



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

STATE HOUSE • ROOM 271

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DEVAL L. PATRICK
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MARK A. REILLY
CHIEF LEGAL COUNSEL

August 11, 2011

MAJ Jonathan Balmer
Counter Drug Budget Officer
National Guard Bureau
111 South George Mason Drive
Arlington, VA 22204

Dear MAJ Balmer:

The Constitution of Massachusetts, Part 2, c. 2, § 2, Art. III, provides, "Whenever the chair of the governor shall be vacant, by reason of his death, or absence from the commonwealth, or otherwise, the lieutenant governor, for the time being, shall, during such vacancy, perform all the duties incumbent upon the governor, and shall have and exercise all the powers and authorities, which by this constitution the governor is vested with, when personally present."

Governor Patrick was absent from the Commonwealth on August 11, 2011. Under the Constitution of Massachusetts, therefore, Lieutenant Governor Murray possessed the powers and authorities of the Governor when he signed the Massachusetts Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities Plan Fiscal Year 2012.

Please contact me if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mark A. Reilly", written over a horizontal line.

Mark A. Reilly
Chief Legal Counsel

**Massachusetts Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities Plan Fiscal Year 2012
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Office of the Governor**

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts submits its Fiscal Year 2012 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.

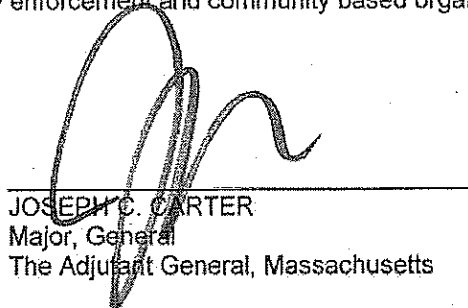
The Massachusetts Attorney General hereby certifies that the use of the National Guard of Massachusetts for the activities proposed under the plan is not prohibited by state law.

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.

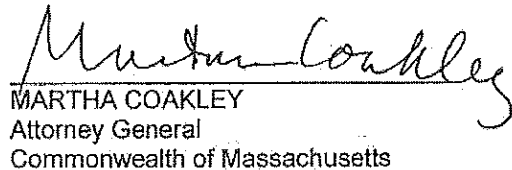
The Massachusetts Counterdrug Coordinator is committed to providing professional and cost-effective counterdrug and drug demand reduction support to requesting local state and federal law enforcement agencies and community based organizations with a counterdrug nexus. The Massachusetts National Guard provides the full range of support services, as permitted by law and regulation, and its activities are restricted to support services and demand reduction 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 state of Massachusetts, the Department of Defense, and the nation through its support to law enforcement and community based organizations within the state of Massachusetts.



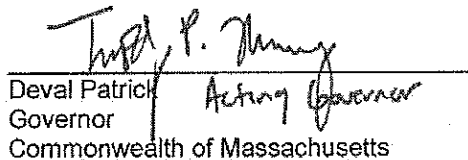
STEVEN A. FERNANDEZ
Colonel
Counterdrug Coordinator, Massachusetts



JOSEPH C. CARTER
Major, General
The Adjutant General, Massachusetts



MARTHA COAKLEY
Attorney General
Commonwealth of Massachusetts



Deval Patrick
Governor
Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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The Massachusetts National Guard Fiscal Year 2012 (FY12) Counterdrug Support Plan

1. **GENERAL:** The purpose of this plan is to set forth specific guidance for the operation of the FY12 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 drug demand reduction (DDR) support as requested by local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and community based organizations (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 Drug Demand Reduction (DDR) 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 State 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 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 Schools 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.

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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 although state law permits 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-CD will support Joint Interagency Task Force-North (JIATF-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 DDR program that enhances national prevention capacity for America's youth by bringing a standardized and measurable drug prevention program your stateto every state/territory.

2. STATE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS PRIMARY DRUG THREATS.

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

3. STATE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS VULNERABILITIES.

- a. **Production.** According to the New England High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (NEHIDTA) 2010 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. Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (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 was purchased from Dominican traffickers. Marijuana is produced by Asian traffickers from cannabis cultivated in the New England region. Data from the Drug Enforcement Administration (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 2009, reaching the second highest total since 2005. 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. New England 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)

