

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library  
Digital Library Collections

---

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

---

**Collection:** Lumpkins, Sharyn: Files  
**Folder Title:** Domestic Cultivation (2)  
**Box:** 1

---

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at: [reagan.library@nara.gov](mailto:reagan.library@nara.gov)

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>



U.S. Department of Justice  
Drug Enforcement Administration  
*Cannabis Investigations Section*

---

# 1985 Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program

---

*Final Report*



1985 DOMESTIC CANNABIS  
ERADICATION/SUPPRESSION PROGRAM

---

Prepared by the  
Cannabis Investigations Section  
Drug Enforcement Administration  
U.S. Department of Justice

December 1985



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	i
NATIONAL STRATEGY EXCERPT.....	ii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	iii
INTRODUCTION.....	1
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION.....	3
ERADICATION STATISTICS AND TREND ANALYSIS.....	4
STATISTICAL CHARTS.....	6
FUNDING.....	10
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.....	11
COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.....	13
TRAINING.....	16
DEA AVIATION UNIT SUPPORT AND AVIATION ACTIVITY.....	17
PUBLIC AND MEDIA AWARENESS.....	18
HOTLINE NUMBERS.....	19
INCIDENTS AND VIOLENCE.....	20
ASSET SEIZURES.....	21
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT.....	22
OPERATION DELTA-9.....	24



The 1984 National Strategy For Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking states:

"An integral part of the National Strategy is the eradication of illicit drugs wherever cultivated or processed."

"Domestic cultivation of cannabis requires the attention of all levels of government; however, the nature of domestic production places it primarily within the jurisdiction and capabilities of state and local authorities. To assist these local efforts, the Federal Government provides advice, coordination and technical support."

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The DEA Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program was established to ensure a coordinated effort between Federal, state, and local agencies involving the eradication of domestically cultivated cannabis in the United States. DEA's role in this cooperative venture is to encourage state and local eradication efforts and to contribute, within limitations, funding, training, equipment, investigative, and aircraft resources to support such efforts. In 1985, all 50 states participated in the program for the first time.

A total of \$3.15 million was allocated in DEA's FY-85 budget for the Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program. A summary of expenditures is contained in the funding section of this report.

The program conducted 25 eradication schools and seminars in 1985 which were attended by 931 law enforcement officers from state and local agencies as well as other Federal agencies.

Support for the eradication program was listed as a top priority for the DEA Aviation Unit and, as such, 484 missions, totaling 1,318 flying hours, were dedicated to this endeavor complementing state and local air efforts.

Eradication efforts resulted in the destruction of 39,231,479 plants in 39,745 plots. Of this figure, over 35,000,000 plants are known to have been uncultivated fibre-type cannabis of a low potency variety. This resulted in the arrest of 5151 individuals and the seizure of 1,768 weapons. Of the cultivated plants reported eradicated, 33% were the usually high potency sinsemilla variety.

By all measures, the 1985 eradication program was very successful. Eradication statistics exceeded the prior year's accomplishments in every category. Continued success is anticipated in the 1986 program.

## INTRODUCTION

The 1984 National Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking states:

"An integral part of the National Strategy is the eradication of illicit drugs wherever cultivated or processed."

"Domestic cultivation of cannabis requires the attention of all levels of government; however, the nature of domestic production places it primarily within the jurisdiction and capabilities of state and local authorities. To assist these local efforts, the Federal Government provides advice, coordination and technical support."

The DEA Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program is designed to provide Federal support to each participating state sufficient to support and encourage an aggressive search and removal program. Prior to 1981, DEA's cooperative efforts were focused in Hawaii and California. Since that time, the number of states participating in the program expanded progressively until 1985 when all 50 states participated.

Other Federal agencies with land management responsibilities also joined the program during this period. The U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Indian Affairs became progressively involved during the early 1980's in the detection and eradication of domestically cultivated cannabis. Planning and coordination at the Federal level now also includes the National Guard Bureau, the State Department, the National Institute for Drug Abuse, and the White House Office of Drug Abuse Policy. Today, Federal and state law enforcement and land management agencies have formed a strong partnership in this national effort.

DEA's role in this cooperative venture is to encourage state and local eradication efforts and to contribute needed resources to participating agencies. During fiscal years 1984 and 1985, DEA expended 6.45 million dollars in support of state and local programs. This approach offers flexible strategy, in which Federal involvement is tailored to the local situation, and local initiative is strongly encouraged.

The goals of the program are: to suppress cultivation in established areas, to deter cultivation in potential growing areas, and to minimize product availability through crop destruction. Specific program objectives are to:



- (1) Encourage state and local agencies in each of the 50 states to recognize the extent of cannabis cultivation in their own areas and assign law enforcement resources accordingly.
- (2) Provide funding to state and local agencies for an aggressive cannabis detection and eradication program.
- (3) Provide training to state and local officers in the various cannabis detection and eradication techniques.
- (4) Identify any new or unusual cannabis cultivation trends or techniques.

The total number of DEA employees dedicated to the program has increased in proportion to the number of states participating in the program. Planning sessions held between the DEA field program coordinators and their participating state and local counterparts result in the development of operational plans for the respective jurisdictions. These plans are then submitted to DEA Headquarters and become the basis for the allocation of the various resources dedicated to the program.

In 1985, a special enforcement initiative code-named "Operation Delta-9" was implemented during the first week of August in which all 50 states were encouraged to put forth an extra "kick-off" campaign effort. Operation Delta-9 is outlined on pages 24 - 26.

The results and accomplishments of the 1985 program are described on the following pages.

## PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

DEA's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program is managed by the Cannabis Investigations Section at DEA Headquarters where two Staff Coordinators are assigned full-time to coordinate the many diverse aspects of the program with other Headquarters elements, and DEA division and resident field offices, and to act as liaison officers at meetings with state/local and other Federal officials. One additional Staff Coordinator at Headquarters is assigned to coordinate the development of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) regarding the use of herbicides.

In each participating state, a Special Agent from the appropriate DEA field office serves as a field program coordinator. His function is to develop, in conjunction with his state and local counterparts, an operational plan for the state eradication program and serve as coordinator and conduit for DEA support to the state program. The DEA field program coordinator also assists DEA field management in monitoring the program, compiles program statistics, and develops intelligence within each area.

DEA's Office of Training at Quantico, Virginia, also has a coordinator assigned full-time to the program. This Special Agent is responsible for coordinating the efforts of the DEA field division training officers in presenting the various eradication schools and seminars for Federal, state, and local officers.

A supervisory pilot in DEA's Aviation Unit at Addison, Texas, serves as a program coordinator to monitor the utilization of DEA's aviation resources in the training and surveillance activities of the program.

## ERADICATION STATISTICS AND TREND ANALYSIS

The 1985 Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program statistics are presented on pages 6 and 7 for each of the 50 states. These statistics are compiled from data received by DEA Headquarters. Such data does not reflect the total number of plots or plants under cultivation in the United States, therefore no correlation between the two should be attempted.

The increase in the number of plots and plants eradicated during 1985 is attributable to an increase in eradication efforts (manpower/financial) and refined reporting procedures as well as an increase in public awareness and public participation in the overall drug abuse prevention program.

Of the cultivated plants eradicated in 1985, 33% were identified as sinsemilla with its usually high THC content.

In 1985, over 35,000,000 of the plants reported destroyed were of the low-potency, fibre-type cannabis which grows wild in many states. The Indiana State Police, in conjunction with the Indiana Farm Bureau, destroyed over 33,000,000 in this effort, primarily by manual spraying with the herbicide 2,4-D. Samples of the 1984 crop submitted to NIDA for analysis were analyzed at .17% THC content compared to a normal potency of 2-3% THC in cultivated cannabis from the same area.

Other states reporting large "ditchweed" eradications were Oklahoma 1,273,792; Illinois 388,734 and Texas 375,000.

It is difficult to compare these statistics to those prior to 1984 inasmuch as no specific differentiation between fibre-type cannabis and drug-type cannabis was made in 1983 or earlier. The 1985 program was structured to obtain more precise data regarding these differences.



Eradication program efforts resulted in the sightings of 47,399 plots, including 2,692 plots on U.S. Forest Service lands. Of the total sighted, 84% were eradicated, including 79% of those plots sighted on Forest Service lands. In 1985, the median plot size was computed to be 100 plants per plot. This shows a continuing trend toward smaller cultivated plots. In 1985, 951 greenhouse/indoor operations were reported seized. These indoor growing operations accounted for an increased number of sightings and destructions in 26 states.

Of the 26 states noting increased indoor operations, 7 were significantly higher than 1984. Oregon encountered 397 in 1985 compared to (133) in 1984; California 89 (62), Virginia 36 (8), Kentucky 26 (7), Maine 24 (3), Ohio 11 (3), and Vermont 10 (0). The State of Washington noted a decrease as officers encountered 138 in 1985 compared to 186 in 1984. Overall, 66% of all indoor growing operations (624 of 951) reported in the 1985 Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program were encountered in Oregon, Washington, and California.

The manpower required to accomplish the physical destruction of cannabis sightings has been, and continues to be, one of the primary contributing factors toward the overall difficulty in eradication efforts. While it is recognized that increased intelligence regarding the domestic cannabis industry is a necessary component of the overall program, it is also understood that a labor-intensive effort is required to minimize the availability of domestically grown cannabis.

Eradication activities in 1985 resulted in the arrest of 5,151 individuals and the seizures of 1,768 weapons. This represents a slight increase in arrests and a 24% increase in weapons seizures compared to 1984. More cases were prosecuted in the Federal Court system than reported in previous years. The increase in total prosecutions at both state/local and Federal levels seems to be attributable to the increase in the capabilities of state and local agencies to expend more time in the investigative phases of incidents of cultivation.

1985 DOMESTIC CANNABIS ERADICATION/SUPPRESSION PROGRAM STATISTICS\*

STATES	PLOTS SIGHTED	PLOTS ERADICATED	PLANTS ERADICATED	NUMBER SINSEMILLA	NUMBER OF GREEN HOUSES	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	NUMBER OF WEAPONS SEIZED
ALABAMA	815	815	167,542	16,000	5	65	0
ALASKA	26	13	572	106	13	8	0
ARIZONA	102	101	31,754 2,514**	29,240	8	79	18
ARKANSAS	966	966	99,267	69,486	5	250	77
CALIFORNIA	2,194	2,033	309,001 729**	295,772	89	618	611
COLORADO	82	82	15,375	600	9	58	6
CONNECTICUT	24	24	1,144 595**	15	2	24	3
DELAWARE	14	17	451	37	1	9	4
FLORIDA	1,090	1,090	85,495	32,000	1	270	29
GEORGIA	1,041	1,041	91,744	34,698	1	88	0
HAWAII	27,063	20,344	812,957	367,587	61	1,012	86
IDAHO	85	84	7,426	975	16	64	6
ILLINOIS	854	203	18,473 388,734**	7,340	1	85	9
INDIANA	289	289	25,890 33,024,801**	4,110	5	32	1
IOWA	16	16	7,050 3,200**	200	2	3	0
KANSAS	115	88	32,191 70,330**	14,111	1	47	11
KENTUCKY	1,171	1,171	289,809	82,443	26	113	12
LOUISIANA	168	168	12,071	0	2	57	23
MAINE	313	313	8,828	8,828	24	71	6
MARYLAND	121	121	3,692	153	2	72	0
MASSACHUSETTS	42	26	3,132	2,161	5	30	12
MICHIGAN	500	497	122,232 52,768**	3,690	4	84	48
MINNESOTA	50	48	6,531 9,208**	2,726	12	37	12
MISSISSIPPI	1,317	1,317	48,761	10,180	0	84	7
MISSOURI	354	354	123,871	37,542	4	180	86
MONTANA	9	9	194,709	2,003	3	13	0

1985 DOMESTIC CANNABIS ERADICATION/SUPPRESSION PROGRAM STATISTICS\*

STATES	PLOTS SIGHTED	PLOTS ERADICATED	PLANTS ERADICATED	NUMBER SINSEMILLA	NUMBER OF GREEN HOUSES	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	NUMBER OF WEAPONS SEIZED
NEBRASKA	29	25	3,936 17,331**	847	3	36	15
NEVADA	2	2	860	860	0	2	4
NEW HAMPSHIRE	17	17	2,548	1,957	2	9	9
NEW JERSEY	10	10	484	0	0	0	2
NEW MEXICO	16	13	41,676	40,000	3	22	3
NEW YORK	58	58	10,689	0	1	6	0
NORTH CAROLINA	919	919	106,887	5,893	5	141	0
NORTH DAKOTA	4	4	2,621	121	2	3	0
OHIO	513	513	42,215	7,545	11	85	43
OKLAHOMA	291	291	19,783 1,273,792**	0	2	48	10
OREGON	1,168	1,168	63,303 25,195**	48,114	397	331	208
PENNSYLVANIA	428	422	24,268 6**	3,555	4	92	8
RHODE ISLAND	4	4	400	0	2	2	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	96	96	48,499	0	1	30	0
SOUTH DAKOTA	15	14	5,672 2,080**	1,402	4	8	5
TENNESSEE	3,272	3,272	295,469	80,773	6	260	19
TEXAS	155	155	499,633 375,000**	501	2	51	34
UTAH	54	53	7,595	4,624	11	0	20
VERMONT	124	105	26,934 10,750**	26,155	10	72	67
VIRGINIA	789	783	74,175	599	36	135	5
WASHINGTON	247	247	22,808	7,529	138	221	234
WEST VIRGINIA	236	213	72,143 7,166**	72,143	6	84	10
WISCONSIN	125	125	68,250 5,500**	6,183	0	54	5
WYOMING	6	6	1,063	0	3	6	0
TOTAL	47,399	39,745	3,961,780	1,332,804	951	5,151	1,768
TOTAL**			35,269,699**				
GRAND TOTAL ALL PLANTS			39,231,479				

\* Compiled from data received by DEA Headquarters. These do not reflect the total number of plots or plants under cultivation in the U.S. - No correlation should be attempted.

\*\* Plants eradicated not under cultivation. i.e., wild growth or ditch weed.



