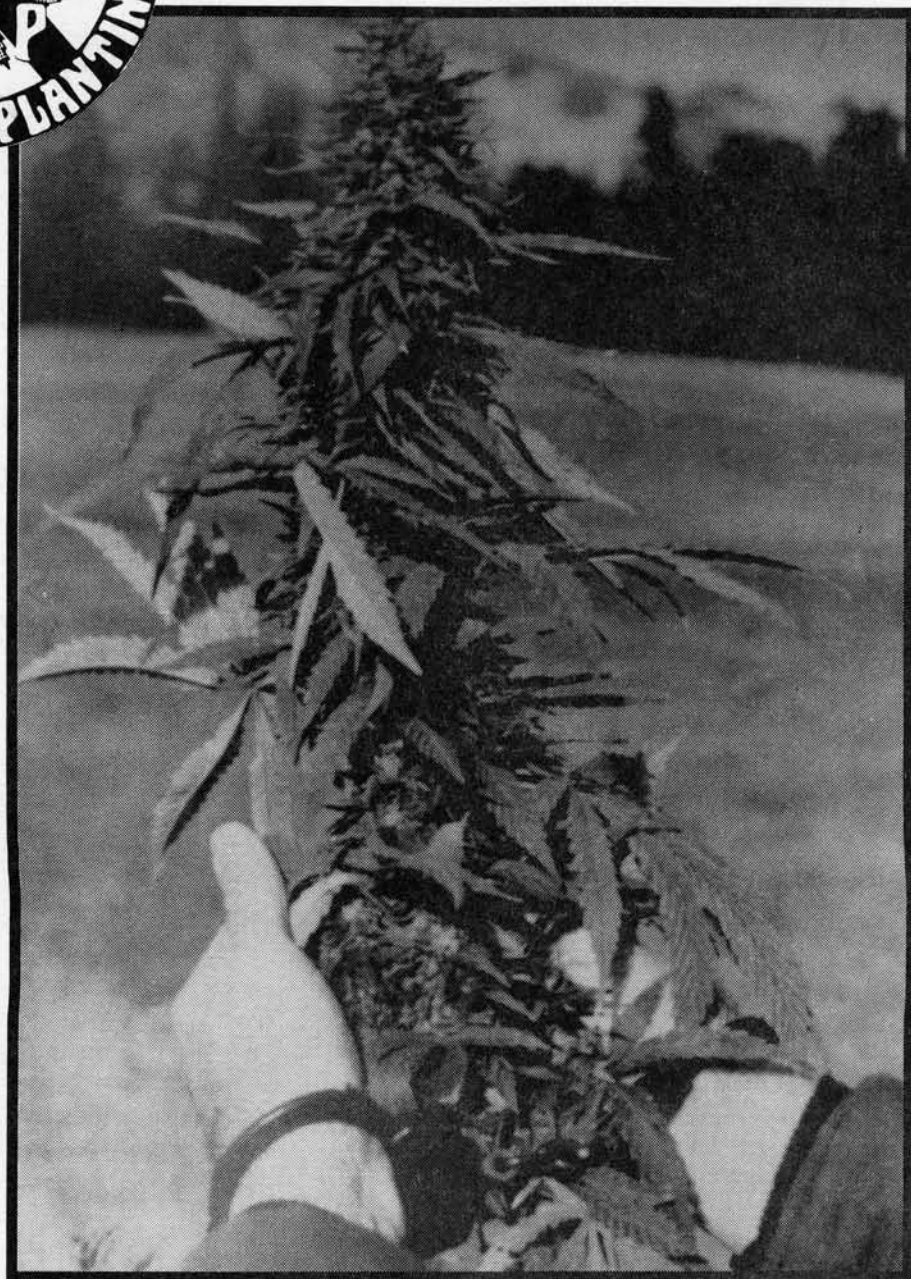




# CAMP



## FINAL REPORT

1986

**Cover Photograph:**  
**"Primo Bud" in Custody**

**Prepared by:**  
**CAMP Headquarters**

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# CAMP

## CAMPAIGN AGAINST MARIJUANA PLANTING

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Mr. Steve Giorgi, Chief, Criminal Investigations, Internal Revenue Service

Mr. Edward Hastey, California State Director, Bureau of Land Management

Mr. Bob Hill, Chief of Law Enforcement, Office of Emergency Services

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Mr. James E. Smith, Commissioner, California Highway Patrol

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The Honorable John K. Van de Kamp, Attorney General, State of California

(1/87)tb



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**CAMP '86**  
**COMMAND STAFF**  
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1986

The 1986 Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP) program experienced its first loss of personnel as a result of a tragic plane crash on July 31, 1986. Contract fixed-wing pilot Noah J. Stinnett, Jr. and Siskiyou County Sheriff's Deputies Dale Rossetto and Larry Breceda were killed while flying a marijuana reconnaissance mission. Their plane crashed in Oregon just over the Siskiyou County line. The 1986 Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP) program is dedicated to their memory.

One hundred three local, state and federal agencies participated in the 1986 CAMP program. Expenditures for the 1986 program were \$2.4 million, \$400,000 less than the \$2.8 million 1985 program. CAMP '86 was responsible for the seizure and destruction of 117,277 sinsemilla marijuana plants weighing 485,150 pounds, and 1,426 pounds of processed sinsemilla "buds," for an estimated wholesale value of \$403 million. Ninety-one suspects were arrested, and 113 arrest warrants were obtained. CAMP raid teams confiscated 284 firearms, 27 vehicles, and a significant amount of growing paraphernalia including PVC pipe, water pumps, generators, and fencing materials. The CAMP '86 asset seizure teams initiated 41 seizure actions against real property with an equity value of \$3.9 million.

During its four years of operation, CAMP eradicated a total of 506,568 plants--weighing 2,524,432 pounds--with a total estimated wholesale value of \$1.2 billion. In addition, 2,292 sites were raided, 757 suspects arrested and arrest warrants obtained, 146 vehicles seized, and 1,258 firearms confiscated.

There is no question that CAMP is achieving its stated goal of significantly diminishing commercial marijuana cultivation in California and reducing the incidents of violence associated with it. Although the number of plants eradicated during the 1986 program was 30% less than in 1985, there was an estimated 27% less plants cultivated in 1986 compared to 1985 and 73% less than in 1983, CAMP's first year. There is a shortage of California grown sinsemilla as evidenced by the fact that the average price per processed pound of California sinsemilla marijuana has risen from \$2,000 a pound in 1985 to \$3,400 a pound in California and as much as \$5,000 and more outside of California.

The reductions in reported incidents of violence have also been significant. There seems to be a trend away from the violence associated with marijuana growing during the first three years of CAMP operations. Nineteen eighty-four was the most violent year: eight murders were documented and directly linked to marijuana cultivation and 17 marijuana garden sites were heavily booby trapped. No murders were reported in 1985, and only five sites were booby trapped; however, eight shooting incidents were reported involving CAMP helicopters, raid teams, and sheriff's deputies as intended targets. There were no murders reported in 1986; three sites

were booby trapped and there was one documented incident in which shots were fired at a CAMP helicopter. Again, in 1986, not one shot was fired at suspected growers by CAMP raid team members. We believe that the CAMP effort and the related media attention are producing the desired effect of diminishing California's pot field violence.

Our hopes are high that California's commercial marijuana problem will soon be under control. Attorney General John K. Van de Kamp has stated unequivocally that as long as there is a demonstrated need to assist local law enforcement and federal authorities combat this problem, CAMP will be available to help. Plans are presently under way for CAMP '87 with a program equal in resources and efforts to the previous four years.

#### PROGRAM PURPOSE

The Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP) is a multiagency law enforcement task force composed of local, state and federal resources organized for the express purpose of discouraging and diminishing marijuana cultivation and trafficking in California.

In addition to promoting public information and education efforts on marijuana, CAMP's primary thrust is to provide resources not otherwise available to California sheriffs so they can more effectively combat the marijuana cultivation problem in their jurisdictions.



In conjunction with the assistance provided in eradication efforts, CAMP gathers data on marijuana cultivation and associated information that provides a problem monitoring base.

CAMP's long term goal is to reduce the level of marijuana cultivation in California to the point where control efforts are within the resource capabilities of local government, thus obviating the need for CAMP's existence.

#### THE 1986 PROGRAM PLAN

Simply stated, more of the same, with refinements.

As in prior years, 1986 planning began with the Critique of the 1985 season held in Sacramento on November 13-14, 1985. The Critique solicits comments and suggestions, not limited by fiscal feasibility, on all facets of the program. Typically, the Critique participants placed emphasis on suggestions that they believed could be adopted by the program.

On January 30, the first '86 Planning Meeting was held in Ukiah; on April 24, the second was held in Redding. Both meetings drew a broad representation of persons from participating local, state, and federal agencies. The meetings served to inform involved agencies on developments, explore acceptability of proposals, and integrate interagency planning.

A review of eradication counts during the 1985 season revealed that 80% of the plants seized were located in the 1986 proposed Regions I, II and III.

No change in team disposition from 1985 was suggested considering region size and the probable harvest based on past experience (see Attachment A, CAMP '86 Regional Map).

Should intelligence information developed during the 1986 program have dictated a need for changes in team deployment, the demonstrated mobility of the teams would have allowed a rapid operational adjustment.

Suggestions offered at the 1985 Critique were evaluated in conjunction with budgetary limitations, and the following major suggestions were adopted:

1. The Incident Command System was retained, but structurally modified to eliminate the intermediate Emerald Triangle command used in 1985. Regions reported directly to Sacramento headquarters, (see Attachment B, CAMP '86 Organizational Chart).

2. Air operations were under the technical control of the Sacramento based Air Operations Commander, with communications and authority lines to fixed-wing pilots and helicopter managers.

