

CAMP

FINAL REPORT 1990



Cover Photograph:

Monterey County Eradication Raid.

**Prepared by:
CAMP Headquarters**

For additional copies or further information, contact:

**CAMP Headquarters
P.O. Box 161089
Sacramento, California 95816-1089
(916) 631-1601**



CAMP

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MARIJUANA PLANTING

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

1990 STEERING COMMITTEE

Mr. Robert Bender, Special Agent in Charge, Drug Enforcement Administration

Mr. Larry Buffaloe, Chief of Law Enforcement, Office of Emergency Services

Mr. Mike O'Neal, Captain, Law Enforcement Specialist, National Park Service, Western Region

Mr. R. H. Denniger, Deputy Director - Institutions, California Department of Corrections

Mr. Richard Rainey, Sheriff, Contra Costa County; President, California State Sheriff's Association

Mr. Mike Duffy, Assistant Regional Forester, U.S. Forest Service

Mr. Terry R. Farmer, District Attorney, Humboldt County

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

Mr. Maury Hannigan, Commissioner, California Highway Patrol

Mr. Jack Harrison, Chief Deputy Director of Operations, California Department of Parks and Recreation

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

Mr. James Reeves, Special Agent in Charge, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

Mr. David A. Renner, Sheriff, Humboldt County; Chairman of the Marijuana Eradication Committee, California State Sheriff's Association

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

Mr. Harold R. Walt, Director, California Department of Forestry

(02/91)

CAMP '90 COMMAND STAFF

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BUREAU OF NARCOTIC ENFORCEMENT

Carolyn McIntyre, Incident Commander
Diana Machen, Operations Commander
Robert Hill, Air Operations Chief
Gary Smoot, Training Coordinator/Logistics Chief
Elaine Radavice, Finance/Personnel Chief
Ron Nakabayashi, C'RAT Commander/Litigation Coordinator
Sherry Hawes, Office Manager
Betsy Thorstad, Clerical Assistant
Michael Casey, Regional Operations Commander, Region I
J. P. Johnston, Assistant Regional Operations Commander, Region I
Milt McClung, Regional Operations Commander, Region II
Clar Byers, Assistant Regional Operations Commander, Region II
G. L. Ovonual Berkley, Regional Operations Commander, Region III
Gary West, Regional Operations Commander Region IV

CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Tyler Pon, Legal Counsel
Kati Corsaut, Chief Press Information Officer

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Richard Margarita, Deputy Incident Commander
Mike Polsky, Investigative Assistant

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Arthur Lunkley, BLM Coordinator

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Lance Croom, Team Leader, Region I

Ed Brown, Team Leader, Region I

Mike Davis, Team Leader, Region II

CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL

Dale Cannon, Assistant Regional Operations Commander, Region III

Gerald Ramirez, Team Leader, Region II

Kevin Turner, Team Leader, Region III

Bruce Ramey, Team Leader, Region IV

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Stan Mathiasen, Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office

Assistant Regional Operations Commander, Region IV

Team Leaders Region I

Vince Deguilio, Napa Police Department

Joe Stickles, Tustin Police Department

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE

Morgan Mills, Assistant Air Operations Commander

John Bowser, Air Service Manager, Region I

Dennis Cullen, Helicopter Manager, Region I

Ken Harp, Helicopter Manager, Region I

Bill Johnson, Helicopter Manager, Region I

Pat Lyng, Helicopter Manager, Region I

Don McLean, Helicopter Manager, Region I

Mike Otrowski, Helicopter Manager, Region I

Craig Pinkerton, Helicopter Manager, Region I

Kim Thorsen, Helicopter Manager, Region I

Glen Wears, Helicopter Manager, Region I

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE (Cont.)

Ray Morrow, Air Service Manager, Region II
Dave Davis, Helicopter Manager, Region II
Mel McNiece, Helicopter Manager, Region II
Bob Aydelotte, Helicopter Manager, Region III
Dave Peeler, Helicopter Manager, Region IV
Mike Smith, Helicopter Manager, Region IV
Phil Stewart, Helicopter Manager, Region IV

1990 C'RAT TEAM MEMBERS

Klamath National Forest

Art Chaidez, California Highway Patrol

Mike Davis, California Department of Corrections

Kelly Easterberg, California Department of Corrections

Frederick Foulk, California Department of Corrections

Shasta/Trinity National Forest

Alan Antonini, California Department of Corrections

Paul Smith, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

Bureau of Land Management Team

Wayne Barnard, Bureau of Land Management

Don Dollar, Bureau of Land Management

Vincent Lambres, California Highway Patrol

David Owen, California Highway Patrol

Mendocino National Forest

Ross Arends, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

Charles George, California Highway Patrol

Paul Wolowic, California Highway Patrol

Plumas National Forest

Richard McMillan, California Highway Patrol

Thomas Spratt, California Department of Corrections

Joe Tidwell, California Department of Corrections

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PROGRAM PURPOSE

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

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

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP) completed its eighth season on October 19, 1990. Eighty local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies participated in the CAMP '90 program. Expenditures for CAMP in 1990 were \$1,272,324. The program resulted in the seizure and destruction of 79,441 marijuana plants weighing 113,034 pounds, and 450 pounds of processed sinsemilla "buds" with an estimated wholesale value at maturity of \$263,000,000¹. A total of 114 arrests were made and 53 suspects identified. CAMP raid teams seized 109 firearms and 15 vehicles. Of the 422 marijuana cultivation sites eradicated, five contained boobytraps. Asset forfeitures initiated this year as a result of marijuana cultivation cases were \$8.3 million, up \$1.6 million from last year.

Incidents of violence have leveled off during the past years. There was one reported marijuana cultivation related homicide involving a victim who was shot while stealing marijuana plants. There were no shooting incidents involving CAMP personnel. CAMP agents have completed their eighth year without once firing a shot. The frequency of encountering armed marijuana growers has increased over the last five years. However, the number of boobytrapped gardens has declined from a high of 30 in 1985 to five in 1990.

During its eight years of operation, CAMP has eradicated a total of 985,347 plants weighing 3,598,062 pounds, with a total estimated wholesale value of \$2.65 billion; eradicated 4,533 sites, arrested or identified 1,451 suspects; seized 213 vehicles and confiscated 1,653 firearms.

