

**State Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities Plan Fiscal Year 2013
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Office of the Governor**

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts submits its Fiscal Year 2013 National Guard Counterdrug Activities Plan. All operations and activities contained herein are based upon a verified threat and valid requests from law enforcement agencies and/or community based organizations supported by law enforcement agencies. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts will maintain a baseline program throughout the entire fiscal year and will maintain mission output in accordance with the projected funding levels for each mission annotated in Annex A of this plan.

The Massachusetts Governor hereby certifies and has determined that any activities included in the plan that are carried out in conjunction with federal law enforcement agencies serves a law enforcement purpose for the state.

The Massachusetts Attorney General hereby certifies that the use of the National Guard of Massachusetts for the activities proposed under the plan is authorized by, and is consistent with state law.

The Adjutant General hereby certifies that all counterdrug operations included in the plan will be conducted when personnel are not in Federal service. The Adjutant General also certifies that any engineer-type activities (as defined by the Secretary of Defense) under the plan will be performed only by units and members of the National Guard. The Adjutant General further certifies that participation by National Guard personnel in those operations is service in addition to training required under section 502 of Title 32 U.S. Code.

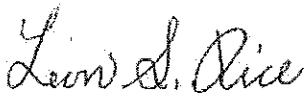
The Massachusetts Counterdrug Coordinator is committed to providing professional and cost-effective counterdrug and civil operations support to requesting local, state and federal law enforcement agencies and community based organizations with a counterdrug nexus. The Massachusetts National Guard provides the full range of support services, as permitted by law and regulation, and its activities are restricted to support services and civil operations programs only. The Massachusetts Counterdrug Coordinator is committed to providing this support in consonance with White House and Department of Defense Guidance, and to deriving the maximum benefit to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Department of Defense, and the nation through its support to law enforcement and community based organizations within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.



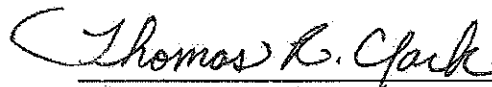
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The Massachusetts National Guard Fiscal Year 2013 (FY13) Counterdrug Support Plan

1. STATE STRATEGY.

- a. The Massachusetts National Guard Counterdrug Program (MACDP) is a vital interagency partner with local, state, and federal Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), local community based anti-drug organizations, and Department of Defense interdiction counterparts unified in a multi-front battle against the manufacture, distribution, and consumption of illegal drugs and intrinsically related transnational criminal organizations (TCOs). The MACDP will continue to utilize the skills, abilities, and resources of the National Guard to provide criminal analyst support to local, state, and federal LEA, CBOs, schools, and the families of our own Soldiers and Airmen who are deployed throughout the world. MACDP will promote higher-performing interagency networks to galvanize productivity and deliver results.
- b. The MACDP will provide support to the significant LEAs headquarters that are organized in task forces throughout the state that effectively combat, at a strategic level, illicit activities by TCOs and domestic Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTO) that present a threat to the United States. Full-time support with eight analysts will be provided to the New England High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area-Investigative Support Center (NEHIDTA-ISC); U.S. Coast Guard; Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA); Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Support will significantly contribute to the ability of the agencies to effectively investigate and prosecute criminals, addressing all threats in section 2 and vulnerabilities a, b, c, and e in section 3.
- c. MACDP personnel will provide standardized, measurable and evidenced based programs in support of Community Coalitions committed to supporting the national priority of stopping drug use before it starts. MACDP will also provide programs to assist our Family Readiness Group (FRG) programs to support the families of Massachusetts Soldiers and Airmen.
- d. The Counterdrug Army Aviation (CDAAV) section will support vulnerabilities a, b and c, by enhancing the counterdrug capability of LEAs to have a tremendous impact on both the supply and reduction efforts throughout Massachusetts. The CDAAV section supports the activities of the MA Air National Guard (ANG) Family Readiness Program as well. The Massachusetts CDAAV section also supports National Guard Counterdrug Programs from the state of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and the eastern counties of New York.