3. Revised contract procedures for helicopter services resulted in some cost reduction per flight hour.

4. Arrangements were made to insure full season availability of persons assigned to key positions in regions and teams.

5. A litigation coordination position was created to free command staff from time consuming research tasks and allow more time for operational problem solving and coordination.
6. Raid team briefing forms were modified to encourage better team operational planning and insure compliance with the injunction.
7. Suggestions from a 1985 audit were incorporated in team expenditure reporting forms to improve budget item tracking and accountability.
8. Position duty statements were revised to more accurately reflect position interaction and responsibilities; associated training reinforced position roles.

**NOTE** - A Program Time Line was developed to outline milestones of the 1986 Program Schedule (see Attachment C, CAMP '86 Program Time Line).

#### **PARTICIPATING AGENCIES**

One hundred and three (103) local, state and federal agencies participated in the 1986 CAMP program by contributing a combination of personnel, fiscal and equipment resources. As during past years, more than 400 people - both peace officer 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. The volunteer officers' salaries were paid by their respective agencies; transportation and per diem expenses were provided by CAMP.

For the purposes of this report the participating agencies are grouped into three categories: CAMP Steering Committee agencies; CAMP member counties; and other participating agencies. CAMP Steering Committee agencies, in addition to providing resources to the program, establish operational policies and broadscoped program direction. The CAMP county members are recipients of CAMP service ranging from overflight to raid team service. Other participating agencies are primarily local agencies that provide valued personnel resources. The California Department of Corrections participated for the first time this year by providing exceptionally well qualified raid team members. The San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department again provided expert training to CAMP's field command staff.

#### Steering Committee Agencies - State and Federal

The California State Sheriff's Association (CSSA) and the following agencies were involved in CAMP '86.

STATEFEDERAL

Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and

California Department of Forestry

Firearms

California Highway Patrol

Bureau of Land Management

California Department of Fish

Internal Revenue Service

and Game

National Park Service

Department of Parks and Recreation

U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration

Office of Emergency Services

U.S. Forest Service

Member Counties

Thirty-seven California counties participated in the CAMP '86 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

COUNTIES (continued)

Lassen

Madera

Marin

Mariposa

Mendocino

Merced

Modoc

Monterey

Napa

Placer

Plumas

San Benito

San Luis Obispo

San Mateo

Santa Barbara

Santa Clara

Santa Cruz

Shasta

Sierra

Siskiyou

Sonoma

Stanislaus

Tehama

SHERIFFS (continued)

Ronald D. Jarrell

Ovonual Berkley

Charles T. Prandi

Tom Strickland (Acting  
Sheriff)

Tim Shea

William C. Amis, Jr.

Raymond J. Sweet

D.B. "Bud" Cook

Phillip Stewart

Donald J. Nunes

Kenneth B. Shanks

Robert D. Scattini

George S. Whiting

Brendan McGuire

John W. Carpenter

Robert Winter

Alfred Noren

Phil Eoff

Kenneth M. Alexander

Laurence E. Taylor

Roger McDermott

Lynn Wood

Mike Blanus



COUNTIES (continued)

Trinity

Tulare

Tuolumne

Yuba

SHERIFFS (continued)

Gil Brown

Bob Wiley

Wally C. Berry

Robert Day

Other Participating Agencies

Atwater Police Department

Baldwin Park Police Department

Bell Gardens Police Department

California Department of Corrections

California Fire Marshal's Office

Calexico Police Department

Chico Police Department

Cotati Police Department

Covina Police Department

Del Rey Oaks Police Department

El Monte Police Department

El Segundo Police Department

Eureka Police Department

Fresno Police Department

Gilroy Police Department

Glendora Police Department

Gridley Police Department

Orange Police Department

Orange County Marshal's Office

Pacific Grove Police Department

Palos Verdes Estates Police Department

Placentia Police Department

Redondo Beach Police Department

Rialto Police Department

Ridgecrest Police Department

Riverside Police Department

Riverside County Sheriff's Office

San Bernardino County Sheriff's Office

San Fernando Police Department

San Jacinto Police Department

Signal Hill Police Department

Simi Valley Police Department

Solano County District Attorney's

Office

Hemet Police Department	South Gate Police Department
Humboldt County District Attorney's Office	Sutter County Sheriff's Office
Inglewood Police Department	Sunnyvale Department of Public Safety
Irwindale Police Department	Susanville Police Department
La Habra Police Department	Tustin Police Department
La Palma Police Department	Twin Cities Police Department
Los Altos Police Department	Ukiah Police Department
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office	U.C. Berkeley Campus Police
Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office	Westminster Police Department
	Whittier Police Department
	Yolo Narcotic Enforcement Team
Oakland Police Department	

#### SPECIALIZED PRESERVICE TRAINING

Preparation for the eradication phase of the CAMP program begins well before the beginning of field operations with extensive planning and training. Everyone who participates in CAMP, depending on the nature of the job they are required to perform, is required to attend at least one of the five specialized training courses. Beginning in early May 1986, and ending in late July 1986, CAMP presented a series of training courses throughout the state which addressed all facets of the program from raid team tactics to field leadership training and program management. CAMP logged 7,372 student training hours in its 1986 training program (see Attachment D for a brief description of CAMP '86 training courses).

## '86 BUDGET

The CAMP '86 operations budget was \$2.4 million, \$400,000 less than the CAMP '85 budget of \$2.8 million (see CAMP Participating Agency Budget, Attachment E). The 1986 reduction in expenditures can be attributed to: 1) a reduction in expended raid team days (RTDs), (335 RTDs in 1985 and 316 RTDs in 1986); 2) unseasonable heavy rains during the month of September which grounded the helicopters; 3) tighter controls being placed on raid team member hiring; and 4) elimination of the Emerald Triangle command structure used in CAMP '85.

## FIELD OPERATIONS AND RESULTS

CAMP began the 1986 eradication phase of the program with the Spring raid operation which took place on May 13-22. As with past years, the purpose of the Spring raids was to send an early message to both present and potential marijuana cultivators that CAMP was back and to clear as much public land as possible for safe access by the public. During the Spring operation CAMP participated in eradication raids in Mendocino, Humboldt, Trinity, Shasta, Tehama and Butte counties. A total of 20 sites were raided containing 30 gardens; 827 marijuana plants were eradicated and two arrests made. Public land areas (USFS and BLM) that yielded several thousand plants prior to 1985 contained no plants at all. It was evident from the Spring raid operations that garden sites during the 1986 season would be smaller in size, sparser, more remotely located and better camouflaged.



On July 9, CAMP assisted the Tehama County Sheriff's Office and federal agents (USFS and BLM) eradicate a 3,471 plant site on USFS land in Tehama County. Three firearms were confiscated and one arrest made. This was the largest single site seizure of marijuana plants during CAMP's 1986 eradication program.

On July 14, CAMP assisted the Trinity County Sheriff's Office eradicate a 639 plant garden; and on July 25 and during the week of July 28 - August 2, CAMP assisted the Humboldt County Sheriff's Office eradicate 19 sites containing 1,011 marijuana plants.

The full-scale eradication phase of the 1986 program began on August 4, 1986, with CAMP raid teams and helicopters based in Humboldt County (two teams); Mendocino County (two teams); Trinity County (one team); Butte County (one team); and Fresno County (one team).

## **Results**

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) officials assigned to CAMP gather the best information available on marijuana cultivation and eradication by surveying all 58 California sheriffs' departments on a monthly basis during the marijuana cultivation season.

The following chart was prepared to demonstrate the year-to-year reduction that has been experienced statewide based on the DEA's analysis of California's marijuana cultivation problem.

	Number	Percent	Estimate	Estimate
	of Plants	Known Sites	Known Plants	Total Known
<u>Year</u>	<u>Eradicated</u>	<u>Eradicated</u>	<u>Not Eradicated</u>	<u>Plants Cultivated</u>
1983	303,089	34	588,349	891,438
1984	256,976	74.4	88,421	345,397
1985	309,001	92.6	24,693	333,694
1986	223,529	87	19,447	242,976

There was a 27% reduction in the estimate of known plants cultivated compared to the 1985 estimate, and a 73% reduction in the estimate of known plants cultivated compared to 1983 when CAMP first began. It's true that growers progressively, since 1983, have become more and more sophisticated in their attempts to conceal their operations, including clandestine indoor operations. But, on the other hand, CAMP has adjusted well, becoming much more skilled and sophisticated at spotting gardens and developing other informational sources to locate growing operations. Also, because of increased public awareness, CAMP and local officials are securing much more information from private citizens concerning both indoor and outdoor garden sites. These statistics point out the deterrent effect CAMP and other law enforcement efforts are having on California marijuana cultivation problems and the main reason for the reported shortages of California grown sinsemilla.

During the course of the eradication phase of the 1986 CAMP program (August 4 - October 16, 1986) CAMP raid teams, working cooperatively with sheriffs'

department personnel, expended 316 raid team days (RTDs); conducted raids on 637 sites eradicating 117,277 plants weighing 485,150 pounds and seized 1,426 pounds of processed sinsemilla "buds" with a total estimated wholesale value of \$404 million. Ninety-one arrests were made and 113 suspects identified; 284 firearms, 27 vehicles and \$6,011 in cash was seized. (For participating county statistics see CAMP '86 Cumulative Raid Report, Attachment F).

In comparing 1986 program results with 1985 results (see CAMP Yearly Program Comparisons/Public Land Seizures, Attachment G) there was a noticeable decline in the number and weight of the plants eradicated. In 1985 CAMP eradicated 166,219 plants as compared to 117,227 in 1986, or 30% less. The 1986 seized crop weighed 485,150 pounds compared to 817,084 in 1985 for a 41% reduction in weight. There was a 57 plant per site reduction in plants seized in 1986 as compared to 1985 and 1,432 pound per site reduction in plant weight in 1986 compared to 1985.