DOMESTIC CANNABIS ERADICATION/SUPPRESSION PROGRAM  
FINAL STATISTICS\*

1	Hawaii	812,957
2	Texas	499,633
3	California	309,001
4	Tennessee	295,469
5	Kentucky	289,809
6	Montana	194,709
7	Alabama	167,542
8	Missouri	123,781
9	Michigan	122,232
10	North Carolina	106,887
11	Arkansas	99,267
12	Georgia	91,744
13	Florida	85,496
14	Virginia	74,175
15	West Virginia	72,143
16	Wisconsin	68,250
17	Oregon	63,303
18	Mississippi	48,761
19	South Carolina	48,499
20	Ohio	42,215
21	New Mexico	41,676
22	Kansas	32,191
23	Arizona	31,754
24	Vermont	26,934
25	Indiana	25,890
26	Pennsylvania	24,268
27	Washington	22,808
28	Oklahoma	19,783
29	Illinois	18,473
30	Colorado	15,375
31	Louisiana	12,071
32	New York	10,689
33	Maine	8,828
34	Utah	7,595
35	Idaho	7,426
36	Iowa	7,050
37	Minnesota	6,531
38	South Dakota	5,672
39	Nebraska	3,926
40	Maryland	3,692
41	Massachusetts	3,132
42	North Dakota	2,621
43	New Hampshire	2,548
44	Connecticut	1,144
45	Wyoming	1,063
46	Nevada	860
47	Alaska	572
48	New Jersey	484
49	Delaware	451
50	Rhode Island	400
	TOTAL	<u>3,961,780</u>

\* Cultivated plants only

1985 DOMESTIC CANNABIS ERADICATION/SUPPRESSION PROGRAM

RANK	STATE	CULTIVATED	"DITCHWEED"	TOTAL
1	Indiana	25,890	33,024,801	33,050,691
2	Oklahoma	19,783	1,273,792	1,293,575
3	Texas	499,633	375,000	874,633
4	Hawaii	812,957	-	812,957
5	Illinois	18,473	388,734	407,207
6	California	309,001	729	309,730
7	Tennessee	295,469	-	295,469
8	Kentucky	289,809	-	289,809
9	Montana	194,709	-	194,709
10	Michigan	122,232	52,768	175,000
11	Alabama	167,542	-	167,542
12	Missouri	123,781	-	123,781
13	North Carolina	106,887	-	106,887
14	Kansas	32,191	70,330	102,521
15	Arkansas	99,267	-	99,267
16	Georgia	91,744	-	91,744
17	Oregon	63,303	25,195	88,498
18	Florida	85,496	-	85,496
19	West Virginia	72,143	7,166	79,309
20	Virginia	74,175	-	74,175
21	Wisconsin	68,250	5,500	73,750
22	Mississippi	48,761	-	48,761
23	South Carolina	48,499	-	48,499
24	Ohio	42,215	-	42,215
25	New Mexico	41,676	-	41,676
26	Vermont	26,934	10,750	37,684
27	Arizona	31,754	2,514	34,268
28	Pennsylvania	24,268	6	24,274
29	Washington	22,808	-	22,808
30	Nebraska	3,926	17,331	21,257
31	Minnesota	6,531	9,208	15,739
32	Colorado	15,375	-	15,375
33	Louisiana	12,071	-	12,071
34	New York	10,689	-	10,689
35	Iowa	7,050	3,200	10,250
36	Maine	8,828	-	8,828
37	South Dakota	5,672	2,080	7,752
38	Utah	7,595	-	7,595
39	Idaho	7,426	-	7,426
40	Maryland	3,692	-	3,692
41	Massachusetts	3,132	-	3,132
42	North Dakota	2,621	-	2,621
43	New Hampshire	2,548	-	2,548
44	Connecticut	1,144	595	1,739
45	Wyoming	1,063	-	1,063
46	Nevada	860	-	860
47	Alaska	572	-	572
48	New Jersey	484	-	484
49	Delaware	451	-	451
50	Rhode Island	400	-	400
	TOTAL	3,961,780	35,269,699	39,231,479

## FUNDING

In FY-85, \$3.15 million was allocated to DEA's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program to fund the primary objective of the program, which was direct support to state and local eradication activities as reflected on page 11.

The expenditure of these funds helped offset state and local law enforcement expenses directly related to the eradication efforts such as officer overtime and per diem payments, vehicle/aircraft rental and operating costs, and the purchases of equipment.

In 1985, the "Garcia" decision mandated officer overtime payments, and resulted in greatly increased expenditures of program funds for that purpose. It is anticipated that a substantial percentage of program funds will be required for this category in the upcoming years unless the decision is either overturned or modified.

In addition to the above direct expenditures to state and local agencies, the DEA Office of Training also expended \$136,000 in conducting 25 eradication schools and seminars. The DEA Aviation Unit expended \$25,000 in its support of state and local aerial surveillance efforts in the program and in providing aerial support to the DEA training schools and seminars.



ALLOCATION OF PROGRAM FUNDS FY-85

STATE	LOA	DEA OP'S	TOTAL
Alabama	75,000	1,300	76,300
Alaska	6,000	700	6,700
Arizona	25,000	2,000	27,000
Arkansas	100,000	18,500	118,500
California	430,000	33,500	463,500
Colorado	36,000	1,800	37,800
Connecticut	5,000	0 (a)	5,000
Delaware	5,000	0 (b)	5,000
Florida	90,000	1,000	91,000
Georgia	155,000	4,000	159,000
Hawaii	300,000	3,000	303,000
Idaho	20,000	10,500	30,500
Illinois	90,000	4,900	94,900
Indiana	85,000	1,000	86,000
Iowa	2,000	600	2,600
Kansas	30,000	1,000	31,000
Kentucky	170,000	1,000	171,000
Louisiana	20,000	1,600	21,600
Maine	30,000	0(a)	30,000
Maryland	13,000	600	13,600
Massachusetts	13,000	6,000(a)	19,000
Michigan	42,500	1,000	43,500
Minnesota	20,000	1,000	21,000
Mississippi	82,500	600	83,100
Missouri	75,000	3,000	78,000
Montana	15,000	700	15,700
Nebraska	6,000	600	6,600
Nevada	6,000	0	6,000
New Hampshire	20,000	0(a)	20,000
New Jersey	5,000	0	5,000
New Mexico	20,000	1,400	21,400
New York	20,000	1,300	21,300
North Carolina	105,000	1,000	106,000
North Dakota	10,000	700	10,700
Ohio	35,000	2,000	37,000
Oklahoma	85,000	500	85,500
Oregon	94,700	2,300	97,000
Pennsylvania	50,000	2,600(b)	52,600
Rhode Island	5,000	0(a)	5,000
South Carolina	20,000	900	20,900
South Dakota	6,000	1,000	7,000
Tennessee	155,000	1,500	156,500
Texas	55,000	500	55,500
Utah	20,000	2,000	22,000
Vermont	25,000	300(a)	25,300
Virginia	80,000	3,500	83,500
Washington	86,000	4,500	90,500
West Virginia	115,000	2,300	117,300
Wisconsin	25,000	1,500	26,500
Wyoming	7,000	2,000	9,000
TOTAL	2,990,700	131,700	3,122,400

(a) DEA operations funded thru Boston, MA office for CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT

(b) DEA operations funded thru Philadelphia, PA office for DE, PA

Other:  
Headquarters Operational Expenses 27,600  
Total allocation \$3,150,000

Additional DEA Expenditures:  
Training Schools (21) and  
Seminars (4)  
DEA Office of Training \$ 136,000  
  
\*Aviation Unit costs  
primarily for Training  
School Programs \$ 25,000

\*DEA Aviation Unit also flew 1,318 hours in support of the  
Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program during  
1985.

## COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

### U.S. Forest Service

In 1985, the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) committed \$2.7 million to state and local cannabis eradication efforts on National Forest Land. U.S. Forest Service resources were directed to those areas of the country where a large percentage of the illicit growth was known to occur on National Forest Lands, as opposed to those areas of the country where the majority of production was on private lands. The USFS was a major participant with DEA in Operation Delta-9, committing major manpower resources to the eradication effort on Forest Service lands during August 1985. The overall eradication effort on National Forest Lands throughout the U. S. resulted in the eradication of 2,115 of 2,692 known plots containing 262,001 plants of the known 380,526 plants. Manpower resources and other commitments prevented the destruction of the remaining known plots/plants. In addition to the known plots located on National Forest lands, the USFS estimated that over 3,000 plots containing over 275,000 plants were successfully grown and harvested by violators without detection by law enforcement agencies. (Source: U.S. Forest Service National Summary of Cultivation on National Forest Lands, CY-1985.)

The U.S. Forest Service was a major manpower contributor to an herbicidal eradication of approximately 16,000 cannabis plants in the Mark Twain National Forest, Poplar Bluff, Missouri in September 1985. Additional details appear on page 22.

### Department of the Interior

In 1985, the efforts of several bureaus within the Department of the Interior continued to increase in the detection and eradication of illicit cannabis cultivation on Federal public lands under their jurisdiction. Various National Park Service personnel attended DEA's Cannabis Detection and Eradication schools and seminars, better preparing them for their field duties and enhancing the cooperation with DEA and other agencies in the eradication effort. The Bureau of Land Management also closely cooperated with DEA through their participation in the Federal Inter-Agency Cannabis Oversight Group and their continuing efforts and cooperation with other law enforcement agencies in the eradication program.



In October, a major cannabis cultivation of over 40,000 plants on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land in Otero County, New Mexico became the site of the second herbicidal eradication effort after the Record of Decision regarding the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was signed by DEA Administrator Lawn. Details of this effort are included on page 22 of this report. BLM cooperation and coordination of the destruction of this crop was the single largest joint venture by DEA/BLM/USFS and state/local agencies in 1985.

#### Department of Agriculture, Office of the Inspector General

During 1984, the Department of Agriculture, Office of the Inspector General, cooperated with DEA in initiating a program to have the field personnel of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, with representatives in over 3,000 rural counties in the United States, report suspected cannabis cultivation, detected during their normal duties, to the appropriate law enforcement agency. In 1984, this program was tested in three states and was implemented nationwide in 1985.

#### National Guard Bureau

The National Guard Bureau continued its cooperative efforts with DEA in the cannabis eradication/suppression program in 1985 through the issuance of updated instructions and guidelines to state National Guard units stressing cooperation with law enforcement agencies and providing the methodology to facilitate the state units responses to requests for assistance in this program.

The National Guard Bureau also encouraged the state National Guard units to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with their respective state law enforcement agencies to aid in the gathering and sharing of intelligence between these agencies.

Several state National Guard units under state activation status provided direct support to state law enforcement efforts in this program during 1985.

## Federal Inter-Agency Cannabis Oversight Group

DEA, the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, Department of the Interior, and Department of Agriculture form the Federal Inter-Agency Cannabis Oversight Group which acts to review and coordinate major actions by the member agencies relating to domestic cannabis eradication to minimize waste and duplication of effort. Several technological proposals were presented to the FIACOG committee for review during 1985. Of these, one project was approved for further study and funding. DEA and the USFS combined resources to test this project in a cooperative venture in Northern California. Completion of this project for evaluation by concerned agencies is anticipated about March 1986.

## TRAINING

In 1985, training of state, local, and Federal officers was primarily the responsibility of the DEA Office of Training which utilized a full-time training coordinator at Glynco, Georgia, working in conjunction with the DEA Division Training Officers to schedule and conduct the schools and seminars for the Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program. Headquarters and field personnel, state, local, and other Federal officers contributed their expertise to specialized courses and instruction. Twenty-one DEA sponsored one-week schools attended by 650 officers and 4 shorter training seminars attended by 281 officers were held in 22 states for Federal, state, and local officers from 39 states.

The training curriculum focused on the objectives, functions, and problems associated with the detection and eradication of illicit cannabis. The aerial observation portion of the course, to which the Aviation Unit contributed a significant amount of time and expertise, included actual flying time and "on-the-job" training in observation, aerial photography, and detection techniques. Presentations on booby-traps and first-aid received greater emphasis this year due to the proliferation of potentially lethal devices encountered during 1983 and 1984 eradication efforts.

Due to the diversity of terrain, sophistication of growers, and manpower commitments of the various state and local law enforcement agencies, each of the schools and seminars was designed to address the training needs and requirements of the areas in which the attendees lived and worked.

The DEA Office of Training (domestic) is now located at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia.

DEA Headquarters (OM) worked closely with the Office of Training to evaluate the need for specialized courses dealing with the location, detection, and identification of indoor growing operations. Legal guidance and opinions from the Office of Chief Counsel aided the overall program relating to this increasing mode of cultivation. More specific training information is being developed throughout the U.S. as law enforcement personnel gain expertise in this area, and will be made available through the 1986 training sessions and seminars.



## DEA AVIATION UNIT SUPPORT AND AVIATION ACTIVITY

During 1985, requests for aerial support were coordinated through the Aviation Unit's area supervisors at Addison, Texas, who direct all Aviation Unit activities and are best able to evaluate and control their resources.

As a result, DEA's Aviation Unit flew 484 missions, totaling 1,318 hours in direct support of the program's enforcement activities and training schools and seminars throughout the country. Both fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft were utilized in support of the effort.

In addition to DEA Aviation Unit support, aviation resources from other Federal agencies, National Guard units under state activation, state and local law enforcement agencies, and civilian contract sources were utilized throughout the United States in 1985.

Aerial search and surveillance tactics used in the program were modified in several programs due to court actions and mandates restricting use of aircraft. Pending court actions in California, Oregon, West Virginia, and Virginia will be followed closely in 1986 to assure compliance with the limitations imposed through the judicial system.

Surveillance aircraft were reported fired on in Arkansas, California, Florida, Hawaii, Maryland, and Tennessee. Two helicopters were virtually destroyed by gunfire in California while unattended on the ground. No personnel were reported injured in these assaults.

Hawaii reported the loss of one helicopter, resulting in minor injuries to three officers due to a crash after mechanical malfunction of the aircraft. In Oregon, two Douglas County Sheriff's Deputies and a pilot were killed in the crash of a helicopter in the Umpqua National Forest during an eradication raid.

## PUBLIC AND MEDIA AWARENESS

The Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program efforts in all of the 50 states received wide-spread media coverage in 1985. Media coverage of Operation Delta-9 gave broader emphasis to the problems being encountered nationwide in the Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program.

"Hotline" or toll-free telephone numbers were established or continued by several states in 1985 to receive information from the general public involving the sighting of illicit cultivation. Due to the extensive use made of information received via the "hotlines" in 1984, every state was encouraged to establish a hotline and/or toll-free number to be used to report illicit cultivations of cannabis to appropriate authorities. A listing of the numbers utilized in 1985 is included on the following page.

NUMBERS FOR CONCERNED CITIZENS TO CALL IN EACH STATE  
TO REPORT MARIJUANA GROWING

<u>STATES</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
Alabama	1 800 392-8011
Alaska	Nearest State Police Post
Arizona	602 262-8011
Arkansas	501 224-4616
California	216 739-2267
Colorado	Local County Sheriff's Department
Connecticut	203 238-6616
Delaware	302 571-3083
Florida	1 800 342-7768
Georgia	1 800 282-8746
Hawaii	Local County Police Department
Idaho	1 800 524-7277
Illinois	1 800 223-7883
Indiana	Nearest State Police Department
Iowa	515 281-5138
Kansas	1 800 572-7463
Kentucky	1 800 222-5555
Louisiana	1 800 535-3344
Maine	1 800 992-3673
Maryland	1 800 492-8477
Massachusetts	800 727-8400
Michigan	1 800 235-4367
Minnesota	1 800 832-6446
Mississippi	601 359-1570
Missouri	1 800 223-9333
Montana	1 800 821-0640
Nebraska	800 742-9333
Nevada	1 800 992-0900
New Hampshire	1 800 852-3411
New Jersey	609 882-2000
New Mexico	1 800 432-6933
New York	518 457-6811
North Carolina	919 779-1400
North Dakota	1 800 474-2600
Ohio	614 852-2556
Oklahoma	1 800 522-8031
Oregon	1 800 452-7888
Pennsylvania	717 783-2600
Rhode Island	401 277-2837
South Carolina	803 758-6000
South Dakota	605 773-3784
Tennessee	615 741-0430
Texas	Nearest Dept. Public Safety Office
Utah	801 524-4156*
Vermont	802 244-8781
Virginia	Nearest State Police Post
Washington	1 800 223-7865
West Virginia	304 347-5209*
Wisconsin	414 362-3395*
Wyoming	307 722-3395

\*DEA OFFICE



## INCIDENTS AND VIOLENCE

During the 1985 Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program overt violence and the use of booby-trap devices associated with domestic cannabis cultivation were widespread with incidents reported in over 21 states. Hawaii reported a decrease in the number of booby-trap incidents after two subjects received 12-year sentences for booby trap and marijuana violations.

The range of sophistication and ingenuity exhibited by cannabis cultivators ranged from simple, innocuous, monofilament trip wires for alarms to explosive devices and firearm assaults which resulted in death. In California, one homicide victim was found near a garden in San Diego County. Tennessee reported a triple homicide apparently related to a domestic cannabis cultivation activity. Oregon reported one homicide related to a marijuana growing operation. These booby-trap/protective devices were used either as alarm systems to alert the growers to the presence of intruders or as protective deterrents against the eradication efforts of law enforcement and the thefts of the crops by "plot pirates."

