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State Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities Plan Fiscal Year 2014
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Office of the Governor

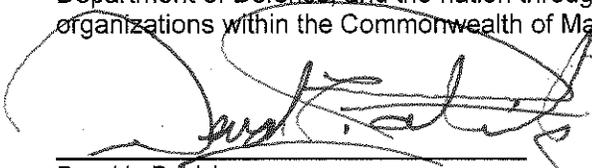
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts submits its Fiscal Year 2014 National Guard Counterdrug Activities Plan. All operations and activities contained herein are based upon a verified threat and valid requests from law enforcement agencies and/or community-based organizations supported by law enforcement 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 Governor of Massachusetts hereby certifies and has determined that any activities included in the plan that are carried out in conjunction with federal law enforcement agencies serve a law enforcement purpose for the Commonwealth.

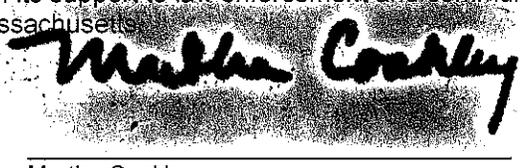
The Attorney General of Massachusetts hereby certifies that the use of the National Guard of Massachusetts for the activities proposed under the plan is authorized by, and is consistent with state law.

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.

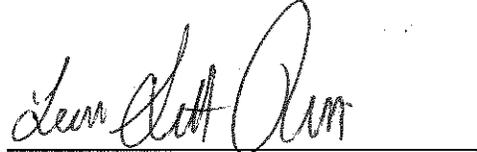
The Massachusetts Counterdrug Coordinator is committed to providing professional and cost-effective counterdrug and civil operations support to requesting local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies and community-based organizations with a counterdrug nexus. The Massachusetts National Guard provides 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.



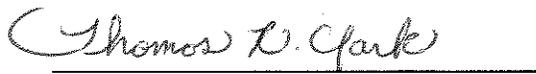
Deval L. Patrick
Governor of Massachusetts



Martha Coakley
Attorney General of Massachusetts



L. Scott Rice, Major General
The Adjutant General, Massachusetts



Thomas R. Clark, CPT, MAARNG
Counterdrug Coordinator

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The Massachusetts National Guard Fiscal Year 2014 (FY14) Counterdrug Support Plan

1. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS PRIMARY DRUG THREATS.

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

2. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS VULNERABILITIES.

a. Production.

Heroin: Large amounts of heroin supplied by Dominican and Colombian drug traffickers are processed at heroin mills operating in key Massachusetts distribution centers located in the cities of Lowell, Lawrence and Springfield. Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTO) will cut the heroin with other substances and repackage it for distribution.¹

Crack: Due to the low production costs of crack cocaine, Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCO) continue to successfully target lower socioeconomic citizens and groups throughout Massachusetts to facilitate their influence. In Massachusetts, the Asian street gangs of Lawrence and Lowell have been converting cocaine HCL into crack cocaine for retail level sales utilizing local cooking methods identified by a local brand and stamp.²

Marijuana: Marijuana has remained the most widely abused drug in Massachusetts. Production vulnerabilities in Massachusetts range in spectrum from indoor to outdoor cultivation. Hydroponic marijuana cultivation regional indoor marijuana grow sites continue to increase throughout Massachusetts. Quantities of medical marijuana were also being diverted from medical marijuana programs in Maine and being illegally distributed throughout Massachusetts. Data from the Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) Domestic Cannabis Eradication and 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 Massachusetts where young adults are increasingly renting properties in rural locations and establishing indoor grow sites.

