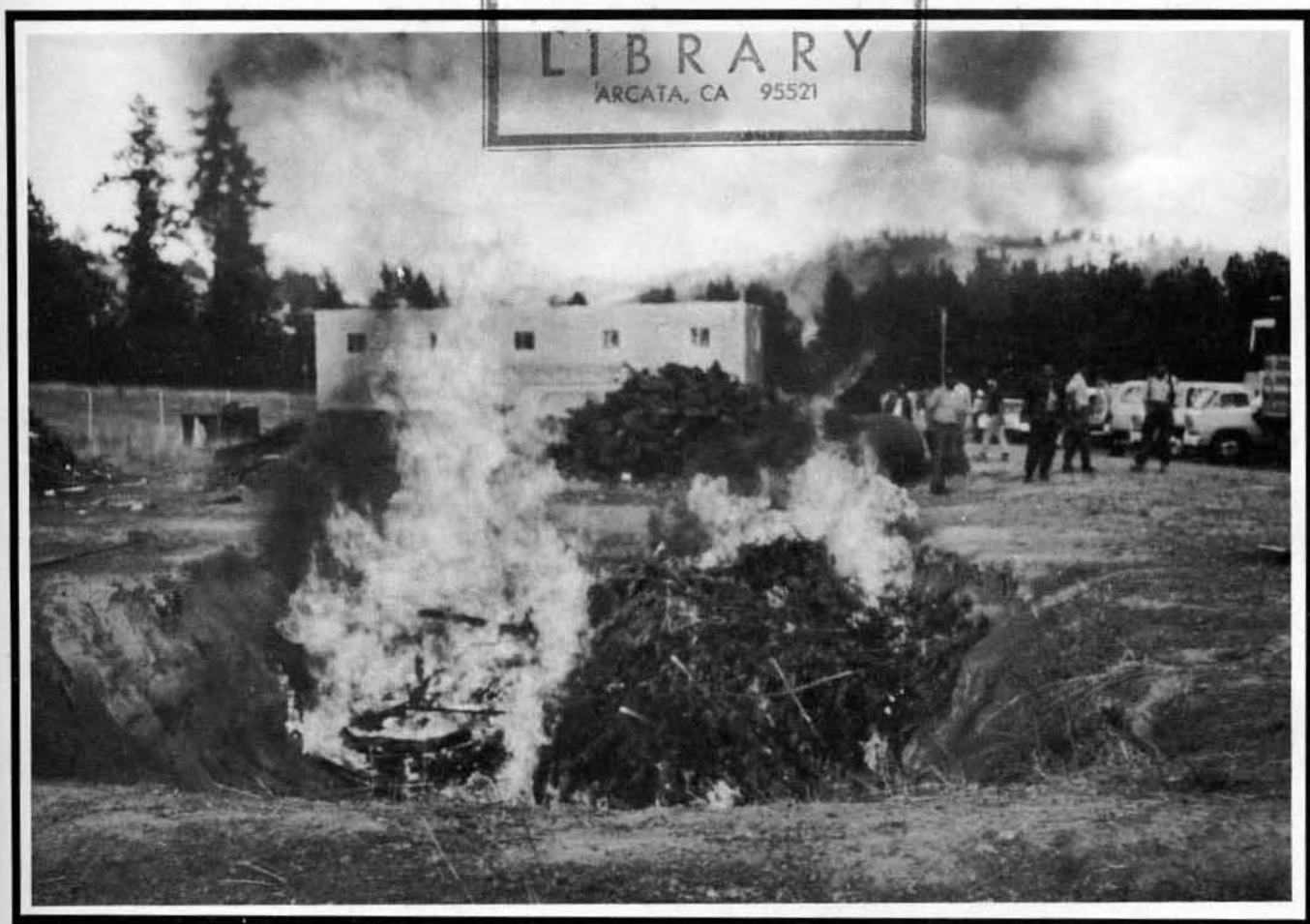
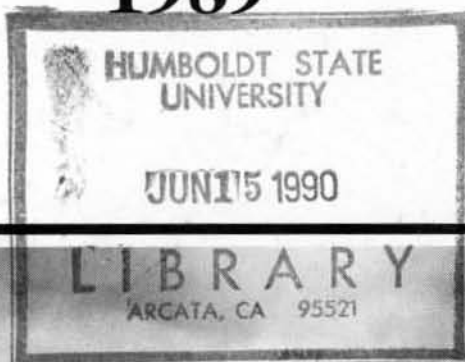


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FINAL REPORT 1989



Cover Photograph:

**Pictured is the Eel River Conservation
Burn Pit in Humboldt County.**

**Prepared by:
CAMP Headquarters**

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CAMP

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MARIJUANA PLANTING

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Diana Machen, Operations Commander
Robert Hill, Air Operations Commander
Gary Smoot, Training Coordinator/Logistics Chief
Debra Jackson, Finance/Personnel Chief
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Kevin Turner, Team Leader, Region III

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Mike Ostrowski, Helicopter Manager, Region I

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Ken Harp, Helicopter Manager, Region II

Mike Madden, Helicopter Manager, Region II

Mel McNiece, Helicopter Manager, Region II

Don McClean, Helicopter Manager, Region III

Mike Ost, Helicopter Manager, Region III

Dave Peeler, Helicopter Manager, Region IV

Mike Smith, Helicopter Manager, Region IV

Phil Stewart, Helicopter Manager, Region IV

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Bruce Christensen, California Department of Corrections
B.L. Griffin, California Department of Corrections
Wade Gowin, California Department of Corrections
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PLUMAS NATIONAL FOREST

Baron Earl, San Diego Police Department
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
THE 1989 PROGRAM PLAN	2
PARTICIPATING AGENCIES	4
. Steering Committee	5
. Member Counties	5
. Other Participating Agencies	7
SPECIALIZED PRESERVICE TRAINING	8
FIELD OPERATIONS AND RESULTS	8
. Eradication Results	8
. CAMP Reconnaissance Arrest Team (C`RAT) Results	11
. Estimated Value of Crop Eradicated During CAMP '89	12
. Special Survey	13
VIOLENCE ASSOCIATED WITH MARIJUANA CULTIVATION	17
. Incidents of Violence	17
MEDIA RELATIONS/PUBLIC AWARENESS	20
LEGAL ASPECTS	21
. Class Action Lawsuit	21
CAMP CRITIQUE	24
. Awards Program	25

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(continued)

ATTACHMENTS

- A - CAMP '89 Regional Map
- B - CAMP '89 Organization Chart
- C - CAMP '89 Preservice Training Program
- D - CAMP '89 Participating Agency Budget
- E - CAMP '89 Cumulative Raid Report
- F - CAMP Statistics - 1983-1989
- G - CAMP '89 Survey
- H - CAMP '89 Critique Recommendations
- I - CAMP '89 Program Time Line
- J - CAMP '89/Statewide Statistical Comparisons

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP) completed its seventh season on October 13, 1989. The 1989 season resulted in the seizure and destruction of 147,518 marijuana plants weighing 210,602 pounds, and 227 pounds of processed sinsemilla "buds" with an estimated wholesale value at maturity of \$442,554,000. NOTE: This figure is based on a \$3,000 per pound average of processed sinsemilla received from twelve surveyed CAMP counties. A total of 78 arrests were made and 54 suspects identified. CAMP raid teams confiscated 72 firearms and 10 vehicles. Of the 501 marijuana cultivation sites eradicated, five contained boobytraps. CAMP's budget for 1989 was \$2.6 million.

