

GRANT # 71-DF-678

KDIZ

SANTA CLARA COUNTY NARCOTICS BUREAU

ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1972-1973

NCJRS

AUG 5 1973

ACQUISITIONS

LT. STANLEY SHAVER  
DIRECTOR

35614  
71998

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QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

<p><b>1. Region (Name and Address)</b></p> <p>James M. Geary, Sheriff Santa Clara County 180 West Hedding Street San Jose, California 95110</p> <p>Regional Director</p> <p>Lt. Stanley Shaver Area Code 408 - 299-4021</p>	<p><b>2. Type of Report</b></p> <p>1st Quarter <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2nd Quarter <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3rd Quarter <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4th Quarter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual</p>
<p><b>3. Part B</b>      Grant Amount \$ _____</p> <p>                    Contract No. _____</p> <p><b>Part C</b>      C.C.C.J.      \$ 175,213.00</p> <p>                    Grant Amount \$ <u>341,784.00</u></p> <p>                                    71-DF-678</p> <p>                    Contract No. <u>D-3102-2nd Yr.</u></p>	<p><b>4. Report Period</b>    <u>6/1/72 - 5/31/73</u></p> <p>                    Report Date      <u>June 15, 1973</u></p> <p>                    Prepared by      <u>Lt. Stanley Shaver</u></p> <p>                    Title                <u>Director</u></p>

**5. Report Narrative**

(Please follow the attached outline)

For the second year, June 1972 through May 1973, the Santa Clara County Narcotics Bureau has fulfilled all of the major objectives as outlined by the second year funding, Grant D-3102. (See Interim Report dated May 10, 1973 prepared by the American Justice Institute - Appendix A.)

It is not the desire of the Narcotics Bureau to duplicate the statistics that are presented in the above mentioned Interim Report. It is our desire to supplement that report in order to compute the final worth of the Bureau.

One objective that deserves elaboration is, "To establish a specially trained cadre of law enforcement officers." The Bureau has not been as successful as anticipated at the onset of the second year. It is felt that the other major objective, more specifically, to locate, arrest and prosecute major offenders, hampered this objective. The following chart illustrates the success the Bureau has accomplished in the area of providing a specially trained cadre of law enforcement officers within Santa Clara County. The chart does not include the training of officers from other departments or other counties. We have trained four officers from Santa Cruz County as well as having trained five officers within this county.

PRESENT CADRE

Full Time Narcotic Experience	Deputies	Sergeants	Lieutenants	Total
Less Than 3 Months	1			1
Less Than 6 Months	1			1
Less Than 9 Months	1			1
1 Year or More		1		1
2 Years or More	5	3	1	$\frac{9}{13}$

PAST CADRE

Current Status

Less Than 3 Months	1		Transfer to Co. Fire Dept.
Less Than 6 Months	1		Promotion to Sergeant Transfer to Jail Farm
		1	Promotion to Lieutenant Transfer Community Relations
Less Than 9 Months		1	Transfer to Jail
1 Year or More	1		Teacher Local High School
2 Years or More	2		Transfer to Patrol

Another important objective that deserves additional comments is, "Improving operational inter-relationships." During the last few months of operation, under this grant, the Bureau and San Jose Police Department cemented operational relationships. San Jose Police Department and the Narcotics Bureau has agreed to a 100% exchange of information pertaining to search warrants and also each department's "buy program", including special employees. This exchange of information includes, but is not limited to, (1) Daily exchange of daily logs; (2) Daily exchange of officer's activity sheets; (3) Exchange of names of all persons utilized as "special employees." This arrangement has been made possible only after a considerable amount of diligence by both division heads. It now appears that unity has finally emerged.

Cooperation with other departments also show improvement. Many department's burglary details are beginning to exchange information about mutual suspects. The following chart relates the number of man hours each city has received. It also includes such activities as time spent at the District Attorney's Office, Grand Jury, Court, Crime Laboratory and vehicle maintenance. Because of the large portion of time spent in the City of San Jose, the importance of cooperation between the Bureau and San Jose Narcotics Division can not be over emphasized.

Total hours expended on investigation during the year ending May 31, 1973.

<u>CITY</u>	<u>HOURS</u>
Campbell	434.50
Cupertino	421.75
Gilroy	563.69
Los Altos	56.25
Los Altos Hills	3.00
Los Gatos	579.00
Milpitas	311.00

<u>CITY</u>	<u>HOURS</u>
Monte Sereno	35.00
Morgan Hill	90.50
Mountain View	146.25
Palo Alto	233.50
San Jose	3,068.75
Santa Clara	642.25
Saratoga	397.50
Sunnyvale	303.75
All Unincorporated Areas	852.50
District Attorney's Office	392.50
Grand Jury	77.00
Office/Clerical	7,750.31
Crime Laboratory	168.25
Office Exchange	573.25
San Mateo County	78.00
San Francisco	11.50
Madera County	138.50
Santa Cruz County	528.50
Municipal Court	373.75
Superior Court	331.50
Vehicle Maintenance	137.75
Education & Training	1,745.75
Citizen Contact	771.25
Agency Exchange	1,626.25
Sheriff's Dept. Special Detail	45.00
Regular Hours	20,306.75
Overtime Hours	1,856.00

	<u>HOURS</u>
Sheriff's Office Overtime	101.00
Compensatory Time Worked	587.50
Not Declared Comp. Time Worked	37.00
Total Hours Worked	22,888.25

CONTRABAND:

Total Retail Value: \$ 996,785.00

Breakdown of Contraband Seized:

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Heroin	3 lbs. 3½ oz. 7 grams
Cocaine	3 lb. 2½ oz. 22 grams
Hashish	15 oz. 27 grams
Marijuana	376 lb. 2½ oz. 18 grams
Marijuana Plants	225 plants
Marijuana Seeds	4 oz. 4 grams
Methadone	1 qt. 4 oz.
Amphetamines	112,877½ tablets
Barbiturates	331 capsules
Mescaline	6 capsules
Opium	16½ oz.
Secobarbital Powder	4 grams
L. S. D.	18 tablets

PURCHASES:

Total Wholesale Value: \$ 16,020.00  
Total Retail Value: \$ 96,285.00  
Total Expenses: \$ 6,115.50

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Heroin	9 oz. 25 grams
Cocaine	5 oz. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ grams
Marijuana	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 9 oz. 10 joints
L. S. D.	190 tablets
Amphetamines	4,000 tablets
Methadone	14 oz.
Red Oil	6.1 grams
Mescaline	1 oz.
Organic Mescaline	1 lb.
Hash Oil	3 grams

OTHER CONTRABAND SEIZED (RECOVERED):

Total Retail Value: \$ 40,150.00

Total new cases worked 1972-1973 Fiscal Year: 124

Total arrests for the above period: 192

Male Adult: 152

Female Adult: 33

Male Juvenile: 7

Female Juvenile: 0

Felony Arrests: 191

Misdemeanor Arrests: 1



Record System.

During the past fiscal year the Narcotic Bureau has added 3,047 cards to the control index file. The total index now numbers 12,108 cards. There has not been an account made for the number of requests for information from all areas of the Criminal Justice System. There are approximately 4 - 5 calls daily from Burglary and Robbery Details throughout the area checking the Bureau index cards for information.

Accident and Safety Record.

Number of job incurred injuries:	1
Number of days off due to job incurred injury:	47
Number of vehicle miles driven:	157,112
Number of auto accidents:	2

The Bureau received it's first blemish on it's safety record. The Bureau was in operation 23 months without an injured officer. On April 3, 1973 one of the Bureau's undercover officers was assaulted by a suspect while the suspect was being placed under arrest. As a result the officer has been placed on Workman's Compensation and has been off the job for 47 working days. He is planning to return on June 15, 1973.

The Bureau has been in operation for two years without firing a shot or without being fired upon. As noted on the first year end report, we feel that this is directly related to superior training, manpower, equipment and qualified personnel.

Possibly one of the greatest accomplishments of the Bureau is that of assisting Santa Cruz County in developing their Narcotics Bureau. Santa Cruz County attained copies of all our procedures, reports, statistics and table of organization and equipment. Along with 18 months of our trials and errors, Santa Cruz established

their Bureau patterned after the Santa Clara County Narcotics Bureau. It is impossible to estimate the time and dollars saved by Santa Cruz County taking advantage of our experience and expertise in this complex field of enforcement. Santa Cruz went one step further by sending key officers to our Bureau for a forty hour training program. By taking advantage of our expertise, Santa Cruz was able to start operations much quicker and smoother than we had done two years prior.

The Director of the Narcotics Bureau has been instrumental in developing C.N.I.N. (California Narcotic Information Network). He has served on all the forming committees of C.N.I.N. The Bureau is looking forward to working with associate members of C.N.I.N.

#### Refunding.

The Bureau initiated a refunding program during the first year of operation. The first year ended with the approval of the second year California Council on Criminal Justice funding of the Bureau.

During the second year (Fiscal Year 1972-1973) the Bureau composed a five year projection which was subsequently submitted to Sheriff James Geary to be incorporated in the upcoming budget negotiations. Copies were also supplied to the County Executive's Office and to all members of the Board of Supervisors.

Santa Clara County continued funding of the Bureau as an interim measure through June 1973 and July 1973. This temporary funding was to cover the two months period between the end of the California Council on Criminal Justice Grant and the start of Santa Clara County Fiscal Year 1973-1974 Budget. The Bureau is currently operating under this emergency funding and has been tentatively scheduled for a budget hearing on July 11, 1973.

In preparation for the budget hearings the Bureau initiated a "letter campaign" to support the Bureau and it's philosophy of enforcement. Letters were received from prominent businessmen, citizens of the county, local police chiefs, and state and federal political figures. The San Jose Mercury News carried an editorial supporting the Bureau. This editorial appeared just prior to the county granting the Bureau an interim (2 month) budget. (See attachment.) It is our understanding that another editorial will appear just prior to our budget hearing date.

At the July budget hearing the Board of Supervisors will consider long term funding of the Bureau. Members of the Board of Supervisors have stated that they are well aware of the success and reputation of the Bureau.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY  
NARCOTICS BUREAU  
EVALUATION

INTERIM REPORT FOR THE COUNTY

May 10, 1973

California Council on Criminal Justice

Grant Number D-36-71

### MAJOR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There is no question in the minds of the evaluators that the Santa Clara County Narcotics Bureau is a worthwhile endeavor and should continue its work. The following represent the major findings and recommendations contained in this report which support this conclusion. They are extracted from the consultant's report and from the body of this interim evaluation report.

1. As summarized by the consultant, the Bureau is comprised of a staff of experts and performs an essential service despite severe deficiencies in personnel and investigative equipment; overall service can be greatly improved through elimination of these deficiencies and by refinement of the countywide drug law enforcement mechanism. (Page 18, Appendix A) ✓
2. Bureau arrests show an increasing penetration into those groups known to be involved in the drug traffic in the county. More effort is needed in this area, particularly in the use of minority group personnel as full time Bureau agents (not just as special employees, or "Informers"). (Page 20)
3. Data on the disposition of Bureau arrestees indicates that their conviction rates have risen sharply over the twenty-three months of its existence; 65.3% of all Bureau arrestees are now convicted, an indication that the quality of arrests is improving. Sentences are also more severe than generally given in the county. (Page 21) ✓
4. The impact of the Bureau activity is being felt in the streets; the dealer must now deal with specially trained officers who are an "unknown quantity" (to them) and a constant threat to their security across local jurisdictional lines. (Page 26)

5. The retail value of drugs seized per arrest is related to the funding cycle of the Bureau; arrest retail value per seizure goes down at the close of each funding year. The Bureau needs consistent funding. (Page 13)

6. Many major drug traffickers have been eliminated by the Bureau. Bureau illegal narcotics seizures have risen over time and are now at a constant level. It appears that major increases in the amounts of seizures will require a larger and better-equipped Bureau. (Page 5, 7, Appendix A)

7. There is unanimous opposition to abolishing the Bureau, by all twelve local law enforcement agencies; a high level of cooperative activities is reported. Amounts of stolen property (through burglaries) recovered with Bureau assistance is estimated at \$40,150 by officers in these jurisdictions for the twenty-three months of Bureau operation, which amounts to about \$21,000 per year in recovered property. (Page 29)

8. The Bureau's record file on drug addicts and dealers in the county is receiving an average of 43 inquiries per month by local jurisdictions, who see this file as a very useful tool in their narcotics law enforcement work. This file should be expanded and kept updated, provided the information in it remains secure and available only to the proper agencies. There are now no problems in this regard. (Page 29)

9. The Bureau's training effort with other jurisdictions performs a highly valuable service in strengthening relationships with these agencies and in upgrading their expertise as narcotics law enforcement officers. (Page 30)

10. Overall, the Bureau functions expertly; this includes proper selection and training of officers, well-planned and executed field operations, cooperation with other agencies, and countywide coverage. Deficiencies in

equipment are a problem; narcotics law enforcement has become a complex endeavor due upgrading of the rules of evidence required in court. According to the consultant, who is an experienced narcotics law enforcement officer, "During complex investigations it is almost incredible that the Bureau can function as well as it does without standard equipment." Specific equipment recommendations are contained in the consultant's report. (Page 8, Appendix A)

11. The Bureau's commitment to the apprehension of major dealers leaves little time for investigations involving "sub-major" and "mid-level" drug traffickers, particularly where these involve cooperation with local jurisdictions. More personnel are needed for the Bureau to generate a significant impact at this level. (Page 9-10, Appendix A)

12. Currently a liaison network exists between the Bureau and all local jurisdictions doing narcotics law enforcement work. This network needs "executive agreement" in order to make it function fully. That is, irrevocable procedures must be established so that liaison efforts do not deteriorate. Such agreements can be carried out at the supervisory level. (Page 13, Appendix A)

PREFACE

This report represents the bulk of the evaluation findings of the American Justice Institute for the first two years of the Bureau's operations. A final report will be filed with the California Council on Criminal Justice at the Conclusion of the second year of funding (May 31, 1973). This interim report presents findings critical to an evaluation of the need for continued funding of the Bureau.

The evaluation was completed under the direction of Mr. Dale K. Sechrest of the American Justice Institute. Mr. Sechrest was assisted by Mr. John Pearson (first year project director), Ms. Anita Crist, Mr. William North, Ms. Laureen Christensen, and Ms. Karen M. Van Groningen. Mr. Vincent Chasten, formerly of the California State Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement (retired), was the principal consultant on the project.

American Justice Institute Research Unit (San Jose) personnel wish to acknowledge the wholehearted assistance and cooperation of the Bureau staff and other individuals who have assisted in the collection of necessary data for this report.



## I. INTRODUCTION

The Santa Clara County Narcotics Bureau began operation in May of 1971. It was created with three broad objectives in mind: (1) to develop a countywide narcotic and dangerous drug law enforcement capacity, (2) to assist other county police agencies in impacting on the drug problem, particularly in the area of coordination of law enforcement activity, and (3) to institute a program of education both for participating law enforcement agencies and in the community (schools, businesses, etc.). The Bureau was funded for two years by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. First year funding totaled \$340,741 (\$175,981 from LEAA); second year funding was set at \$341,784. Concurrent with funding the Bureau, an evaluation component was designed in an effort to assess the overall effectiveness of its operations. This evaluation is being done by the American Justice Institute staff. The preliminary results of the first two years of Bureau functioning are reported herein. A more comprehensive report will be submitted to CCCJ on May 31, 1973, the actual termination of second year of funding.

## II. OBJECTIVES OF THE BUREAU

The objectives of the Bureau are summarized here from the first year application. They remained essentially unchanged in the second year; however, as will be discussed in detail in this report, some have been easier to accomplish than others and some have emerged as having a greater priority in their impact on the problem. They are:

1. To reduce the supply of and the demand for illegal narcotics and dangerous drugs in Santa Clara County. The seven other objectives are secondary to this one.
2. To establish a County Law Enforcement Drug Council comprised of the chief law enforcement officers of the county for the purpose of formulating county drug enforcement police: this objective is to be executed through the administrative authority and organizational resources of the Sheriff and the Bureau.
3. To establish a specially trained cadre of law enforcement officers with the authority to enforce narcotic and dangerous drug laws countywide and in the eleven municipal jurisdictions; these officers will be centrally administered by and responsible to the Sheriff. This is the now existing Narcotics Bureau.
4. To improve the operation interrelationships of all municipal and county law enforcement departments by direct and active participation in the activities of the Bureau.
5. To establish an effective program of educational and instructional experiences designed to inform the public about the consequences of using illegal narcotics and dangerous drugs.
6. To increase the effectiveness of narcotics enforcement by smaller

law enforcement agencies in the county by periodically providing them temporary undercover manpower and more current narcotics intelligence and related information.