¹ The wholesale value is based on a \$3,300 per pound for processed sinsemilla. Upon surveying CAMP counties that participate in the CAMP program, it was determined that \$3,300 per pound was a state average.

There is no question that CAMP is achieving its stated purpose of significantly diminishing marijuana cultivation in California. The number of plants eradicated during the CAMP '90 program was 68,077 less than in 1989. However, according to the Drug Enforcement Administration, there were 111,398 less known plants cultivated in California in 1990. There also appears to be a shortage of California grown sinsemilla as evidenced by the fact that the price per pound has again increased to approximately \$3,300 per pound.

Even with the successes of the CAMP program, many growers continue to prosper. In many areas they have changed their growing techniques. They are growing smaller gardens that are spread out and difficult to locate. They are planting underneath trees, sacrificing sunlight and reducing the quality of marijuana in order to avoid detection. However, the most significant change appears to be in the location they are growing. The growers have taken their cultivation operations indoors. They have learned that by employing a hydroponics technique of growing, they can grow marijuana indoors year-round. Indoor marijuana cultivation operations are increasing at an alarming rate in California and throughout the nation. According to DEA, the number of indoor cultivation operations seized in the United States have doubled since 1989.

California continues to have a major marijuana cultivation problem. In fact, a number of counties with year round marijuana eradication programs have seized more marijuana (year to date) than ever before. (This includes CAMP seizures, indoor cultivation operations and seizures made by the county on a yearly basis.)

CAMP has been an effective program at diminishing the outdoor cultivation of marijuana in California. However, marijuana cultivation trends appear to be shifting from outdoors to indoors. CAMP is carefully evaluating this new indoor marijuana cultivation problem, and accessing the need for a coordinated multi-jurisdictional enforcement approach.

PROGRAM PLAN

The CAMP '90 planning began with the Conference of the CAMP '89 season, held in Sacramento on December 3-4, 1989. CAMP solicited comments and suggestions on all facets of the program.

On April 3, and June 10, 1990, CAMP Steering Committee meetings were held. The meetings were well attended by representatives from local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. The meetings served to inform involved agencies on developments, explore proposals, and to develop an effective plan for the CAMP '90 program.

The following suggestions offered by the Steering Committee members were developed and adopted. (For purpose of this report, those suggestions will include final implementation and/or statistical results.)

The fixed-wing aerial reconnaissance phase of the CAMP '90 program began on June 12, and ended on October 5, 1990, completing 43 missions.

The need for fixed-wing aircraft for reconnaissance purposes continues to decrease in favor of more helicopter reconnaissance. Agencies report that the gardens are smaller, better camouflaged and much more scattered than in previous years, making them difficult to spot from fixed-wing aircraft.

The California National Guard was allocated funding by Congress to assist state and local law enforcement agencies in counter narcotics activity. The California National Guard agreed to provide CAMP participating counties with 1,000 helicopter hours for reconnaissance of the counties participating in CAMP '90, 22 of them entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the National Guard to receive reconnaissance services. The California National Guard Helicopter Aerial Reconnaissance program with the counties began on July 9, 1990, and ended on October 5, 1990. The National Guard expended 1,165.5 flight hours and completed 331 reconnaissance missions.

Congress also supported the use of the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) in assisting state and local agencies in drug enforcement programs. This program is administered by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). DEA agreed to allow CAMP to use the CAP for transportation of raid team members from home bases to and from assigned CAMP regions.

The Civil Air Patrol began operations on July 30, 1990, and concluded on October 5, 1990.

The eradication phase of the CAMP '90 program began on July 31, with all six teams, and concluded on October 12, expending 245 raid team days.

It was suggested that CAMP eradication teams be smaller to allow for increased helicopter efficiency. Smaller eradication teams were provided. Helicopters transported fewer team members, thereby allowing more hours for reconnaissance and eradication of gardens.

There were five C'RAT teams composed of law enforcement officers from the California Highway Patrol, California Department of Corrections Special Emergency Response Teams, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. They began operations on July 23, 1990. Four of the C'RAT teams were assigned to the U.S. Forest Service to assist in surveillances of marijuana gardens on Federal land. The fifth C'RAT team was assigned from CAMP Headquarters on an as-needed basis.

Requests for C'RAT services were received by the C'RAT Commander at CAMP Headquarters. The requests were reviewed and evaluated to determine compliance with established criteria for deployment. If the criteria was met, the case was assigned to an available C'RAT team. The C'RAT team leader contacts the representative of the requesting agency to discuss the case. The team leader evaluates the information and when appropriate, instructs the C'RAT team to conduct a reconnaissance/surveillance mission.

The CAMP '90 C'RAT program began on July 23, 1990, and concluded on October 5, 1990. C'RATs made 48 arrests during the 1990 CAMP season.

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 seven specialized training courses.

During the months of May through July, CAMP presented a series of training courses throughout the state which addressed all facets of the program, from raid team tactics to field leadership training and program management. CAMP logged 7,312 student training hours in its 1990 training program (see Attachment C for brief description of CAMP '90 training courses).

CAMP Reconnaissance Arrest Team (C'RATs)

In 1988, CAMP implemented the CAMP Reconnaissance Arrest Team (C'RAT) program to assist CAMP participating agencies in the investigation and surveillance of marijuana cultivators. The C'RATs, upon request, conduct surveillances in marijuana gardens, videotape suspects in the process of cultivating gardens and when appropriate, effect on-site arrests of suspects.

The officers selected for the C'RAT were required to undergo an eighty (80) hour, six-day intensive training course that focussed on tactical field exercises and team building. The addition of the new course enhanced the ability of the officers to work as a team.

TRENDS IN MARIJUANA CULTIVATION

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) collects marijuana eradication statistics from all 58 California Counties on a monthly basis. The following charts were prepared to illustrate the year-to-year fluctuation that has been experienced in marijuana cultivation statewide.

<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	328,824	99.9	218	329,042
1990	199,105 ²	92.0	18,622	217,644

<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
1990	199,105	79,441	39

² For county by county breakdown of total number of plants eradicated by CAMP and non-CAMP operations see Attachment J, Statewide Statistical Comparisons.

