

CAMP



FINAL REPORT



1992



CAMP

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MARIJUANA PLANTING

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Martin Morris, Assistant Regional Operations Commander/Team Leader,
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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 goals include the reduction of marijuana cultivation both outdoors and indoors to a statewide maintainable level, assistance to local law enforcement with the arrest and prosecution of cultivators and forfeiture of their assets, and to maintain a data base of information to provide to local and national law enforcement.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP) season ended on October 9, 1992. This decade anniversary year resulted in the destruction of 92,388 plants and the seizure of 281 pounds of processed sinsemilla. Other seizures included 32 firearms and 9 vehicles. A total of 86 suspects were arrested from raids at 398 cultivation sites in 32 counties.

This year 53 of California's 58 counties signed CAMP's MOU, and, despite severe fiscal restraints, five statewide regions were staffed with raid teams and helicopter services. The teams were still able to eradicate over 6,500 more marijuana plants than in 1991, thus helping to reduce the availability and raise the average price per pound to \$3,600.

The serious state and federal budget situations required CAMP to do more with less. Innovative equipment and personnel acquisition and employment and efficient team management by the Regional Operations Commanders (ROC's) played an integral part in fielding a 10 week eradication effort that surprised government accountants as well as marijuana cultivators.

Military support to CAMP was very significant this year. The California Army National Guard (CNG) provided information specialists, a liaison officer, raid team support staff, data processors, equipment repair material, field gear, and personnel vans. From the Airborne Guard, CAMP enjoyed C-130 airlifts of men and vehicles, garden site reconnaissance, and C-26 personnel transports. The actual value of CNG services exceeded \$1,041,000.00.

Additionally, the Air Force provided base facilities for firearms training, staff meetings, and air operations. Also, the Civil Air Patrol was invaluable in transporting CAMP members throughout all five operational regions on very short notice.

The Army and Army Reserve used assets from both the 5th and 6th Armies to support CAMP with information officers, computer programmers, and weekly field information summaries.

Finally, the Marine Corps answered the call to start-up, maintain, and store ten M-880 1 1/4 ton 4x pick-up trucks for C-RAT employment. The trucks had been acquired from the army after being returned to the United States from 15 years of storage in Germany. Though low in mileage, the trucks needed immediate maintenance attention in order to be operationally worthy. Using CNG resources and Marine Corps expertise, the trucks, the first ever in the permanent CAMP inventory, were deployed for the season.

The CAMP command staff also enjoyed the full time liaison services of a United States Forest Service (USFS) agent and a Bureau of Land Management (BLM) agent. Both agencies expedited a variety of interagency actions that saved CAMP time and money and provided essential logistics and training services.

CAMP's creative use of limited resources, however, still relies upon contributory agencies funding. Though such dollars were notably reduced during 1992, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), BLM, USFS, and Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement (BNE) maintained cash and in-kind support of CAMP. DEA not only provided the majority of the Air Operations funds but also staffed the Deputy Incident Commander position for the tenth straight year.

Throughout 1992, CAMP continued to receive We-Tip information and provide nearly 1,000 investigative leads for indoor and outdoor cultivation activities nationwide. CAMP also joined the Western States Information Network (WSIN) this year in an effort to share marijuana investigations information. Finally, CAMP presentations were made to a series of classes at the CNG's National Interagency Counternarcotics Institute (NICI) where the military and law enforcement communities share narcotic enforcement capabilities and concerns.

The future of CAMP activities now include year around availability of CAMP Major Investigation Teams (C-MIT) staffed by DEA and BNE agents in support of local authorities. CAMP is also committed to continue participation in the study and evaluation of the potential of herbicidal eradication techniques. CAMP is firmly committed to the current national strategy to increase cultivator arrests, prosecutions, and asset forfeiture.

Controlling the fast growing number of California's indoor marijuana cultivations is integral to achieving the federal government's objectives above and overall reduction in domestic marijuana. CAMP intends to be a pivotal resource to reduce indoor cultivation activity by providing C-MIT agents, investigative information, and courtroom expertise.

It is particularly noteworthy that during the 1992 season, CAMP received no major field activity complaints or legal actions. Such is the result of trained, professional, and conscientious CAMP personnel.

Despite ailing budgets, unpredictable court decisions, work force reductions, and narcotic enforcement priorities CAMP will continue to maintain the pressure on California marijuana growers. After the tribulations of the 1992 season, the message is clear that CAMP is here to stay.

PROGRAM PLAN

The CAMP '93 planning will begin with the Conference of the CAMP '92 season, held in Sacramento on December 7-9, 1992. CAMP will solicit comments and suggestions on all facets of the program.

If funding allows we would also enhance the C-RAT program with the idea of increasing garden surveillance time.

We intend to expand the intelligence section to include detailed regional analysis by CNG specialists for the purpose of predicting high probability cultivation sites.

The California National Guard was allocated funding by Congress to assist state and local law enforcement agencies in counternarcotics activity. The California National Guard agreed to provide CAMP participating counties with 1,250 helicopter hours for reconnaissance. The California National Guard Helicopter Aerial Reconnaissance program with the counties began in July 1992 and ended on October 16, 1992. The National Guard expended 1,119.1 flight hours during the 1992 season.

