Safety program is to develop the Dominican National Police into a modern professional law enforcement organization capable of maintaining law and order under normal circumstances. Initial assistance to the National Police was provided in 1962, and continued at the level of two advisers until the 1965 revolution. The primary objective of that effort was to develop an effective riot control force, and the modest assistance provided by the USAID for this purpose was quite successful in spite of frequent changes of government and intermittent periods of instability. The effectiveness of the police was, however, seriously undermined as a result of the 1965 revolution. The base point in measuring progress under this project should therefore be January 1966, when the current comprehensive Five-Year Plan was initiated.

The major emphasis under the Five-Year Plan has been manpower development, accomplished primarily through the training of enlisted men at the National Police Academy at Borinquen and the training of selected police participants in the U.S. Many of the instructors at Borinquen were trained at the International Police Academy (IPA) in Washington, D.C., under AID's participant-training program. Construction and equipment costs for the physical plant at Borinquen were met largely by two local-currency agreements between the USAID and the Dominican Government. Through December 1970, a total of 1,384 enlisted men had received the standard 12-week training course at the Academy covering such basic police disciplines as patrolling, investigation, riot control, traffic control, and public relations. Beginning in FY 1971, 300 recruits at a time will receive the 12-week basic training course. At that rate, by the end of FY 1972 over 3,700 enlisted men will have completed this training. Also beginning in 1971, additional training of various types will be provided to the various police ranks (enlisted men, non-commissioned officers, and junior and senior commissioned officers).

equipment
Another program objective was to equip the police with vehicles and communications equipment. The plan called for a substantial increase in the number of operational police vehicles; to date, USAID has provided 103 vehicles, and may increase this number up to 146 by the end of FY 1972. Communications equipment support has consisted largely of radios, receivers, and transmitters to support the expansion of the existing police radio net.

A third major objective was to reorganize the National Police into a structure applying principles of modern police administration. Considerable progress in this area has been made; a National Planning Office has been established, the National Police Headquarters has been reorganized, and a number of other precincts/offices/divisions have been created or merged. Efforts toward further improvement will continue through FY 1972, including the establishment of an Internal Affairs Division to control, investigate, and act upon police misbehavior and improprieties.

Projected funding requirements for FY 1971 are \$378,000, consisting of \$195,000 for technical services, \$135,000 for commodity purchases (\$61,500 of which is for DSO support), \$45,000 for participant training, and \$3,000 for "Other Costs". FY 1972, projected requirements are \$370,000, consisting of \$210,000 for technical services, \$118,000 for commodity support (\$105,000 of which is for the DSO), \$40,000 for participant training, and \$2,000 for "Other Costs". For FY 1973, commodity support totaling \$52,500 is projected (for DSO), but no projection is made for technical services and participant training subject to determination at a later date of the need therefor.

II. ENVIRONMENT

Following the assassination of Trujillo on May 30, 1961, a de facto power vacuum existed for an extended period. Leftist and extreme rightist agitation led to almost daily riots and civil disturbances in Santo Domingo and other urban areas of the country through early 1962. In March of 1962, the Dominican Government requested special assistance from the United States in strengthening the capabilities of the National Police in maintaining law and order and in modernizing its organization, operations, and facilities. By September 1962, basic training in civil disturbance tactics was being provided to the Civil Disturbance Control Force by a two-man Public Safety team.

The 1966 revolution and the extreme polarization of political forces, coupled with chaos in the community at large following the revolution, placed considerable stress on the police force and destroyed much of the progress made up to that time. Thus, in 1966 it became necessary to mount an expanded effort to improve National Police capability in the maintenance of internal security and to make more rapid progress in the development of an effective National Police organization.

Several obstacles continue to affect the implementation of the Public Safety program adversely. First, past experience has demonstrated an annual personnel attrition rate of approximately 12 percent. This gap has always been quickly filled with new recruits; however, additional training and "break-in" time are thus necessary to bring them up to the experience level of the men they replace, and the overall experience level of the police force is less than would be the case with a lower turnover rate. Second, an police pension plan has not yet received full financial support of the government and, as a result, a number of policemen potentially eligible for retirement are being retained on the force in an inactive status. Efforts to persuade the GOB to fund an adequate pension plan have thus far proven unsuccessful.

The original plan to reduce the National Police from 8,696 to 7,258 was calculated on the basis of two policemen per 1,000 populace using estimated 1966 population figures. However, according to the 1970 census total of over 4 million, the present National Police strength of 8,450 (which includes the 375 "ineffectives" described below) comes to the originally projected 2-to-1,000 ratio, and comparing these figures to the U.S. police-to-population ratio, is actually below optimum strength. Total strength is therefore not a problem, but deployment of personnel is.