2. Commonwealth of Massachusetts PRIMARY DRUG THREATS.

- a. Heroin.
- b. Prescription Drugs.
- c. Crack.
- d. Cocaine.
- e. Marijuana.

3. Commonwealth of Massachusetts VULNERABILITIES.

- a. **Production.** According to the NEHIDTA 2011 Drug Market Analysis, "Opioids, including heroin (primarily South American [SA] heroin) and diverted controlled prescription drugs (CPDs) such as Oxycontin and Percocet (both oxycodone) and Vicodin (hydrocodone) collectively pose the greatest drug threat to the NEHIDTA region. Most of the illicit drugs distributed in the New England region are produced at locations outside the region; however, some drug production does occur throughout New England. A portion of the SA heroin supplied by Dominican and Colombian traffickers is available in the region and processed at heroin mills that operate in key regional distribution centers—Lowell/Lawrence and Hartford/Springfield. Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDMA), also known as ecstasy, and powder methamphetamine production in New England usually occurs in small labs where abusers and independent dealers produce limited quantities for personal use or distribution. Lab operators acquire precursor chemicals and equipment from local stores and over the internet. Powder cocaine is converted to crack by African American and Jamaican distributors that were purchased from Dominican traffickers. Marijuana is produced by Asian traffickers from cannabis cultivated in the New England region. Data from the DEA Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (DCE/SP) reveal that the number of cannabis plants eradicated from indoor and outdoor grow sites trended upward in 2011. Production levels are increasing in some areas of New England where young adults are increasingly renting properties in rural locations and establishing indoor grow sites. An increasing number of weapons are also being encountered at grow sites in the region. Massachusetts law enforcement officials believe that marijuana seizure amounts will decline as local production increases in the near future, mainly as a result of the Massachusetts law passed in November 2008 that decriminalized the possession of small amounts of marijuana, and state-enacted medical marijuana programs in Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont. (US Department of Justice National Drug Intelligence Center [DOJ NDIC])
- b. **Distribution.** Pharmaceutical abusers in New England obtain pharmaceutical drugs such as Oxycontin, Vicodin, and Dilaudid, illegally over the internet from distributors based in and outside the United States. Pharmaceuticals are typically ordered through online forums and message boards on websites that host encrypted email services. MDMA is widely available, and distribution and abuse are increasing in some areas of the region. Some synthetic drug tablets available in the NEHIDTA region are represented as MDMA but actually contain methamphetamine or methamphetamine and MDMA in combination as well as other drug combinations. Dominican DTOs also distribute wholesale quantities of marijuana. They supply the drugs to Dominican DTOs and criminal groups that distribute midlevel and retail-level quantities of the drugs from the Lowell/Lawrence and Hartford/Springfield distribution hubs and to various other local criminal groups and street gangs that serve as retail-level distributors in communities throughout the region. African-American and Hispanic street gangs from New York City and the local area distribute crack cocaine in urban communities throughout the region. They use private vehicles or public transportation, where they typically set up distribution operations in hotel rooms or private residences of local female accomplices, and distribute the drug to established customers. Asian DTOs distributes Canadian high-potency, hydroponically produced marijuana and synthetic drugs, such as MDMA and methamphetamine tablets, in the New England region. These groups operate primarily from the Lowell area and supply Asian, Caucasian, and Hispanic criminal groups involved in retail distribution. (US DOJ NDIC) The trafficking and abuse of cocaine pose significant threats to the NE HIDTA region by contributing to high levels of associated criminal activity and threatening the public welfare. Cocaine in both powder and crack form poses significant challenges to law enforcement and health providers throughout the region. According to National Drug Threat Assessment (NDTS) 2011 data, 52 of 263 state and local law enforcement agency respondents in the NEHIDTA region identify cocaine as the greatest drug threat in their jurisdictions. Further, 88 of the respondents identify cocaine as the drug that most contributes to violent crime, while 41 identify cocaine as contributing most to property crime. Law enforcement officers report that the abuse and distribution of crack cocaine spark much of the drug-related violence among rival inner city street gangs within the region, and that nearly half of all DEA drug-related arrests in the NE HIDTA region from 2006 through 2010 were associated with cocaine. The number of cocaine-related arrests in the region (497) was

exceeded only by the number of opioid-related arrests (509). Crack availability has expanded in many New England cities largely because African American and Hispanic criminal groups and street gangs from southern New England states and New York City have increased distribution in those areas. Approximately 218 kilograms of powder cocaine and 16 kilograms of crack cocaine were seized through HIDTA initiatives during 2010.