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). The Civil Air Patrol (CAP) was utilized for transportation of raid team members from home bases to and from assigned CAMP regions, and for counties to use for aerial reconnaissance. The CAP began operations on July 8, 1992, and concluded on September 30, 1992 flying 71 missions for a total of 489 hours. The eradication phase of the CAMP '92 program began on August 3, with all five teams, and concluded on October 7, expending 46 raid team days.

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. There were three C-RAT teams composed of law enforcement officers from the California Highway Patrol, CAMP Temporary Hire Level I Reserves, and the Bureau of Land Management. They began operations on August 24, 1992. The C-RAT teams worked

in conjunction with the U.S. Forest Service and lead deputies from CAMP affiliated counties.

Requests for C-RAT services were received by the C-RAT Commander at CAMP Headquarters and Regional Operation Commanders. 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 then contacted the representative of the requesting agency to discuss the case. The team leader evaluated the information and when appropriate, instructed the C-RAT team to conduct a reconnaissance/surveillance mission.

The CAMP '92 C-RAT program began on August 24, 1992, and concluded on October 7, 1992. C-RATs made 15 arrests during the 1992 CAMP season.

CAMP INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION OPERATIONS

The Intelligence section for the 1992 CAMP season was comprised of an Army Reserve Intelligence Officer and a Specialist from the California Army National Guard. Their responsibilities focused on the needs of the ROC's and their raid teams, plus handling the We-Tip data base.

Intelligence for the 1992 season was a three part project. First, study last year's reports for possible trends and analysis. Second, contact the ROC's to see what their needs in the intelligence report were. Third, make the Weekly Intelligence Summary a one page report meeting the needs of the ROC's.

Comparing 1991 to 1992 figures show:

	1991	1992
Counties participating	52	53
Marijuana cultivation sites.	588	760
Plants eradicated.	85,159	92,388
Weights.	75,018	11,509
Arrest/Identified.	128	86
Identified	63	42
Firearms	101	133
Vehicles	12	9
Currency	\$7,930.00	\$212,113.00

1992 showed seizures of 5 ATV's, 1 boat, 2 houses, 10 acres, 1 mobile home, 1 travel trailer, and 3 generators.

Of the 760 cultivation sites, 5 had alarms ranging from motion detectors to monofilament that when tripped sounded an alarm by the house. Possible booby traps included explosives, fireworks, and barbed wire running through the trees. One site uncovered detonation cord, an electronic firing device, and 12 ounces of black powder.

The number of plants in a garden ranged from 1 to 3,082. A better reflection was the average number of plants in gardens. The season average for 1992 was 150. The traditional areas of Northern California saw the largest number of plants eradicated. This trend will probably continue due to the heavy restrictions placed on the logging industries in those areas.

The Central California coastal areas saw a significant increase in the number of gardens eradicated particularly in Santa Cruz County. Most of these gardens were small, but due to the number of gardens, the yield was a substantial number of marijuana plants. The areas of Southern California saw a few large outdoor gardens, but had a substantial amount of indoor gardens.

During the latter part of the season the sizes of most plants were larger due to maturation, however, some reports reflected late plants to be extremely small and young. This probably points to the fact that outdoor marijuana cultivation is now a two harvest per season business for a lot of growers and that some probably had successful harvests. As the colder, wet winter weather approaches, many growers will be turning their attention to indoor cultivation. Of course this will make detailed investigations necessary for law enforcement agencies to identify gardens and arrest growers.

Overall the CAMP experience is a valuable training program for members of the Military Intelligence establishment. With the integration of assets, personnel, and experiences, both civilian and military participants gain valuable training. This particular operation gives the Intelligence Analyst a continual real world experience in intelligence operations. The utilization of military personnel provides a valuable asset against the marijuana traffickers and growers across the land.

The We-Tip Program is the grandfather of anonymous tip programs. CAMP has joined forces with WeTip to provide a way for citizens to call in information regarding marijuana cultivators. The information received by CAMP is stored in an Intelligence data base. The information is then passed on to the Agency where the suspected cultivation is taking place.

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 five specialized training courses.

During the months of May, June, and 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 over 4,700 student training hours in its 1992 training program. (See Attachment C for a brief description of the CAMP '92 training courses).

TRENDS IN MARIJUANA CULTIVATION

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) staff collected marijuana eradication statistics for outdoor and indoor cultivation from all 58 California counties on a monthly basis. The following charts are based on the DEA and CAMP statistics (the 1992 totals reflect statistics through October 1992):

<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 Program</u>
1983	303,089		
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	174,876	79,441	45%
1991	151,479	85,159	56%
	45,562 (indoor)	-----	---
1992	211,094	92,388	43%
	49,159 (indoor)	-----	---

According to DEA there were 211,094 marijuana plants eradicated outdoors, and 49,159 eradicated indoors to date statewide in 1992. CAMP personnel eradicated 43% of the marijuana plants seized outdoors in 1992, versus 56% of the plants seized outdoors in 1991.

A significant contribution to CAMP's operation was again the assistance provided by the California National Guard. The National Guard provided personnel, equipment, and over 1119 flight hours to local law enforcement agencies to conduct air reconnaissance.