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Because of the emphasis on disturbances in the capital and the necessity to maintain a large administrative staff, approximately 5,000 National Police members are concentrated in the capital. (Of these 5,000 personnel, approximately 375 are not available for, or are physically incapable of performing, active duty but remain on the payroll because pension funds are not available.) The remaining 3,500 personnel are therefore scantily assigned throughout the rest of the country. To compensate for this deployment pattern, we have suggested to the GODR that it form urban/rural motorized patrols, thus requiring fewer policemen than under the traditional practice of assigning individuals to fixed locations.

The fourth major problem is the lack of adequate budgetary support for vehicle operating costs, primarily gasoline and oil. It is estimated that the average patrol car requires RD\$380 per month for effective operation. Insufficient budgetary support has led to gasoline rationing and, as a result, many cars that should be on patrol sit idle for considerable periods of time.

In the broadest terms, the National Police remains an institution with which no one is really satisfied. Accused by the left and far left of being an instrument of political terrorism, its own police leaders and President Balaguer himself speak of "uncontrollable" elements, and admit excessive use of force and corruption. It is not an institution which has the confidence of most citizens. There have even been recent proposals to abolish the police and integrate its functions into the Armed Forces. During the past year, two presumably strong police chiefs (a third has just been appointed), each with a presidential mandate to carry out reform, fired people from, and attempted to inject a greater degree of discipline into, the National Police, but in each case a series of subsequent acts suggests failure. Given the Trujillo period and the chaotic history of the 1960s, the shortcomings of the National Police are perhaps understandable. Their nature and extent are also a measure of how ambitious the goals of the public safety program have been and of how difficult the task remains. Our public association through our assistance program with the National Police has at times had negative effects on our overall relationships with the Dominican Republic. Nonetheless, it is our current assessment that assistance to the National Police should continue despite these occasional negative effects. We must, however, keep such matters under continuing review. We may at some future point conclude that assistance to the National Police jeopardizes our larger interest in this country.

Between mid-1962 and the end of FY 1970, net obligations for the total Public Safety project amounted to \$3,227,000. Of this, \$1,661,000 was for the services of technicians, \$1,234,000 for commodity purchases, \$254,000 for participants, and \$78,000 for "Other Costs." During this period, 174 individuals received specialized training through the International Police Academy, 96 of them under the current Five-Year Plan. During FY 1970, the number of advisers was reduced from fourteen to six, and shortly thereafter the project life was extended through FY 1972 in order to make effective use of the assistance provided to date and to continue three of the Five-Year Plan's original 14 sub-projects as redefined, since those three sub-projects have high priority, are closely related, emphasize organization and management rather than technical operations, and often involve simultaneous training.

III. STRATEGY: PLANNED TARGETS, RESULTS, AND OUTPUTS

As noted earlier, the 1966 Five-Year Plan forms the basis of the USAID Public Safety Division's assistance effort to the National Police. From January 1966 to date, many goals in the Five-Year Plan were successfully attained, thus allowing some of the Plan's sub-projects to be closed out and others, which have little work remaining, to be integrated into the three sub-projects which were extended through FY 1972. Following is a summary of the 14 sub-projects containing the Five-Year Plan goals. The summary is in two parts. The first part is unnumbered and lists those sub-projects which are now treated as closed, either by reason of having been successfully completed or partially completed with the remaining work to be done transferred to one of the three on-going (extended) sub-projects. The second part is numbered and lists the three sub-projects which, as amended, were extended through FY 1972, plus the DSO activity which was not one of the 14 sub-projects under the original Five-Year Plan. (Further details on these summaries are provided in TOAID A-11, dated January 14, 1971.) With respect to support after FY 1972, no commodity assistance is planned except for the DSO. Technician inputs and participant training beyond FY 1972 will be determined at a later date, in view of changing conditions, the previously mentioned need for continual review of this program, and the unknown future course of AID.

PART I. Following is a summary of the objectives and status of the eleven sub-projects which are considered closed:

Rural Training Teams

The objective was to provide two weeks of basic training to the enlisted policemen in rural areas of the country, utilizing mobile training teams partially equipped by AID. This objective was successfully accomplished on schedule in February 1967.