7. To establish and maintain a central narcotics record system which will accumulate, assimilate, and disseminate narcotic and drug abuse information to law enforcement agencies.
8. To implement a stricter narcotic and drug abuse enforcement policy for all jurisdictions in the county, and subsequently exploit the deterrent benefits that result from establishing a regional reputation for effective investigation, frequent arrests, and increased prosecutions and convictions for narcotic law violations.

Objectives remained the same for the second year, although second year objectives included the task of developing ongoing funding for the Bureau. Overall goals have been classified as follows for purposes of discussion:

- (1) reduction of the supply of and demand for narcotics and dangerous drugs,
- (2) coordination of the narcotic law enforcement function, including liaison and assistance efforts,
- (3) education of the citizenry and the training of officers in local jurisdictions,
- (4) establishment of a record system for keeping track of drug dealers, users, etc., and
- (5) establishment of the overall efficiency of the Bureau in accomplishing the above in an effort to ensure its continuing activity.

In short, the first four goals deal with the Bureau's effectiveness in dealing with the problem, and the fifth its ability to be as efficient or more efficient than the pre-existing structure for handling the narcotics and dangerous drug problem in Santa Clara County. This preliminary report deals primarily

with objective number five as determined from an evaluation of effectiveness.

### III. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION

The structure of the Bureau and its operational techniques are discussed at length in the First Year Final Report and will be briefly summarized here prior to their re-presentation in the Second Year Final Report. More detail is presented in the sections by Mr. Chasten, project evaluation consultant.

The Bureau operates as a specialized law enforcement agency of the County. It is under the Sheriff's Department and is supervised by Lt. Stanley Shaver. There are sixteen staff, two clerical and fourteen sworn personnel (one Lieutenant, five Sergeants, eight Deputies). Policy and procedures are established by the Law Enforcement Drug Council which is chaired by the Sheriff and made up of local police chiefs (rotating terms), the District Attorney, and the Chief Adult Probation Officer.

The working strategy of the Bureau has always been to move directly into the drug market with undercover agents who develop relationships with users, suppliers, and informants. These agents make "buys" in an attempt to get "behind" the street peddlers to major dealers. Systematic surveillance is also used to develop sufficient information to obtain search warrants where the "buy technique" cannot be used effectively, or where the cost of the buy would severely drain the resources of the Bureau's "buy money."

The Bureau has undergone two important revisions in operating structure

since its inception. The first (November, 1971) led to the present emphasis on the surveillance-and-buy technique now being used to focus on the heroin trade in Santa Clara County. On August 7, 1972, there was a re-designation of assignments creating three "teams": a Buy Team, Enforcement Team (surveillance included), and Contact-Information Team. Prior to this there were three Buy Teams, each performing their own surveillance and agency liaison (contact) work. The team concept has appeared to be a satisfactory method of operation.

#### IV. PROJECT EVALUATION

##### INTRODUCTION

With agencies such as the Santa Clara County Narcotics Bureau, an independent evaluation is of particular importance in meeting the need for objectivity and elimination of bias in the measurement of the impact of the program. In the present instance this is of particular importance because of the esprit de corps which develops in such a working unit. As with many types of "special-purpose" units, Bureau agents are united around very specific objectives and, being hand-picked volunteers, they have strong beliefs about the importance of the work they are doing. This is not to downgrade the importance of these feelings -- indeed, they are essential to the effective functioning of the Bureau. The evaluator, however, is required to "step back" from this orientation to assume an objective viewpoint. Thus, while data supplied by the Bureau on their operations is used in this report, its validity and reliability have been checked where possible, and outside opinions of Bureau activity have been solicited. Specific objective measures using independent data sources have been used

wherever possible.

One of the most difficult problems faced by the evaluator in this project is that of the measurement of drug supply and use in the community. There are deficiencies in existing data on availability (supply) and no data exists on the actual amount of drug use in the Santa Clara County outside of arrest data. Therefore, the determination of decreases in drug availability due to Bureau action are difficult to document, although the data presented here do allow for some degree of measurement based upon Bureau of Criminal Statistics records and data collected from local jurisdictions. Therefore, what is given in the evaluation represents a combination of objectivity in the use of available data and in the analysis of all data collected specifically for the project.

#### EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the evaluation include an examination of all of the objectives of the Bureau, as stated earlier, to determine the extent to which the various objectives have been met. While the objectives given are all subject to evaluation, the most significant measure of the success of the Bureau lies in its ability to measure decreases in the supply (availability) of narcotics and dangerous drugs in the community. To develop an impact on the supply of drugs two basic approaches are available: (1) to discover and arrest the heroin addict, dangerous drug abuser, or street pusher or peddler, or (2) to discover and arrest the higher level dealers and distributors, often referred to as the "hierarchy" of the illicit drug trade. One might expect that the impact of any narcotic law enforcement operation might be improved not through (increasing) arrests

alone, but through arrests at increasingly higher levels of distribution of drugs. Thus, one of the primary criteria for the success of the Bureau in reducing drug supply and demand will be those measures of increasing impact at higher levels of distribution, not necessarily increases in drug arrests. If impact is at higher levels of distribution, a reduction in supply may follow, and a real impact on the problem may be achieved.

According to a paper recently prepared by the Narcotics Bureau Director, one of the primary goals of the Bureau is to impact at higher levels in this distribution "pyramid." Since individuals at these levels are capable of supplying extremely large amounts of good quality drugs, it was felt that stopping them means less law enforcement work at lower levels and less danger to the community from the distribution of these drugs.

#### DRUG ARREST AND SEIZURE FINDINGS

The first questions are: is there a reduction in the supply of and demand for illegal drugs in the county, and, if so to what extent did the Bureau assist in achieving a reduction? Three types of data are presented here in an effort to answer these questions: arrest data, data on the dollar value of confiscations, and data on the size of drug seizures. It must again be emphasized that these data do not speak definitively to the question of the countywide reduction of drug demand, since the real demand is not known. They only allow for a discussion of possible demand reduction through rigorous enforcement techniques, i.e., increasing arrests at higher levels may affect demand. The data on supply are more definitive, but also suffer from a lack of comparison with an unknown countywide supply

at any given time.

Prior to considering the increased impact of the Bureau at higher levels of illegal sales, conventional measures must be examined. What does one expect to be reflected in countywide arrest data when a unit such as the Narcotics Bureau begins operation? Increased arrests? Decreased Arrests? Which direction is most indicative of the success of the Bureau? If we see an increase in arrests for narcotic and dangerous drug crimes, it may be a reflection of the new effort devoted to the problem, i.e., increased application of manpower and resources. On the other hand, a truly effective narcotics law enforcement effort may realize very few arrests; however, those made may well be the most important arrests. An examination of arrest rates presented in the First Year Final Report showed no real differences in arrest rates per 10,000 population for all jurisdictions in the county. Had there been any differences they would have been very difficult to interpret. It is held, therefore, that the quality of the arrests must be given primary consideration, and that simple arrest statistics will probably never be of great use in determining the effects of the Narcotics Bureau.

The approach selected to indicate the effectiveness of the Bureau must be that of determining their ability to reach higher levels of narcotic and dangerous drug distribution. This is not an easy task. It is difficult to define exactly what is meant by a major dealer or significant user. It was decided that the relationship between arrests and the retail (street) value of drugs confiscated were the critical factors. If it could be shown that the dollar value per arrest was increasing over time, one might



safely assume that higher levels of dealership were being reached. It is felt that this approach takes some of the guesswork and possible bias out of the process of establishing the effectiveness of the Bureau's operations.

Figure 1 shows the relationship between the total retail value of contraband seized for the number of arrests made each quarter to arrive at an index of dollar value seized per arrest. The data used to construct this index are shown in Table 1. The figure indicates that Bureau performance varies over time; this is explained by the need for periods of surveillance prior to major arrests. "Low" periods are to be expected. The Bureau is now in a "low" period of activity. It is possible also that with an increase in the size and funding of the Bureau the "low" periods might disappear altogether. They always seem to occur at the end of a funding cycle, which cuts into "buy" money and into operational funds. An examination of the data on arrests from eight of the county jurisdictions (as gathered through interviews by the project evaluation consultant) supports the thesis that the problem is related to funding. Arrest activity is high in other jurisdictions at the very times that arrest activity is low for the Bureau, meaning that the Bureau could be operating at those times. An alternative explanation is, of course, that Bureau agents are assisting other agencies during these periods, which would be practical in light of their own limitations.

#### Arrestees

Data has been collected on 335 individuals arrested by the Bureau. This was done for a variety of reasons:

1. To give Bureau agents descriptive information on their total

DOLLARS - RETAIL VALUE

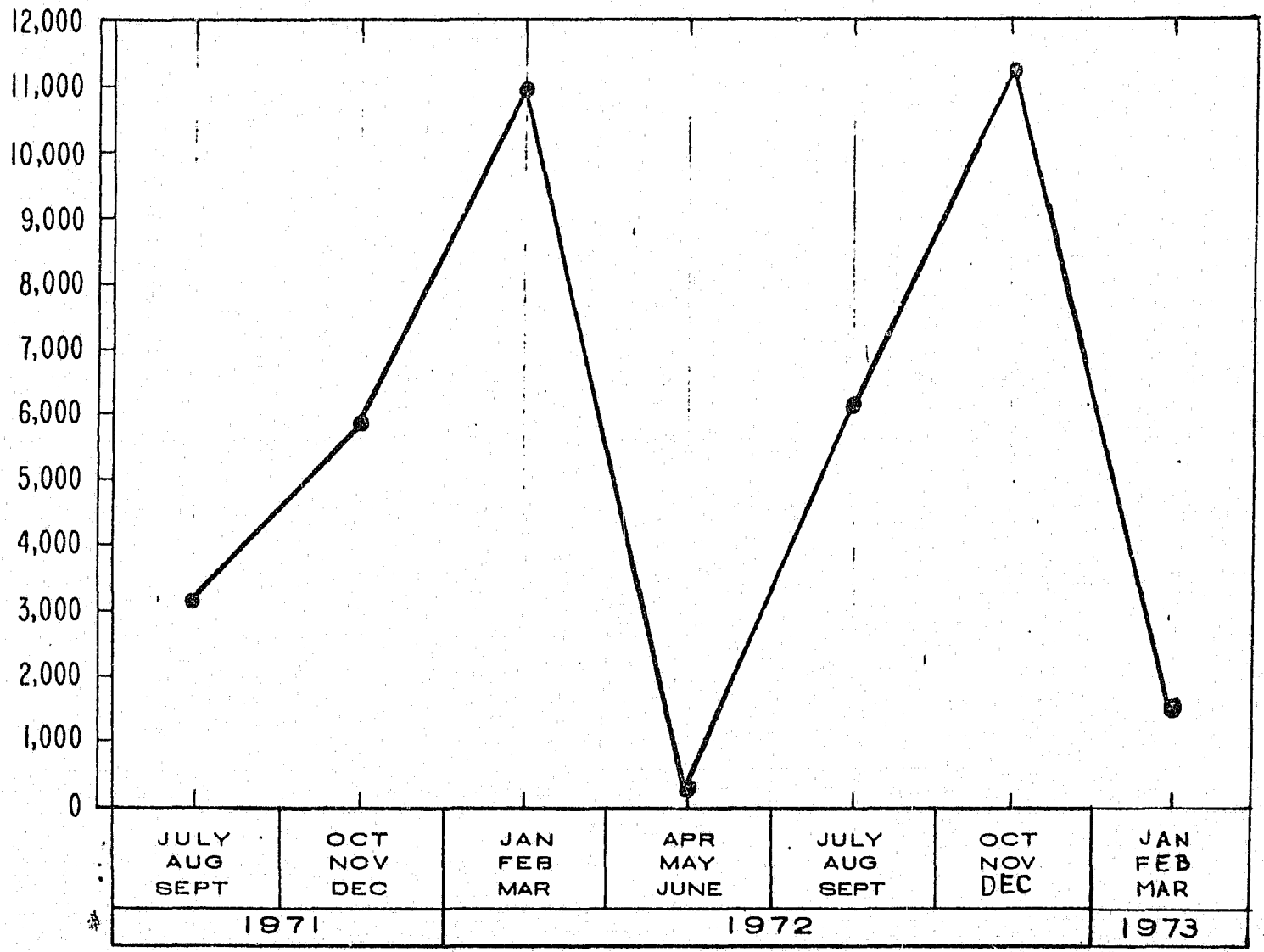


FIGURE 1 AVERAGE RETAIL VALUE OF DRUGS SEIZED PER ARREST BY QUARTER

TABLE 1

SANTA CLARA COUNTY NARCOTICS BUREAU: NUMBER OF CASES WORKED, NUMBER OF ARRESTS,  
TOTAL RETAIL VALUE OF ALL CONTRABAND SEIZED AND PURCHASED, AND HOURS EXPENDED BY MONTH  
June, 1971 - December, 1972

Month	Number of Cases Worked	Number Charges	Number Individual Arrests	Total Retail Value of Contraband Seized	Agent Purchases Retail Value	Total Retail Value All Contraband	Hours Wor
1971							
June	31	7	9	\$ 4,244	\$ -	\$ 4,244	1905.5
July	38	54	53	251,371	5,784	257,115	2020.5
August	24	37	42	113,591	4,922	118,513	2285
September	20	19	15	775	4,715	5,490	1904.5
October	14	5	4	31,000	3,810	34,810	1980
November	10	31	35	7,934	650	8,584	221
December	7	3	4	210,000	-	210,000	2260
1972							
January	3	4	3	250,250	-	250,250	2075.5
February	8	17	13	28,548	-	28,548	1836
March	9	14	10	5,965	-	5,965	1971
April	13	15	11	7,785	-	7,785	2106
May	8	26	9	-	2,100	2,100	2302
June	7	5	5	1,918	1,460	3,378	1733
July	11	10	4	235,715	64,285	300,000	1750
August	10	19	15	7,830	7,830	15,660	1869
September	19	12	20	2,460	-	2,460	1990
October	13	11	11	69,000	-	69,000	2097.5
November	17	63	34	565,750	1,940	567,690	2213.5
December	11	15	12	8,810	2,175	10,985	1859.5
1973							
January	4	15	5	-	1,600	1,600	190
February	10	11	11	20,310	2,000	22,310	1750
March	11	7	1	4,990	4,040	9,030	2059.5
TOTALS	298	400	326 <sup>a</sup>	\$1,828,246	\$107,311	\$1,935,517	44082.5
Monthly Ave.	13.5	18.2	14.8	83,102 <sup>b</sup>	4,878 <sup>c</sup>	87,978	2004 <sup>d</sup>

a For 9 arrests no month was given

b 91,412 for those months recorded (19)

c 7,665 for those months recorded (14)

d Includes hours worked outside jurisdiction.

population of arrestees.

2. To determine if the population of arrestees is representative of the drug abusers in the county.
3. To try to determine major dealers based upon these types of data.
4. To determine disposition rates for Bureau arrestees as opposed to other types of arrestees and other narcotic law enforcement agencies, that is, to determine the quality of the arrests being made.

Data on 335 arrestees was coded for the period of June, 1971, (Bureau began operations) through March 1, 1973. Coding was terminated at this time because there were not sufficient dispositions after this time for use in determining rates. These arrests are shown in Table 1 on a monthly basis along with Bureau arrest rates. These rates differ largely because the Bureau reports multiple arrests for each individual where the "individual arrests" reported record data only for that individual regardless of the number of charges filed against him. Note that in some cases the Bureau figures are less during a month than evaluation figures, which is accounted for by the fact that charges were not filed subsequent to some arrests in that month. Nonetheless, the case was carried as an arrestee for purposes of evaluation.

Arrests are distributed as follows by legal status and sex:

Status	Number	Percent
Adult Males	242	72.9
Adult Females	60	18.1
Juvenile Males	18	5.4
Juvenile Females	12	3.6
TOTAL	332	100.0

(3 not classified)

Twenty-six arrests (7.8%) were for misdemeanors (23 drug-related, 3 non-drug related). Unless it is considered important to the analysis, therefore, juvenile offenses and misdemeanor offenses will be grouped with all offenses.

