



CAMP



FINAL REPORT

1985

Cover Photograph:

**CAMP Raid Team Members
standing in front of 20 foot
tall marijuana plants.**

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CAMP Headquarters

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CAMP

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 Mike Calvert, Team Leader, Mendocino, Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement
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 Mike McColl, Team Leader, Mendocino, Bureau of Land Management
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 Enforcement
 Ed Manavian, Team Leader, Trinity, Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement
 Dave Torres, Team Leader, Trinity, Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement
 Chris Brong, Team Leader, Trinity, Bureau of Land Management
 Mitch Brown, Team Leader, Butte, Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement
 Kim Aufhauser, Team Leader, Fresno, National Parks Service
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 Stu Till, Pilot, Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement
 Ken Brown, Pilot, Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement

Names listed to coincide with Organizational Charts, Attachments E-1 and E-2 of this report.

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CAMP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1985

At the conclusion of the eradication phase of CAMP '84, a two-day conference was held in Sacramento on November 7-8, 1984, to critique the 1984 CAMP program and formulate recommendations for CAMP '85. The conference was attended by over 300 participants representing the local, state and federal agencies who participated in CAMP '84.

The recommendations received from the Critique laid the foundation on which CAMP '85 was built. The planned strategy for ultimate success can be summed up in two of the Critique's recommendations: 1) That CAMP resources be allocated to where major marijuana cultivation problems existed--Humboldt, Mendocino and Trinity counties. Based on raid team days expended during CAMP '84, it was believed that this could be done without reducing raid team services to other CAMP counties. 2) That CAMP form special onsite investigative team(s) to target large commercial and/or violent growers, conduct asset seizure investigations and collect intelligence data.

Analyzing the CAMP '84 Cumulative Raid Report, most of CAMP '84 raid team days (RTD's) were expended in the Emerald Triangle (Humboldt, Mendocino and Trinity counties). Of the 309 RTD's in the 1984 program, 211 (68 percent)

were expended in the Emerald Triangle and 98 (32 percent) were expended in the remaining 21 participating counties.

With this data, CAMP Headquarters' staff called a planning meeting in Ukiah on January 8, 1985. The meeting was attended by representatives from federal and state agencies participating in CAMP, along with the sheriffs of Humboldt, Mendocino, Trinity and Del Norte counties. During this and three subsequent meetings in February, March and April, a strategy was developed that would allocate substantial CAMP resources to combat the marijuana cultivation problem where the problem was overwhelming law enforcement resources and at the same time provide services to the other sheriffs' departments. A plan was formulated to meet this criteria. Basically the plan allocated five raid teams to the Emerald Triangle and one team each in Butte and Fresno counties. In addition, asset seizure/investigation teams were based in Humboldt, Mendocino and Sacramento counties.

In 1985, 38 California sheriffs joined CAMP to again send this message to marijuana growers: Marijuana cultivation will not be tolerated in California. Because of the untiring and dedicated efforts of CAMP teams, lead deputies and other law enforcement personnel representing local, state and federal agencies, 166,219 sinsemilla marijuana plants weighing a total of 817,084 pounds, and 772 pounds of processed sinsemilla "buds" with an estimated wholesale value totaling \$334 million were seized and destroyed. A total of 147 arrests were made and arrest warrants obtained for 60 suspects. CAMP raid teams confiscated 370 firearms, 52 vehicles, \$79,841.60 in cash and huge amounts of growing paraphernalia, including: PVC pipe, water pumps, generators, fencing, fertilizer, and traps. The CAMP asset

seizure/investigation teams initiated 37 actions against real property valued at \$3.3 million.

During the three years that CAMP has been in operation, a total of 389,291 plants were eradicated, weighing 2,039,282 pounds with a total estimated wholesale value of \$784 million; 1,606 sites were raided, 553 arrests made, 119 vehicles seized and 974 firearms confiscated.

California sheriffs have the primary responsibility for enforcing marijuana laws in their respective counties. CAMP provides personnel, equipment and funding to assist local law enforcement in local marijuana eradication efforts. The success of CAMP '85 can be attributed to the commitment and cooperation of all the 102 local, state, and federal agencies that participated in and contributed resources to the program.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES - STATE AND FEDERAL

The California State Sheriff's Association (CSSA) and the following agencies were involved in CAMP '85:

STATE

Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement
California Department of Forestry
California Highway Patrol
California Department of Fish
and Game
Department of Parks and Recreation

FEDERAL

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and
Firearms
Bureau of Land Management
Internal Revenue Service
National Park Service
U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration

STATE (continued)FEDERAL (continued)

Office of Emergency Services

U.S. Forest Service

California Department of

Transportation

CAMP MEMBER COUNTIES

Thirty-eight California counties participated in the CAMP '85 program.

COUNTIESSHERIFFS

Alameda

Glenn E. Dyer

Amador

Robert T. Campbell

Butte

Hal Brooks

Calaveras

Claud C. Ballard

Del Norte

C. Thomas Hopper

El Dorado

Richard F. Pacileo

Fresno

Harold McKinney

Glenn

Roger Lee Roberts

Humboldt

David Renner

Lake

Ray Benevedes

Lassen

Ronald D. Jarrell

Madera

Ovonual Berkley

Marin

Charles T. Prandi

Mariposa

Tom Strickland (Acting

Sheriff)

COUNTIES (continued)

SHERIFFS (continued)

Mendocino

Tim Shea

Merced

William C. Amis, Jr.

Modoc

Raymond J. Sweet

Monterey

D. B. "Bud" Cook

Napa

Phillip Stewart

Nevada

William L. Heafey

Placer

Donald J. Nunes

Plumas

Kenneth B. Shanks

San Benito

Robert D. Scattini

San Luis Obispo

George S. Whiting

San Mateo

Brendan McGuire

Santa Barbara

John W. Carpenter

Santa Clara

Robert Winter

Santa Cruz

Alfred Noren

Shasta

Phil Eoff

Sierra

Kenneth M. Alexander

Siskiyou

Laurence E. Taylor

Sonoma

Roger McDermott

Stanislaus

Lynn Wood

Tehama

Mike Blanusa

Trinity

Gil Brown

Tulare

Bob Wiley

Tuolumne

Wally C. Berry

Yuba

Robert Day

RAID TEAM MEMBERS

As with CAMP '84, more than 400 people - both peace officers and nonpeace officer personnel - participated in the 1985 CAMP raids. CAMP teams were composed of civilian helicopter pilots and fuel truck drivers, sheriffs' deputies from the participating counties, law enforcement officers from the state and federal CAMP agencies, reserve deputies and police officers from local California law enforcement agencies hired as temporary state employees, and full-time peace officer volunteers provided by local law enforcement agencies from throughout California. CAMP proved to be a valuable training experience for all team members. The volunteer officers' salaries were paid by their respective agencies; transportation and per diem expenses were provided by CAMP. Peace officers who participated in CAMP '85, other than the federal, state and sheriffs' offices listed above, were provided by the following agencies:

Anaheim Police Department	La Habra Police Department
Arcata Police Department	Laguna Beach Police Department
Atwater Police Department	Los Alamitos Police Department
Azusa Police Department	Los Altos Police Department
Baldwin Park Police Department	Los Angeles Police Department
Benicia Police Department	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office
Chico Police Department	Monrovia Police Department
Claremont Police Department	National City Police Department
Cotati Police Department	Pacific Grove Police Department
Clovis Police Department	Palos Verdes Estates Police Department
Covina Police Department	Redondo Beach Police Department

Del Rey Oaks Police Department	Riverside Police Department
El Cerrito Police Department	Riverside County Sheriff's Office
El Monte Police Department	Riverside County District Attorney's
El Segundo Police Department	Office
Fremont Police Department	San Bernardino County Sheriff's Office
Fresno Police Department	San Fernando Police Department
Folsom Police Department	Signal Hill Police Department
Fort Bragg Police Department	Solano County District Attorney's Office
Fullerton Police Department	South Gate Police Department
Gilroy Police Department	Sutter County Sheriff's Office
Hawthorne Police Department	Sunnyvale Department of Public Safety
Humboldt County District	Tustin Police Department
Attorney's Office	Ukiah Police Department
Inglewood Police Department	Westminster Police Department
Irwindale Police Department	Whittier Police Department

CAMP '85 was composed of the combined resources from 102 local, state and federal agencies. Although scheduled to work four, 10-hour days, raid team members often worked more than four consecutive, 16-hour work days beginning with early morning briefings and ending with late night burnings of the seized crop. CAMP raid teams logged 335 raid team days and raided 684 sites. (For further information on raid day activities, see Attachment B.)

The CAMP Headquarters is located at the California Department of Justice, Division of Law Enforcement, 4949 Broadway, Room A104A, Sacramento, CA 95820, phone (916) 739-CAMP.



CAMP Helicopter

Landing Zone



CAMP Raid Team

Accessing Marijuana

Garden



CAMP Raid Team

Eradicates Marijuana

Garden

CAMP SPECIALIZED PRESERVICE TRAINING

An important component of CAMP is its training program. Everyone who participates in CAMP, depending on the nature of the job to be done, is required to attend at least one of the specialized training courses. Beginning in early May 1985 and ending in mid-July 1985, CAMP presented a series of training courses throughout the State which addressed all facets of the program from raid team tactics to legal aspects and program management. CAMP logged 46,575 student training hours in its 1985 training program. (See attachment C for a brief description of CAMP '85 training courses.)

CAMP '85 BUDGET

The CAMP '85 operation budget was \$2.8 million (see CAMP Participating Agency Contribution Chart - Attachment D). The 1985 budget was \$500,000 more than the 1984 budget. This can be attributed to three factors: 1) The creation of the asset seizure/investigation teams; 2) 26 more raid team days than in 1984 and 3) a substantial increase in helicopter blade hour time. Because the marijuana gardens were scattered over more remote areas than in previous years, more blade hours were required to access the gardens.

CAMP '85 INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

The 1985 CAMP program was again organized under the Incident Command System (ICS). Simply defined, it is an organizational command system in which many

and varied agencies' resources, i.e., personnel, equipment, material and funds, are brought together under a single organizational structure to deal with a major problem. Many organizations and agencies provide the necessary resources to make the system work. The CAMP - ICS is governed by a Steering Committee made up of top level representatives from the CAMP state and federal agencies and the California State Sheriff's Association (CSSA).