Civil Disturbance Control

The objective was to train, equip, and maintain a cadre of riot control specialists to cope with civil disturbances short of insurrection. Although the number of personnel projected (600) was not reached, the force which has been trained and equipped has demonstrated its ability to handle small disturbances and crowds. The Santo Domingo Patrol Division has proved capable of providing backup assistance to the CDC, and disturbances to date (e.g., during the election period) have been successfully controlled without undue use of force. The present organizational strength of 450 personnel is considered adequate. This sub-project is considered successfully completed.

Basic Training/National Police Academy

(See II. below)

Leadership Education

(See III. below)

Firearms Training

The objectives were to equip all National Police personnel with standard weapons and to train them in their use; and after initial training, to update each man's skills periodically in a continuing firearms training program. While weapons could usefully be further standardized, all police personnel now have a serviceable individual weapon. The objective of training all personnel in the use of basic standard police weapons has thus far not been reached; however, instruction continues at the National Police Academy, supervised by an exceedingly competent rangemaster. To date, approximately 3,100 enlisted men and 460 officers have received the 68-hour course which includes training in the .38-caliber revolver, the .30-caliber rifle, and the shotgun. Progress on this sub-project is such that there is no necessity for further USAID-provided commodities or technical assistance, except for following up on the rotation of outlying personnel to the police academy for firearms training (see IV. B. below).

Police Administration

(See IV. below)

Rural/Municipal Policing

The objective was to establish rural and municipal police units in outlying areas to carry out area patrolling in order to establish a police presence in areas where it was non-existent and to provide police services to urban and rural areas outside the capital, including the:

- a. Adoption and practice of standard police administrative procedures.
- b. Continuation of rural training at the regional level to keep personnel aware of current developments in the police field.
- c. Inauguration of firearms training at the regional level, and the application of police disciplines to the rural and urban areas.
- d. Establishment of records and identification units at the regional level and in smaller cities.

The new patrol concept was established in three cities in the Northern Region, two cities in the Southern Region, and one city in the Eastern Region. The effectiveness of this activity has been clearly demonstrated by the significant decline of criminal activity in the areas covered. Also, records and identification units were established in Santo Domingo, Santiago, Barahona, and San Pedro de Macoris. These efforts have not been sufficient to consider the sub-project successfully accomplished, however, as considerably more police presence is required outside the capital. Accordingly, additional work will be performed to meet the objective as part of IV. B. below.

Traffic Control

The objective was to assist the National Police in establishing a traffic control program. On May 6, 1968, a highway patrol unit consisting of four radio-equipped sedans was assigned to the Santo Domingo Department. This unit enforces traffic laws, particularly between Santo Domingo and Santiago where police presence had been totally lacking in the past. The USAID continues to sponsor IFA training to police officers assigned to this unit. The phase involving driver education for police will be carried out under II. below, while future monitoring of this effort will be performed under IV. B. below.

Criminal Investigations

The objective was to train and equip all investigators to develop evidence for the legal prosecution of criminals. The integration of the Homicide Bureau, with jurisdiction over crimes against persons, and the Robbery Unit, charged with jurisdiction over crimes against property, was completed in FY 1970. This amalgamation facilitates the exchange of information and fosters a degree of cooperation heretofore unknown between these investigative units. Continued specialized training in investigations will now be included in II. below.

Communications

The objectives were to improve maintenance of the existing police communications system, establish a separate communications system for the highway patrol, and provide modest communications support to rural police operations. Construction of a separate communications system for the highway patrol and construction of a modern communications control center at the National Police Headquarters were successfully completed and became operational in FYs 1970 and 1971, respectively. Radio equipment maintenance presents a major problem because of insufficient operating funds. This problem will be worked on under IV. B. below.

Motor Vehicle Maintenance

The objective was to improve vehicle maintenance through training, advice, and continuous supervision of maintenance personnel. Plans are to purchase up to 43 new vehicles in FYs 1971 and/or 1972 using residual dollar balances from an AID Supporting Assistance Loan (517-K-019), provided that the DDRR agrees on this use and the police receive adequate budget support and personnel for vehicle maintenance and operation. Two recent budget increases to the Automotive Maintenance Shop made it possible to reduce the number of usable deadlined vehicles from 97 to 52, and then from 52 to 12 (consisting of 10 vehicles awaiting disposal and 2 awaiting arrival of parts ordered from the U.S.). With the exception of the vehicle procurement component, this activity is no longer critical and can be monitored through IV. B. below.

