

STATE OF VERMONT
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
789 Vermont National Guard Road
Colchester, Vermont 05446-3099

NGVT-TAG

22 July 2014

MEMORANDUM FOR William H. Sorrell, Attorney General, State of Vermont

SUBJECT: State Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities Plan Fiscal Year 2015

1. Enclosed please find the State Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities Plan for Fiscal Year 2015.
2. Once signed, please forward to the Office of the Governor for the signature of Governor Peter E. Shumlin, then return to SGT Margaret LaBonte at the address listed above. Should you have any questions, please contact SGT LaBonte at (802) 338-3344 or margaret.s.labonte.mil@mail.mil

1 Encl:
Activity Plan



KATRINA M. JANGRAW
LEGAL ASSISTANT
Office of the Chief Counsel

State Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities Plan Fiscal Year 2015
State of Vermont
Office of the Governor

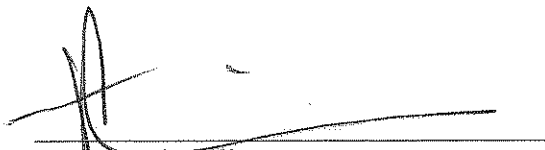


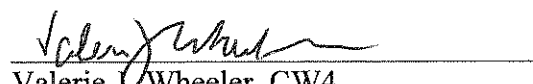
The state of Vermont submits its Fiscal Year 2015 National Guard Counterdrug Activities Plan. All operations and activities contained herein are based upon a verified threat and valid requests from law enforcement agencies and/or community based organizations supported by law enforcement agencies. The state of Vermont 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 Vermont 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 Vermont Attorney General hereby certifies that the use of the National Guard of Vermont 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 Vermont Counterdrug Coordinator is committed to providing professional and cost-effective counterdrug support to requesting local state and federal law enforcement agencies and community based organizations with a counterdrug nexus. The Vermont 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 Vermont 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 Vermont, the Department of Defense, and the nation through its support to law enforcement and community based organizations within the state of Vermont.


Peter E. Shumlin
Governor of Vermont
William H. Sorrell
Attorney General, Vermont
Steven A. Cray, Major General
Adjutant General, Vermont
Valerie J. Wheeler, CW4
Counterdrug Coordinator, Vermont National
Guard

The Vermont National Guard Fiscal Year 2015 (FY15) Counterdrug Support Plan

1. STATE OF Vermont PRIMARY DRUG THREATS.

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

2. STATE OF Vermont VULNERABILITIES.

a. **Production.** Vermont's marijuana threat is locally produced (grown) throughout the state. Vermont is a rural, northern, mountainous state, and the outdoor growing season is short. The mountainous terrain benefits the growers by making detection and access to grow sites by law enforcement agents extremely difficult. In 2013, nearly three million dollars worth of plants were seized. In addition to marijuana, crack cocaine production is present in Vermont. Gang members from New York City or Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMG) from Canada typically set up shop in Vermont and convert powdered cocaine into crack. They then pass it on to local dealers who distribute it. Southern and central Vermont has seen a recent influx in the production of heroin by local dealers, and the demand and use of heroin has skyrocketed in those regions¹.

b. **Distribution.** Cocaine and heroin are distributed mostly in urban areas in Vermont by local small town dealers. These dealers are kept in business by New York City suppliers who set up shop in hotels and low income/section eight housing. There has been a recent increase in heroin distribution in rural areas, particularly in Addison and Rutland counties. Locally grown marijuana is sold within the state by small town dealers. Due to recent changes in Vermont law decriminalizing the possession of less than one ounce of marijuana, Vermont expects to see an increase of small quantities seized at the border towns². Local intelligence shows OMGs from Canada are heavily involved in the distribution of marijuana into the United States (U.S.), and they travel through Vermont on their way to points beyond. Asian Drug Traffickers are responsible for much of the wholesale smuggling activity of prescription drugs along the U.S.-Canadian border³. Recent investigations have shown that drug distribution networks throughout Vermont are being primarily led by out-of-state city gang members¹. They are bringing the drugs from neighboring states and distributing it throughout the state, particularly in the urban areas.