There has been an estimated two-thirds reduction in marijuana cultivation in California since the inception of CAMP in 1983. Before 1983, vast tracts of California land were boldly taken over by marijuana growers. Much of our public lands were declared unsafe for public access because of marijuana cultivation. In 1983, with meager resources and little experience, CAMP easily identified nearly 900,000 plants in the ground and were able to eradicate only about one-third of those plants. Seven years later, with our learned experience and increased resources, two-thirds less plants were spotted and 99 percent of those were eradicated.

Because of the basic rule of supply and demand, the price of marijuana has doubled and the violence associated with its cultivation has been significantly deterred. Due to California enforcement efforts, those involved in this illegal trade have taken time-consuming and expensive steps to avoid our relentless pursuit, but to no avail.

During the seven years CAMP has been in operation, a total of 906,044 plants were eradicated, weighing 3,485,028 pounds with a total estimated wholesale value of \$2.36 billion; 4,111 sites were eradicated, a combined 1,261 arrests made, and suspects identified; 198 vehicles seized and 1,572 firearms confiscated.

THE 1989 PROGRAM PLAN

To help develop an effective plan for the 1989 CAMP Program, in addition to our perceptions of the 1989 season, we used two methods: 1) a written survey instrument administered to the Sheriff's Departments that receive the bulk of CAMP services; and 2) information learned from the annual CAMP Conference/Critique held at the conclusion of each CAMP season.

The written survey revealed that overall, CAMP eradication team services provided to the counties were very good. There seemed to be a need, however, to decrease the raid team size to increase helicopter efficiency in eradicating the smaller, better camouflaged and scattered gardens. In other words, more valuable helicopter blade hours could be used for spotting and eradicating gardens and less time transporting team members.

The survey also revealed that the use of fixed-wing aircraft for reconnaissance purposes should be scaled down in favor of more helicopter reconnaissance. The reasoning given for this shift is the same as that for the proposed reduction in team size, i.e., smaller, scattered, camouflaged gardens. Actually, the two go hand in hand - reducing the size of eradication teams would provide more helicopter time for reconnaissance purposes.

During the 1988 CAMP Conference/Critique held on December 14-15 all facets of CAMP Operations were discussed from training to field operations and aerial reconnaissance. Focused discussions on field operations supported smaller team size and more helicopter reconnaissance availability in addition to beginning eradication operations two weeks later when plants could be more easily detected.

In 1988, the National Guard Bureau was allocated \$40 million by Congress to assist state and local agencies to combat the Nation's drug problem. CAMP headquarters staff contacted the California National Guard and requested 750 helicopter hours for reconnaissance purposes. The request was granted.

Also in 1988, Congress supported the use of the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) to assist State and local agencies in drug enforcement programs with use of fixed-wing aircraft support services. This program was administered by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). CAMP negotiated with DEA to receive 100 additional hours of fixed-wing aircraft services for transportation of raid team members from home bases to and from assigned CAMP regions.

Later, during the planning process, due to tight budget restrictions imposed on the Attorney General's Office, Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement (BNE), BNE's budget contribution to CAMP was reduced by \$205,000. These were funds specifically earmarked for raid team per diem and travel expenses. The budget reduction resulted in the cutting of one raid team (seven to six) and the reformation of CAMP regions to accommodate service to the 41 CAMP counties (see Attachment A, CAMP '89 Regional Map). Also, the raid season was cut from 12 to 10 weeks, reducing the number of raid team days from 319 in 1988, to 258 in 1989.

Based on CAMP headquarters staff perceptions, survey and CAMP Conference/Critique results, and the imposed budget restrictions the following implementation plan was approved by the CAMP Steering Committee on May 3, 1989. Note - For purposes of this report, the plan, as stated, will include some final statistical results.

The fixed-wing aerial reconnaissance phase of the 1989 program began on June 12 and ended on September 29, completing 89 missions.

The California National Guard Helicopter Aerial Reconnaissance program began on July 24, 1989 and ended on September 29, 1989, expending 670.1 flight hours and completing 248 reconnaissance missions.

The Civil Air Patrol began operations on August 7, and concluded on August 18, expending 80.6 flight hours and completing 17 transport missions.

The eradication phase began on August 31, with all six teams, and concluded on October 6, expending 258 Raid Team days.

The CAMP Reconnaissance Arrest Team (C'RAT) phase began on August 7, and concluded on October 13. C'RATs made 16 arrests and identified two suspects for follow up arrest.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Seventy-two local, state, and federal agencies participated in the 1989 CAMP program by contributing a combination of personnel, fiscal and equipment resources. As in past years, more than 300 people, both peace officer and non-peace officer personnel, participated in the 1989 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 Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement (BNE), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the California Department of Corrections, Special Emergency Response Team (SERT), the California Highway Patrol, Bureau of Land Management, 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 per diem expenses were provided by CAMP. Travel accommodations were provided by the California Air National Guard and the Civil Air Patrol.

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 program direction. The CAMP county members are recipients of CAMP services ranging from reconnaissance overflights to raid team services. For the second year, marijuana garden surveillance services were also provided. Other participating agencies are primarily local agencies that provide valued personnel resources. The California Department of Corrections participated for the fourth consecutive year by providing

eighty-nine exceptionally well qualified raid team members. The San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department, for the sixth year, 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 '89:

State

Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement
California Department of Forestry
California Highway Patrol
California Department of Parks
and Recreation
Office of Emergency Services
California Department of
Corrections

Federal

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

Member Counties

Forty-one California county sheriff's departments participated in the CAMP '89 program.

County

Alameda
Amador
Butte
Calaveras
Colusa
Del Norte
El Dorado

Sheriff

Charles C. Plummer
Robert T. Campbell
Leroy Wood
Fred V. Garrison
Wayne Oliver
Mike Ross
Richard F. Pacileo

<u>County</u>	<u>Sheriff</u>
Fresno	Steve Magarian
Glenn	Roger Lee Roberts
Humboldt	David A. Renner
Kern	John R. Smith
Lake	Raymond R. Benevedes
Lassen	Ronald D. Jarrell
Madera	Glenn Seymour
Marin	Charles T. Prandi
Mariposa	Roger N. Matlock
Mendocino	Tim Shea
Merced	William C. Amis, 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 E. Winter
Santa Cruz	Alfred Noren
Shasta	Phil Eoff
Sierra	Leland Adams
Siskiyou	Charles Byrd
Sonoma	Dick Michaelson
Stanislaus	Jim Trevena
Sutter	Roy D. Whiteaker
Tehama	Mike Blanus
Trinity	Paul Schmidt
Tulare	Bob Wiley
Tuolumne	Robert T. Coane
Yolo	Gary E. Lipelt
Yuba	Robert Day

Other Participating Agencies

Calexico Police Department
Covina 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
Humboldt County District Attorney's Office
Inglewood Police Department
Long Beach Police Department
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office
Orange Police Department
Oroville Police Department
Monterey Peninsula Airport Police Department
Redondo Beach Police Department
Riverside County Sheriff's Office
Sacramento County Sheriff's Office
San Bernardino County Sheriff's Office
San Bernardino Police Department
San Diego Police Department
San Luis Obispo Police Department
San Luis Obispo District Attorney's Office
Santa Cruz County Probation Department
Signal Hill Police Department
Tustin Police Department
University of California, Berkeley Police Department

SPECIALIZED PRESERVICE TRAINING

Preparation for the eradication phase of the CAMP program each year begins well before 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 six specialized training courses.

Through the month of July and early August, 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 4,460 student training hours in its 1989 training program (see Attachment C for a brief description of CAMP '89 training courses).