The CAMP Headquarters command structure, which administers and directs the program's day-to-day operations, is staffed by an Incident Commander, Deputy Commander, Operations Commander and other staff with expertise in air operations, criminal intelligence, planning, logistics, asset seizure, legal, finance/personnel and media relations. The headquarters operation provides the necessary support to the decentralized field operation.

The CAMP '85 ICS Plan allocated substantial resources to the Emerald Triangle, and at the same time provided adequate resources to service the remainder of the CAMP counties. The Emerald Triangle plan allowed five fully supported raid teams to cover the Emerald Triange under an ICS Commander who reported directly to the Operations Commander, in Sacramento. The Emerald Triangle operation was supported by two asset seizure/investigation teams, one each stationed at Ukiah and Eureka.

Beginning on July 15, 1985, all five raid teams operated for a two-week period out of a single base camp located at the Eel River Conservation Camp in Humboldt County. All team helicopters were stationed at the Eel River base camp and dispatched from that location. From this centralized location, two raid teams conducted field operations primarily in southern

Humboldt County, two raid teams concentrated on northern Mendocino County and one team concentrated on the southwestern part of Trinity County.

At the conclusion of the initial two-week eradication period (July 15-26, 1985) a decision was made to move teams to alternative sites within the Emerald Triangle. The Eel River base camp was maintained throughout the CAMP '85 eradication phase of the program and staffed by the OP-ET ICS command staff for the remainder of the eradication season. Two Emerald Triangle teams remained in Humboldt County, two teams were moved to and remained in Mendocino County, and one team spent the remainder of the season primarily in Trinity County.

On August 5, 1985, two raid teams and one asset seizure/investigation team was activated to service the remainder of the participating CAMP counties. One raid team (Team VI) was based in Butte County and one (Team VII) in Fresno County. The asset seizure/investigation team was stationed in Sacramento to service the remaining CAMP counties on a case-by-case basis. (For further details of the CAMP '85 command structure see organizational chart, Attachment E.)

AIR SUPPORT

Before the eradication of marijuana gardens can begin, the marijuana gardens must be located. Raid sites are identified through intelligence data gathered from various sources and from aircraft aerial observation. Beginning in June 1984, the CAMP Headquarters, upon request, began dispatching fixed-wing aircraft piloted by BNE agents and equipped with

LORAN-C navigational aids to fix the exact location of marijuana gardens. As the eradication phase (July 15 through October 18) of the program progressed, additional aerial observation services were provided in the form of piloted USFS aircraft and funds provided directly to some sheriff's departments to do their own flying and/or hire a private contractor for the service. Also, when available, piloted DEA aircraft were used to fly CAMP missions.

To identify marijuana gardens a pilot would fly a local deputy sheriff, trained in marijuana observation techniques, over a specified area of the deputy's county. If a garden(s) was spotted, photographs were taken and the exact location was fixed with the use of the LORAN-C equipment. The deputy would later determine ownership of the property where the garden was spotted and, in cases of private ownership, obtain a search warrant. In cases involving public lands, obtaining a warrant was and is not necessary. In most cases, the local sheriff's office would then schedule a CAMP raid team, supported by a helicopter, to assist them in accessing the site and eradicating the garden(s). In some cases, the local sheriff's department would conduct the raid(s) themselves using their own resources.

For the first time State General Fund monies (\$800,000) were used to support the helicopters used by the CAMP program. Private helicopter contractors were again used to provide helicopter support services. The California Department of Forestry, which administered the contract, sent out an invitation to bid to 27 operators, eight of whom responded. Five California companies were successful bidders for the seven helicopters used in CAMP

'85. During the CAMP '85 season 1,900 blade hours were expended as compared

to 1,300 in CAMP '84. The reason for this is that the CAMP '85 program logged 26 more raid team days than did CAMP '84 and the marijuana gardens in CAMP '85 were scattered in more inaccessible remote areas than in CAMP '84.



CAMP

Helibase

Marijuana Garden
Spotted from Air
at Approximately
600 Feet





CAMP Helicopter
Coming in with
Seized Marijuana

Inserting Raid Team
with Helicopter



CAMP Helicopter
Sling Loading
Marijuana



RAID OPERATIONS AND ERADICATION

CAMP began the 1985 eradication phase of the program in Humboldt County with the spring raids between May 6-10. The purpose of the spring raids was to send an early message to both present and potential marijuana cultivators that CAMP was back; to train CAMP field command staff in eradication techniques; and clear as much public land as possible for safe access by the public.

During the spring raid program, small gardens on public lands (USFS and BLM) were eradicated and a growing paraphernalia cleanup operation was conducted on state parks property (Humboldt Redwoods State Park). One hundred forty-three plants were eradicated and an estimated \$5,000 worth of growing paraphernalia was seized. During the 1984 spring raid program, conducted in the same area of the state, 3,287 plants and huge amounts of growing paraphernalia were seized. Intelligence information gathered during the 1985 spring raids revealed that "transient" growers were almost nonexistent and local businesses that supply growers reported sales were substantially down from 1984. The 1985 spring raid program was the initial indicator that marijuana cultivation had been significantly reduced over previous years.

On June 7, 1985, CAMP assisted the Shasta County Sheriff's Department and the United States Forest Service by providing helicopter support for a marijuana eradication raid in the French Gulch area of the Shasta/Trinity National Forest. This turned out to be the largest marijuana cultivation site raided by CAMP for the 1985 program. A total of 11,200 plants were seized and destroyed, three arrests were made and five firearms were seized.

On June 17-21, 1985, CAMP worked cooperatively with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in presenting an Aerial Observation School in Butte County. During the course of the training, 352 plants were eradicated and 19 firearms were seized, including two silencers and two fully automatic AK-47 rifles. One arrest was made.

On July 15, CAMP began its marijuana eradication phase of the 1985 program concentrating in what has become known as the Emerald Triangle. Five fully equipped raid teams, with helicopters, began the 14-week operation. On August 5, two raid teams were activated to service the remainder of the participating CAMP counties, one each based in Butte and Fresno counties.

RESULTS

As in the past the difficult question to address is how much marijuana is grown in California? Beyond that, what percentage of that grown was eradicated during the 1985 growing season? No exact answer can be provided, but the most accurate information available is that reported by local California law enforcement officials and CAMP. DEA officials assigned to CAMP surveyed all California sheriff's departments. Their report concluded that 92.6 percent of all marijuana gardens sited during the 1985 growing season were eradicated. This is a total of 309,001 plants, 295,772 of which were sinsemilla. This compares to 74.4 percent of all sited gardens in 1984 and 34 percent of all sited gardens in 1983.

Two opium poppy gardens (400 and 60 plants) were eradicated in Humboldt County. Both of these gardens were intermingled with marijuana gardens. This is the first such find since 1979.

CAMP 83/84/85 Program Result Comparisons

	1983	1984	1985	1984/85 Differences	
Counties Participating	14	37	38	+	1
Teams	4	7	7		same
Helicopters	4	7	7		same
Plants Seized	64,579	158,493	166,219	+	7,726
Total Weight (lbs.)	215,384	1,006,814	817,084	-	189,730*
Estimated Wholesale Value	\$130 mil.	\$320 mil.	\$334 mil.	+	\$14 mil.
Sites Raided	524	398	684	+	286
Plants Per Site	123	398	241	-	157
Weight Per Site	517	2,530	1,194	-	1,336
Firearms Seized	80	524	370	-	154
Vehicles Seized	20 (est.)	47	52	+	5
Total Arrest/Warrants	128	218	207	-	11
Program Cost (Federal/State)	\$1.6 mil.	\$2.3 mil.	\$2.8 mil.	+	\$.5 mil.
Raid Sites: Private Property	73%	70%	72%	+	2%
Public Lands	27%	30%	28%	-	2%

*The sizeable reduction in weight can be attributed to the fact that the 1985 program began two weeks earlier than in past years and particularly large seizures were made during that two-week period when plants were very young.

Public Land Seizures

Agency	# of Sites	# of Gardens	# of Plants	Weight	Guns	Arrests	Suspects
USFS	130	220	35,305	106,255	17	7	7
BLM	116	52	5,728	43,194	0	2	1
BIA	20	38	4,117	12,812	1	6	0
City of Santa Cruz	2	2	811	2,070	0	0	0
State	13	30	4,688	4,960	0	0	0
	189	342	50,649	169,300	18	15	8

NOTE: Credible sources quote the wholesale value of sinsemilla "buds" in California between \$1,850 and \$2,600 per pound. California grown sinsemilla "buds" sell for as much as \$3,500 per pound outside of California. CAMP computes the wholesale value of the marijuana seized during the 1985 growing season as follows:

166,219 plants x \$2,000 = \$332,438,000

772 pounds of processed sinsemilla buds x \$2,000 = \$1,544,000

\$332,438,000 in plants + \$1,544,000 in processed sinsemilla buds = \$333,982,000

The \$333,982,000 figure represents a conservative estimate. A fully matured, carefully attended sinsemilla marijuana plant can yield two plus pounds of buds. The November 3, 1984, issue of the California Farmer magazine, based on interviews with growers, reports that a "well-tended mature female marijuana plant averages two pounds of buds at harvest." Using the two pound yield per plant figure, CAMP's 1985 wholesale value seizure estimate would double to \$667,964,000.

Street Value: The present street price for an ounce of California grown sinsemilla buds is \$150 to \$300 and even more outside of California. For the purposes of computing the street value of CAMP '85 growing season seizures, CAMP uses the following conservative formula of one pound yield per plant at \$200 per ounce.