In contrast to 1984, the 1985 campaign revealed an alarming trend toward the use of dynamite, pipe bombs and numerous other explosive devices which had not previously been encountered to any great degree. Also on the increase was the use of guard dogs and animal traps. It would appear that the cannabis cultivators are moving away from the passive alarm systems encountered in previous years and to potentially lethal devices designed to severely cripple or kill the law enforcement officers, innocent trespassers, or other persons who enter the booby-trapped areas.

As in the 1985 campaign, increased emphasis will be placed on booby-trap device detection and avoidance in the 1986 Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program training schools and seminars. Ranked below in decreasing order of occurrence are the various types of incidents reported encountered in 1985:

- Guard dogs
- Dynamite, pipe bombs, hand grenades and other explosive devices
- Firearm assaults
- Animal traps
- Sound alarms, trip wires
- Boards with exposed nails
- Fish hooks
- Punji boards/pits
- Barbed wire/electric fences
- Rattlesnakes

## ASSET SEIZURES

The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 (PL-98-473), contained several Amendments to 21 USC 881 which governs civil drug forfeitures. 21 USC 881 (e) was amended to provide that the Attorney General may transfer drug related property forfeited under Title 21 to another Federal agency, or to an assisting state or local agency. Implementation of these new provisions was monitored closely during 1985 by DEA's Office of the Chief Counsel in order to assure compliance with the legislative intent of the Crime Control Act. Training sessions were conducted by Chief Counsel's office personnel in several of the larger Field Division Offices to acquaint DEA and state and local offices with the modifications of the forfeiture provisions.

Thirty-six states reported asset seizures (for forfeiture) during 1985 in connection with the Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program. The reported total valuation of these seizures was in excess of \$14 million. Fifteen of the thirty-six states each seized in excess of \$100,000 in property with the bulk of the seizures occurring in Texas (\$5.2 million), California (\$4.7 million), and Vermont (\$1.2 million). Typical real property seizures were residences and surrounding property on which cannabis cultivation had been discovered and eradicated.

Due to the time required for civil and administrative seizure/forfeiture proceedings to transpire, the cumulative data on 1985 statistics is incomplete as of this report. Information gathered during the 1986 program will be utilized to monitor the extent and impact of the Crime Control Act and its assistance to state and local agencies through the transfer of seized assets.



## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

DEA encourages state and local officials to eradicate cannabis utilizing the most effective means available, whether it be manual, mechanical, or herbicidal. In recognition of, and response to the concern of the law enforcement communities and the general public DEA has adopted a careful and systematic approach to the limited use of herbicides for cannabis eradication. In November 1983, DEA began preparation of the "Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Eradication of Cannabis on Federal Lands and Intermingled Forests and Rangelands in the Continental United States". Public sessions were held in four cities in the United States to determine the scope of the EIS. Three types of eradication methods (manual, mechanical, and herbicidal) were selected for detailed study, along with three herbicides (paraquat, glyphosate, and 2,4-D). The Draft EIS was published in July 1984. It was published as "Final Environmental Impact Statement on the Eradication of Cannabis on Federal Lands in the Continental United States - DEA EIS-1 July 1985".

On September 6, 1985 DEA Administrator John C. Lawn signed a Record of Decision with respect to the Environmental Impact Statement. The decision calls for the utilization of the full range of manual, mechanical, and both spot and broadcast herbicidal methods to eradicate illegally cultivated cannabis on Federal lands. This position provides DEA and Federal land managers the operational flexibility to choose the most appropriate method of eradicating cannabis, and it underscores U.S. resolve to encourage foreign governments to expand eradication efforts.

On October 12, 1984, DEA published in the Federal Register a Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS on the possible environmental and health implications associated with cannabis eradication on non-Federal lands and tribal lands in the continental United States and Hawaii. The new study includes the alternative methods of eradication and herbicide utilization which were covered in the EIS on Federal lands.

Public scoping sessions for this new EIS were held in November 1984 in five different cities in the United States. The "Draft Environmental Impact Statement on Cannabis Eradication on Non-Federal and Indian Lands in the Contiguous United States and Hawaii - DEA EIS-2 May 1985" was made available to the public during May 1985. Public meetings on the Draft EIS were held in five different cities in June 1985. This study should be completed by April 1986.



On September 6, 1985 DEA conducted an herbicidal eradication project in the Mark Twain National Forest near Poplar Bluff, Missouri. Five separate 1/10 acre plots of cultivated cannabis were sprayed with glyphosate from a backpack ground sprayer. Approximately 16,000 plants, ranging from ten to twelve feet in height, were eradicated. DEA was assisted in this effort by the U.S. Forest Service.

On October 6, 1985, a six-acre cannabis plot in New Mexico, containing approximately 40,000 mature cannabis plants, was eradicated by being sprayed with the herbicide glyphosate. The plot was on Bureau of Land Management leased land near Carlsbad, New Mexico. The plants had been cultivated and nurtured to assure a "sinsemilla" crop.

The spraying was done from a specially-equipped aircraft after an Environmental Assessment had been prepared by DEA at the site in conjunction with the Bureau of Land Management. The actual spraying, which took less than one hour, was done by a licensed applicator under contract to DEA. The site was on arid scrubland and measured about one mile long and 200 feet wide.

The eradication spraying was part of a lengthy and ongoing investigation. Six arrests were made prior to the spraying operation and other arrests were made later. This operation was the first aerial application of glyphosate after completion of the Environmental Impact Statement.

## OPERATION DELTA-9

On June 10, 1985 Attorney General Edwin Meese instructed DEA that he desired a major effort to "kick off" the National Domestic Cannabis Eradication Program for the 1985 season. The goal of this intensified effort was to be a sustained three-day enforcement "blitz" in each of the 50 states beginning at 9:00 am (EDT) Monday, August 5, 1985. Extensive media coverage was encouraged for the entire week. The DEA Cannabis Investigations Section was responsible for the coordination of this massive undertaking which became code-named Operation Delta-9 (for the psychoactive ingredient in cannabis, delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol).

Operational plans were requested from each of the division SAC's for each state within their areas of coverage, outlining such things as:

1. The number of law enforcement personnel to be involved in the operation(s)
2. The law enforcement agencies (by name) involved in the operation(s)
3. The proposed location(s) in which operation(s) would take place
4. Types of special vehicles to be used for operation(s)
5. Methods of eradication to be used
6. Number of DEA agents participating

A minimum of one Special Agent was designated in each state who would coordinate Operation Delta-9 and personally participate in the eradication effort in the state during August 5-9, 1985.

Field response to Operation Delta-9 was almost totally positive. Each SAC, and the RAC's in the resident offices, compiled tentative work plans for the individual states throughout the United States. The operation plans became an integral part of the preparation for Operation Delta-9 at DEA Headquarters. Coordination of field requests for additional funding, TDY assignments of pilots and aviation resources, intercession with the National Guard Bureau for use of National Guard assets, and media information became every-day occurrences. DEA's Public Information Office and OM coordinators met with the Department of Justice and the U.S.



Forest Service personnel on a regular basis in an attempt to establish the ground rules and priorities of the national blitz.

During the planning stages, efforts were made to locate and identify a substantial eradication project in a national forest area, which could be used for a high profile on-site visit and national media release by the Attorney General. A suitable site was located in the Ozark/St. Francis National Forest near Deer, Arkansas. The DEA Little Rock Resident Office worked diligently with Headquarters, OM, U.S. Forest Service, Arkansas State Police, Arkansas National Guard, and numerous other state/local agencies to ensure the success of this part of the campaign and the associated media coverage which it was expected to generate. Arrangements were made for an eradication work site to be set up adjacent to the National Forest. Media coverage at the national level was arranged by the Department of Justice public information personnel.

Public information officers from the Department of Justice, DEA, and U.S. Forest Service prepared media information packages for the use of the U.S. attorneys, DEA SAC's and RAC's and the U.S. Forest Service personnel respectively. The packages were made available to the government personnel during the week of July 23, 1985 to facilitate the press inquiries and responses by field personnel. Additional press packages were delivered to the national and local media in Harrison and Russellville, Arkansas on August 5.

A command center was set up in OM at DEA Headquarters to receive and coordinate the data regarding Operation Delta-9 on a national basis. The U.S. Forest Service detailed one Special Agent to DEA Headquarters during the week of August 5-9 to act as a liaison officer between DEA and the U.S. Forest Service. Statistical data was gathered and reported to OM on a periodic basis regarding the number of plots sighted, the number of plants eradicated, the number of defendants arrested, the number of weapons and/or booby traps seized, assets seized, and any incidents of violence, shootings or injuries.

On August 5, 1985 Attorney General Meese, DEA Administrator John Lawn, Assistant Administrator for Operations David Westrate, and Max Petersen, Chief of U.S. Forest Service, traveled to Harrison, Arkansas along with numerous other Federal, state, and local personnel involved in the nationwide Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program. National media representatives from the four major television news networks, (ABC, NBC, CBS, and CNN), AP, UPI, the New York Times and approximately 25 local newspaper and

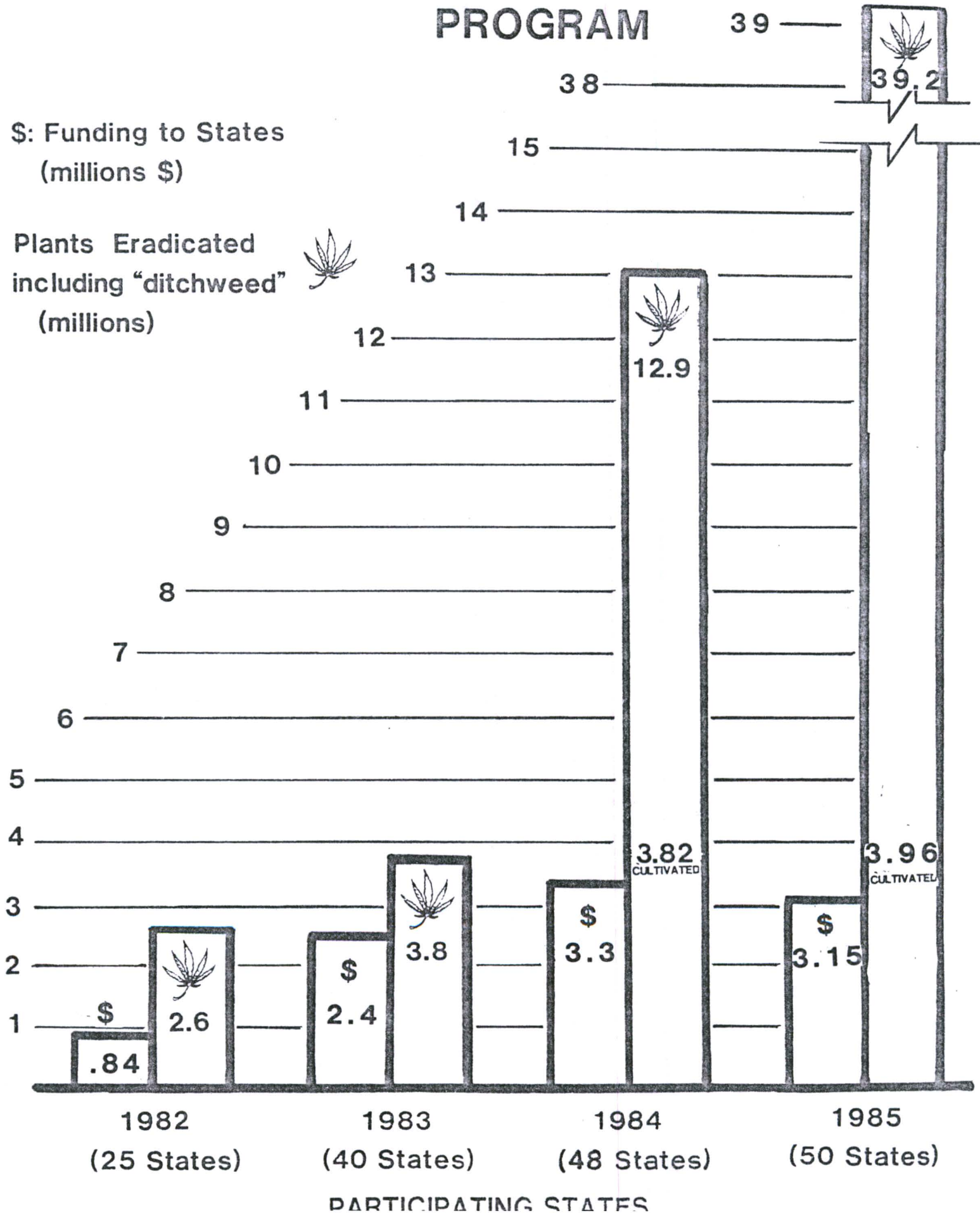


television facilities throughout the area gathered for Attorney General Meese to make the official announcement about Operation Delta-9. Severely inclement weather, including three inches of rain between noon Sunday (August 4th) and 11 am Monday (August 5th), necessitated cancelling the proposed field trip to the operation site in Deer, Arkansas. Alternate plans by officers resulted in a press conference and briefing by the Attorney General in an aircraft hangar at Harrison, Arkansas. After the press briefing, the Attorney General and Administrator Lawn, accompanied by a "pool" camera crew from the national media, were able to fly over nearby areas of the Ozark National Forest and observe eradication teams conducting on-site destruction of cannabis plots.

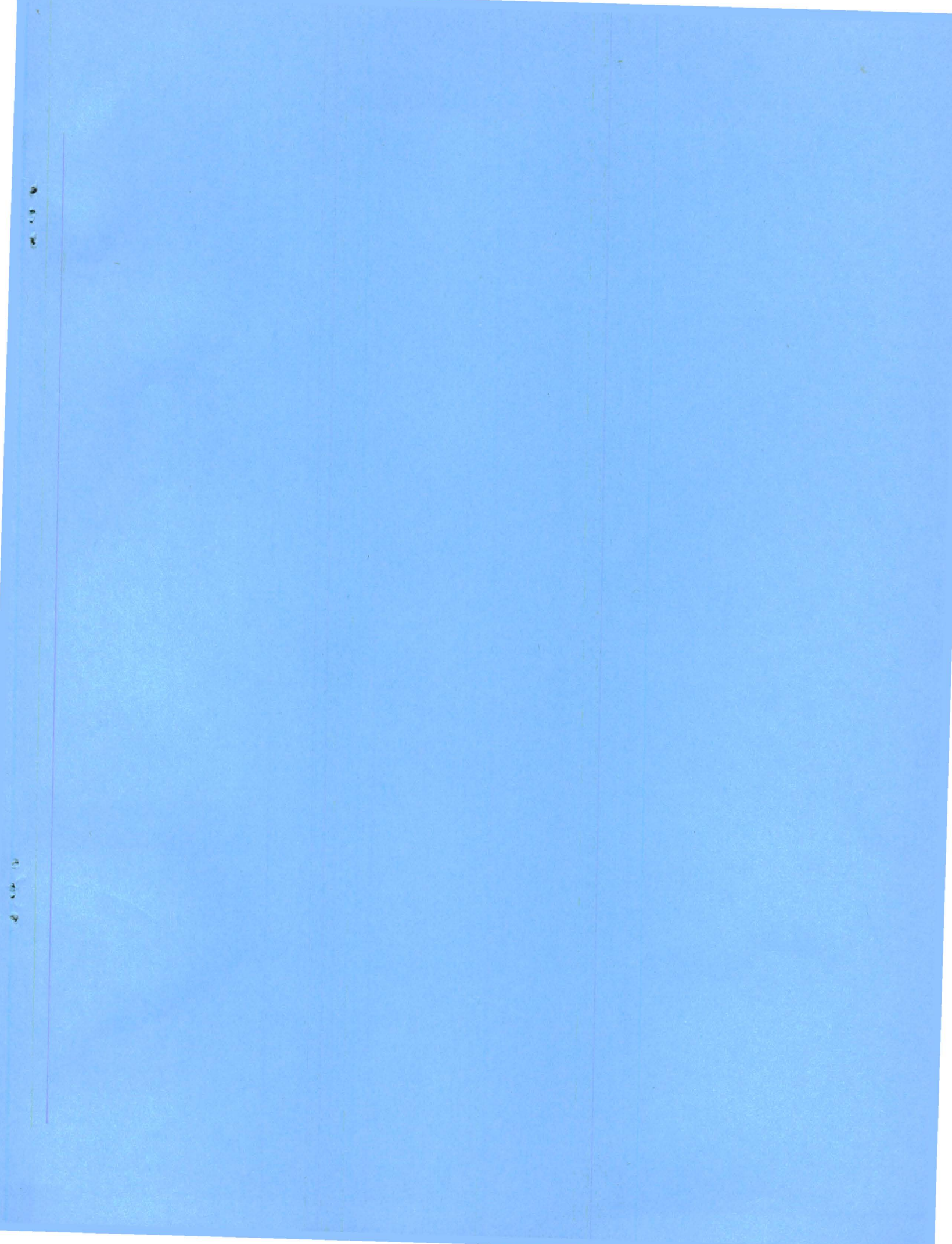
Following are the statistical accomplishments of Operation Delta-9:

Plots Sighted	3,010
Cultivated Plants Eradicated	404,870
Greenhouses	8
Arrests	225
Weapons	78
Poppy plants	1,180

# DOMESTIC CANNABIS ERADICATION/SUPPRESSION PROGRAM



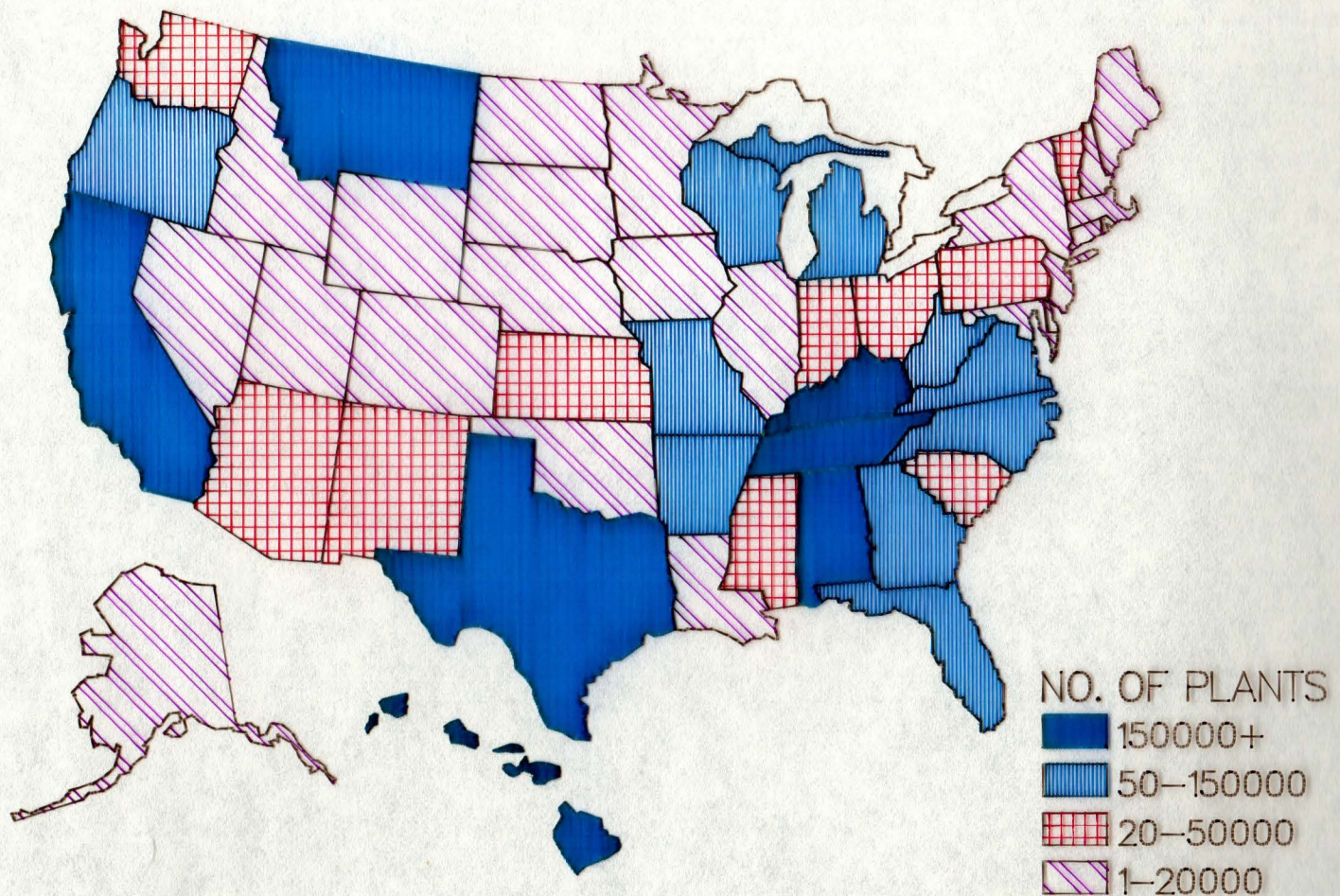






# CULTIVATED PLANTS ERADICATED IN THE U.S.

MARIJUANA — 1985





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY REPORT  
CANNABIS CULTIVATION  
ON THE NATIONAL FORESTS



FISCAL & ACCOUNTING MANAGEMENT  
JANUARY 1986

CONTENTS

- . General Summary of 1985 Season . . . . . 1
- . Summary of 1985 Season on the NFS . . . . . 2
- . Reported Occurrence, 1981 . . . . . 3
- . Reported Occurrence, 1982 . . . . . 4
- . Reported Occurrence, 1983 . . . . . 5
- . Reported Occurrence, 1984 . . . . . 6
- . Reported Occurrence, 1985 . . . . . 7
- . Matrix of Alternative Roles Considered in 1981 . . . . . 8
- . NFS Reported Known, Confiscated, Total Operations . . . . . 9
- . Reported NFS Acreage On Which Visitor Use-Resource  
Management Activities Are Constrained . . . . . 10
- . Effort Expended by Jurisdiction/Agency . . . . . 11



General Summary of 1985 Season  
All U.S. Ownerships

The 1985 cannabis cultivation season is best characterized in the following general ways:

1. The growers further reduced the number of plants per plot and the number of plots per operation. This reduction is believed to be a response to increased effort to detect cannabis.
2. Public opinion continued to mount against the acceptance of cultivation activity, particularly on public land.
3. There were several successful prosecutions in which private assets, such as land and buildings were seized in 1985.
4. The ability to detect plants remained the major barrier to more effective cannabis eradication activity.
5. Congressional interest in the presence and consequences of cultivated cannabis on Federal lands remained very high.

## Summary of 1985 Season on NFS

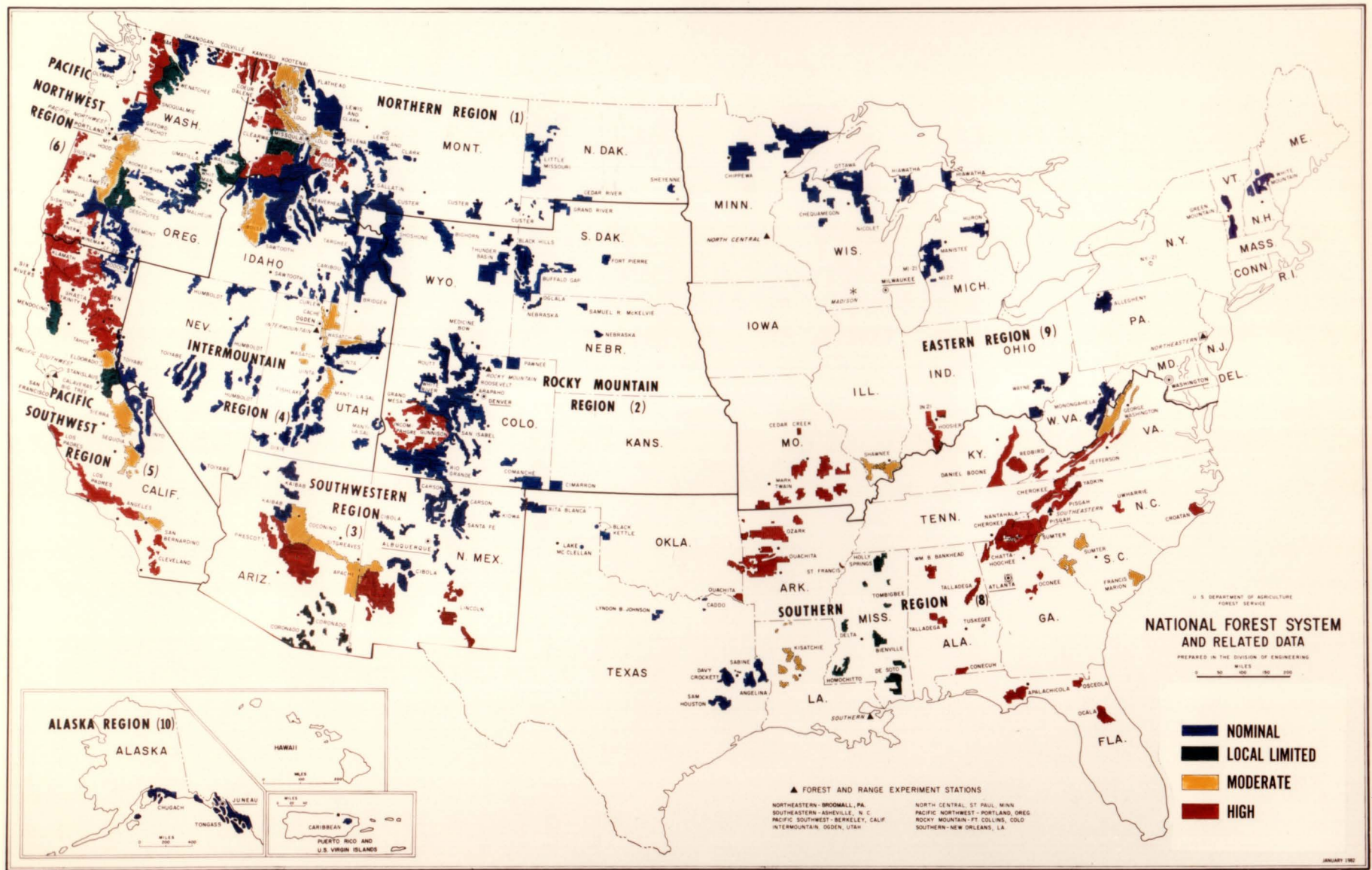
### Specifically on the National Forests:

1. Cultivators continued to move from areas with effective law enforcement programs toward areas of less effective anti-cultivation law enforcement activity. (NW California to SW Oregon, for example).
2. The increase in acreage on which public/land management activities were constrained by cultivation activity can best be attributed to localized social reactions to shifts in the locations of concentrated cultivation, rather than increases in the total amount of cultivation on the National Forests.
3. There was some evidence that the growers are returning to National Forest lands in lieu of private lands since effective asset seizure laws have been exercised in several cases.
4. For the first time, several situations developed which indicated a centrally organized effort to grow, harvest, and distribute from the National Forests.
5. The reported energy invested by the Forest Service in cooperating with lead agencies continued to be within the parameters approved by the Chief in 1981.
6. Only 8 Forests accounted for more than 75 percent of the known cannabis that went uneradicated.
7. No Forests Service employees were seriously injured during cannabis eradication activities in 1985.