FIELD OPERATIONS AND RESULTS

Eradication Results

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) personnel assigned to CAMP, collect marijuana eradication statistics from all 58 California counties on a monthly basis. The following chart was prepared to demonstrate the year-to-year fluctuation that has been experienced statewide based on DEA's analysis.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Plants Eradicated</u>	<u>Percent Known Plants Eradicated</u>	<u>Estimated Known Plants Not Eradicated</u>	<u>Estimated Total Known Plants Cultivated</u>
1983	303,089	34.0	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	87.0	19,447	242,976
1987	289,833	85.0	49,500	323,064
1988	330,297	88.0	43,373	373,670
1989	328,901*	99.9	141	329,042

DEA's tally reveals that 1,396 more plants were eradicated in 1988 as compared to 1989, however, 44,628 less known plants were cultivated in 1989 compared to 1988. In 1989, 99.9 percent of the known statewide crop was eradicated, the highest percentage since DEA began collecting these statistics in 1983.

CAMP's percentages of plants eradicated statewide have steadily decreased since CAMP became fully operational in 1984, from 62 percent to 32 percent in 1988. CAMP eradicated one-third of the state's total in 1988 as compared to roughly two-thirds in 1984. In 1989, CAMP's percentage of the plants eradicated statewide rose to 49 percent even though eradication resources were substantially reduced. One contributing factor to this year's success was the infusion of nearly 700 hours of National Guard helicopter blade hours dedicated totally to reconnaissance. Although CAMP's own reconnaissance flight hours were considerably reduced, with the National Guard's commitment this year, nearly 500 more hours of dedicated reconnaissance overflight hours were used in 1989 compared to 1988. This allowed for more efficient use of CAMP eradication team resources.

*For county by county breakdown of total number of plants eradicated by CAMP and non-CAMP operations see Attachment J, Statewide Statistical Comparisons.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Plants Eradicated Statewide</u>	<u>Number of Plants Eradicated by CAMP Program</u>	<u>Percentage of Plants Eradicated By CAMP</u>
1984	256,976	158,493	62
1985	309,001	166,219	54
1986	223,529	117,277	52
1987	289,833	144,661	50
1988	330,297	107,297	32
1989	328,824	147,518	49

The trend toward heavily "budded" smaller plants; better camouflaged and smaller gardens; and "portable" gardens (those gardens in which the plants are in grow bags and buckets that are periodically moved to avoid detection) continues. The average number of plants per site have steadily decreased since 1984's high of 398, to 171 in 1988. However, the number of plants per site increased to 294 in 1989, but this was skewed by a series of gardens in Santa Barbara, Mendocino and Mariposa Counties that averaged 7,660 plants per site. The average weight per plant has decreased again from 1984's high of 6.3 pounds to 2.4 pounds in 1988, and 1.4 pounds in 1989. The steady decline in the average plant weight is not only attributed to the breeding down in size to help prevent detection, but to the fact the plants are camouflaged to the point they receive very limited sunlight which in turn, cuts down on their yield. The 1989 plants might be described as "whimpy" compared to what they were only three or four years ago.

There was an increase of 49 percent in the number of indoor marijuana cultivation operations eradicated statewide in 1987 as compared to 1986, and an increase of 57 percent in 1988 compared to 1987; 172 in 1987 and 270 in 1988. This trend was reversed in 1989, when the number of indoor operations was halved to 126. It is difficult to explain why indoor seizures have dropped so dramatically. It could be for one of two reasons or a combination of both: 1) that the fear of stepped up asset forfeiture enforcement and/or, 2) we are just not detecting the indoor operations as well as we were. We do

know, however, that more resources and a concerted effort is being placed on the detection and adjudication of indoor marijuana cases by local law enforcement statewide, certainly more than compared to two years ago.

Asset forfeitures initiated this year were \$6.7 million compared to \$2 million last year. Incidents of violence have leveled off during the past two years. There were two reported marijuana cultivation related shooting incidents in 1989, involving a double homicide and wounding of a third individual in Kern County and one homicide in Mendocino County. There were no shooting incidents involving CAMP personnel. CAMP agents have completed their seventh year without once firing a shot during the 4,111 marijuana eradication raids logged by CAMP. Only 72 firearms were confiscated in 1989, a steady yearly decline since 1984, when 524 firearms were confiscated. Five of the 501 sites eradicated in 1989 were boobytrapped, a steady decline since 1985 when 30 sites were boobytrapped.

CAMP Reconnaissance Arrest Team (C'RATs)

In 1988, CAMP implemented the CAMP Reconnaissance Arrest Team (C'RAT) program to assist CAMP member law enforcement agencies in the investigation and surveillance of cultivators and marijuana gardens; to videotape suspects in the process of cultivating gardens; and when appropriate, effect on-site arrests of suspects. In 1989, two C'RAT teams, composed of law enforcement officers from the California Highway Patrol, California Department of Corrections Special Emergency Response Teams, U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management began operations on August 7. In addition, CAMP provided two trained officers to the Plumas National Forest's Marijuana Enforcement Team, dubbed P'RAT, to augment their marijuana surveillance and arrest operations.

Requests for C'RAT services were received by the C'RAT Commander at CAMP Headquarters. The requests were reviewed and evaluated to meet the established criteria for deployment. If the criteria was met, the case was assigned to an available C'RAT team. The C'RAT team leader would contact the

representative of the requesting agency to discuss the case. The team leader evaluated the information and the team leader and/or a two-man team would then conduct a reconnaissance of the marijuana garden at which time a decision to work the case was made.

The P'RAT team restricted their operation primarily to the Plumas National Forest which covered a four county area in Butte, Plumas, Yuba and Tehama counties. They worked in conjunction with the Butte County Sheriff's Office who conducted most of the overflights and coordinated use of the team.

C'RAT teams were responsible for, or assisted in, the arrests of nine suspected marijuana cultivators. The P'RAT team was responsible for, or assisted in, the arrest of 13 suspects. As of October 17, 1989, seven of the suspects have been charged with federal violations. The remaining 15 have been charged with state violations.

Estimated Value of Crop Eradicated During CAMP '89

The estimated wholesale value of the California sinsemilla marijuana crop, as during the past seven years, is based on a conservative one pound per matured plant yield of finished dried product, the flowering top known as the "bud". The 1989 estimated value was based on a survey of 12 CAMP counties which reported the average price per pound of sinsemilla in 1989 was \$3,000.

CAMP computed the wholesale value of the sinsemilla eradicated during the 1989 season as follows:

$\$147,518 \text{ plants} \times \$3,000 = \$442,555,400$

$227 \text{ pounds of processed sinsemilla "buds"} \times \$3,000 = \$681,000$

$\$442,555,400 \text{ in plants} + \$681,000 \text{ in processed}$

$\text{sinsemilla "buds"} = \$443,236,000$

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 bud 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.

Special Survey

At the conclusion of the 1989 eradication phase of the program, 22 CAMP counties were surveyed and asked questions concerning CAMP services and other related issues. As of December 18, 1989, 12 of the completed survey questionnaires were returned. The questions asked were as follows:

CAMP Team Effectiveness:

1. Do you feel that the CAMP team size was: a) adequate, b) too small, c) too large. If you answered b or c, please explain why.
2. How would you rate the team service provided by CAMP: a) excellent, b) very good, c) adequate, d) poor. Please elaborate on your answer.

3. How would you rate the communication between CAMP headquarters, Regional Command Staff and your Department: a) excellent, b) very good, c) adequate, d) poor. If you answered c or d please explain why.