The Civil Air Patrol (CAP) also contributed significantly to CAMP's efforts. Their participation in the DEA aerial observer's school as well as surveillance operations resulted in 489 flight hours flown.

The trend continues toward smaller gardens, hybrid sinsemilla plants grown from seeds or "cloned" from mother plants. Numerous "portable gardens" were seized where the plants are grown in grow bags or buckets to facilitate the movement of plants to avoid detection.

In 1992 DEA statistics reflect that there were 359 indoor grow operations seized in California. This is a trend which seems to be reflected nationwide. In California 49,159 plants were seized indoors which is approximately 19% of the marijuana eradicated in California in 1992, and also represents an 8% increase over 1991 indoor grows.

CAMP has implemented a new indoor component during the 1991 season. CAMP has again signed a contract with We-Tip, Inc. for 1992. We-Tip is a non profit organization which receives anonymous tips from citizens. The We-Tip information is given to CAMP and distributed nationwide. Since July 1, 1991, CAMP has received and disseminated 836 leads to various law enforcement agencies on suspected marijuana cultivation and trafficking activity. Those leads have resulted in 91 seizures consisting of 1605 cannabis plants, 140 pounds of processed cannabis, 13 pounds 9 ounces of cocaine, \$127,335 in assets, 3 vehicles, 22 firearms, and 2 bombs; and resulted in 88 arrests.

Asset forfeitures initiated this year as a result of marijuana cultivation cases were 5.9 million which is 23% lower than last year. However, with the influx of indoor marijuana seizures, assets from real property seizures may increase in the future.

There were no shooting incidents involving CAMP personnel. There were 133 firearms confiscated by CAMP during 1992 season, 32 more than last year. 1028 firearms were confiscated statewide, 50% more than 1991.

SUMMARY

Marijuana cultivation in California has changed dramatically since the inception of CAMP in 1983. There has been an estimated three-fourths reduction in outdoor marijuana cultivation in the last nine years. However, 393 indoor marijuana cultivating sites were seized totaling 49,159 plants which is approximately 19% of the total plants eradicated in California in 1992. Marijuana is reported to be the major cash crop in California with an average wholesale price per pound of approximately \$3,600 per pound. It would appear that many commercial marijuana growers have moved indoors in an attempt to conceal marijuana production and maximize product quality and quantity utilizing hydroponic growing techniques. The outdoor trend continues toward smaller gardens, hybrid sinsemilla plants grown from seeds or cloned from mother plants. Numerous "portable gardens" were seized where the plants are grown in grow bags or buckets to facilitate the movement of plants to avoid detection. CAMP staff continues to monitor the changing trends so CAMP may further enhance assistance to all the agencies involved.

VIOLENCE ASSOCIATED WITH MARIJUANA CULTIVATION

During the 1992 CAMP season, there was one marijuana cultivation related homicide; 21 various types of boobytraps were seized in garden sites. In the ten years CAMP has been operating, there has been a decline in violence associated with marijuana cultivation. The 1984 season remains the most violent year with eight reported cultivation homicides and 17 boobytrapped garden sites. CAMP to date has not fired a shot at a suspected marijuana cultivator. The following is a synopsis of the major incidents of violence reported during the 1992 CAMP season.

Incidents of Violence

Mendocino County Sheriff's Department reported that a hunter came upon a marijuana cultivation site and was shot at by persons he believed to be illegal aliens. The hunter returned fire and killed a dog.

MEDIA RELATIONS/PUBLIC AWARENESS

In its ten years of operation, CAMP has gained national recognition as a role model for other marijuana eradication efforts. Much of this national stature is a direct result of CAMP's aggressive public education program.

CAMP has always welcomed the news media's interest and has provided countless opportunities for media to observe CAMP operations. This year was no exception. Reporters, photographers and others accompanied CAMP teams on raids in Santa Cruz, Fresno, Mendocino, and Los Angeles counties . A photographer from "National Geographic" spent several days with the Mendocino team getting photographs for a June 1993 story. These media raids produced positive local coverage and good will.

Despite continuing interest on the part of the news media, CAMP is no longer a "new" story. Instead, CAMP is viewed as a well-established and successful law enforcement operation. This allows CAMP spokespersons to speak with authority on issues related to marijuana cultivation and eradication.

As long as CAMP is operational, its public education and media relations effort will remain an integral function of the program.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Seventy local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies participated in the CAMP '92 program by contributing personnel, funding, or equipment.

More than 150 personnel participated in the CAMP '92 program. CAMP teams were composed of the following: civilian helicopter pilots; fuel truck drivers; U.S. Forest Service helicopter managers and law enforcement officers; sheriff's deputies from participating counties; Special Agents from the California Department of Justice (DOJ); 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 some of their per diem expenses were provided by CAMP. Travel accommodations were provided by CAMP and the Civil Air Patrol. Several agencies funded their officers' expenses.

For the purpose of this report, the participating agencies are grouped into four categories: State agencies, Federal agencies, CAMP member counties, and other participating agencies. The State and Federal agencies provided CAMP'S funding as well as the majority of the personnel resources and equipment. The CAMP county members are Sheriffs' 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 on a rotational basis. The San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department, for the eighth year, provided expert training to CAMP's field command staff.

