

CAMP



FINAL REPORT 1987

Cover Photograph:

The 1987 CAMP Program is dedicated to all
CAMP Raid Teams - Pictured are 1987
CAMP Raid Teams III & IV.

Back Cover:

CAMP Raid Teams on Fireline during
"California's Big Burn" of 1987.

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CAMP

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MARIJUANA PLANTING

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(02/88)tg

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1987

The Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP) program launched this year's marijuana eradication program on July 1, 1987 with a joint press conference by Attorney General John Van de Kamp and California Eastern District U.S. Attorney David Levi. The two officials announced the completion of a successful investigation of a group of southern Californians alleged to have set up a large commercial marijuana operation in Trinity County in 1985 which employed illegal aliens to cultivate the crop. Mr. Van de Kamp set the tone for the 1987 CAMP season by stating, "...there will be no let-up in the effort to find and destroy today's smaller, less profitable patches."

At the beginning of the eradication phase of this year's CAMP program, self-professed marijuana cultivators openly boasted in various articles, that the '87 cultivation season would produce a "bumper crop." The reason given for the bumper crop prediction was that the tremendous increase in the value of sinsemilla (\$3,400 per pound) had drawn more people back into the cultivation business. Statewide figures collected by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) reflect an increase of 32 percent in the known number of plants cultivated in 1987 compared to 1986; but the figures also reflect a 64 percent decrease in 1987 of known plants cultivated compared to 1983, the year CAMP began operations.

During the 1987 program CAMP eradicated 23 percent more plants than it did in 1986. The reason for this is obviously due to the increased number of plants cultivated and a particularly long growing season because of mild weather conditions. The largest number of plants eradicated from a single site was in San Luis Obispo County which yielded 5,898 plants. Also, a DEA survey found a 49 percent increase in indoor operations over 1986. This increased effort to hide the plants is another indication that CAMP is making life more difficult for growers.

In 1987 CAMP raiders encountered less violence than in previous years: only 10 booby trapped sites were found and far fewer shooting incidents were documented. Nevertheless, one person was killed and two more were wounded in pot-related shooting incidents.

Over 100 local, state and federal agencies participated in the CAMP '87 program. Two additional sheriffs departments, Yolo and Colusa counties, joined the CAMP effort this year for a total of 39 sheriffs departments--the highest ever in the five-year history of CAMP. Expenditures for the 1987 program were near par with 1986 at \$2.8 million. CAMP raid teams were responsible for the seizure and destruction of 144,661 sinsemilla marijuana plants weighing 489,250 pounds, and 383 pounds of processed sinsemilla "buds", for an estimated wholesale value of \$449 million. Eighty-three (83) suspects were arrested onsite and 115 suspects identified for follow-up investigation and possible arrest. CAMP raid teams confiscated 128

firearms, 28 vehicles, and \$10,000 in cash. CAMP asset seizure teams have initiated 28 seizure actions against real property with an estimated equity value of \$3.3 million.

During its five years of operation, CAMP has eradicated a total of 651,179 sinsemilla plants, weighing 3,013,682 pounds, with a total estimated wholesale value of \$1.6 billion. In addition, a total of 3,032 sites were raided, 957 suspects arrested and identified and 1,386 firearms confiscated.

THE 1987 PROGRAM PLAN

Planning Process

Planning for 1987 CAMP field operations began almost immediately at the conclusion of the eradication phase of CAMP '86. At the conclusion of CAMP '86 in October, 18 counties which had received CAMP raid team services were surveyed and asked questions ranging from the status of marijuana cultivation in their respective counties to recommendations they would make for improved service from CAMP. In summary, the overall services provided by CAMP to these counties were considered adequate. Counties voiced a definite need for more use of helicopter reconnaissance services to help spot the smaller, more remotely scattered and better camouflaged gardens, which are becoming more and more difficult to spot. There was an overwhelming consensus that CAMP should continue in the same operational mode as past years.

A two-day conference was held in Sacramento on December 3-4, 1986 to critique the 1986 CAMP program and to formulate recommendations for operation of the 1987 program. The conference was attended by over 200 participants representing the local, state and federal agencies who participated in CAMP '86.

The recommendations received from the conference critique were the foundation on which the CAMP '87 operational plan was developed. The planned strategy for ultimate success can be summed up in three recommendations: 1) CAMP should provide more helicopter reconnaissance time to help spot gardens; 2) CAMP should begin its eradication phase of the program earlier than in 1986, preferably no later than the middle of July; and 3) CAMP should provide more investigative resources to target major growers for criminal prosecution.

On March 5, 1987, CAMP held its first planning meeting of the 1987 season in Sacramento. The meeting was attended by 65 officials representing the agencies on the Steering Committee and the sheriffs involved in CAMP. The critique recommendations were discussed and the Steering Committee supported the three recommendations.

On April 13, during the California State Sheriffs Association (CSSA) meeting in San Bernardino, CAMP headquarters staff made a presentation to the sheriffs concerning the status of marijuana cultivation in California, the CAMP critique recommendations, and the proposed plan for implementing the recommendations. The sheriffs gave their support to the 1987 proposed plan.

The Operational Plan

The CAMP '87 plan again allocated substantial resources to the area of the state known as the Emerald Triangle (Humboldt, Mendocino and Trinity counties), and at the same time provided adequate resources to the remainder of the CAMP counties. The plan allocated five fully supported raid teams to begin field operations on Wednesday, July 15, 1987. Two teams were based in Humboldt County, two teams in Mendocino County and one team in Trinity County. The five helicopters attached to these teams were assigned onsite on Monday, July 13, 1987 and made available for reconnaissance purposes the two days before field operations began. Two fully supported raid teams began field operations on Tuesday, August 4, 1987, with one team based in Butte County and one in Fresno County. The two helicopters supporting these teams preceded the arrival of the teams and were made available for reconnaissance purposes on Monday, August 3, 1987. All seven raid teams were scheduled to conclude operations on Thursday, October 1, 1987. Due to favorable weather conditions and special requests from Humboldt, Mendocino, Trinity and Sonoma counties, eradication raids continued through October 14, 1987 in those counties.

On Monday, June 29, 1987, three Asset Seizure/Investigative teams were assigned, one each to Humboldt, Mendocino and Sacramento counties. The Sacramento team handled cases in California's Eastern U.S. Attorney's District and the teams assigned to Humboldt and Mendocino counties handled

cases in California's Northern U.S. Attorney's District. (See Attachment B, CAMP '87 Organization Chart, and Attachment A, CAMP '87 Regional Map for further details on organizational structure and service area.)

Beginning on Monday, May 18, 1987, fixed-wing aircraft reconnaissance services were made available to all sheriffs departments participating in the 1987 CAMP program. CAMP began scheduling the flights prior to that time on a first-call first-served basis. Also, CAMP provided funds to reimburse counties for use of their own aircraft or aerosquadron resources. During the course of the 1987 CAMP season, CAMP conducted 151 overflights. Also, a greater number of available helicopter blade hours were expended for reconnaissance missions.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

One hundred and one (101) local, state and federal agencies participated in the 1987 CAMP program by contributing a combination of personnel, fiscal and equipment resources. As in past years, more than 400 people, both peace officer and nonpeace officer personnel, participated in the 1987 CAMP raids. CAMP teams were composed of civilian helicopter pilots, fuel truck drivers, U.S. Forest Service helicopter managers, sheriff's 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 while their 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 basic program direction. The CAMP county members are recipients of CAMP service ranging from overflight to raid team services. Other participating agencies are primarily local agencies that provide valued personnel resources. The California Department of Corrections participated for the second consecutive year by providing exceptionally well-qualified raid team members. The San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department, once 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 '87.