Eradication Team Utilization:

1. In terms of the amount of time that CAMP provides your agency for marijuana eradication, do you feel that: a) more than a sufficient amount of time was provided, b) sufficient time was provided, c) insufficient amount of time was provided.

Evaluation of Aircraft/Helicopter Operations:

1. Do you feel there is adequate helicopter flight time allotted to the raid team in your area?
2. Do you feel that helicopter flight time is necessary for reconnaissance? Fixed-wing?
3. When do you feel that helicopter operations should begin for: a) raids, b) reconnaissance?
4. Did you experience any problem with the helicopter operations in your area this season? Please elaborate.

California National Guard Operations:

1. Did your county use National Guard reconnaissance?
2. Were the National Guard Pilots/Aircraft adequate for reconnaissance?
3. Approximately how many flight hours of reconnaissance time were used?
4. Was National Guard reconnaissance time more profitable than fixed-wing reconnaissance?

5. Do you want National Guard reconnaissance time in your county during 1990? How many days at five hours each day?
6. What are your feelings about the weekend helicopter time allotted to counties by CAMP raid team helicopters (helicopter reconnaissance time)?

Scope of the Marijuana Problem:

1. Have you observed an increase or a decrease in the marijuana problem in your county?
2. What is the average price per pound of processed sinsemilla in your county?
3. What was your number of arrests? How many were non-residents? How many convictions have you had?
4. Did your agency experience an increase in indoor marijuana cultivation cases? How many cases this year? Average number of plants per case?

CAMP Reconnaissance Arrest Teams (C'RAT):

1. Was your agency aware that CAMP had Reconnaissance Arrest Teams available to them?
2. Did your agency request the services of a C'RAT Team?
3. If a C'RAT Team did work in your county/area, how would you rate the service provided: a) excellent, b) very good, c) adequate, d) poor.

Summary of Responses:

1. At the end of the 1989 season, the general consensus of the agencies utilizing the CAMP Eradication Teams were that they were too big. In 1989, CAMP decreased the size of the teams from 7-10 officers (plus the

team leader and helicopter crew) to 4-6 officers. The decrease seems to have been a positive move in that the majority of the agencies surveyed now feel that the team size was adequate and were happy with the services provided.

2. Most of the counties responding to the survey felt that the helicopter time allocated to the raid teams was adequate. However, as in past years, the need for fixed wing aircraft for reconnaissance purposes continues to decrease in favor of more helicopter reconnaissance services. This year for the first time, the California National Guard provided almost 700 hours of helicopter reconnaissance to approximately 12 CAMP Counties. Those counties using the Guard's helicopter felt the service they received was very good and would like an increase in the time allotted to their counties in 1990. There is a need to clarify the Memorandum of Understanding between the counties, CAMP and the California National Guard prior to the start of the 1990 season. In addition, better coordination of the weekend use of CAMP raid team helicopters is strongly recommended.
3. The majority of the survey respondents agree with the later start of the eradication season (end of July, first of August) and feel that reconnaissance services (helicopter and fixed wing) should begin in June or July.
4. Although most of the counties responding indicate that there has been a decrease in the number of gardens and plants spotted and eradicated this year, CAMP realized a 37 percent increase in the number of plants eradicated. This was due, in large measure, to the multi-thousand plant gardens found in Santa Barbara, Mendocino and Mariposa counties. Another factor in the increase can be attributed to the National Guard's assistance in the area of helicopter reconnaissance which added, overall, nearly 700 more reconnaissance flight hours to this year's program.

VIOLENCE ASSOCIATED WITH MARIJUANA CULTIVATION

During the CAMP '89 season, there were three reported marijuana cultivation related homicides (two in Kern County and one in Mendocino County); five garden sites were boobytrapped and three shooting incidents by growers in the immediate area of CAMP raid teams; and two acts of vandalism against CAMP vehicles. In the seven years CAMP has been operational, there has been a steady decline in the incidence of violence associated with marijuana cultivation. The 1984 CAMP season, still remains, by far, the most violent year with eight reported marijuana cultivation related murders and 17 boobytrapped garden sites found. There were no shooting incidents involving CAMP personnel. During seven years of operation, CAMP raid team members have not fired one shot at a suspected marijuana grower. The following is a synopsis of each of the incidents of violence reported during CAMP '89.

Incidents of Violence

July 31, 1989, Humboldt County - At 0300 hours an unknown suspect threw a 12 oz. "Coors" beer bottle full of gasoline at CAMP helitack (equipment) truck which had been parked in the parking lot of the Garberville Motel. The bottle had a cloth rope soaked with gasoline tied around its neck. The firebomb ignited briefly then went out and did not injure anyone or cause damage to the truck.

July 31, 1989, Humboldt County - A rat trap with an expended shotgun shell affixed to it was found anchored to a tree at ankle level in a 700 plant garden in Humboldt County. CAMP personnel discovered it while following a waterline which eventually led to a structure. No one was injured.

August 14, 1989, Sonoma County - CAMP Raid Team members assisted Sonoma County Deputies arrest a suspect who had four handguns, four rifles, and four shotguns in his possession. The 50 plant garden also contained three nailboard booby traps and five watchdogs. No one was injured.

August 15, 1989, Trinity County - CAMP Raid Team members heard automatic weapons fired from across the canyon where they were working when their team was inserted into the location (Island Mountain). A second team was inserted to secure the location while the first group of raid team members eradicated a 390 plant garden.

August 16, 1989, Humboldt County - CAMP Raid Team members heard shots fired on three occasions while they were being inserted by helicopter in the Chemise Creek area of Humboldt County. A suspect yelled out "You're not going to get my pot assholes," which was followed by rifle shots. No one was injured.

August 26, 1989, Humboldt County - While parked at the North Coast Inn in Arcata, all seven CAMP vehicles assigned to Region I had tires punctured. It did not stop the next day's eradication efforts.

Early September, 1989, Kern County - In what was believed to be a marijuana cultivation inspired argument, an individual shot three others, killing two and wounding one. Three hundred recently transplanted sinsemilla plants were eradicated from the site of the homicide located in the Walker Basin area.

September 11, 1989, Humboldt County - While being inserted into a 363 plant garden in the Redway area of Humboldt County, CAMP Raid Team members heard six rifle shots fired within 200 feet of their location. No one was arrested and no one injured.

September 14, 1989, Trinity County - CAMP Raid Team members were assisting Trinity County Deputies in eradicating a 93 plant garden in the Danger Point area when they heard six to twelve gunshots being fired approximately 300-500 yards from the garden site. Two suspects, known marijuana growers, were questioned four hours after the incident. They admitted to target practicing with a 306 cal. rifle around the same time and location but denied firing at the team.

September 18, 1989, Mendocino County - CAMP Raid Team members assisted Mendocino County Deputies in the service of a search warrant on the Van Dyke Ranch. The 80 plant garden had been harvested, but they found six rat trap shotgun shell booby traps nailed to trees. No one was injured.

September 21, 1989, Humboldt County - While eradicating a 353 plant garden in the Blocksburg area of Humboldt County, a CAMP team member tripped a monofilament line that was connected to a rat trap shotgun shell booby trap. The trap was loaded with a 20 gauge shotgun shell which discharged, but fortunately did not hit anyone. Five additional shotgun shell traps were located and disarmed in the garden without further incident.

September 23, 1989, Mendocino County - While hunting in the Piercy area of Mendocino County, three Humboldt County men came across a marijuana garden. One of the men stayed behind (to possibly pirate the garden) while the other two left the area. His remains were found several weeks later buried in a shallow grave next to the harvested garden, the victim of a shooting. As of the end of November, two suspects were arrested for the murder.