According to DEA, there were 217,644 marijuana plants cultivated in California in 1990. There were 199,105 marijuana plants eradicated; 129,719 plants less than in 1989. There was 92.0 percent of the known marijuana plants in California eradicated in 1990. The total number of marijuana plants eradicated in California by CAMP has decreased from 62 percent of the total in 1984 to 39 percent in 1990. CAMP's percentage of plants seized was significantly reduced as a result of the drought, fires and county fiscal problems.

The trend toward heavily "budded" plants that are better camouflaged, and grown in "portable" gardens continues. The average number of plants per garden has decreased from a high in 1984 of 398 to 188 in 1990. The average weight per plant has decreased from 6.3 pounds in 1984 to 1.4 pounds in 1990. The decline in the average weight per plant is attributed to growing techniques. Plants have been bred down in size to help avoid detection. The better camouflaged plants receive less sunlight, which cuts down on the yield of the plant.

There was an increase of 47 percent in the number of indoor marijuana cultivation operations eradicated statewide from 126 in 1989 to 263 in 1990. It is clear that the CAMP program is having an impact on the outdoor cultivation of marijuana. Not only have growers modified their outdoor growing techniques, they are moving their operations indoors at an alarming rate. CAMP will consider proposals to address this problem.

Estimated Value of Crop Eradicated During CAMP '90

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 finished dried product consists of the most potent form of the plant, the flowering top (better known as "bud") The 1990 estimated value was based on a survey of CAMP participating agencies which reported the average price per pound of sinsemilla in 1990 at \$3,300.

CAMP computed the wholesale value of the sinsemilla eradicated during the 1990 season as follows:

79,441 plants X \$3,300 = \$262,155,300
450 pounds of processed sinsemilla "buds" X \$3,300 = \$1,485,000
\$262,155,300 in plants + \$1,485,000 in processed
sinsemilla "buds" = \$263,640,300

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.

VIOLENCE ASSOCIATED WITH MARIJUANA CULTIVATION

During the CAMP '90 season, there was one reported marijuana cultivation related homicide; five garden sites were boobytrapped and one shooting incident by growers in the immediate area of CAMP raid teams. In the eight years CAMP has been operational, there has been a steady decline in the incidence of violence associated with marijuana cultivation. The 1984 CAMP

season remains the most violent year with eight reported marijuana cultivation related murders and 17 boobytrapped garden sites. There were no shooting incidents involving CAMP personnel. During eight 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 the CAMP '90 season.

Incidents of Violence

On August 3, 1990, CAMP raid teams in Mendocino and Glen Counties heard gunfire near the marijuana garden they were raiding. Team members were unable to identify the source of the gunfire.

On August 4, 1990, a CAMP employee in Mendocino County was approached by an unidentified male subject who began calling names and pushing the CAMP employee. The CAMP employee made several requests of the subject to leave him alone. The subject refused and a minor tussling match ensued. Shortly thereafter, the subject ran away. The CAMP employee was not hurt.

In early August 1990, the CAMP Reconnaissance Arrest Team (C'RAT) located explosives in a marijuana garden in Siskiyou County.

On August 19, 1990, the C'RAT arrested a parolee in a garden in Siskiyou County. The garden was secured with approximately 50 pounds of explosives. The parolee was assisted by two juveniles.

On September 11, 1990, a CAMP team raiding in Mendocino County found monofilament line with fish hooks surrounding a marijuana garden.

On September 28, 1990, a CAMP team raiding in Humboldt County discovered a shotgun boobytrap and an inoperable grenade. The shotgun was loaded with double 00 buck ammunition and was triggered as raid team members entered the garden. There were no injuries.

DEA reports a marijuana cultivation related homicide involving a victim who was shot while steeling marijuana plants.

MEDIA RELATIONS/PUBLIC AWARENESS

Since the program's inception eight years ago, it has drawn the attention of the national and international news media. In the 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 perceived as a well-established, effective marijuana enforcement program and is 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 1990 focused on marijuana and financial asset seizures, arrests, and the shifts in growing trends and locales.

As part of its public awareness campaign, CAMP 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 an opportunity, through their televisions, radios, or newspapers, to learn about the problems encountered on CAMP raids and the problems posed to the public by commercial marijuana cultivators.

CAMP's 1990 media raid was held in Monterey County, an area where many of the state's largest gardens were seized. The CAMP team led about ten representatives from eight news agencies into a secluded garden in the Palo Colorado Canyon area of Monterey County. There were 3,115 marijuana plants seized during the raid. The raid was featured as a front page story with an accompanying full color picture in the next day's local paper and was run as a story by many other Central California newspapers. CAMP continues to receive calls daily from the media.

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 may 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. The plaintiffs sought \$20 million in damages and declaratory and injunctive relief. All of the claims were eventually dismissed and resolved without payment. 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 Kongsgaard 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.

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

However, CAMP received complaints alleging violations of the Consent Decree during the CAMP '90 season. As in the past, most of the alleged violations involve helicopter flights below 500 feet. In response to alleged violations in 1990, the last year of the Consent Decree, plaintiffs' counsel has set the complaints for hearing before the hearing officer. The hearing will take place in early 1991.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Eighty local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies participated in the CAMP '90 program by contributing personnel, funding or equipment. More

than 300 personnel participated in the CAMP '90 program. CAMP teams were composed of civilian helicopter pilots, fuel truck drivers, U.S. Forest Service helicopter managers and law enforcement officers, sheriff's deputies from the participating counties; Special Agents from the Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement (BNE), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF); the California Department of Corrections, Special Emergency Response Team (SERT), the California Highway Patrol, the 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 are paid by their respective agencies, while their per diem expenses were provided by CAMP. Travel accommodations were provided by CAMP 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 Sheriff's departments that are recipients of CAMP services ranging from reconnaissance overflights to raid team and C'RAT services. Other participating agencies are primarily local, state or federal agencies that provide valued personnel resources. The San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department, for the seventh 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 '90:

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-five California sheriff's departments participated in the CAMP '90 program. They are as follows:

County

Sheriff

Alameda

Charles C. Plummer

Amador

Robert T. Campbell

Butte

Leroy Wood

Calaveras

Fred V. Garrison

Colusa

Wayne Oliver

Del Norte

Mike Ross

El Dorado

Richard F. Pacileo

Fresno

Steve Magarian

Glenn

Roger Lee Roberts

Humboldt

David A. Renner

Imperial

Oren R. Fox

Kern

John R. Smith

Lake

Raymond R. Benevedes

Lassen

Ronald D. Jarrell

Los Angeles

Sherman Block

Madera

Glenn Seymour

Marin

Charles T. Prandi

<u>County</u>	<u>Sheriff</u>
Mariposa	Roger N. Matlock
Mendocino	Tim Shea
Merced	Jerry Brockman
Modoc	Bruce C. Mix
Monterey	D.B. "Bud" Cook
Napa	Gary L. Simpson
Placer	Donald J. Numes
Plumas	William R. MacKenzie
Riverside	Cois M. Byrd
San Benito	Harvey Nyland
San Bernardino	Floyd Tidwell
San Diego	John F. Duffy
San Luis Obispo	Edward C. Williams
San Mateo	Leonard E. Cardoza
Santa Barbara	John W. Carpenter
Santa Clara	Charles P. Gillingham
Santa Cruz	Alfred Noren
Shasta	Phil Eoff
Sierra	Leland Adams
Siskiyou	Charles Byrd
Sonoma	Dick Michaelson
Stanislaus	Jim Trevena
Sutter	Roy D. Whiteaker
Tehema	Rudy "Mike" Blanus
Trinity	Paul Schmidt
Tulare	Bob Wiley
Yolo	Gary E. Lipelt
Yuba	Robert Day

Other Participating Agencies

Campbell Police Department

Clayton Police Department

Covina Police Department
El Monte Police Department
El Segundo Police Department
Fresno Police Department
Hermosa Beach Police Department
Merced County Marshal's Office
Napa Police Department
Orange Police Department
National City Police Department
Ridgecrest Police Department
Sacramento County Sheriff's Office
San Fernando Police Department
San Francisco Police Department
Tustin Police Department
Whittier Police Department
University of California, Fresno Police Department

SPECIAL SURVEY

At the conclusion of the 1990 eradication season, CAMP participating agencies were surveyed regarding CAMP services and other related issues. The following is a summary of their responses.

1. Eradication Team Size

The majority of the agencies returning the CAMP survey remained satisfied with the smaller eradication teams. The CAMP '90 eradication teams normally had four to six officers plus a team leader, helitack manager and pilot. Only four agencies out of twenty felt that the teams should be larger (7-10 officers).

2. Air/Helicopter Operations

The demand for fixed-wing reconnaissance continued to decline during the CAMP '90 season by 52 percent. The California National Guard provided CAMP agencies with 1200 hours of helicopter reconnaissance time, an increase of 500 hours over CAMP '89. CAMP member agencies were also provided with a limited number of weekend helicopter hours using CAMP contract helicopters for reconnaissance, raiding, etc. The majority of the agencies stated that helicopter services provided by CAMP and the California National Guard were badly needed and felt an increase in the time allotted would be necessary for a successful season next year. There also appears to be a need for a "Swing Helicopter" that would not be assigned to any specific region and could be used by CAMP participating agencies for reconnaissance, insertion and extraction of personnel, and slinging operations. It was suggested that the helicopter crew be composed of a pilot, helitack manager, observer and CAMP representative. This type of service appears necessary because several of the agencies have policies or directives that prohibit the use of the California National Guard helicopters. In addition, the National Guard helicopters are to be used for reconnaissance only, and agencies frequently need a helicopter for raiding purposes, without the assistance of an eradication team.

3. Start-Up Dates

The majority of the survey respondents continued to support the start of the eradication season in late July, early August and reconnaissance services in June or July.

4. Scope of the Problem

Of the agencies responding to the survey, 60 percent stated that there was a decrease in the number of plants eradicated and sited. Many stated the reasons for the decline were the law enforcement effort; media pressure; smaller, better camouflaged gardens; and the increased indoor activity.

The respondents who stated that there was an increase in marijuana cultivation (30 percent) cited the reasons for the increase as: water shortages in neighboring counties, CAMP pressure in traditional growing areas moving growers to their counties, increased knowledge of growers in growing/camouflage techniques and the lack of an eradication effort until this season.

Two of the respondents (10 percent) stated that the problem has remained about the same due to the liberal nature of their court system, the political climate of their counties, the high price of sinsemilla and the emphasis on indoor and underground gardens.

5. C'RAT Operations

The C'RAT program had its most successful season, making 48 arrests, a 168 percent increase over the CAMP '89 season. The training program was revised and consisted of a six-day, eighty-hour course. The agencies contributing personnel made a special effort to intensify their selection process. The teams themselves were restructured. Most of the team members were assigned to existing U.S. Forest teams for the entire season and serviced various agencies in their area. There was one CAMP C'RAT team that responded to counties or member agencies in other areas that was not assigned to a Forest Service team.

Of the responding agencies who utilized the C'RAT services, all rated the teams performance from very good to outstanding. The respondents stated that the team members were professional, efficient, cooperative, enthusiastic and team players.

Don Bradley

Troy Galey

Steven Lemley

Vin McCallister

Don Paris

San Joaquin County Sheriff's Office

Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office

Fresno County Sheriff's Office

Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office

Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office

CAMP CONFERENCE

At the conclusion of CAMP '90 season, a two day conference was held in Sacramento on December 4-5, 1990, to discuss the year's activities. There was also an awards ceremony held to formally recognize individuals who have made substantial contributions to the marijuana enforcement effort. Acting Deputy Administrator, Terry Burke, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), gave the keynote address on the opening morning of the Conference. In his speech, Mr. Burke discussed the nation's war on drugs and the role of law enforcement and society in focusing on all aspects of the problem. It was an enlightening and informational speech.

Jack Dugan, Assistant Director, Crime Prevention Center, Attorney General's Office, was the keynote speaker at the conference awards banquet. Mr. Dugan discussed the need for law enforcement to focus on prevention, as well as, enforcement to fight the drug war.