For purposes of analysis of Bureau activity across time, data on arrestees is reported in two periods: from June, 1971, to December 31, 1971, and from January 1, 1972, to March 10, 1973, periods of seven and fifteen months, respectively. These periods both allow for a substantial enough number of dispositions so that Bureau effectiveness can be determined.

Table 2 contains the distribution of arrests by sex for 1971 and 1972-73. There is not much variation in the numbers of males and females arrested over time. The proportion of females in this population is greater than for all felony arrestees in Santa Clara County in 1969, 11.7% of all felony arrests for that year being females.<sup>1</sup> It is, however, similar to the distribution of arrestees for drug law violations in Santa Clara County in 1971.<sup>2</sup>

The mean age of arrestees is 23.8 years, having risen from 22.8 in 1971 to 24.9 in 1972-73. This trend toward older arrestees indicates the shift toward the arrest of older, and perhaps bigger, dealers.

The racial/ethnic background of arrestees is shown in Table 3 for 1971, 1972-73, and for both groups. Also shown is the distribution of patients

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<sup>1</sup> Santa Clara County Criminal Justice Trends, 1960-70, (American Justice Institute, Criminal Justice Pilot Program, May, 1972), p. 9.

<sup>2</sup> Region J 1972 Criminal Justice Plan, Santa Clara County, p. 165.

TABLE 2  
SEX OF NARCOTICS BUREAU ARRESTEES BY YEAR

SEX	1971 (June-December)		1972-73 (January-November)		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	132	77.2	128	79.5	260	78.3
Female	39	22.8	33	20.5	72	21.7
TOTAL	171	100.0	161	100.0	332	100.0

TABLE 3

RACE/ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION, OF BUREAU ARRESTEES, METHADONE PROGRAM  
 PATIENT DISTRIBUTION, AND COUNTYWIDE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

RACE/ETHNICITY	Narcotics Bureau Arrestees						Methadone Program Patients February 1970 to March 1972		COUNTY POPULATION
	June to Dec. 1971		Jan. 1972 to March 1973		TOTAL		Number	Percent	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Caucasian	163	95.3	118	72.0	281	83.9	340	50.2	80.9
Spanish Surname/ Spanish Speaking	3	1.8	34	20.7	37	11.0	302	44.5	12.2
Negro	1	.6	4	2.4	5	1.5	34	5.0	1.7
Other	4*	2.3	8	4.9	12	3.6	2	.3	5.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*one oriental

In the Santa Clara County Methadone Treatment and Rehabilitation program as of March 31, 1972.<sup>3</sup> Since this group is probably most representative of the hard-core heroin addict in the community (two years' proven addiction prior to program admission, over 18 years of age), it is useful in establishing the extent to which the Bureau is involved with hard-core heroin use groups, although there is no way of knowing if this group represents major dealers. It appears, however, that the Bureau is moving in the direction of arresting from those groups which may be responsible for much of the drug traffic in the county. While their efforts are very much in line with the county population percentages shown for each group, they still have much to do in making arrests in hard-core groups.

Overall, the largest group being dealt with by the Bureau at present is caucasians under the age of 24 who make up 60 percent of those arrested by Bureau agents to date. This is showing a slight tendency to change in that older, less caucasian groups are being arrested, which is desirable. Females of Spanish surname are least likely to be arrested by Bureau agents. In conclusion, Spanish surname individuals are underrepresented in Bureau activity the first year and overrepresented the second in terms of county-wide population figures; however, if the Methadone Clinic figures are any indication of the distribution of the drug use population, even greater emphasis must be placed on activity with the Spanish surname population. This increased activity appears to be occurring now and should continue; the continued penetration of this group will be an indication of successful activity by the Bureau up to a point. The real question is whether the major dealers are in this group.

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<sup>3</sup> Social Evaluation and Impact Study of Santa Clara County Methadone Treatment and Rehabilitation Program (American Justice Institute, June, 1972), p. 159.



Type of Arrest. About two-thirds (69.3%) of all arrests were made by Bureau agents at the time of the offense; the remainder involved securing a grand jury indictment prior to effecting an arrest. The trend has been toward decreasing use of the indictment procedure.

Court Disposition of Arrestees. The court disposition of 248 of the 335 arrestees (74%) is shown in Table 4; the CJIC system was used to determine dispositions, and dispositions were not shown for 87 cases as of March, 1973. An examination of Table 4 indicates a better than average conviction rate for the Bureau in relation to Uniform Crime Reports narcotic drug law disposition data (1970). Rates are certainly higher than for Santa Clara County as a whole. Initially, the Bureau was obtaining too high a rate of acquittals and dismissals in relation to the UCR figures. This has changed. The acquittal/dismissal rates are 38.6 percent for 1971 and 18.9 percent for the 1972-73 data, the latter being 6.1 percent lower than UCR figures for 1970. Conversely, conviction rates have gone from 52.9 percent of all dispositions in 1971 to 65.3 percent of all dispositions in 1972-73. These figures indicate a marked improvement in the quality of Bureau arrests.

While a comparatively higher Bureau conviction rate is desirable, if the Bureau is to become involved at higher levels of the narcotic sales hierarchy, convictions may become harder to obtain and acquittals or dismissals may again increase. So far this has not been the case, even though Bureau arrest activity was about equivalent for the two periods (see index, Figure 1).

Sentences of Convicted Arrestees. The sentences of 141 of the 143 convicted arrestees is shown in Table 5, which also shows the commitment percentages.

TABLE 4

NARCOTIC BUREAU COURT DISPOSITIONS, FBI UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS  
DRUG DISPOSITIONS (NATIONWIDE, 1970), AND SANTA CLARA COUNTY  
ADULT FELONY ARREST CONVICTIONS (ALL OFFENSES)<sup>a</sup>

TYPE DISPOSITION	NARCOTICS BUREAU		UCR-DRUGS 1970	SANTA CLARA COUNTY
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Conviction	143	57.6	46.5	28.0
Acquittal/ Dismissal	77	31.0	25.1	26.0
Other <sup>b</sup>	28	11.3	28.4	46.0
TOTAL	248 <sup>c</sup>	100.00	100.00	100.0

<sup>a</sup>Santa Clara County Criminal Justice Trends, op. cit., p. 13

<sup>b</sup>No charges filed, certified to juvenile court, etc.

<sup>c</sup>87 of the 335 analyzed had received no disposition.

TABLE 5  
 NARCOTICS BUREAU SENTENCES AND  
 SANTA CLARA COUNTY SENTENCES  
 in 1970

SENTENCE	NARCOTICS BUREAU		COUNTY FELONY DEFENDANTS: 1970	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mental Hygiene	11	7.8	5	.3
Prison	36	25.5	205	11.2
California Rehab. Facil.	12	8.5	91	5.0
Calif. Youth Authority	5	3.5	111	6.1
Jail Only	7	5.0	167	9.1
Probation				
- Straight	3	2.1	348	19.0
- With Jail	46	32.6	898	49.0
Fine And/or Prob.	3	2.1		
- With Jail	3	2.1	9	.5
- With Prob. & Jail	9	6.4	n.a.	-
Community Diversion	6	4.3	-	
TOTAL	141	100.0	1,834	100.0

n.a. = not available

for felony defendants convicted and sentenced in Superior Court in Santa Clara County in 1970. An examination of these sentence data indicate that Bureau arrestees are receiving more severe sentences than the average felony defendant in Santa Clara County. More receive prison sentences than is expected for felony defendants in the county. These data indicate that Bureau agents may be making better cases, i.e., securing better evidence, than is generally the case. As indicated in the consultant's report this has become necessary in narcotics law enforcement work, and is the case with the Bureau. As with the dispositions data, these data were compared for 1971 and 1972-73. The only marked shift in sentences to State institutions (hospitals, prisons, CRC, CYA) was in sentences to state hospitals, which dropped from 12.3 percent of all sentences to 1.7 percent of all sentences in 1972-73. Sentencing in the community underwent marked changes. The sentence of jail with probation dropped from 45.7 percent to 15 percent of all sentences, with the fine/probation/jail combination going from "none" to 15 percent of all sentences, followed by the newly-created diversion program, which went from "none" to 10 percent of all sentences. Jail only increased slightly as a possibility (2.5% to 8.3%) as did the fine/jail combination ("none" to 5%) and probation only ("none" to 5%). It appears that Bureau arrestees are more subject to fines if they stay in the community. There are slight increases in the percentages of those going to prison (24.7% to 26.7%) and to CRC (7.4% to 10%).

#### Seizures Data

Narcotic and dangerous drug seizures in Santa Clara County for 1972 for all jurisdictions are reported in the consultant's report. It appears

that the Bureau continues to function at a high level in its ability to take dangerous drugs off the illegal market. Major increases in the size of seizures will have to await increases in Bureau size and quality of the equipment which they need to perform most efficiently.

### Conclusions

Using arrest data and data on seizures it is possible to make a sound case for the effectiveness of the Bureau based upon their ability to make an impact on the problem of narcotics and dangerous drugs in the county. As stated earlier, however, there are no baseline data on drug availability from which to conclude that drugs have become less available or less in demand. If these data were available on a countywide basis, it might be possible to make a much more sound case. For example, a question asked of addicts admitted to the Santa Clara County Methadone Treatment and Rehabilitation Program asks them to indicate whether prices for heroin have gone up or remained about the same over the last year, and whether heroin has become harder or easier to get. Enough time has not elapsed on that study to make useful comparisons, but there is a possible relationship between this type of report and major arrests made by Bureau agents.

Another example of the effectiveness of the Bureau is the reaction to the program by the addict in the streets. No systematic study of this reaction is provided for in the present evaluation; however, informal discussions with Methadone Program staff who were addicts and dealers indicate that the greatest impact of the Bureau lies in its scope of operation, i.e., the local addict can no longer rely on beating local police officers who are not likely to have specialized expertise in the narcotics and dangerous drugs area. He must now deal with specially trained officers who are an unknown quantity and a constant threat to his security. Therefore, while it is difficult to state conclusively that the Bureau has reduced supply and demand, high level of impact has been achieved, which can be improved upon with better equipment and increased personnel. Meanwhile, it is

possible to say that the Bureau has made significant progress in dealing with the drug problem and is increasing in its ability at a rapid rate, a point which is elaborated on in the following section.

#### COORDINATION OF THE NARCOTIC LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNCTION

This goal involves the Bureau in two types of activity with other jurisdictions: (1) direct assistance, and (2) other liaison functions, to include narcotic agent training, assistance in related criminal matters, and information exchange. In order to adequately assess the work of the Bureau in this critical area, Mr. Vincent Chasten, formerly a California State Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement officer (now retired), was hired as a consultant. Mr. Chasten personally interviewed the principal narcotics law enforcement officers in all twelve police jurisdictions in Santa Clara County. Using an interview schedule he recorded systematic responses from all of these officers, at the same time gaining his impressions of the type of relationship established between the Bureau and these agencies. His full report is attached as Appendix "A". The interview schedule responses are reported on here.

The approach used was designed to determine the extent of narcotics law enforcement activity prior to the creation of the Bureau, and then to assess their satisfaction with the work of the Bureau since its creation. Table 6 shows the numbers of narcotics law enforcement officers prior to and after the creation of the Bureau (up to April, 1973).

TABLE 6

NARCOTICS LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS BEFORE JUNE 1, 1971  
AND AFTER JUNE 1, 1971, IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY (APRIL, 1973)

EXTENT OF TIME COMMITTED	Pre-June 1, 1971		Post-June, 1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Full time	21.5	72.9	22	73.3
3/4 time to full time	1	3.4	--	
1/2 to 3/4 time	2	6.8	3	10.0
1/4 to 1/2 time	2	6.8	-	
Up to 1/4 time	3	10.0	5	16.7
TOTAL	29.5	100.0	30	100.0

Using these reported figures, there appears to be no increase in the numbers of narcotics law enforcement officers in Santa Clara County subsequent to the formation of the Bureau. Two of the twelve jurisdictions indicate a possible reduction in manpower requirements in this area based upon the existence of the Bureau, especially where cases go outside their respective jurisdictions. Only two jurisdictions indicated that they had or now have specific enforcement programs in narcotics law enforcement; the remainder indicated they work "as needed" or "where a situation requires action." Seventy-five percent of the agencies indicate that the officers doing this work considered to have a special skill and to be highly trained, while twelve percent indicated that these officers had "no formal training, all 'on the job' experience." Some training was indicated by the rest (13%).

Subsequent to the formation of the Bureau, the extent of coordinated activity is as follows:

Number of cooperative activities	744
Number of arrests resulting	240
Hours involved in cooperative activities	1,731

The general level of satisfaction with these cooperative efforts was "very satisfactory" for three-fourths of the agencies and "satisfactory" to the



rest. Three-fourths also indicated that they are "now more likely to contact the Bureau than earlier when a case comes up; one said "no" (not more likely to contact) and two qualified their responses, indicating that contact is now satisfactory. All respondents indicated that Bureau agents react more professionally and understand situations better than earlier. Methods of assisting the Bureau include referring informants (100%), supplying information deemed useful concerning narcotics activity (83.3%), lending physical assistance (33.3%), and furnishing equipment (16.7%). Therefore, it is safe to conclude that the jurisdictions working with the Bureau are very satisfied with its overall performance.

In order to assess the extent of Bureau assistance in other areas of their work, agencies were asked to indicate assistance to their burglary and robbery details; they reported as follows:

	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Robbery</u>
Number of cooperative activities	67	109
Number of arrests resulting	65	14
Hours involved in cooperative activities	446	104
Amounts of stolen property recovered with Bureau assistance (estimated dollar value)	\$40,150	(no estimates)

From these figures it appears that the Bureau is giving considerable assistance to other jurisdictions in dealing with other types of crime, much of which is drug-related.

Another area of assistance involved the Bureau's record file. These twelve jurisdictions indicated a total of 981 inquiries, or an average of 82 per agency over a twenty-three month period (average of 43 per month). Seven out of ten indicated that the information derived was "very useful," and the remaining three respondents said it was "useful." All reciprocated by

giving the Bureau information on their drug cases.

Education and Training. As part of the coordination function, the Bureau conducts a two-pronged education and training program. First, they do preventative education in the community in order to inform the public about the consequences of using illegal narcotics and dangerous drugs. The narcotics law enforcement officers interviewed were asked to indicate their community's response to the Bureau education effort. Half (6) said response was "very good," five (41.7%) said they "didn't know," and one did not respond. This educational effort will be discussed in more detail in the final report regarding the effectiveness of this activity.

The second aspect of the education and training effort involves improvement of the operational interrelationships of all municipal and county law enforcement departments by direct and active participation in the activities of the Bureau. This means the training of officers from other jurisdictions. Two departments said that they each had two officers trained with the Bureau. Nine other officers have also had some degree of training at the Bureau, according to its director. They are from the Santa Cruz Sheriff's Department, Mountain View Police Department, Morgan Hill Police Department, and the Gilroy Police Department. It appears that this type of training has served to meet the goals of the Bureau in strengthening relationships with these agencies and in upgrading their expertise as narcotics agents.

#### OVERALL EFFICIENCY

One of the primary concerns at this stage of the development of the Bureau is with its continuing existence. This requires some standard with which Bureau functioning can be compared in order to determine whether or not it performs well in impacting on the narcotics and dangerous drug problem.

Some observers would require not only that it perform well, but that it perform significantly better than anyone else who deals with narcotics law enforcement. One problem remains paramount in responding to these needs: there are no good standards against which to measure such an operation -- In fact, what is being done in Santa Clara County may be an important part of the standard-setting process. Therefore, much of what can be said must be descriptive to allow the reader to develop his own conclusions as to the overall efficiency of the Bureau, and to provide the baseline data necessary to the development of standards.

Coverage. One of the most important considerations from the standpoint of the county's citizens is whether they are getting their share of the services of a countywide organization such as the Narcotics Bureau. Correlations of over .90 (very significant) exist between the proportion of hours worked per jurisdiction and the proportion of arrests per jurisdiction, and between the proportions of arrests made and the county population distribution. The actual hours worked per jurisdiction indicate that the Bureau is serving the entire county and is also operating outside the county when necessary to effect the arrests of individuals who have been or are now acting in the county.