c. **Transportation.** Vermont's northern border with Canada is approximately 90 miles long and has large zones of virtually non-existent border demarcation. Vermont has an extensive transportation infrastructure, enabling movement of illegal goods throughout the state and on to neighboring states and Canada. For this reason, Chittenden County, Vermont's most densely populated county, has been on the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) list since 1999. Interstates 89 and 91 provide a corridor from Canada directly to several other HIDTA counties in the New England area⁴. Illicit drugs are typically transported to Vermont from

metropolitan areas in Canada and neighboring states, including New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Vermont is seeing increasing amounts of cocaine, heroin, and marijuana from Mexico pass through the state from south to north⁵. With sources of drug trafficking coming from both Vermont's southern and northern borders, this causes a perfect storm in terms of sheer volume available and existent drug trafficking transients passing through a multitude of transportation methods. The trafficking methods common to Vermont include: private and rental vehicles, commercial buses and trains, and package delivery services. Train service links Vermont with major cities both north in Canada and south and east in neighboring states. Buses present an easy and inexpensive mode of transportation, connecting several cities in Vermont with major cities in neighboring states and Canada. Air and sea routes are used to some extent but not to the level seen in cross-border smuggling by land. High-potency Canadian marijuana is usually smuggled through and between Ports of Entry (POE) in Vermont¹³. This northern border is comprised mostly of remote land and has three large bodies of water that extend into both countries. These bodies of water, when frozen, are used as a means to cross illegally during the winter months.

d. **Drug Abuse.** Statistics taken from the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), Vermont Drug Control Update indicate that in 2009-2010 approximately 13 percent of Vermont residents reported past month use of illicit drugs, compared to the national average of 8.8 percent⁶. These numbers have increased through 2012 to 15%⁷. In 2013 Vermont indicated 3.3% of persons aged 12 and older were dependent on or abused illicit drugs within the prior year compared to the United States average of 2.7%⁸. Furthermore, 2012 reports show that 4,844 people received treatment at state-funded treatment facilities for marijuana/hashish and heroin/other opiates. During the ten year period from 2000 to 2010, there was a total of 639 drug induced deaths in Vermont⁹. In 2013 alone, 51 people died from schedule II, III, or IV drug types¹⁰. A study of Vermont high school students found the following: 2% admitted to ever using heroin, 5% to ever using cocaine, and 39% to ever using marijuana. In the same study for middle school students, findings were: 6% admitted to ever using marijuana, and 3% to ever misusing prescription drugs¹¹. This influx has caused a strain on Vermont's medical treatment infrastructure⁷. Vermont currently operates six methadone clinics, a clear result of the drug abuse in the state. Since 2000, there has been a 770 percent increase in treatment for all opiates. The OxyContin and prescription drug addiction problem in Vermont has grown into a full-blown heroin crisis. In 2013, the number of deaths in Vermont from heroin overdose had nearly doubled from the previous year¹².

e. **Illicit Finance.** Transnational criminal organizations (TCO) and drug trafficking organizations (DTO) employ criminal networks that return illicit finances, drugs and weapons across our nation's borders. Due to Vermont's location on the international border, its rural topography, and low manpower and resources, it is becoming a viable conduit to several major urban population centers through which illicit funds and drugs are easily moved to or from. Vermont's porous border allows a technique used for taking proceeds from drug sales or other illegal practices conducted in the United States to Canada and other countries using a method known as bulk cash smuggling. The trend of bulk cash smuggling and drug transport are on the rise within the state. DTOs and other groups with malevolent intent finance their operations by moving funds into or out of the United States through Vermont. In addition to bulk cash smuggling, 21st century methods and technologies of laundering money have emerged. The use of prepaid or gift cards that are loaded with currency or value known as stored value cards

present a compact and easily transportable method of moving money around Vermont and present challenges to law enforcement and regulatory committees. An emerging technology for transferring currency is the Silk Road, an online marketplace to buy and sell drugs, which accommodates the use of Bitcoin, an internet based worldwide currency. Recently, Vermont has become a player in the Silk Road market¹³.