The Conference also featured a panel discussion on the decriminalization of marijuana. Dr. Avram Goldstien, Professor of Pharmacology, emeritus, Stanford University, and Dr. Fredrick Meyers, Professor of Pharmacology, University of California, San Francisco, Vice-Chairman, Research Advisory Group, made a presentation on the pros and cons of decriminalizing marijuana and answered questions from the audience. The Conference attendees found the presentations to be very informative.

Conference attendees also attended seminars on asset forfeiture, search and seizure, specialized surveillance techniques and indoor marijuana cultivation.

There was also a CAMP Steering Committee meeting during the Conference to discuss CAMP policy issues. The Steering Committee discussed the changing trends in marijuana cultivation and agreed that it is time to re-evaluate the marijuana problem and make necessary program changes. On January 9-10, 1991, another CAMP Steering Committee meeting was held. The Steering Committee submitted proposals for the CAMP '91 season with a focus on arrest and prosecution (see Attachment H, for recommendations). these proposals will be considered by the CAMP Policy Board for implementation in the CAMP '91 program.

Awards Program

Each year an awards program is held at the annual CAMP Conference. The purpose of the CAMP '90 Awards Program is for the Attorney General and allied CAMP agencies to formally recognize individuals who have contributed outstanding service to the CAMP program.

Nominations for the Attorney General's awards must meet specific criteria and are 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>
Don Bradley	Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office
Troy Garey	Humboldt County Sheriff's Office
Steven Lumley	Placer County Sheriff's Office
Tim McCollister	Humboldt County Sheriff's Office
Dan Paris	Humboldt County Sheriff's Office

Category #2 - Allied Agency Personnel

CAMP allied agency personnel serve in various capacities to CAMP, 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>
Dale Cannon	California Highway Patrol
Dennis Cullen	United States Forest Service
Lauretta Dalerio	Mendocino County Sheriff's Office
John Giuffrida	California National Guard
Stan Mathiasen	Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office
Bruce Ramey	California Highway Patrol
Gerald Ramirez	California Highway Patrol
John Ruff	United States Forest Service
Scott Small	Bureau of Indian Affairs
Mike Smith	United States Forest Service

Category #3 - Special Awards

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

<u>Name</u>	<u>Agency</u>
Jack Beecham	Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement
Mike Casey	CAMP
David Davis	United States Forest Service
Milt McClung	California Highway Patrol, Retired
Darol Smallcomb	Mendocino County Sheriff's Office

Group Awards

Klamath National Forest C'RAT Team
San Mateo County Marijuana Eradication Reconnaissance Team
Sequoia National Forest
Trinity County Sheriff's Eradication Unit

CAMP '90

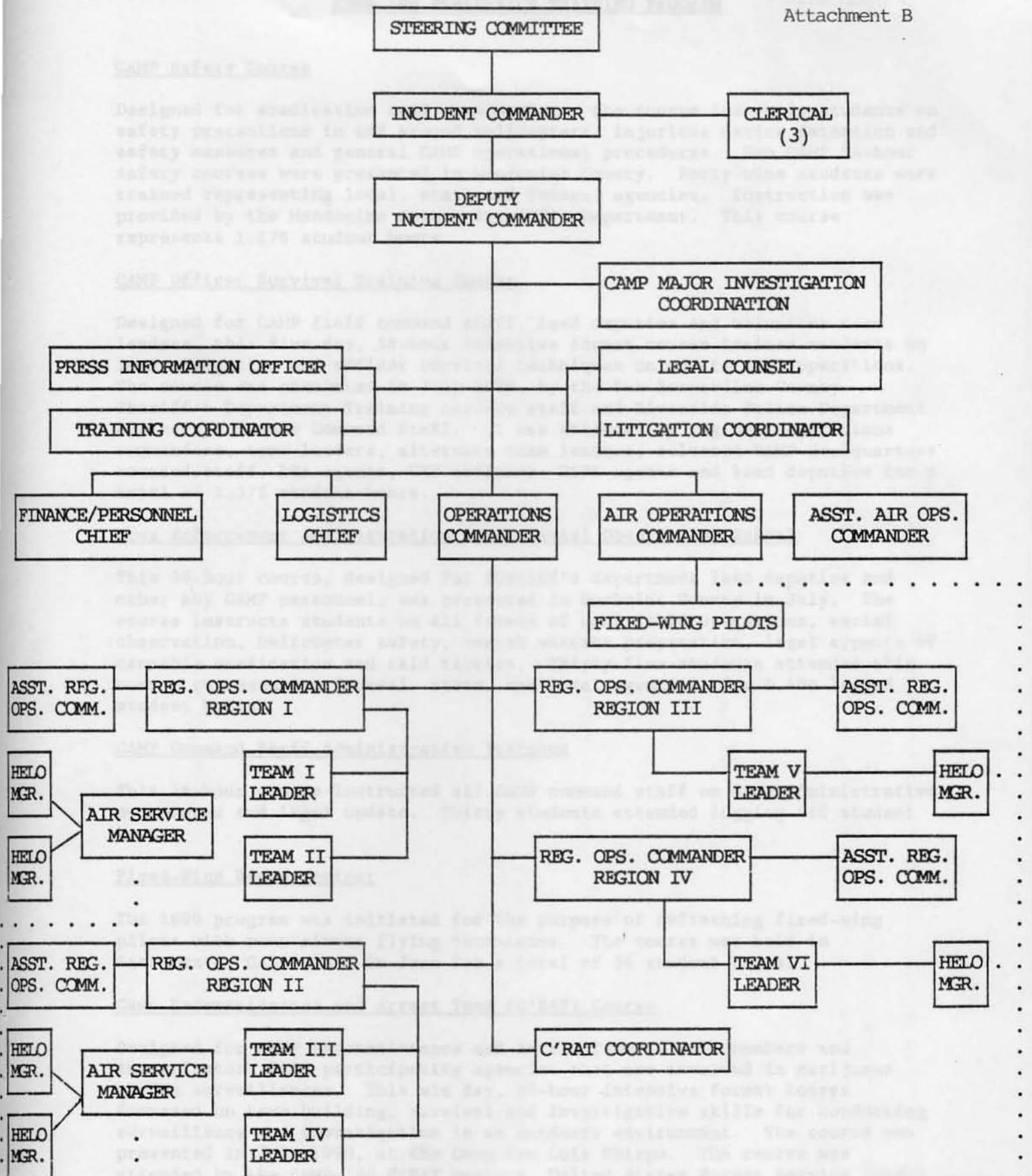
CAMPAIGN AGAINST MARIJUANA PLANTING

Regional Map



CAMP '90 ORGANIZATION CHART

Attachment B



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. Two CAMP 24-hour safety courses were presented in Mendocino County. Forty-nine students were trained representing local, state and federal agencies. Instruction was provided by the Mendocino County Sheriff's Department. This course represents 1,176 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 1990, 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 1,372 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 Humboldt 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-five students attended this course representing federal, state, and local agencies, for 1,400 logged student hours.