# REPORTED RELATIVE MARIJUANA CULTIVATION OCCURENCE 1982

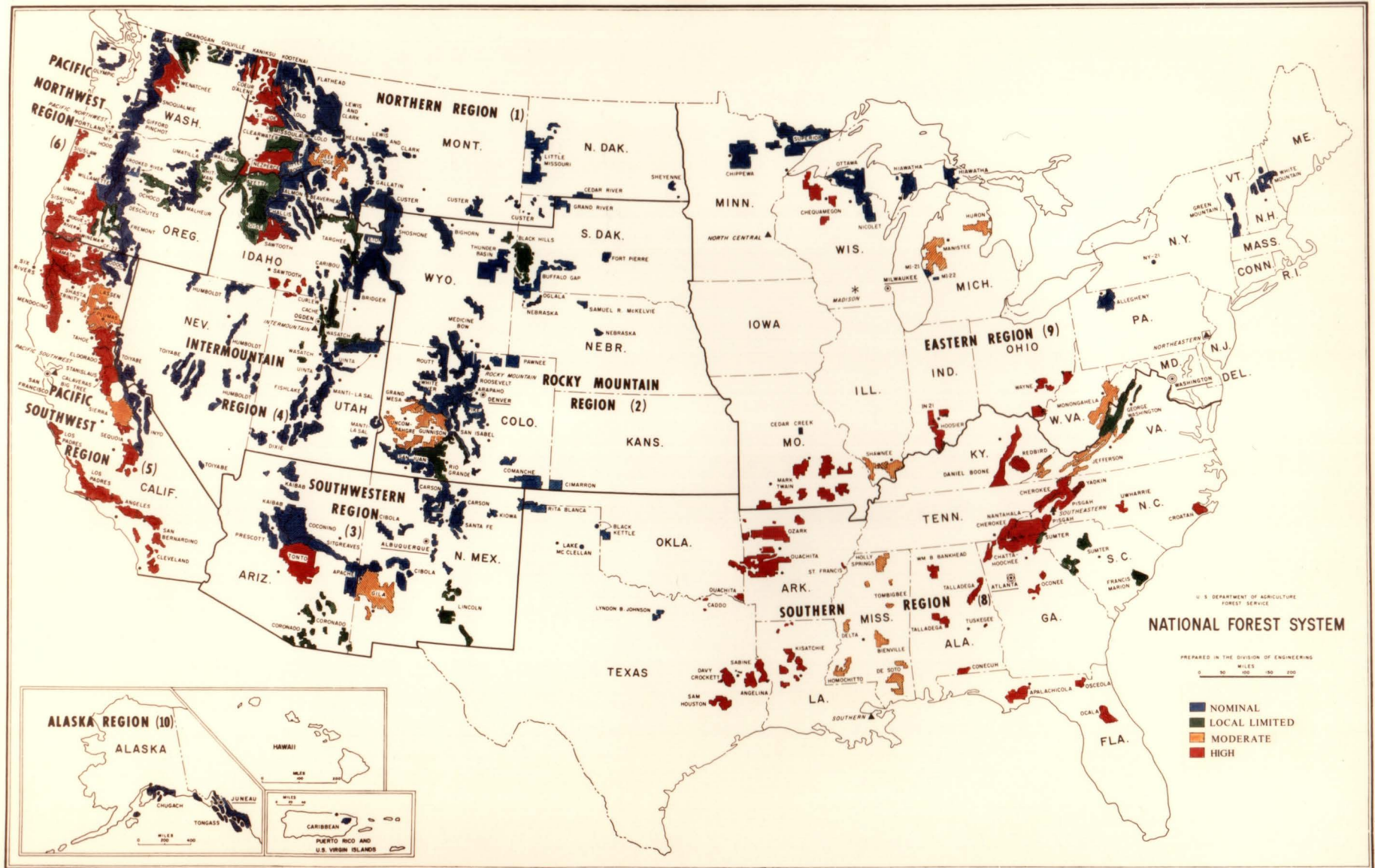






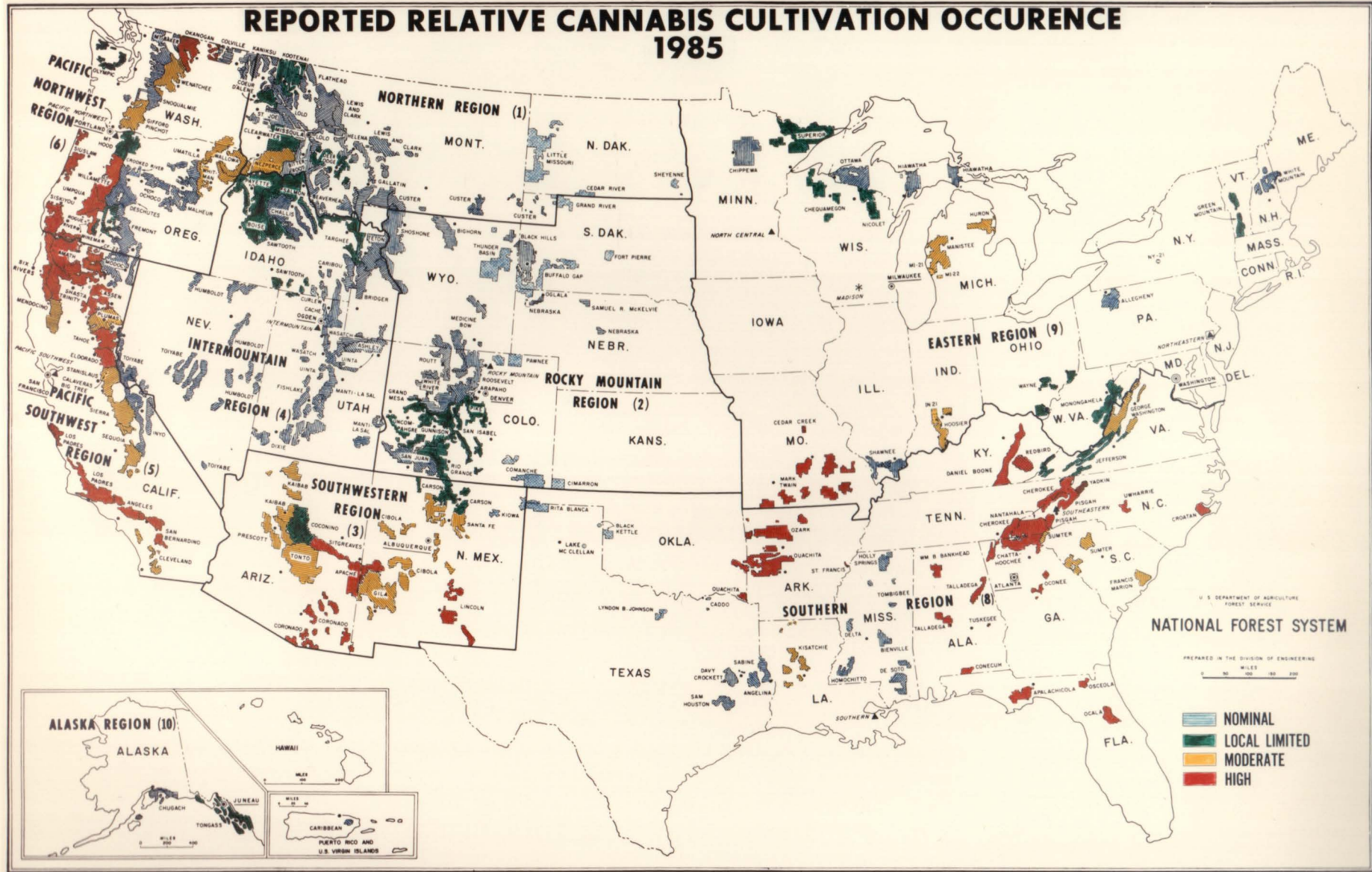
REPORTED RELATIVE CANNABIS CULTIVATION OCCURRENCE

1984





# REPORTED RELATIVE CANNABIS CULTIVATION OCCURENCE 1985



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

PREPARED IN THE DIVISION OF ENGINEERING  
MILES  
0 50 100 150 200

- NOMINAL
- LOCAL LIMITED
- MODERATE
- HIGH

ALTERNATIVE F.S. MARIJUANA CULTIVATION REDUCTION ROLES

ALTERNATIVE FOREST SERVICE ROLES	EST. F.T.E. INVEST (ANNUAL)	ANNUAL EST. FY 1983-1986 DIRECT COSTS (K \$)	ANTICIPATED EFFORT ON NATIONAL FORESTS BY OTHER AGENCIES/ JURISDICTIONS COMPARED WITH MAXIMUM POSSIBLE EFFORT					EVALUATION CRITERIA									
			COUNTIES	STATES	DEA	FEDERAL MARSHALS	MILITARY	PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN ANNUAL MJ PRODUCTION	RISK		EMPLOYEES		NEGATIVE INFLUENCE ON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS		POTENTIAL PUBLIC SUPPORT LONG TERM	RESPONSIVENESS TO LAW REPORT	EFFECT TO OTHER OWNERSHIP
									SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	SHORT TERM	LONG TERM			
I INCIDENTAL SURVEILLANCE SPOTTY REPORTING LITTLE/NO ASSISTANCE TO OTHER AGENCIES	10	300	0-5%	1-10%	NONE	NONE	NONE	+25-30%	MOD.	EXT.	MOD.	EXT.	MOD.	EXT.	VERY LOW	VERY LOW	LOW
II INCIDENTAL INTELLIGENCE AND SURVEILLANCE SPOTTY REPORTING SOME ASSISTANCE TO OTHER AGENCIES IN SOME AREAS	15	600	5-10%	10%	5%	2-5%	NONE	+20-25%	VERY HIGH	EXT.	MOD.	EXT.	MOD.	VERY HIGH	LOW	VERY LOW	LOW
III PLANNED COLLATERAL INTELLIGENCE AND SURVEILLANCE CONSISTENT REPORTING (GEOGRAPHICALLY) LIMITED ASSISTANCE TO OTHER AGENCIES UPON REQUEST	25	1,200	20%	20%	30%	20%	NONE	+5-10%	VERY HIGH	HIGH	MOD.	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	MOD.	MOD.	LOW
IV COLLATERAL AND DIRECT INTELLIGENCE AND SURVEILLANCE INTERACTIVE REPORTING W/REWARDS TO PUBLIC CONSISTENT ASSISTANCE TO OTHER AGENCIES UPON REQUEST	35	2,600	80%	50%	70%	70%	5-10%	-10-20%	VERY HIGH	MOD.	MOD.	MOD.	HIGH	MOD.	VERY HIGH	MOD.	MOD.
V COLLATERAL AND DIRECT INTELLIGENCE AND SURVEILLANCE INTERACTIVE REPORTING W/REWARDS TO PUBLIC CONSISTENT ASSISTANCE TO OTHER AGENCIES DIRECT FOREST SERVICE ACTION WHEN OTHERS UNAVAILABLE 1/	60	4,900	50%	60%	50%	30%	20%	-15-25%	VERY HIGH	LOW	HIGH	MOD.	VERY HIGH	MOD. TO LOW	VERY HIGH	HIGH	VERY HIGH
VI COLLATERAL AND DIRECT INTELLIGENCE AND SURVEILLANCE INTERACTIVE REPORTING W/REWARDS TO PUBLIC DIRECT FOREST SERVICE ACTION W/SUPPORT FROM OTHERS 2/	250+	18,000+	20%	40%	40%	15%	100%	-25-30%	EXT.	LOW	EXT.	MOD.	EXT.	LOW	LOW	VERY HIGH	EXT.

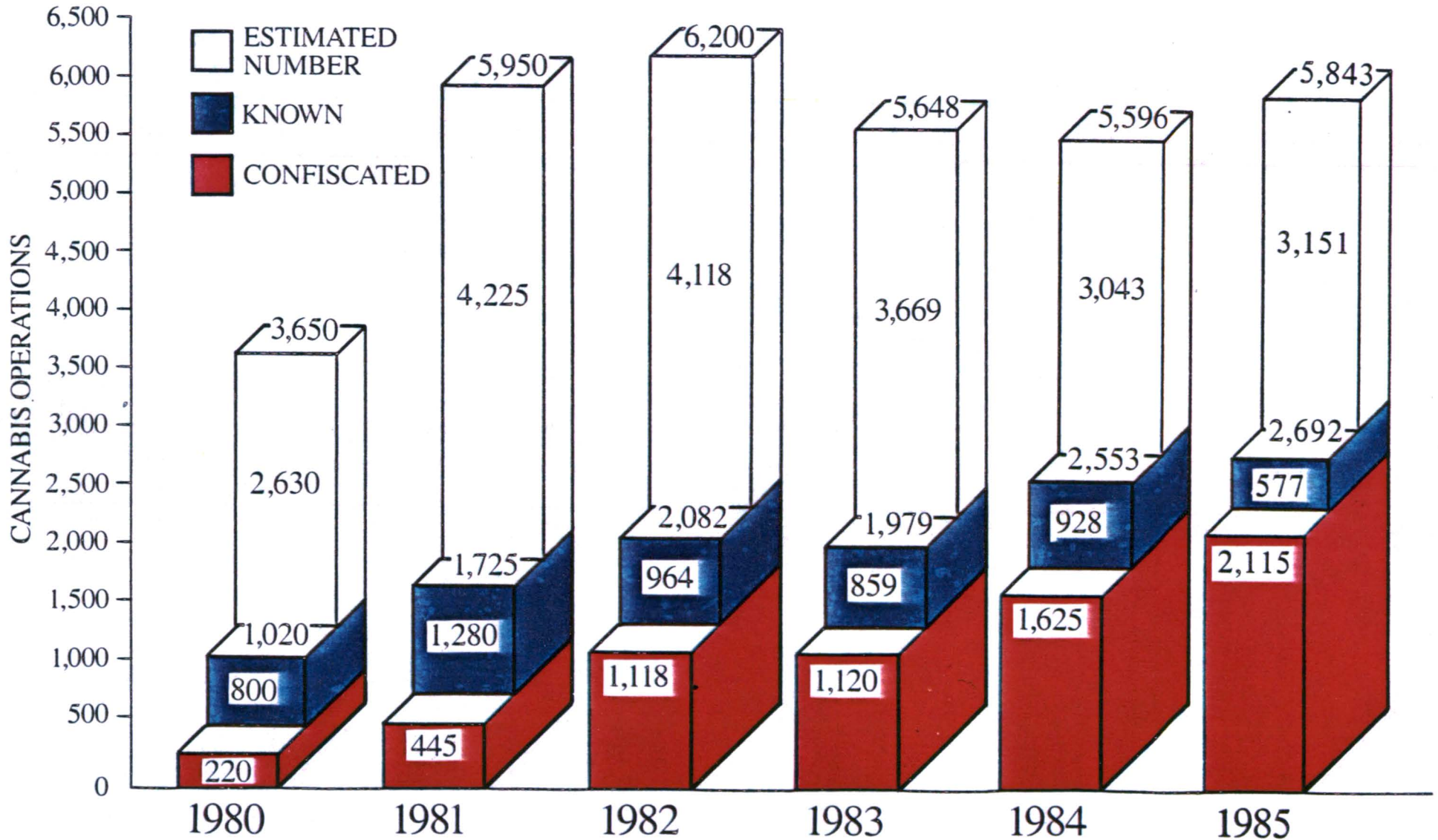
1/ WOULD REQUIRE DESIGNATION OF SELECTED FOREST SERVICE SPECIAL AGENT EMPLOYEES AS DEPUTY D.E.A. AGENTS

2/ WOULD REQUIRE LEGISLATION TO AUTHORIZED DESIGNATED FOREST SERVICE EMPLOYEES TO ENFORCE ADDITIONAL 18 U.S.C. STATUTES



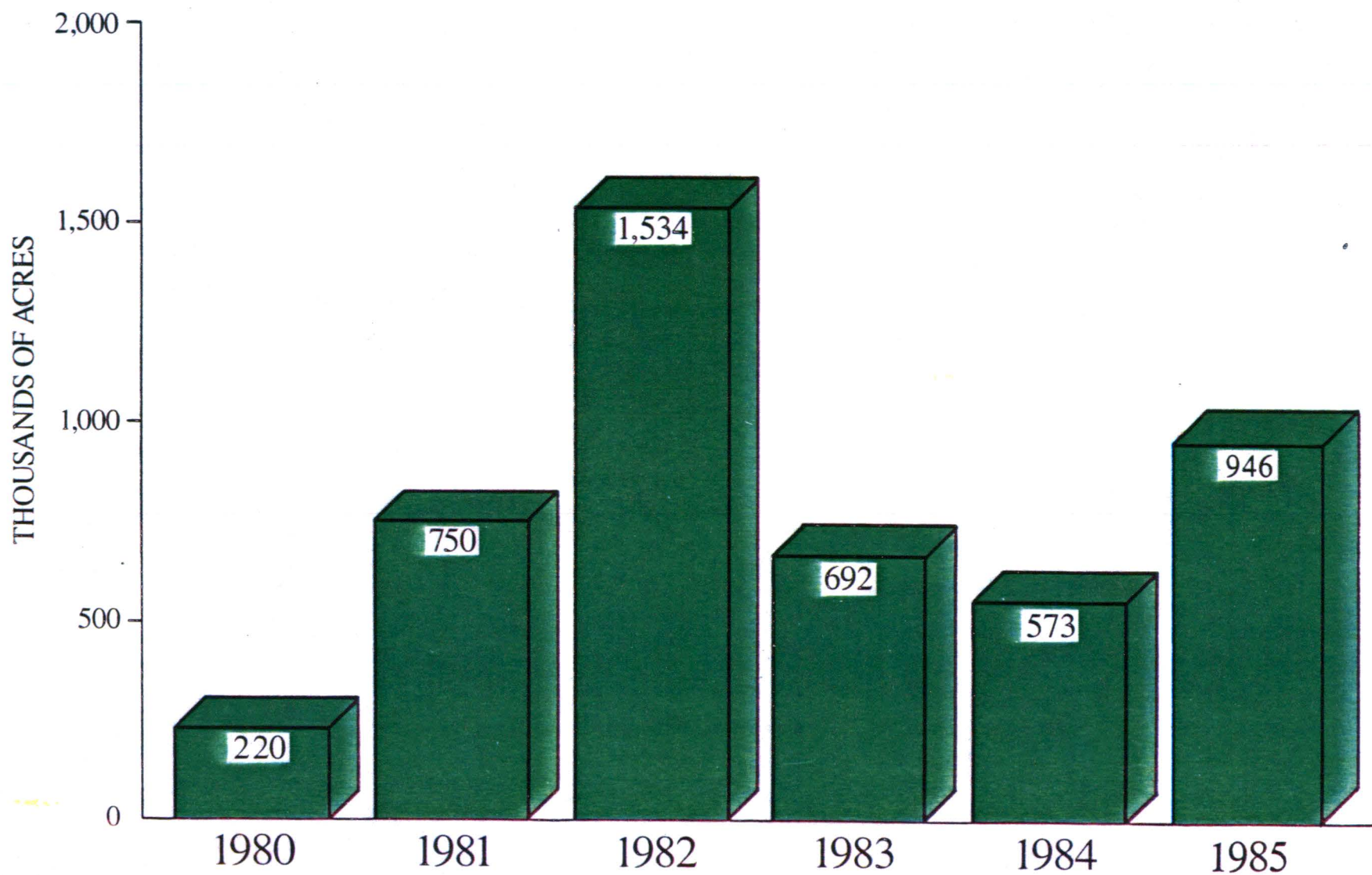


# NFS REPORTED "KNOWN," CONFISCATED, AND ESTIMATED TOTAL CANNABIS OPERATIONS



SOURCE: REGIONAL REPORTS

# REPORTED NFS ACREAGE ON WHICH VISITOR USE-RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES ARE SIGNIFICANTLY CONSTRAINED