#### V. CONCLUSIONS

The overall impact of the Bureau is considered very good based upon available data, including the comprehensive consultant's report appended to this report. Bureau personnel are obtaining arrests at the level of major dealers, and they appear to be moving in a positive direction based upon the dollar value of confiscated drugs per arrest. Also, they are making inroads into the Spanish surname/Spanish speaking population, a group which accounts

for much of the drug activity in the county. While arrests themselves are not especially good indicators of success, the fact that Bureau conviction rates are higher than might be expected indicates that arrests supported by adequate evidence are being made. This is verified in the data on sentences given Bureau arrestees. Most important, and as directed by the Law Enforcement Drug Council, heroin seizures remain high.

Coordination and liaison activities with other law enforcement jurisdictions are generally excellent, with no exceptions. The training function has been especially useful in bringing officers from other jurisdictions into contact with the Bureau and increasing the overall efficiency of all units.

Finally, it can be concluded that the Bureau is achieving its goal of countywide coverage in impacting on the problem of narcotics and dangerous drug law violations.

APPENDIX A

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APPENDIX A

INTRODUCTION

SANTA CLARA COUNTY  
NARCOTIC BUREAU STUDY

This report is a study of the operation of the Santa Clara County Narcotic Bureau and a concurrent examination of narcotic and drug trafficking and abuse within the county. The conclusions attained are as follows:

- I The Narcotic Bureau performs an essential service.
- II The Bureau functions expertly.
- III Deficiencies in staff, equipment and funds inhibit the Bureau from performing at full capacity.
- IV County-wide narcotic and drug enforcement liaison should be formalized through a joint agreement implemented by executive direction.

The balance of this report will relate facts and deductions from which these conclusions are derived.

1 The Narcotic Bureau performs an essential service. It is well known that the Bureau was established to meet an epidemic surge of drug abuse within Santa Clara County. As reported in a preceding study, drug abuse increased nearly 1000% during the period 1965 through 1969, while population increased less than 12%. During the period immediately prior to establishment of the Bureau, local police agencies, except in the largest municipalities, were overwhelmed and unable to adequately cope with the drug abuse problem. Insufficient manpower, insufficient funds and physical inability to coordinate interjurisdictional investigations within the county impeded law enforcement and aided violators. The Bureau, in coordination with other enforcement agencies within the county, has made it possible to cope with the problem with reasonable effectiveness. In other words, the uncontrollable phenomenon of drug abuse proliferation which has been nation-wide is now reasonably manageable within Santa Clara County through coordinated law enforcement.

A survey of municipal police and other law enforcement agencies within the county reveals unanimous approval of continued operation of the Bureau and a positive feeling derived from experiences in the field that its services are urgently needed. When one reflects upon the fact that most municipal police departments within the county have a sworn force of less than 33 persons, it becomes obvious that personnel for complex interjurisdictional narcotic investigations is simply not available. A large city such as San Jose is capable of mustering personnel, equipment and funds sufficient to reasonably meet the problem within the city limits. Smaller municipalities, however, cannot assign personnel, equipment and funds essential to complex drug investigations. Police departments of smaller municipalities

must have the assistance of the Bureau to enable them to reasonably meet the drug abuse problem within their respective jurisdictions.

Police agencies throughout the county unanimously oppose abolishment of the Bureau and a substitute reliance upon state and federal agencies to fill the gap which would be created. The state and federal agencies, competent as they may be, can neither respond fully nor constantly to the total enforcement needs of Santa Clara County. On many occasions these other agencies would be required to direct their personnel to investigations in other counties which at the time have a higher priority. Temporarily, therefore, and on several occasions, the county would find itself without sufficient trained and competent personnel to contain the county's drug abuse problem. Drug trafficking would resultingly increase within most areas of the county, and any thought of reliance upon state or federal agencies to contain the total drug abuse problem within the county is nothing more than wishful thinking. There is no doubt that state and federal agencies are essential and vital to Santa Clara County and to the overall drug trafficking problem, and this is discussed further in other sections of this report.

11 The Bureau functions expertly. The conclusion that the Bureau functions expertly is arrived at through an examination of its various components and its performance in the field. Components and performance are discussed as follow:

- 1) Personnel Selection. Personnel is comprised of deputy sheriffs of various rank who have attained their classification through open competitive Civil Service examination. The examination meets rigid



standards set by the state as approved by Peace Officers' Standards and Training. Personnel, therefore, is basically competent.

2) Personnel Training. Members of the Bureau are selected from deputy sheriffs who have been trained in basic law enforcement at the Sheriff's Academy. They have demonstrated better than average ability in criminal law enforcement and receive rigid on-the-job training in drug enforcement. It is noted that most members of the Bureau have earned State Certificates of Competency issued by Peace Officers' Standards and Training. Such certificates are attained through formal study beyond and outside the scope of scheduled in-service training. Personnel, therefore, is competent and well-trained in the field of narcotic and drug enforcement.

3) Techniques of Enforcement. Examination of case records reveals that the techniques of enforcement meet acceptable standards set by long-established state and federal agencies. The techniques are modern, innovative and versatile.

4) Arrests. Arrests are a valuable indicator of well-planned investigations. When a high rate of refusals by the District Attorney to issue complaints occurs it can normally be concluded that investigations leading to arrests were poorly contrived. The Bureau's record of complaint issuance following arrest is excellent, although it probably should be mentioned that some arrests are necessarily and legally made when complaints are neither requested nor expected.

Most narcotic and drug arrests are triable in the Superior Court and normally reach the court via preliminary hearing in a lower court.

Sub-standard investigations are usually dismissed in the lower courts. The Bureau's record reveals a high rate of arrests being directed to trial in the Superior Court.

5) Seizure Quantities. Attachments reflect narcotics and drugs seized during the fifteen-month period, January 1, 1972, through March 31, 1973. The vast quantities reflected, which result from the numerous arrests made in the same period, verify that many major drug traffickers have been eliminated by the Bureau. No attempt to analyze and compare seizures is made here except to point out that only experts in the field of narcotic and drug law enforcement are capable of the accomplishments reflected through these seizures.

6) Conviction Rates. As reported in the previous Bureau evaluation, conviction of persons arrested is at a very high rate. Among the criteria utilized to evaluate a law enforcement agency the conviction rate can reveal the success or failure of the agency to do a good job. It is appropriate to state, therefore, the Bureau must be rated as expert in this area.

7) Bureau Evaluation by Other Agencies. During the normal course of operation the Bureau must inter-relate with numerous agencies directly or indirectly associated with the criminal justice system. Relationships range from casual conversations concerning suspects, through sensitive and dangerous investigations, to critical analysis of results of investigations by the district attorney and the courts. Several municipal, county, state and federal agencies with whom the Bureau must inter-relate have been informally requested to make an

evaluation of the Bureau. In every instance each agency reports most sincerely that the Bureau performs its tasks in a manner which reveals true expertise in the field of narcotic and drug law enforcement.

8) Knowledge of the Narcotic and Drug Problem. Formal and informal interviews of responsible individuals in all police departments of the county and of experts in state and federal agencies reflect unanimous high appraisal of the Bureau's knowledge of the problem. It is reasonable to state that the Bureau's knowledge of traffickers, suspects, sensitive areas and trends is the best available resource. Municipal agencies may exceed the Bureau concerning knowledge of narcotic and drug activities within their own jurisdiction, however, each agency regards the Bureau as the most reliable county-wide source of such knowledge.

9) Public Attitude. During the course of interviewing members of the several municipal police departments, opinions were elicited concerning public attitude toward the Bureau within the community. Although some police departments had no means of making judgments in this respect, the majority were able to report great public satisfaction with the Bureau. Much of the satisfaction resulted from publicity given to major arrests and drug seizures, while much resulted from informative talks to service clubs and similar groups as well as formal training sessions within the schools.

Components and performances discussed above and the exceptionally high rating of the Bureau in each category leads to the undeniable conclusion that the Bureau functions expertly. Although expertness has been attained, the Bureau recognizes most realistically that constant effort

toward improvement of performance must be maintained to cope successfully with narcotic and drug trafficking.

III Deficiencies in staff, equipment and funds inhibit the Bureau from performing at full capacity. The requirements for arrest and prosecution of narcotic and drug traffickers are complex. Evidence admissible in court and considered sufficient for conviction a few years ago is generally not sufficient today. Evidence acquired today must be in compliance with rigid, comparatively recent and constantly changing appellate court decisions. Criminals today have become very mobile and are capable of moving about most rapidly to avoid detection. A few years ago police were able to detain and search criminals almost at will and obtain indisputable evidence which resulted in conviction in subsequent court trials. In most criminal investigations, and especially in narcotic enforcement, experienced investigators formerly made arrests and convicted offenders on evidence which today is totally unacceptable in court. In certain circumstances police seizing evidence today in yesteryear's regular fashion would now be found guilty of criminal acts and subject to civil liability actions as well.

Law enforcement has adjusted to meet the court-dictated changes with greatest adjustment probably being required in narcotic and drug enforcement. The crimes of murder, burglary, rape and most other crimes each leave some degree of residual evidence at the crime scene which may lead the investigator to identification of the perpetrator. This is not so with the criminal narcotic and drug trafficker, as there is no victim to report his crime, no crime scene to examine and no witnesses. Adjustment in methods of investigation of narcotic and drug trafficking, as compelled by appellate

court decisions, have indeed made the field of narcotic and drug enforcement complex.

Adjustments made in the field of narcotic and drug enforcement, now fairly well recognized as standard, are found in most large municipalities, large counties, state and federal agencies. Generally, adjustments include increased personnel and evidentiary purchase funds, with improvements in mobility, surveillance and communications capability. Exclusive of adjustments in personnel and funds, most adjustments have been made through acquirement of both simple and sophisticated investigative hardware. Upon initial formation of the Bureau effort was apparently made to equip it to meet the current standards. The effort, however, most probably restricted by available funds, fell far short of standard equipment needs.

During complex investigations it is almost incredible that the Bureau can function as well as it does without standard equipment. For example, not one pair of binoculars is listed among the Bureau's surveillance equipment. Photographic equipment, except for one common all-purpose camera, is nil. Telescopic and other camera lenses, utilized constantly in complex criminal investigations, are also nil. Radio transmitters, concealable upon the person and vital in undercover activities, are limited to one which is usable and one other which is unreliable. Portable handy-talkie radios are limited to three, while vehicular radios, almost unbelievably, are limited to one.

The Bureau performs especially well with very limited equipment, but many investigations are restricted to and regulated by equipment availability. Equipment should be sufficient to meet the investigative needs of the

Bureau and every effort to acquire it should be made.

The Bureau gives investigative priority to the apprehension of the county's major heroin traffickers. This priority was wisely directed by the Law Enforcement Drug Council. Heroin is a major problem, should not under any circumstances be allowed to make its highly addictive inroads and its traffickers are generally sophisticated criminals. The Bureau has followed the direction of the Council and has recorded success in apprehending major heroin violators.

While placing priorities upon the apprehension of major traffickers, the Bureau has not overlooked major traffickers in other drugs. It is apparent, though, that the Bureau is nearly totally committed to investigations involving major violators, and leaves little time for investigations involving sub-major violators. This commitment means that on many occasions the Bureau must virtually ignore sub-major or mid-level traffickers. A request from a small or even medium-sized police department for assistance in apprehending two or three known and active mid-level traffickers in any of the dangerous drugs or marijuana is often denied. The requesting department, insufficiently staffed to conduct the investigation itself, then searches elsewhere for assistance. Assistance may come from one or two adjacent communities, it may come from the state, and it may not come. Without adequate assistance the requesting agency is often compelled to take overt police action, temporarily halting the trafficker without arrest, or, most likely, compelling him to move into another area and continue trafficking as usual. With a county population exceeding one million the mid-level trafficker can move to any other area without a trace and continue his

business without interruption.

There does exist, then, an urgent need to provide a better and more practical means of apprehending the mid-level trafficker. The means is an increase of Bureau personnel. One additional team of six trained agents and a team supervisor, adequately equipped and funded, can do the job. Such a team, readily available to move in and assist municipal police departments who have made preliminary investigation of mid-level traffickers, will prove most effective. The team could often be divided to give assistance in two communities at one time; on many occasions the team would be capable of assistance in three communities at one time. Such a team is necessary, can do the job and would enable most municipalities to meet their local drug trafficking problems head-on.

A mid-level Bureau team would very often develop information leading to major traffickers. At this point decisions must be made and action taken to assure that the major trafficker is apprehended without unduly reducing the assistance available and necessary to municipal agencies. Agents who are assigned to major or mid-level investigations should be readily interchangeable as needed. Flexibility of operation must be sufficient to place emphasis where needed without destroying the capability of the Bureau to assist municipal police in their local problems.

Some important examples of current equipment needs are as follow:

1 Vehicular Radios. Modern criminal drug investigative techniques demand adequate communication among investigative teams. Vehicular radios now required (five) will enable long-range communication throughout

the county, not now available will enhance supervisorial control and direction of investigative units and prevent disconnection from investigations through lack of radio range capability.

II Handy-Talkie Portable Radios. These small portable radios are excellent for maintaining close range contact during investigations. Portability allows the investigator to observe and trace suspects while concealed in a building, on a roof, in a store, etc.; they enable the investigator to move about on foot and report to the Vehicular Radio; they can be utilized in undercover vehicles as needed.

III Concealable Radio Transmitters. Men who must work under cover can negotiate with traffickers and be heard, verified and protected by other investigators observing unseen from a distance. The value is obvious. Two such units now available to the Bureau are insufficient to meet current needs.

IV Cameras and Lenses. One polaroid camera now in use has very limited investigative value. With two adequate cameras and appropriate lens attachments evidentiary photos, not now available, can be presented in court. Photos which reveal a defendant's participation in a criminal drug activity are very often available during investigations; they can induce defendants to plead guilty and save the investigators numerous valuable hours that court trials require of them.

V Binoculars. The Bureau is currently without binoculars; those used by investigators are usually borrowed from friends or purchased by the investigator himself. With high-power binoculars an investigator's



surveillance capability can be increased many, many times. As an example, one investigator in a radio-equipped vehicle and good binoculars can observe a suspect location undetected from great distance and report action observed to almost any other location in the county.

This section of this report is concluded with urgent recommendation that: (1) Bureau investigative hardware be brought up to standard; (2) a team of agents available to assist local police departments against mid-level traffickers be added to the staff; (3) the mid-level team be adequately equipped and funded.

IV County-wide narcotic and drug enforcement liaison should be formalized through a joint agreement implemented by executive direction. Every concerned individual is aware of reports of competition among narcotic and drug enforcement agencies at all levels of government deemed detrimental to the best interests of good law enforcement. While several such reports certainly have merit, it is essential to understand that competition in law enforcement can be healthful and in the case of such competition within Santa Clara County is it more healthful than not. As a matter of fact, a degree of controlled competition can be very important to good narcotic and drug enforcement.

The overall level of general law enforcement competency within Santa Clara County is high and continues to improve. This occurs because county and municipal enforcement agencies strive to meet and excel the goals set by Peace Officers' Standards and Training, the state agency which sets individual and departmental law enforcement standards of competency. Individuals assigned to narcotic and drug enforcement are first basically qualified in general law enforcement. When such an individual gets his feet on the ground in narcotic and drug enforcement he will develop an intense and unrelenting attitude toward apprehension and conviction of traffickers. Narcotic and drug trafficking differs from general crime in that it is an unreported crime, is highly volatile, non-static and in no way recognizes political subdivisions. It is possible for an entire network of associated drug traffickers to disappear from any given area within the wink of an eye. Countless hours of hard police work directed toward investigating such a network can be lost along with the disappearing traffickers unless capable, intent and unrelenting peace officers are doing their job of literally

"dogging" these traffickers.

Too often this intent and unrelenting attitude is misunderstood as being competitive lack of cooperation between separate agencies. The investigative approaches leading to the apprehension of a trafficker can be many, some approaches successful in a given instance and unsuccessful in another. One team of enforcement officers, especially competent in undercover investigations, may take one investigative approach toward apprehending a trafficker; another team, especially competent in manipulating informants and in surveillance, may take another approach toward the same trafficker. Are these teams in competition? The answer is certainly in the affirmative if both teams have the initiative required of them, but such competition is healthful and desirable when exercised with reasonable and mutually agreeable controlled limitations. Such competition in an investigation often ends when one team, through its particular approach method, has obtained evidence sufficient for arrest and prosecution; it ends just as often when both teams assemble their partial evidence and find that jointly it is sufficient for arrest and prosecution.