CAMP Command Staff Administrative Training

This 16-hour course instructed all CAMP command staff on CAMP Administrative procedures and legal update. Thirty students attended logging 480 student hours.

Fixed-Wing Recon Seminar

The 1990 program was initiated for the purpose of refreshing fixed-wing pilots with mountainous flying techniques. The course was held in Sacramento, California in June for a total of 36 student hours.

Camp Reconnaissance and Arrest Team (C'RAT) Course

Designed for CAMP Reconnaissance and Arrest Team (C'RAT) members and investigators from participating agencies that are involved in marijuana garden surveillances. This six day, 80-hour intensive format course focussed on team building, survival and investigative skills for conducting surveillance and investigation in an outdoors environment. The course was presented in July 1990, at the Camp San Luis Obispo. The course was attended by the CAMP '90 C'RAT members, United States Forest Service (USFS) Special Agents, and Sheriff's Deputies for a total of 1,600 student hours.

**CAMPAIGN AGAINST MARIJUANA PLANTING (CAMP)
1990 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	256,731	40,841	57,014	1,000	1,161,586	
California Highway Patrol (CHP)	---	595	---	17,000	118,569	36,923	800	---	173,887	
California Department of Corrections (CDC)	---	---	---	---	103,870	---	---	---	103,870	
State Agency Subtotal - \$ 1,439,343										
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)	248,000	13,500	3,000	5,000	130,000	---	10,000	6,500	416,000	
United States Forest Service (USFS)	170,000	---	60,000	120,000	65,000	---	25,000	1,200	441,200	
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	125,000	---	5,000	11,000	29,760	20,520	22,000 ¹		213,280	
Federal Agency Subtotal - \$ 1,070,480										

(Total CASH contribution \$ 1,338,000)

¹ Per diem and training combined

**** GRAND TOTAL \$ 2,509,823**

*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.

** Grand Total includes "in-kind" costs incurred by the contributing agencies due to their participation in CAMP.

(Revised 11/08/90)



CAMP

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MARIJUANA PLANTING

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

CAMP '90 CUMULATIVE RAID REPORT

AS OF OCTOBER 29, 1990

COUNTIES	TEAM DAYS	#PLANTS	WEIGHT	ARRESTS	SUSPECTS	HELO HRS	CAMP FLIGHTS
BUTTE	11	346	654	10	2	16.1	
COLUSA	0	0	0	0	0	4.5	
DEL NORTE	4	257	1,201	1	1	15.5	3
EL DORADO	0	0	0	0	0	5.4	
FRESNO	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
GLENN	2	136	303	0	0	4.6	
HUMBOLDT	86	35,785	56,840	19	18	396.4	
LAKE	5	3,543	2,023	2	0	12	
LASSEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
MARIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MARIPOSA	1	10	10	0	0	5.2	
MENDOCINO	49	15,379	16,161	10	7	280.8	2
MERCED	2	2,319	1,882	0	0	61.3	
MONTEREY	6	4,482	7,704	0	3	56.8	5
PLACER	1	45	90	1	0	0	
PLUMAS	3	154	103	3	0	0	
RIVERSIDE	4	1,600	2,774	4	2	31.1	
SAN BENITO	0	0	0	0	0	5.1	1
SAN BERNARDINO	1	70	25	0	0	5.5	
SAN DIEGO	1	448	500	0	0	0	
SAN LUIS OBISPO	7	1,152	835	3	3	31.7	
SAN MATEO	3	833	1,443	3	0	19.6	
SANTA BARBARA	5	1,477	900	3	0	39.8	
SANTA CLARA	1	25	50	0	1	8.6	1
SANTA CRUZ	13	4,592	9,146	16	1	101.7	
SHASTA	4	672	1,154	9	3	0	
SISKIYOU	9	420	659	14	1	0	
SONOMA	1	144	130	0	0	16.7	
TEHAMA	1	189	250	0	0	0	
TRINITY	28	4,731	7,768	14	11	110.3	
TULARE	2	460	425	2	0	6.4	15
TUOLUMNE	1	172	117	0	0	10.0	
*FEDERAL PARKS	0	0	0	0	0	36.2	2
*STATE PARKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
*MISC. OPERATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	11.8	
GRAND TOTAL	251	79,441	113,147	114	53	1,293.1	42

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

A Multi-Agency Marijuana Enforcement and Eradication Task Force.

CAMP STATISTICS — 1983 - 1990

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
# Plants	64,579	158,493	166,219	117,277	144,661	107,297	147,518	79,441	985,347
Weight (lbs)	215,384	1,006,814	817,084	485,150	489,250	260,744	210,602	113,034	3,598,062
Value (Wholesale)	\$130 m.	\$320 m.	\$334 m.	\$403 m.	\$449 m.	\$312 m.	\$442 m.	\$263 m.	\$2.65 b.
Cost per lb.	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$3,400	\$3,100	\$2,988	\$3,000	\$3,300	--
Arrests/ Suspects	128	218	207	204	200	172	132	167	1,428
# Raids	524	398	684	637	740	627	501	422	4,533
Raid Sites:									
Private Land	73%	70%	72%	69%	77%	74%	68%	77%	--
Public Land	27%	30%	28%	31%	23%	26%	32%	23%	--
Average # of plants per site	123	398	241	184	195	171	294	87	--
Avg. weight per site	517	2,530	1,194	762	660	415	420	124	--
Boobytrapped sites	--	17	30	12	10	5	8	5	87
Firearms Seized	80	524	370	284	128	86	72	109	1,653
Vehicles Seized	20	47	52	27	28	14	10	15	213
Cash Seized	--	\$36,000	\$79,841	\$6,011	\$10,000	\$28,705	\$49,154	\$31,491	\$241,202
Assets Seized (Land)	--	--	\$3.3 m.	\$3.9 m.	\$3.3 m.	\$2.0 m.	\$6.7 m.	\$6.8 m.	\$26.0 m.
# Teams	4	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	--
# Helicopters	4	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	--
Budget	\$1.6 m.	\$2.3 m.	\$2.8 m.	\$2.4 m.	\$2.8 m.	\$2.9 m.	\$2.6 m.	\$2.5 m.	--
# Agencies	67	91	102	100+	100+	79	78	80	--
# Counties	14	37	38	37	39	41	41	46	--