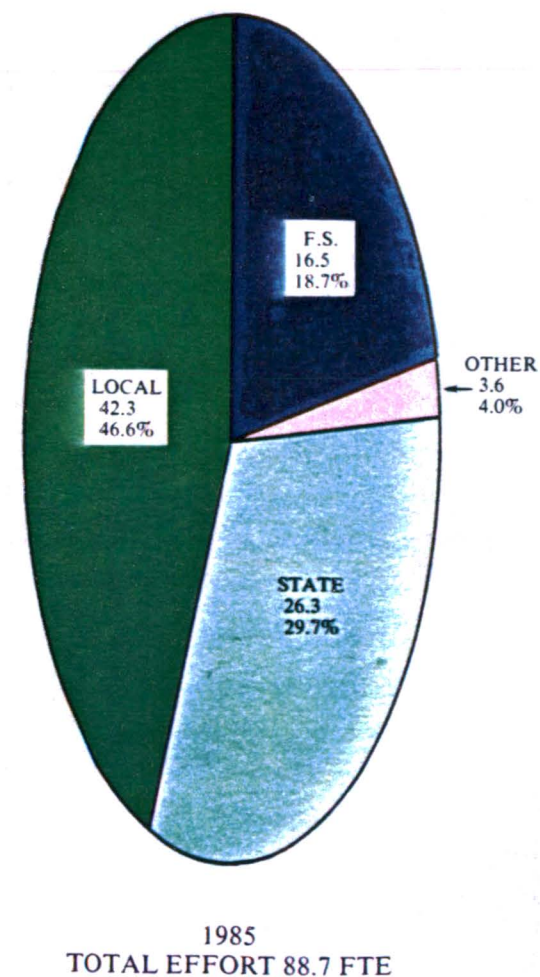
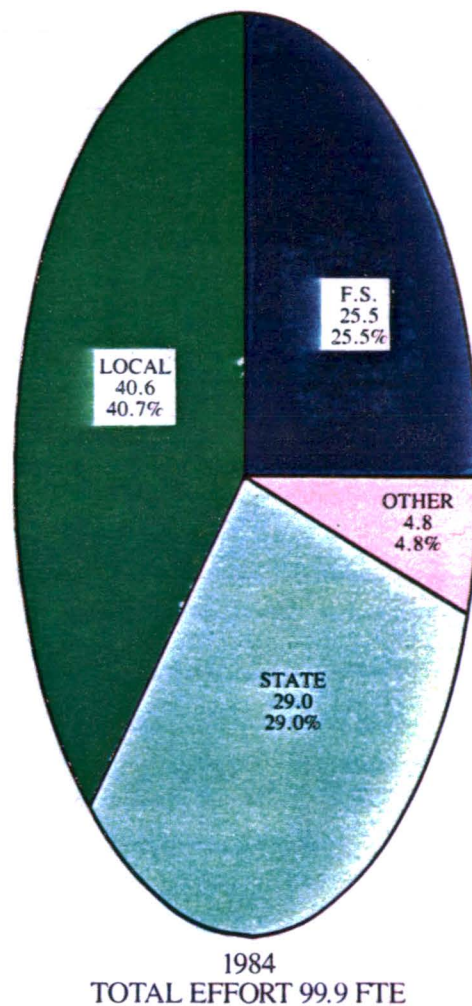
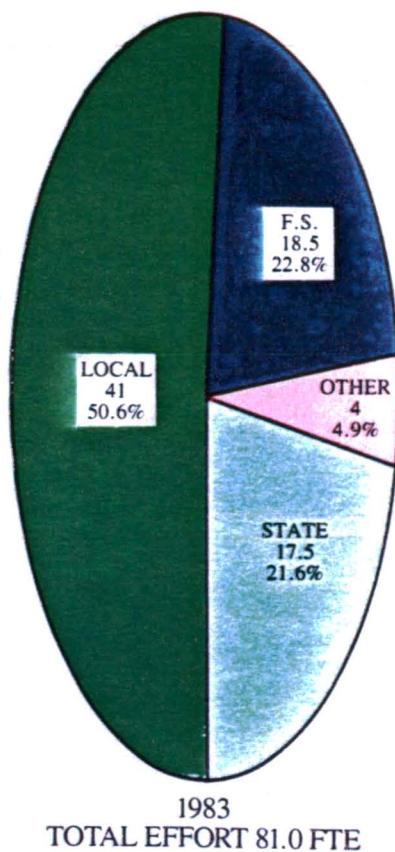
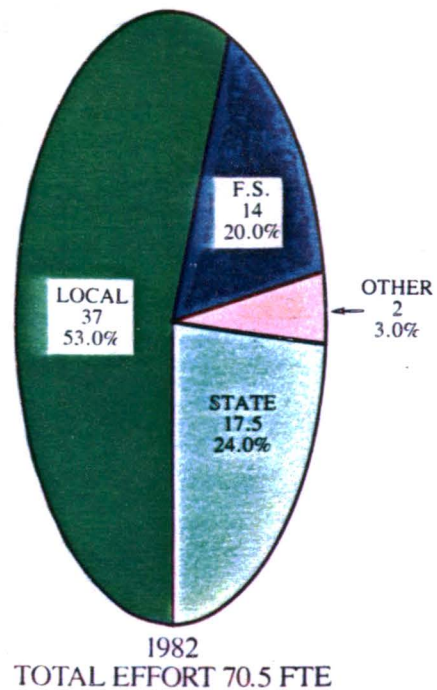
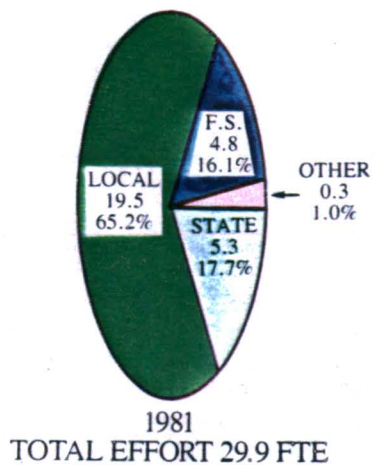


SOURCE: REGIONAL REPORTS





# EFFORT EXPENDED ON NFS BY F.S. & COOPERATORS IN CANNABIS CULTIVATION SURVEILLANCE AND ERADICATION



CANNABIS CULTIVATION ON NATIONAL FOREST LANDS - CY 1985

Date 11/29/85

Region WO

National Forest (Summary) WO Summary (National Forest Data to be submitted to WO)

Ranger District \_\_\_\_\_ (Ranger District Data Not to be submitted to WO)

Completed by A. Audry Title \_\_\_\_\_

	1985		
	Known/ Estimated No. of Plots	Estimated No. of Plants	
Number of Cannabis "PLOTS" <u>1/ known</u> to exist on NF lands in Calendar Year 1985.	2692	380,526	
Estimate the number of "PLOTS" harvested successfully by growers.	3151	277,992	
Number of confiscations on the Forest in 1985.	2115	262,001	
Personnel Resources Invested on the National Forest.	Person Days <u>2/</u>		
	S	I	E
Estimate the number of person days spent by local law enforcement officials.	2962	3446.5	3105
Estimate the number of person days spent by State police officials.	1333	1221	3370
Estimate the number of person days spent by DEA, FBI, etc.	343	345	252
Estimate the number of person days spent by Forest Service employees.	473.5	1470	2537
Estimate the number of acres of National Forest Land with reduced management/public use potential due to cannabis plots and the culture associated with cannabis cultivation.	ACRES 946,334		

1/ PLOT - A distinct plantation or small group of plants suspected to represent a given individual or a group's cultivation effort.

2/ Person Days: S = Surveillance, I = Investigations, E = Eradication



CANNABIS CULTIVATION ON NATIONAL FOREST LANDS - CY 1985

Date 11/29/85

Region WO

National Forest (Summary) WO Summary (National Forest Data to be submitted to WO)

Ranger District \_\_\_\_\_ (Ranger District Data Not to be submitted to WO)

Completed by A. Audry Title \_\_\_\_\_

	1985		
	Known/ Estimated No. of Plots	Estimated No. of Plants	
Number of Cannabis "PLOTS" <u>1/</u> <u>known</u> to exist on NF lands in Calendar Year 1985.	2692	380,526	
Estimate the number of "PLOTS" harvested successfully by growers.	3151	277,992	
Number of confiscations on the Forest in 1985.	2115	262,001	
Personnel Resources Invested on the National Forest.	Person Days <u>2/</u>		
	S	I	E
Estimate the number of person days spent by local law enforcement officials.	2962	3446.5	3105
Estimate the number of person days spent by State police officials.	1333	1221	3370
Estimate the number of person days spent by DEA, FBI, etc.	343	345	252
Estimate the number of person days spent by Forest Service employees.	473.5	1470	2537
Estimate the number of acres of National Forest Land with reduced management/public use potential due to cannabis plots and the culture associated with cannabis cultivation.	ACRES		
	946,334		

1/ PLOT - A distinct plantation or small group of plants suspected to represent a given individual or a group's cultivation effort.

2/ Person Days: S = Surveillance, I = Investigations, E = Eradication



CANNABIS CULTIVATION ON NATIONAL FOREST LANDS - CY 1985

Date 11/29/85

Region WO

National Forest (Summary) WO Summary (National Forest Data to be submitted to WO)

Ranger District \_\_\_\_\_ (Ranger District Data Not to be submitted to WO)

Completed by A. Audry Title \_\_\_\_\_

	1985		
	Known/ Estimated No. of Plots	Estimated No. of Plants	
Number of Cannabis "PLOTS" <u>1/</u> <u>known</u> to exist on NF lands in Calendar Year 1985.	2692	380,526	
Estimate the number of "PLOTS" harvested successfully by growers.	3151	277,992	
Number of confiscations on the Forest in 1985.	2115	262,001	
Personnel Resources Invested on the National Forest.	Person Days <u>2/</u>		
	S	I	E
Estimate the number of person days spent by local law enforcement officials.	2962	3446.5	3105
Estimate the number of person days spent by State police officials.	1333	1221	3370
Estimate the number of person days spent by DEA, FBI, etc.	343	345	252
Estimate the number of person days spent by Forest Service employees.	473.5	1470	2537
Estimate the number of acres of National Forest Land with reduced management/public use potential due to cannabis plots and the culture associated with cannabis cultivation.	ACRES		
	946,334		

1/ PLOT - A distinct plantation or small group of plants suspected to represent a given individual or a group's cultivation effort.

2/ Person Days: S = Surveillance, I = Investigations, E = Eradication

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FILED

JUL - 2 1984

JAMES F. DAVEY, Clerk

CITIZENS AGAINST MARIJUANA LAWS,  
ET AL.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WILLIAM CLARK, Secretary of the  
Interior, ET AL.,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.  
84-1981

MEMORANDUM

Citizens Against Marijuana Laws filed this verified complaint June 29, 1984, challenging the regulations and procedures implemented thereunder by which the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior has issued a permit to another group for exclusive use of Lafayette Park, located opposite the White House, on July 4, 1984. The complaint was coupled with a motion for temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction which was heard the same day. Plaintiffs seek injunctive relief permitting them to demonstrate in Lafayette Park on July 4, 1984, with as many as 2,000 persons.

The Court finds that:

(1) A permit was applied for on the morning of July 5, 1983, by "The July 4 Family Celebration Coalition" (Coalition), and subsequently granted to the Coalition, to use all of Lafayette Park for the entire Fourth of July. This was

the first day that a permit could be sought for July 4, 1984. Plaintiffs applied for a permit shortly thereafter on the same day, but lost out to the Coalition pursuant to the Department's long-standing policy of issuing permits on a "first come, first served" basis.

(2) The Coalition expects about 2,000 people to attend its events in the Park, which are scheduled to cover most of the day and involve erection of booths and other structures, speeches using loud speaker equipment, and conduct of activities such as picnicking, music, and a "children's march."

(3) The views of plaintiffs and the Coalition are conflicting and there has been friction between the two groups in the past when each conducted activities in the same vicinity on on the Fourth of July.

(4) The decision of the defendants to deny plaintiffs any use of Lafayette Park on July 4, 1984, was made in accord with governing regulations. Defendants' subsequent decision not to revoke the permit issued to the Coalition and thus allow plaintiffs access to the Park, made in response to plaintiff's recent request, was based on rational consideration of relevant factors which amply supported the decision. These factors include the inability to provide satisfactory police protection, difficulties encountered in the past when attempts were made to accomodate conflicting groups in Lafayette Park at the same time, and the adverse effect on long-established plans of the Coalition.



(5) Plaintiffs have been authorized to demonstrate on the Fourth of July at the Lincoln Memorial, to march past the front of the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue adjoining Lafayette Park, and apparently still can, if they wish, obtain a permit to use the Ellipse on the south side of the White House.

Plaintiffs have known since March that the Coalition had the exclusive permit for use of Lafayette Park on July 4th. They have "slept" on their claims, and as a result their request for injunctive relief at this late stage must be denied. Plaintiffs have failed to show, on the limited record before the Court, a strong likelihood of success on the merits of their claims, and have also failed to show any significant irreparable injuries given the alternatives open to them. Moreover, at this late stage any injunction would impose significant burdens on the Coalition, which is not a party to this action and which has made its extensive plans for full use of Lafayette Park in good faith reliance on the validity of its permit. Accordingly, plaintiffs' motion for a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction must be denied.

Plaintiffs' challenge to the validity of the regulations and the procedures implementing them, and its prayer for monetary damages, will be considered in regular course.

An appropriate Order denying plaintiffs' motion and setting a status conference to schedule further proceedings is filed herewith.

  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

July 2, 1984.



IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FILED

CITIZENS AGAINST MARIJUANA LAWS,  
ET AL.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WILLIAM CLARK, Secretary of the  
Interior, ET AL.,

Defendants.

JUL - 2 1984

JAMES F. DAVEY, Clerk

Civil Action No.  
84-1981

ORDER

Upon consideration of plaintiffs' motion for temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction, the papers and arguments of counsel, and for the reasons stated in the Court's accompanying Memorandum, it is hereby

ORDERED that plaintiffs' motion is denied; and it is further

ORDERED that a status conference to schedule further proceedings is set for September 13, 1984, at 9:00 a.m. in Courtroom No. 6.

  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

July 2, 1984.

Laurent  
FYI

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY REPORT

CANNABIS CULTIVATION

ON THE NATIONAL FORESTS



FISCAL & ACCOUNTING MANAGEMENT  
JANUARY 1985

CONTENTS

	PAGE
. General Summary of 1984 Season . . . . .	1
. Summary of 1984 Season on NFS . . . . .	2
. Reported Occurrence, 1981 . . . . .	3
. Reported Occurrence, 1982 . . . . .	4
. Reported Occurrence, 1983 . . . . .	5
. Reported Occurrence, 1984 . . . . .	6
. Matrix of Alternative Roles Considered in 1981 . . . . .	7
. NFS Reported Known, Confiscated, Total Operations . . . . .	8
. Reported NFS Acreage On Which Visitor Use-Resource Management Activities Are Constrained . . . . .	9
. Effort Expended by Jurisdiction/Agency . . . . .	10



### General Summary of 1984 Season

The 1984 cannabis cultivation season is best characterized in the following general ways:

1. The Drug Enforcement Administration played a larger role than in past years in coordinating law enforcement activity.
2. The growers further reduced the number of plants/plot and number of plots/operation.
3. The growers generally moved further toward seedless, high-quality, high-value plants in all geographic areas. Nearly 70 percent of the cannabis on the National Forests was sinsemilla.
4. Public opinion generally moved toward less acceptance of cultivation of cannabis, particularly on public lands.
5. There were successful Federal prosecutions of individuals who were growing cannabis on the National Forests in 1984. (Five Judicial Districts).
6. The ability to locate and quantify cultivated cannabis remained a major barrier to more effective action by law enforcement agencies.
7. Congressional interest in the presence and consequences of cultivated cannabis on Federal lands was very high.