Currently a liaison network does exist between the Bureau and the several law enforcement agencies within the county. Certain individuals in each agency are designated as liaison officers through whom investigations are normally coordinated. This network does the job for which it is intended but it is not effective in preventing a weakening and perhaps ultimate disappearance in various areas of effective coordination. For example, two adjacent municipalities may find that by joining their own individual forces they are able to stamp out a local source of amphetamines for local high school students. Eliminating the source is, of course, most desirable

to both agencies and will lead to further coordination between the two agencies. Solving a local problem in this manner, however, cannot begin to truly solve a problem until and unless formal steps are taken toward apprehending the drug source outside the local area. It is at this crucial point that effective enforcement can break down unless prevented through establishment of irrevocable procedures. It is conceivable and sometimes probable that the outside supplier could reside in a third adjacent community and go undetected and unapprehended simply because liaison had broken down.

A formal detailed liaison organizational structure is not recommended in this report, as it is not necessary. The current structure only needs executive agreement and direction to make it function fully.

Regular and frequent liaison conferences should be scheduled. Each agency should be substantially represented for the purpose of discussing current investigations, determining the extent of joint effort required, analyzing trends and planning for future operations. These conferences, though formalized by agreement, directive and scheduling, should be informal hard-working sessions to be attended by peace officers doing basic drug enforcement field work. Agency supervisors should likewise attend and fully participate as regularly as feasible; but it is stressed that these conferences should be designed to enable effective coordination as may be required at the very inception of each investigation or at any stage of any investigation. The supervisors would most certainly review all coordinating activities and then, in consonance with their counterparts in other agencies, make adjustments to direct the course of the investigation as may be

necessary. Each police agency within the county has been interviewed. Each agency has indicated that better liaison can and will considerably improve overall enforcement capabilities; each considers improvement of the liaison mechanism as being necessary.

It is urged that formalized liaison include a permanent representative of the California Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement to assure perpetual coordination with the intercounty agency. The state bureau designed to apprehend intercounty traffickers will assist materially when county-developed investigations reveal intercounty traffickers. It is recommended that state assistance be requested in every investigation which reflects intercounty ramifications. The State Bureau can bring manpower relief, financial relief and equipment relief to the County Bureau and to the several police departments, thus allowing county agencies to devote more direct effort to traffickers distributing drugs within the county. As an example, a major trafficker within the county with a source of supply outside the county may require expenditures of several thousands of dollars and hundreds of man-hours to effect his apprehension. Under such circumstances the state would normally expend the funds required and supply a substantial share of the man-hours required within the county. This should not be construed as a recommendation to reduce Bureau manpower and Bureau funds. The Bureau, under its current organization and funding, performs its tasks superbly under severe physical limitations and is to be commended for its accomplishments. Manpower, equipment and funding needs of the Bureau are discussed in Section E of this report.

Formalized liaison can be a very effective training vehicle and an accurate

source of drug information for all county enforcement agencies. Scheduled conferences would bring together trained Peace Officers from each agency. They would bring with them their empirical knowledge and individual experiences related to drug trafficking and abuse. Current problems would be discussed and analyzed, resulting in decisions for the application of appropriate procedural techniques to solve them. At subsequent conferences the decisions made would be discussed and analyzed again for evaluation. Techniques found effective could be further studied, expanded and retained for application to future problems; ineffective techniques would be discarded.

Continuing interrelationship through working liaison conferences is a learning process. It assures that each participant can attain and will maintain competence in drug enforcement. It also assures that each agency head, through his conference representatives, will receive up-to-the-minute information concerning county-wide drug problems and their direct relationship to his own jurisdictional problems.

SUMMARY:

The summary of this report can be stated as follows: THE BUREAU, COMPRISED OF A STAFF OF EXPERTS, PERFORMS AN ESSENTIAL SERVICE DESPITE THE HANDICAP OF SEVERE DEFICIENCIES IN PERSONNEL AND INVESTIGATIVE EQUIPMENT. OVERALL SERVICE CAN BE IMPORTANTLY IMPROVED THROUGH ELIMINATION OF DEFICIENCIES AND REFINEMENT OF THE COUNTY-WIDE DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT LIAISON MECHANISM. Although this summary statement is correct, it is simultaneously a gross understatement, a fact which demands explanation.

Reasons for the establishment of a Bureau are known. Now it appears that a determination must be made as to whether or not it should be retained and re-funded. In an effort to assist in this determination the summary statement of the preceding paragraph is now restated accurately as follows: THE BUREAU, COMPRISED OF A STAFF OF EXPERTS IN THIS FIELD, PERFORMS AN INDISPENSIBLE SERVICE AGAINST INCREDIBLE ODDS OF PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT LIMITATIONS. THESE LIMITATIONS, IF OVERCOME, WOULD ALLOW THE BUREAU TO GIVE THE FULL SERVICE WHICH IS SOUGHT AND SO SORELY NEEDED BY MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS. FORMALIZED COUNTY-WIDE DRUG ENFORCEMENT LIAISON, EXCLUSIVE OF OVERCOMING AFOREMENTIONED LIMITATIONS, CAN HELP. PUT OVERCOMING OF THE BUREAU LIMITATIONS TOGETHER WITH FORMALIZED LIAISON AND LAW ENFORCEMENT IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY CAN REDUCE NARCOTIC AND DRUG TRAFFICKING TO A MINOR POLICE PROBLEM.

Control of the narcotic and drug abuse problem in Santa Clara County can be attained. Re-funding the Bureau and adding personnel and equipment it needs cannot be deemed cost-prohibitive. It should not even be deemed as costly in meeting the drug abuse problem of a county which exceeds

one million people. The formalized liaison recommended so strongly in this report is free of budgetary obstacles simply because it is cost-free and can be accomplished forthwith.

In the event someone may feel that trafficking has subsided it is pointed out that during the first quarter of 1973 the Bureau, alone, seized heroin sufficient for more than 25,000 injections and marijuana sufficient for more than 100,000 cigarettes. Perhaps more important than seizure amounts is the fact that seizures result from arrest of traffickers who have been put out of business and will be placed in the penitentiary where they belong.

END



GILROY POLICE DEPARTMENT

DRUG LAW ARRESTS

July 1, 1972 - February 28, 1973

		Felony Marijuana		Felony Dangerous Drugs		Felony Heroin		Misdemeanor Other Drug- Related Offenses	
		Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.
1972	July	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	August	0	1	8	0	0	0	2	0
	September	3	4	6	0	1	0	6	0
	October	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
	November	4	1	1	0	23	0	0	0
	December	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
1973	January	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	February	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		8	6	16	0	25	0	13	0

LOS ALTOS POLICE DEPARTMENT

DRUG LAW ARRESTS

July 1, 1972 - February 28, 1973

		Felony Marijuana		Felony Dangerous Drugs		Felony Heroin		Misdemeanor Other Drug Related Offenses	
		Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
1972	July	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	August	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	September	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	October	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	November	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
	December	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
1973	January	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	February	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		5	15	1	0	0	0	1	4

LOS GATOS POLICE DEPARTMENT

DRUG LAW ARRESTS

July 1, 1972 - February 28, 1973

		Felony Marijuana		Felony Dangerous Drugs		Felony Heroin		Misdemeanor Other Drug- Related Offenses	
		Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.
1972	July	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
	August	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
	September	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
	October	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
	November	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
	December	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
1973	January	0	10	2	1	0	0	1	0
	February	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL		12	30	6	3	0	0	2	1

MILPITAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

DRUG LAW ARRESTS

July 1, 1972 - February 28, 1973

	Felony Marijuana		Felony Dangerous Drugs		Felony Heroin		Misdemeanor Other Drug- Related Offenses	
	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.
1972								
July	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
August	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
September	2	1	2	4	0	0	0	0
October	3	6	3	0	0	0	0	0
November	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
December	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
1973								
January	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
February	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	32	22	9	5	0	1	0	0

MORGAN HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT

DRUG LAW ARRESTS

July 1, 1972 - February 28, 1973

		Felony Marijuana		Felony Dangerous Drugs		Felony Heroin		Misdemeanor Other Drug- Related Offenses	
		Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.
1972	July	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	August	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	September	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	October	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	November	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	December	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1973	January	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	February	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		1	5	1	2	0	0	0	0

(Monthly arrests estimated; totals are accurate.)

MOUNTAIN VIEW POLICE DEPARTMENT

DRUG LAW ARRESTS

July 1, 1972 - February 28, 1973

		Felony Marijuana		Felony Dangerous Drugs		Felony Heroin		Misdemeanor Other Drug- Related Offenses	
		Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.
1972	July	10	0	12	0	2	0	2	0
	August	14	2	20	1	0	0	0	0
	September	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	October	9	3	7	0	0	0	0	0
	November	4	0	1	1	7	0	0	1
	December	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1973	January	10	0	5	0	1	0	1	0
	February	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL		66	7	51	2	9	0	4	1
March		11	2	4	0	7	0	4	0

PALO ALTO POLICE DEPARTMENT

DRUG LAW ARRESTS

July 1, 1972 - February 28, 1973

	Felony Marijuana		Felony Dangerous Drugs		Felony Heroin		Misdemeanor Other Drug- Related Offenses	
	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.
1972 July	1	3	2	0	2	0	0	0
August	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
September	6	1	6	0	0	1	0	0
October	0	1	2	0	1	0	4	0
November	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
December	5	5	0	0	8	0	1	3
1973 January	4	6	1	0	1	0	0	2
February	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	23	21	13	0	12	1	6	7

SAN JOSE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DRUG LAW ARRESTS

January 1, 1972 to February 28, 1973

1972 January 1 to December 31

Narcotics (Heroin, etc.)	222
Dangerous Drugs	876
Marijuana	1,241
Other Related Offenses	<u>686</u>
Total	3,125

(32% of arrestees, or 1,606, under 18 years of age.)

1973 January 1 to February 28

Narcotics (Heroin, etc.)	19
Dangerous Drugs	55
Marijuana	237
Other Related Offenses	<u>162</u>
Total	473

(32.5% of arrestees, or 151, under 18 years of age.)

(Above reflect complaints filed after arrest;  
arrests without complaints not considered.)



SANTA CLARA COUNTY NARCOTICS BUREAU

DRUG LAW ARRESTS

Jan. 1, 1972 - February 28, 1973

		Felony Marijuana		Felony Dangerous Drugs		Felony Heroin		Misdemeanor Other Drug- Related Offenses	
		Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.
1972	January	1	0	1	0	6	0	0	0
	February	15	1	10	1	8	0	5	0
	March	9	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
	April	5	1	0	1	9	0	1	0
	May	3	0	4	1	4	0	4	0
	June	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	2
	July	4	0	5	0	11	0	5	0
	August	7	0	4	0	15	0	9	0
	September	6	0	1	0	8	0	5	0
	October	9	0	8	0	11	0	9	0
	November	16	4	8	0	48	3	10	0
	December	8	1	5	2	10	0	1	1
1973	January	3	0	0	0	5	0	2	0
	February	9	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
TOTAL		96	8	48	5	145	3	52	3
March		3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0

SANTA CLARA COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

DRUG LAW ARRESTS

July 1, 1972 - February 28, 1973

		Felony Marijuana		Felony Dangerous Drugs		Felony Heroin		Misdemeanor Other Drug- Related Offenses	
		Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.
1972	July	27	16	20	3	9	0	10	0
	August	44	7	36	2	16	0	14	0
	September	47	7	20	0	3	0	0	1
	October	49	4	17	0	11	0	7	0
	November	54	0	15	0	9	0	6	0
	December	44	2	21	0	0	0	0	0
1973	January	25	11	6	0	4	0	0	0
	February	29	7	8	0	5	0	2	0
Total		319	54	143	5	57	0	39	1

SANTA CLARA POLICE DEPARTMENT

DRUG LAW ARRESTS

July 1, 1972 - February 28, 1973

		Felony Marijuana		Felony Dangerous Drugs		Felony Heroin		Misdemeanor Other Drug- Related Offenses	
		Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.
1972	July	10	7	5	0	0	0	0	0
	August	24	15	11	5	0	1	1	2
	September	15	2	9	4	0	0	0	0
	October	5	5	4	0	0	0	0	0
	November	21	14	2	1	1	0	0	4
	December	17	8	1	1	0	0	4	1
1973	January	11	9	8	0	0	0	0	1
	February	15	11	10	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL		118	71	50	11	1	1	6	8

SUNNYVALE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DRUG LAW ARRESTS

July 1, 1972 - February 28, 1973

ESTIMATED

	Felony Marijuana		Felony Dangerous Drugs		Felony Heroin		Misdemeanor Other Drug- Related Offenses	
	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.
1972								
July	10	7	5	0	0	0	0	0
August	24	15	11	5	0	1	1	2
September	15	2	9	4	0	0	0	0
October	5	5	4	0	0	0	0	0
November	21	14	2	1	1	0	0	4
December	17	8	1	1	0	0	4	1
1973								
January	11	9	8	0	0	0	0	1
February	15	11	10	0	0	0	1	0
Total	118	71	50	11	1	1	6	8

GILROY POLICE DEPARTMENT  
NARCOTIC AND DRUG SEIZURES  
for 1972

Narcotic Drugs:

Heroin	28.35	grams
Morphine	0	"
Opium	0	"
Other Opium Alkaloids	0	"
Synthetics	0	"
Cocaine	0	"
Peyote	0	"

Marijuana:

Cigarettes (11)	3.8	grams
Seeds	178.80	"
Bulk	340.20	"
Plant	380	"
Hashish	0	"

Dangerous Drugs:

L.S.D.	0	grams
Hallucinogens	0	"
Hypnotics	73.2	"
Amphetamines	5	"

LOS ALTOS POLICE DEPARTMENT

NARCOTIC AND DRUG SEIZURES

for 1972

Narcotic Drugs:

Heroin	0	grams
Morphine	0	"
Opium	0	"
Other Opium Alkaloids	0	"
Synthetics	0	"
Cocaine	0	"
Peyote	0	"

Marijuana:

Cigarettes (19)	11.8	grams
Seeds	86.6	"
Bulk	1,784.9	"
Plant	3,869.9	"
Hashish	23.2	"

Dangerous Drugs:

L.S.D.	1	gram
Hallucinogens	0	"
Hypnotics	0.5	"
Amphetamines	168.2	"

LOS GATOS POLICE DEPARTMENT

NARCOTIC AND DRUG SEIZURES

for 1972

Narcotic Drugs:

Heroin	0	gram
Morphine	0	"
Opium	0	"
Other Opium Alkaloids	0	"
Synthetics	0	"
Cocaine	4.7	"
Peyote	0	"

Marijuana:

Cigarettes (19)	13.8	gram
Seeds	31.9	"
Bulk	257.1	"
Plant	0	"
Hashish	5.2	"

Dangerous Drugs:

L.S.D.	20	gram
Hallucinogens	0	"
Hypnotics	16.8	"
Amphetamines	13.1	"

MILPITAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

NARCOTIC AND DRUG SEIZURES

for 1972

Narcotic Drugs:

Heroin	1	gram
Morphine	0	"
Opium	0	"
Other Opium Alkaloids	0	"
Synthetics	0	"
Cocaine	1	"
Peyote	0	"

Marijuana:

Cigarettes (47)	26.5	gram
Seeds	14.17	"
Bulk	425.5	"
Hashish	23.2	"

Dangerous Drugs:

L.S.D.	20	gram
Hallucinogens	0	"
Hypnotics	90	"
Amphetamines	29	"



MORGAN HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT

NARCOTIC AND DRUG SEIZURES

for 1972

Narcotic Drugs:

Heroin	0	gram
Morphine	0	"
Opium	0	"
Other Opium Alkaloids	0	"
Synthetics	0	"
Cocaine	0	"
Peyote	0	"

Marijuana:

Cigarettes (18)	5.65	gram
Seeds	1	"
Bulk	249.5	"
Hashish	0	"

Dangerous Drugs:

L.S.D.	0	gram
Hallucinogens	0	"
Hypnotics	1.5	"
Amphetamines	1.5	"

(Estimate based on average seizure per arrest during year 1972 - considered an "accurate" estimate.)