CAMP '90 SURVEY

COUNTY OR MEMBER AGENCY	CAMP TEAM SERVICES	RECOMMENDATIONS	INCREASE/ DECREASE IN PROBLEM	INCREASE IN-DOOR	PRICE PR LB.	NO. OF ARRESTS	AIR OPERATIONS SERVICE	C'RAT SERVICES	CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD SERVICES
Calaveras	Did not use	None	Decrease/Not many plots sited believe many are going indoors	No - Need expertise assist- ance/FLIR units	\$3,000	4	Did not use	Did not use	Used 40 hours. Felt this was adequate. Will use in '91. Would like 5 days/25 hours
El Dorado National Forest	Did not use	Eradication teams should be eliminated. They are no longer needed	Decrease/Law Enforcement and Media pressure driving growers indoors. More secure private property	No-except on adja- cent pvt. prop. Need detection assist- ance	Unknown	14	Very re- sponsive to request for service	Did not use/ Need detection help	Did not use
Glenn	Excellent	None	Decrease/ Moved indoors	Increase Need personnel assist- ance	\$3,000	5	No problem with service	Very good/ were prepared	Used 25 hours. Pilots were ex- cellent. Will use in '91 Would like 6 days/30 hours
Humboldt	Excellent Pleased with service and work performance	None	Stayed the same	Increase/ Need equipment personnel assist- ance	\$3,900	56	No problem with service	Did not use	Used 200 hours Pilots were ex- cellent. Will use in '91 Would like a minimum of 60 hours
Marin	Excellent Valuable service to local agencies	None	Decrease/ Increased en- forcement & camouflaged gardens	Increase/ Need training in I.D., detection search warrants	\$3,200- \$4,000	3	Did not use	Did not use	Did not use

CAMP '90 SURVEY

COUNTY OR MEMBER AGENCY	CAMP TEAM SERVICES	RECOMMENDATIONS	INCREASE/DECREASE IN PROBLEM	INCREASE IN-DOOR	PRICE PR LB.	NO. OF ARRESTS	AIR OPERATIONS SERVICE	C-RAT SERVICES	CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD SERVICES
Mendocino	Very good and efficient leadership	None	Remains the same	No - Need equipment such as FLIR, night vision & personnel for surveillance	\$3,300	10	Overall fine performance	Very good-teams were professional, co-operative. Fairly efficient and team players.	Did not use - If county signs MOU in '91 would like 3 days a week.
Mendocino National Forest	Very good	Would like more consideration given to site clean-up	Decrease/Gardens are better camouflaged	No	\$4,000	4	Pilots & crew were very profes-	Excellent Good attitude	Did not use
Merced	Excellent	None	Increase/water shortage in neighboring counties	Stayed the same	\$2,000	1	No problems	Requested service but all teams were unavailable	Used 16 hours. Will use in '91 and would like 5 days
Modoc	Did not use	None	Increase/CAMP pressure in traditional growing Counties causing growers to move County understaffed	No	\$3,000	4	Did not use	Very good	Did not use
Monterey	Excellent - Good job in coordinating manpower & helo time	Should consider a floating strike team with helo for Counties who have sufficient manpower.	Increase/Large garden threw average off. Otherwise decrease in activity due to eradication and prosecution effort.	Increase Need FLIR units and operators	Unknown \$70 - 1/4 Oz.	10	No problems	Did not use	Used 90 hours. Will use in '91 and would like 20 days. Pilots were excellent

CAMP '90 SURVEY

COUNTY OR MEMBER AGENCY	CAMP TEAM SERVICES	RECOMMENDATIONS	INCREASE/ DECREASE IN PROBLEM	INCREASE IN-DOOR	PRICE PR LB.	NO. OF ARRESTS	AIR OPERATIONS SERVICE	C-RAT SERVICES	CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD SERVICES
Napa	Did not use	None	Decrease/ much lower water levels	No	\$3,500	13	No problems	Did not use	Used 15 hours. Will use in '91 and would like 5-7 days/25-35 hours. Aircraft needs Loran and proper radios.
Placer	Did not use	None	Decrease/ Gardens are smaller	Increase	\$3,200	45	Did not use	Very good - Worked well together. Only use volunteers who want to be there.	Used 33 hours Unable to use Helos in higher elevations but pilots were good. Will use in '91. Would like them twice a week.
San Bernardino	Very good - Work well with other agencies	None	Increase/ Growers know- ledge increas- ing indoor hybrid plants	Increase	Unknown	27	Did not use	Did not use	Did not use. Would like to use in '91 twice a week.
Sierra	Did not use	None	Decrease	No	Unknown	0	No problems	Did not use	Used 10 hours Will use in '91 3-4 days/15-20 hours.
San Luis Obispo	Excellent - Very good coverage	None	Decrease/ Law enforcement effort and water shortage	Increase	\$3,500- \$3,700	11	No problems	Excellent - Very professional & knowledgable	Used 45 hours. Will use in '91 5 days/25 hours. Excellent pilots
San Mateo	Excellent - Very helpful, friendly & hard working	None	Increase/ Up until this year no active eradication program/Growers felt secure	Increase	\$2,500- \$3,000	3	Need helo recon earlier	Did not use	Did not use