- b. **Distribution.** Dominican DTOs have been involved in trafficking large quantities of heroin in Massachusetts. The Dominican DTOs have strategically located in the Greater Lawrence and Lowell area. Dominican DTOs have been described as using the "franchise model" of doing business, which allows Dominican traffickers the ability to sell to other Dominican traffickers access to their cell phones and customer lists. Then if these traffickers need to depart the state due to pressure from law enforcement or if they "retire" back to the Dominican Republic the franchise has been successfully transferred. These DTOs utilize "dispatch services" to receive heroin orders from customers at pre-arranged locations, usually along the major highways in Massachusetts. Guatemalan DTOs have also been involved in the wholesale heroin distribution in Massachusetts. These Guatemalan DTOs most often utilize couriers and shipments sent via commercial airlines to smuggle kilogram quantities of heroin into Massachusetts.³

Prescription Drug and Pharmaceutical abusers in Massachusetts obtain pharmaceutical drugs such as Oxycontin, Vicodin, and Dilaudid, illegally over the internet and through fraudulent prescriptions. Pharmaceuticals are typically ordered through online forums and message boards on websites that host encrypted email services. Controlled Prescription Drugs (CPD) purchased

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illegally over the internet are then distributed via commercial mail shipments to retail customers in Massachusetts. The most common forms of prescription drug diversion include doctor-shopping, prescription fraud and pharmacy robberies. A primary source of CPDs are "pill brokers" or "poolers" who recruit "mules" to pose as patients who then visit Florida pain clinics and subsequently obtain large prescriptions for oxycodone and hydrocodone products.³

The trafficking and abuse of cocaine poses a significant threat to Massachusetts by contributing to the high levels of associated criminal activity and threatening the public welfare. Law enforcement officers report that the abuse and distribution of crack cocaine has sparked much of the drug-related violence among rival inner-city street gangs within Massachusetts, and that nearly half of all DEA drug-related arrests in Massachusetts from 2006 through 2010 were associated with cocaine. The number of cocaine-related arrests in Massachusetts (497) was exceeded only by the number of opioid-related arrests (509). Crack availability has expanded in many Massachusetts cities largely because African American, Hispanic and Somali criminal groups and street gangs have increased distribution efforts in Massachusetts, they typically set up distribution operations in hotel rooms or private residences of local female accomplices and distribute the drug to established customers.

Most of the Marijuana distributed and abused in Massachusetts is produced in Canada and Mexico. Canadian Marijuana ("BC Bud") is priced between \$4,000.00 and \$5,000.00 per pound. When smuggled across the United States border it is often in a heat sealed and vacuumed packed one-pound bag which is labeled with a brand name. Asian DTOs distribute Canadian high-potency, hydroponically produced marijuana and synthetic drugs, such as MDMA and methamphetamine tablets throughout Massachusetts. These groups operate primarily from the Lowell area and supply Asian, Caucasian, and Hispanic criminal groups involved in retail distribution. The lure of higher profits for hydroponic marijuana, coupled with the proliferation of information and grow equipment for purchase on the internet, has fueled increased availability of high-grade marijuana in Massachusetts.³

- c. **Transportation.** Two main corridors are utilized to smuggle drugs into Massachusetts: The first is the overland route of I-95 that links Georgia and New York to Canada while connecting to major cities throughout Massachusetts. The highways that intersect and feed I-95 are also utilized by DTOs to transport drugs and bulk cash throughout the region. Interstate highway routes I-91, I-90, I-89, I-93, I-495, and I-195 are also heavily utilized by traffickers to facilitate drug transportation from South to North and from West to East into and within Massachusetts, as well as cross-border drug smuggling operations. The second corridor is through the Atlantic Ocean to the maritime ports of entry at Boston, New Bedford, Gloucester, Fall River and Salem. Massachusetts has 192 miles of rugged and sparsely monitored coastline including numerous inlets, islands and rivers. Massachusetts has three major airports and numerous regional airports and local landing strips that are not monitored by air traffic controllers. Massachusetts has four major rail lines with several local spurs existing on each.⁴

Drug traffickers exploit Massachusetts' proximity to New York City and the eastern provinces of Canada as well as Massachusetts' vast transportation network, which provides links to drug sources in other regions of the United States. Colombian and Dominican DTOs generally transport heroin and cocaine to the region from New York as well as Florida, Georgia and Texas.⁵ Trains have also been utilized to smuggle drugs into Massachusetts due to the less intrusive screening of passengers and checked luggage.