The California State Sheriffs' Association (CSSA) and the following agencies were involved in CAMP '92:

<u>State</u>	<u>Federal</u>
California Department of Justice	Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement	United States Drug Enforcement
California Highway Patrol	Administration
California Department of Forestry	United States Forest Service
California Department of Corrections	Civil Air Patrol
California National Guard	JTF 6th Army
	JTF 5th Army
	National Park Service

Member Counties

Fifty-three California Sheriff's Departments participated in the CAMP '92 program. They are as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Sheriff</u>
Alameda	Charles C. Plummer
Alpine	Henry Veatch
Amador	Ken Blake
Butte	Mick Grey
Calaveras	William S. Nuttall
Colusa	Wayne Oliver
Contra Costa	Richard K. Rainey
Del Norte	Mike Ross
El Dorado	Don McDonald
Fresno	Steve Magarian

<u>County</u>	<u>Sheriff</u>
Glenn	Roger Roberts
Humboldt	David A. Renner
Imperial	Oren R. Fox
Inyo	Allan B. George
Kern	Carl Sparks
Kings	Tom Clark
Lake	James E. Wright
Lassen	Ronald D. Jarrell
Los Angeles	Sherman Block
Madera	Glenn Seymour
Marin	Charles T. Prandi
Mariposa	Roger N. Matlock
Mendocino	James Tusso
Merced	Tom Sawyer
Modoc	Bruce C. Mix
Mono	Martin Strelneck, Jr.
Monterey	Norman Hicks
Napa	Gary L. Simpson
Nevada	William L. Heafey
Placer	Donald J. Nunes
Plumas	Don Stoy
Riverside	Cois M. Byrd
San Benito	Harvey Nyland
San Bernardino	Dick Williams
San Joaquin	Baxter Dunn
San Luis Obispo	Edward C. Williams
San Mateo	Leonard E. Cardoza
Santa Barbara	Jim Thomas
Santa Clara	Charles P. Gillingham
Santa Cruz	Alfred Noren

<u>County</u>	<u>Sheriff</u>
Shasta	Jim Pope
Sierra	Leland Adams
Siskiyou	Charles Byrd
Sonoma	Mark Ihde
Stanislaus	Les Weidman
Sutter	Art Brandwood
Tehama	Rudy "Mike" Blanusa
Trinity	Paul Schmidt
Tulare	Melvin Coley
Tuolumne	Richard Nutting
Ventura	John V. Gillespie
Yolo	Robert Martinez
Yuba	Gary Tindel

Other Participating Agencies

Hermosa Beach Police Department
Irvine Police Department
Redondo Beach Police Department
Rialto Police Department
San Francisco Police Department
Tustin Police Department

Summary of Survey Responses

Eradication Team Size

25 agencies completed the CAMP surveys this season. The majority of the respondents felt the team size was adequate and felt the teams should remain the same size next year.

Nearly all the agencies responding felt that they could have used more hourly flight time per day.

Air/Helicopter Operations

The 1992 CAMP Contract Helicopter Operations went by smoothly with helicopters flying 817 hours.

Additional aviation operations were spread between the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) and the National Guard. The CAP flew both reconnaissance and personnel transport missions. Reconnaissance accounted for 88.7 hours and transport of personnel used 304.1 flight hours. Flights for CAMP supported schools consisted of 96.3 hours.

The National Guard assisted CAMP by providing 1085.9 hours of helicopter reconnaissance time, 29.3 hours of C-130 personnel and vehicle transport time, and 3.9 hours of other aircraft personnel transport time.

Agencies participating in CAMP aviation should be complemented on their safety record during high risk operations.

In reading the 1992 CAMP critique reports received by the CAMP Staff, it is apparent that fixed wing reconnaissance time is not a profitable item. All responding agencies requested more helicopter time, both from the National Guard and CAMP helicopters.

A comment that was repeated many times was that the National Guard helicopters (OH-58s) were underpowered to do low and slow reconnaissances in the mountain areas and on hot days. Also the Hueys (UH-1s) were too big and noisy for reconnaissance in most areas.

A further request made by most responding agencies was that the reconnaissance aircraft need to be equipped with both Loran and Global Positioning Systems (GPS). These items would more accurately locate the gardens for future eradication.

The majority of the agencies completing the surveys felt they need more flight hours available from CAMP contract ships. The CAMP staff wholeheartedly agrees but budget cuts necessitated the limiting of flight hours. The staff is exploring all alternatives in an attempt to increase the hours for next season.

Start-Up Dates

The majority of agencies responding stated raid start up dates should be in July or early August.

The agencies felt that reconnaissance should be done during June and July with some agencies requesting May reconnaissance service.

Since CAMP will be negotiating new helicopter contracts for the 1993 season, we may be able to have more flexibility with the times of availability of aircraft.

Scope of the Problem

25 agencies responded to the survey, 13 felt there was an increase in outdoor gardens, 6 felt that there was a decrease and 5 agencies stated the problem remained about the same. One agency was unsure.

Indoor grows - 13 agencies noted an increase in indoor grow activity, 9 stated there was no increase and 2 agencies felt the problem was about the same. 1 agency was unsure.

The respondents from counties with a notable increase in marijuana activity felt that it was due in part that many people believed CAMP would not be in operation because of budget constraints.