<u>State</u>	<u>Federal</u>
Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
California Department of Forestry	Bureau of Land Management
California Highway Patrol	Internal Revenue Service
California Department of Fish 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-nine California counties participated in the CAMP '87 program.

<u>County</u>	<u>Sheriff</u>
Alameda	Charles C. Plummer
Amador	Robert T. Campbell
Butte	Leroy Wood
Calaveras	Fred V. Garrison
Colusa	B.D. "Bud" McWatters
Del Norte	Mike Ross
El Dorado	Richard F. Pacileo
Fresno	Steve Magarian
Glenn	Roger Lee Roberts
Humboldt	David Renner
Lake	Ray Benevedes

CountySheriff

Lassen

Ronald D. Jarrell

Madera

Glenn Seymour

Marin

Charles T. Prandi

Mariposa

Roger N. Matlock

Mendocino

Tim Shea

Merced

William C. Ames, Jr.

Modoc

Bruce C. Mix

Monterey

D.B. "Bud" Cook

Napa

Gary L. Simpson

Placer

Donald J. Nunes

Plumas

William R. MacKenzie

San Benito

Harvey Nyland

San Luis Obispo

Ed Williams

San Mateo

Leonard E. Cardoza

Santa Barbara

John W. Carpenter

Santa Clara

Robert Winter

Santa Cruz

Alfred Noren

Shasta

Phil Eoff

Sierra

Kenneth M. Alexander

Siskiyou

Charles Byrd

Sonoma

Dick Michaels

Stanislaus

Jim Trevena

Tehama

Mike Blanus

Trinity

Paul Schmidt

Tulare

Bob Wiley

<u>County</u>	<u>Sheriff</u>
Tuolumne	Robert T. Coane
Yolo	Rod Graham
Yuba	Robert Day

OTHER PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Atascadero Police Department
 Baldwin Park Police Department
 California Department of Corrections
 California Fire Marshal's Office
 Calexico Police Department
 Chico Police Department
 Clovis Police Department
 Covina Police Department
 Dos Palos Police Department
 El Monte Police Department
 El Segundo Police Department
 Eureka Police Department
 Exeter Police Department
 Fresno Police Department
 Gridley Police Department
 Humboldt County District Attorney's Office
 Inglewood Police Department
 Kern County Probation Department

Kern County Sheriff's Department
La Palma Police Department
Livingston Police Department
Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office
Mendota Police Department
Mountain View Police Department
Newark Police Department
Orange Police Department
Palos Verdes Estates Police Department
Redondo Beach Police Department
Rialto Police Department
Riverside Police Department
Riverside County Sheriff's Office
Sacramento County Sheriff's Office
San Bernardino County Sheriff's Office
San Bernardino Police Department
San Fernando Police Department
San Luis Obispo Police Department
San Luis Obispo District Attorney's Office
Signal Hill Police Department
South Gate Police Department
South San Francisco Police Department
Tiburon Police Department
Tustin Police Department

Twin Cities Police Department

Ukiah Police Department

U.C. Berkeley Campus Police

Whittier Police Department

Willits Police Department

Yolo Narcotic Enforcement Team

Bozeman Police Department, Montana

SPECIALIZED PRESERVICE TRAINING

Extensive planning, training and preparation for the eradication phase of the CAMP program begins well before the beginning of field operations. Everyone who participates in CAMP, depending on the nature of the job, is required to attend at least one of the five specialized training courses. Beginning in early May 1987 and ending in late June 1987, 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 6,668 student training hours in its 1987 training program (see Attachment D, for a brief description of CAMP '87 training courses).

FIELD OPERATIONS AND RESULTS

On May 18, 1987, fixed-wing aircraft reconnaissance services were made available to all sheriffs departments participating in the CAMP program. During the course of the 1987 CAMP season, CAMP conducted 151 overflights.

The 1987 CAMP operational plan called for field eradication operations to begin on July 13. As of the middle of June, fully one month before the scheduled beginning of CAMP field operations, over 20,000 plants had been eradicated state-wide by local authorities, the majority of which were taken from Humboldt, Mendocino and Trinity counties. This compared to less than 300 plants eradicated at the same date in 1986. Intelligence sources reported there were three reasons for the tremendous increase: 1) an early spring resulting in plants in the ground earlier; 2) an attempt by growers to get as much useable product from their plants prior to CAMP beginning eradication operations; and 3) the announcement through media outlets by marijuana growers that this "1987" would be a bumper crop year.

Because of these circumstances the Humboldt County Sheriff's Office requested early assignment of one helicopter to Humboldt County. Consequently, one helicopter was assigned to Humboldt County about one month ahead of schedule on June 18 to work with the Humboldt Sheriff's Office Marijuana Enforcement Team. Effective July 13, five fully equipped raid teams were assigned to their respective sites: two to Humboldt County; two

to Mendocino County; and one to Trinity County. In August the two final teams of the 1987 CAMP contingent were assigned, one each to Butte and Fresno counties.

The California summer of 1987 was marred by the largest forest fires in two decades, in which over one million acres of prime heavily forested lands were burned. Numerous reports of burned marijuana gardens or encounters with growers by firefighters were received, but few confirmed. CAMP raid teams were called out on two separate occasions by firefighters to eradicate marijuana gardens they encountered while fighting the fires. At the peak of the forest fire devastation in early September, CAMP loaned all seven of its helicopters to the U. S. Forest Service and California Department of Forestry for a week to help fight fires. During that week, CAMP kept five raid teams busy conducting drive-up eradication operations and furloughed two teams for the week. There is no doubt that the fires eliminated some of the crop, but there is no way to estimate how many plants were burned.

Gratefully, CAMP acknowledges the completion of a safe eradication season. Other than a few minor injuries and two reported cases of heat stroke, CAMP raiders completed the season unscathed. On August 27, however, a CAMP helicopter crashed, and the aircraft was completely destroyed. The crash occurred while the helicopter was leaving a landing zone. Approximately 20-30 feet off the ground the power stopped as a result of a mechanical problem, and the helicopter fell immediately, hooking its main rotor into the trees. The pilot, alone in the aircraft, received minor injuries.