- d. **Drug Abuse.** The drugs that are primarily abused in Massachusetts are Heroin, CPDs, Cocaine, Crack and Marijuana. There is a significant and increased overlap in the heroin and controlled prescription opioid user populations in Massachusetts. Many controlled prescription opioid users are turning to heroine due to the comparatively inexpensive price and widespread availability. Opioid-related inquires 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. Treatment Episode Data Sets (TEDS) reporting indicates that the number of heroin-related treatment admissions to

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publically funded facilities in Massachusetts exceeds admissions related to all other illicit substances combined. Opioids are mentioned in the majority of the drug-related deaths reported in Massachusetts. 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 Massachusetts. Cocaine has continued to figure prominently in Massachusetts' drug-related overdose deaths and drug arrests

- e. **Illicit Finance.** Boston is a major international financial center that is exploited by TCOs for drug money laundering purposes. Tens of millions of dollars in illicit drug proceeds are generated in Massachusetts each year. Illicit drug proceeds generated in Massachusetts are typically transported by traffickers through bulk cash and monetary instrument smuggling or laundered through money services businesses (MSB), depository institutions, front companies, casinos, securities and future instruments, and the purchase of real property and consumer goods. TCOs generally transport the proceeds in private vehicles, tractor-trailers and aboard commercial aircraft. They also ship drug proceeds through the U.S. Postal Service via package delivery services. Wholesale-level traffickers operating in Massachusetts use personal and business accounts to launder drug proceeds through depository institutions. DTOs have used informal money value transfer systems, such as the Black Market Peso Exchange, Venezuelan Bolivares Exchange, Vietnamese community banking and The Hahala. DEA, Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Massachusetts State Police identified several significant drug traffickers and money launders based in Colombia, Venezuela and Massachusetts were involved in large scale drug trafficking and money laundering activities for the L'Oficina de Envigado, a major DTO based in Colombia.

3. STATE STRATEGY.

- a. The Massachusetts National Guard Counterdrug Program (MACDP) compliments the National Drug Control Strategy, Department of Defense Counternarcotics & Global Threats Strategy and the Massachusetts National Guard Counterdrug Strategic Plan. MACDP executes its role through the implementation of the following four mission sets: Analytical Support, Reconnaissance, Civil Operations and Training. Through these four mission sets, the program employs assets for the Secretary of Defense and Governor of Massachusetts in response to Massachusetts' drug threats ensuring decisive and effective support to relevant interagency partners. Performance metrics are utilized within each mission set to monitor efficiency and progress towards the accomplishment of annual goals and objectives. These metrics are based upon published performance measures of effectiveness which are refined annually and support national goals outlined by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics and the Governor. MACDP is a vital interagency partner with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies (LEA), local community based anti-drug organizations (CBO), and Department of Defense (DoD) interdiction counterparts unified in a multi-front battle against the production, distribution, and consumption of illegal drugs and intrinsically related TCOs.
- b. The objectives of the MACDP are:
 - 1) Partner with local, state and federal law enforcement agencies to disrupt DTOs that facilitate the production and distribution of illicit drugs throughout Massachusetts. The MACDP will assign trained analysts to drug enforcement task forces whose mission it is to effectively combat, at the operational and strategic levels, illicit activities by TCOs and domestic DTOs that present a threat to Massachusetts.
 - 2) Provide a force multiplier to local, state and federal law enforcement agencies to dislodge and defeat domestic illegal drug production and distribution (Supply Reduction).
 - 3) Build effective local coalitions and support their implementation of evidence-based strategies (Civil Operations).