\$200 per ounce x 1 pound = \$3,200 per pound

166,219 x \$3,200 = \$531,900,800

772 lbs. of processed sinsemilla buds x \$3,200 per lb. = \$2,470,400

\$531,900,800 (plants) + \$2,470,400 (processed sinsemilla buds) = \$534,371,200



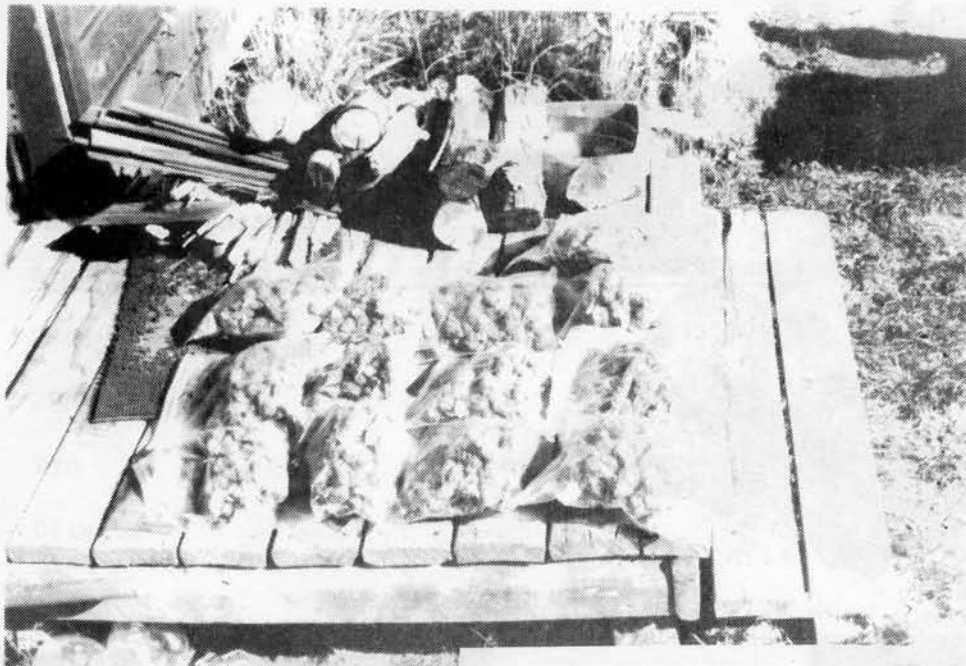
Destroying Seized
Marijuana Crop in
Burn Pit



"Primo" Sinsemilla Bud
and Root Ball



CAMP Team
Seizes ATC



Processed Sinsemilla
Buds Seized from
Growers Residence

Prime Target for Asset
Forfeiture Action—Marijuana
Garden in Close Proximity
to House



Opium Poppies Inter-
mingled with Marijuana
Plants in Humboldt
County

COUNTY PARTICIPATION

Various credible intelligence sources revealed that substantially less plants were grown in 1985 than during previous years. Despite this, CAMP '85 eradicated 7,726 more plants than in 1984. This was accomplished by putting the bulk of its resources where the problem is most severe - the Emerald Triangle. A total of 335 raid team days (RTD's) were expended in CAMP '85 compared to 309 RTD's in CAMP '84, or 26 extra days. This too, is a contributing factor to why more plants were eradicated even though significantly less were planted.

Humboldt County, eradicated twice the number of plants eradicated in Mendocino County, which had the second most seizures in the state. Mendocino more than doubled last year's plant count. Shasta County moved from thirteenth in 1984 to third in 1985; Butte County dropped to sixth in 1985 from second in 1984; Trinity County more than doubled their 1985 plant count over 1984; and Tuolumne County, which eradicated over 10,000 plants in 1984, eradicated less than 300 plants. NOTE: These figures reflect what was accomplished with CAMP assistance and do not count the total seizures taken by each county.

There are a variety of reasons why some counties increased productivity and others were less productive than in previous years. For example, Mendocino County, with the help of an additional raid team, doubled the RTD's expended and thus doubled their plant count. Trinity County expended a third again more RTD's in 1985 and doubled their plant count. Butte County expended

almost exactly the same number of RTD's in 1985 as they did in 1984 and eradicated less than half of the number of plants.

This season Butte County eradicated half the number of plants as last year. This appears to be the result of continuing enforcement efforts on the part of the Butte County Sheriff's Office and CAMP. Growers that did remain in the area, scattered their gardens over a larger area and in smaller plots. Tuolumne County also put forth the same effort as last year in attempting to locate marijuana gardens, but experienced what Butte County did - the gardens weren't there to the extent they had been in the past. Semidrought conditions may have been a contributing factor as to why less plants were found in Tuolumne County. Shasta County and the U.S. Forest Service made the largest one-site seizure, 11,200 plants, during the 1985 season. That particular seizure was instrumental in moving them from thirteenth to third place in the CAMP '85 statistics.

Many reasons and theories are discussed on why there is a noticeable decline in marijuana cultivation in California. One reason which gets the most attention is displacement, meaning that the growers are transient and moving to areas where enforcement is lax. The displacement argument, at best, is a theory. However, there is no doubt there is some displacement taking place.

The transient grower is a problem, but not near the problem as is the resident grower. The resident grower has been practicing his trade in certain parts of the state where he has established community-based roots for the last decade or so. The resident grower just doesn't pull up his roots and move over a county line to avoid CAMP. He tries various

alternatives including: indoor operations, camouflaging, and in many cases he doesn't plant a garden for a year or two hoping that CAMP will go away. Many growers have stopped completely. These are the growers who have become involved because of the low risk, high profit criminal enterprise factor that existed before CAMP, with the possibilities of easily making 30,000 tax free dollars with little fear of being caught. Now, there is a substantial fear of being caught.

The displacement theory is overstated. What is really happening is that we are realizing one of CAMP's stated objectives - public awareness. There is no question that CAMP attracts major media interest. The media, on an almost day-to-day basis, relates information to the public and when the public becomes aware, government reacts to that awareness.

As a result of public outcry in certain parts of the state, interest was generated in the California Legislature to help counties with severe marijuana cultivation problems obtain the necessary resources to effectively combat the problem. On October 2, 1985, Governor Deukmejian signed SB 1139 into law. The bill provides \$500,000 each to the Humboldt and Mendocino counties sheriff's offices for enforcement; \$250,000 each to the Butte and Trinity counties sheriff's offices for enforcement; \$425,000 each to the Humboldt and Mendocino counties boards of supervisors; \$250,000 to the Trinity County Board; and \$250,000 to the Butte County Board to disperse in the local criminal justice system. An additional \$89,000 was allocated each to the Trinity and Butte counties district attorney's offices, administered through the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP), for prosecution. (This will be part of OCJP's Major Narcotic Vendors' Prosecution Program of

which Humboldt and Mendocino counties already have on-going grants.) The law will allow sheriffs, after due notice, to dispose of by sale any confiscated abandoned property. Also, the bill allows the Attorney General to make emergency appointments to CAMP to exceed 60 working days, but not to exceed 100 working days.

VIOLENCE ASSOCIATED WITH MARIJUANA CULTIVATION

During the CAMP '84 program, at least 20 incidents of violence were documented, including eight murders. In 1984 there was one documented incident of violence by a grower against CAMP which involved an individual shooting at a CAMP airborne fixed-wing aircraft. In the 1984 CAMP Final Report, it was reported that most of the violence occurred between growers and so called "patch pirates" - individuals who attempt to steal sinsemilla "buds" from a grower's garden. Another likely victim of the marijuana grower is the unsuspecting hunter, hiker or rancher who happens to wander into a marijuana garden. For example, in 1984 a real estate woman set off two booby traps in Butte County while showing property. The 1984 Final Report also reported that "...Other than booby traps that are set to injure, maim or kill anyone who may enter a garden, there seems to be very little direct intent or action to harm law enforcement officials who eradicate marijuana gardens."

In 1984, CAMP made eradication raids on 398 sites, 17 of which contained booby traps. In 1985 CAMP raided 684 sites and only five contained booby traps. These five sites contained a total of 30 booby traps, mainly of the fishhook, shotgun shell, rat trap and punji type.

In CAMP '85 the violence was again present, but there was a noticeable shift - not one murder or any other act of violence was reported against a private citizen. The violence was directed at local law enforcement, government officials and CAMP. These incidents included:

- July 19, 1985, Humboldt County - A Bureau of Land Management employee was harrassed and threatened by two armed individuals who thought he was part of the CAMP program. When he replied he wasn't, they let him go.
- July 25, 1985, Humboldt County, Hoopa Indian Reservation - An individual on a nearby hill fired three rifle shots at a CAMP helicopter and team while the helicopter was parked at a landing zone. The bullets hit the ground near the helicopter causing no damage or physical harm to raid team members. Suspect fled the area.
- August 7, 1985, Humboldt County, Willow Creek area - While parked for the night on the property of a Humboldt County deputy sheriff, a CAMP helicopter was shot several times by unknown assailants causing \$100,000 in damages and rendering the aircraft inoperable.
- August 12, 1985, Humboldt County, Hoopa Indian Reservation - After inserting a raid team into a marijuana garden, a CAMP helicopter was shot at several times by an unknown suspect as it lifted off. There was no damage or injury. Two hours after this incident an unknown caller phoned CAMP's Garberville headquarters and took credit for the shooting incident stating that more shooting would occur if CAMP didn't cease operations on the Hoopa.

- August 13, 1985, Humboldt County, Hoopa Indian Reservation - One shot was fired at a CAMP helicopter by unknown suspect.
- August 14, 1985, Humboldt County, Garberville - While two CAMP team members were filling their vehicles with gas at a local gas station, two individuals drove up and asked if the team members were "CAMPers." They asked the team members, "How many people did you kill today?," and then called the team members "F---ing murderers," and drove away. NOTE: On August 14 a marijuana grower was killed during a marijuana garden stakeout in Butte County. Although this was not a CAMP operation, the individuals in this incident were probably making reference to the Butte County incident.
- August 22, 1985, Mendocino County - A citizen reported to the Mendocino Sheriff's Office that he witnessed three shots being fired at a CAMP helicopter working in the area of Twin Rocks and Spy Rock Road.
- September 9, 1985, Shasta County - While flying a mission at a 2,000 ft. altitude a CAMP helicopter was shot. Although the bullet passed through the aircraft, the helicopter was not seriously damaged nor was anyone hurt.
- September 11, 1985, Mendocino County - While conducting an eradication raid on Skyview Road shots were fired at the raid team. There were no injuries. The marijuana plants in this particular garden were planted in rows intermingled with flowers, corn, etc.

- September 12, 1985, Humboldt County, Willow Creek - Two Humboldt County sheriff's deputies were on an early morning surveillance in a marijuana garden. The suspect was asleep in the garden. Possibly awakened by the deputies, the suspect fired approximately 12 shots at them. The grower may have thought the deputies were "patch pirates" and he fled the area. This garden had an elaborate booby trap setup with monofilament lines and fish hooks, plus punji pits (sharpened nails) and concertina wire.

- September 23, 1985, Trinity County, Southfork Mountain - CAMP team encountered a booby trapped garden (shotgun shell - rat trap activated device) and was shot at from unknown suspect.