MOUNTAIN VIEW POLICE DEPARTMENT

NARCOTIC AND DRUG SEIZURES

for 1972

Narcotic Drugs:

Heroin (Opiates, Narcotics)	9 grams (2 Demerol)
Cocaine	1 gram

Marijuana:

Cigarettes (340)	390	grams
Seeds	14.25	"
Bulk	2,475.20	"
Plant	1,000	"
Hashish	53	"

Dangerous Drugs:

L.S.D.	3	grams
Hypnotics (Seconal)	120	grams
Amphetamines	0	"

PALO ALTO POLICE DEPARTMENT

NARCOTIC AND DRUG SEIZURES

for 1972

Narcotic Drugs:

Heroin	30.72	grams
Morphine	0	"
Opium	0	"
Other Opium Alkaloids	217.10	"
Synthetics	227.50	"
Cocaine	962.40	"
Peyote	24.20	"

Marijuana:

Cigarettes (7)	2.40	grams
Seeds	226.80	"
Bulk	3,737.95	"
Plant	455.60	"
Hashish	16.7	"

Dangerous Drugs:

L.S.D.	0.1	grams
Hallucinogens	11,566.80	"
Hypnotics	250	"
Amphetamines	2,387.03	"

SAN JOSE POLICE DEPARTMENT  
NARCOTIC AND DRUG SEIZURES  
for 1972

Narcotic Drugs:

Heroin	1,617.2	Grams
Morphine	9.7	"
Opium	0	"
Other Opium Alkaloids	44	"
Synthetics (Methadone)	551.4	"
Cocaine	81.8	"

Marijuana:

Cigarettes (910)	567.1	grams
Seeds	987	"
Bulk	67,180.6	"
Plants	4,979	"
Hashish	1,081	"

Dangerous Drugs:

L.S.D.	618.4	grams
Hallucinogens	0	"
Hypnotics	2,857.1	"
Amphetamines	2,767.8	"

SANTA CLARA COUNTY NARCOTICS BUREAU

NARCOTIC AND DRUG SEIZURES

for 1972

Narcotic Drugs:

Heroin	966.65	grams
Morphine	0	
Opium	0	
Other Opium Alkaloids	0	
Synthetics	1,363.2	"

Marijuana:

Cigarettes (21)	6	grams
Seeds	145.75	"
Bulk	31,306.20	"
Plant (227)	12,862.00	"
Hashish	501.46	"

Dangerous Drugs:

L.S.D. (600)	40	grams
Hallucinogens	0	
Hypnotics	31	"
Amphetamines	1,292.	"

SANTA CLARA COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

NARCOTIC AND DRUG SEIZURES  
for 1972

(ESTIMATED)

Narcotic Drugs:

Heroin	2.5 grams
Morphine	0
Opium	0
Synthetics	1 "
Cocaine	1 "
Peyote	0

Marijuana:

Cigarettes (36)	2.5 grams
Seeds	1.5 "
Bulk	7,200.0 "
Plant	200 "
Hashish	.5 "

Dangerous Drugs:

L.S.D.	2.5 grams
Hallucinogens	0
Hypnotics	240 "
Amphetamines	120 "

SANTA CLARA POLICE DEPARTMENT

NARCOTIC AND DRUG SEIZURES

for 1972

Narcotic Drugs:

Heroin	15 grams
Morphine	0
Opium	0
Other Opium Alkaloids	2 "
Synthetics	0
Cocaine	1 "
Peyote	0

Marijuana:

Cigarettes (112)	117 grams
Seeds	180 "
Bulk	6,690 "
Plant (131)	7,414.6 "
Hashish	19 "

Dangerous Drugs:

L.S.D.	28.7 grams
Hallucinogens	.1 "
Hypnotics	988 "
Amphetamines	94 "

SUNNYVALE POLICE DEPARTMENT

NARCOTIC AND DRUG SEIZURES

for 1972

ESTIMATED

Narcotic Drugs:

Heroin	15 grams
Morphine	0
Opium	0
Other Opium Alkaloids	2 "
Synthetics	0
Cocaine	1 "
Peyote	0

Marijuana:

Cigarettes (112)	117 grams
Seeds	180 "
Bulk	6,690 "
Plant (131)	7,414.6 "
Hashish	19 "

Dangerous Drugs:

L.S.D.	28.7 grams
Hallucinogens	.1 "
Hypnotics	988 "
Amphetamines	94 "



SANTA CLARA COUNTY NARCOTICS BUREAU

PROJECTION

SANTA CLARA COUNTY NARCOTICS BUREAU

PROJECTION

The attached charts and graphs indicate the success of the previously funded and currently funded C.C.C.J., L.E.A.A. Santa Clara County Narcotics Bureau. Justification for a five year projection can be based not solely on prior experience, but on anticipated roles to be played for county services on a regional basis, specifically, those dealing with narcotics and crimes that are narcotics related.

It is feasible to project in detail expectations, as far as personnel services and equipment for the immediate year needs, but the opportunity or possibilities for projecting beyond that period, would be dependent upon the unpredictable variables such as public demands or response to narcotic legislation and enforcement policies.

It can be anticipated that the continuing and expected role of any regional narcotics unit should take a three position approach. Without question, county-wide enforcement is primarily the sole responsibility of a regional task force. This particular role is detailed in Part One of the attached report. The secondary and probably long range projection, as to the utilization of the skills developed and the information obtained through the enforcement of narcotic control laws, would be an establishment of general criminal intelligence that would have an effect on all crimes that are narcotic or narcotic related. This ongoing expansion would correlate with both national and state organized crime sections. It would involve potential computer input for all agencies within the county and act as a true county-wide criminal information system. The third and probably most critical aspect of the law enforcement role of narcotics control,

would be the coordinating function that must occur between not only the smaller agencies needs for expertise and the resources of a regional task force, but the inter-relationship between the county's role and the state and national problems of traffic and marketing. It seems that coordination between these agencies, and the agencies that are primarily concerned with enforcement, would be a prerequisite to the secondary role which is that of education and drug abuse. It would appear that this should take two directions, one providing the expertise to the existing educational facilities and resources within the county that are particular to that which is learned only through the enforcement aspects of drug control; the secondary, and probably the most important aspect of education, is providing a local resource to all of the criminal justice family to develop the awareness and prospective for the drug control capabilities of the county. This would be detailed in the subsequent report fiscal finding, this particular role of the task force.

As an example under the enforcement unit dealing with the law enforcement agencies, it would seem desirable to select no more than two jurisdictions at a time within Santa Clara County, which have a law enforcement problem in the area of drug abuse. Develop the skills necessary of one or more of their personnel assigned to the task force, who would then act as a resource person, responsible directly to that agency. This particular role is detailed in Part Two of the attached report.

## PART 1

This proposal seeks to secure as an ongoing agency the Santa Clara County Narcotics Bureau, a county-wide, inter-jurisdictional law enforcement and narcotic education program.

Working largely through undercover efforts in surveillance and purchases of illegal drugs to focus attention on major dealers, the Bureau's objectives are:

1. To impact the availability of, and trafficking in, illegal drugs in the county.
2. To provide an intra-jurisdictional effort, and to reduce carriers between jurisdictions.
3. To provide assistance to all agencies within the county.
4. To provide a Central Narcotic Record System.
5. To provide a relevant community narcotic educational program.

### Problem Background

The Santa Clara County Narcotic Bureau was originally formed in 1971 as a result of a LEAA Discretionary Grant (large county).<sup>1</sup> This original first year grant period was to have run from March 1, 1971 through February 28, 1972. Because of delays in selecting a Project Director, staff and acquiring equipment and office space, the Bureau did not become operational until late May 1971. LEAA approved a grant extension through May 31, 1972.

The present proposal reflects the intent to submit for at least five additional years of local support. The following recommendations are for the ongoing

1. Total project cost for first year: \$308,076. (\$175,981. Grant, \$132,095. Match).  
Total project cost for second year: \$341,784. (\$175,213. Grant, \$166,571. Match).

maintenance of the Bureau. These issues include:

1. The necessary size of the Bureau.
2. The expanding role of the Bureau as an enforcement agency within the county.
3. The expanding role of the Bureau as an educational resource within the community.
4. The role of the Bureau in impacting dangerous drugs and narcotics within the community.

It is felt that the Bureau is established within the drug market in Santa Clara County, and as recent arrests and seizures indicate, is coming into a position to greatly expand the extent to which it can detect and arrest major dealers and remove sizeable quantities of drugs from the local market -- particularly with respect to the "hard drugs."

With minor modifications, this proposal then is a continuation of the intent of the Bureau.

Since the Santa Clara County Narcotics Bureau was established, several unknowns were sought to be answered once the program was in motion. First unknown to determine was whether or not persons residing in Santa Clara County were major suppliers of narcotics and dangerous drugs. The Bureau's monthly statistics to date indicate that there are in fact persons capable of supplying large quantities of substances like heroin and cocaine.

The method of operation of the Narcotics Bureau to date has been based on the "Pyramid Theory"; that is to say that the base of the pyramid being the largest area would represent the "street user and salesman." This area obviously includes the largest amount of persons who use and sell drugs in usable quantities. One

step above would represent persons dealing in larger amounts and realize larger profits.

The Narcotics Bureau has, to date, reached Step 3 and Step 4 on the Pyramid. These persons are capable of supplying extremely large amounts as well as quality substances. The substances will usually come in the more pure form, allowing the purchaser to adulterate it with foreign substances, thus allowing tremendous profit on the original investment. i.e. The purchase of one ounce of 50% pure cocaine costs \$1,000.00. The buyer can mix lactose sugar, enough to build the original ounce to approximately five ounces. The buyer then sells his cocaine on the streets for \$50.00 per gram, showing approximately \$7,000.00 profit in a relatively short period of time.

The primary objective of the Narcotics Bureau is, and will continue to be, to impact the availability of and trafficking in, illegal narcotics and drugs..

It is difficult at this point to tell exactly how much narcotics and dangerous drugs are in Santa Clara County. The Bureau statistics from the past few months, however, indicate strongly that there are numerous people quite capable of dealing large quantities of heroin, cocaine, amphetamines and other dangerous drugs. The information gathered by bureau agents and informants would indicate that Santa Clara County is the hub of the Bay Area and seems to be the center of narcotics supply. Law enforcement indicates there does not seem to be any hope for a decline in this trend on the horizon.

The Narcotics Bureau will continue to demonstrate the effectiveness, worth and utility of an inter-jurisdictional effort, and act as a supplemental task force available to all jurisdictions in Santa Clara County, and to describe the problems and techniques used in their resolution. Liaison officers are now established

with every law enforcement agency in the county. A regular exchange of information exists and effective working relationships have proven very fruitful.

#### Central Records System

The Bureau will continue to maintain a central narcotics record system. It will be continuously updated and its contents will be made available to all law enforcement agencies within the county and state, based on a need to know.

The record systems intelligence file can provide valuable information that is not readily available through computer terminals, police files, records and reports; i.e., such as associates, vehicles, hangouts, latest residences and intelligence background information such as his M.O. of narcotics trafficking.

#### Impact

The established Law Enforcement Drug Council and the direct line of communication to all law enforcement agencies, enables the Narcotics Bureau to operate like no other agency in the past. The Bureau has hand picked and trained thirteen men in techniques of narcotics law enforcement. These men, acting upon information provided by the liaison officers of the law enforcement agencies, are able to infiltrate, collect intelligence information and in time arrest and prosecute suspects dealing narcotics. This type of operation is unique, because it allows the municipal agencies to strike at their drug problem without incapacitating personnel that would be performing other important police duties; i.e., investigating burglaries, robberies, traffic enforcement, etc.

The projected future of the trained agents is as follows:

1. Men wishing to remain in narcotics enforcement will be utilized as training new officers coming into the Bureau as well as a training resource for agencies within the county. This classification would

**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**



be in a semi-administrative capacity.

2. Agents who are no longer valuable as undercover operatives would be utilized in a detective capacity, performing surveillance duties, search warrant service and other related detective functions.

The progress and success of the Bureau's operations in the past year and a half gives cause to predict even better results in the coming years.

Law enforcement can safely predict that there will be an increase of narcotics and narcotic users upon the conclusion of the Viet Nam war. Although we wish the situation were different, we see nothing on the horizon which is going to in fact reduce the number of people who are attracted to and become involved in the use of dangerous drugs and narcotics, except by the enforcement measures we can offer.

## PART II

### Education

The Bureau will continue to provide what is now an extremely progressive educational program; to provide expertise to all aspects of the criminal justice system in the county.

The secondary role would be to be available as a resource for municipal, county and private organizations, in presenting law enforcements position concerning narcotics and dangerous drugs. The role of the narcotic education officer would be to supplement existing narcotic programs pertaining to only law enforcements role. It is not the intent of the Narcotics Bureau to replace trained educators in the classroom.

The Narcotics Bureau is currently capable of giving officers classroom and specialized practical training involving local enforcement problems. This service will be provided to all agencies within the county. At the present time the closest narcotic training available is located in Sacramento, and is only offered on a limited basis and to a select few.

### Evaluation

The evaluation of the project will continue to be done by the Bureau under the direction of the Director. The evaluation will be presented to the Law Enforcement Drug Council for their review. Success of the Bureau should not solely be defined in terms as number of arrests, size of confiscations or type of substance confiscated. More important by-products will be investigated such as: the lack of duplication of efforts concerning narcotic enforcement; the presence of cooperation between agencies; the recovery of stolen property; the caliber of individuals arrested.

The evaluation of the educational section is most difficult to evaluate because of the unknown immeasurable impact on the community. Attempts will be made to evaluate this program through the responses and requests received from criminal justice family agencies.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY NARCOTICS BUREAU

PROJECTION

	FIRST YEAR	SECOND YEAR	THIRD YEAR	FOURTH YEAR	FIFTH YEAR	SIXTH YEAR	SEVENTH YEAR
BUDGET CATEGORY	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
PERSONAL SERVICES	\$ 241,367.	\$ 285,277.	\$ 319,029.				
TRAVEL	13,330.	13,952.	18,500.				
CONSULTANT SERVICES	7,943.	8,595.	- - -				
SUPPLIES & OPERATING EXPENSES	33,100.	33,960.	34,940.				
EQUIPMENT	12,336.	- - -	5,555.				
TOTAL PROJECT COST	\$ 308,076.	\$ 341,784.	\$ 378,024.				

PERSONAL SERVICES

A.	Salaries	No.	Rate	Total
	(1) Lieutenant	1	\$ 18,972.	\$ 18,972.
	(2) Sergeants	4	17,628.	70,512.
	(3) Deputy Sheriffs	9	14,458.	130,122.
	(4) Intermediate Typist Clerks	2	7,527.	15,040.
	(5) Overtime (Estimate)			<u>24,000.</u>
	Total			\$258,646.

B.	Employee Benefits			
	(1) Sheriff's Department Badge			\$ 45,259.
	(2) Sheriff's Department Uniform Allowance			1,750.
	(3) Incentive Pay *			10,980.
	(4) Non-Badge			<u>2,394.</u>
	Total			\$ 60,383.

\* Average taken at 5% due to possible changes in personnel involvement with Career Incentive Program.

TRAVEL

A.	Transportation and Travel			\$ 3,500.
B.	Automobile Services			<u>15,000.</u>
	Total			\$ 18,500.

SUPPLIES AND OPERATING EXPENSES

A.	Rent and Office Space	\$ 5,340.
B.	Communications	2,000.
C.	Money for Purchase of Evidence	25,000.
D.	Office Expenses	1,000.
E.	Narcotic Education Expenses	500.
F.	Rental - Copy Machine @ \$50.00 per month	600.
G.	Equipment Maintenance	<u>500.</u>
	Total	\$ 34,940.

EQUIPMENT

A.	(3) Handi-Talkie F/M Radio Type 2 Channel and Chargers @1,100.	\$ 3,300.
B.	Bell and Howell SK8 Intelligence Kit	2,095.
C.	(4) Bulletproof Vests @ \$40.	160.
D.	(4) Mobil Radios  (Cost to be determined by G.S.A. Communications as well as part number and manufacture.)	<u>          </u>
		\$ 5,555.
	Total Fiscal Year 1973	\$ 378,024.