- c. **Transportation.** According to the NEHIDTA 2011 Drug Market Analysis, Drug Traffickers exploit the NEHIDTAs' proximity to New York City and the eastern provinces of Canada as well as the region's vast transportation network, which provides links to drug sources in other regions of the United States and internationally. Interstates 89, 90, 9 and 95 offer direct routes through New England to locations, at or near, the U.S. - Canada border. These roadways are regularly used by DTOs to conduct operations in the New England region. The New England region has a large number of airports and landing strips, many of which are used by DTOs to transport illicit drugs to New England. Major seaports in New England include - Bucksport, Searsport, and Portland, Maine; Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Salem, Boston, New Bedford and Fall River, Massachusetts; Newport and Providence, Rhode Island; and New London, New Haven, Bridgeport and Stamford, Connecticut. They provide maritime entry points for drug traffickers to the region. Colombian and Dominican DTOs generally transport heroin and cocaine to the region from New York as well as Florida, Georgia and Texas. Mexican DTOs transport Cocaine, Marijuana, South America Heroin, and limited quantities of ICE Methamphetamine, to New England from South Western States typically concealed in different types of vehicles. They also transport Methamphetamine by U.S. Mail. Asian, Caucasian and Native American criminal groups, outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMG), and independent dealers based in Canada smuggle high potency Canadian Marijuana, synthetic drugs such MDMA, Methamphetamine and prescription drugs from Canada to New England. (US DOJ NDIC)
- d. **Drug Abuse.** Opioid abuse, particularly abuse of SA heroin and diverted controlled prescription opioids, is the most significant drug concern in the NEHIDTA region, according to various drug abuse indicators. Opioid-related inquiries accounted for the highest percentage of substance abuse-related, nonemergency information calls from healthcare professionals and the general public to the Northern New England Poison Center Hotline from 2005 through 2010. Most of the opioid-related calls to the hotline, which serves Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, involved oxycodone; hydrocodone products accounted for the second-highest numbers of calls. Treatment Episode Data Sets reporting indicates that the number of heroin-related treatment admissions to publically funded facilities in New England exceeded admissions related to all other illicit substances combined from 2003 through 2008, the latest year for which such data is available. Heroin and other opiate-related treatment admissions increased during that time frame, peaking in 2008, when they accounted for approximately 76 percent from 2004 through 2008, and heroin-related admissions rose nearly 7 percent. Opioids are mentioned in the majority of the drug-related deaths reported in New England, and most of these deaths occurred in HIDTA counties. There is also a distinct relationship between the abuse of heroin and controlled prescription opioids and addiction treatment drugs such as methadone and buprenorphine in New England. The number of opioid-related deaths that occurred in New England is likely underreported, since not all decedents are autopsied and specific drugs are not always identified in deaths involving multiple drug methods. (US DOJ NDIC)
- e. **Illicit Finance.** According to the NEHIDTA 2011 Drug Market Analysis, tens of millions of dollars in illicit drug proceeds are generated in the NEHIDTA region each year. NEHIDTA initiatives seized more than \$61.8 million in drugs and assets in 2009, including drugs valued at more than \$42.1 million and more than \$19.6 million in cash and other assets. Illicit drug proceeds generated in the NEHIDTA region are typically transported by traffickers through bulk cash and monetary instrument smuggling or laundered through money services businesses (MSBs), depository institutions, front companies, casinos, securities and future instruments, and the purchase of real property and consumer goods. Wholesale-level traffickers transport drug proceeds in bulk, either in the form of cash (U.S. and foreign currency) or monetary instruments, to New York, Canada, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, and other source areas for eventual repatriation; they generally transport the proceeds in private vehicles, tractor-trailers and aboard