- September 23, 1985, Mendocino County - While returning from a CAMP raid and driving on an open highway, an individual drove up alongside a CAMP fuel truck and threatened the driver with a semiautomatic Uzi. The fuel truck driver stopped his vehicle as did the individual with the weapon. He stated, "You f-----s got my plants. You're a CAMP raider and you should die. Get out of here." The armed suspect then left the area and further down the road rolled his vehicle. The suspect was seriously injured and a warrant obtained for his arrest.

As with the 1983 and 1984 CAMP programs, not one shot was fired at suspected growers by CAMP raid team members during the 1985 program. In addition to the aforementioned incidents, while conducting several raids in various geographical areas, shots were heard in the area; but it was never conclusively determined whether the growers actually shot at the raid team members.

Targeting Armed Growers

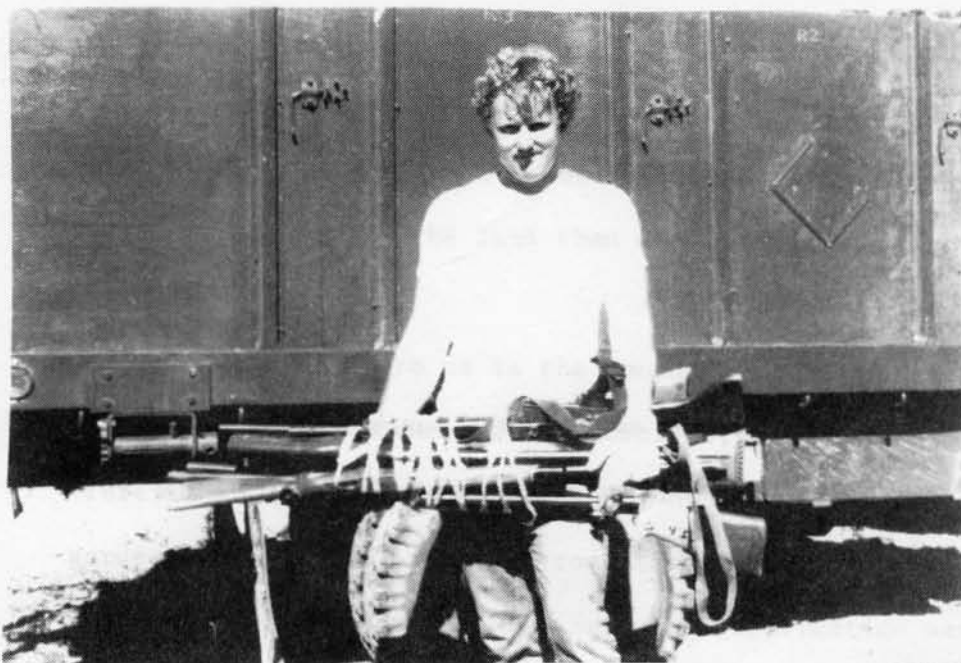
During CAMP '85, 370 firearms were seized in marijuana garden sites. Of the firearms seized, 28 were illegal - full automatic and/or sawed-off shotguns or rifles. Ownership traces are being conducted on all 370 firearms to determine if the weapons were purchased legally, sold to a prohibited person, or stolen.

As of January 1, 1986, 71 firearms cases are being investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF). Twenty-four of these cases are being prepared for federal grand jury indictments involving 47 defendants. Thirteen of the 24 cases involve illegal firearms violations.

Two ongoing CAMP case investigations have resulted in major marijuana and narcotic conspiracy cases involving numerous suspects.

Prior to the eradication phase of the program (July 15 through October 31), ATF targeted 32 state/federal licensed firearms dealers in Humboldt County for compliance audits. Twenty-eight of the dealers were found to be in compliance with the law and four were not in compliance. Of the four not in compliance, two were issued warnings and brought up to standard. The remaining two are being investigated further for possible federal prosecution. During the course of the audits it was revealed that 68 suspected marijuana growers purchased firearms from the four dealers. Special attention is being given to these purchases to determine if they involved prohibited persons from purchasing firearms.

During CAMP '85, ATF investigated only two prosecutable booby trap cases as compared to 14 such cases during CAMP '84. As a result of the 1984 investigations, five convictions were obtained and prison sentences handed out ranging from three to five years. The noticeable decline in booby trap cases may possibly be attributed to the enforcement action taken against these violators and the negative media attention focused on booby trapping gardens.



**CAMP Raid-Confiscated
Firearms**



**Automatic Weapons
Seized on CAMP Raid**

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

The California Department of Fish and Game participated in CAMP '85 during the eradication phase of the program. Eight personnel, including three wardens, three lieutenants, and two captains participated in CAMP's training programs and subsequently in 54 raid team days in Mendocino and Humboldt counties.

The following is quoted directly from a report prepared by the California Department of Fish and Game about their activities in the CAMP '85 program.

"WILDLIFE INVESTIGATIONS

"In spite of not getting to see everything, our suspicions of the magnitude of wildlife violations by marijuana cultivators were confirmed.

"While we leaned more heavily on the physical evidence of deer being shot, and took a cautious stand on the poison issue last year, it seems the reverse may now be true. We are still unable to cite numbers or measurable impact by the use of rodenticides and other poisons, but the presence of these chemicals is now undeniable.

"As mentioned in an earlier report, many of the growers have become "sensitized" by the media attention. In a marijuana cultivation journal called "Sensimilla Tips" the editor commented on the hypocrisy of demonstrating against the spraying of paraquat, while placing

rodenticides or otherwise killing animals to protect a crop. Elaborate measures had been taken, in many instances, to physically protect plants from deer. Garden plots were almost always fenced.

"Physical evidence indicates that the number of deer shot by growers is commensurate with any other group living on the land in these rural areas. Poaching is a serious problem on the northcoast, and many of the people who live in these rural areas consider "wild harvest" to be acceptable. Marijuana cultivators seem to be no greater threat, except that, because of marijuana cultivation, there are now far more people out there living off the land than ever before.

"Of greater concern to us is the amount of poison we found. Over 80% of the gardens had evidence of rodenticides, and chemicals of some kind (fertilizer, insecticide, herbicide, or rodenticide) were evident in all gardens. While the nature of rodenticides makes the discovery of victims nearly impossible, the manner of application was shocking in most cases. Chemicals that are for commercial application under controlled conditions were broadcast indiscriminately. We did not record a single instance where rodenticides were placed in a manner to avoid consumption by non-target species. It should also be noted that these chemicals are compounded with grains, nuts, or other desirable foodstuffs to make them attractive for consumption. Nearly every species, except carnivores or reptiles, would be attracted.

"Another condition that we had previously overlooked was the impact on water sources by cultivators. Springs, water holes, and streams are

common sources for the water needed to produce marijuana. Our investigations revealed that a significant number of these sources had been utilized in a manner that would negatively impact wildlife. Spring boxes, which prevent evaporation and water loss by absorption into the soil, also prevent animals from drinking there. Water holes were converted to polycarbonate tanks which store water more effectively, but completely exclude wildlife. In others pumping mechanisms or human interference had caused animals to water elsewhere. A significant impact was noted in one "high-tech" garden where the grower had built a dam on a stream to impound the total flow. A gasoline powered pump was capable of pushing 90 p.s.i. of pressure in a 1.5 inch plastic pipe 1/2 mile uphill. At the top of the hill, the water was held in 9 - 1000 gallon containers, and then disbursed through an elaborate irrigation system, including fertilizer injection. The bad news is that we discovered young steelhead trout in the impoundment, and upstream. The fate of those below the dam was certain.

"CURRENT STATUS

"Seven cases are in various phases of preparation, or moving through the judicial system. Two recent cases illustrate the value of game wardens in marijuana investigations.

"The first resulted from anonymous information about a local rancher killing mountain lions, and culminated in the arrest of the rancher for illegal possession of two mountain lion and 80 bobcat pelts, and freshly killed deer and processed marijuana. It was reported that the rancher

was a major supplier to the Las Vegas area. At the time of the search we found \$65,000.00 in cash, 1000 ounces of pure silver, and records that delighted the Internal Revenue Service.

"In the second case, one of our people was on a CAMP raid when some growers were encountered. Our officer asked what they were doing, and they responded; "Hunting." Whereupon they were asked to produce hunting licenses, and submit their weapons for inspection. The "hunters" didn't have licenses, and their shotguns were illegal for hunting. The subsequent search produced exploding ammunition, fully-automatic weapons, silencers, and an array of other illegal firearms and implements."



**Marijuana Growers Residence - Roof Covered
with Antlers of Deer Illegally Killed**

**Marijuana Growers Dress
Out Illegally Killed Deer**



**Paraphernalia, Herbicides
and Pesticides Taken from
Marijuana Garden**

MEDIA RELATIONS/PUBLIC AWARENESS

A major part of the CAMP program is to make the public aware of the state's marijuana cultivation problem. This public awareness campaign, like the rest of CAMP, falls under the leadership of the local sheriffs, and must focus on the social and economic dangers associated with growing and selling marijuana.

The 1985 CAMP season saw a continuation of the previous years' efforts to expose the media to CAMP activities. Two major media raids and countless informational tours were conducted over the three month season. More than 80 reporters and associates from over 60 news agencies attended news briefings and accompanied CAMP raid teams out in the field on actual marijuana raids.

Information officers from the state Attorney General's office and the U.S. Forest Service maintained an information center at the Emerald Triangle (ET) headquarters in Humboldt County during the first two weeks of the season. More than 45 news media representatives visited the ET site and saw CAMP teams bring back slingloads of confiscated marijuana for destruction. They were allowed to interview team members and were supplied with statistical information on plant seizures on a daily basis. Photographers from USA Today and Time magazine were among those visiting ET.

Information officers staffed CAMP's Sacramento headquarters throughout the CAMP season (July 15 - October 18) and answered more than 500 calls and inquiries from the media.

The CAMP information staff maintained media telephone lines from which daily reports of CAMP seizures, arrests and other noteworthy activities were issued.

On September 25, California Attorney General John K. Van de Kamp held a news conference at ET headquarters in Garberville to announce a record-breaking CAMP season. This press conference was attended by 26 media reporters and publicized throughout California. The Attorney General also took the opportunity to fly along on a CAMP raid and see the program in action.