## Summary of 1984 Season on NFS

### Specifically on the National Forests:

1. The 1984 season marked the second consecutive year in which the number of active Cannabis cultivation operations on the National Forests declined from the previous year (page 8).
2. The 1984 season also continued the trend established in 1983 of a marked decline in the reported number of acres on which land management/visitor activities were significantly constrained by cultivation activity (page 9).
3. The proportion of energy invested by various jurisdictions and agencies shifted to a higher proportion of State law enforcement agency activity (page 10).
4. The reported energy invested by the Forest Service in cooperating with lead agencies in eradicating cannabis was within the parameters anticipated (page 10 vs. Alternative IV, page 7).
5. The most significant reduction in amounts of cultivated Cannabis was in Region 8. All Regions reported some reduction in the number of cultivated plants (to be discussed at C&S).
6. A total of 10 Forests accounted for over 90 percent of the known Cannabis that was not eradicated.
7. Growers responded to previous eradication efforts by shifting activity to areas (Forests) where less perceived law enforcement pressure was applied in previous years.
8. There are factors present which may make continuation of current trends of reduction difficult to sustain, such as new Federal law which provides forfeiture of assets, including land, when used to produce narcotics.

ALTERNATIVE F.S. MARIJUANA CULTIVATION REDUCTION ROLES

CHART

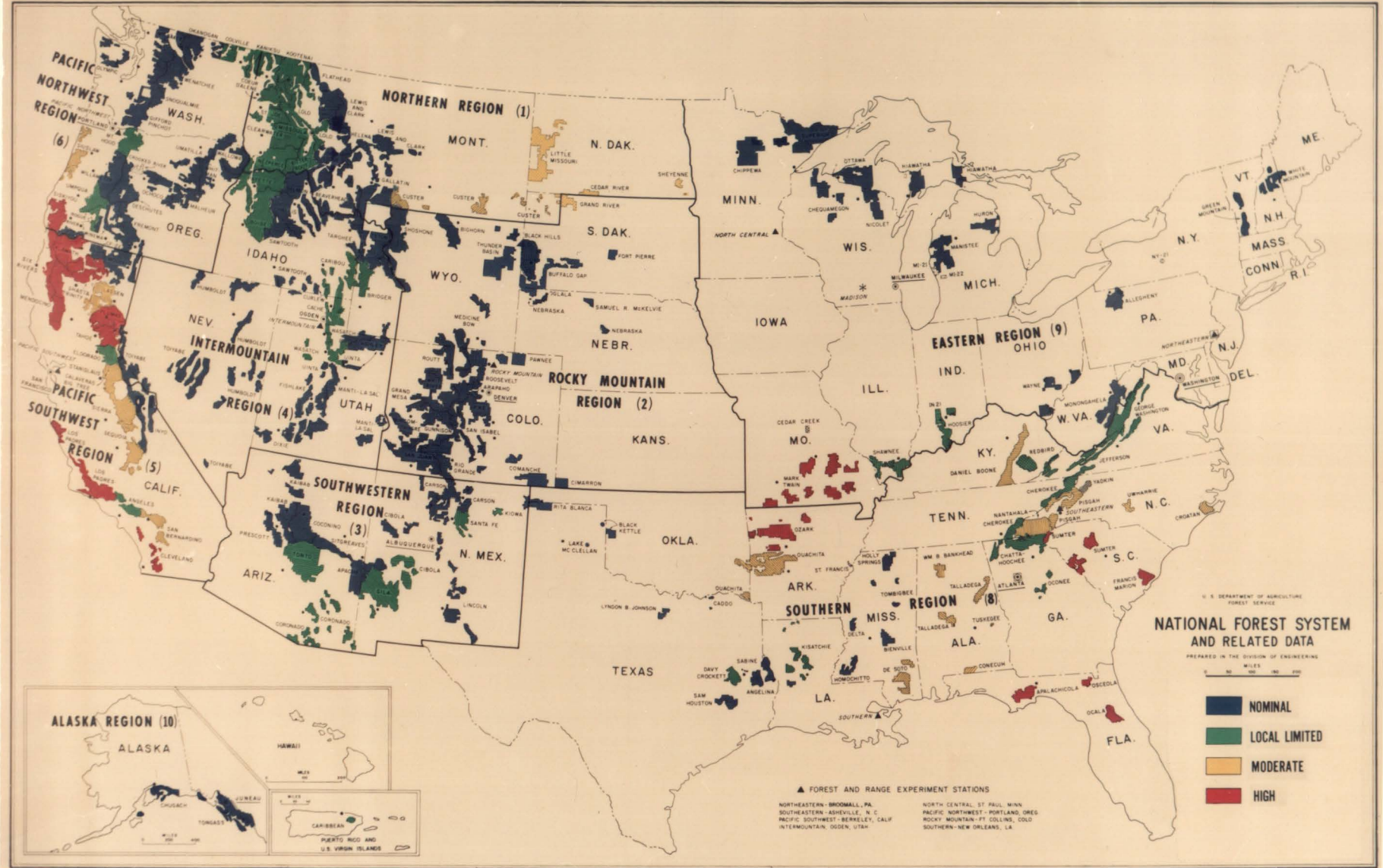
ALTERNATIVE FOREST SERVICE ROLES	EST. F.T.E. INVEST (ANNUAL)	ANNUAL EST. FY 1983-1986 DIRECT COSTS (K \$)	ANTICIPATED EFFORT ON NATIONAL FORESTS BY OTHER AGENCIES/ JURISDICTIONS COMPARED WITH MAXIMUM POSSIBLE EFFORT					EVALUATION CRITERIA									
			COUNTIES	STATES	DEA	FEDERAL MARSHALS	MILITARY	PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN ANNUAL MJ PRODUCTION	RISK		EMPLOYEES		NEGATIVE INFLUENCE ON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS		POTENTIAL PUBLIC SUPPORT LONG TERM	RESPONSIVENESS TO GAO REPORT	OFFSETS TO OTHER OWNERSHIPS
									SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	SHORT TERM	LONG TERM			
I INCIDENTAL SURVEILLANCE SPOTTY REPORTING LITTLE/NO ASSISTANCE TO OTHER AGENCIES	10	300	0-5%	1-10%	NONE	NONE	NONE	+25-30%	MOD.	EXT.	MOD.	EXT.	MOD.	EXT.	VERY LOW	VERY LOW	LOW
II INCIDENTAL INTELLIGENCE AND SURVEILLANCE SPOTTY REPORTING SOME ASSISTANCE TO OTHER AGENCIES IN SOME AREAS	15	600	5-10%	10%	5%	2-5%	NONE	+20-25%	VERY HIGH	EXT.	MOD.	EXT.	MOD.	VERY HIGH	LOW	VERY LOW	LOW
III PLANNED COLLATERAL INTELLIGENCE AND SURVEILLANCE CONSISTENT REPORTING (GEOGRAPHICALLY) LIMITED ASSISTANCE TO OTHER AGENCIES UPON REQUEST	25	1,200	20%	20%	30%	20%	NONE	+5-10%	VERY HIGH	HIGH	MOD.	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	MOD.	MOD.	LOW
IV COLLATERAL AND DIRECT INTELLIGENCE AND SURVEILLANCE INTERACTIVE REPORTING W/REWARDS TO PUBLIC CONSISTENT ASSISTANCE TO OTHER AGENCIES UPON REQUEST	35	2,600	80%	50%	70%	70%	5-10%	-10-20%	VERY HIGH	MOD.	MOD.	MOD.	HIGH	MOD.	VERY HIGH	MOD.	MOD.
V COLLATERAL AND DIRECT INTELLIGENCE AND SURVEILLANCE INTERACTIVE REPORTING W/REWARDS TO PUBLIC CONSISTENT ASSISTANCE TO OTHER AGENCIES DIRECT FOREST SERVICE ACTION WHEN OTHERS UNAVAILABLE 1/	60	4,900	50%	60%	50%	30%	20%	-15-25%	VERY HIGH	LOW	HIGH	MOD.	VERY HIGH	MOD. TO LOW	VERY HIGH	HIGH	VERY HIGH
VI COLLATERAL AND DIRECT INTELLIGENCE AND SURVEILLANCE INTERACTIVE REPORTING W/REWARDS TO PUBLIC DIRECT FOREST SERVICE ACTION W/SUPPORT FROM OTHERS 2/	250+	18,000+	20%	40%	40%	15%	100%	-25-30%	EXT.	LOW	EXT.	MOD.	EXT.	LOW	LOW	VERY HIGH	EXT.