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 demonstrates the year-to-year reduction statewide; it is based on the DEA's analysis of California's marijuana cultivation problem.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Plants Eradicated</u>	<u>Percent Known Sites Eradicated</u>	<u>Estimate Known Plants Not Eradicated</u>	<u>Estimate Total Known 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
1987	273,564	85	49,500	323,064

The above figures reflect an increase of 32 percent in the known number of plants cultivated in 1987 as compared to 1986; but the figures also reflect a 64 percent decrease in 1987 of known plants cultivated as compared to 1983, the year CAMP began operations. During the 1987 program CAMP eradicated 23 percent more plants than it did in 1986. The reason for this is the increased number of plants cultivated and a particularly long growing season this year due to mild weather conditions. Because of the extra long growing season, CAMP began eradication operations earlier than usual, on July 13, and ended operation later than usual on October 14. Also, CAMP was

able to conduct 103 more raids than it did in 1986, for a total of 740 raids, the most ever conducted in one season during the program's five-year history. The largest number of plants eradicated from a single site was in San Luis Obispo County, which yielded 5,898 plants. In addition to the traditional outdoor crop, the DEA survey found a 49 percent increase in indoor operations over 1986, 112 in 1986, and 167 in 1987.

CAMP raid teams, working cooperatively with sheriffs' personnel, expended 343 raid team days (RTDs)--eradicating 144,661 sinsemilla marijuana plants weighing 489,250 pounds, and 383 pounds of processed sinsemilla "buds", for an estimated wholesale value of \$449 million. Eighty-three (83) suspects were arrested onsite and 115 suspects identified for follow-up investigation and possible arrest. CAMP raid teams confiscated 128 firearms, 28 vehicles, and \$10,000 in cash. CAMP asset seizure teams (to date) have initiated 28 seizure actions against real property with an estimated equity value of \$3.3 million. (For participating county statistics, see CAMP '87 Cumulative Raid Report, Attachment F.)

In comparing 1987 program results with 1986 results (see CAMP Statistics 1983-1987, Attachment G) there was a noticeable increase in the number of plants eradicated, 144,661 in 1987 compared to 117,277 in 1986, or 19 percent more. The yearly decline in average weight per site continued with 762 pounds per site in 1986 compared to 660 pounds per site in 1987, or a decrease of 102 pounds per site. There was a slight increase in the average number of plants per site: 184 in 1986, and 195 in 1987.

Another significant statistic is the reduction in firearms seized, down 156 from 1986 and 386 fewer than in 1984, the peak year for reported incidents of violence. (See Violence Associated With Marijuana Cultivation section of this report.)

The increase in the number of plants seized can be attributed to four reasons: 1) according to Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) estimates an increase of 32 percent in the number of plants cultivated in 1987 compared to 1986; 2) an increase of 27 raid team days (RTDs) in 1987 over 1986; 3) an increase in the number of sites raided, with 740 in 1987 compared to 637 in 1986, or 103 more in 1987; and 4) a slight increase in the number of plants cultivated per site, with 11 more than in 1986.

The trend continued towards better camouflaged gardens, smaller more productive plants, and more remote garden sites. Something new in 1987 were the so called "portable gardens", with plants in grow bags and/or buckets which were frequently moved to escape detection or seizure after the plants were spotted by air. Some of these gardens were actually suspended in the forks of tree branches as high as 15-20 feet off the ground.

There was a substantial increase in the number of clandestine indoor operations seized statewide: 167 in 1987 compared to 112 in 1986, or a 49 percent increase. As growers moved indoors, a result of enforcement pressures focused on outdoor operations, there was a coinciding increase in

the numbers of reports from private citizens concerning indoor operations. This supports the notion that increased public awareness of the problem has helped form an effective citizen/law enforcement working relationship.

During its five years of operation, CAMP has eradicated a total of 651,179 sinsemilla plants, weighing 3,013,682 pounds, with a total estimated wholesale value of \$1.6 billion. In addition, a total of 3,032 sites were raided, 957 suspects arrested and identified and 1,386 firearms confiscated.

Estimated Value of Crop Eradicated During CAMP '87

The estimated wholesale value of the California sinsemilla marijuana crop is based on a conservative one pound per matured plant yield of finished dried product - the flowering top known as the "bud". The 1987 estimated value was based on a survey of 17 CAMP counties which reported the average price per pound of sinsemilla was \$3,100 per pound in 1987 compared to \$3,400 in 1986. The reason for the reported drop in price is the increased number of plants cultivated in 1987 compared to 1986. (See Attachment J, Estimate of Plants Cultivated.)

CAMP computes the wholesale value of the sinsemilla eradicated during the 1987 season as follows:

144,661 plants x \$3,100 = \$448,449,100

383 pounds of processed sinsemilla "buds" x \$3,100 = \$1,187,300

\$448,449,100 in plants + \$1,187,300 in processed sinsemilla

"buds" = \$449,636,400

Sources for estimating the price are as follows:

The November 3, 1984, issue of the California Farmer magazine, based on interviews with growers, reported 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 more advanced growing methods, the mature sinsemilla plant is producing more flowering tops ("buds").

The University of Mississippi, through controlled growing conditions under a DEA contract, estimates an average one pound yield of "bud" per sinsemilla plant. (See Attachment I, Facts About Cannabis and Marijuana.)

Special Survey

At the conclusion of the eradication phase of the 1987 program, 17 CAMP 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 1986? Was there an increase/decrease in 1987 as compared to 1986?
4. What is the present price of a pound of sinsemilla in your county?
5. What was the total number of arrests made by your agency for cultivation (not just CAMP)?
6. How many of those arrested were not residents of your county?
7. Where were the nonresidents from?

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

1. Overall, services provided by CAMP were considered excellent by a majority of the counties surveyed. As gleaned from a similar survey conducted after the 1986 season, there is a definite need for additional helicopter reconnaissance services to help spot gardens which are becoming increasingly more difficult to spot because they are smaller, more remotely scattered and better camouflaged. Two counties that use a considerable amount of CAMP resources stressed better understanding of respective roles. One of these counties suggested a pre-season meeting to clearly define roles. This suggestion will be accommodated in the 1988 program.
2. Seven of the counties reported an increase in marijuana cultivation, six counties reported a decrease and four counties reported that cultivation was about the same in 1987 as compared to 1986. Humboldt and Mendocino counties, historically known for being the top producers of California

sinsemilla, reported increases. The information from these two counties falls in line with the finding of DEA's independent survey which found an increase of 32 percent in the number of plants cultivated in 1987 compared to 1986. One reason given for the reported increase is that CAMP efforts during the past four years have driven the price up, thus attracting more growers willing to take the risk for bigger profits. There still remains, however, a substantial decrease of 64 percent in plants cultivated in California in 1987 as compared to 1983, CAMP's first operational year. Because of the reported increase in plants cultivated, there was a corresponding decrease in the wholesale price per pound reported by the counties surveyed by \$300 - \$3,400 in 1986 and \$3,100 in 1987.

3. Some counties, particularly those outside of the Emerald Triangle (Humboldt, Mendocino and Trinity counties), continue to express concern about "displacement" -- the migration of growers from the Emerald Triangle counties to other counties because of the pressure by CAMP in the Emerald Triangle. The number of total arrests reported by the surveyed counties and the number of non-residents arrested do not support the displacement theory. Of the total 388 arrests only 35 (9%) were nonresidents of the county in which they were arrested (see CAMP '87 Program Survey Results, Attachment H-1 through H-4 of this report).