The CAMP information staff prepared and distributed more than 300 press packets containing the 1984 annual report, fact sheets on the 1985 program, and news clippings about the program. These packets are available upon request from the CAMP information office (916) 739-CAMP.



CAMP Media Raid

LEGAL ASPECTS

Prosecutions

The year 1985 brought about a continuing increase in significant marijuana cultivation prosecutions on both the local and federal levels. Both U.S. Attorney Joseph P. Russoniello of the Northern District of California, and U.S. Attorney Donald B. Ayer of the Eastern District have continued to demonstrate their commitment to targeting large commercial and/or violent growers. The results of these commitments were vividly demonstrated this year in four separate marijuana prosecutions in the Eastern District in which the sentences were five years in federal prison for defendants in three of the cases and 10 years in federal prison on the fourth. These sentences are the most severe in the history of California for marijuana cultivation prosecutions and demonstrate the increasing awareness of the judiciary regarding the cultivation problem.

The impaneling of a federal grand jury at Eureka, California, was a major step in asserting our total commitment to all aspects of eradication enforcement/prosecution.

The state courts are also finally taking notice of the problem, and while change in the state courts has not been as dramatic, the sentences in many areas are starting to include state prison terms for marijuana growers.

One problem area that did surface in 1985 was the practice of many counties to use Justice Court search warrants on marijuana cultivation cases. These

warrants do not meet the federal standards for "courts of records" and therefore any prosecution that might result cannot be taken up to federal court nor can asset/property seizures be pursued.

Land Forfeitures

One of the most significant changes in the 1985 CAMP program was the addition of the Asset Seizure/Investigation teams which were based in Eureka, Ukiah and Sacramento. The teams were comprised of Drug Enforcement Administration, Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement, Internal Revenue Service, and Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agents. The teams were created to enhance the overall eradication program and specifically assist the sheriffs with investigative as well as asset seizure expertise and services.

The goals of the team were to:

1. Provide investigative support for selective investigations having federal prosecution potential.
2. Seize assets and proceeds including land associated with cultivation/trafficking of marijuana in accordance with new legislation.
3. Identify major cultivators/finances for Internal Revenue Service review.

4. Develop intelligence on marijuana cultivation/trafficking trends and patterns.

5. Assist local sheriffs with investigative expertise.

6. Serve as a major deterrent to marijuana cultivators.

The teams were to draw information from the local sheriffs' departments, CAMP operations, informants, local district attorneys, other law enforcement agencies, and any other viable source. The information would funnel through the team coordinator who would review the information for "targets of opportunity" then disseminate the information to all interested agencies.

Many of the investigations overlapped into different areas and jurisdictions, yet all participating agencies cooperated together in a genuine spirit of unity.

The 1985 CAMP Asset Seizure/Investigation teams were very productive with 37 land forfeiture actions filed as of 12/18/85 (approximately five more are anticipated) against marijuana cultivators for a total of over 1,100 acres with a conservative estimated value of over \$3.3 million. In addition, 52 vehicles were seized with a value of over \$100,000, and numerous items of growing paraphernalia were also seized.

The teams also assisted in approximately 40 criminal prosecutions many of which are still pending in U.S. district courts in San Francisco and Sacramento. This is an area that had almost universal support at the 1985

CAMP Critique and was considered as extremely beneficial and should be expanded in CAMP 1986.

Funding

As reported in the 1984 CAMP Final Report, many if not all of California's rural county district attorney offices experience the same administrative problems as do sheriffs' departments; they lack the funds to effectively prosecute all marijuana cultivation cases.

One state administered program that will help aid local prosecutors is the Major Narcotic Vendor Prosecution Program. This program allocates \$1.5 million from the State General Fund to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP) to provide direct funding to district attorney offices to target the producers and sellers of illegal drugs. The district attorneys who received funds were able to hire additional prosecutor(s) and/or investigator(s) for the sole purpose of pursuing major narcotics vendors.

Information on the program was circulated and discussed during the CAMP '84 Critique. Subsequently, OCJP received grant applications from 23 district attorney offices and 12 grants were awarded effective March 1, 1985. The Humboldt and Mendocino counties district attorney offices were grant recipients. As a result of SB 1139, in November 1985, the Butte and Trinity counties district attorney offices also received funding through the Major Narcotic Vendor Prosecution Program.

Class Action Law Suit

On October 16, 1984, United States District Court Judge Robert Aguilar orally issued a preliminary injunction in a federal civil rights action brought by eight named plaintiffs against CAMP. This action, not yet certified as a class action, sought an injunction controlling CAMP's ground activities and aerial surveillance, particularly surveillance involving helicopters. The October injunction grew out of some 50 declarations filed concerning CAMP operations. The majority of the declarations were produced by Humboldt County residents. Many of the declarations were filed during the hearing, not allowing for any response by CAMP personnel prior to the Court's ruling.

Following this oral order, CAMP's attorneys, both federal and state, sought a written version so that an appeal could be taken to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. No such order was issued.

Therefore, CAMP attorneys moved the District Court for an order reconsidering its oral injunction, or alternately for a stay of the injunction to permit the spring raids scheduled to begin approximately April 1, 1985, without the limitations the Court had established in its oral order. A hearing was held on February 14, 1985, on these motions. On February 20, 1985, the Court issued a new injunction, 34 pages in length, which significantly modified the injunction of October 1984, but still imposed severe limitations upon CAMP operations. An excerpt from that injunction reads as follows:

"Good cause appearing therefore, the court enjoins the defendants and each of them in the following manner:

"1. DEFENDANTS AND CAMP personnel are enjoined from entering by foot, motor vehicle, or helicopter any private property other than open fields without a warrant obtainable on probable cause.

"2. When defendants are on public land, or on private land pursuant to a proper warrant, they are enjoined from entering adjacent or nearby private property unless a warrant issues on probable cause, or unless exigent circumstances exist. Mere speculation that a nearby parcel of land may in some way pose a hazard to CAMP personnel does not constitute exigent circumstances.

"3. Defendants are enjoined from using helicopters for general surveillance purposes, except over open fields. When conducting surveillance over open fields, helicopters shall maintain an altitude of at least 500 feet over any structure, person, or vehicle. In addition to maintaining an altitude of at least 500 feet, helicopters surveying open fields in the vicinity of residential structures shall not fly within 500 horizontal feet of the curtilage of any residence, and shall not survey any home or curtilage.

"4. When CAMP helicopters are not conducting surveillance, but are enroute to and from preidentified eradication sites, the

helicopters shall take the most direct route available that overflies the fewest possible private residences.

Helicopters shall maintain an altitude of at least 500 feet, except when landing on or leaving the target property, or unless safety requires otherwise.

"5. Before any further CAMP flights or ground activities are undertaken, defendants are ordered to: (a) meet with all CAMP pilots and all supervisory ground personnel, and instruct them as to the content of this order; (b) give all CAMP personnel a complete copy of the terms of this injunction; (c) submit to the court appropriate affidavits detailing this instruction and distribution."

As this injunction was both improper and unworkable, a Motion to Dissolve the Injunction was filed with the District Court. On April 12, 1985, the court reissued its previous order, significantly changing only paragraph two of the injunction to provide that CAMP personnel did not require either a warrant or "exigent circumstances" to enter onto the "open fields" area of adjacent private property. This change, which followed well established but previously ignored authority, did not address the problems in paragraphs 3 and 4 which adversely affected the use of helicopters.

Thus on April 17, 1985, an "Emergency Motion for Stay of the Preliminary Injunction" was filed by defense counsel in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit addressing the adverse impact of paragraphs 3 and 4 of the

injunction on law enforcement, and in particular on the spring raids program. The Appeals Court heard telephone arguments from both sides on April 19 and that same day issued an order which, while it did not stay enforcement of the Injunction, did rewrite the portions thereof which concerned CAMP.

After discussing the history of the lawsuit in cursory fashion, the Court made the following relevant findings concerning paragraphs 3 and 4 as set above.

"We conclude that the district court orders were not intended to enjoin inadvertent, unintentional violations. By their terms, the two paragraphs....do not preclude helicopter flights at less than 500 feet over open fields (of private property; the Injunction has no effect on public lands).

"IT IS ORDERED:"

* * *

"Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the district court's orders are modified to enjoin deliberate, knowing and intentional helicopter flights under 500 feet over residential structures persons and vehicles."

This change is significant in that, in essence, it forbids only intentional harassing, misuse of helicopters (which has never been either CAMP policy or practice) and returns control of the helicopters to the pilots. With this change, CAMP began its raiding program on time and effectively.

"On August 29, 1985, plaintiffs filed nearly seventy declarations alleging numerous violations of this Court's April 12, 1985, Preliminary Injunction. After reviewing those declarations the Court ordered defendants to appear and show cause why they should not be held in contempt. The Court allowed plaintiffs to select up to ten alleged incidents to be the subject of live testimony. Plaintiffs selected nine incidents, and identified approximately fifteen witnesses who would testify. Defendants identified approximately seventeen rebuttal witnesses to those incidents.

"The Court heard testimony and received evidence for more than three days. Owing to their poor planning and inefficient presentation, plaintiffs addressed only four incidents. In many instances the testimony strayed from the critical contempt issues. The government presented its rebuttal witnesses. Each side had a full opportunity to cross examine the other's witnesses.

"Having heard the testimony, observed the demeanor of the witnesses, and reviewed the evidence, and having considered the argument of counsel, the Court finds that plaintiffs have failed to show by clear and convincing evidence that defendant or any of them wilfully and

deliberately violated any provision of the Court's April 12 Preliminary Injunction. This is not to say that there was no credible evidence of violations. Had plaintiffs more effectively presented their testimony, or covered more incidents, individual instances of contempt or even a pattern

of contempt might have been found. Indeed, the Court is gravely concerned by defendants' failure to file counter-declarations regarding most of the alleged incidents, and the hearsay nature of the declarations that defendants did file.

"Good cause appearing therefore, the Court hereby DISCHARGES the Order to Show Cause in re Contempt.

"There was nevertheless convincing testimony, much of it from the defendants themselves, that at least some CAMP personnel are not adequately trained as to the terms and practical significance of the injunction. It is also apparent that at least some raids are not optimally planned to avoid violations of the injunction, and that CAMP team members are not adequately briefed before each raid as to the permissible scope of, and methods to be used in, that raid. It also appears that supervision during the course of the raids was at times deficient.