Records and Identification

The objective was to establish a modern records and identification system at the National Police and local level. Forms for uniform crime reporting were developed and are partially in use. Originally, 8 female social workers and 16 policemen were trained to classify and file fingerprint cards using the Henry System, but at present only 8 (all male policemen) are on board, 4 at headquarters and 4 in the interior. A Crimes Status Statistics Bureau was established and is functioning satisfactorily in Santo Domingo. Central identification and record files were established. Fingerprint and identification units were established in three major regions outside the National District. An estimated 330,000 fingerprint cards are on file, with some 80,000 of them classified to date. The four headquarters fingerprint technicians are classifying and filing full-time, and are reducing the backlog at a reasonable rate. This file has proved most useful, with an average of 20,000 file searches per month, including 3,000 for the Armed Forces and 3,500 for passport applicants. Additional work is required under this sub-project (e.g., establishment of statistical units at regional level, further training at interior posts, and completion of fingerprint classification), and this will be carried on under IV. B. below.

Criminalistics Laboratory

The modest Crime Laboratory established in 1968 by this sub-project has been limited to ballistic comparison, the use of paraffin to establish the recent firing of weapons, and deciphering erased identification marks on metal and cloth objects. A forensic technician has not been trained, so that the laboratory remains only partially modernized. The National Police are not persuaded of the need to do more, so until such time as a trained Dominican technician in forensics is available, this sub-project should be considered completed.

Training Aids and Communications Media

A Dominican technician administers and directs a printing and reproduction plant containing offset and linotype printing presses and photographic processing equipment. No further assistance is required, and this sub-project is considered completed.

PART 2. The following four sub-projects remain in the Public Safety Project, support to which is presently planned through FY 1972 (except for the DSO, which will be supported through FY 1973):

1. The Department of Special Operations (DSO)

Established early in 1966, the DSO has been assigned the task of patrolling rural areas, using 10-man teams, to exploit sources of information concerning potential insurgency threats among the campesinos and to arrest small groups of armed insurgents when located. With an active strength of 230 men, the mission of the DSO does not include combat. Should such a contingency arise, the Armed Forces would be called upon.

The DSO is an effective organization and is considered to be an "elite" group within the police.

For FYs 1971 and 1972, vehicles, special ordnance equipment, base equipment and maintenance supplies, communications equipment, special clothing, and medical supplies for DSO personnel and related civic action programs will be required for this project. In FY 1973, one-half of DSO's commodity support will be provided by the USAID, with the GODR absorbing the other half that year and assuming all commodity costs in FY 1974. The specialized activity performed by this unit requires that 12 man-months of technical assistance per year be provided through 1972.

II. Basic Training/National Police Academy

The objective of this sub-project was to provide a 12-week training course to all National Police enlisted personnel. The National Police Academy at Borinquen was completed on July 18, 1968, and has the capacity to train 500 students concurrently. The USAID provided RD\$150,000 under Investment Agreement (IA) No. 25 for construction and RD\$25,000 under Investment Budget Agreement (IBA) No. 4 for equipment, while the National Police provided 24 AID-trained instructors permanently to teach a 12-week basic training course. The goal of training 500 students at one time was not met in the past; however, the National Police now plan to fill all classrooms and utilize the entire facility as follows, beginning in CY 1971:

- a. A total of 300 recruits at a time will receive the 12-week basic training course. In accordance with that schedule, by the end of CY 1972 over 3,700 enlisted men will have received basic training toward the original sub-project goal of 5,000.
- b. An 8-week non-commissioned officers advanced course will be given to 150 non-commissioned officers annually.
- c. The standard 8-week junior officers training course will be given annually to an average of 150 police officers below the rank of captain.
- d. Continuous leadership education for 100 senior officers, increased from 1-week to 2-week seminars, will be held three times annually.
- e. An annual input of 150 junior officers and enlisted men will receive specialized training in criminal investigations (5 weeks), terrorist activities investigations (4 weeks), automobile driving (2 weeks to 3 months), etc.

III. Leadership Education

The objectives were to send selected participants each year to the International Police Academy (IPA) in the U.S. for training, and to develop a 2-year Cadet College at Jainamasa to serve as preparatory training school for the future officers of the National Police force. The number of students attending the 2-year Cadet College is to be geared to fill officer vacancies created by normal transfers, resignations, and retirements. During FYs 1966-1970, participants sent to the IPA totaled 96,

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The DSO is an effective organization and is considered to be an "elite" group within the police.