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4) Meet emerging threats through training programs that will enhance local, state, federal law enforcement and Massachusetts communities ability to fight the war against drugs (Training).

The MACDP will implement its FY14 Strategy utilizing intelligence driven, effects based operations in order to ensure personnel and resources are leveraged in support of our operational objectives and Interagency Partner initiatives. This operational approach properly aligns our support capabilities in response to Massachusetts' most volatile transnational threats at the onset of the fiscal year. It further serves as a baseline from which the program's performance can be continuously gauged to allow for needed operational adjustments throughout the year. Massachusetts continuously weighs drug trafficking, production, consumption, criminal activity, transnational threat assessment and epidemiological data to ensure maximum response support is leveraged in the most affected regions of the state.

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

a. **Mission 1 (Program Management).** MACDP Headquarters Staff manages all aspects of future planning, current operations while providing strategic and operational 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 and CBOs. Three personnel will support this mission. This mission addresses all threats and vulnerabilities.

b. **Mission 2 (Technical Support).**

1) Linguist Support. MACDP will provide linguist support to LEAs. MACDP currently has three Soldiers that are fluent Spanish speakers and translators that could provide support as needed. MACDP will coordinate additional support utilizing MANG Soldiers and Airmen that could be put on counterdrug orders for short-term mission assignments as needed. This mission addresses all threats and vulnerabilities.

2) Analytical Support. MACDP will assign three full-time analysts in support of the New England High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (NEHIDTA) Investigative Support Center (ISC) in Maynard, MA. This assignment will allow the MACDP to provide analyst support to the Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) program, as well as analyst support that will concentrate on on-going intelligence operations that target TCOs operating in Massachusetts.

MACDP will assign one analyst in support of the DEA Intelligence Group in Boston, in order to support intelligence operations that emphasize strategic level investigations that identify and target consolidated priority organization targets (CPOT) in conjunction with Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF).

MACDP will assign one analyst in support of the U.S Coast Guard's (USCG) First District. This analyst will support the USCG as it monitors the illicit smuggling operations of South American, Mexican, Dominican and Puerto Rican TCOs throughout USCG's District One, stretching from Canada to New York City and two hundred miles off the eastern coast.

MACDP will assign one analyst in support of the HIDTA IRS Financial Crimes Task Force in Boston to assist efforts to reduce or eliminate the financial gains of major narcotics trafficking and money laundering organizations through the use of its unique financial investigative expertise and statutory jurisdiction.

MACDP will assign two analysts to support the Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) of the Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency (ICE) at the Field Intelligence Group-Boston (FIG-BOS). The ICE-HSI Boston Intelligence Group seeks to negatively impact the transportation and

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distribution of narcotics and the transportation and laundering of illicit funds in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by studying the latest trends and patterns for drug and currency smuggling. The ICE-HSI Boston Intelligence Group works closely with the Boston Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDEF) Strike Force and assists them by funneling leads about drug and currency smuggling in Massachusetts directly to them.

This mission addresses all threats and provides immediate response to all vulnerabilities and satisfies the first objective of the MACDP State Strategy.

3) Illicit Narcotics Detection Support. MACDP will utilize two Ion Scanners in order to provide Illicit Narcotics Detection Support to requesting agencies. This mission will be supported as an additional duty for Soldiers and Airmen assigned to other missions within the MACDP.

4) Communications Support. MACDP will provide LEAs with airborne command and control, communications planning, and frequency planning utilizing the skills and resources of two assigned counterdrug aviation personnel. This mission addresses all threats and provides immediate response to all vulnerabilities.

5) Engineer Support. MACDP maintains the capacity, within policy and procedure, to provide engineer support as required by LEAs. Where a narcotics nexus exists, this capacity assists in the destruction and removal of associated materials and/or structures. This mission counters drug threats (a, b, c, d, and e) and vulnerabilities (b, c and e).