Another glaring statistic is the reduction in firearms seized, 86 less than in 1985 and 240 fewer than in 1984, the peak year for reported incidents of violence (see Violence Associated with Marijuana Cultivation section of this report). It should be noted that 186 of the total firearms confiscated in 1986 were as the result of one raid in the Fort Bragg area of Mendocino County.

The reduction in the number of plants seized can be mainly attributed to four reasons: 1) The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) estimates a 27%



reduction in the number of plants cultivated in 1986 as compared to 1985 and a 73% reduction in plants cultivated in 1986 as compared to 1983; 2) a reduction in RTDs expended in 1986, 22 RTDs less than in 1985; 3) a reduction in the number of sites raided in 1986 as compared to 1985; and 4) a reduction in the number of plants cultivated per site, 57 plants less than in 1985.

A progressive reduction in the average wet weight per plant seized has occurred yearly since 1984: 6.4 pounds in 1984; 4.9 pounds in 1985; and 4.1 pounds in 1986. As in 1985, most of the larger gardens were eradicated early in the season when the plants weighed less than a pound. Plants weighing as much as 80 pounds have been eradicated late in the season. Plants eradicated during the 1986 season, however, were noticeably smaller, but more heavily laden with flowering tops ("buds") than during past years. Growers are taking greater pains to camouflage their plants and smaller plants are one way to better conceal them. One grower in Monterey County went to the extent of hand painting his plants with yellow, orange and brown water colors in an attempt to conceal them from detection.

#### **Estimated Value of Crop Eradicated During CAMP '86**

Although 30% fewer plants were eradicated in 1986 than in 1985, the estimated wholesale value of the 1986 eradicated crop was estimated at \$70 million more than the 1985 eradicated crop (\$334 million in 1985 and \$403 million in 1986). The 1986 estimated value was based on a survey of 18 CAMP counties which reported that an average price per pound of sinsemilla was

\$3,400 per pound in 1986 compared to \$2,000 in 1985 and previous years. California grown sinsemilla costs as much as \$5,000 and more outside of California. CAMP computes the wholesale value of the sinsemilla eradicated during the 1986 season as follows:

117,227 plants x \$3,400 = \$398,571,800

1,426 pounds of processed sinsemilla "buds" x \$3,400 = \$4,848,400

\$398,571,800 in plants + \$4,848,400 in processed sinsemilla "buds" =

\$403,420,200

The \$403 million figure represents a conservative estimate. The November 3, 1984, issue of the California Farmer magazine, based on interviews with growers, reports that a "well-tended mature female marijuana plant (sinsemilla) averages two pounds of buds at harvest."

In August 1983, Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement Special Agents with marijuana enforcement and eradication expertise selected five plants (6' to 10' in height) representative of the average mature plant that year. The plants were hung dry, without an outside heat source, for a six-week period. These plants yielded an average of one pound, eight ounces each of processed sinsemilla "buds." Since 1983, through obviously more advanced growing methods, the mature sinsemilla plant is producing more flowering tops ("buds").

### Special Survey

At the conclusion of the 1986 eradication phase of the program 18 counties that received CAMP raid team services were surveyed and asked the following questions:

1. Was service by CAMP, fixed-wing and raid team adequate this year?
2. What recommendations would you make to improve service?
3. How would you characterize the problem in your county as compared to 1983, '84 and '85? Was there an increase/decrease in 1986 as compared to those years? What percentages of increase/decrease?
4. What is the present price of a pound of sinsemilla in your county?  
What is the present price of an ounce of sinsemilla in your county?
5. How many total arrests (not just CAMP) did your agency make for cultivations?
6. How many of those arrested were not residents of your county?
7. Where were the nonresidents from?

In summary, certain conclusions can be drawn from the survey:



1. Overall services provided by CAMP to these counties were considered adequate to meet their needs. There is a definite need for more use of helicopter reconnaissance services to help spot the gardens which are becoming more and more difficult to spot because they are smaller, more remotely scattered and better camouflaged. **NOTE** - The number of plants eradicated per site raided has steadily decreased since 1984: 1984, 398 plants per site; 1985, 241 plants per site; and 1986, 184 plants per site.
2. Most counties reported a decrease in the number of gardens and plants spotted and eradicated this year and at the same time put much more of an effort into marijuana eradication than in previous years. Butte County is a good example of a program that experienced a substantial impact on the reduction of commercial marijuana growing - a two-thirds reduction from 1984. On the other hand, Humboldt reports a reduction over 1985, but back to almost the same level as 1984.
3. Because of the reported shortage of availability of marijuana on the market, the counties report the present price of a pound from \$1,000 to \$5,000. The mean average for a pound of California sinsemilla has increased from \$2,000 a pound last year to \$3,400 this year and \$216 per ounce. CAMP adjusted its estimated dollar amounts of the sinsemilla seized this year accordingly.

4. Some counties, particularly those outside of the Emerald Triangle (Humboldt, Mendocino and Trinity counties), have complained of the "displacement" or migration of growers from the Emerald Triangle counties to their counties because of the pressure by CAMP in the Emerald Triangle. Based on the total arrest statistics (not just CAMP arrests) this year reported by the counties surveyed, only 15% of those arrested were nonresidents of the counties in which they were arrested. NOTE - The figures reported by Shasta County skew the overall figures. Shasta reports 40 of their total 82 arrests as nonresidents and all 40 from Humboldt County. It should be noted that the estimate of nonresident arrest information was based on information provided by arrestees, but not confirmed. If Shasta County's statistics were discarded, the percentage of nonresident arrests would be reduced to 7%.

El Dorado County has voiced the greatest concern about displacement. A relatively large number, 17, of their total 63 arrests made for marijuana cultivation this year were nonresidents and none were from the Emerald Triangle. El Dorado County, however, is attracting relatively more transient growers than other counties. On the other hand, Mendocino County (an Emerald Triangle county) reports that 25% of the arrests they made this year were nonresidents. The information gleaned from this survey is by no means complete or absolute proof that displacement is or is not a major problem for some counties, but it is the only empirical evidence we've seen so far on the matter, and it tends to disprove

the displacement of Emerald Triangle growers to other counties theory in California except for maybe to Shasta County.

(See Attachment H, CAMP '86 Survey)

### Aerial Survey

During the period from September 15 through October 3, 1986, CAMP pilots, Drug Enforcement Administration Special Agent Charlie Stowell and Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement Special Agent Stu Till conducted an aerial survey of specific areas in California counties that have historically been "hot spots" for marijuana cultivation. NOTE - Stowell and Till are considered to be the very best pilots and spotters and have the most knowledge of the marijuana cultivation picture in California. The following counties were overflown during the survey: Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Monterey, Humboldt, Mendocino, El Dorado, Santa Cruz, Marin, Napa, Sonoma and Lake.

Stowell and Till reported that they spotted marijuana gardens in all the counties they overflew, but overall the gardens were very sparse, smaller, better camouflaged, and far fewer in number. Relatively heavy concentrations were spotted in northern San Luis Obispo, southern Monterey, northern Mendocino (Spy Rock area) and Humboldt counties, but "nothing" as compared to pre-1983, '84 and '85. It should be noted that the dates the survey was conducted are when the plants are in full bloom and are easiest to spot. It is Stowell's and Till's assessment that overall statewide marijuana cultivation has been reduced "substantially" and corroborates



DEA's independent survey studies that show a substantial and progressive diminishment of the number of plants cultivated in California over the past four years.

#### Posteradication Program

From October 16, at the conclusion of the eradication phase of the program, through October 31, 1986, CAMP made two helicopters available to target drying shed operations and distributors in Humboldt and Mendocino counties. These helicopters were available to other counties who also required their service. Both counties are recipients of direct state funding for year-round marijuana investigation/enforcement teams and attempted to gather the necessary intelligence information to conduct the posteradication program. Neither county gathered the necessary information to conduct an effective program because it understandably took them a year to complete the necessary hiring and training for the personnel who replaced the personnel selected for the teams. **NOTE** - The Governor has included funding for an additional year to these counties for a continuance of the year-round marijuana investigation/enforcement team effort. Mendocino did, however, obtain information to conduct one major sophisticated operation which resulted in the seizure of 834 plants and 294 pounds of processed "buds" described by several experienced marijuana enforcement personnel as the most sophisticated operation they've ever seen.



← Grower's Camouflaged  
Campsite - Humboldt  
County

Typical 1986 Matured →  
Sinsemilla Marijuana  
Plant - Smaller but  
Heavily Laden with "Buds"

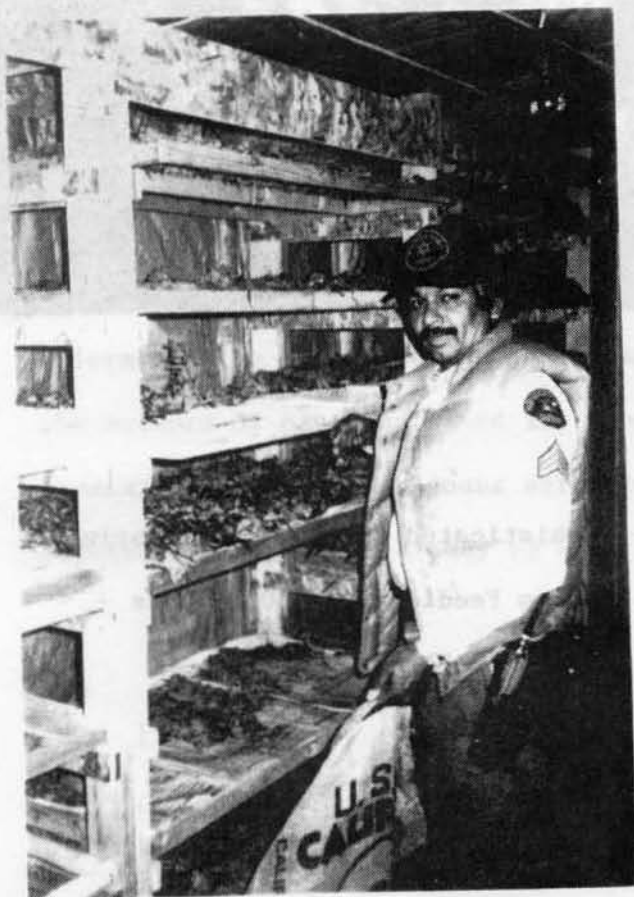


← Sophisticated Centralized Watering  
System Feeding Over 800 Plants -  
Mendocino County



<-- CAMP Helicopter  
Extracting Load  
of Marijuana from  
Garden Site

Marijuana Plant Intertwined with -->  
Pine Sapling for Camouflage  
Purposes



<-- Drying Shed - Mendocino County



## VIOLENCE ASSOCIATED WITH MARIJUANA CULTIVATION

We are pleased to report that the CAMP '86 season was the least violent of the CAMP raid seasons since CAMP began documenting violent incidents in 1984. Nineteen eighty-four was by far the most violent year during which at least eight marijuana growing related murders were documented and 17 marijuana gardens were heavily booby trapped.