CAMP '90 SURVEY

COUNTY OR MEMBER AGENCY	CAMP TEAM SERVICES	RECOMMENDATIONS	INCREASE/ DECREASE IN PROBLEM	INCREASE IN-DOOR	PRICE PR LB.	NO. OF ARRESTS	AIR OPERATIONS SERVICE	C-RAT SERVICES	CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD SERVICES
Santa Cruz	Excellent to adequate/two excellent teams, one mediocre.	More emphasis on public education through school system.	Decrease/Due to Law enforcement Reducing # of plants, but quality is going up.	No	\$3,000-\$3,800	16	Pilots & equipment top notch	Very good	Used 100 hours. Will use in '91 20-25 days. Pilot were excellent, safety conscious, willing to work.
Siskiyou	Did not use	Like to see more funds diverted to C-RATs.	Decrease/Law enforcement effort forcing growers indoors	Increase/Need assistance in surveillance	\$2,800-\$3,000	56	Did not use	Outstanding C-RATs were eager, enthusiastic, professional. Made quality arrests	Did not use
Stanislaus	Poor - Did not see CAMP team in County	None	Increase/Seizure count and amount	Increase	Unknown	15	Did not use	Did not use	Used 10 hours. Will use in '91 Would like help once a week.
Yuba/Sutter	Did not use	None	Increase/Smaller gardens easier to hide	Increase	\$4,000-\$6,000	9	Did not use	Did not use	Used 80 hours. Will use in '91 Would like 15 days.

CAMP STEERING COMMITTEE/PARTICIPATING AGENCY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that CAMP reduce the number of eradication teams and/or the eradication season to allow more marijuana gardens to be surveilled and more suspects arrested and prosecuted.
2. It is recommended that CAMP increase the number of C'RAT teams available to conduct surveillances of marijuana gardens.
3. It is recommended that a major focus of the CAMP program be arrest and prosecution.
4. It is recommended that CAMP explore the possibility of having a special prosecutor appointed to handle the prosecution of marijuana cases in jurisdictions that need assistance.
5. It is recommended that CAMP research the feasibility of establishing a major investigative component to the CAMP program.
6. It is recommended that CAMP research the possibility of establishing CAMP as a clearing house for resources associated with marijuana investigations and/or prosecution.
7. It is recommended that CAMP consider adding a year-round indoor marijuana cultivation investigative component to the CAMP program.
8. It is recommended that CAMP consider making it policy to remove all appliances located at marijuana gardens that are associated with cultivation.
9. It is recommended that CAMP make a helicopter available to assist participating agencies with reconnaissances or removing marijuana from gardens upon request.
10. It is recommended that CAMP explore the use of additional California National Guard services in the CAMP program.

CAMP '90 PROGRAM TIME-LINE

Attachment I-1

Task/Activity	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Operational Planning and Development	X.....X											
Steering Committee Briefing Meeting			3									
Complete Operations Plan Proposal					17							
Obtain Interagency Resource Commitments			31									
Develop/Finalize MOUs	X.....30											
Recruit Team Members:		5.....30										
-Southern California Recruitment Trips		27.....30										
-Backgrounds						30						
Identify ICS Command Staff					30							
ICS Command Staff Assigned:												
-Deputy IC Commander	X.....X											
-Operation Commander	X.....X											
-Litigation Coordin.					1.....31							
-Air Ops Commander				1.....12								
-Logistics Chief			9.....7									
-Finance/Personnel Chief	X.....X											
-Training Coordinatr					1.....30							
-Regional Operations Commanders (ROCs)						1.....13						
-Asst. Regional Ops Commanders (AROCs)						1.....13						
-Team Leaders						24.....13						

CAMP '90 PROGRAM TIME-LINE
(continued)

Attachment I-2

Task/Activity	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Training:												
-CAMP Safety - Mendocino County						5-7 12-14						
-CAMP Safety - BNE Agents		24				9						
-Officer Survival - San Bernardino							9-13					
-C'RAT							15-20					
-Aerial Recon.							16-20					
-Pilot Seminar						27						
-Major Investigation Asset/Forfeiture					15-16							
-CAMP Command Staff Training, Redding							23-24					
-Helicopter Inspection/Pilot Carding							28					
-Helicopter Mgr. Training							28-29					
Operations:						12.....12					
-Team Equipment Checkout							25-26					
-Recon. Flights						12.....5					
-Eradication Teams							30.....5				
-C'RATs							23.....12				
Demobilization:												
-Eradication Teams										12		
-C'RATs										12		
Critique/Training Conference												4-5

CAMP '90 STATEWIDE STATISTICAL COMPARISONSPlants Eradicated

<u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>CAMP</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Alameda	0	68
Alpine	0	0
Amador	0	3,675
Butte	346	2,406
Calaveras	0	813
Colusa	0	22
Contra Costa	0	95
Del Norte	257	1,925
El Dorado	0	1,404
Fresno	0	847
Glenn	136	767
Humboldt	35,785	54,865
Imperial	0	0
Inyo	0	132
Kern	0	677
Kings	0	8
Lake	3,543	3,970
Lassen	0	10
Los Angeles	0	13,665
Madera	0	395
Marin	0	317
Mariposa	10	617
Mendocino	15,379	28,954
Merced	2,319	2,963
Modoc	0	0
Mono	0	6
Monterey	4,482	5,899
Napa	0	148
Nevada	0	1,114

Plants Eradicated

<u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>CAMP</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Orange	0	30
Placer	45	1,520
Plumas	154	1,030
Riverside	1,600	1,718
Sacramento	0	70
San Benito	0	0
San Bernardino	70	3,915
San Diego	448	3,126
San Francisco	0	19
San Joaquin	0	161
San Luis Obispo	1,152	3,233
San Mateo	833	2,762
Santa Barbara	1,477	1,590
Santa Clara	25	121
Santa Cruz	4,592	5,676
Shasta	672	5,933
Sierra	0	151
Siskiyou	420	1,959
Solano	0	90
Sonoma	144	1,204
Stanislaus	0	1,338
Sutter	0	447
Tehama	189	1,040
Trinity	4,731	9,473
Tulare	460	2,380
Tuolumne	172	370
Ventura	0	979
Yolo	0	67
Yuba	0	242

TOTAL**79,441****176,406**



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