1/ WOULD REQUIRE DESIGNATION OF SELECTED FOREST SERVICE SPECIAL AGENT EMPLOYEES AS DEPUTY D.E.A. AGENTS

2/ WOULD REQUIRE LEGISLATION TO AUTHORIZED DESIGNATED FOREST SERVICE EMPLOYEES TO ENFORCE ADDITIONAL 18 U.S.C. STATUTES



# REPORTED RELATIVE MARIJUANA OCCURENCE 1981

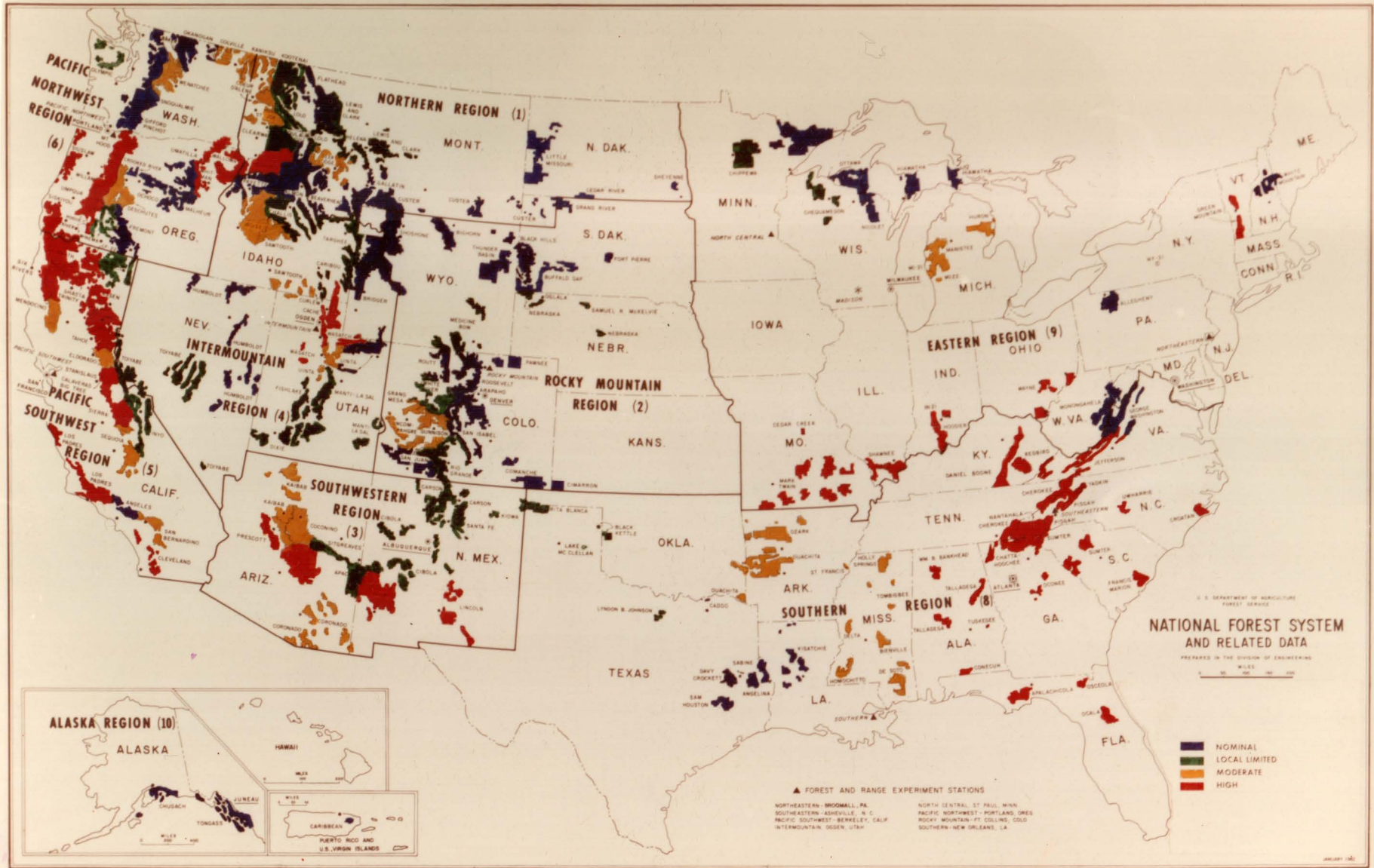








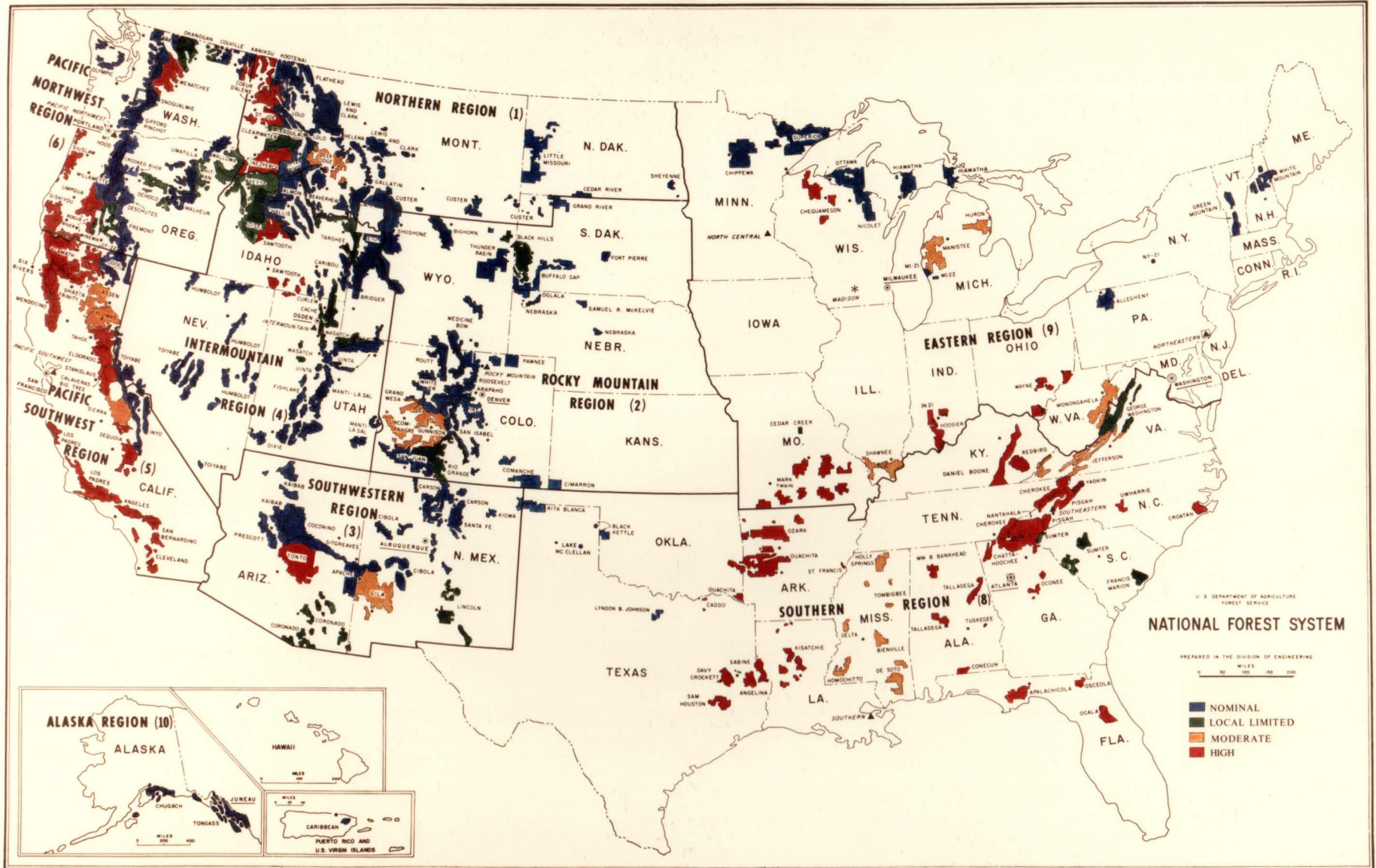
# REPORTED RELATIVE CANNABIS CULTIVATION OCCURENCE 1983



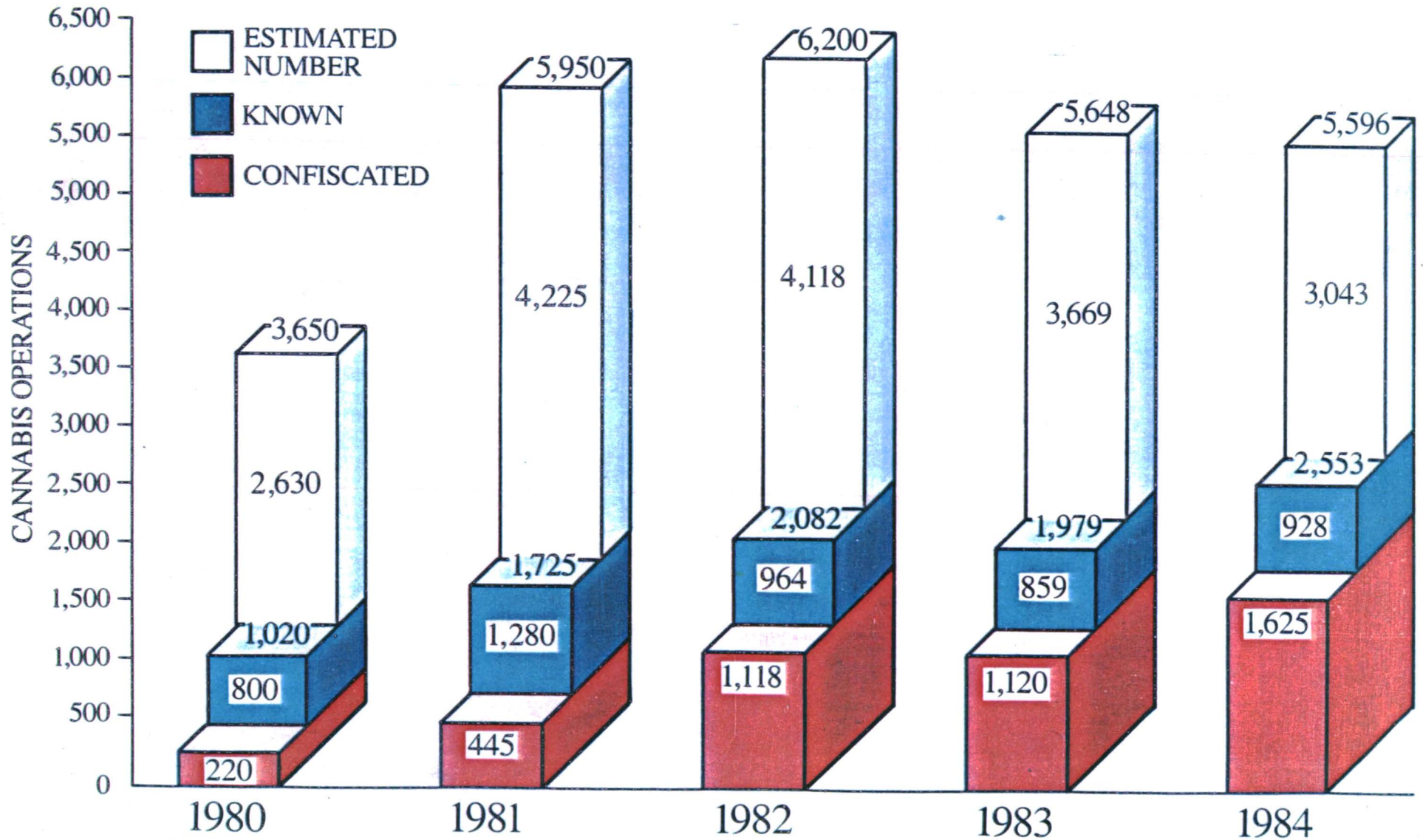


REPORTED RELATIVE CANNABIS CULTIVATION OCCURRENCE

1984



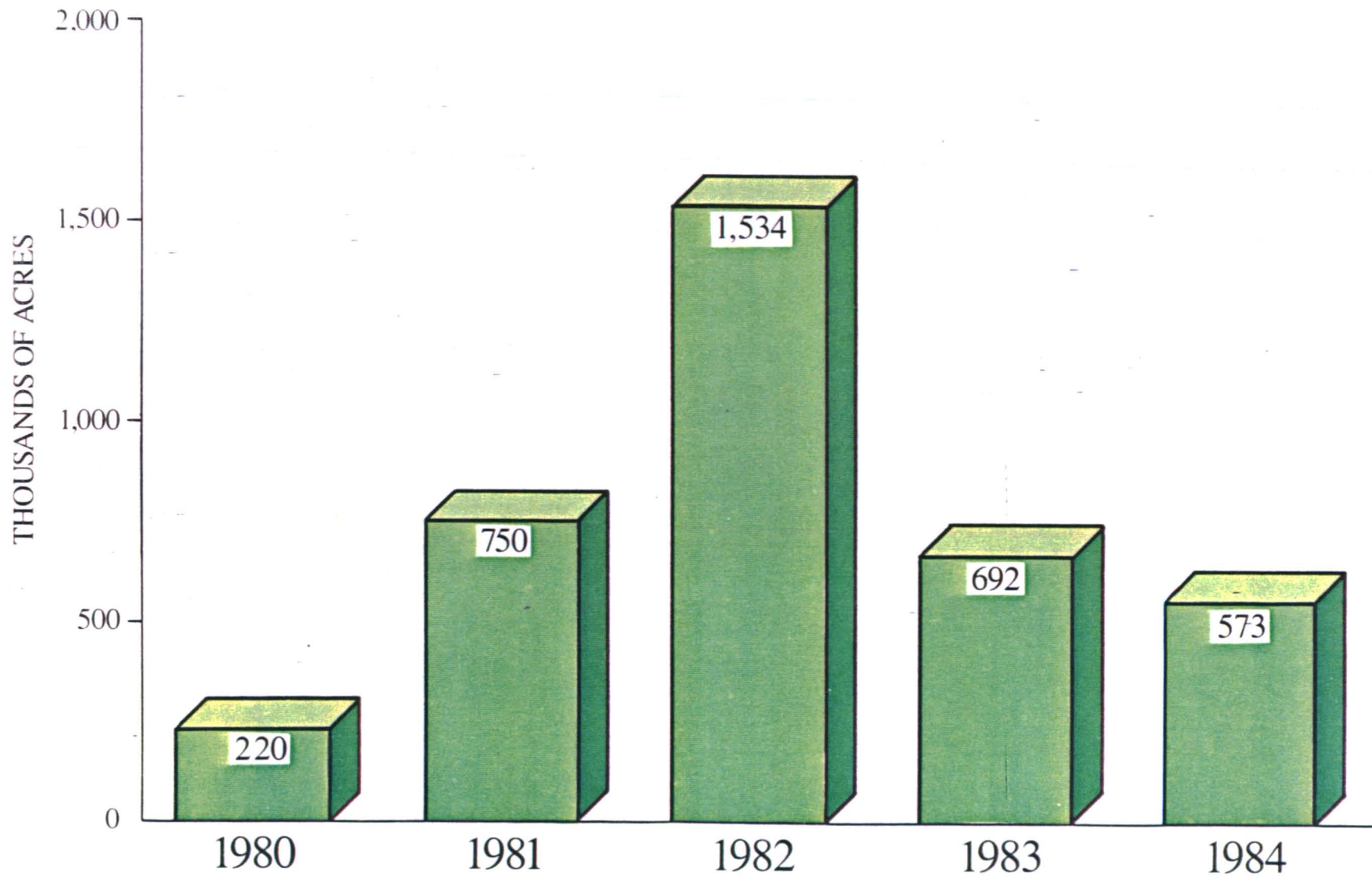
# NFS REPORTED "KNOWN," CONFISCATED, AND ESTIMATED TOTAL CANNABIS OPERATIONS



SOURCE: REGIONAL REPORTS



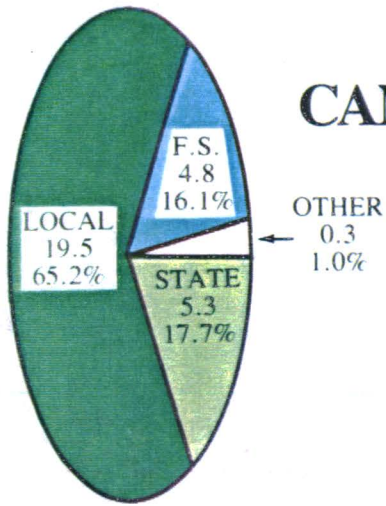
# REPORTED NFS ACREAGE ON WHICH VISITOR USE-RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES ARE SIGNIFICANTLY CONSTRAINED



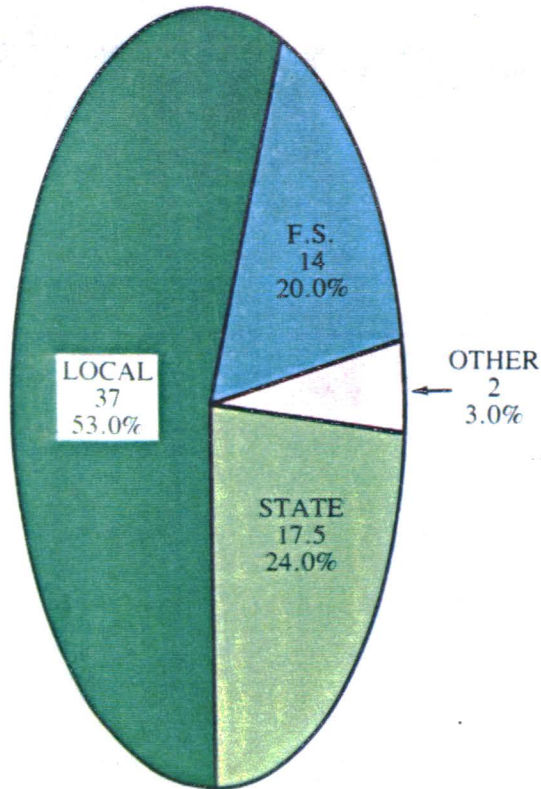
SOURCE: REGIONAL REPORTS



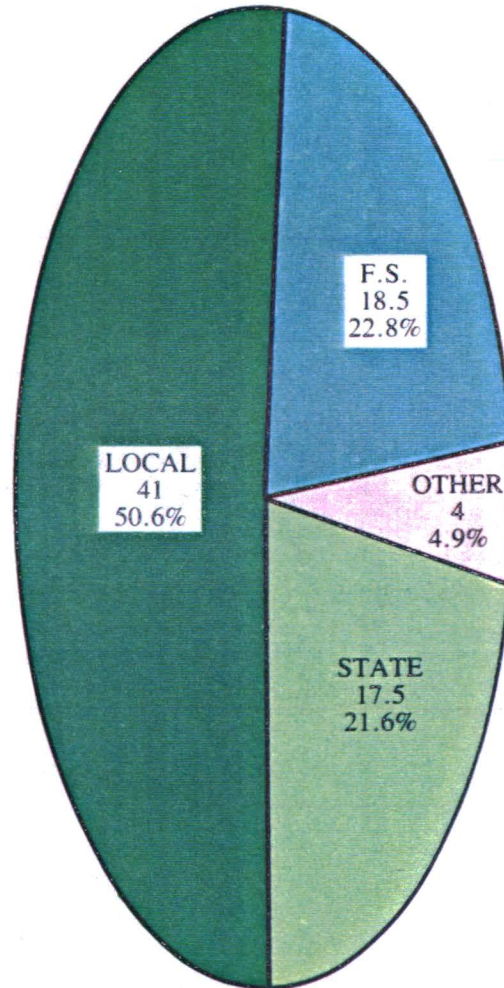
# EFFORT EXPENDED ON NFS BY F.S. & COOPERATORS IN CANNABIS CULTIVATION SURVEILLANCE AND ERADICATION



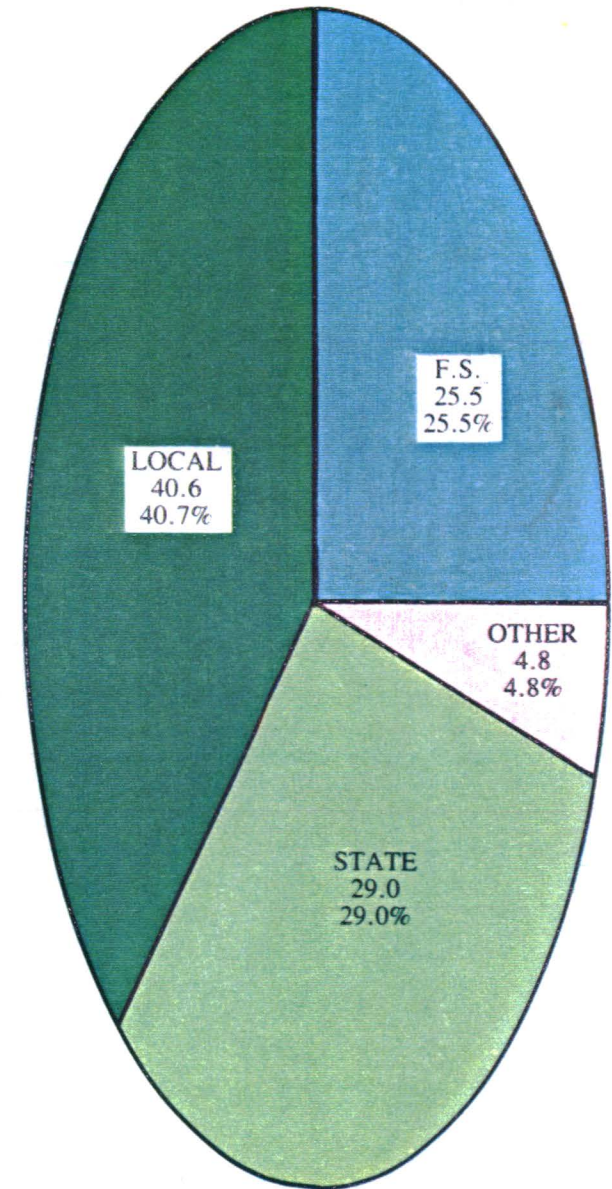
1981  
TOTAL EFFORT 29.9 FTE



1982  
TOTAL EFFORT 70.5 FTE



1983  
TOTAL EFFORT 81.0 FTE



1984  
TOTAL EFFORT 99.9 FTE