Training - Many agencies indicated they could use more training in thermal imagery and FLIR.

One agency requested that CAMP give more 3 day safety schools as the turnover in various units was leaving them with untrained people to staff their eradication units.

C-RAT Operations

In June of 1992 the CAMP Staff, aided by instructors from the California Department of Corrections, San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department, United States Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, San Diego County Sheriff's Department, United States Border Patrol and the Mendocino County Sheriff's Department, conducted the C-RAT training class at Camp San Luis Obispo. The classes covered such areas as camouflage techniques, marijuana garden growing techniques, tracking and sign cutting, arrest and control of suspects and physical training.

The C-RAT teams were made up of California Highway Patrol Traffic Officer team leaders plus regular and level I reserve police officers from throughout the state and a Bureau of Land Management Ranger. Two teams of four C-RATs and one team of three C-RATs were deployed.

Due in part to the gap in time between the C-RAT school and the start of the C-RAT season, a short three day school was conducted just prior to the teams going active and into the field in late August. This school was conducted at the California Highway Patrol Academy in West Sacramento. At this school, all C-RAT subjects were reviewed and a concentrated effort was placed on team building.

Once dispatched to the field, the C-RAT teams conducted surveillance in 27 different marijuana gardens and made 15 arrests. They worked in different counties and public lands from Riverside County/Cleveland National Forest in the south to Del Norte County/Six Rivers National Forest in the north. Fourteen counties used the C-RAT teams for either USFS, BLM or private lands. A breakdown of the days used by the various agencies are as follows:

55 days - USFS lands

7 days - BLM lands

16 days - County and private lands

Of the responding agencies who utilized the C-RAT resources, the teams were rated very good overall. However, a concern expressed by many respondents involved the limit on overtime for the C-RAT teams. This limit was imposed by the command staff due to the developing budget crisis.

A further mention was made about the ability of the C-RAT teams to remain over night in the garden sites. This subject will be addressed in the coming months.

1991 C-RAT ARREST DISPOSITION

Special Agent Allen Andrus, 1992 C-RAT Coordinator, reviewed the files from 1991 on all C-RAT cases to determine the dispositions. Of the 38 suspects arrested by C-RAT teams, these sentences were handed down.

Two - Federal Prison

Three - State Prison (Had long list of priors)

Ten - County Jail

Nine - Probation

Four - Fined only (less than \$300.00)

Two - Diversion

One - Fugitive

Seven - No Charges Filed

A break down of the county/arrests is as follows:

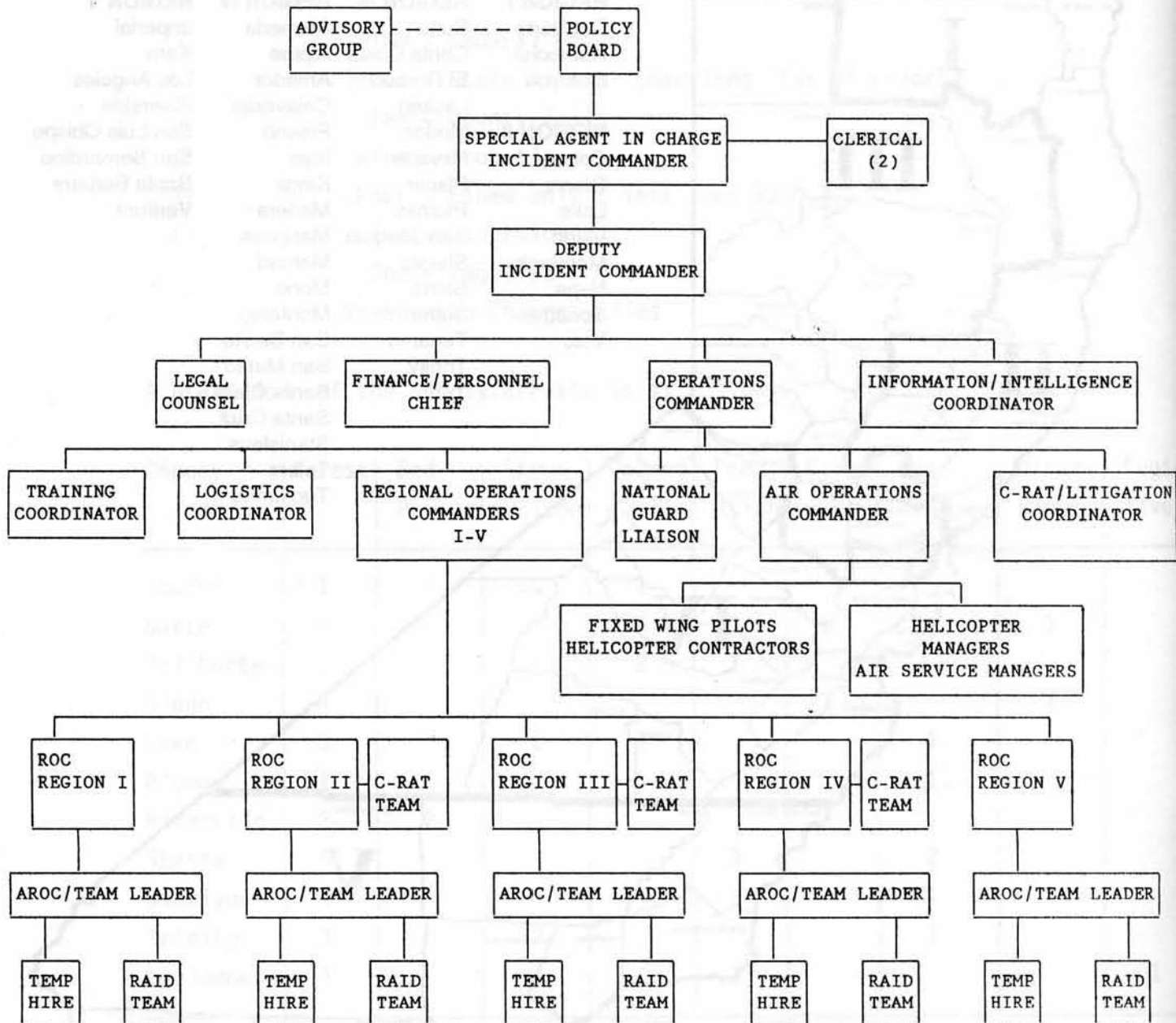
County	Arrest	Fed Prison	State Prison	County Jail	Prob- ation	Fined	Not Charged	Diver- sion	Fugi- tive
Amador	1			1					
Butte	8			4	1	1	1	1	
Del Norte	3			2	1				
Glenn	4					3		1	
Lake	3		1	1			1		
Plumas	1						1		
Riverside	2	2							
Shasta	5				3		2		
Siskiyou	4				3		1		
Trinity	3		2				1		
Tuolumne	4			2	1				1