commercial aircraft. They also ship drug proceeds through the U.S. mail via package delivery services. Wholesale-level traffickers operating in the HIDTA region use personal and business accounts to launder drug proceeds through depository institutions. Another method used is laundering the drug proceeds through MSBs, typically by electronic wire transfers of funds to associates outside the HIDTA region or to domestic and international bank accounts owned by the trafficker or money brokers. Law enforcement officials seized approximately \$180 million in U.S. currency in a single incident linked to New England in 2010. U.S. postal inspectors seized 71 parcels and \$1.8 million in cash from 2007-2009 with destinations of California and Puerto Rico. Midlevel and retail traffickers operating in the region often launder proceeds by commingling them with legitimate funds generated from cash-intensive area businesses such as clothing, music, and convenience stores; restaurants; tanning and nail salons; travel agencies; and used car dealerships. Retail distributors also use proceeds to purchase real estate and high-value personal items. In addition drug dealers often use prepaid cards to anonymously move monies associated with all types of illicit activities. (US DOJ NDIC)

4. MILITARY UNIQUE RESOURCES APPLIED TO DRUG THREATS AND VULNERABILITIES, BY MISSION.

- a. Mission 1 (Program Management).** MACDP provides strategic planning, serious incident management, and battle staff management to the overall counterdrug program in the Commonwealth. The members of the management team possess critical skills needed to manage operations, logistics, and personnel in a unique military environment that leads to smooth, effective, and efficient support to numerous state and federal agencies as well as CBOs. Two NG personnel will support this mission. This mission specifically addresses all threats listed in section 2 and provides immediate response to all vulnerabilities listed in section 3.
- b. Mission 2 (Technical Support).**
 - 1) Linguist Support.** When a valid request is received, MACDP can provide limited linguist support to LEAs. Although there are no linguists assigned in a full-time capacity to the program, Soldiers and Airmen can be put on counterdrug orders for short-term mission assignments as needed to support all the threats listed in section 2 and all the vulnerabilities listed in section 3. Additional resources are available for short counterdrug tours if mission requirements dictate.
 - 2) Investigative Case and Analyst Support.** MACDP will assign three full-time analysts in support of the NEHIDTA-Investigative Support Center in Maynard. MACDP will assign one analyst in support of the DEA Intelligence Group in Boston, and one analyst in support of the U.S. Coast Guard's Tactical Intelligence Section for the First District. MACDP will assign one analyst in support of the HIDTA Internal Revenue Service Financial Crimes Task Force in Boston. All analysts are uniquely placed for maximum effective support to the significant agencies uniquely located within Massachusetts and performing criminal analyst support at the most strategic levels in order to address all the threats listed in section 2 and the vulnerabilities listed in section 3.
 - 3) Illicit Narcotics Detection Support.** MACDP owns one Ion Scanner in order to provide Illicit Narcotics Detection Support to requesting agencies in FY13. This mission will be supported as an additional duty for Soldiers and Airmen assigned to other missions within the MACD
 - 4) Communications Support.** MACDP provides LEAs with airborne command and control, communications planning, and frequency planning utilizing the skills and resources of our two assigned counterdrug aviation personnel. This mission specifically addresses all threats listed in section 2 and provides immediate response to all vulnerabilities listed in section 3.
 - 5) Engineer Support.** MACDP does not support this mission at this time.
 - 6) Subsurface/Diver Support.** MACDP does not support this mission at this time.

7) Counter Threat Finance Analyst. MACDP will assign one full-time analyst in support of DEA-Boston law enforcement investigations to deny, disrupt, destroy, or defeat finance systems and networks that negatively affect U.S. interests in compliance with all existing authorities and procedures. This includes those activities and capabilities undertaken with other Government agencies and/or partner nations. Department of Defense Counter Threat Finance counters financing used by illicit networks that traffic narcotics, precursor chemicals, launder illicit proceeds and related activities that support DTOs and TCOs. Analyst duties may include approved criminal analyst duties, liaison tasks with other analysts or relevant agencies; information sharing and exchange with law enforcement partners and geographic combatant commands; as well as any other analytical duties deemed necessary by the supported agency.

c. Mission 3 (General Support).