"Good cause appearing therefore, the Court hereby adds the following provisions to its April 12 Preliminary Injunction:

"1. Before each raid begins, CAMP supervisory personnel and the local team leader(s) shall meet and carefully plan the raid in order to minimize the risk of intentional or inadvertent violations, major or minor, of the terms of the injunction. Any maps, aerial photos, and other relevant data shall be considered at this meeting.

"2. Before each raid begins, the team leader(s) shall orally brief each team member about 1) the pertinent terms of the injunction, and 2) the permissible scope of the raid and the appropriate methods to be used, in light of the terms of the injunction, the provisions of any search warrant, and the decisions of the prior meeting(s) with supervisory personnel. This briefing shall cover all aspects of the raid, including but not limited to searches, detentions, and seizures.

"3. Before each raid begins, all helicopter pilots to be involved in that raid shall be orally briefed about 1) the pertinent provisions of the injunction, 2) the flight paths they must take to best comply with the mandates of the injunction, and 3) the altitudes they must maintain along those flight paths. If safety requires last-minute changes in those flight plans, the pilot must so report and the team leader must make a prompt written record of that variation. Pilots shall be made aware, through maps and photos when available, of the location of known structures and population centers.

"These new provisions of the injunction are effective as of Monday, September 30, 1985."

CAMP CRITIQUE

At the conclusion of the eradication phase of CAMP '85, a two-day conference was held in Sacramento on November 13-14, 1985, to critique the program.

The conference was attended by over 250 participants representing the local, state and federal agencies who shared in the program. Conference attendees were organized into subcommittees and each subcommittee was assigned a CAMP operations topic to critique and formulate recommendations for the 1986 CAMP program. The subcommittees were: 1) Field Operations, 2) Training and Recruitment, 3) Forfeiture and Legal Aspects, 4) Air Operations, and 5) Communications/Equipment.

The overall conclusion of the conference attendees was that CAMP '85 was an outstanding success, by the end of the season, law enforcement authorities, citizens and news media were noting the sharp drop in marijuana grown in Northern California, and were attributing that success to CAMP. It is widely believed that the accumulative effect of three years of CAMP is having a measurable impact against California's commercial marijuana industry.

As a result of recommendations provided from the CAMP '84 Critique, the Operation Emerald Triangle component of the CAMP '85 program was implemented and proved to be successful because the bulk of CAMP's resources were funneled into the area where the problem was most severe. The major recommendation issued from the 1985 CAMP Critique is to again concentrate on the Emerald Triangle in 1986, but eliminate the Emerald Triangle command structure which became too burdensome in managing the program. It is likely that CAMP will return to the regional organizational structure it had in the 1983 and 1984 programs, and will still provide substantial resources to the Emerald Triangle area.

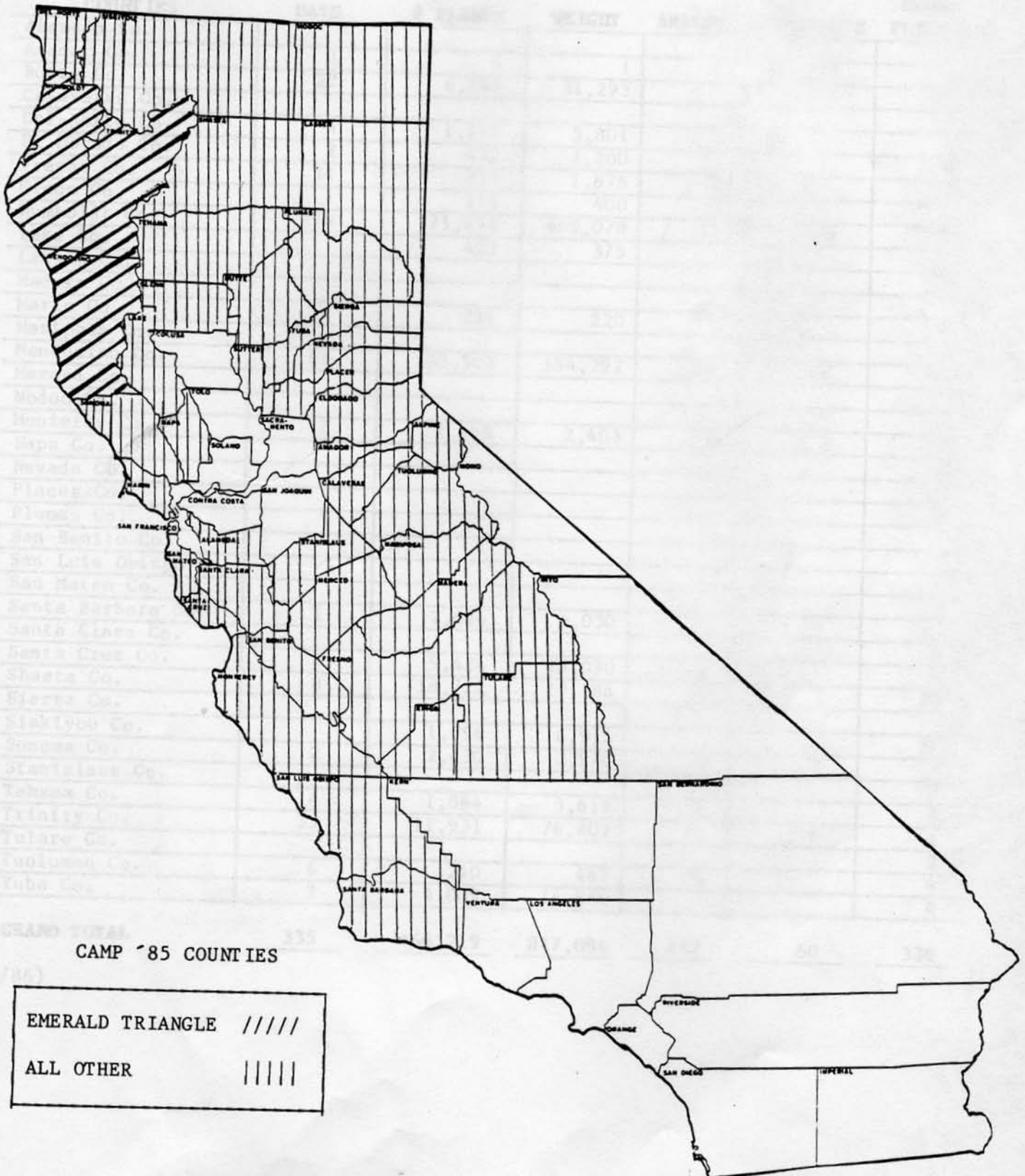
The subcommittee members worked diligently providing recommendations ranging from proposed organizational structure to the type of equipment to use. The CAMP '86 program will be based on these recommendations (for details see Attachment F - CAMP '85 Critique Recommendations).



Attorney General Van de Kamp Addresses CAMP Conference Audience

C.A.M.P. '85

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MARIJUANA PLANTING



CAMP '85 CUMULATIVE RAID REPORT

COUNTIES	RAID TEAM DAYS	# PLANTS	WEIGHT	ARRESTS	SUSPECTS	CAMP FLIGHTS
Alameda Co.						
Amador Co.	1	4	1		1	3
Butte Co.	22	6,244	31,293		1	25
Calaveras Co.						4
Del Norte Co.	4	1,116	5,801			6
El Dorado Co.	2	432	1,200			4
Fresno Co.	11	810	1,675	4		22
Glenn Co.	1	116	400			
Humboldt Co.	134	71,694	469,078	70	20	75
Lake Co.	1	423	375			5
Lassen Co.						3
Madera Co.						
Marin Co.	1	234	220			1
Mariposa Co.						
Mendocino Co.	88	30,500	154,292	24	28	66
Merced Co.						
Modoc Co.						1
Monterey Co.	7	1,368	2,403	5	2	13
Napa Co.						3
Nevada Co.						15
Placer Co.						6
Plumas Co.						1
San Benito Co.						
San Luis Obispo Co.						3
San Mateo Co.						
Santa Barbara Co.	1	2,624	4,030			
Santa Clara Co.						6
Santa Cruz Co.	7	9,424	18,090	2		8
Shasta Co.	8	18,722	19,586	16	1	20
Sierra Co.						
Siskiyou Co.		1,994	6,915			27
Sonoma Co.	2	2,430	3,976	6	1	
Stanislaus Co.						3
Tehama Co.	4	1,884	5,619	2		5
Trinity Co.	33	11,931	76,803	12	6	1
Tulare Co.						2
Tuolumne Co.	6	240	467	6		4
Yuba Co.	2	4,009	14,860			4
GRAND TOTAL	335	166,219	817,084	147	60	336



CAMP

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MARIJUANA PLANTING

P.O. Box 161089 • Sacramento, CA 95816 • Telephone: (916) 739-CAMP

CAMP '85 PRESERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM

CAMP Safety Course - Designed for eradication raid team members, the course instructs students on safety precautions in and around helicopters, injurious device detection and safety measures and general CAMP operational procedures. Nine CAMP 24-hour safety courses were presented at various locations throughout the state beginning in May and ending in July 1985. One hundred and seventy-three students were trained representing 58 local, state and federal agencies. Instruction was provided by the National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement and the Bureau of Land Management. This course represents 37,368 student hours.

CAMP Officer Survival Training Course - Designed for CAMP field command staff and lead deputies, this five-day, 54-hour intensive format course trained students on land navigation and officer survival techniques unique to CAMP operations. The course was presented July 29 through May 3, and June 24-28, 1985, by the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department Training Academy staff, and Riverside Police Department officers, CAMP Assistant Operations Commanders, team leaders, alternate team leaders, selected CAMP Headquarters command staff, DEA agents, Fish and Game, USFS agents and 24 lead deputies attended this training. This course represents 6,372 logged student hours.

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Aerial Observation School - This 40-hour course, designed for sheriff's department lead deputies and other key CAMP personnel was presented in Butte County on June 17-21, 1985. The course instructs students on all facets of CAMP field operations, aerial observation, helicopter safety, search warrant preparation, legal aspects of cannabis eradication and raid tactics. Thirty-five students attended this course representing two federal, two state, one out-of-state agency and 14 sheriff's departments for 1,400 logged student hours.

Helicopter Manager Training - This 16-hour course, designed for helicopter pilots, managers and support personnel was presented at the CDF Training Academy on July 13-14, 1985. The course instructs students on basic responsibilities, task management procedures and safety on CAMP helicopter missions. The course was attended by 11 USFS managers, seven pilots and 17 CAMP command staff personnel for a total of 36 students representing 560 logged student hours.