September 27, 1989, Mendocino County - CAMP Raid Team members found a monofilament line fishhook booby trap while eradicating a 91 plant garden in the Willits area. There were no injuries.

September 27, 1989, Mendocino County - Bureau of Land Management agents conducted a raid on a 175 plant garden in the Whale Gulch area and arrested a suspect. They were forced, due to the rugged terrain and late hour, to spend the night with the suspect in custody. During the night, they were surrounded by concealed growers who yelled threats at them. CAMP Raid Team members were called in to assist them on September 28, 1989, and helped eradicate the garden.

MEDIA RELATIONS/PUBLIC AWARENESS

Since its inception seven years ago, CAMP has drawn the attention of the national and international news media. In its early years, CAMP was covered extensively as a new and unique approach to fighting the state's marijuana cultivation problem, complete with raid teams and helicopters.

As the program became more familiar to the public, the media's coverage has changed. CAMP is now generally perceived as a well-established, effective marijuana enforcement activity, and it is generally covered by the news media in that fashion.

The evolution of CAMP coverage by the media is another measure of CAMP's success in informing the public about the state's marijuana cultivation problem. News coverage in 1989 continued the trend to focus on marijuana and financial assets seizures, arrests, and the shifts in growing trends and locales.

As part of its public awareness campaign, CAMP has always provided reporters with the opportunity to see a CAMP raid firsthand. These "media raids" are not staged for the benefit of reporters but are actual raids where reporters accompany a raid team into a marijuana garden. The public then has the chance, through their televisions, radios, or newspapers, to learn about the problems encountered by CAMP raiders and the problems posed to the public by commercial marijuana cultivators.

CAMP's 1989 media raid was held in Santa Barbara County, an area where some of the state's largest gardens were seized. The CAMP team led about 25 representatives from 12 news agencies into a secluded garden amongst the hills of a 5,000 acre cattle ranch. The rancher had notified CAMP when he found the garden. The raid was featured as a front page story with an accompanying full color picture in the next day's Santa Barbara News Press,

the local paper. The raid was also featured within the first ten minutes of every major southern California network news station on the day of the raid and was eventually run as a story by many northern Californian papers.

The Department of Justice Chief Press Information Officer also arranged for two national networks and a foreign news photographer to accompany a CAMP raid in Humboldt County. "48 Hours" and a team from ABC News spent a day raiding in Humboldt County. CAMP operations were featured on a quarter-hour segment of "48 Hours."

Despite its status as an established program that no longer provided front page news, CAMP continued to receive calls daily from the media. In addition to regular inquiries from California and national reporters about CAMP seizures, and regular interest by reporters in attending media raids, CAMP received special requests for information and tours from agencies in Spain and France. Several large national daily papers featured articles on CAMP and its effectiveness in eradicating commercial marijuana cultivation.

CAMP will continue to maintain a strong public information office as part of the program's efforts to increase public awareness. Media raids will continue to provide reporters with the opportunity to judge the work and effectiveness of the program, and informational materials will be available to the public so they can learn more about CAMP's work and accomplishments. Anyone with questions about CAMP should contact the Department's Public Information Office at (916) 739-5239.

LEGAL ASPECTS

Class Action Lawsuit

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

rights. In November, 1983, the class action lawsuit was amended and the number of named plaintiffs was increased to 22. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 1983, the plaintiffs sought \$20 million in damages, as well as declaratory and injunctive relief. In December of 1987, the parties entered into a Consent Decree, the significant provisions of which are as follows:

1. CAMP is prohibited from operating helicopters 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 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. Former Napa County Superior Court Judge Thomas Konsgaard will act as a hearing officer. His role will be that of a finder of fact on any alleged Consent Decree violation. These factual findings will be conclusive as to plaintiffs, but not as to defendants, who will be entitled to de novo review by the federal district court. The plaintiff's burden of proving any alleged violation of the Consent Decree shall 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 the plaintiffs prove a knowing violation of the Consent Decree by clear and convincing evidence. 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 injunctive relief sought in the complaint.

The damage claims brought by the 22 named plaintiffs were set for trial in March, 1989 and was subsequently continued to the end of the year when the case was transferred from Judge Robert P. Aguilar to Judge Fern Smith. In 1988, plaintiffs' counsel dismissed the claims of 20 of the 22 named plaintiffs. Prior to trial, plaintiffs' counsel settled the claims of the remaining two plaintiffs. No money damages were paid in the settlement. All claims for money damages have now been resolved without the payment of money damages to any of the plaintiffs. As part of the terms of the Consent Decree, however, attorneys' fees were paid to plaintiffs' counsel. All that now remains of plaintiffs' class action lawsuit is plaintiffs' efforts to enforce the terms of the Consent Decree.

To date, no violations of the Consent Decree have been proven.

Plaintiffs' counsel advised CAMP of 15 complaints alleging violations of the Consent Decree during the 1989 CAMP season. As in the past, most of the alleged violations involve helicopter flights below 500 feet. Thus far, plaintiffs' counsel has not elected to set any of the complaints for hearing before the hearing officer.

In addition to the damage claims brought by the class action plaintiffs, two lawsuits alleging civil rights violations by CAMP were filed in 1988. Both were voluntarily dismissed.

In 1989, an additional three civil rights lawsuits were filed. One was settled for the sum of \$4,500 including costs and attorneys' fees. The remaining two lawsuits are presently pending.

CAMP CRITIQUE

At the conclusion of CAMP '89, a two day conference was held in Sacramento on December 5-6, 1989, to critique the 1989 program. Also, an awards ceremony was held to formally recognize individuals who have made substantial contributions to the CAMP effort. Major General Robert Thrasher, California National Guard, gave the keynote address on the morning of December 5. In his speech, Major General Thrasher discussed the involvement of the military in the nation's war on drugs and specifically their assistance in law enforcement efforts such as CAMP. It was an enlightening and informational speech.

Steve Helsley, Assistant Director, Division of Law Enforcement, Department of Justice was the keynote speaker at the conference awards banquet. Assistant Director Helsley, who is also known as the "Mother of CAMP", discussed its history, its success and how this type of multi-agency task force could prove effective in combatting other drug problems.

Conference attendees were given the opportunity to attend committee meetings whose purpose was to critique specific operations and formulate recommendations to enhance the 1990 CAMP program. The committees were: 1) Field Operations/C'RAT, 2) Logistics and Training, and 3) Air Operations. Also, the CAMP Steering Committee met to discuss policy issues, and a five hour training class was given on indoor marijuana growing by Special Agents from DEA, BNE and the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office.

The overall conclusion of the Conference attendees, was that CAMP '89 was an outstanding success. The recommendations received centered on streamlining both the eradication and C'RAT operations and training. In addition, there was much discussion on reinstituting major investigations/asset forfeiture teams to pursue major violators. To accomplish this will require meetings with the U.S. Attorney's Office, Drug Enforcement and the Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement and agreements on levels of commitments.

The committees worked diligently to provide their recommendations to help enhance each of the operational components of CAMP. The 1990 program will be based, in part, on these recommendations (see Attachment H, CAMP '89 Critique Recommendations).

Awards Program

CAMP has just completed its seventh year of operation. Over 2,000 law enforcement and resource agency personnel have participated in CAMP since its inception. The purpose of the CAMP '89 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 September, a mailer was sent to all agencies who are active participants in CAMP. Based on a stated criteria, nominations were asked to be submitted for the Attorney General's Certificates of Commendation. DEA participated in the awards program, awarding ten Certificates of Appreciation to individuals and units. In addition, Warden Lynn Chastain, California Department of Corrections, California Rehabilitation Center, presented seven awards to members of his facility's S.E.R.T. Unit.