3. STATE STRATEGY.

a. The Vermont Counterdrug Program (VT CDP) will focus resources in key areas to support Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Counter Narcotics and Global Threats (DASD/CN>) priorities while also supporting the State of Vermont's goals and objectives. It supports the National Drug Control Strategy, National Northern Border Counter Narcotics Strategy, and National Guard Bureau Strategic Plan as well as the Governor's State Plan. VT CDP will assist local, state, and federal law enforcement organizations in their efforts to disrupt the illegal drug market, and hinder the ability of Omegas to operate within and through the state of Vermont. VT CDP will provide law enforcement agencies (LEA) with military unique capabilities to support interdiction, training and information sharing efforts. VT CDP emphasizes employment of information sharing across all activities to carry this plan. Information sharing amongst law enforcement agencies is an essential component in disruption illegal drug activity/trafficking and helps to ensure a common understanding of priorities and efforts across the State.¹⁴

b. The goals of the VT CDP directly support key strategic objectives of the Northern Border Counter Narcotics Strategy and the State of Vermont. These goals are:

1) Provide force multipliers to local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies to disrupt and defeat domestic illegal drug distribution into and through the state of Vermont. This will be accomplished by providing analytical support to a minimum of 15 narcotics related investigations.

2) Assist in the detection of financing of illicit drug operations by providing analytical support to a minimum of five illicit finance investigations.

3) Provide aerial support to local, state, and federal agencies in their efforts to disrupt the illicit drug market in Vermont. This will be accomplished by flying a minimum of 100 hours in support of narcotics related investigations.

4) Decrease the production of marijuana by providing aerial detection and interdiction support to LEAs. This will be accomplished by flying a minimum of 250 flight hours in support of marijuana eradication efforts.

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

a. **Mission 1 (Program Management).** Three members of the Task Force provide strategic planning and overview to the state's program. The coordination, administration, and safety oversight of the VT CDP personnel are essential to the efficient utilization of the limited CD

resources in combating the state's drug threats. This mission is indirectly related to all threats and vulnerabilities.

b. Mission 2 (Technical Support).

1) Investigative Case and Analyst Support. VT CDP has two analysts assigned to support this mission. One is located in the Vermont State Police Information and Analysis Center, and the other provides support to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) while simultaneously providing support to the South Burlington Police Department. They work to provide the agencies with assistance in the research and development of findings; they provide operational and logistical planning, link analysis, and intelligence system/database development as requested by the agency within the scope of the counterdrug mission. This mission relates primarily to the distribution and transportation drug threats.

2) One analyst is assigned to the Homeland Security Investigations Bulk Cash Smuggling Office. This individual provides link analysis and intelligence system/database development in support of detecting and interdicting narcotics profits in order to disrupt DTOs and TCOs. This mission relates to all threats and vulnerabilities.

c. Mission 3 (General Support).

1) Domestic Cannabis Suppression Operations Support. The use of the CD aviation assets as an aerial reconnaissance platform is invaluable in supporting the marijuana eradication effort. As previously stated, the rugged and rural topography of Vermont makes it difficult to detect outdoor marijuana grows from the ground. Due to the use of CD aviation assets, agents are able to cover much more ground and access grows sites more quickly once they are identified. This enables agents to spend more time building cases and collecting intelligence. Vermont Counterdrug Aviation is the only air asset available for law enforcement agents within the state. This mission is supported by individuals who come on orders for a limited period during the marijuana growing season. Vermont Counterdrug Aviation supports numerous agencies in Vermont, New York, and New Hampshire in the effort to debilitate outdoor marijuana growth through the use of analysts and aerial reconnaissance.

2) Transportation Support. VT CDP maintains the capability to coordinate and provide transportation of personnel, large loads of contraband, or seized property for agencies as the need arises. VT CDP has supported DEA's Drug Take Back efforts by providing trucks and drivers to transport the prescription medications to a central collection point for weighing and accountability, and then on to burn sites for disposal.

d. Mission 4 (Counterdrug Training). VT CDP trains law enforcement agents on the capabilities of helicopter operations. They also provide training in safe helicopter operations, to include a familiarization flight.

e. Mission 5 (Reconnaissance/Observation).

(1) Aerial Reconnaissance. VT CDP has one full time person supporting the aerial reconnaissance mission with two Light Utility Helicopters (LUH). These aircraft are the only

aviation assets available to law enforcement for counter narcotics work in the state of Vermont. The aircraft provide an aerial platform which can be used for Command and Control, vehicle/vessel observation, and for communications enhancement, all of which add an element of safety to their mission in addition to increasing their effectiveness and success. This mission relates primarily to the distribution and transportation drug threats. It is anticipated there will be an influx in the usage of air support with the new equipment (LUH-72 aircraft) being fielded 4th quarter FY14. The upgraded infrared camera system brings increased capabilities that will be well received in the state.