VIOLENCE ASSOCIATED WITH MARIJUANA CULTIVATION

During the CAMP '87 season, 18 incidents of violence were documented, including one murder. CAMP '84 remains by far the most violent year with at least eight marijuana growing related murders documented and 17 heavily booby trapped marijuana gardens found.

As in previous years, the most serious incidents of violence occurred between growers and so called "patch pirates." There were no shooting incidents involving CAMP and growers in 1987 as opposed to 1985 when CAMP documented 12 incidents of violence directed at local law enforcement officials and CAMP personnel. The following is a synopsis of the shooting incidents documented during CAMP '87:

-September 10, 1987, Humboldt County - A grower accidentally shot his friend in both thighs, severing a major artery. The grower reported he thought his friend was an animal attempting to eat his marijuana plants. A CAMP helicopter was called in to Medi-Vac the victim out. A CAMP emergency hire, who happened to be a LVN, is credited with saving the victim's life.

-October 12, 1987, Lake County - Five "patch pirates" were ambushed while attempting to steal "sinsemilla buds" from a marijuana garden. Three of the patch pirates were shot in an exchange of gunfire with the growers. All escaped after briefly being held by the growers. A CHP helicopter was later called in to Medi-Vac out one of the suspected growers who claimed to be having a heart attack. The investigation is continuing.

-October 13, 1987, Mendocino County - A man, believed to be a grower, was shot and killed while asleep in his trailer in the Spy Rock area. A second man, who lived in a house adjacent to the trailer, was also shot and wounded. A suspect with an automatic weapon was arrested near the scene. Two other suspects were arrested later that day while attempting to leave the area in trucks loaded with marijuana plants. While Mendocino County Sheriff's Deputies were investigating the shooting, a fire was deliberately set near the scene.

In 1987, CAMP eradication teams raided 740 marijuana garden sites, 10 of which contained booby traps. This is down from CAMP '84 when eradication teams raided only 398 sites and found 17 booby traps. The majority of the booby traps found in 1987 consisted of fishhooks, hypodermic needles, shotgun shell rat traps, and punji board types. The most serious booby trap found during CAMP '87 involved a 3/8" steel cable strung across a loading zone being used by a CAMP helicopter and team. It was obvious that the cable was strung there to bring down the helicopter.

In another garden, raid teams found a highly advanced electronic warning system, dogs with probe collars (activated by remote control) and numerous weapons, including an Uzi with a laser scope. In two other gardens CAMP raiders found dynamite and pipe bombs near gardens but not set up in them. On two occasions, after being charged and attacked, CAMP raiders were forced to destroy animals - one wild boar pig and one Pit Bull Terrier.

The following is a synopsis of the above incidents and others that occurred during CAMP '87:

-July 29, 1987, Sonoma County - While eradicating a garden in the Rock Pile area of Sonoma County, a CAMP team member was charged by a wild boar pig. The CAMP team member fired three shots at the pig, stopping but not killing it. Another team member dispatched the pig with a final fourth shot.

-August 3, 1987, Mendocino County - While eradicating a garden in the Laytonville area, a CAMP raid team member found a punji-type booby trap (spikes driven in a board) in a hole large enough for a person to step in. The board was removed and there were no injuries.

-August 4, 1987, Sonoma County - CAMP team members found 30 booby traps set in a garden. They were large rat traps with three, eight penny nails hammered through them. The traps were set and hung by wires in the trees around the garden at face height and were designed to do damage to a person's face or eye's. Some of the traps were set at the base of the plants, apparently to do harm to anyone attempting to steal or eradicate plants.

-August 11, 1987, Humboldt County - A CAMP helicopter attempted to land in a landing zone (L.Z.) near a known marijuana garden in the Eel Rock area. The pilot noticed a 3/8" steel cable strung between two trees directly in his

path. He backed the aircraft up and came at a different angle, avoiding the cable and safely landing the helicopter. The area had previously been used as a L.Z. and it was obvious that the cable was purposely strung there to disable our helicopter and cause it to crash.

-August 19, 1987, Humboldt County - While serving a search warrant in the Ettersburg area, a Humboldt County Sheriff's Deputy was charged by an untethered Pit Bull dog. The deputy shot and killed the dog in self-defense. Upon searching an out building on the property a muzzle was found indicating that the dog may have had a tendency to be vicious.

-August 19, 1987, Humboldt County - While assisting the California State Parks and Recreation Department in eradicating a 337 plant garden, CAMP personnel found and deactivated a shotgun booby trap. The trap was an actual loaded shotgun, set to fire upon tripping a monofilament line. The gun was actually pointed at a bag of dog food indicating that the trap was set primarily for animals.

-August 24, 1987, Sonoma County - While serving a search warrant, a Sonoma County Sheriff's Deputy found a quarter pound of dynamite and nine firearms. The dynamite was not connected to any triggering devices and no blasting caps were found.

-August 24, 1987, Humboldt County - A CAMP team member found two rat trap/shotgun booby traps in a marijuana garden in the 8 Mile Ridge area. They were dismantled without incident.

-August 31, 1987, Humboldt County - CAMP raid teams found rat trap shotgun booby traps in two different raids. One was in the Harmonica Creek area and the other was in the Bear River area. The descriptions of the booby traps were identical in both cases and included a pipe as a barrel. They were not set in or around the gardens and appeared that they were being readied for use in the near future, possibly as harvest time neared.

-September 3, 1987, Butte County - While raiding in the Feather Falls area, a CAMP team located an underground "guard shack" with an armed suspect inside. A total of three suspects were arrested at the raid site.

-September 14, 1987, Mendocino County - A CAMP team working in the Whitehorn area found a tackle box with six pipe bombs in it at a residence. An Army Explosives Ordinance Disposal unit from the San Francisco Presidio was called to the scene and they detonated the bombs at the site. One person was arrested and another identified.

-September 24, 1987, Mendocino County - A Mendocino County Sheriff's Deputy stepped on a punji stake booby trap. At least one nail was driven into the deputy's boot, but he suffered no injury. The booby trap consisted of two boards with nails driven through them with a leather thong holding the two boards together. The boards were placed in an open pit and covered with branches. It was designed for the victim to step on the thong and boards into the pit which drives the nails into the side of the boot and ankle.

-September 22, 1987, Santa Cruz - A Santa Cruz County Deputy located a punji type booby trap in a camouflaged hole in a marijuana garden. The trap consisted of PVC pipe formed in a square shape with 10" nails driven through it obviously to inflict serious injury on anybody who stepped into the hole.

-September 22, 1987, Mendocino County - Mendocino County Sheriff's Deputies, a CAMP team and a film crew from the U.S. Department of Agriculture encountered a grower armed with a .380 pistol and a shotgun in the Potter Valley area of the county. The grower was forewarned when the raid team activated an electronic alarm system; however, the grower surrendered without incident. Also found in the immediate vicinity was an Uzi with a laser sighting system, a hand Helo Nova Stun Gun, a flare gun, a sawed-off carbine and two shotguns. There were also five watchdogs with electronic collars. The collars had a "probe" which could be activated by a remote control device retained by the grower. The growers communicated with each other with hand held radios. The team also found a caged rattlesnake in the residence.