1) Domestic Cannabis Suppression Operations Support. MACDP provides agencies with marijuana eradication training, land navigation, aerial and ground reconnaissance as well as command and control during operations. MACDP personnel provide LEAs with the skills they need in land navigation, map reading, rappelling, and Listening Post/Observation Post (LP/OP) operations. The capability of the Counterdrug Aviation (CDA) Section to employ Forward Looking Infrared, Night Sun, and Military Global Positioning are invaluable assets in supporting the efforts to eradicate marijuana. MACDP personnel also provide training to LEAs in spotting techniques. This mission will be supported intermittently by personnel assigned to other primary missions. This mission specifically addresses the marijuana threat listed in section 2 and provides immediate response to all vulnerabilities listed in section 3.

2) Transportation Support. When a valid request is received, MACDP can provide tactical transportation, secure communications, and an existing transportation system structure that is accustomed to working in an operationally secure environment. Personnel have been identified to support this mission as needed on short tours.

d. Mission 4 (Counterdrug Training). MACDP provides agencies with marijuana eradication training, land navigation, aerial and ground reconnaissance as well as command and control during operations. MACDP personnel provide LEAs with the skills they need in land navigation, map reading, rappelling, and LP/OP operations. This mission will be supported intermittently by personnel assigned to other primary missions and three temporary positions will be filled in the fourth quarter to provide additional support.

e. Mission 5 (Reconnaissance).

1) Ground Reconnaissance. MACDP provides agencies with expertise to conduct surface reconnaissance. In addition to manpower, military personnel are uniquely trained, and often experienced on the battlefield, to conduct field operations in both day and night conditions. The use of night vision devices provides a capability to maintain operational security. MACDP personnel also provide the skills necessary to plan, coordinate, and execute reconnaissance missions. The production of operations orders, risk assessments, use of camouflage techniques, and LP/OP operations are among the military unique skills that are highly beneficial to the law enforcement community. This mission will be supported intermittently by personnel assigned to other primary missions. This mission specifically addresses all threats listed in section 2 and provides immediate response to all vulnerabilities listed in section 3.

2) Aerial Reconnaissance. MACDP has access to two OH58 aircraft and personnel trained in counterdrug aerial reconnaissance techniques. This aircraft is designed to assist in command and control of observation activities. UH60 aircraft and/or personnel are also available to assist during peak times or as mission requests dictate. The CDA Section provides the capability to act as a communications relay, photo reconnaissance platform, and video platform for both day and night operations. MACDP currently has two Guard personnel on FTNGD-CD orders in support of this mission. Two full-time personnel will support this mission and two additional temporary positions will be filled in the fourth quarter to provide additional support. This mission specifically

addresses all threats listed in section 2 and provides immediate response all vulnerabilities listed in section 3.

f. Mission 6 (Civil Operations and Coalition Development).

1) 6a. Educational Programs – Civil Operations Prevention Education Programs are standardized. MACD personnel and programs will provide standardized, measurable and evidenced based programs in support of Coalitions committed to supporting the national priority of stopping drug use before it starts. MACD will partner with the H.O.P.E Collaborative (Healthy Opportunities for Peaceful Engagement) which serves Southeastern Massachusetts. The H.O.P.E. Collaborative is a network of community-based organizations, faith-based agencies, service agencies and community members dedicated to building and sustaining safe, productive and peaceful communities.

2) 6b. Military Unique Tactics to Community Strategies- Adventure Based Education Programs. The MACD program will provide educational programs and curriculums, informational awareness briefings and alternative activities to increase commitment among our State's youth to be drug-free. MACD will work with Coalitions and the H.O.P.E. Collaborative to create pilot programs that complement the organization's mission while continuing to communicate a drug free message to youth across the Commonwealth.

3) 6c. Civil Operations Support to Coalitions. The MACD program will partner with the H.O.P.E. Collaborative and become a productive member of this existing coalition and form synergistic partnerships within state and local government agencies with a drug demand reduction nexus dedicated to supporting environmental changes, which facilitate a drug-free environment for our youth within the communities, commonwealth and nation.