Twenty-four nominations for the Attorney General's awards met the stated criteria and were divided into three categories: 1) Lead Deputies, 2) CAMP allied agency personnel, and 3) special awards.

Category #1 - Lead Deputies

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>
Deputy Conn Abel	Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department
Deputy Mark L. Harrison	Mendocino County Sheriff's Office
Deputy Tim Marsh	Mendocino County Sheriff's Office
Deputy Dennis Miller	Mendocino County Sheriff's Office
Deputy Dave Morey	Humboldt County Sheriff's Department
Deputy Steve Morris	Del Norte County Sheriff's Department
Deputy Kurt Smallcomb	Mendocino County Sheriff's Office
Deputy Carol Walsh	Mendocino County Sheriff's Office
Deputy Ronald E. Welch	Mendocino County Sheriff's Office

Category #2 - 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>
Special Agent Ron Prose	Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement
Special Agent Jerry Adams	U.S. Forest Service
Garland L. Ovonual "Berk" Berkley	Madera County Sheriff's Office (retired)
Timothy Huff (retired)	California Department of Forestry
Correctional Officer Daniel Elledge	California Department of Corrections
Correctional Counselor I Frank Oliveira	California Department of Corrections
Sgt. Steve Novak	California Department of Corrections

Category #3 - Special Awards

The award recipients in this category are special people and groups who have provided special services to CAMP. They are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Agency</u>
Sgt. Ron Caudillo	Mendocino County Sheriff's Office
Officer Paul Shelgren	Lincoln Police Department
Monterey County Special Enforcement Detail	Monterey County Sheriff's Department
Correctional Officer Fred Schroeder	California Department of Corrections
Correctional Officer Steve Vance	California Department of Corrections
*Jason Altseimer	Horizon Helicopters
Intelligence Analyst Cynthia Dogewicz-Hordyk	Drug Enforcement Administration
Special Agent Richard Meyers	Drug Enforcement Administration

*Nominated in 1988, unable to present award until 1989 Critique.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), as a major participant in and contributor to CAMP, recognized individuals and agencies with Certificates of Appreciation. The award recipients were:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Agency</u>
Corporal John Gaines	Azusa Police Department
Deputy Dave Kitching	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
Deputy Rod Lester	Humboldt County Sheriff's Department
Sheriff Tim Shea	Mendocino County Sheriff's Office
Officer Paul Shelgren	Lincoln Police Department
Assistant District Attorney John Thomas	Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office (retired)
Humboldt County Sheriff's Marijuana Eradication Team	Humboldt County Sheriff's Department

(DEA Awards continued.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Agency</u>
Los Angeles County Sheriff's	
Department Aero Bureau	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
Placer County Sheriff's	
Marijuana Eradication Unit	Placer County Sheriff's Department
San Gabriel Valley Narcotic	
Enforcement Team	Multi-agency Task Force

The California Department of Corrections has been involved in the CAMP program for the last four seasons and is now the largest contributor of highly trained and professional personnel. Warden Lynn Chastain, California Rehabilitation Center, took this opportunity to recognize members of his facility's Special Emergency Response Team (SERT) and awarded certificates to the following:

Correctional Officer Melvin Banks
Correctional Officer James Bennett
Correctional Officer Roy Clark
Correctional Officer James Fox
Correctional Officer Rossano Gramajo (Team Leader)
Correctional Officer Robert Ruis
Correctional Officer Eugene Taylor

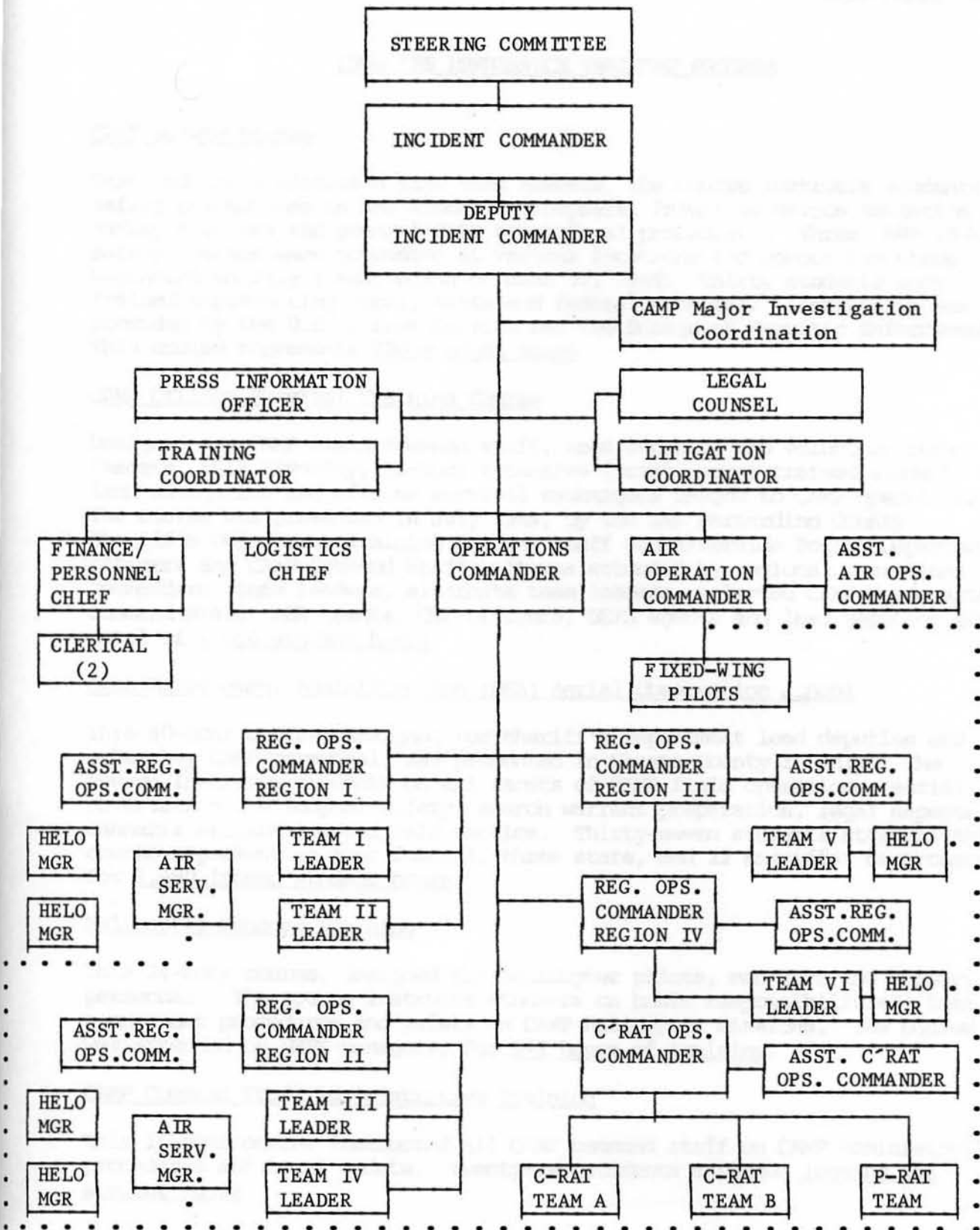
CAMP '89

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MARIJUANA PLANTING

Regional Map



CAMP '89 ORGANIZATION CHART



(. - Technical Direction and Coordination)

CAMP '89 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. Three CAMP 24-hour safety courses were presented at various locations throughout the state beginning on July 1 and ending on June 31, 1989. Thirty students were trained representing local, state and federal agencies. Instruction was provided by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement. This course represents 720 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 in July 1989, by the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department Training Academy staff and Riverside Police Department officers and CAMP Command Staff. 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 for a total of 1,060 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 in July. 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-seven students attended this course representing four federal, three state, and 22 sheriffs' departments, for 1,480 logged student hours.