In 1985 no murders were reported, only five sites were booby trapped, but eight shooting incidents were reported in which CAMP helicopters, raid teams and sheriff's deputies were shot at.

In 1986, again no murders were reported, three sites were booby trapped and only one known shooting incident at a CAMP helicopter occurred. Two particularly vicious booby trap incidents occurred during the 1986 eradication season. The first (not a CAMP raid) occurred in El Dorado County on U.S. Forest Service land on August 15, 1986. Two sophisticated and extremely deadly pipe bombs were discovered in a marijuana garden and disarmed without incident by Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) explosive device experts. The same garden contained ten fishhook type booby traps. The second booby trap incident occurred, again, on U.S. Forest Service land in the Happy Camp area of Siskiyou County. A CAMP raid team, while eradicating a marijuana garden, discovered another sophisticated device in which trip wires, if tripped, would have exploded three sticks of dynamite. This device was disarmed by State Fire Marshall explosive device experts. Two hundred eighty-four firearms were confiscated this year, down

86 from last year's 370, and 240 less than 1984's 524. One hundred eighty-six of the firearms were confiscated during one raid in the Fort Bragg area of Mendocino County.

It is important to note that the incidents of violence reported in this report are those that CAMP Headquarters staff are made aware of during the course of the marijuana eradication season. Many incidents go unreported, we're sure, and many that are reported to local authorities do not come to the attention of CAMP. In any event there seems to be a trend away from the violence associated with marijuana growing during the past three years that CAMP has been collecting this information. Again, this year, not one shot was fired at suspected growers by CAMP raid team members. Nineteen eighty-four was the year of citizen vs. citizen violence; 1985 was the year of grower vs. law enforcement violence; and 1986 is the year that there was a noticeable decline in both forms of violence. Perhaps the CAMP effort and the media attention related to the CAMP effort is producing the desired effect of diminishing California pot field violence.

Reported incidents of violence this year included:

- April 22, 1986, Nevada County - A private citizen, while on U.S.

Forest Service land, became entangled in a fishhook type booby trap.

The citizen reported the incident to the Nevada County Sheriff's

Office. Nevada County and U.S. Forest Service officials investigated

and located an old marijuana garden site. A U.S. Forest Service

special agent accidentally activated a shotgun shell - rat trap device

which struck the shotgun shell primer, but did not discharge the shell. Other such devices were discovered at the site.

- April 23, 1986, Mendocino County - A private citizen, while cutting firewood on the Jackson State Forest, was approached from behind by an individual who placed a shotgun muzzle behind his ear and ordered the citizen to leave and not come back. Fifty marijuana plants were later discovered in the immediate area.

September 14, 1986, Fresno County - 11,260 acres of U.S. Forest

- May 20, 1986, Shasta County - A Shasta County deputy sheriff was bitten by a watchdog while eradicating a marijuana garden. The deputy received a minor laceration.

- August 5, 1986, Fresno County - A Fresno County deputy sheriff shot and killed a pit bull dog in self-defense while eradicating a marijuana garden.

other. The notes were the same and read as follows:

- August 15, 1986, El Dorado County - El Dorado County Sheriff's deputies and U.S. Forest Service agents, while investigating a marijuana garden site on U.S. Forest Service land, discovered and deactivated a sophisticated and deadly booby trap pipe bomb device.

- A similar device, which wasn't positioned, was discovered at the same site and deactivated. Also, 10 fishhook type booby traps were found at the same site.



- August 15, 1986, CAMP Headquarters - A telephone threat was received on the CAMP Headquarters answering machine. The caller threatened that more planes and helicopters would be shot down, and that more forest fires would be started.
- August 19, 1986, Humboldt County - A Humboldt County deputy sheriff received a broken leg suffered from a fall while chasing a suspected marijuana grower from a marijuana garden.
- August 25, 1986, Monterey County - The Monterey County Sheriff's Office received a phone call threatening that 10 deputies would be killed for every pound of marijuana seized during raids in Monterey County.
- August 27, 1986, Mendocino County - Two threatening notes directed to landowners were found in two separate gardens located adjacent to each other. The notes were the same and read as follows:

"Mr. and Mrs. S:

Please don't do anything rash about these plants. Talk to your friends first and you will be compensated and/or at last resort they can be moved. Phone call would be counter-productive and dangerous to all concerned."

- September 7, 1986, Fresno County - While eradicating a marijuana garden a Fresno County Sheriff's Deputy was attacked by a pit bull dog. The dog was shot and killed by the deputy in self-defense.
- September 10, 1986, Mendocino County - Two suspects were pursued from a marijuana garden and apprehended. One suspect had in his possession a loaded .38 caliber pistol later determined to be stolen.
- September 14, 1986, Fresno County - 11,860 acres of U.S. Forest Service land were burned. The fire started one and one-half feet from a trail leading to a marijuana garden and 200 feet from the grower's camp. Extinguishing the fire cost \$1.9 million.
- September 15, 1986, Mendocino County - Four pipe - shotgun booby trap devices were discovered and deactivated without incident in a marijuana garden.
- September 18, 1986, Humboldt County - A Humboldt County deputy sheriff, while eradicating a marijuana garden, set off a shotgun shell, rat trap type booby trap. Fortunately the pellets had been removed and the deputy was struck with the wadding causing minor injury. The same garden contained seven other similar devices, three of which had been activated.
- September 22, 1986, Mendocino County - A CAMP helicopter was shot and its fuselage creased by the bullet while flying an eradication mission.

- September 23, 1986, Siskiyou County - A dynamite, blasting cap activated booby trap was discovered and deactivated in a marijuana garden located on U.S. Forest Service lands.
- October 5, 1986, Humboldt County - Ten CAMP vehicles were sabotaged while parked for the night by puncturing 36 tires and pouring powdered sugar into two gas tanks.
- October 11, 1986, Trinity County - Four out-of-state hikers were chased out of a marijuana garden by armed growers who fired several shots. One hiker was caught and searched by the growers and told he would be killed if they found marijuana buds on him. He was released.
- October 12, 1986, Humboldt County - Two CAMP vehicles were sabotaged while parked for the night by puncturing seven tires. (NOTE - These vehicles were parked on the opposite end of the county from the October 5 sabotage incident.)

**Sophisticated and Deadly -->**  
**Pipe Bomb Seized on U.S.**  
**Forest Service Land - El**  
**Dorado County**







← Dynamite Booby Trap

Seized on U.S. Forest

Service Land -

Siskiyou County

186 Guns Seized in One -->

Raid, Fort Bragg -

Mendocino County



### MEDIA RELATIONS/PUBLIC AWARENESS

A major part of the CAMP program is to increase the public's awareness of California's marijuana cultivation problem. This public awareness campaign looks to the leadership of the local sheriffs; it focuses on the social and economic dangers associated with growing and selling marijuana. In 1986, public information officers from the Department of Justice and the United States Forest Service coordinated the public information program with the county sheriffs and other CAMP agencies.

The 1986 CAMP season saw a continuation of previous years' efforts to inform the media of CAMP activities. CAMP conducted several major media raids and numerous informational tours and interviews during the 11-week season. State, national and foreign news representatives accompanied CAMP raid teams on actual marijuana raids. Among the news agencies sending reporters to cover this year's CAMP activities were Cable News Network, San Francisco Examiner, San Francisco Chronicle, Los Angeles Times, Associated Press, USA Today, Newsweek, San Jose Mercury News, Sacramento Bee, KQVR Channel 13-Sacramento, and KPIX Channel 5-San Francisco.

Information officers staffed CAMP's Sacramento headquarters throughout the CAMP season (August 4-October 16) where they answered hundreds of inquiries from the media.

The CAMP information staff maintained a clipping file of news coverage on the program. They also prepared and distributed press packets and scheduled a number of television interviews. These press packets are available upon request from the CAMP information office (916) 739-CAMP or 739-5239.

#### LEGAL ASPECTS

##### Prosecutions

The year 1986 brought about a continuing increase in significant marijuana cultivation prosecutions on the local level. Both U.S. Attorney Joseph P. Russoniello of the Northern District of California, and Acting U.S. Attorney

Peter Nowinski of the Eastern District have continued to demonstrate their commitment to targeting large commercial and/or violent growers. The results of these commitments were demonstrated this year in nine separate marijuana prosecutions in California.

The state courts are also 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 continued in 1986 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 improvements in the 1986 CAMP program was the ongoing Asset Seizure/Investigation teams which were based in Eureka, Ukiah and Sacramento.

The teams were comprised of Drug Enforcement Administration and Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement 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.
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 1986 CAMP Asset Seizure/Investigation teams were very productive with 41 land forfeiture actions filed as of 12/21/86 with a conservative estimated value of over \$3.9 million; numerous items of growing paraphernalia were also seized.