-September 28, 1987, Mendocino County - A CAMP team, while cutting marijuana plants, found several razor blades with hypodermic needles attached and mounted at the bottom of the plants. No one was injured.

MEDIA RELATIONS/PUBLIC AWARENESS

An important part of the CAMP program is its public awareness endeavor. One of the primary objectives of CAMP is to increase the public's awareness of

California's marijuana cultivation problem. This awareness campaign looks to the leadership of the local sheriffs and it focuses on the social and economic dangers of growing marijuana.

CAMP launched its 1987 media campaign with a joint press conference by Attorney General John Van de Kamp and U.S. Attorney David Levi. The two men announced the successful investigation of a group of Southern Californians alleged to have set up a large commercial marijuana operation in Trinity County in 1985 which employed illegal aliens to cultivate the crop.

The 1987 season saw a continuation of previous years' efforts to inform the media of CAMP activities. The information program surrounding CAMP has been very successful over the past years. CAMP personnel gave numerous television, radio, and print interviews during the '87 raid season. Information tours of CAMP headquarters were given to a number of groups including DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration) representatives and government officials from Mexico. Hundreds of media inquiries poured into CAMP throughout the season with most requests centering on CAMP history and yearly statistics.

Media raids are another distinctive facet of CAMP's media program. This season CAMP hosted two large media raids, one in Siskiyou County and one in Butte County. News representatives were invited to cover the CAMP raids live, with the opportunity to interview CAMP personnel. Representatives from Associated Press, San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco Examiner, KCRA

Channel 3, KXTV Channel 10, KOVR Channel 13, KRON Channel 4, Mercury-Register, Eureka Times Standard and numerous other print, radio and television agencies attended the media raids.

An information officer staffed CAMP's Sacramento headquarters throughout the CAMP season (August 5 - November). She maintained a clipping file of news coverage on the program and distributed over a hundred press packets to the media and public. These packets are available upon request from the CAMP information office (916) 739-2267 or 739-5239.

LEGAL ASPECTS

Federal Prosecutions

The year 1987 brought about a continuing increase in significant marijuana cultivation prosecutions on the Federal level. Both U. S. Attorney Joseph P. Russoniello of the Northern District of California, and U. S. Attorney David Levi 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 61 separate marijuana prosecutions in California.

State Prosecutions

In late 1987 the CAMP Steering Committee requested that CAMP staff obtain prosecution information from the Attorney General's Bureau of Criminal

Statistics to determine how state courts were handling marijuana cultivation cases. Those statistics show that 62 percent of all cultivation cases filed in 1986 were dismissed. It is probable that a majority of those cases were dismissed on the condition that the "grower" enter a diversion program.

Statistics for dispositions on cultivation cases for the years 1980 through 1985 indicate that approximately 61 percent of all cases filed yearly were dismissed. In comparison, felony narcotic offenses and adult felony arrests in 1986 had a 30.5 percent and 20.7 percent dismissal rate respectively.

These high dismissal rates for marijuana cultivation cases raise serious questions about the laws regarding marijuana cultivation and their application. A survey of county criminal justice officials confirmed that current law on the subject is confusing and unclear. The issue of appropriate and effective sentencing for marijuana cultivation will be reviewed by the Attorney General's office in cooperation with local agencies to determine what, if any, steps should be taken to strengthen the law.

Land Forfeitures

Again one of the most significant enforcement tools in the 1987 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 gleaned information from the local sheriffs' departments, CAMP operations, informants, local district attorneys, other law enforcement agencies, and any other viable source. The information was funneled through the team coordinator who reviewed the information for "targets of opportunity" then disseminated 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.

Statewide, 47 federal land seizure actions were filed with an estimated value of \$5.2 million. CAMP asset seizure/investigative teams were responsible for \$3.2 million of these seizures.

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 helicopter 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 willful 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 pre-raid 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 substance of this preliminary injunction has now been embodied in a consent decree which has settled the injunction part of this case. Judge Aguilar gave final approval to this consent decree on December 7, 1987. The significant provisions are as follows:

(1) The restrictions imposed on CAMP ground and air operations by the preliminary injunction will be adopted in the consent decree. These

restrictions involve operating helicopters no closer than 500 feet from any structure, person, or vehicle, unless the helicopter is landing or taking off, or unless safety otherwise requires. Helicopters will also take the most direct flight path passing over the fewest possible residences. In general, helicopters conducting surveillance must comply with FAA regulations (14 C.F.R. sections 91.9 and 91.79(b) and (c)), which regulate fixed-wing altitude operations. Ground operations involving homes or curtilage, absent exigent circumstances, will require a search warrant. Pre-raid briefings and planning, and documentation reflecting those briefings and any deviations from them, will be required to minimize the risk of violating the terms of the consent decree.

(2) The preliminary injunction's provision for a court appointed monitor with broad authority to review and police CAMP training and operations will be eliminated. In its place, the consent decree will provide for a hearing officer, designated to be Judge Thomas Kongsgaard, the current monitor. His role will be that of a finder of fact on any consent decree violation claim. These factual findings will be conclusive as to plaintiffs, but not as to defendants, who will be entitled to de novo review before the federal district court. The plaintiffs' burden of proving any violation claim will be by clear and convincing evidence. The reasonable costs and expense of the hearing officer will be borne by defendants.

(3) The consent decree will expire after three years --in 1990-- unless by clear and convincing evidence, the plaintiffs prove a knowing

violation of the consent decree. If the plaintiffs prove such a violation, the consent decree will terminate only after two consecutive years in which no proven violation has occurred.

(4) Plaintiffs will dismiss their class certification motion for damage claims. None of the damage claims, whether by named or unnamed plaintiffs, are included in this settlement, which affects only the injunctive relief sought in the complaint. It is anticipated that all damage claims will be fully litigated.