Helicopter Manager Training

This 24-hour course, designed for helicopter pilots, managers and support personnel. The course instructs students on basic responsibilities, task management procedures and safety on CAMP helicopter missions. The course was attended by USFS managers, for 672 hours of training.

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.

Fixed-Wing Recon Seminar

The 1989 program was initiated for the purpose of refreshing fixed-wing pilots with mountainous flying techniques. The course was held in Redding, California in July for a total of 176 student hours.

The CAMP '89 training programs trained personnel representing 48 local, state and federal agencies for a total of 4,460 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).

**CAMPAIGN AGAINST MARIJUANA PLANTING (CAMP)
1989 BUDGET**

Agency	Special Funds*	Aviation	Equipment	Vehicles	Salaries	Overtime	Per Diem	Training	Agency Total	Total
Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement (BNE)	90,000	705,000	5,000	6,000	244,000	9,000	26,240	1,000	1,086,240	
California Department of Forestry	---	---	---	2,412	2,000	2,439	410	---	7,261	
California Highway Patrol (CHP)	---	---	---	17,000	94,230	26,648	2,300	1,550	141,728	
California Department of Corrections (CDC)	---	---	---	---	251,045	---	---	15,947	266,992	
State Agency Subtotal										\$1,502,221
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)	295,411	10,000	3,000	5,000	130,000	---	10,000	10,500	463,911	
United States Forest Service (USFS)	152,000	---	---	120,000	125,000	---	16,025	5,000	418,025	
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	125,000	---	16,000	4,000	60,000 ¹		10,000 ²		215,000	
Federal Agency Subtotal										\$ 1,096,936
GRAND TOTAL										\$ 2,599,157

¹ Salaries and overtime combined
² Per diem and training combined

*Special Funds--monies used for emergency hire salaries & per diem expenses, per diem expenses for some field staff, and for other equipment and administrative expenses.

(Revised 10/26/89)



CAMP

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MARIJUANA PLANTING

3046 Prospect Park Drive, Suite #1 • Rancho Cordova, CA 95670 • Telephone: (916) 631-1601

CAMP '89 CUMULATIVE RAID REPORT

AS OF OCTOBER 26, 1989

COUNTIES	TEAM DAYS	#PLANTS	WEIGHT	ARRESTS	SUSPECTS	HELO HRS	CAMP FLIGHTS
BUTTE	12	2,059	7,365	7	2	16.6	0
CALAVERAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DEL NORTE	4	408	949	2	0	12.9	2
EL DORADO	0	0	0	0	0	11.5	1
FRESNO	0	0	0	0	0	13.0	8
GLENN	1	164	200	0	0	12.6	0
HUMBOLDT	84	32,862	57,989	12	16	481.7	20
KERN	1	284	635	0	0	8.2	0
LAKE	3	3,117	3,160	1	0	16.9	1
LASSEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
MARIN	4	2,082	5,465	0	0	26.4	4
MARIPOSA	1	6,404	14,000	2	0	0	0
MENDOCINO	68	45,704	45,441	24	22	368.3	9
MONTEREY	1	259	234	0	0	0	13
NAPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
PLACER	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PLUMAS	11	2,842	6,182	6	2	12.4	1
SAN LUIS OBISPO	7	5,227	8,857	3	4	48.6	0
SANTA BARBARA	12	27,131	16,242	9	0	89.2	0
SANTA CRUZ	16	7,940	24,452	3	3	62.7	2
SHASTA	1	170	500	1	0	0	0
SISKIYOU	0	0	0	0	0	6.1	0
SONOMA	6	3,253	5,765	2	0	66.7	0
STANISLAUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TEHAMA	1	299	600	0	0	0	0
TRINITY	23	6,914	12,406	2	5	120.3	0
TULARE	1	107	10	1	0	0	8
YUBA	1	292	150	3	0	0	0
*BLM	13	3,038	5,004	1	1		
*USFS	58	40,455	42,512	17	0		
*STATE PARKS	21	4,186	11,186	0	0	19.0	4
GRAND TOTAL	258	147,518	210,602	78	54	1,397.4**	89

* Stats are reflected in appropriate county's figures. They are broken out separately for information only.

**Total helicopter hours only reflect CAMP contract ships -- 670.1 National Guard helicopter hours were used for reconnaissance by CAMP counties for a total of 1,849.2 helicopter hours.

CAMP STATISTICS — 1983 - 1989

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
# Plants	64,579	158,493	166,219	117,277	144,661	107,297	147,518	906,044
Weight (lbs)	215,384	1,006,814	817,084	485,150	489,250	260,744	210,602	3,485,028
Value (Wholesale)	\$130 m.	\$320 m.	\$334 m.	\$403 m.	\$449 m.	\$312 m.	\$442 m.	\$2.36 b.
Cost per lb.	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$3,400	\$3,100	\$2,988	\$3,000	--
Arrests/ Suspects	128	218	207	204	200	172	132	1,261
# Raids	524	398	684	637	740	627	501	4,111
Raid Sites:								
Private Land	73%	70%	72%	69%	77%	74%	68%	--
Public Land	27%	30%	28%	31%	23%	26%	32%	--
Average # of plants per site	123	398	241	184	195	171	294	--
Avg. weight per site	517	2,530	1,194	762	660	415	420	--
Boobytrapped sites	--	17	30	12	10	5	8	82
Firearms Seized	80	524	370	284	128	86	72	1,572
Vehicles Seized	20	47	52	27	28	14	10	198
Cash Seized	--	\$36,000	\$79,841	\$6,011	\$10,000	\$28,705	\$49,154	\$209,711
Assets Seized (Land)*1	--	--	3.3 m.	3.9 m.	3.3 m.	2.0 m.	6.7 m.	19.7 m.
# Teams	4	7	7	7	7	7	6	--
# Helicopters	4	7	7	7	7	7	6	--
Budget	\$1.6 m.	\$2.3 m.	\$2.8 m.	\$2.4 m.	\$2.8 m.	\$2.9 m.	\$2.6 m.	--
# Agencies *2	67	91	102	100+	100+	79	78	--
# Counties	14	37	38	37	39	41	41	--

COUNTY	CAMP TEAM SERVICES	RECOMMENDATIONS	INCREASE DECREASE IN PROBLEM	INCREASE IN-DOOR	PRICE PR LB.	NO. OF ARRESTS	NO. OF NON- RESIDENTS	AIR OPERATIONS SERVICE	CALIFORNIA AIR NATIONAL GUARD SVC.
Plumas	Excellent	Team was there when they were needed	Decrease	No	\$3,100	6	6	Inadequate helo time for teams	Used about 20 hours - would like to use 10
San Luis Obispo	Excellent - Team 6 was a pleasure to work with	None	Stayed constant	Increase	\$2,500	14	2	Adequate - No problems Pilot was excellent	Used about 40 hours - would like 10 days in
Santa Barbara	Excellent	Would request an increase in the number of raid days based on their statistics	Increase due to remote areas where gardens are found and insufficient law enforcement to adequately patrol these	No	\$3,000	12	6	Adequate	Good - need to improve support services - used 70 hours - would like 20-30 days
Santa Cruz	Excellent	None	Small decrease	No	\$3,000	25	0	Best they have ever had.	Used 30 hours. Would like 10-15 in
Siskiyou	Did not use CAMP team services - Very good in past	Continue program	No dramatic increase or decrease	Increase	\$3,200	33	Unknown	Adequate	Did not use Would like to use if contract could be
Sonoma	Very Good	Clarification of rule of the Team	Increase	Decrease	\$3,000 - \$3,200			Good	Didn't use. Would like a clarification of MOU.