5. GENERAL: The purpose of this plan is to set forth specific guidance for the operation of the FY13 Massachusetts National Guard Counterdrug Program. This plan supports the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) as outlined by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Counterdrug Support Planning Guidance and the National Guard Bureau (NGB).

a. The Massachusetts National Guard role is to provide counterdrug and civil operations support as requested by local, state, and federal LEAs and CBOs.

b. Guidance: Massachusetts National Guard personnel are authorized to conduct counterdrug support in accordance with (IAW) federal law, regulations, National Guard Regulation (NGR) 500-2/Air National Guard Instruction (ANGI) 10-801, dated 29 August 2008, state law, approved plans and applicable policy.

c. Participation status.

1) All Massachusetts National Guard personnel participating in federally funded counterdrug duty as outlined in this plan will be in a Title 32 status.

2) Massachusetts National Guard personnel volunteers participating in Civil Operations activities in a non-paid status may be on orders without pay or may participate in a traditional volunteer status.

3) Massachusetts National Guard personnel attending Inactive Duty Training/Inactive Duty (IDT/IAD) or Annual Training (AT) may perform counterdrug duties incidental to this training if such activities are synonymous with the training originally planned for these periods. Operational and funding requirements for IDT-IAD or AT training will be handled IAW section 112 and 502 of Title 32 U.S. Code.

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- d. All personnel on counterdrug support duty in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will be employed IAW NGR-500-2/ANGI 10-801. All support operations carried out IAW this plan will be conducted when personnel are not in federal service.
- e. All engineer-type activities (as defined by the Secretary of Defense) under the plan will be performed only by units and members of the National Guard.
- f. Participation by Massachusetts National Guard personnel in the counterdrug activities outlined in this plan is service in addition to training required under section 502 of Title 32 U.S. Code.
- g. Operations conducted outside of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will be pursuant to a memorandum of understanding with the applicable second state or territory if required by state law. Massachusetts law currently does require a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to operate outside of the state boundaries.
- h. Equipment purchase requirements over \$5K per item will be identified on the attached schedule for OSD/NGB approval and purchase authorization (Annex C). The Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics & Global Threats (DASD/CN>) has delegated the authority to approve purchases up to \$100K to Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB) or his designated representative.
- i. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts acknowledges that funding of the NG CD program is based on ONDCP and OSD priorities, which include Regional Counterdrug Training Centers and training initiatives, Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNet) information sharing efforts at High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) intelligence centers and the Unclassified but Sensitive Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNet) based network at state and local law enforcement agencies that do not have SIPRNet access, continued responsiveness to and effort to requests for support from the National Park Services (NPS), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to address the growing use of public lands by illegal drug producers, and the continued support the marijuana eradication efforts as part of the ONDCP M-7 initiative.
- j. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts supports the development of standardized training programs and equipment for National Guard personnel conducting surface reconnaissance operations to ensure continued department approval for the National Guard to conduct these operations in support of counter-narcotics activities.
- k. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts currently does not have the Adjutant General's authorization to carry weapons during the conduct of approved counterdrug missions.
- l. The Massachusetts National Guard acknowledges the funding and assignment of appropriate Title 10 National Guard personnel to Joint Interagency Task Force-West (JIATF-W) and Joint Interagency Task Force-South (JIATF-S) to assist in intelligence analysis. NGB-J32 will support Joint Task Force-North (JTF-N) by assisting in mission planning, and the deconfliction of domestic Title 10/Title 32 Continental United States (CONUS) counter-narcotics support activities.
- m. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts endorses a nationally recognized scientifically based Civil Operations program that enhances national prevention capacity for America's youth by bringing a standardized and measurable drug prevention program to Massachusetts.