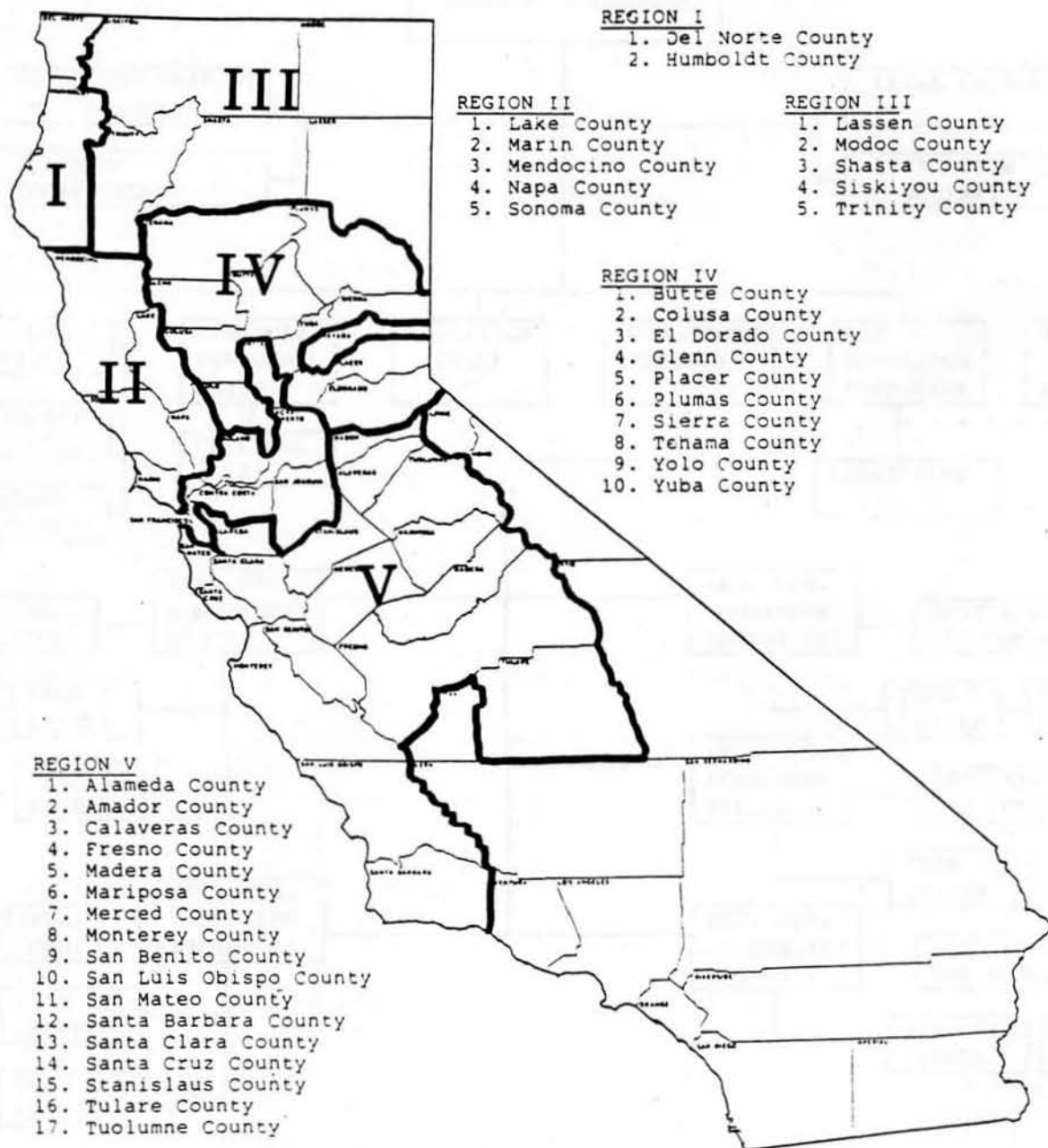
Summary Statement

Marijuana cultivation in California has been reduced considerably since CAMP's inception in 1983. In 1986 marijuana cultivation appears to have bottomed out in California. The year 1987 represented a 32 percent increase in cultivation over 1986, but was still a 64 percent reduction compared to 1987, California's peak marijuana cultivation year. Pot field related violence has been brought virtually under control, although some still exists and always will as long as marijuana cultivation continues. CAMP was formed strictly as an eradication program and has had considerable success. The eradication effort must continue, but it's apparent that a concerted effort must be made to arrest, prosecute and punish violators if California's commercial marijuana industry is to be brought under control. With this thought in mind, CAMP will coordinate a series of high level meetings over the next several months in an effort to garner the resources necessary to complete the job.

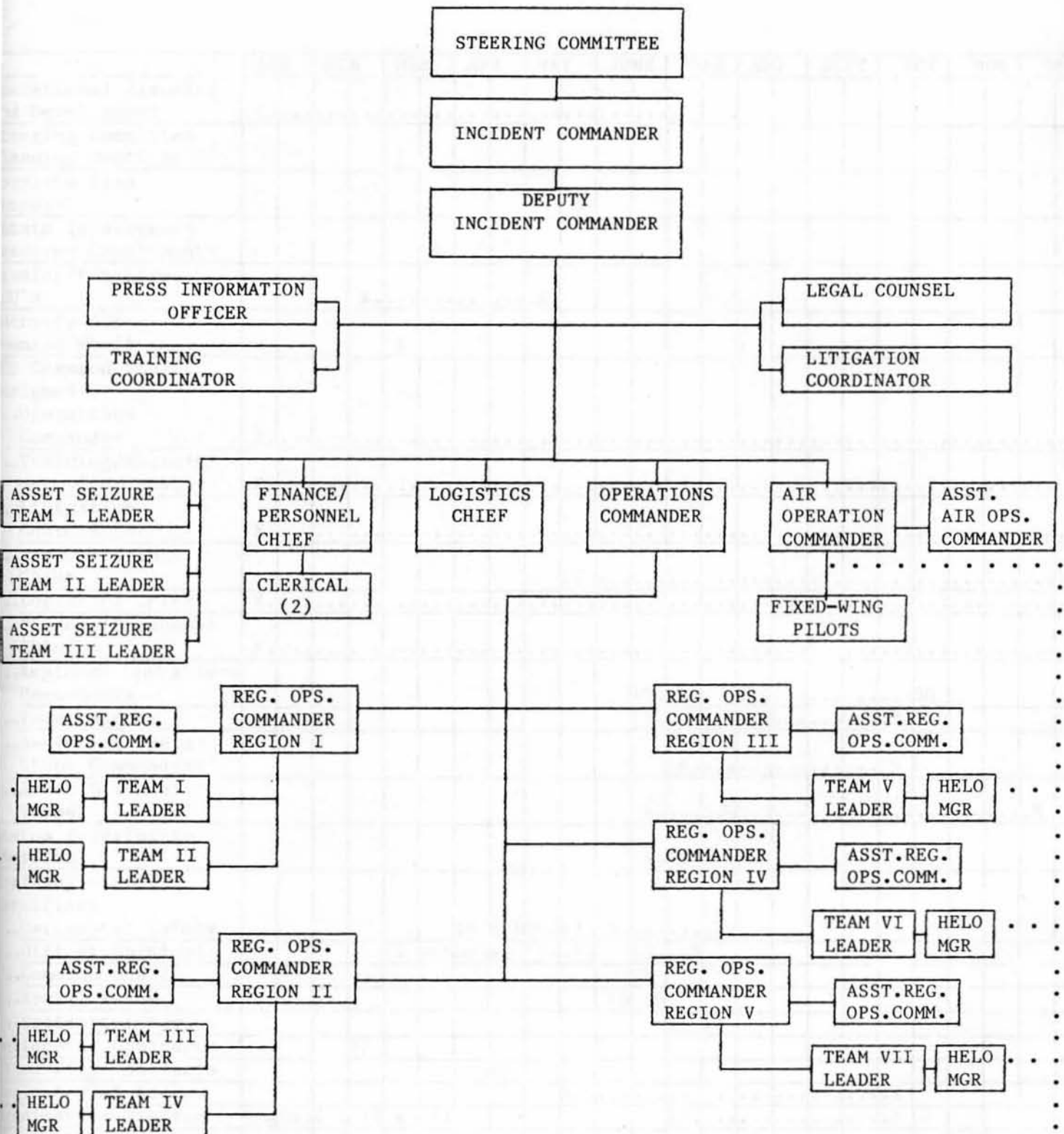
CAMP '87

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MARIJUANA PLANTING

REGIONAL MAP



CAMP '87 ORGANIZATION CHART



(. - Technical Direction and Coordination)