CAMP '92

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MARIJUANA PLANTING

Regional Map



CAMP 1992 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

CAMP 1992 PRESERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM**CAMP Safety Course**

Due to budget constraints and the elimination of raid team volunteers, the safety course was not presented this year.

CAMP Officer Survival Training Course

Designed for CAMP field command staff, lead deputies and volunteer team leaders, this 5-day, 56-hour intensive format course trained students on land navigation and survival techniques unique to CAMP operations. The course was presented in June 1992, by the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department Training Academy staff, and CAMP Command Staff. It was attended by regional operations commanders, team leaders, selected CAMP temporary hires and lead deputies. In addition, 2 agents from the Nevada Division of Investigations completed the course.

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Aerial Observation School

This 40-hour course designed for sheriff's department lead deputies and other key personnel with marijuana investigation responsibilities was presented in Lake County in July. The course instructs students on all facets of marijuana investigations, including aerial observation, helicopter safety, search warrant preparation, legal aspects of cannabis eradication and raid tactics.

CAMP Command Staff Administration Training

This 16-hour course instructed all CAMP command and operations staff on CAMP administrative procedures and legal update.

CAMP Reconnaissance and Arrest Team (C-RAT) Course

Designed for CAMP Reconnaissance and Arrest Team (C-RAT) members. This 6-day, 56-hour intensive format course focussed on team building, survival and investigative skills for conducting surveillance and investigation in an outdoor environment. The course was presented in June 1992, at Camp San Luis Obispo, by the CAMP Command Staff along with assistance from the United States Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Mendocino County Sheriffs Department, California Department of Corrections, California State Fire Marshalls Office and United States Border Patrol. The C-RATS also completed a 3-day, 30-hour pre-operation training course conducted at the CHP Academy just prior to their deployment.

CNG Orientation

This year the California National Guard supplied personnel to support our five raid teams. These personnel were an integral part of the teams and assisted in landing zone operations, helicopter sling load operations and marijuana eradication once the gardens were secured.

CAMP Command Staff personnel presented an 8-hour orientation to all CNG personnel participating on raid teams.

**CAMPAIGN AGAINST MARIJUANA PLANTING (CAMP)
1992 BUDGET**

Agency	Special Funds*	Aviation	Equipment	Vehicles	Salaries	Overtime	Per Diem	Training	Agency Total	Total
Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement (BNE)	150,000	---	5,000	6,000	242,882	31,014	25,355	1,000	461,251	
California Highway Patrol (CHP)	---	---	---	---	68,355	26,617	---	---	94,972	
California Department of Corrections (CDC)	---	---	---	---	3,800	---	---	---	3,800	
California National Guard (CNG)	---	341,933	11,897	82,398	294,872	---	301,432	8,540	1,041,072	

State Agency Subtotal - \$ 1,601,095

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)	490,100	10,000	3,000	5,000	130,000	---	10,000	10,000	658,100	
United States Forest Service (USFS)	110,000	---	4,000	---	148,000	---	60,700	20,000	342,700	
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	80,000	---	21,357	---	59,400	2,800	6,400	---	169,957	

Federal Agency Subtotal - \$ 1,170,757

(Total CASH contribution \$ 830,100)

**** GRAND TOTAL \$ 2,771,852**

*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.