- b. **Distribution.** According to the 2010 NEHIDTA Drug Market Analysis, "New York-based Colombian and Dominican drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) are the predominant wholesale distributors of SA heroin and cocaine to the NEHIDTA region; New York City based DTOs are the primary wholesale suppliers of SA heroin and cocaine in the NEHIDTA region. They typically transport drugs to the region to supply midlevel and retail-level distributors. Colombian DTOs sometimes contract with Dominican, Guatemalan, Honduran, Jamaican, Mexican, Puerto Rican, and other Central America and Caribbean-based groups to smuggle heroin and cocaine directly into the region for distribution. Increased law enforcement pressure along the Southwest Border has led some DTOs to use smuggling routes through Venezuela, Central America, and the Caribbean. Mexican DTOs have increased their operations in the NEHIDTA Region and are now significant wholesale suppliers of SA heroin, cocaine, and marijuana, which they transport directly from their sources of supply in Atlanta, Georgia; Houston and Dallas, Texas; and the Southwest Border area to New England. Mexican DTOs also supply limited amounts of ice methamphetamine to the region.

Dominican DTOs are significant transporters and distributors of retail-level quantities of cocaine, commercial-grade marijuana, SA heroin, and CPDs in the region. Some New England-based Dominican traffickers travel to New York City to obtain drug supplies from Colombian and Dominican DTOs; conversely, some Colombian and Dominican distributors from New York City travel to New England to supply illicit drugs to Dominican traffickers.

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 Department of Justice National Drug Intelligence Center)

- c. **Transportation.** According to the NEHIDTA 2010 Drug Market Analysis, Drug Traffickers exploit the NEHIDTA's 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, 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, Methylenedioxyamphetamine, and prescription drugs from Canada to New England. (US Department of Justice National Drug Intelligence Center)

- 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 2009. 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 Department of Justice National Drug Intelligence Center)
- e. **Illicit Finance.** According to the NEHIDTA 2010 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 Department of Justice National Drug Intelligence Center)

4. STATE STRATEGY.

- a. The Massachusetts National Guard Counterdrug Program (MACDP) is a vital interagency partner with local, state, and federal 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.
- 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 narco-terrorism threats to the United States. Full-time support with eight analysts will be provided to the NEHIDTA-ISC; U.S. Coast Guard; DEA; U.S. Postal Inspection Service; U.S. Marshals; and the Internal Revenue Service. 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. The DDR section will confront vulnerability d, by providing leadership-based training to middle school and high school students and CBOs. MACDP's Stay on Track program will provide drug awareness training and education to the youth of Massachusetts. This section will also provide programs to assist our Family Readiness Group programs to support the families of Massachusettes' 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 our DDR section and the MA Air National Guard Family Readiness Program as well.

5. 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. Three 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, as well as one analyst in support of the DEA HIDTA initiative in Worcester. 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 and one in support of the HIDTA U.S. Marshals Fugitive Task Force in Boston. Finally, the MACDP will assign one analyst in support of the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, New England Field division. All analysts

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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 will purchase 2 Ion Scanners in order to provide Illicit Narcotics Detection Support to requesting agencies in FY12. 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. MANG Counterdrug will support 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, narco-terrorism and transnational criminal organizations. 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 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 missions requests dictate. The CD Aviation 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 (Drug Demand Reduction).

1) Education and Programs – Evidence-based and Measurable. DDR personnel and programs will provide standardized, measurable and evidenced based programs committed to supporting the national priority of stopping drug use before it starts. Currently the DDR program uses the Stay on Track curriculum, supported by NGB, as the foundation and primary instruction tool to support the evidence based and measurable mission category.

2) Support to Educations and Programs. The DDR 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. DDR will continue to work with schools, youth groups and other CBOs to create pilot programs that complement the organization's mission while continuing to communicate a drug free message to youth across the commonwealth.

3) Support to Coalitions. The DDR program will make every effort to engage and be a productive member of existing coalitions 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.

6. ANNEXES

ANNEX A: State Projected Funding Summary Spreadsheet

ANNEX B: State DDR 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:

US Department of Justice National Drug Intelligence Center. National Drug Threat Assessment, 2010.

New England High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (NEHIDTA) . Annual Market Analysis. Washington, D.C.: Us Department of Justice, 2010.

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ANNEX A: STATE PROJECTED FUNDING SUMMARY SPREADSHEET

Insert projected funding summary and HIDTA summary by mission category. Projection is for PB only.