(2) Ground Reconnaissance. VT CDP will coordinate with other state CDPs if the need arises for this mission. After VT CD personnel obtain qualification training, VT CDP will be able to support this mission. These missions provide Soldiers and Airmen a unique opportunity to train for war time missions by supporting LEAs with Entry Identification Teams along the mountainous, remote border of Canada and other remote areas in the state. This mission relates to all threats and vulnerabilities.

5. GENERAL: The purpose of this plan is to set forth specific guidance for the operation of the FY15 Vermont 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 Vermont National Guard role is to provide counterdrug support as requested by local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies (LEA) and community based organizations (CBO).

b. Guidance: Vermont 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 Vermont National Guard personnel participating in federally funded counterdrug duty as outlined in this plan will be in a Title 32 status.

(2) Vermont 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) Vermont 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 state of Vermont 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 Vermont 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 Vermont will be pursuant to a memorandum of understanding with the applicable second state or territory if required by state law. Vermont law currently does require a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to operate outside of the state boundaries.

h. Equipment purchase requirements over \$5,000 per item should be identified on the attached for approval and purchase authorization (Annex C). Approval of this plan does not constitute approval of the proposed counterdrug equipment procurement list for purchases exceeding \$5,000. The Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics & Global Threats (DASD CN>) has delegated the authority to approve purchases up to \$100,000 to Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB) or his designated representative. All request justifications will be sent to NG-J32, who will forward those requests to the DASD CNG> for approval.

i. The state of Vermont acknowledges that funding of the NG CDP is based on ONDCP and OSD priorities, which include continued support ONDCP marijuana initiatives and support requests 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, the use of analytical support to counter financial networks and resources associated with drug trafficking, and emphasis on the continuation of information sharing between law enforcement and Title 10 and Title 32 DoD counternarcotics entities so they can coordinate activities.

j. The state of Vermont 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 state law of Vermont does not permit the carriage of issued weapons by qualified National Guard personnel in support of approved counterdrug missions. The state of Vermont does not have the Adjutant's General authorization to carry weapons during the conduct of approved counterdrug missions.

l. The state of Vermont endorses a nationally recognized evidence-based Civil Operations program that enhances national prevention capacity of community anti-drug coalitions by bringing a standardized and measurable drug prevention program to Vermont.

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 Hour Obligation Plan

ANNEX E: Acronym List

SOURCES:

¹ Report of Vermont Gang Activity Task Force to the Vermont General Assembly January 2013
US Border Patrol Swanton Sector Daily Report, dated 5 Jun 2011, pages 1 and 2

² US Border Patrol Swanton Sector Daily Report, Dated 5 Jun 2011, pages 1 and 2

³ NDIC. (2011). *National Drug Threat Assessment 2011*, page 15

⁴ New York/New Jersey HIDTA Drug Market Analysis
http://hpcpsdi.rutgers.edu/facilitator/SAP/downloads/articles%20and%20data/HIDTA_Drug+Trafficking_NY-NJ.pdf

⁵ NDTA 2013

⁶ Office National Drug Control Policy, *Vermont Drug Control Update 2012*, page 1
<http://whitehouse.gov/ondcp/State/vermont>

⁷ New England High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Drug Market Analysis 2011.
[http://www.justice.gov/archive/ndic/dmas/New_England_DMA-2011\(U\).pdf](http://www.justice.gov/archive/ndic/dmas/New_England_DMA-2011(U).pdf)

⁸ DEA. (2012) Vermont State Fact Sheet. *Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Statistical Report* <http://justice.gov/dea/ops/cannabis.shtml>

⁹ 2012 Data Supplement, Table 82, Page 92

¹⁰ Chen, Harry M.D., Vermont Department of Health Staff. *Report to the Vermont Legislature: Drug Poisoning (Overdose) Fatalities Report*. Burlington, VT March 1, 2014.
<http://www.leg.State.vt.us/reports/2014ExternalReports/297768.pdf>

¹¹ 2013 Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Survey,
<http://healthvermont.gov/research/yrbs/2013/index.aspx>

¹² http://www.pbs.org/newshour/bb/nation-jan-june14-heroin_01-09/

¹³ US Attorney's Office. (2014) *Manhattan U.S. Attorney Announces the Indictment of Ross Ulbricht, the Creator and Owner of the Silk Road Website*. <http://www.fbi.gov/newyork/press-releases/2014/manhattan-u.s.-attorney-announces-the-indictment-of-ross-ulbricht-the-creator-and-owner-of-the-silk-road-website>