6. ANNEXES

ANNEX A: State Projected Funding Summary (Project Code 7403)

ANNEX B: State Civil Operations Support Organizations

ANNEX C: State CD Request for Equipment Procurement in Excess of \$5K/\$100K

ANNEX D: State Flying Hours Obligation Plan

ANNEX E: Acronym List

**SOURCES: NEHIDTA 2011 Drug Threat Assessment
National Drug Threat Assessment (2011)**

ANNEX A: State Projected Funding Summary (Project code 7403 ONLY)

	Mission and Description	Projected Funding	Percentage
1a	Program Management/Administration	\$205,000	19%
2a	Linguist Support		
2b	Investigative Case and Analyst Support	\$375,000	35%
	* HIDTA Analyst Support	\$210,000	20%
2c	Illicit Narcotics Detection Support		
2d	Communications Support		
2e	Engineer Support		
2f	Subsurface/Diver Support		
3a	Cannabis Suppression/Erad Support	\$175,000	17%
3b	Transportation Support		
4a	Training LEA Personnel		
4b	Training Military Personnel		
4c	Training CBO Personnel		
4d	Training Educational Gov Institutions		
5a	Ground Reconnaissance Support		
5b	Aerial Reconnaissance Support		
6a	Civil Ops Education Programs	\$30,000	3%
6b	Military Unique Tactics to Community Strategies	\$30,000	3%
6c	Civil Operations Support to Coalitions	\$34,389	3%
	TOTAL	\$ 1,059,389	100%

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ANNEX B: STATE CIVIL OPERATIONS SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS

Recognition of organizations eligible to receive the support of your Civil Operations program.
Title 32 U.S.C. § 112 requirement. Paragraph (b) 3

MISSION AND DESCRIPTION	SUPPORTED ORGANIZATION	BRIEF SUPPORT DESCRIPTION
6a - Civil Operations Education Programs	H.O.P.E. Collaborative (Bristol County)	Partnering with H.O.P.E. Collaborative to deliver prevention services.
6b- Military Unique Tactics to Community Strategies	H.O.P.E. Collaborative (Bristol County)	Partnering with H.O.P.E. Collaborative to deliver leadership and life skills using Adventure Based Education.
6c- Civil Operations Support to Coalitions	H.O.P.E. Collaborative (Bristol County)	Providing independent strategic leadership within coalition to facilitate planning using MDMP.

ANNEX C: State CD Request for Equipment Procurement in Excess of \$5K/\$100K

EQUIPMENT Over 5K	Number Requested	Cost Per Item	Total Cost	JUSTIFICATION / DESCRIPTION

ANNEX D: State Flying Hours Obligation Plan

Aircraft	1 st Quarter Hours	2 nd Quarter Hours	3 rd Quarter Hours	4 th Quarter Hours	Total Annual Hours
UH 60					
CH 47					
OH 58	0	0	15	260	275
UH 72					
RC-26					
C-130					

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ANNEX E: ACRONYM/GLOSSARY

All acronyms used in this document should be annotated in the list below. To add acronyms insert rows and add. List should be in alphabetical order.

AD	Active Duty
ADOS	Active Duty Operational Support
ANGI	Air National Guard Instruction
AT	Annual Training
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBOP	Counterdrug Budget Obligation Plan
CDC	Counterdrug Coordinator
CNGB	Chief, National Guard Bureau
CONUS	Continental United States
DASD/CN>	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics & Global Threats
DDR	Drug Demand Reduction (Substance Abuse Testing)
DoD	Department of Defense
DTO	Drug Trafficking Organization
FinCEN	Financial Crimes Enforcement Network
FY	Fiscal Year
HIDTA	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
IAW	In Accordance With
IDT/IAD	Inactive Duty Training/Inactive Duty
ISC	Investigative Support Center
JTF-N	Joint Task Force-North
JIATF-S/W	Joint Interagency Task Force – South / West
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency
MDMA	Methylenedioxyamphetamine
MLO	Money Laundering Organizations
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NGR	National Guard Regulation
NIPRNet	Unclassified but Sensitive Internet Protocol Router Network
NPS	National Park Service
ONDCP	Office of National Drug Control Policy
OSD	Office of Secretary of Defense
POE	Ports of Entry
SAAO	State Army Aviation Officer
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
SIPRNet	SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network
USFS	United States Forest Service