FY12 Presidents Budget: \$1,339,763
 DHE Funding: \$75,435
 PC 7403 Total \$1,415,198

MISSION AND DESCRIPTION		PROJECTED FUNDING	PERCENT
1a	Program Management/Administration	\$328,800	24.5%
2a	Linguist Support	\$0	0.0%
2b	Investigative Case and Analyst Support	\$365,000	27.2%
	*HIDTA Analyst Support	\$223,700	16.7%
2c	Illicit Narcotics Detection Support	\$0	0.0%
2d	Communications Support	\$10,000	0.7%
2e	Engineer Support	\$0	0.0%
2f	Subsurface/Diver Support	\$0	0.0%
3a	Canabis Suppression/Erad Support	\$52,500	3.9%
3b	Transportation Support	\$0	0.0%
4a	Training LEA Personnel	\$0	0.0%
4b	Training Military Personnel	\$0	0.0%
4c	Training CBO Personnel	\$0	0.0%
4d	Training Edu Government Institutions	\$0	0.0%
5a	Ground Reconnaissance Support	\$0	0.0%
5b	Aerial Reconnaissance Support General	\$207,000	15.5%
6	Drug Demand Reduction Administrator	\$0	0.0%
6a	Evidence Based and Measurable	\$83,000	6.2%
6b	Education and Programs	\$69,763	5.2%
6c	Support to Coalitions	\$0	0.0%
TOTAL		\$1,339,763	100.0%

*Dedicated criminal analyst physically working at HIDTA office

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ANNEX B: STATE DDR SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS

Identify organizations supported through your DDR program. This is a Title 32 U.S.C. § 508 requirement.

MISSION AND DESCRIPTION	SUPPORTED ORGANIZATION (include description)	BRIEF SUPPORT DESCRIPTION
6A Evidenced based education program	Whitin Middle School Hanscom AFB School System	Stay on Track, 167 Students supported during the course of the year
6B Demand Reduction Support, Provide for the participation of target populations in drug free activities. This includes youth centers, drug free events, after school programs, community service activities	Department of Youth Services YMCA Massachusetts Interscholastic Athletic Association	Weekly interaction with troubled youths at two sites Event static displays Leadership Reaction Courses
Peer led, parenting and perennial learning programs	Family Readiness Groups	Support for Soldier's and their families

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ANNEX C: STATE CD REQUEST FOR EQUIPMENT PROCUREMENT IN EXCESS OF \$5K/\$100k

Insert equipment costing over \$5K but less than \$100K for Chief, NGB approval. Items over \$100K must be approved by DASD/CN>. List Name of item, quantity, cost per unit, brief description and use by mission category or threat against which it will be used. Items to be included on the list are items not listed in the DoD logistical database, SSN-LIN Automated Management and Integrating System (SLAMIS) that have a direct applicability to the execution of authorized CD missions. This policy applies to leased products as well.

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

ANNEX D: STATE FLYING HOURS OBLIGATION PLAN

Insert your quarterly obligation plan of flying hours. CDC must coordinate with State Army Aviation Officer (SAAO) for total rotary-wing CD hours NLT 1 April 2011. States owning RC-26 detachments will identify quarterly flying hour projections. Add additional rows for other aircraft as needed.

Aircraft	1st Quarter Hours	2nd Quarter Hours	3rd Quarter Hours	4th Quarter Hours	Total Annual Hours
UH 60					
CH 47					
OH 58	25	25	50	250	350
UH 72					
RC-26					
C-130					

ANNEX E: ACRONYM/GLOSSARY

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 Obligation Plan
CDAAV	Counterdrug Army Aviation
CDC	Counterdrug Coordinator
CNGB	Chief, National Guard Bureau
CONUS	Continental United States
CPD	Controlled Prescription Drugs
DASD/CN>	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics & Global Threats
DCE/SP	Domestic Cannabis Eradication / Suppression Program
DDR	Drug Demand Reduction
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DTO	Drug Trafficking Organization
FY	Fiscal Year
HIDTA	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
IAW	In Accordance With
IDT/IAD	Inactive Duty Training/Inactive Duty
JIATF-N/S/W	Joint Interagency Task Force-North/South/West
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency
LP/OP	Listening Post/Observation Post
MACDP	Massachusetts National Guard Counterdrug Program
MDMA	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSB	Money Services Business
NE	New England
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NGR	National Guard Regulation
NIPRNet	Unclassified but Sensitive Internet Protocol Router Network
NPS	National Park Service
OMG	Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs
ONDCP	Office of National Drug Control Policy
OSD	Office of Secretary of Defense
SA	South American
SAAO	State Army Aviation Officer
SIPRNet	SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network
SOT	Stay on Track
TCO	Transnational Criminal Organization
USFS	United States Forest Service