This is an area that had almost universal support at the 1986 CAMP Critique and was considered as extremely beneficial and should be expanded in CAMP 1987 to include five investigative teams and three prosecution teams.

### Class Action Lawsuit

On September 2, 1983, the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, the Civil Liberties Monitoring Project, and ten residents of Northern California filed a federal class action lawsuit alleging that CAMP ground and air operations, particularly helicopter activities, violated civil rights.

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1983, the plaintiffs sought damages, as well as declaratory and injunctive relief. Judge Aguilar, the federal district judge to whom the case was assigned, expressed concern about CAMP operations. But, initially finding no basis for the plaintiffs' claim for relief, he denied plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction on October 3, 1983.

On October 18, 1984, however, Judge Aguilar orally granted a preliminary injunction. He did so on the basis for declarations filed by plaintiffs in

which numerous persons described alleged improper conduct and practices by raid teams and helicopters. As later modified by Judge Aguilar and the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, the injunction essentially precluded the operation of helicopters closer than 500 feet from structures, persons, or vehicles; enjoined their use for surveillance purposes except over open fields; and required them to operate at an altitude of at least 500 feet except when landing or taking off, fly over the fewest possible private residences, and take the most direct route available unless safety otherwise required. The Court further ordered that no private property, other than open fields, be entered by foot, motor vehicle, or helicopter without a warrant obtained on probable cause, and that private property adjoining land where CAMP teams were legally present could not be entered without a warrant, absent exigent circumstances. The Ninth Circuit's modification of the injunction consisted of specifying the altitude restrictions just described apply only to deliberate, knowing, and intentional conduct.

During the ensuing marijuana harvest season in 1985, CAMP personnel made good faith efforts to comply with the terms of the preliminary injunction. Helicopters were used in hundreds of flights. A correspondingly high number of marijuana seizure operations were conducted. But on August 29, 1985, plaintiffs filed 70 declarations alleging 40 violations of the preliminary injunction. Judge Aguilar in response conducted an evidentiary hearing, at the conclusion of which he noted that "[o]wing to their poor planning and inefficient presentation, plaintiffs addressed only four [alleged violations of the preliminary injunction]."



More importantly, he found that plaintiffs failed to prove that CAMP personnel engaged in any wilful and deliberate pattern of misconduct. Apart from that finding, however, he concluded that more training on the terms of the preliminary injunction was needed. Consequently, he added new provisions concerning planning and preraid briefings on the injunction, as well as requirements for documenting that all personnel have been instructed on the terms of the injunction.

In expanding the preliminary injunction, Judge Aguilar also announced that he intended to appoint a monitor for CAMP pursuant to rule 53 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The monitor was to (1) review CAMP policies, training programs and field practices; (2) immediately report to the Court about any policies or practices which arguably violated any term of the preliminary injunction; (3) obtain details about CAMP field operations; (4) be present during CAMP field operations; and (5) when necessary, convene hearings concerning any matter relating to compliance with the preliminary injunction. The Court's order imposing a monitor was appealed.

Also on appeal was the entire injunction, which on August 1, 1986, the Ninth Circuit remanded back to the district court for further modification in light of the United States Supreme Court's decision in California v. Ciraolo \_\_ U.S. \_\_, 106 S.Ct. 1809 (1986), a recent case permitting aerial surveillance of curtilage. Judge Aguilar responded on September 16, 1986, with an order modifying the injunction by directly incorporating the altitude and route limitations of Federal Aviation Administration regulations governing fixed-wing aircraft. The change appears to be more of

form than substance. The injunction now expressly imposes, with respect to helicopter surveillance, the restrictions of 14 C.F.R. 91.79 (b) and (c), which limit operations of fixed-wing aircraft over congested areas to a minimum altitude of 1,000 feet. The order imposes the regulation's minimum height limitation of 500 feet over "other than congested areas" in relation to persons, vessels, vehicles, or structures. The propriety of this order is being challenged.

Particularly important during the 1986 season were the activities of the court-appointed monitor, retired Napa Superior Court Judge Thomas Kongsgaard. Judge Kongsgaard actively monitored CAMP training, briefings, and field activities. He also accompanied CAMP members on raids. His close first-hand observations of CAMP efforts have satisfied him that the conduct of CAMP's preraid briefings and operations meet the spirit and letter of the injunction.

Judge Kongsgaard has also presided over one evidentiary hearing, at the demand of the plaintiffs, at which the plaintiffs alleged that a CAMP helicopter intentionally violated the terms of the injunction. The claim was vigorously disputed, and the monitor's decision is awaited pending the preparation of hearing transcripts and legal briefing. Significantly, following this hearing in September, the plaintiffs have withdrawn their demands for further hearings before the monitor on any of their other claimed violations.



← CAMP Raid Team Seizing  
House and Property  
Under Federal Asset  
Seizure Law -  
Humboldt County

Seized ATVs Stored →  
in Warehouse -  
Mendocino County



← Raid Team Briefing in  
Accordance with Federal  
Court Injunction -  
Humboldt County



## CAMP CRITIQUE

As with past CAMP programs, at the conclusion of CAMP '86 a two-day conference was held in Sacramento on December 3-4, 1986, to critique the program. Also, this year, an awards ceremony was held to formally recognize personnel who have made substantial contributions to the CAMP effort.

The conference was attended by over 200 participants representing the local, state and federal agencies who participated in the program. Conference attendees were organized into committees and each committee was assigned a CAMP operations topic to critique and formulate recommendations for the 1987 CAMP program. The Committees were: 1) Field Operations, 2) Training and Recruitment, 3) Logistics, 4) Air Operations, 5) Asset Seizures, and 6) Sheriffs/Steering Committee.

The overall conclusion of the conference attendees was that CAMP '86 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 much of the success to CAMP. It is widely believed that the accumulative effect of four years of CAMP is having a measurable impact against California's commercial marijuana industry to the point that California grown sinsemilla is difficult to find and if it can be found, the price is as much as \$5,000 per pound.

It was the concensus of the conference attendees that the reduction of sinsemilla being grown in California is not only due to CAMP's eradication

efforts, but probably more importantly is due to CAMP's deterrent effect. No longer are we seeing in California the large clear cut gardens of past years. The gardens of today are more remotely scattered, considerably smaller in size, better camouflaged, and involve significantly fewer growers. Many of the so called "mom and pop" growing operations have gone by the wayside because of the pressure brought on by CAMP. What we're dealing with now is a "hard-core" element that is willing to take the risk in order to reap the considerable profits to be made.

To have an effective impact on diminishing the illicit product produced by this hard-core element will require more emphasis being placed on targeting major violators for successful prosecution in state and federal courts. To accomplish this will require a redirection and/or an augmentation of personnel resources.

The committees worked diligently to provide recommendations to help enhance each of the operational components of CAMP. The 1987 program will be based on these recommendations (see Attachment I, CAMP '86 Critique Recommendations).

#### Awards Program

The Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP) has just completed its fourth year of operation. Over 1,200 law enforcement and resource agency personnel have participated in CAMP since its inception. The purpose of the CAMP '86 Awards Program was for Attorney General Van de Kamp and allied CAMP agencies

to formally recognize individuals who have contributed outstanding service to the CAMP program.

In October, a mailer was sent to all agencies who have participated in CAMP during the past four years. Based on a stated criteria, nominations were asked to be submitted for the Attorney General's Awards. CAMP Steering Committee agencies that wanted to recognize individuals based on their own criteria were invited to participate. Two allied agencies elected to participate in the awards program, the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).

Forty-four nominations for the Attorney General's Awards met the stated criteria and were divided into five categories: 1) lead deputies and other sheriff's department personnel; 2) regional operations commanders and team leaders; 3) CAMP allied agency personnel; 4) agency volunteers; and 5) posthumous.

Category #1: Lead Deputies and Other Sheriff's Department Personnel

The lead deputy is assigned by the sheriff as his representative to the CAMP program. He/she is responsible for conducting raids in the sheriff's geographical jurisdiction in cooperation with the CAMP raid team leader. Other sheriff's department personnel serve in different capacities, i.e., raid team members or providing various forms of expertise to the local marijuana eradication program. The recipients of the Attorney General's "Certificate of Commendation" in this category were:



<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>NOMINATED BY</u>
Deputy Gregory Busey	Humboldt County S.O.	Humboldt County S.O.
Sergeant Ron Chaplin	Butte County S.O.	Butte County S.O./USFS
Deputy Steve Cobine	Humboldt County S.O.	Humboldt County S.O.
Deputy Gary Craft	Monterey County S.O.	Monterey County S.O.
Herbert Frahman	Humboldt County S.O.	Humboldt County S.O.
Deputy Donald Hagn	Monterey County S.O.	Monterey County S.O.
Deputy Kenneth Johnson	Humboldt County S.O.	Humboldt County S.O.
Sergeant Dave Laffranchini	Trinity County S.O.	Trinity County S.O./USFS
Deputy Mike Murphy	Siskiyou County S.O.	Siskiyou County S.O./BNE
Deputy Gregg McClung	Fresno County S.O.	Fresno County S.O.
Deputy Darrell Plemons	Tehama County S.O.	Tehama County S.O./USFS
Bruce Slocum	Humboldt County S.O.	Humboldt County S.O.
Sergeant Dennis Smith	Santa Cruz County S.O.	Santa Cruz County S.O.
Deputy Alvin Tripp	Mendocino County S.O.	Mendocino County S.O.
Deputy David Walker	Humboldt County S.O.	Humboldt County S.O.