CAMP ICS and Administrative Training - This 40-hour course was designed to instruct all CAMP command staff on the ICS system and administrative procedures. Thirty-five students attended. The USFS provided the ICS training and CAMP Headquarters staff provided the Administrative training. The training was given at the USFS North Zone training facility and represents 1,400 student hours.

The CAMP '85 training program trained personnel representing 89 local, state and federal agencies for a total of 46,575 logged student training hours.

All classes except and ICS and Helicopter Manager training were POST-approved for 1985.

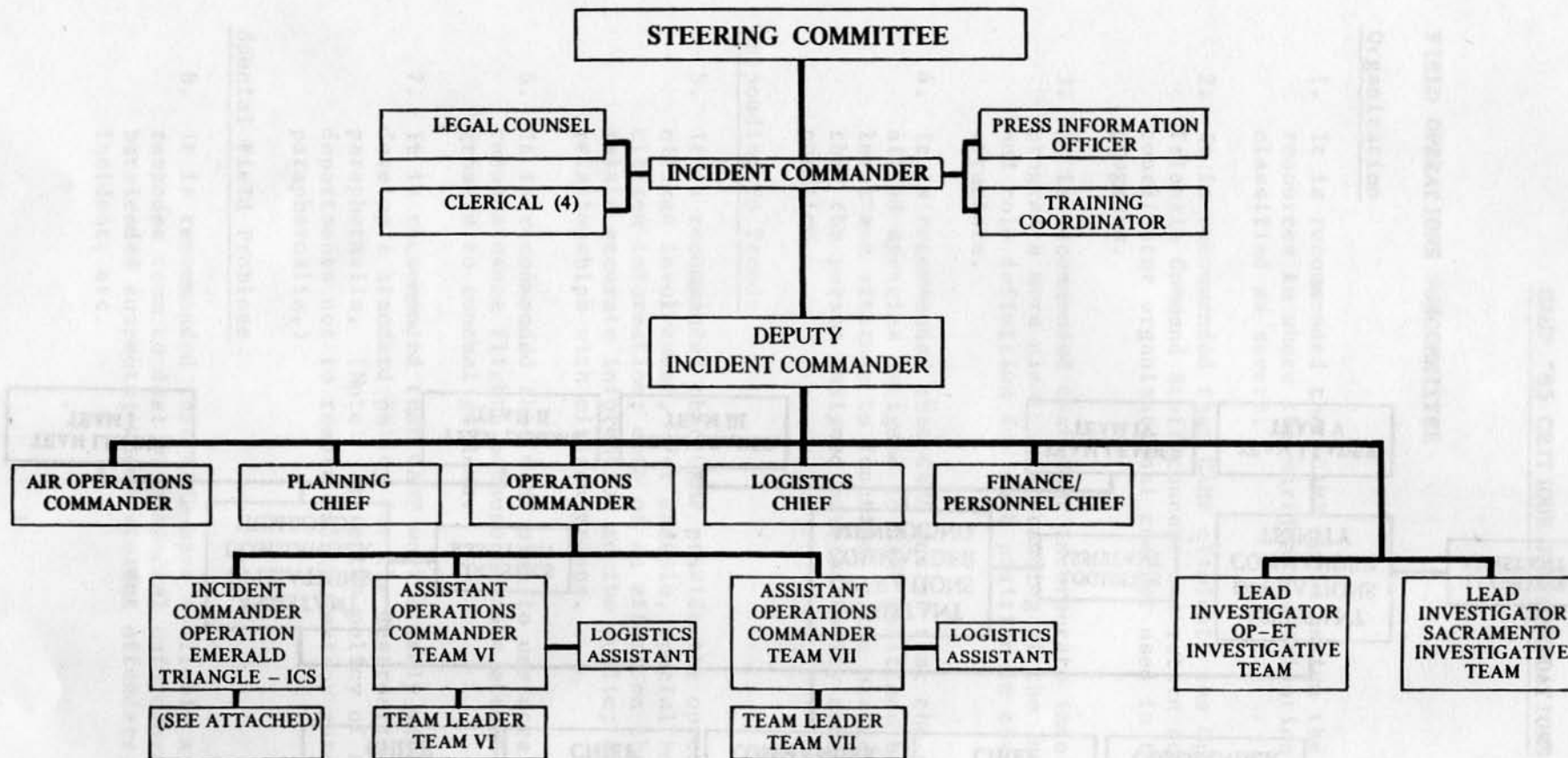
1985

**CAMPAIGN AGAINST MARIJUANA PLANTING (CAMP)
BUDGET PROJECTION**

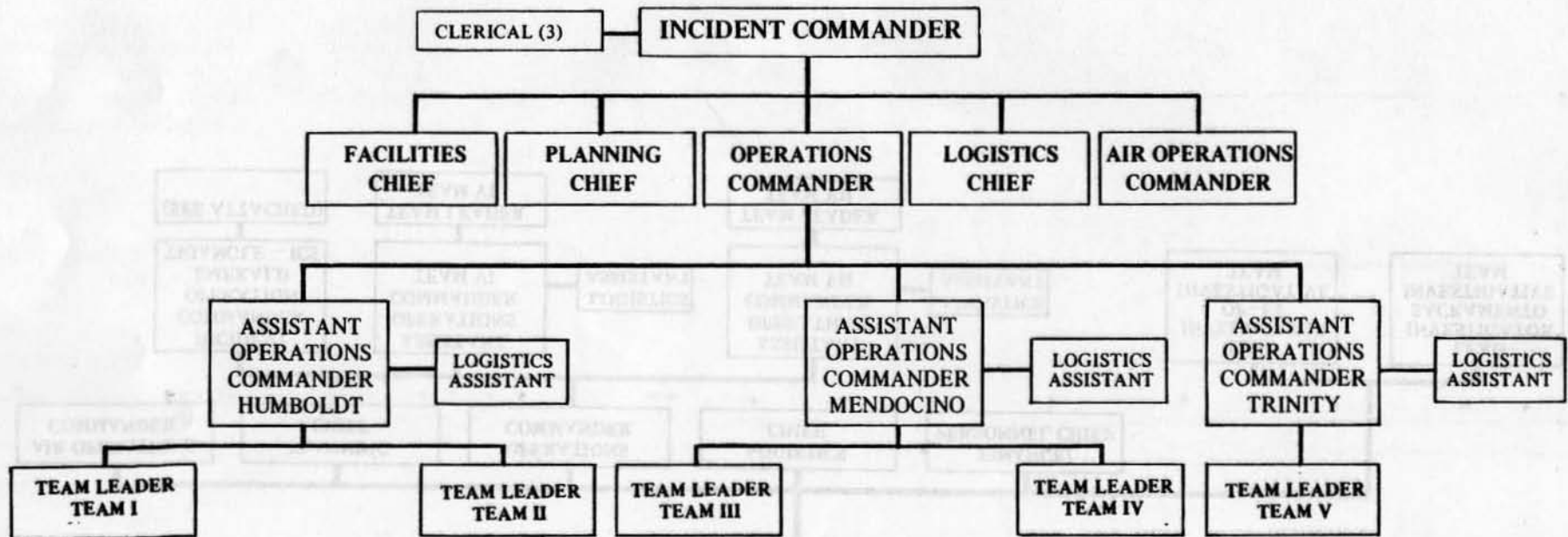
Agency	Grants	Aircraft	Photography	Vehicles	Salaries	Overtime	Per Diem	Training	Other	Total
Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement (BNE)	\$ -	\$961,813	\$ 3,100	\$ 21,000	\$624,955	\$ 12,600	\$255,380	\$ 5,800	\$40,000	\$1,538,648*
Cal-Trans	-	-	-	10,800	-	-	-	-	-	10,800
Department of Fish and Game (F&G)	-	-	-	6,680	27,000	4,000	8,800	-	6,900	53,380
California Department of Forestry (CDF)	-	-	-	5,000	40,000	-	600	-	2,500	48,100
California Highway Patrol (CHP)	-	-	-	16,700	75,500	37,100	25,000	17,000	-	<u>171,300</u>
State Agency Subtotal										\$1,816,528
National Park Service (NPS)	-	-	-	-	6,500	1,500	3,500	900	-	12,400
Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF)	-	-	-	-	36,200	-	500	400	-	37,100
Internal Revenue Service (IRS)	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	7,500	-	-	47,500
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)	230,000	18,000	-	10,000	125,000	-	30,000	5,000	5,000	423,000
United States Forest Service (USFS)	151,000	-	-	22,000	155,000	-	65,000	500	27,000	420,500
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	<u>5,000</u>	13,300	-	2,000	30,000	3,500	8,500	-	4,000	<u>66,300</u>
\$ 386,000										
Federal Agency Subtotal										\$1,006,800
TOTAL										\$2,829,028

*This figure reflects the reimbursement of \$386,000 to BNE from federal grants.

CAMP '85'
INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)



**OPERATION – EMERALD TRIANGLE
INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (OP-ET, ICS)**



CAMP '85 CRITIQUE RECOMMENDATIONS**A. FIELD OPERATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE**Organization

1. It is recommended that CAMP again assign the bulk of its resources to where the marijuana cultivation problem is classified as severe.
2. It is recommended that CAMP eliminate the Operation Emerald Triangle Command Staff concept and return to the regional coordinator organizational concept used in the 1983 and 1984 CAMP programs.
3. It is recommended that CAMP incorporate into its training program a more clear understanding of the Incident Command System and role definition for each position in the CAMP organizational structure.
4. It is recommended that CAMP insist that the personnel from allied agencies assigned to CAMP positions have the proper skill level and attitude to function in the particular position and that the person assigned have authority commensurate with the position.

Responding to Trends

5. It is recommended that CAMP provide the opportunity for more citizen involvement. For example, special hot lines to receive citizen information; more of an effort on the part of CAMP to relate accurate information to the public; develop direct liaison relationships with citizen groups.
6. It is recommended that CAMP plan to use more helicopter time for reconnaissance flights because of more effort on the part of growers to conceal gardens.
7. It is recommended that CAMP work closely with sheriffs to develop a standard policy for the destruction of garden site paraphernalia. (Note: It is the policy of some sheriffs' departments not to remove and/or destroy garden site paraphernalia.)