CAMP '87 PROGRAM TIME LINE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Operational Planning and Development	X.....						X					
Steering Committee Planning Meetings			5									
Complete Plan Proposal					X							
Obtain Interagency Resource Commitments			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.....											X
..Air Operations Chief					15							30
..Logistics Chief	X.....											X
..Finance/Personnel Chief	X.....											X
..Regional Operations Commanders						15				30		
..Team Leaders						15				9		
..Assistant Operations Commanders						6				16		
..Asset Seizure Teams						X						X
Status Briefing to Sheriffs						X..X						
Training - POST Certified:												
..Helicopter Safety			(8 schools)	2		9						
..Officer Survival			(2 schools)	11..15	15	3						
..Command Staff						X						
..Aerial Recon.					15	19						
..Helicopter Mgrs.						11..12						
Helicopter Contracts		17										
Fixed-Wing Contracts				27								
Begin Aerial Recon.					X					X		
Radication Program	Regions I II & III					13				2		
	Regions IV & V							4		2		

CAMP '87 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 June of 1987 and ending on July 26, 1987. Ninety-one students were trained representing 56 local, state and federal agencies. Instruction was provided by the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement and the Bureau of Land Management. This course represents 2,184 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 11-16, and June 16-20, 1987, 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 2,296 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 June 15-19, 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. Twenty-two students attended this course representing three federal, one state, and 17 sheriffs' departments, for 880 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 10-12, 1987. 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 '87 training program trained personnel representing 56 local, state and federal agencies for a total of 6,668 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).

Fixed-Wing Recon Seminar

The 1987 program was initiated for the purpose of refreshing fixed wing pilots with mountainous flying techniques. The course was held in Ukiah, California on June 12-14 for a total of 384 student hours.

**CAMPAIGN AGAINST MARIJUANA PLANTING (CAMP)
1987 BUDGET**

Agency	Grants	Aviation	Equipment	Vehicles	Salaries	Overtime	Per Diem	Training	Other	Total
Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement (BNE)	\$200,000	\$800,000	\$10,000	\$13,000	\$235,000	\$50,000	\$295,000	\$ 8,000	\$34,000	\$1,445,000
California Department of Forestry	-	-	2,000	5,000	22,400	500	200	-	-	30,100
California Highway Patrol (CHP)	-	-	-	17,000	133,206	39,000	2,300	1,550	-	<u>193,056</u>
								State Agency Subtotal		\$1,668,156
Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF)	-	5,000	-	3,500	75,000	-	2,500	2,000	-	88,000
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)	270,900	18,000	5,000	10,000	130,000	-	35,000	6,000	-	204,000
United States Forest Service (USFS)	68,300	-	10,000	64,000	113,000	-	28,000	-	-	215,000
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	<u>142,000</u>	-	-	2,000	30,000	3,500	8,500	-	-	<u>44,000</u>
	\$681,200							Federal Agency Subtotal		\$ 551,000
								TOTAL		\$2,219,156
								GRAND TOTAL		\$2,900,356

(12/87)cm

ATTACHMENT E

CAMP '87 CUMULATIVE RAID REPORT**AS OF OCTOBER 19, 1987**

COUNTIES	TEAM DAYS	#PLANTS	WEIGHT	ARRESTS	SUSPECTS	HELO HRS	CAMP FLIGHTS
BUTTE	16	4,604	8,210	8	4	39.2	1
COLUSA	2	400	340	0	0	10.6	
DEL NORTE	3	958	3,990	2	0	0	
EL DORADO	1	228	150	0	0	2.8	1
FRESNO	5	1,259	2,708	6	10	18.8	13
GLENN	2	1,768	5,590	1	0	6.4	
HUMBOLDT	124	53,775	256,205	22	39	547.8	46
LAKE	2	707	2,015	0	0	3.4	5
LASSEN							6
MADERA							3
MARIPOSA							1
MENDOCINO	87	40,245	108,639	23	15	339.4	22
MERCED							1
MODOC	1	31	155	0	1	5.9	
MONTEREY	6	1,700	2,126	0	0	37	27
SACRAMENTO	1	90	50	1	0	0	
SAN LUIS OBISPO	6	7,903	27,233	0	0	24	
SANTA CLARA							3
SANTA CRUZ	13	5,069	27,724	2	7	51.9	1
SISKIYOU	4	625	1,550	1	3	18.3	2
SONOMA	15	6,287	11,095	10	2	51.7	
STANISLAUS							3
SUTTER	1	416	980	0	0	2.9	
TRINITY	51	17,444	28,810	7	34	173	
TULARE							2
YUBA	3	1,152	1,680	0	0	8.2	1
GRAND TOTAL	343	144,661	489,250	83	115	1,341.3	151




CAMP

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MARIJUANA PLANTING

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

CAMP STATISTICS -- 1983 - 1987

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
# Plants	64,579	158,493	166,219	117,277	144,661	651,179
Weight (lbs)	215,384	1,006,814	817,084	485,150	489,250	3,013,682
Value (Wholesale)	\$130 m.	\$320 m.*	\$334 m.	\$403 m.**	\$449 m.***	\$1.6 b.
Cost per lb.	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$3,400	\$3,100	
Arrests/ Warrants	128	218	207	204	200	
# Raids	524	398	684	637	740	3,032
Raid Sites:						
Private Land	73%	70%	72%	69%	77%	
Public Land	27%	30%	28%	31%	23%	
Average # of plants per site	123	398	241	184	195	
Avg. weight per site	517	2,530	1,194	762	660	
Booby Trapped Sites	--	17	30	12+	10	69
Firearms Seized	80	524	370	284	128	1,386
Vehicles Seized	20	47	52	27	28	150
Cash Seized	--	\$36,000	\$79,841	\$6,011	\$10,000	\$161,852
Assets Seized (Land)*1	--	--	\$3.3 m.	\$3.9 m.	\$3.3 m.	\$10.5 m.



# Teams	4	7	7	7	7
# Helicopters	4	7	7	7	7
Budget	\$1.6 m.	\$2.3 m.	\$2.8 m.	\$2.4 m.	\$2.8 m.
# Agencies *2	67	91	102	100+	
#Counties	14	37	38	37	39

* The 1984 estimated wholesale value includes 1,639 pounds of processed sinsemilla "buds" worth roughly \$3.28 million