Category #2: Regional Operations Commanders and Team Leaders

The regional operations commander represents CAMP and is responsible for the overall planning, coordination and activities of the CAMP raid team in a geographical area of the state. The CAMP team leader works cooperatively with the sheriff's lead deputy in planning and conducting marijuana eradication raids. The recipients of the Attorney General's "Certificate of Commendation" in this category were:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>NOMINATED BY</u>
Special Agent Dave Beck	BNE	BNE
Special Agent Robert Gallardo	BNE	BNE
Special Agent Gene Lerner	BNE	BNE
Traffic Officer Milt McClung	CHP	CHP
Traffic Officer Hollis McCoy	CHP	CHP
Special Agent Bob McGuckin	BNE	Siskiyou S.O./USFS/BNE
Special Agent Dennis Ormerod	BNE	BNE
Special Agent Supervisor Laurie Woods	BNE	BNE

Category #3: CAMP Allied Agency Personnel

CAMP allied agency personnel serve in various capacities to CAMP, i.e., assisting raid teams by providing various forms of tactical and investigative expertise. The recipients of the Attorney General's "Certificate of Commendation" in this category were:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>NOMINATED BY</u>
Special Agent Jess Bigham	U.S. Forest Service	Siskiyou Co. S.O./USFS
Special Agent-in-Charge		
Chris Brong	Bureau of Land Mgt.	BLM
Special Agent Clint Cook	Drug Enforcement Admin.	DEA
Detective Ed Eccles	Inglewood P.D.	BNE

Special Agent Bobby Holdridge	U.S. Forest Service	Trinity Co. S.O./USFS
Special Agent Tony Loya	Drug Enforcement Admin.	DEA
Special Agent Mark Measer	Drug Enforcement Admin.	DEA
Special Agent Jerry Moore	Bureau of Land Mgt.	USFS/BLM/BNE
Special Agent Frank Packwood	U.S. Forest Service	USFS
Special Agent Jim Smith	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms	ATF

Category #4: Agency Volunteers

Agency volunteers are personnel provided to CAMP by local law enforcement agencies from throughout the state to help provide the necessary manpower to do the job. The award recipients in this category have served a minimum two seasons in the CAMP program and because of their demonstrated abilities served as CAMP team leaders. The recipients of the Attorney General's "Certificate of Commendation" in this category were:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>NOMINATED BY</u>
Detective Gene Domico	Glendora P.D.	BNE
Officer Mike Kaye	Redondo Beach P.D.	BNE
Officer Al Lopez	South Gate P.D.	BNE
Detective Frank Schmidt	Covina P.D.	BNE
Detective Robert Sevilla	Redondo Beach P.D.	BNE
Officer Steve Slusser	Whittier P.D.	BNE



Detective Joe Stickles

Tustin P.D.

BNE

Detective Ray Wunno

Inglewood P.D.

BNE

Category #5: Posthumous

The 1986 Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP) program experienced its first loss of personnel as a result of a tragic plane crash on July 31, 1986. Contract fixed-wing pilot Noah J. Stinnett, Jr. and Siskiyou County Sheriff's Deputies Dale Rossetto and Larry Breceda were killed when their plane crashed while flying a marijuana reconnaissance mission. The 1986 Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP) program was dedicated to their memory. The Certificates of Commendation were presented posthumously to their wives:

Jeanne Breceda

Mikie Rossetto

Marion Stinnett

The U.S. Forest Service is a major participant in and contributor to the CAMP program. Forty U.S. Forest Service personnel were recognized by the U.S. Forest Service with Certificates of Appreciation for their outstanding contributions to CAMP. The recipients of the U.S. Forest Service Certificate of Appreciation were:

Helen Alasia

Tom Konic

Jess Bigham

Carl Lannon

Tom Buckley

Ross Butler

Denny Bungars

Clar Byers

Doug Coltra

Ken Carlton

Willy Coskey

William Derr

Dave Dooley

Mike Duffy

Nick Eitz

Larry Elford

Joe Frates

Fred Hansford

Les Helms

Bobby Holdridge

Rick Johnson

Earl Konic

Phil Looney

Ron Madewell

Gary Mangus

Dave Milbrat

Morgan Mills

Shirley Mohon

John McCaulley

Ed McClure

Frank Packwood

LaVon Perez

Mert Reichard

Dan Roach

Michael Smith

Sandy Sorenson

Carl Thompson

Dave Welby

Frank Winer

Galen Young

The Drug Enforcement Administration, too, is a major participant in and contributor to CAMP. DEA recognized people representing various agencies with Certificates of Appreciation. The award recipients were:

Special Agent Supervisor Mike Barnes, BNE

Special Agent Walt Kubas, BNE

Special Agent Sheila Mariani, BNE

Special Agent Earl "Mick" Mollica, BNE

Assistant U.S. Attorney Peter Robinson,

U.S. Attorney's Office, Northern District of California

Special Agent Stu Till, BNE

Special Agent Doyle Turner, BNE

Special Award:

Attorney General John K. Van de Kamp was presented the Drug Enforcement Administration's Administrator's award in recognition of his leadership, commitment and support of the Drug Enforcement Administration and in particular the CAMP program.



Attorney General John K. Van de Kamp with Families of  
Siskiyou County Deputies and Pilot Killed in Tragic  
Plane Crash



## C.A.M.P. '86

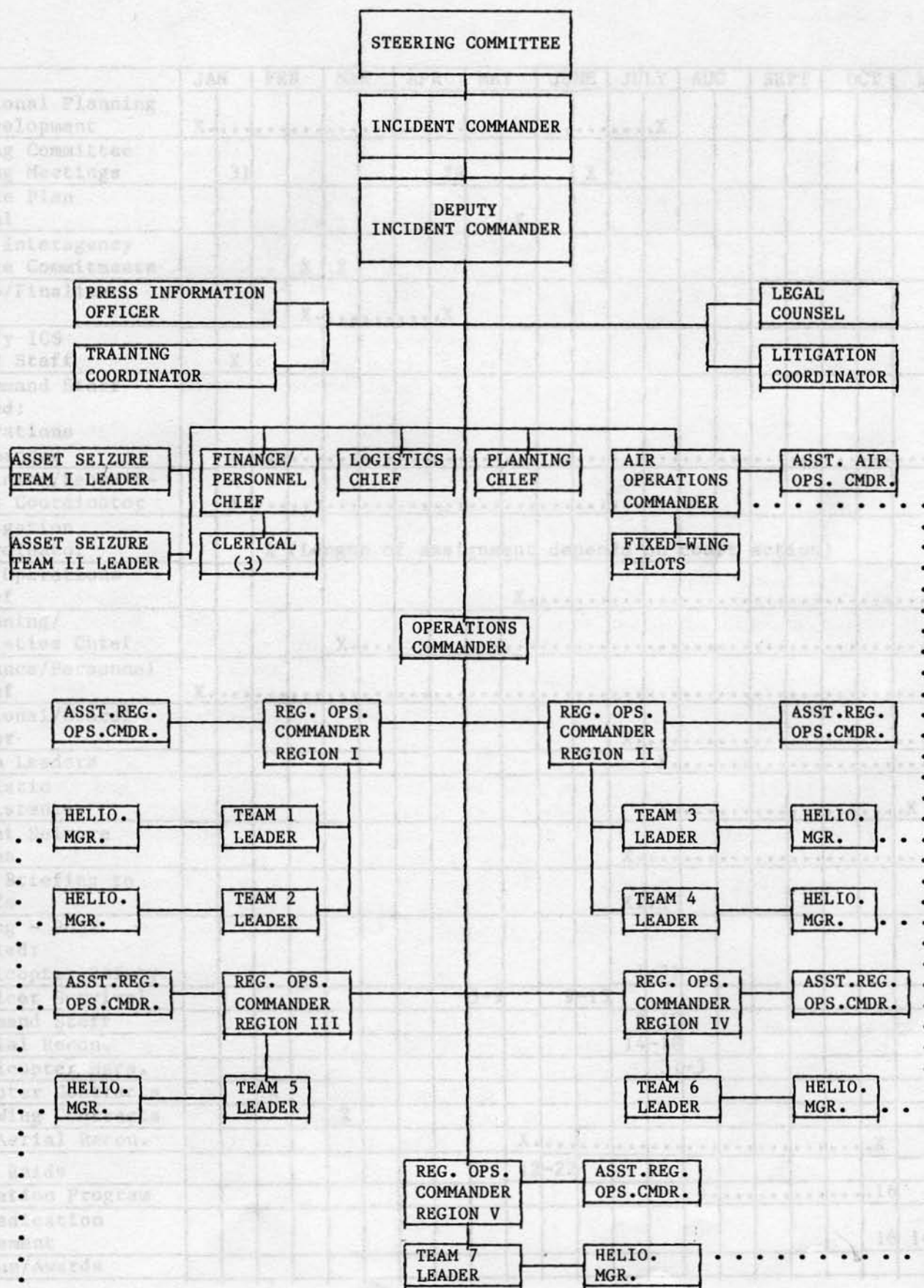
## CAMPAIGN AGAINST MARIJUANA PLANTING



## CAMP '86 ORGANIZATION CHART

CAMP '86 PROGRAM TIME LINE

(Attachment B)



..... = Technical Direction and Coordination

## CAMP '86 PROGRAM TIME LINE

(Attachment C)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Operational Planning and Development	X.....						X					
Steering Committee Planning Meetings	31			24		X						
Complete Plan Proposal					X							
Obtain Interagency Resource Commitments			X X									
Develop/Finalize MOU's			X.....	X								
Identify ICS Command Staff	X											
ICS Command Staff Assigned:												
..Operations Commander	X.....										X	
..Training/Recruitment Coordinator	X.....							X				
..Litigation Coordinator			X (Length of assignment depends on court action)									
..Air Operations Chief					X.....						X	
..Planning/Logistics Chief			X.....								X	
..Finance/Personnel Chief	X.....											>
..Regional/Coordinator							X.....				X	
..Team Leaders							X.....				X	
..Logistic Assistants							X.....			X		
..Asset Seizure Teams							X.....					>
Status Briefing to Sheriffs							X..X					
Training - POST Certified:												
..Helicopter Safety							1-31					
..Officer Survival					5-9	9-13						
..Command Staff							8-10					
..Aerial Recon.							14-18					
..Helicopter Mgrs.							31-3					
Helicopter Contracts		X										
Fixed-Wing Contracts			X									
Begin Aerial Recon.					X.....					X		
Spring Raids					12-22							
Eradication Program								4.....		16		
Posteradication Enforcement										16 14		
Critique/Awards												3-4



## **CAMP '86 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. Six CAMP 24-hour safety courses were presented at various locations throughout the state beginning in July of 1986 and ending on July 22, 1986. One hundred and twenty-eight students were trained representing 56 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 3,072 student hours.