Special Field Problems

8. It is recommended that CAMP have available a special emergency response team to deal with special enforcement problems, i.e., barricaded suspects; known violent offenders; helicopter shooting incident; etc.

Reporting

9. It is recommended that CAMP, at its Sacramento headquarters, have in place a 24-hour-a-day recorder to receive daily reports and that field personnel have access to a designated duty officer on a 24-hour-a-day basis.
10. It is recommended that the following information be added to the daily field reports:
 - a. Flight times and fuel truck mileage.
 - b. The name of the duty officer to whom an incident was reported.
 - c. Estimated dollar amount of equipment/paraphernalia seized.
 - d. Suspect information when suspect can be identified.

Planning

11. It is recommended that CAMP include an instructional block in the command training course on "How to Plan" with an emphasis to thinking ahead.

Responsibility and Accountability for Equipment

12. It is recommended that responsibility and accountability for equipment be fixed with the regional coordinator.

Raid Team Personnel Assignments

13. It is recommended that Humboldt and Mendocino CAMP raid teams be assigned a core of permanent (during the entire course of the eradication phase) team members to include: Team Leader, Helicopter Manager, Landing Zone Manager, and two permanent team members. (Note: Implementing this recommendation will depend on how many volunteers are recruited to fill the team ranks.)

Creating Positive Atmosphere for CAMP Assignments

14. It is recommended that all BNE personnel assigned to CAMP, specifically in command staff and field leadership roles, be designated as a Special Agent III on a limited term appointment (LTA) basis, and that they be evaluated in that role at the conclusion of their tenure in CAMP.

B. ASSET FORFEITURE SUBCOMMITTEE

1. It is recommended that the CAMP asset forfeiture teams be assigned on a year-round basis and be composed of state and federal agency investigators.
2. It is recommended that targets for asset forfeiture investigations be developed during the year prior to the eradication phase (July - October) of the CAMP program.

3. It is recommended that whenever feasible, surveillance teams should be used on large and absentee growing operations in order to place suspects on property to be seized.
4. It is recommended that training in document gathering and photography be included in the CAMP training program to assist the asset forfeiture teams in their follow-up investigations when they are not available to be onsite.
5. It is recommended that research be done during the off season on all 1985 search warrants, and notification by letter should be made to absentee land owners regarding the fact that marijuana was grown on their property, and suggest that further violations will subject the land to forfeiture by the U.S. Government.

CAMP Litigation

6. It is recommended that a litigation coordinator be assigned to the CAMP command staff. The litigation coordinator, working closely with the command staff and the CAMP legal counsel should have the authority to answer interrogatories, schedule depositions, accept subpoenas and carry out the myriad other responsibilities associated with litigation support.

C. AIR OPERATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

1. It is recommended that all aircraft used by CAMP should meet the contract standards set by CAMP. Special attention should be given to communications equipment and helicopter support equipment.
2. It is recommended all aircraft used by CAMP should fall under the operational control of the appropriate member of the CAMP staff at the project area--Regional Coordinator, Incident Commander, Team Leader, etc.
3. It is recommended that CAMP provide funding to individual agencies for marijuana detection to be used by those agencies as they deem most effective.
4. It is recommended that CAMP clarify the policy regarding the use of helicopters for armed support of CAMP operations.
5. It is recommended that CAMP replace the AStar 350 aircraft with the Bell Longranger because of operational deficiencies of the AStar relative to the CAMP mission.
6. It is recommended that CAMP ensure that copies of the contract are given to the pilot, the helicopter manager, and the sheriff's office prior to the start of the contract.

7. It is recommended that CAMP determine the feasibility of incorporating the following changes into next year's contract:
 - a. Renewable option.
 - b. Interagency multisegment contract.
 - c. Require a minimum size fuel truck.
 - d. Clarify the definition of liability--especially as it relates to hostile action taken against the aircraft.
 - e. Define security responsibilities.
 - f. Allow assignment of proceeds.
 - g. Return to the collective/oil pressure hobbs meter to provide more flying time.
 - h. Have the daily availability pay for everything--fuel truck mileage, per diem, etc., as in 1984.
 - i. Demand that the aircraft use Jet A and not diesel fuel.
8. It is recommended that CAMP determine the feasibility of allowing fixed-wing aircraft to operate for CAMP under FAR Part 91 as opposed to the current requirement to operate under FAR Part 135.
9. It is recommended that CAMP determine the feasibility of qualifying two to four people per raid team in rappelling in order to increase the flexibility of the raid team to operate in difficult terrain.
10. It is recommended that CAMP develop a policy with the appropriate land management agency for use of helicopters in wilderness areas.
11. It is recommended that CAMP ensure that the Helicopter Operations Manual is distributed to the following:
 - a. Helicopter Managers
 - b. Team Leaders
 - c. Sheriff's Office
 - d. Pilots
12. It is recommended that CAMP develop better medical evacuation contingency plans.
13. It is recommended that CAMP attempt to more efficiently utilize the helicopters by considering the following:
 - a. Develop better plans by using local resources such as road information, other agencies, and citizens.
 - b. Plan more "drive in" raids with the helicopters used as back up support only.
 - c. Always consider cost vs. efficiency.
 - d. Provide maps for all personnel.
14. It is recommended that CAMP develop better coordination between the counties and other agencies for raids on public land.
15. It is recommended that CAMP utilize three wheelers at raid sites to help with heavy work and transportation.

16. It is recommended that CAMP obtain the following equipment for the helitack truck:

- a. 20-24 inch bar chain saw.
- b. 12 volt soldering system for small repair work.
- c. Flat military nets for sling work.
- d. A minimum of four metal lead lines.

17. It is recommended that CAMP inform other agencies (USFS, CDF, etc.) of CAMP's general area of operation and provide these agencies with a CAMP radio frequency in order to ensure safe coordination of potentially conflicting operations.

18. It is recommended that CAMP determine the feasibility of the following relative to communications:

- a. Issue team radios to the helicopter managers so that they may better coordinate and keep track of the helicopters' activities.
- b. Ensure better accountability and care of radio equipment is maintained.
- c. Study the feasibility of a fixed-wing satellite repeater.
- d. Train team members in flight-following methods and techniques and then ensure that they are utilized.

19. It is recommended that CAMP consider changing CAMP's Loran procedures in accordance with the following:

- a. Continue the fixed-wing operation as before, except if Loran is going to continue to be utilized by the helicopters, have the airplanes keep track of their local calibration point so that the helicopters can reference the same point.
- b. If helicopters are going to continue using Loran, consider having the contractor provide it--complete with fully trained pilots (as part of the contract requirements). CAMP should then provide a thorough update course at the contract inspection to ensure that the pilots have the best possible proficiency.
- c. If DOJ provides the Loran, upgrade the system to Appollo II's by March 30, 1986.
- d. Provide a daily map update with Loran readings given to pilots.
- e. Standardize the maps used throughout CAMP and ensure pilots are provided copies of all maps in use--ensure that the maps are available prior to the start of operations.
- f. Determine the feasibility of eliminating Loran from the helicopter program and using maps only.

20. It is recommended that CAMP determine the feasibility of providing 14 channel programmable FM radios for helicopter managers and lead deputies--considered a high priority to help ensure officer safety.

21. It is recommended that CAMP provide GS-11 Level 4 helicopter managers for the entire season--not two-week shifts.
22. It is recommended that CAMP provide an additional GS-11 as above for the management of the helibase during any multiple ship operations. This person should also be a full season employee.
23. It is recommended that CAMP consider providing three types of fixed-wing contracts:
 - a. RECON - A full service call-when-needed rental (pilot, aircraft, fuel, special radios).
 - b. POINT TO POINT TRANSPORTATION - A call-when-needed rental agreement only.
 - c. FIXED-WING SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS - An exclusive use contract.
24. It is highly recommended that the Department of Justice hire a qualified Aviation Officer to manage all of DOJ's aviation activities statewide. Part-time management of CAMP aviation by other agencies should be eliminated in favor of a full time DOJ aviation manager.

D. TRAINING/RECRUITMENT SUBCOMMITTEE

Training

1. It is recommended that CAMP again assign at least one qualified full-time training coordinator, as of January 1, 1986, to provide the necessary lead time to develop and implement an appropriate training curriculum.
2. It is recommended that POST certification again be obtained for as many training classes as possible.
3. It is recommended that more instructors, with the appropriate teaching skills and experience, be recruited to teach the CAMP classes in 1986.
4. It is recommended that the classes provided by CAMP in 1985 be offered in 1986.
5. It is recommended that operational procedures be determined with enough lead time to allow for those procedures to be included in the training curriculum.
6. It is recommended that a video tape be developed that will incorporate the instructions and restrictions placed on CAMP by the class action law suit and that this tape be used to provide consistent information to the appropriate CAMP personnel.

Recruitment

7. It is recommended that some type of temporary pay increase or promotion be given to all personnel active in CAMP to serve as an incentive for recruitment and retainment of experienced and qualified personnel.
8. It is recommended that if volunteer peace officers are recruited, that they be officers who have already attended the CAMP 1985, POST certified, classes.
9. It is recommended that recruitment of all CAMP personnel be accomplished earlier than it has been in the past CAMP operations.

E. COMMUNICATION/EQUIPMENT SUBCOMMITTEE

1. It is recommended that the U.S. Forest Service provide an equipment manager to establish guidelines for the use of vehicles. These guidelines will address maintenance, credit cards, accident reporting, and major/minor repairs procedures.
2. It is recommended that all CAMP logistic assistants be assigned full-time two weeks prior to the beginning of the eradication phase of the program.
3. It is recommended that CAMP begin this year (1986) to purchase its own radio cache to be used during the eradication phase of the program (NOTE - CAMP was denied the use of part of the radio cache by the Forest Service last year (1985) because they were needed to combat the severe fire season).
4. It is recommended that CAMP explore the possibility of using an airborne radio repeater system in its 1986 operations.
5. It is recommended that CAMP explore the possibility of using a more efficient system for burning marijuana -- possibly the use of a "chipper" and a method for applying oxygen into a burning pit for more efficiency.

COMMUNICAT IOWA UNIVERSITY SUBCOMMITTEE

needed to combat the severe fire season).
caused by the forest Service last year (1947) because they were
stalled in the program. The GNP was losing the use of part of the radio
station at Lincolnville which is being during the gradual phase of
development. The GNP began this year (1948) to purchase