6) Subsurface/Diver Support. Upon receiving a valid request, MACDP will coordinate additional support utilizing National Guard Soldiers and Airmen from other states that could be put on counterdrug orders for short-term mission assignments as needed.

7) Counter Threat Finance (CTF) Analyst Support. 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 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.

8) Imagery/Map Support. MACDP will provide assistance to requesting agencies with counternarcotics imagery and map production and analysis.

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 skilled Guardsmen that provide expertise in land navigation, map reading, rappelling, and Listening Post/Observation Post (LP/OP) operations. The capability of the Counterdrug Aviation (CDA) Section to employ Infrared/Day Camera (IR/Day Cam), 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 and provides immediate response to all vulnerabilities.

2) Transportation Support. MACDP will provide tactical transportation, secure communications, and an existing transportation system structure that is accustomed to working in

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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 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 by personnel assigned to other primary missions. This mission specifically addresses all threats and provides immediate response to all vulnerabilities.

2) Aerial Reconnaissance. MACDP maintains the capability to support LEAs with 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 1 and provides immediate response to all vulnerabilities listed in section 2.

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

1) 6a. Educational Programs – Civil Operations Prevention Education Programs are standardized. MACDP 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.

2) 6b. Military Unique Tactics to Community Strategies- Adventure Based Education Programs. The MACDP 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. MACDP will work with coalitions throughout the Commonwealth providing unique military support.

3) 6c. Civil Operations Support to Coalitions. The MACDP program will form synergistic partnerships within state and local government agencies and promote a drug-free environment for our youth within the communities, Commonwealth and Nation. MACDP will assist youth to make informed and healthy decisions in response to cultural and social life pressures.

5. GENERAL: The purpose of this plan is to set forth specific guidance for the operation of the FY14 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).

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- 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.
- 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 Massachusetts will be pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the applicable second state or territory if required by state law. Massachusetts law currently does not require MOU to operate outside of the state boundaries.
- h. Equipment purchase requirements over \$5,000.00 per item should be identified on the attached for 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 \$100,000.00 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, SIPRNet information sharing efforts at High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) intelligence centers and the 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.

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- k. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, currently does not have the Adjutant General's authorization to carry weapons during the conduct of approved counterdrug missions and state law does permit carriage of issued weapons by qualified National Guard personnel in support 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 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:

¹ Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), New England Field Division (NEFD), 2011 Trends in Trafficking Reports; NEHIDTA Task Forces, Investigative Support Center, March 2012

² DEA NEFD, 2011 Trends in Trafficking Reports; NEHIDTA Task Forces, interviews by NEHIDTA/ISC IA, March-April 2012.

³ New England High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area. *Drug Threat Assessment*, 2012

⁴ DEA, *Lawrence, MA Drug Threat Assessment, July 2011*; DEA NEFD, 2011 Trends in Trafficking Reports; NEHIDTA Interviews May 2012.

⁵ U.S. Department of Justice, National Drug Intelligence Center, *National Drug Threat Assessment*, 2011.

⁶ Massachusetts National Guard, *Massachusetts National Guard Counterdrug Strategic Plan*, March 2012.