### **CAMP Officer Survival Training Course**

Designed for CAMP field command staff, lead deputies and volunteer team leaders, this five-day, 56-hour intensive format course trained students on land navigation and officer survival techniques unique to CAMP operations. The course was presented May 5-10, and June 9-13, 1986, by the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department Training Academy staff and Riverside Police Department officers. It was attended by regional operations commanders, team leaders, alternate team leaders, selected CAMP Headquarters command staff, DEA agents, CHP officers, USFS agents and lead deputies. This course represents 2,016 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 Shasta County on July 14-18, 1986. 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-six students attended this course representing three federal, one state, and one out-of-state agency, 14 sheriffs' departments, two police departments, and one district attorney's office, for 1,440 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 31 - August 3, 1986. The course instructs students on basic responsibilities, task management procedures and safety on CAMP helicopter missions. The course was attended by 16 USFS managers, 17 contract employees and three CAMP command staff personnel, for a total of 36 students representing 572 logged student hours.

**CAMP Command Staff Administrative Training**

This 16-hour course instructed all CAMP command staff on CAMP Administrative procedures and legal update. Twenty-two students attended logging 352 student hours.

The CAMP '86 training program trained personnel representing 56 local, state and federal agencies for a total of 7,452 logged student training hours. All courses, except the CAMP Command Staff Administrative Training Course and the Helicopter Manager Training Course, were certified by the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST).

**CAMP Officer Survival Training Course**

Designed for CAMP field command staff, lead deputies and volunteer team leaders, this five-day, 56-hour intensive course trained students on land navigation and officer survival techniques unique to CAMP operations. The course was presented May 5-10, and June 7-13, 1986, by the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department Training Academy staff and Riverside Police Department officers. It was attended by regional operations commanders, team leaders, alternate team leaders, selected CAMP Headquarters command staff, DEA agents, CHP officers, USFS agents and lead deputies. This course represented 2,016 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 Shasta County on July 14-18, 1986. The course instructed students on all facets of CAMP field operations, aerial observation, helicopter safety, search warrant preparation, legal aspects of cannabis eradication and field tactics. Thirty-six students attended this course representing three federal, one state, and one out-of-state agency, in sheriff's departments, two police departments, and one district attorney's office, for 1,440 logged student hours.

**Helicopter Manager Training**

This 16-hour course, designed for helicopter pilots, managers and support personnel was presented at the COT Training Academy on July 31 - August 3, 1986. The course instructed students on basic responsibilities, task management procedures and safety on CAMP helicopter missions. The course was attended by 16 USFS managers, 17 contract employees and three CAMP command staff personnel, for a total of 26 students representing 512 logged student hours.

1986

(Attachment E)

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

Agency	Grants	Aviation	Equipment	Vehicles	Salaries	Overtime	Per Diem	Training	Other	Total
Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement (BNE)	\$ -	\$896,200	\$19,606	\$18,000	\$399,350	\$34,600	\$210,200	\$ 9,400	\$33,600	\$1,184,216
Department of Fish and Game (F&G)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
California Department of Forestry (CDF)	-	-	2,500	5,000	44,800	2,500	600	-	-	55,400
California Highway Patrol (CHP)	-	-	-	16,130	127,000	39,000	2,100	1,550	-	<u>185,780</u>
								State Agency Subtotal		\$1,426,396
Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF)	-	5,000	-	2,300	73,000	-	1,500	1,800	-	83,600
Internal Revenue Service (IRS)	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	1,000	-	-	7,000
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)	220,000	18,000	5,000	10,000	130,000	-	35,000	6,000	-	424,000
United States Forest Service (USFS)	64,000	-	15,000	68,800	113,000	-	28,000	-	-	288,800
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	<u>152,740</u>	7,260	-	2,000	30,000	3,500	8,500	-	-	<u>204,000</u>
	\$436,740							Federal Agency Subtotal		\$1,007,400
								TOTAL		\$2,433,796



## CAMP '86 CUMULATIVE RAID REPORT

(Attachment F)

AS OF OCTOBER 29, 1986

COUNTIES	RAID TEAM DAYS	# PLANTS	WEIGHT	ARRESTS	SUSPECTS	CAMP FLIGHTS
Alameda Co.						
Amador Co.						2
Butte Co.	16	5,831	12,332	6	15	
Calaveras Co.						
Del Norte Co.	2	186	800	1	-	7
El Dorado Co.	3	2,090	2,700	6	4	
Fresno Co.	7	6,311	18,501	15	8	8
Glenn Co.	2	2,114	4,540	-	-	
Humboldt Co.	121	46,914	254,246	19	16	47
Lake Co.	7	3,181	14,925	3	1	19
Lassen Co.						
Madera Co.						
Marin Co.						2
Mariposa Co.	4	291	1,127	-	-	1
Mendocino Co.	79	20,831	96,493	9	22	48
Merced Co.						1
Modoc Co.						
Monterey Co.	11	4,149	9,372	2	3	32
Napa Co.						
Nevada Co.						
Placer Co.						2
Plumas Co.						
San Benito Co.						
San Luis Obispo Co.						
San Mateo Co.						
Santa Barbara Co.	2	127	897	-	-	
Santa Clara Co.	1	84	230	-	2	6
Santa Cruz Co.	12	5,165	29,110	4	15	7
Shasta Co.	3	3,322	226	4	1	2
Sierra Co.						
Siskiyou Co.	3	300	715	-	-	9
Sonoma Co.	3	3,735	12,056	11	3	2
Stanislaus Co.						
Tehama Co.	8	5,999	6,223	4	5	
Trinity Co.	31	6,272	20,007	7	15	
Tulare Co.						2
Tuolumne Co.	1	375	650	-	3	2
Yuba Co.						
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>117,277</b>	<b>485,150</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>199</b>

Additional Overflights: BNE Sac. 11  
 BNE Yolo 1  
 BI Redding 1  
 DEA School 5  
 18

Dry Marijuana Confiscated: 1,426 pounds

**CAMP YEARLY PROGRAM RESULT COMPARISONS/PUBLIC LAND SEIZURES**

COUNTY	CAMP SERVICES	1983	1984	1985	1986	1985/86 Differences
Butte	Good					
Counties Participating		14	37	38	37	-1
Teams		4	7	7	7	same
Helicopters		4	7	7	7	same
Plants Seized		64,579	158,493	166,219	117,227	-48,992
Total Weight (lbs.)		215,384	1,006,814	817,084	485,150	-331,934
Estimated Wholesale Value		\$130 mil.	\$320 mil.	\$334 mil.	\$404 mil.	+\$70 mil.
Sites Raided		524	398	684	637	-47
Plants Per Site		123	398	241	184	-57
Weight Per Site		517	2,530	1,194	762	-432
Firearms Seized		80	524	370	284	-86
Vehicles Seized		20 (est.)	47	52	27	-25
Total Arrests/Warrants		128	218	207	204	-3
Program Cost (Federal/State)		\$1.6 mil.	\$2.3 mil.	\$2.8 mil.	\$2.4 mil.	-\$400,000
Raid Sites: Private Property		73%	70%	72%	69%	-3%
Public Lands		27%	30%	28%	31%	+3%

over - for Public Land Seizures

PUBLIC LAND SEIZURES

<u>Agency</u>	<u>No. of Sites</u>	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Suspects</u>
USFS	126	24,426	59,771	2	9
BLM	30	4,483	12,707	2	1
Other	<u>40</u>	<u>8,167</u>	<u>42,304</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
	196	37,076	114,782	5	10

NOTE:

The other category represents public lands other than U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands, mainly State parks and forest lands. CAMP did not conduct raids this year on Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) lands. BIA conducted their own eradication program.