SUPPLIES AND OPERATING EXPENSES

A.	Rent and Office Space	\$ 5,340.
B.	Communications	2,000.
C.	Money for Purchase of Evidence	25,000.
D.	Office Expenses	1,000.
E.	Narcotic Education Expenses	500.
F.	Rental - Copy Machine @ \$50.00 per month	600.
G.	Equipment Maintenance	500.
	Total	<u>\$ 34,940.</u>

Equipment

A.	(3) Handi-Talkie F/M Radio Type 2 Channel and Chargers @ \$1,100.	\$ 3,300.
B.	Bell and Howell SK8 Intelligence Kit	2,095.
C.	(4) Bulletproof Vests @ \$40.	160.
	Total	<u>\$ 5,555.</u>

Total Fiscal Year 1973 \$ 378,024.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY NARCOTICS BUREAU

ARRESTS

1971-1972  
June

July

August

September

October

Nov.

Dec.

Jan.

Feb.

March

April

May

June

1972-1973

July

August

September

October

Nov.

Dec.

Jan.

Feb.

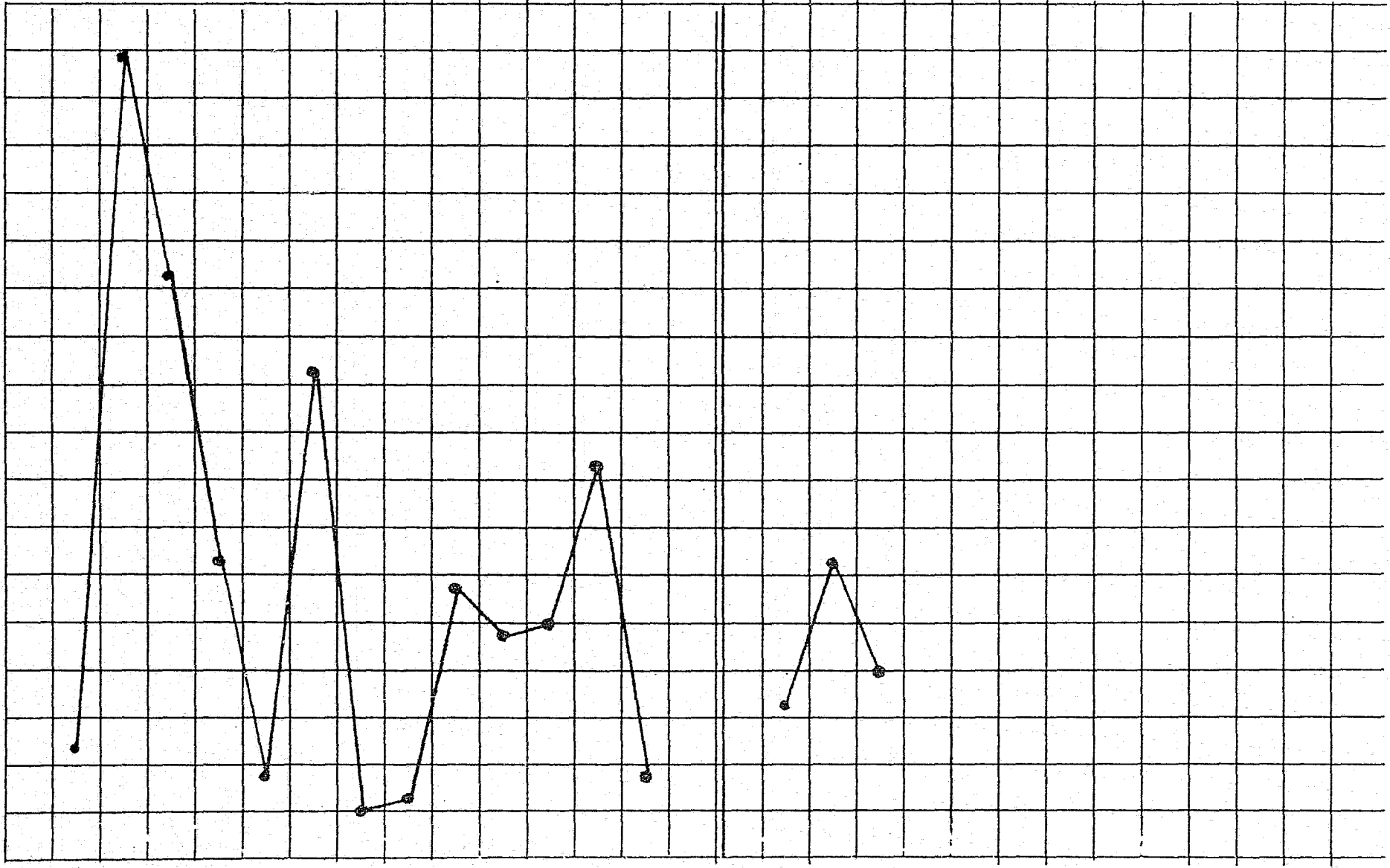
March

April

May

June

60  
55  
50  
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42  
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SANTA CLARA COUNTY NARCOTICS BUREAU

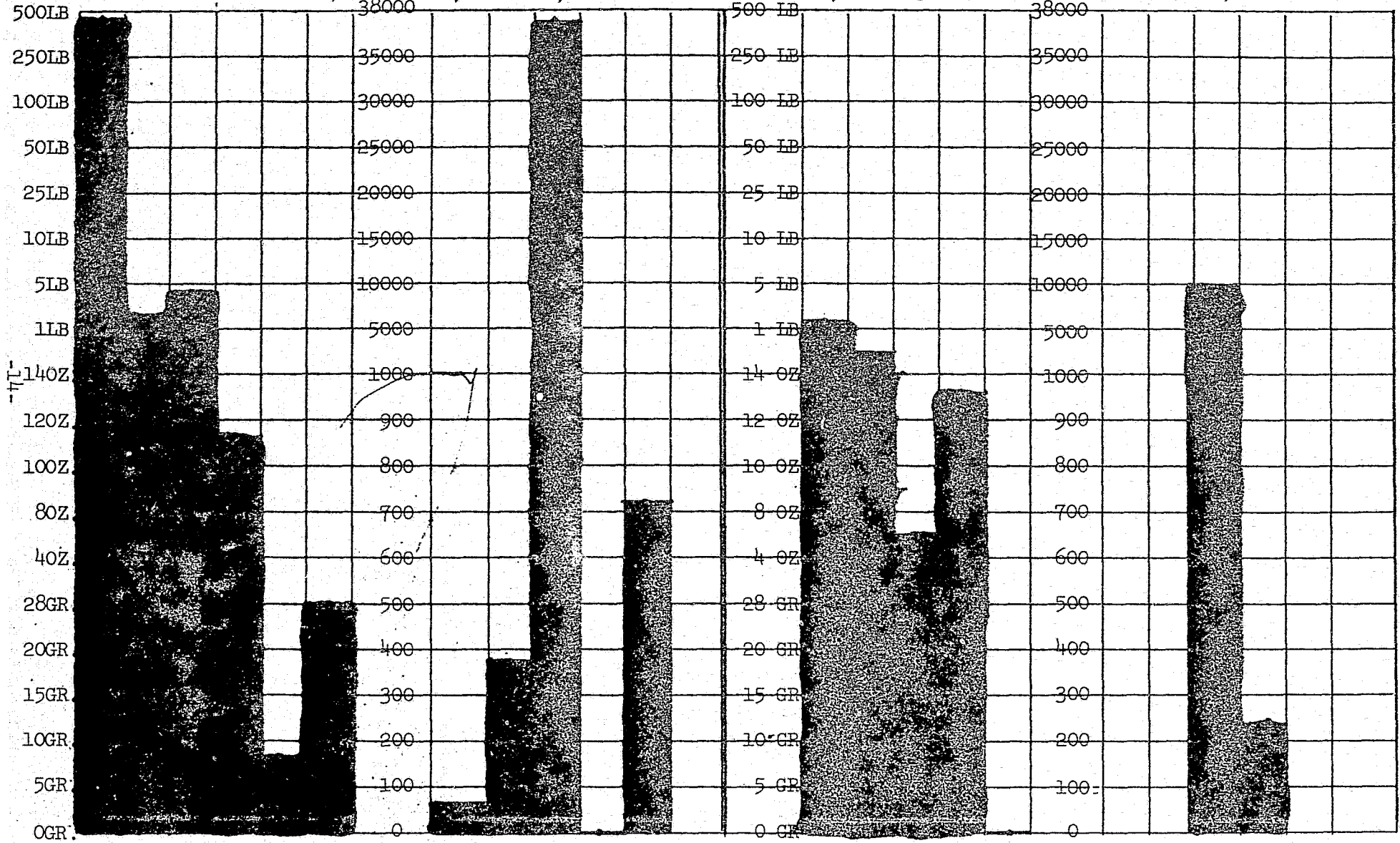
CONFISCATIONS

1971-1972

Marijuana  
Heroin  
Cocaine  
Hashish  
Peyote  
Mescaline  
No. Tablets  
Mescaline  
Seconal  
Amphet.  
Barb.  
L.S.D.

1972-1973 \*

Marijuana  
Heroin  
Cocaine  
Hashish  
Peyote  
No. Tablets  
Mescaline  
Seconal  
Amphet.  
Barb.  
L.S.D.



Marijuana Plants 4,164

Marijuana Plants 225

First Quarter

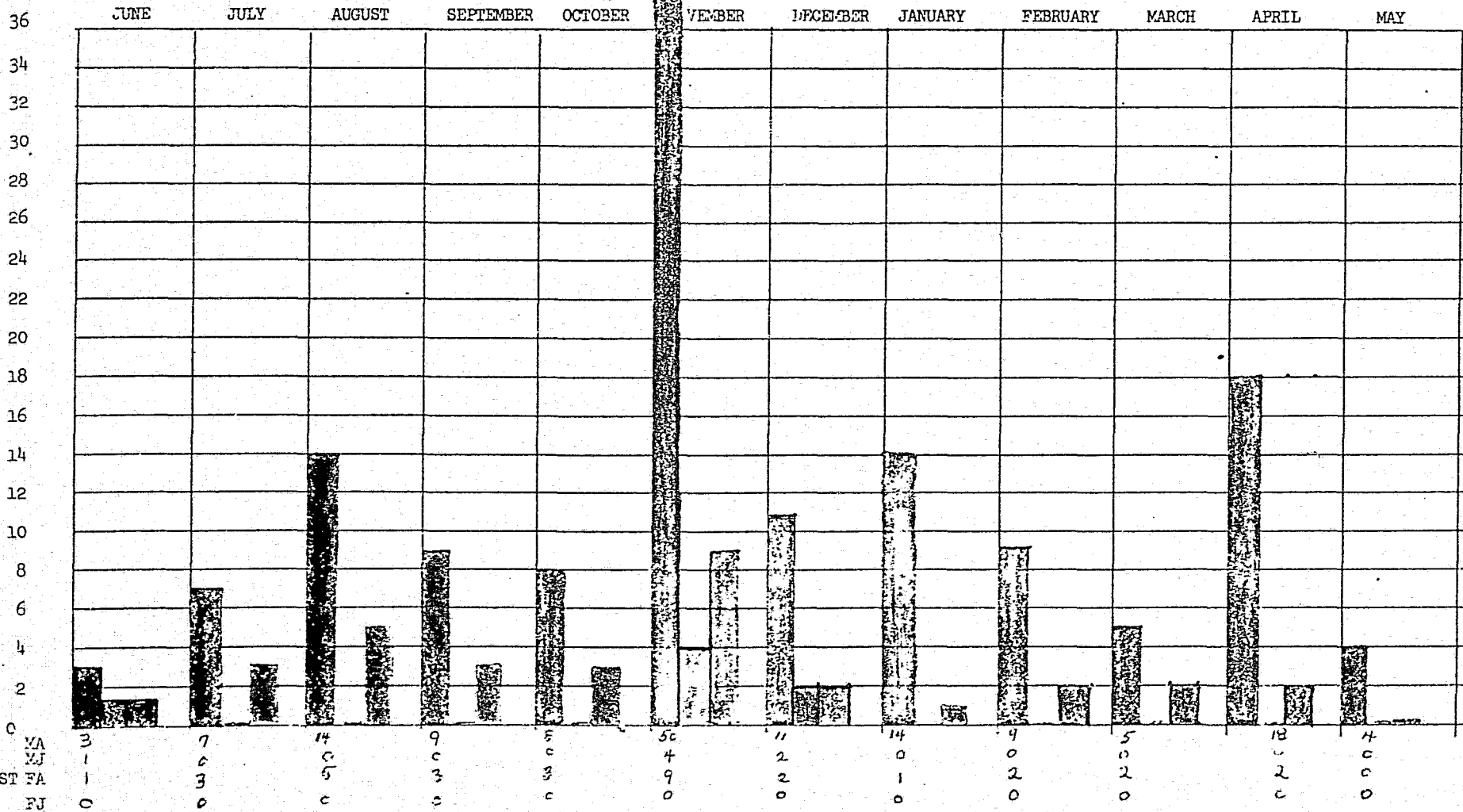
1972 - 1973

SANTA CLARA COUNTY NARCOTICS BUREAU

MA = MALE ADULTS  
 MJ = MALE JUVENILE  
 FA = FEMALE ADULTS  
 FJ = FEMALE JUVENILE

ARRESTS

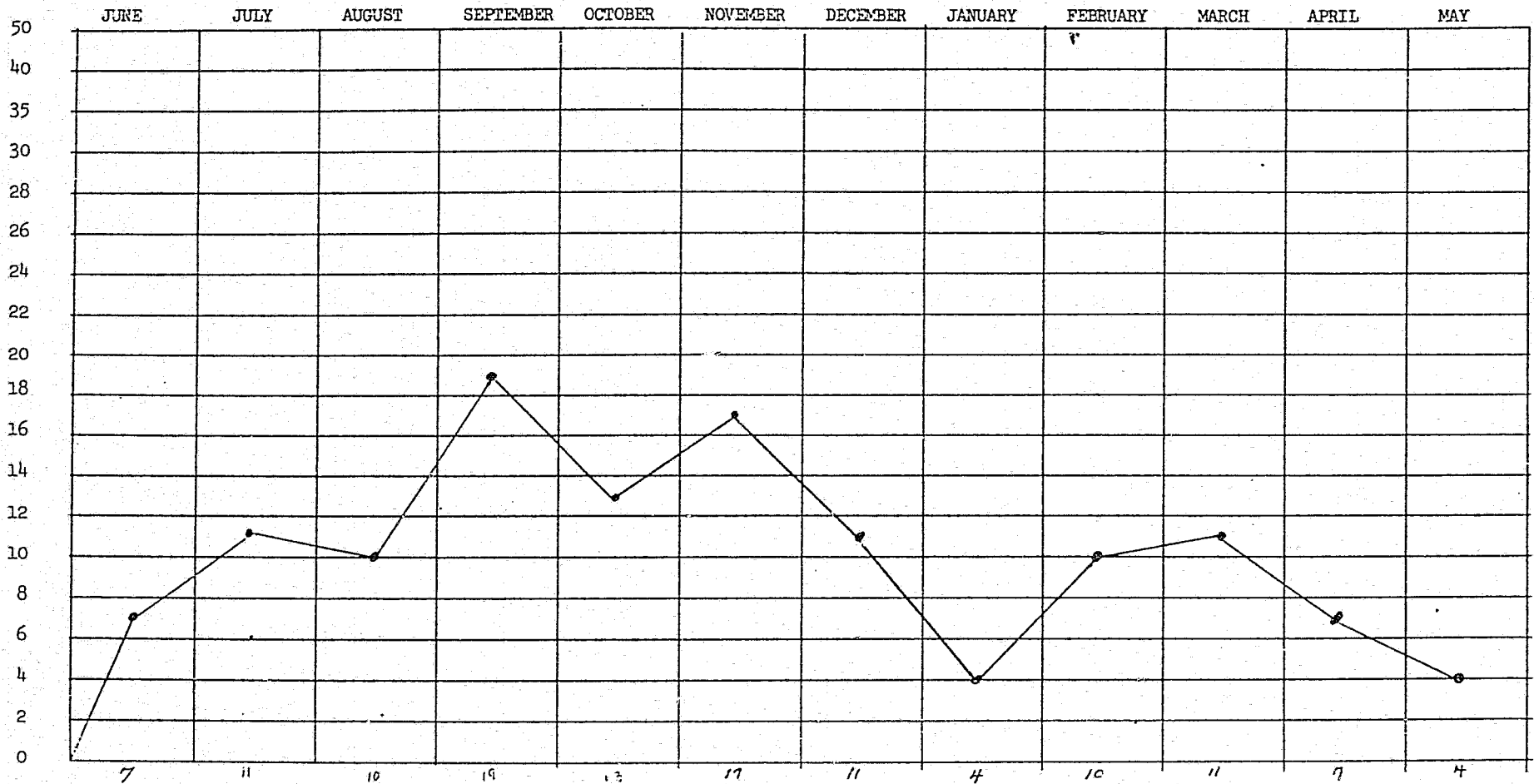
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SANTA CLARA COUNTY NARCOTICS BUREAU