¹⁴ DASD_CN>Strategy2011, pages 4 and 5
<https://www.hsdl.org/?view&did=721746>

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

Mission	Projected	Percent
1a Program Management	\$185,000.00	34.6%
2a Linguist Support	\$0.00	0.0%
2b Investigative Case & Analyst Support	\$169,076.00	31.7%
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 Analyst Support	\$0.00	0.0%
2h Imagery & Mapping Support	\$0.00	0.0%
Total	\$169,076.00	31.7%
3a DomesticCannabis Suppression Support	\$0.00	0.0%
3b Transportation Support	\$0.00	0.0%
Total	\$0.00	0.0%
4 Counterdrug Related Training	\$0.00	0.0%
5a Ground Reconnaissance/Observation Support	\$0.00	0.0%
5b Aerial Reconnaissance/Observation Support	\$180,000.00	33.7%
Total	\$180,000.00	33.7%
6 Civil Operations & Coalition Development	\$0.00	0.0%
Grand Total	\$534,076.00	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
6a - Civil Ops Education Programs	Need to list Schools by district or county, CBOs or Coalitions by name	Provide brief / concise description of evidence based program being provided and how these programs will link to the coalitions strategy, specifically naming the linked coalition
6b- Military Unique Tactics to Community Strategies	Need to list Schools by district or county, CBOs or Coalitions by name	Provide brief / concise description of actual approved program being provided and how these programs will link to the coalitions strategy, specifically naming the linked coalition

MISSION AND DESCRIPTION	COALITION/SUPPORTED AGENCY NAME	DFC (Y/N)	BRIEF SUPPORT DESCRIPTION
6c- Civil Operations Support to Coalitions	Coalitions by name and location	Yes or no. Is coalition currently a DFC recipient?	Provide brief /concise description of actual support being provided. (i.e. Kaizen/coaching process, training, facilitation, etc)

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

Equipment Over \$5K	Number Requested	Cost Per Item	Total Cost	Description

ANNEX D: State Flying Hours Obligation Plan

<p align="center">Monthly & Quarterly Flying Hour Obligation Plan</p>
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	OCT	NOV	DEC	1st Qtr	JAN	FEB	MAR	2nd Qtr	APR	MAY	JUN	3rd Qtr	JUL	AUG	SEP	4th Qtr	Total
UH-72	45	20	20	85	20	20	20	60	20	20	40	80	50	70	70	190	415
OH-58				0				0				0				0	0
UH-60				0				0				0				0	0
CH-47				0				0				0				0	0
HH-60				0				0				0				0	0
RC-26				0				0				0				0	0
C-130				0				0				0				0	0
TOTAL	45	20	20	85	20	20	20	60	20	20	40	80	50	70	70	190	415

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

Insert your monthly and quarterly obligation plan of flying hours. **CDC must coordinate with State Army Aviation Officer (SAAO) for total rotary-wing CD hours.**

Projected ARNG counterdrug support flight hours (VCNA) cannot include aircraft qualification training, unit training, standardization, or maintenance test flights. They are requirements integral to other unit training OPTEMO funds (VHP). These are not CD missions. Include all planned flying hours for your State and for supported State in your Annex D numbers.

Use an Asterisk (*) if you are requesting flight hours, but, do not have the assets and are planning support from another State/Territory. Example: If State A is supporting State B, the hours (*20) for State B support are to be included in State A numbers. State B should note the flight hour needs by an asterisk* and the number of flight hours requested.

ANG RC- 26 and C-130 hours are estimated by the owing state. It is recommended for states requiring RC 26 or C130 support should contact the owning RC 26 or C130 state to coordinate next FY requirements.

ANNEX E: ACRONYM/GLOSSARY

ANGI	Air National Guard Instruction
AT	Annual Training
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDP	Counterdrug Program
CNGB	Chief, National Guard Bureau
DASD/CN>	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics & Global Threats
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DTO	Drug Trafficking Organization
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
HIDTA	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
IAW	In Accordance With
IDT/IAD	Inactive Duty Training/Inactive Duty
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency
LUH	Light Utility Helicopter
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NGR	National Guard Regulation
NPS	National Park Service
OMG	Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs
ONDCP	Office of National Drug Control Policy
OSD	Office of Secretary of Defense
POE	Ports of Entry
TCO	Transnational Criminal Organizations
US	United States
USFS	United States Forest Service
VT	Vermont