For FYs 1971 and 1972, vehicles, special ordnance equipment, base equipment and maintenance supplies, communications equipment, special clothing, and medical supplies for DSO personnel and related civic action programs will be required for this project. In FY 1973, one-half of DSO's commodity support will be provided by the USAID, with the GODR absorbing the other half that year and assuming all commodity costs in FY 1974. The specialized activity performed by this unit requires that 12 man-months of technical assistance per year be provided through 1972.

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a. A total of 300 recruits at a time will receive the 12-week basic training course. In accordance with that schedule, by the end of CY 1972 over 3,700 enlisted men will have received basic training toward the original sub-project goal of 5,000.

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c. The standard 8-week junior officers training course will be given annually to an average of 150 police officers below the rank of captain.

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e. An annual input of 150 junior officers and enlisted men will receive specialized training in criminal investigations (5 weeks), terrorist activities investigations (4 weeks), automobile driving (2 weeks to 3 months), etc.

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with 21 more to be sent in FY 1971 and 18 projected for FY 1972. The scheduled opening of the Cadet College at Jainamosa in August 1969 was delayed due to lack of funds, and its opening was rescheduled for February 1971. Previous plans for the Cadet College and High Command School to be constructed at Borinquen were canceled.

Sub-projects II. and III. above are progressing satisfactorily and require the full-time services of an education adviser, assisted half-time by 2 of the 3 advisers working under IV. A. below, through FY 1972 to improve the curriculum and teaching methods.

IV. Police Administration

A. The objective was to reorganize the National Police into a structure applying principles of modern police administration. The plan for reorganization called for establishing a National Planning Office and dividing the National Police Headquarters into the following three departments:

1. Operations.
2. Special Branch (Intelligence).
3. Administration and Support.

The National Police Headquarters was divided into the above three departments, which are now fully functional. The National Planning Office was established in 1968, with a respected ranking colonel in command. The office is currently in operation and is beginning to exert its influence in such areas as restructuring the National Police organization. In concert with the USAID Public Safety Division, the Planning Office has been instrumental in initiating training programs, creating the Traffic Division, establishing a Juvenile Bureau, amalgamating the Criminal Investigation Division with the Homicide Division, and establishing a pilot precinct in Santiago which was followed by a model Metropolitan Police Precinct in Santo Domingo, with another such precinct planned for the ~~via~~ ^{overlaid} Los Minas area immediately east of the Duarte Bridge. The goal of reducing the present ten police regions to four has not yet been accomplished, as the necessary legislation has not been introduced in the Dominican Congress.

As previously described, deployment of police is a major problem. The number of police concentrated in the capital of Santo Domingo for reasons of security, administration, and lack of pension funds is high, with the result that available police manpower is spread very thinly throughout the rest of the country.

Another major problem has been improper police behavior in the performance of their individual duties. The present procedure of appointing an investigative commission to investigate specific incidents of alleged police misbehavior deals with the problem only after it has occurred and has ~~been~~ ^{been} failed. The most effective manner of preventing improper behavior in the first place, and of applying disciplinary measures when it does occur, appears to be through the use of an internal affairs division within the National Police, whose sole function is to monitor police performance and behavior. Such a scheme may prove attractive to the GDR.

Continued technical assistance by one full-time adviser and half-time assistance by two advisers through FY 1972 is required for the above activities to enable further modernization and professionalization of the National Police.

B. Since the mission of the National Police is to provide adequate law enforcement to rural as well as to urban citizens, one additional full-time adviser is required through FY 1972 to do additional work in concert with the above Planning Office advisers in the following areas:

- a. Traffic Control.
- b. Communications Equipment Maintenance.
- c. Motor Vehicle Procurement and Maintenance.
- d. Records and Identification.
- e. Rural/Municipal Policing, including the further development of the patrol concept as established in six cities to date (three in the North, two in the South, and one in the East regions), with emphasis on (1) practicing standard administrative procedures, (2) expanding rural training at the regional level to keep personnel aware of current developments, (3) rotating personnel assigned to rural posts and detachments to the Police Academy for firearms training and instruction in other police disciplines, and (4) creating records and identification units in eight additional interior cities.