CAMP '89 CRITIQUE RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Field Operations Committee

Eradication Teams:

1. It is recommended that the size of the eradication teams vary from region to region, ranging from four team members plus the team leader to six team members plus the team leader.
2. It is recommended that eradication operations begin earlier in the season and that the dates be staggered based on the needs of each region.

Eradication Team Selection:

3. It is recommended that the eradication team and command staff continue to be staffed with Law Enforcement volunteers (full-time only), Officers from the California Highway Patrol and California Department of Corrections, Special Agents from the California Department of Justice, U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management and CAMP Temporary Hires who are Level I Reserves.

Eradication Team Training:

4. It is recommended that the CAMP Officer Survival Course continue to be held at the San Bernardino Sheriff's Academy and taught by their academy staff.
5. It is recommended that the CAMP Safety Course be held in a Northern California location where the last day's training could consist of an actual raid and the eradication of a garden.

Eradication Team Communication:

6. It is recommended that eradication command staff personnel be required to telephone headquarters in the morning and in the afternoon on raid days to check for messages from CAMP member agencies, headquarters staff, etc.

Press/Media Raids:

7. It is recommended that the CAMP headquarters review its media policy and training to ensure that only the most knowledgeable management/supervisory personnel are representing CAMP in media interviews.

C'RAT Teams:

8. It is recommended that CAMP establish two seven person C'RAT teams for the CAMP '90 season.
9. It is recommended that CAMP also look into the feasibility of supplementing existing CAMP member agency reconnaissance teams with personnel.

C'RAT Team Selection:

10. It is recommended that CAMP continue it's policy that only full-time law enforcement officers from CAMP member agencies and who are assigned to the teams for the entire season be selected for C'RAT teams.
11. It is recommended that the CAMP headquarter staff design a brochure that would describe the C'RAT team members' duties, requirements, and expectations and ensure that the information is dispensed to potential C'RAT members.
12. It is recommended that a physical ability standard be set for potential C'RAT members and that standard be strictly adhered to during C'RAT training.
13. It is recommended that recruitment for C'RAT teams begin earlier and that a committee be established to interview potential candidates.

C'RAT Team Communication:

16. It is recommended that CAMP localize its C'RAT teams, assigning them to specific geographical areas to improve communication and familiarity of the C'RAT team members and CAMP member agencies.

C'RAT Reconnaissance Teams:

17. It is recommended that CAMP look into the possibility of establishing reconnaissance teams in addition to the C'RAT teams or assigning existing C'RAT team members the duty of reconning gardens when needed.

C'RAT Team Equipment:

18. It is recommended that CAMP contact the military and attempt to secure night vision goggles and/or night observation devices to assist the C'RAT teams in night surveillances.

B. Logistics/Training Committee

1. It is recommended that the CAMP staff form a committee to review the C'RAT training program and recommend changes for the 1990 program.
2. It is recommended that once the C'RAT training is restructured, that CAMP ask P.O.S.T. to certify it and open up the course to all CAMP member agencies.

C. Air Operations

1. It is recommended that CAMP research the feasibility of instituting a pilot program to allow selected team members/lead deputies to repel from CAMP helicopters (after proper training).

CAMP '89 PROGRAM TIME-LINE

Task/Activity	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Operational Planning and Development	X.....						X					
Steering Committee Briefing Meeting					3	14						
Complete Operations Plan Proposal					17							
Obtain Interagency Resource Commitments			31									
Develop/Finalize DUs	X.....				19							
Recruit Team Members:		26.....				23						
Southern California Recruitment Trips		14.....		28								
Psychologicals			18.....	31								
Writtens			18..31									
Physicals					31							
Backgrounds						23						
Identify ICS Command Staff			24									
ICS Command Staff Assigned:												
Deputy IC Commander	X.....											X
Operations Commander	X.....											X
Litigation Coordinator						1.....						31
Air Operations Commander					1.....					13		
Logistics Chief				10.....						17		
Finance/Personnel Chief	X.....											X
Training Coordinator						10.....	30					
Regional Operations Commanders (ROCs)							17.....			13		
Asst. Regnl. Ops. Commanders (AROCs)							17.....			13		
Team Leaders							24.....			13		
C-RAT Commanders							24.....			20		
Training:												
CAMP Safety - San Bernardino							10 17 12 19					
CAMP Safety - Grass Valley							11 18 13 20					
Officer Survival - San Bernardino							10 17 14 21					
C-RAT							31..6					

Revised 11/01/89

CAMP '89 PROGRAM TIME-LINE
(continued)

Task/Activity	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Training (Continued)												
..Aerial Reconnaissance							17 21					
..Mountain Flying							14-16					
..Major Investigation/Asset/Forfeiture					4-5 9-10							
..CAMP Command Staff Training, Redding							24 25					
..Helicopter Inspection/Pilot Carding							21					
..Helicopter Mgr Training							22 23					
Operations:						12.....	.....	.....	.....	17		
..Team Equipment							26					
..Checkout:							27					
..Recon. Flights						12.....	.....	.....	.....	5		
..Eradication Teams							31.....	.....	.....	6		
..C-RATs							7.....	.....	.....	13		
Demobilization:												
..Eradication Teams										13		
..C-RATs										17		
Critique/Training Conference												5-6

(11/01/89)

CAMP '89 STATEWIDE STATISTICAL COMPARISONSPlants Eradicated

<u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>CAMP</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Alameda	0	68
Alpine	0	11
Amador	0	119
Butte	2,059	6,878
Calaveras	0	756
Colusa	0	94
Contra Costa	0	473
Del Norte	408	3,333
El Dorado	0	2,444
Fresno	0	391
Glenn	164	260
Humboldt	32,862	39,987
Imperial	0	18
Inyo	0	110
Kern	284	328
Kings	0	43
Lake	3,117	4,276
Lassen	0	13
Los Angeles	0	713
Madera	0	4,020
Marin	2,082	2,931
Mariposa	6,404	11,753
Mendocino	45,704	52,907
Merced	0	0
Modoc	0	125
Mono	0	200
Monterey	259	2,436
Napa	0	80
Nevada	0	1,949

Plants Eradicated

<u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>CAMP</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Orange	0	75
Placer	0	10,642
Plumas	2,842	3,901
Riverside	0	7,596
Sacramento	0	69
San Benito	0	14
San Bernardino	0	4
San Diego	0	15,150
San Francisco	0	100
San Joaquin	0	462
San Luis Obispo	5,227	5,198
San Mateo	0	161
Santa Barbara	27,131	33,615
Santa Clara	0	13
Santa Cruz	7,940	8,957
Shasta	170	1,213
Sierra	0	60
Siskiyou	0	2,749
Solano	0	6
Sonoma	3,253	7,286
Stanislaus	0	99
Sutter	0	530
Tehama	299	1,481
Trinity	6,914	7,964
Tulare	107	2,683
Tuolumne	0	29
Ventura	0	42
Yolo	0	248
Yuba	292	437

TOTAL**147,518****328,901**