CAMP

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MARIJUANA PLANTING

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

CAMP '92 CUMULATIVE RAID REPORT

AS OF OCTOBER 13, 1992

COUNTIES	TEAM DAYS	#PLANTS	WEIGHT	ARRESTS	SUSPECTS	HELO HRS
AMADOR	1	59	150	0	0	0
BUTTE	2	113	221	0	0	8.3
COLUSA	1	236	500	0	0	3.8
CONTRA COSTA	1	50	200	0	0	3.8
DEL NORTE	1	198	200	2	0	0
FRESNO	4	1,241	1,932	9	0	20
GLENN	2	166	85	1	1	9.3
HUMBOLDT	36	20,551	40,763	4	5	131.7
IMPERIAL	2	28	15	3	1	2.4
KERN	1	750	250	0	0	4.5
LAKE	9	2,326	4,265	4	1	38.4
LOS ANGELES	5	1,563	1,059	4	1	17.4
MENDOCINO	55	37,208	33,076	18	13	234.2
MERCED	1	724	450	0	0	4.4
MARIPOSA	1	37	35	0	0	3.3
MONTEREY	11	2,887	2,833	3	1	73.9
NAPA	2	997	2,600	0	0	7.2
RIVERSIDE	8	4,445	4,215	11	1	47.9
SANTA BARBARA	6	816	615	1	1	10.9
SAN BERNARDINO	1	2,763	2,000	0	2	6.4
SHASTA	1	90	395	0	0	0
SAN LUIS OBISPO	6	2,221	2,472	3	1	55.1
SAN MATEO	3	1,488	470	1	0	4.7
SANTA CRUZ	11	6,244	4,081	17	9	72.7
SONOMA	8	3,189	7,471	1	3	28.6
STANISLAUS	2	150	150	0	0	7.4
TEHAMA	1	88	80	0	0	0
TRINITY	4	383	565	1	1	10.7
TULARE	1	36	50	0	0	2.1
TUOLUMNE	1	1,143	200	1	0	0
VENTURA	2	64	11	1	0	2
YUBA	1	134	100	1	1	3.3
GRAND TOTAL	191	92,388	111,509	86	42	817.4

CAMP STATISTICS - - 1983 - 1992

	<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>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
# Plants	64,579	158,493	166,219	117,277	144,661	107,297	147,518	79,441	85,159	92,388	1,163,032
Weight (lbs)	215,384	1,006,814	817,084	485,150	489,250	260,744	210,602	113,034	75,019	111,509	3,784,590
Value (Wholesale)	\$130 m.	\$ 320 m.	\$ 334 m.	\$ 403 m.	\$ 449 m.	\$ 312 m.	\$ 442 m.	\$ 263 m.	\$ 290 m.	\$ 333 m.	\$ 3,276 b.
Cost per lb.	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 3,400	\$ 3,100	\$ 2,988	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,300	\$ 3,400	\$ 3,600	--
Arrests/ Suspects	128	218	207	204	200	172	132	167	191	128	1,747
# Raids	524	398	684	637	740	627	501	422	398	398	5,328
Raid Sites:											
Private Land	73%	70%	72%	69%	77%	74%	68%	77%	87%	81%	--
Public Land	27%	30%	28%	31%	23%	26%	32%	23%	13%	19%	--
Average # of plants per site	123	398	241	184	195	171	294	87	100	232	--
Avg. weight per site	517	2,530	1,194	762	660	415	420	124	88	147	--
Boobytrapped sites	--	17	30	12	10	5	8	5	20	21	128
Firearms Seized	80	524	370	284	128	86	72	109	101	133	1,887
Vehicles Seized	20	47	52	27	28	14	10	15	12	9	234

CAMP STATISTICS — 1983 - 1992

	<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>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Cash Seized	--	\$36,000	\$79,841	\$6,011	\$10,000	\$28,705	\$49,154	\$31,491	\$7,930	212,113	\$461,245
Assets Seized (Land)	--	--	\$3.3 m.	\$3.9 m.	\$3.3 m.	\$2.0 m.	\$6.7 m.	\$6.8 m.	\$5.0 m.	\$7.9 m.	\$31.79 m.
# Teams	4	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	5	--
# Helicopters	4	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	5	--
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.	\$1.3 m.	\$758,000	--
# Agencies	67	91	102	100+	100+	79	78	80	96	19	--
# Counties	14	37	38	37	39	41	41	46	52	53	--

CAMP '92 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
Colusa County S.O.T.F.	Very good Used 1 day, need more time to set up for work	Helo, no raid team for recon and longline Bring back 3 day school	Increase	No	\$2,500- \$3,000	2	Recon July Raid Aug.	Not used	More hours Fuel trucks to accompany helo
Contra Costa County	Excellent team services Team size appropriate	Lower recon flights if possible, due to locations	Increase, shift in drug trends	No	\$1,500	17	Recon June Raid as needed	Not used	Very good, will use in '93
Del Norte County	Team size adequate, very good communication Eager to work	Excellent cooperation by R.O.C., C-RAT's greater asset than raid teams	No	Increase	\$5,000	17	Recon June Raid Aug.	Excellent service	Aircraft adequate, will use in '93
El Dorado	Not used	None	Decrease	Increase	\$4,500	28	Not used	Not used	Not used
Fresno N.E.T.	Team size could have been larger	Let Co. know if extra people are needed	Decrease at higher elev. Increase at low	Not to our knowledge	\$2,000- \$3,500	11	Recon June	Not used	Unable to obt- ain service, will use in '9
Humboldt County	Need 2 teams Need 2 helos Insufficient time provided	More temp. hires for security of helo. Start season earlier.	Increase	Increase	\$5,500 \$8,000	85	Recon April/May Raid June	Excellent service, good communication	Need a loran on board
U.S.F.S. Inyo	Not used	Team not available when requested	Same	No	Unknown	2	Not used	Not used, because they were not avail. in past	Not used