BELOW

TABLE I
NONCAPITAL PROJECT FUNDING

(in thousands of dollars)

Country: Dominican Republic

Project Title: Public Safety

Project No. 517-11-710-021

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Personnel Services</u>		<u>Participants</u>	<u>Commodities</u>	<u>Oil & Costs</u>
		<u>AID</u>	<u>Contract</u>			
Cumulative through FY 1970	3,227	1,644	17	254	1,234	78
Operational FY 1971	578	195	-0-	45	135	3
Budget FY 1972	370	210	-0-	40	118 <u>1/</u>	2
TOTAL	<u><u>3,975</u></u>	<u><u>2,049</u></u>	<u><u>17</u></u>	<u><u>339</u></u>	<u><u>1,487</u></u>	<u><u>83</u></u>

1/ Includes \$52,500 to be provided from residual dollar balances under AID Loan 517-K-019

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TABLE II

LOCAL CURRENCY AND SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE DOLLAR - LOAN FUNDING

Fiscal Year	EXCHANGE RATE \$1=RD\$1		PROJECT NO. 517-11-710-021	
	US- Owned	Country- Owned	AID-Controlled Local Currency (in thousands of Pesos)	AID-Controlled Supporting Assistance Loan Dollars (in thousands of Dollars)
		<u>1/</u> <u>2/</u>		
Prior Through FY 1969	-0-	N.A.	230	-0-
Act. FY 1970	-0-	89	-0-	-0-
Oper FY 1971	-0-	58	-0-	253
B + 1 FY 1972	-0-	60	-0-	
TOTAL	<u>-0-</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>253</u> <u>3/</u>

1/ Counterpart support obtained through Trust Fund Agreement.

2/ Consists of RD\$80,000 provided under Loan Agreement 517-K-019 of April 1, 1968 and RD\$150,000 under Loan Agreement 517-K-011/12 of June 30, 1966.

3/ Consists of up to US\$200,000 for 43 vehicles and communications equipment, plus, US\$52,500 for Department of Special Operations commodities, all to be financed under Loan Agreement 517-K-019.

TABLE III-A

COMMODITY SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS

Country: Dominican Republic

Project Title: Public Safety

Project Number: 517-11-710-021

<u>Sub-Projects</u>	<u>FY 1963 Through FY 1970</u>
1. Civil Disturbance Control	\$ 96,800
a) Department of Special Operations	-0-
2. Education Activities	
a) Basic Training/National Police Academy	53,250
b) Leadership Education	16,500
c) Rural Training	27,500
d) Firearms Training	209,700
3. Investigations	
a) Criminal Investigations	10,100
b) Records and Identification	12,700
c) Criminalistics Laboratory	5,200
4. Rural Municipal Policing	
a) Rural/Urban Patrols	25,700
b) Traffic Control	9,000
5. Logistics	
a) Communications	36,000
b) Motor Vehicle Maintenance/Replacements	706,000
c) Training Aids/Communications Media	13,400
6. Police Administration	12,600
TOTAL	<u><u>\$1,224,450</u></u>

TABLE III-B

COMMODITY SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS

Country: Dominican Republic

Project Title: Public Safety

Project Number: 517-11-710-021

<u>Sub-Project</u>	<u>FY 1971</u>	<u>FY 1972 1/</u>
I. Department of Special Operations	\$ 61,500	\$105,000 2/
II. Basic Training/National Police Academy	3,000	1,000
III. Leadership Education	4,000	3,000
IV. Police Administration	62,500	9,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	<u>\$135,000</u>	<u>\$118,000</u>

1/ An additional \$52,000 is projected for FY 1973 (i.e., 1/2 of total requirement; remainder to be GODR financed).

2/ Includes \$52,000 to be provided from residual dollar balances under AID Loan 517-K-019, some of which may be converted to pesos to cover local procurement.

TABLE IV

ESTIMATED MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS
(in Man-Months)

Country: Dominican Republic Project Title: Public Safety Project No. 73-11-710-021

<u>Sub-Project</u>	<u>FY 1971</u>	<u>FY 1972</u>
I. Department of Special Operations	12 MM	12 MM
II. Basic Training/National Police Academy (includes Criminal Investigations)	12 MM	12 MM
III. Leadership Education	12 MM	12 MM
IV. Police Administration (includes technical assistance to the proposed "Internal Affairs Division" and the following residual activities: Firearms Training Records & Identification Rural/Urban Patrols Traffic Control Communications Motor Vehicle Maintenance)	36 MM	36 MM
TOTAL	<u>72 MM</u>	<u>72 MM</u>

TABLE V
PARTICIPANT TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

	<u>FY 1971</u>	<u>FY 1972</u>
Police Patrol Operations	4	4
Riot Control	2	2
Criminal Security Investigations	4	-
Instructor Training	2	-
Records Management	1	-
Narcotics Law Enforcement	1	-
Traffic	2	2
Executive Training	3	5
Senior Officers Training	2	5
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TOTAL	<u>21</u>	<u>18</u>