	312*384	1*000*814	811*084	482*120	-331*434
	84*218	128*483	188*318	111*551	-18*885
	4	1	1	1	8888
	4	1	1	1	8888
	14	11	38	21	-1
	1383	1384	1383	1384	DIFFERENCE 1382/88



COUNTY	CAMP SERVICES	RECOMMENDATIONS	INCREASE/ DECREASE IN PROBLEM	PRICE PER LB.	NO. OF ARRESTS	NO. OF ARRESTS NONRESIDENTS	WHERE ARE NONRESIDENTS FROM?
BUTTE	Good	None	'86 crop smaller than '85 & '84	\$2,600 lb. \$220/oz.	25	8	2 Nevada St. 2 Humboldt 2 Los Angeles 1 Bay Area 1 Bakersfield
DEL NORTE	Fixed-Wing adequate Poor com- munications between Raid Team & county Not enough time spent in county by CAMP teams	Better Communica- tions between CAMP & rural counties Helicopter surv. aircraft be made available	'86 crop approx. 10% smaller than '85	\$2,250 lb. UNK/oz.	5	None	N/A
EL DORADO	Yes	Would like full- time BNE/CAMP spotter to act as Lead Deputy	'86 crop size increased from from '85 & '84	\$2,600 lb. \$220/oz.	63	17	6 Sacramento 4 Bay Area 1 San Diego 1 San Juan Capistrano 3 Wash. State 1 Auburn, CA
FRESNO	Very good	None	'86 crop greater than '85 & '84	\$2,500lb \$225/oz. not much around	18	3	1 Ventura, CA 2 Colorado
GLENN	Yes	Need more money for helicopter surveillance	'86 crop size increased from '85 & '84	\$2,600 lb. \$220/oz.	None	N/A	N/A
HUMBOLDT	Adequate	Additional fixed- wing time	'86 crop small- er than '84, larger than '85	\$3,000 lb. UNK/oz.	63	1	San Pedro, CA
LAKE	Good	None	'86 crop small- er than '84, larger than '85	UNK/lb. \$200/oz.	13	3	3 Mendocino

**CAMP '86 SURVEY**  
**(continued)**

(Attachment H-2)

COUNTY	CAMP SERVICES	RECOMMENDATIONS	INCREASE/ DECREASE IN PROBLEM	PRICE PER LB.	NO. OF ARRESTS	NO. OF ARRESTS NONRESIDENTS	WHERE ARE NONRESIDENTS FROM?
<b>MENDOCINO</b>	Raid Teams too small Needed more fixed-wing time in Sept. - Not enough radios for team - Need better CAMP vehicles	More Team Members More radios for team - Better vehicles - AROC should be fulltime and from local area - Fixed-wing dedicated to Region II in '87	'86 crop approx. same as '85	\$3,200/lb. \$200/oz.	24	6	4 Yuba 2 San Diego
<b>MONTEREY</b>	Great	Helicopter surv. available earlier in year for National Forest	'86 crop approx. same size as '85, but more plants were seized	\$4,000/lb. \$250/oz. Supply almost nonexistent	45	None	N/A
<b>SANTA BARBARA</b>	Fixed-wings fly too high & fast but service was good Team was better than '85	Need slower & lower flying fixed-wing or helicopter surveillance available	'86 crop definitely smaller than '85 & '84	\$3,000/lb.	1	1	Northern CA
<b>SANTA CLARA</b>	More than adequate	Need more helicopter surveillance time	'86 crop approx. 15% smaller than '85	\$2,500/lb. \$175/oz.	14	None	N/A
<b>SANTA CRUZ</b>	Raid Team excellent Not enough helicopter surv. time available	Need helicopter surveillance available July 1 and more of it	'86 crop 30% smaller than '85	\$3,000/lb. \$235/oz.	16	None	N/A

**CAMP '86 SURVEY**  
(continued)

(Attachment H-3)

COUNTY	CAMP SERVICES	RECOMMENDATIONS	INCREASE/ DECREASE IN PROBLEM	PRICE PER LB.	NO. OF ARRESTS	NO. OF ARRESTS NONRESIDENTS	WHERE ARE NONRESIDENTS FROM?
SHASTA	No, CAMP does not offer anything Shasta Co. needs, Shasta has enough manpower	Needs helicopter for surveillance spotting and extraction with his own people, need it 3-4 days per week	'86 diminish- from '85 & '84, can't come up with %	\$3,400/lb. UNK/oz. in short supply	82	40	40 Humboldt
SISKIYOU	Adequate	Availability of CAMP "spotter" More helicopter time for spotting	'86 crop 10-15% smaller than '85	\$5,000/lb.	25	None	N/A
SONOMA	Inadequate raid team service	Another raid team for Region II that could float between counties and would not require a week's notice to respond for raids	'86 crop approximately same as '85	\$2,750/lb. \$225/oz.	40	None	N/A
TEHAMA	Yes	Need more money for helicopter surveillance	'86 crop size increased from '85 & '84	\$2,600/lb. \$220/oz.	38	1	1 New Jersey
TRINITY	Adequate	More helicopter observation time Start raiding earlier in year Increase manpower to find gardens Larger, more mobile raid team	'86 crop smaller than '84 & '85	\$1,000/lb. \$80/oz.	45	None	N/A



[illegible]

\*Average price was calculated by throwing out high & low figures & averaging the rest.

CAMP '86 CRITIQUE RECOMMENDATIONS

**A. FIELD OPERATIONS COMMITTEE**

Raid Team Structure

1. It is recommended that the size of the Humboldt County raid teams be reduced or provide an additional helicopter (for a total of 3) for their use.
2. It is recommended that the size of the Mendocino raid teams be increased.
3. It is recommended that a source for security personnel be developed for the teams who did not have them available this year.

Administrative

4. It is recommended that a method be developed for a more timely payment of salaries for the emergency hire employees.

Aircraft

5. It is recommended that a helicopter be available for reconnaissance purposes on a regular basis for use statewide.
6. It is recommended that a helicopter, equipped with sling gear, be made available for use by participating sheriffs' offices who need the use of the aircraft but have sufficient manpower to conduct their own raids. This resource should be provided with a realization that it would be utilized more often toward the end of the raid season than in the beginning.
7. It is recommended that helicopter collective time available per day be increased from five and one-half hours to eight hours.

Equipment

8. It is recommended that more radios be provided to each team.
9. It is recommended that radio repair service turnaround time be reduced.
10. It is recommended that the radios provided have at least one frequency compatible with the local frequencies.
11. It is recommended that the training provided by CAMP on communications re-emphasize efficient radio use.
12. It is recommended that the requirement for the raid team members to wear their ballistics vests at all times be re-examined to determine if their use in the field should be optional.

13. It is recommended that the prohibited use of camouflage pants by raid team members be re-evaluated.

#### **New CAMP Operations**

14. It is recommended that CAMP continue to explore the options available for postseason raid activities such as the use of narcotic detection dogs.
15. It is recommended that CAMP initiate an investigative team, or teams, as proposed by the Steering Committee at the Critique.

#### **Recruitment**

16. It is recommended that the recruitment announcements for emergency employees and volunteer officers be mailed directly to past volunteers and emergency employees in addition to their agencies.
17. It is recommended that the CAMP recruitment announcements also be mailed to all POST recognized regional training centers.

#### **B. TRAINING/RECRUITMENT COMMITTEE**

1. It is recommended that instructors for three-day schools be committed far enough in advance to prepare lesson plans and make sure they have necessary equipment.
2. It is recommended that slide programs be updated to reflect current field conditions.
3. It is recommended that the booby trap segment be updated and vehicle security stressed. Make new traps for field exercise.
4. It is recommended that more emphasis be placed on physical fitness, and students be provided with a list of basic equipment needed.
5. It is recommended that the two-week rotators who are scheduled for service first also go to the three-day school first. This way they have some time to get in shape and over any injuries sustained at the three-day school.
6. It is recommended that the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Regional Training Academy host the three-day schools.

#### **C. LOGISTICS COMMITTEE**

1. It is recommended that the basic equipment list be augmented with air splints and whistles.
2. It is recommended that vehicles be assigned to each region based on specific needs of that region.
3. It is recommended that basic driver's training be incorporated into the three-day course.



4. It is recommended that vehicle responsibility be assigned to one person on each team.
5. It is recommended that the system for repairing radios be improved.

#### D. AIR OPERATIONS

1. It is recommended that sheriffs' offices contact the local USFS dispatcher to coordinate flight following; develop zone or grid system for county to "code" locations; and file position reports every 15 minutes on transport flights, and when entering and leaving zones/grids on reconnaissance flights (with intended time in zone/grid).
2. It is recommended that standardized procedures be developed for CAMP pilot inspectors.
3. It is recommended that CAMP airplane operators and pilots attend a mandatory workshop which will train them to the standard required by CAMP.
4. It is recommended that sufficient funding be acquired to ensure seven hours of helicopter flight time per day per raid week.
5. It is recommended that helicopters for reconnaissance purposes be programmed into the air operations budget for 1987. This could be accomplished by adding additional flight time to the contract as follows:

During 1986 each team raided four or five days each week. The contract helicopter was available but not used two to three days each week. One day a week of flight time (8 hours) could be added to each of the contracts for small helicopters. This eight hour day could be used for scheduled, planned reconnaissance flights. This helicopter reconnaissance flight time should be scheduled by CAMP Headquarters in the same manner as is the fixed-wing reconnaissance flight time.

6. It is recommended that where extreme security problems exist, CAMP provide additional security to the contractor in the form of armed guards.

#### E. ASSET SEIZURE COMMITTEE

1. It is recommended that a POST certified 16-hour asset seizure school be developed for all sheriffs' deputies assigned specifically to work marijuana eradication.
2. It is recommended that CAMP county sheriffs assign one or more deputies to attend the asset seizure school (Recommendation #1). The deputies will serve as liaison to CAMP's asset seizure teams.
3. It is recommended that CAMP provide asset seizure investigative resources to those counties who require assistance.

**F. SHERIFFS/STEERING SUBCOMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. It is recommended that more emphasis be placed on targeting major violators for successful prosecution in state and federal courts.
2. It is recommended that to implement Recommendation #1, five investigative teams be formed and assigned to CAMP to be operational by May 1, 1987.
3. It is recommended that each investigative team consist of (1) DEA agent cross-trained in asset seizures, (1) BNE agent cross-trained in asset seizures, (1) ATF agent, (1) USFS agent cross-designated to work on private property cases, (1) lead deputy from each county to be serviced, and other deputies and volunteers as deemed necessary.
4. It is recommended that once formed and trained, these five investigative teams target major violators as identified by the counties for surveillance, seizure, arrest and successful prosecution in state or federal court. In addition, all intelligence will be shared with IRS, Customs, FBI, etc., relative to additional violations, i.e., laboratories, money laundering, etc.
5. It is recommended that in order to successfully prosecute these major violators that the U.S. Attorneys of both the Northern District and Eastern District of California provide (3) prosecution teams consisting of Assistant U.S. Attorneys knowledgeable in cannabis and financial investigations to provide the necessary support to monitor and prosecute major cannabis traffickers in California.