CAMP '92 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
Lake County	Team size adequate	None	Not determined	Not known at this time	\$3,500- \$4,500	23	Recon June Raid Aug.	Adequate to poor, lacked training. Overtime hours	Excellent Some radio problems
Los Angeles County	Team size adequate	None	Increase	Increase	\$4,000	64	None	Not used	Not used
U.S.F.S. Los Padres	Team 4 too long in Santa Cruz, Team 5 excellent job Adequate size	Go back to 6 teams. Monterey needs to be in same region as Los Padres	Same	No	\$3,500- \$4,500	8	Recon June Raids Aug.	Keep C-RAT's as they were. Made an arrest	Used CNG, some areas could no be covered, Helo. limited to 2 wks in '9
Mendocino County	Team size adequate Excellent teams	Utilize CNG possibly armed More helo hours Helo alone	Notable Increase	Increase	\$5,800	59	Recon July Raid Aug. More helo time	Not used	Will use in '93
MINET Merced	Team size adequate	None	Remained the same	No	\$3,000	NA	Recon May Raid July	Not used	Pilots were excellent
Modoc County Narcotic Task Force	Not used	Excel. commun. HQ - Field Helo, no raid team	Still a problem outdoors	Increase	\$4,000- \$5,000	13	Recon June Raid July No problem	Not used	Hueys too large and noisy for recon.
Monterey	Team size fine, keep up good work	Same team size Maybe one extra week	Increase	Decrease	\$3,200- \$5,000	17	Recon July Raid July- Oct.	Not used	Very happy with CNG, will use in '93

CAMP '92 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
Palm Desert Station	Team size ok	A please to work with the R.O.C.	Decrease	No	\$3,400	8	Recon July without team	Not used	Not used
Plumas County	Not used	Activate C-RATs earlier	Increase	Increase	\$3,300	15	Recon July Raid Aug.	Not used, needed C-RAT team earlier than available	Not used
U-Net San Benito	Not used	None	Increase	Increase	\$3,000- \$4,000	13	Recon July Lost 4 Days due to repair	Not used	Aircraft adequate, will use in '93
San Mateo County N.T.F.	Very good team services Min. of down time	Flight time was lost due to coastal fog	Decrease, due to law enf. pressure	No	\$2,500- \$4,000	25	Recon Aug. Raid Oct.	Not used	Very good service, will use more in '93
Santa Barbara County	Excellent service and communication	None	Increase	No	\$3,000	7	Recon July Raid July- Oct.	Very good, sus scared off by unrelated inc .	75 hrs used Will use in '93
Santa Cruz County	Team size good	Remain the same Remain flexible to respond to areas with work	Increase	Increase	\$5,000	87	Recon July Helo no team Raid Aug.	Not used	Guard recon. was excellent will use in '93
Shasta County Sheriff's Office	Not used	None	Decrease in plant count	Increase	\$3,500	97	Recon Aug. thru Sept.	More teams Need to stay in garden longer	Request for '93 smaller helicopter more time

CAMP '92 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
Sierra County	Not used Could have used 1 week	Communications were adequate Helo, no raid team	Increase More water in remote areas	No	Unknown	7	Recon July Raid Aug.	Not used	Will use Oct. 7, 8, 9 15 Hours
Sonoma County Sheriff's Office	Excellent service, Adequate team size	More time spent in lower plant count counties Flight time	Increase	Increase	\$4,000	61	More recon in June Raid July	Not used	Not used
Stanislaus Drug Enforcement	Motivated team, needed more raid team days	None	Increase	Increase	\$2,000- \$3,000	25	Excellent service	Not used	Pilots depend- able. Will use in '93
Ventura County Sheriff's Office	Very good service, team size adequate	Request raid teams to notify local agency if on govt. land	Decrease, due to heavier law enforcement	Increase	\$2,000	27	Recon Aug. Raid Sept.	Very good Not completely familiar with MJ invest.	Failed to show on one occasion will use in '93

CAMP '92 PROGRAM TIME-LINE

Task/Activity	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Operational Planning and Development:												
Policy Board Briefing Meeting			20									
Complete Operations Plan Proposal					8							
Obtain Interagency Resource Commitments					1							
Develop/Finalize MOUs				30								
Recruit Team Members:		1.....		30								
Southern California Recruitment Trips		5.....		30								
Backgrounds				1.....		30						
Identify ICS Command Staff						30						
ICS Command Staff Assigned:												
Deputy IC Commander	X.....											X
Operation Commander	X.....											X
Litigation Coordin.						1.....						1
Air Ops Commander					1.....					12		
Training Corrdin.	X.....											X
Finance/Personnel Chief	X.....											X
Office Manager	X.....											X
Regional Operations Commanders (ROCs)							20.....			9		
Asst. Regional Ops Commanders (AROCs)							27.....			9		
Team Leaders							27.....			9		

CAMP '92 PROGRAM TIME-LINE
(continued)

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