⁷ Department of Defense, *Counternarcotics & Global Threats Strategy*, 2011

⁸ Office of National Drug Control Policy, *2012 National Drug Control Policy*

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

	Mission	Projected Funding	Percentage
1a	Program Support	\$295,300.00	27.0%
2a	Investigative Case and Analyst Support	\$0.00	0.0%
2b	Linguist Support	\$338,734.05	31.0%
	*HIDTA Analyst Support	\$199,489.20	18.3%
2c	Illicit Narcotics Detection Support	\$0.00	0.0%
2d	Communications Support	\$0.00	0.0%
2e	Engineer Support	\$0.00	0.0%
2f	Subsurface/Diver Support	\$0.00	0.0%
2g	Counterthreat Finance Support	\$88,824.75	8.1%
2h	Map and Imagery Analysis	\$0.00	0.0%
	2 Total	\$627,048.00	57.4%
3a	Cannabis Suppression/Erاد Support	\$25,000.00	2.3%
3b	Transportation Support	\$0.00	0.0%
	3 Total	\$25,000.00	2.3%
4a	Training LEA Personnel	\$0.00	0.0%
4b	Training Military Personnel	\$50,000.00	4.6%
4c	Training CBO Personnel	\$0.00	0.0%
4d	Training Educational Gov Institutions	\$0.00	0.0%
	4 Total	\$50,000.00	4.6%
5a	Ground Reconnaissance Support	\$0.00	0.0%
5b	Aerial Reconnaissance Support	\$90,000.00	8.2%
	5 Total	\$90,000.00	8.2%
6a	Civil Ops Education Programs	\$5,000.00	0.5%
6b	Military Unique Tactics to Community Strategies	\$0.00	0.0%
6c	Civil Operations Support to Coalitions	\$0.00	0.0%
	6 Total	\$5,000.00	0.5%
	Grand Total	\$1,092,348.00	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
6c - Civil Ops Education Programs	H.O.P.E. Collaborative, R.O.C.A of Chelsea, Franklin County Communities that Care Coalition, Coalitions serving Suffolk, Norfolk, Middlesex, , Plymouth, Barnstable, Bristol, Berkshire, Dukes, Nantucket, Hampden, Hampshire, Essex, and Worcester Counties	Kaizen event and coaching process, training facilitation, and event support

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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
N/A				

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ANNEX D: State Flying Hours Obligation Plan

* These Flying hours will be conducted by aircraft and personnel from the MA Counterdrug Program in support of the MA Counterdrug Program.

Monthly Flying Hour Obligation Plan

	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
UH-72												
OH-58								5	10	86	87	87
UH-60												
CH-47												
HH-60												
RC-26												
C-130												
TOTAL								5	10	86	87	87

Quarterly Flying Hour Obligation Plan

	1 st QTR	2 nd QTR	3 rd QTR	4 th QTR	FY Totals
UH-72					
OH-58			15	260	260
UH-60					
CH-47					
HH-60					
RC-26					
C-130					
TOTAL			15	260	260

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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
CDA	Counterdrug Aviation
CDC	Counterdrug Coordinator
CNGB	Chief, National Guard Bureau
CONUS	Continental United States
CPD	Controlled Prescription Drug
CPOT	Consolidated Priority Organization Targets
CTF	Counter Threat Finance
DASD/CN>	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics & Global Threats
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DCE / SP	Domestic Cannabis Eradication and Suppression Program
DHE	Domestic Highway Enforcement
DoD	Department of Defense
DTO	Drug Trafficking Organization
FIG-BOS	Field Intelligence Group-Boston
FTNG-CD	Full Time National Guard Counterdrug
FY	Fiscal Year
HIDTA	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
HSI	Homeland Security Investigations
IAW	In Accordance With
IDT/IAD	Inactive Duty Training/Inactive Duty
ICE	Immigration and Customs Enforcement
IR/DayCam	Infrared Day Camera
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
ISC	Investigative Support Center
JTF-N	Joint Task Force-North
JIATF-S/W	Joint Interagency Task Force – South / West
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency
LEO	Law Enforcement Officer
LP/OP	Listening Post/Observation Post
MACDP	Massachusetts Counterdrug Program
MDMA	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine
MLO	Money Laundering Organizations

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MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSB	Money Services Business
NEHIDTA	New England High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NGR	National Guard Regulation
NIPRNet	Unclassified but Sensitive Internet Protocol Router Network
NPS	National Park Service
OCDETF	Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force
ONDCP	Office of National Drug Control Policy
OMG	Outlaw Motorcycle Gang
OSD	Office of Secretary of Defense
SIPRNet	SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network
TEDS	Treatment Episode Data Sets
TCO	Transnational Criminal Organization
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USFS	United States Forest Service