**The 1986 estimated wholesale value includes 1,426 pounds of processed buds worth roughly \$4.85 million.

*** The 1987 estimated wholesale value includes 383 pounds of processed buds worth roughly \$1.3 million.

*1 The land asset seizure program began in 1985

*2 The number of agencies includes counties

--Data not available

COUNTY	CAMP SERVICES	RECOMMENDATIONS	INCREASE/ DECREASE IN PROBLEM	PRICE PER LB.	NO. OF ARRESTS	NO. OF ARRESTS NONRESIDENTS	WHERE ARE NONRESIDENTS FROM?
BUTTE	Excellent	Team too small need two five-man teams	Decrease due to aggressive eradication program over the years	\$2,500	30	15	Martinez, So. Lake Tahoe, and Bay Area
COLUSA	Excellent	More air surveil- lance needed with helicopters	Decrease	\$2,500- \$3,000	2	2	Bay Area
DEL NORTE	Adequate - this was a green crew. They were for the most part adequate. We had only one problem with officer safety	Stress patrol techniques - officer safety	Increase - pressure from Oregon (to the north) Siskiyou (from the east) and Humboldt (to the south) has increased the traffic in our county. More gardens with fewer plants	\$2,800	10	2	Humboldt Co.
EL DORADO	Excellent	None	About the same	\$2,500- \$3,000	None	None	N/A
FRESNO	Excellent	None	Increase	unknown	40	None	N/A
GLENN	Excellent really put out the effort. Good job	Need more helicopter surveillance	Decrease - strong enforce- ment efforts in the past	\$2,500- \$3,000	None	None	N/A
HUMBOLDT	Very good the majority of the team members provided by CAMP were hard workers and did their very best	Too many personnel on teams consumes too much helicopter flight hours. Better communi- cation between county and ROC/AROC	Increase from '86. We lost time and gardens in '86 and the growers didn't believe we would be back in '87	\$2,500- \$2,800	61 Arrests 43 search warrants	Unknown	N/A

COUNTY	CAMP SERVICES	RECOMMENDATIONS	INCREASE/ DECREASE IN PROBLEM	PRICE PER LB.	NO. OF ARRESTS	NO. OF ARRESTS NONRESIDENTS	WHERE ARE NONRESIDENTS FROM?
LAKE	Very good	None	Decrease - garden size is smaller to help in concealment and this year's drought condi- tion affected problem	\$3,000	11	5	Mendocino Co.
MENDOCINO	After a traditional break-in period, we feel that the raid team per se did a good job	ROC/AROC/Sheriff's personnel must all meet together prior to season to talk over the program, get understanding of roles to become familiar with the Sheriff's policies/ procedures relating to marijuana eradication	Increase - CAMP efforts in the past years have driven the price of marij. up so high that people are willing to take a chance. Also court sentenc- ing of those convicted is no deterrent	\$3,200- \$4,000	22	5	Arizona Antioch Pittsburg Garberville Germany
MODOC	Excellent pilot and spotter were good to work with	None	Increase - unlimited wild- land for use by the growers	\$3,500	5	1	Shasta Co.
MONTEREY	Excellent	Need more helicopter surveillance	Decrease	\$3,000	38	None	N/A
SAN LUIS OBISPO	Excellent, very profes- sional, conscien- tious, thorough	None	Increase pressure from Emerald	\$2,500- \$2,600	10	None	N/A
SANTA CRUZ	Excellent	None	Decrease - because of CAMP	\$3,400	12	None	N/A

CAMP '87 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	N/A	N/A	About the same	\$4,000	30	Unknown	Unknown
SISKIYOU	Very good, everything we asked for was met. We wanted for nothing. Very good working relations with all CAMP members	Next year we would like to use CAMP much more	Decrease - a change in tactics, indoor growing and smaller gardens, fire affected eradication efforts	\$3,400	37	None	N/A
SONOMA	Excellent	None	Increase - because they have had more helicopter time	\$3,000 - \$3,400	66	Less than 5%	Unknown
TRINITY	Excellent	Team start later and work later in year	Doesn't seem to change much. More gardens but smaller better camouflaged and spread out under canopy of oak trees	\$2,500 - \$2,600	7	1 or 2	Southern CA.

CAMP '87 SURVEY
(continued)

(Attachment H-4)

COUNTY	CAMP SERVICES	RECOMMENDATIONS	INCREASE/ DECREASE IN PROBLEM	PRICE PER LB.	NO. OF ARRESTS	NO. OF ARRESTS NONRESIDENTS	WHERE ARE NONRESIDENTS FROM?
YUBA/ SUTTER	Excellent. Whenever we called they responded	None	Same, maybe less	\$2,500	7	None	N/A
ARREST TOTALS:					388	35	

Mean Average = \$3,100 per pound



CAMP

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MARIJUANA PLANTING

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

FACTS ABOUT CANNABIS AND MARIJUANA

1. It takes approximately 100 cannabis seeds to weigh one gram (44,800/1 lb.)
2. One plant can produce as many as 100,000 seeds.
3. Most cannabis plants produce a taproot which rarely extends more than one foot. Lateral growth is responsible for most of the roots.
4. Cannabis seeds germinate usually in six or seven days.
5. A plant will average 3/4 of a pound of dried leaves. If picked throughout the growing season, a plant can yield three to four pounds of dried leaves.
6. A plant grown for sinsemilla will average one pound of material.
7. Most drug type cannabis matures at 20-22 weeks from date of planting. Plants should be about 10-12 feet tall at the time.
8. Cannabis is a hardy annual weed. The temperature has to fall below 25 degrees to kill it.
9. Fifty (50) to 60% of a cannabis plant is moisture.
10. One acre of ground contains approximately 5,000 plants if planted three feet apart. (The shape of the plot can increase the number of plants.)
11. One acre of ground can produce 500-600 kilos of dried plant material (clean - no stems).
12. Many indoor growers are using metal Halite lamps - 1,000 watts covers an area of 50 square feet.
13. Only about 13% of a plant's green, wet weight is dried (smokeable) leaves.
14. Depending on the process and type of material used, only 4-15% of a plant's weight, in leaves, can be converted into hashish.
15. Twenty (20) to 28% of a plant's weight in leaves can be converted into hashish oil.

16. One pound of dried cannabis, flowering top (sinsemilla) or "shake" (leaf material) will yield 908, one-half gram marijuana cigarettes.
17. The average period of intoxication following the use of one marijuana cigarette is approximately two hours. However, the residual chemicals remain in the body for a much longer period.
18. Smaller gardens of 10/20/30 plants are often claimed to be for personal use and not commercial cultivation. This is contrary to fact as shown below.

Using the conservative formula of one plant equals one pound of useable material, calculations for court testimony should be as follows:

Example: 10-plant garden = 10 pounds of useable material or 4,540 grams or 9,080 marijuana cigarettes! Again using the average intoxication period of two hours per cigarette, a 10-plant garden would provide 18,160 hours of intoxication.

There are 8,760 hours in one year. Therefore, if one individual grew 10 plants for personal use, processed the marijuana, and began smoking the material at a rate of one (joint) cigarette every two hours, 24 hours a day, 365 days year 'round, he would finish his "personal use" in 756 days or 2.1 years. Twenty (20) plants would be consumed in 4.2 years, 30 plants in 6.3 years and so forth.

Now considering the fact that dried and processed marijuana loses approximately 3-6% of Delta 9 THS every year and is practically nil after the second year no matter how it is preserved or stored, the 10-plant garden for personal use immediately becomes a "myth" as there is no way humanly possible to consume that amount before the product is rendered useless.

10/29/87

Compiled by DEA Special Agent Charles A. Stowell, California State Marijuana Coordinator and Deputy Incident Commander of CAMP.

ESTIMATE OF PLANTS CULTIVATED