1972 - 1973

REPORTS



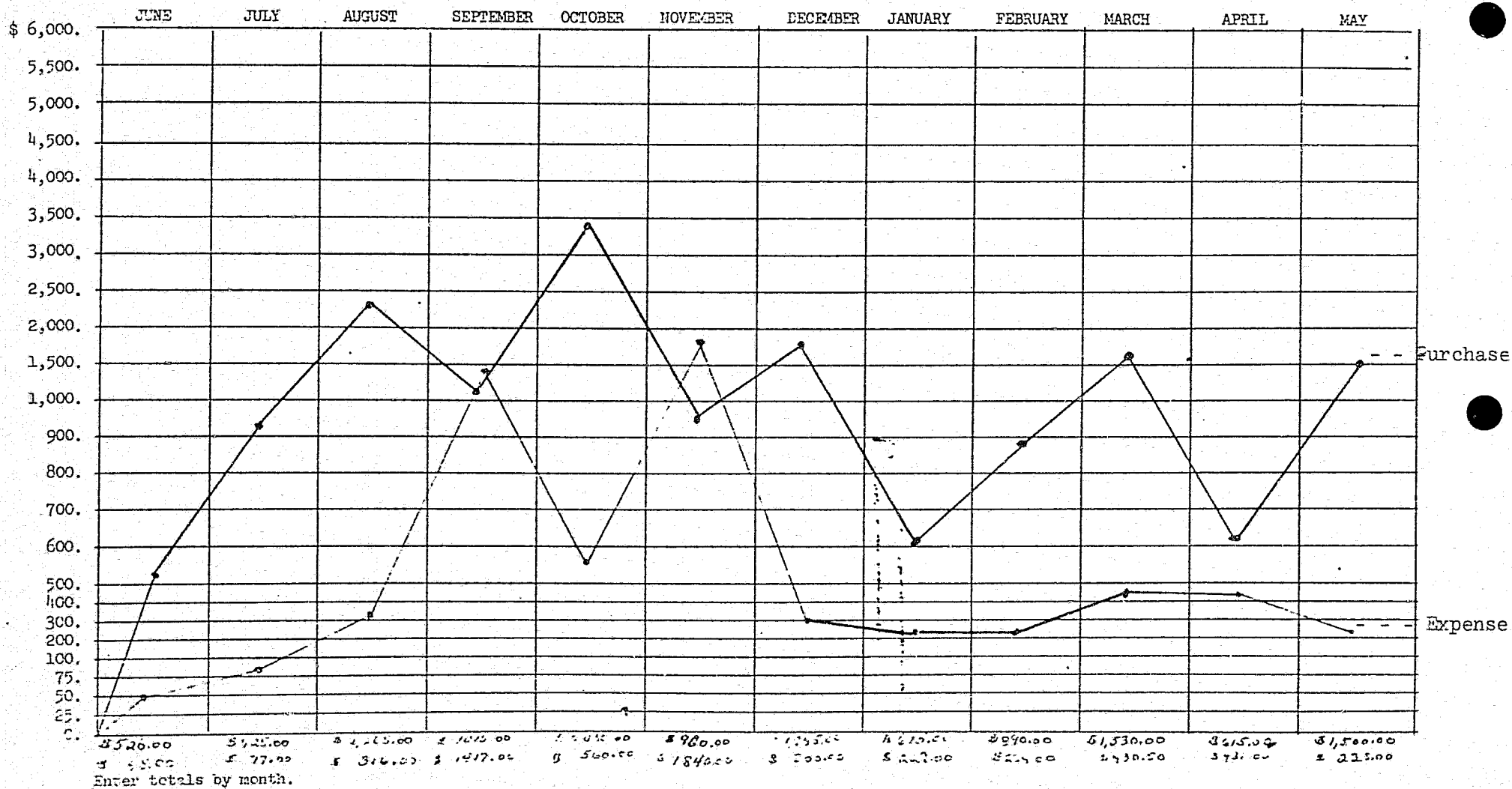
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SANTA CLARA COUNTY NARCOTICS BUREAU

— PURCHASE  
— EXPENSES

1972 - 1973

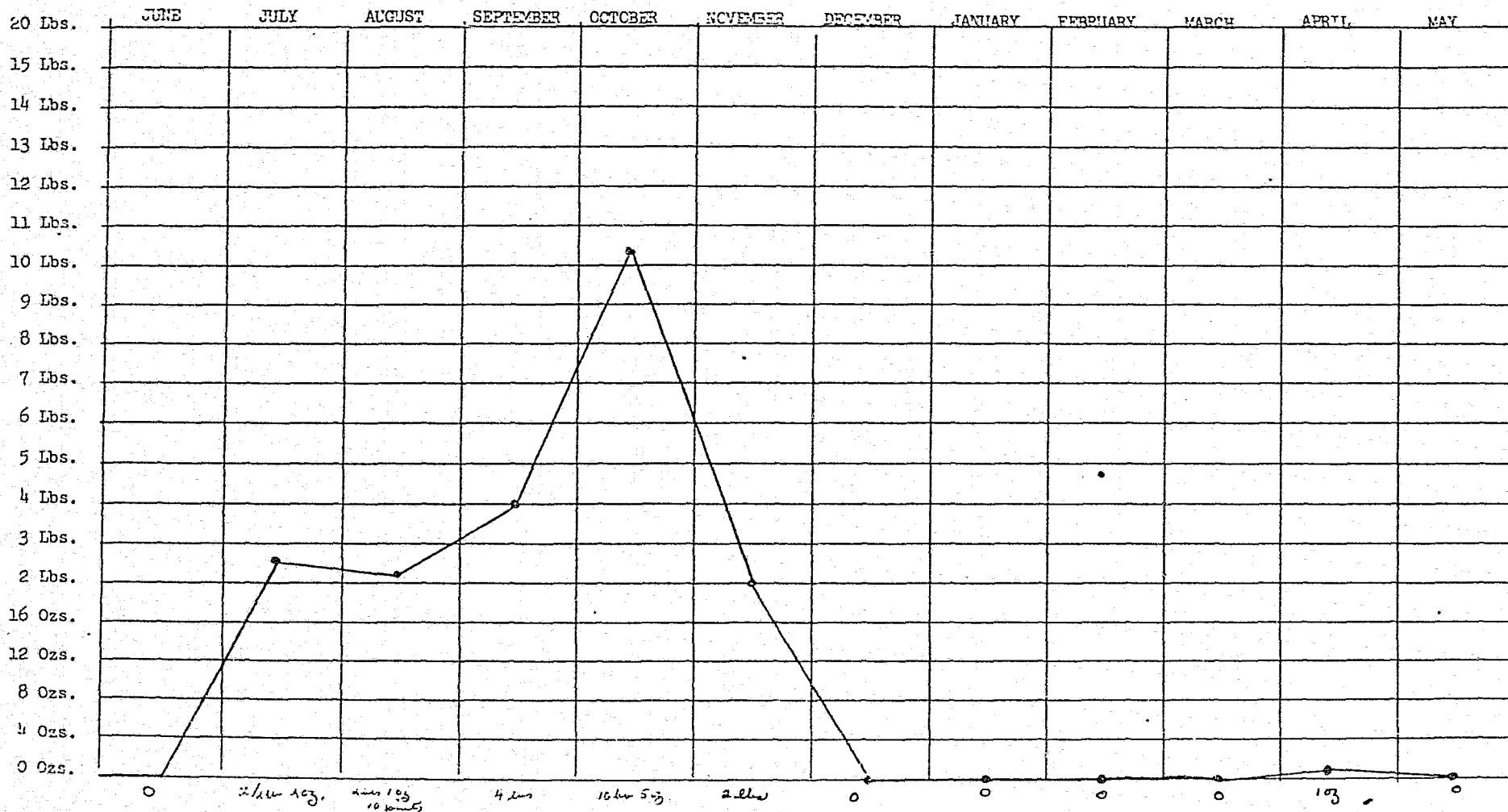
PURCHASES AND EXPENSES



SANTA CLARA COUNTY NARCOTICS BUREAU

PURCHASE OF MARIJUANA

1972- 1973

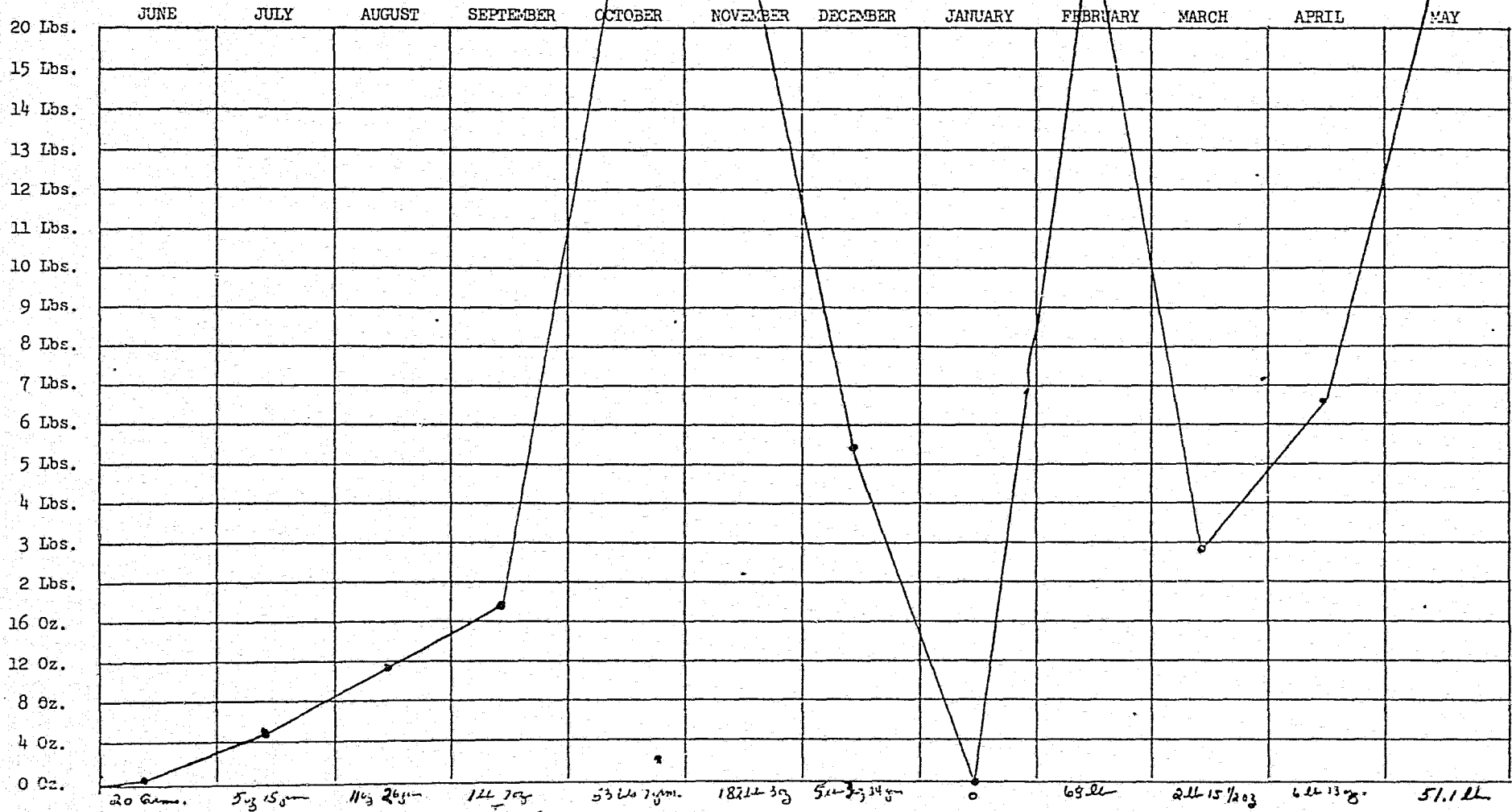


Enter totals by month.

1972 1973

SANTA CLARA COUNTY NARCOTICS BUREAU

CONFISCATION OF MARIJUANA



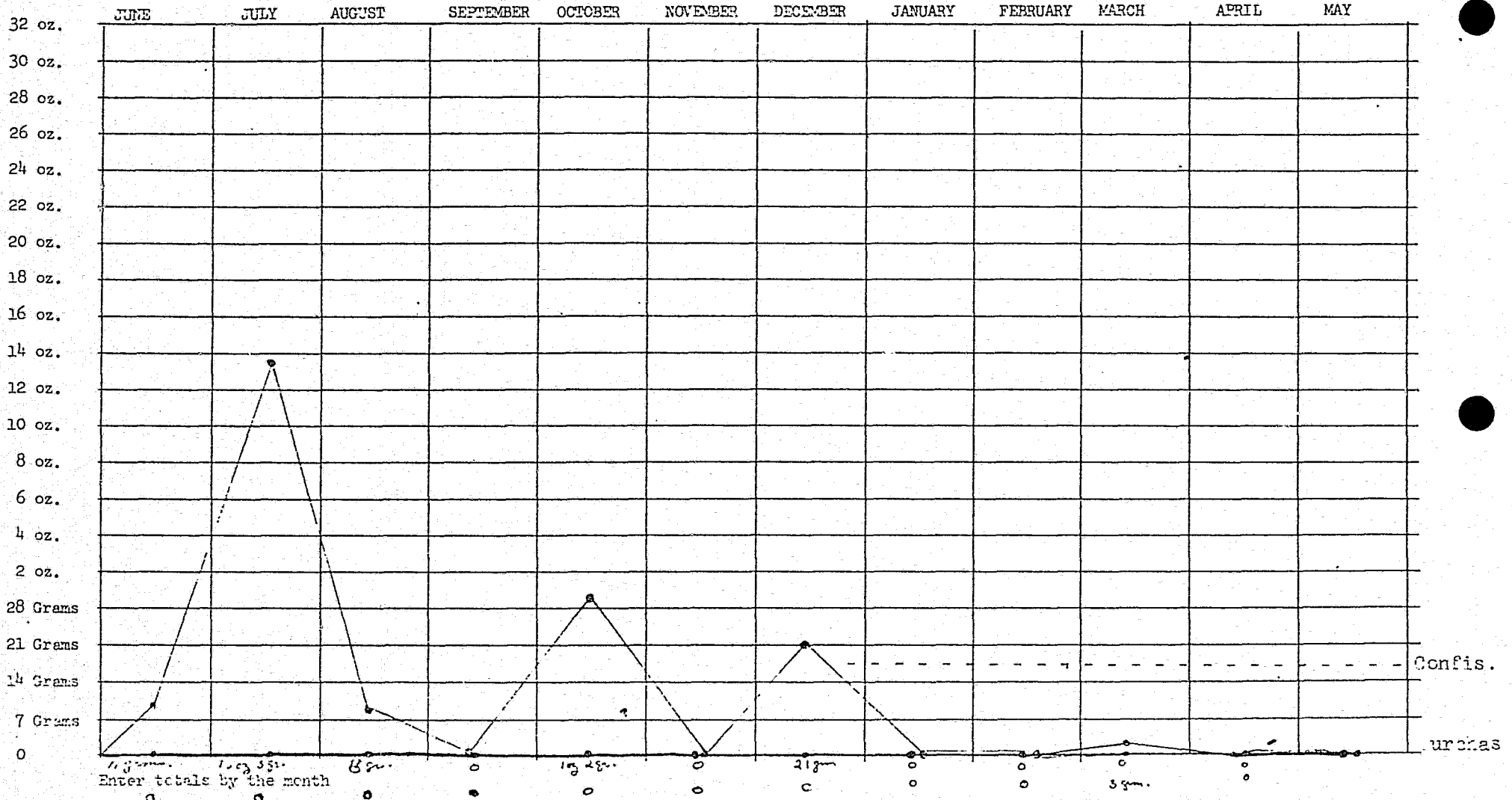
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1972 - 1973

SANTA CLARA COUNTY NARCOTICS BUREAU

HASHISH

— PURCHASE  
— CONFISCATION

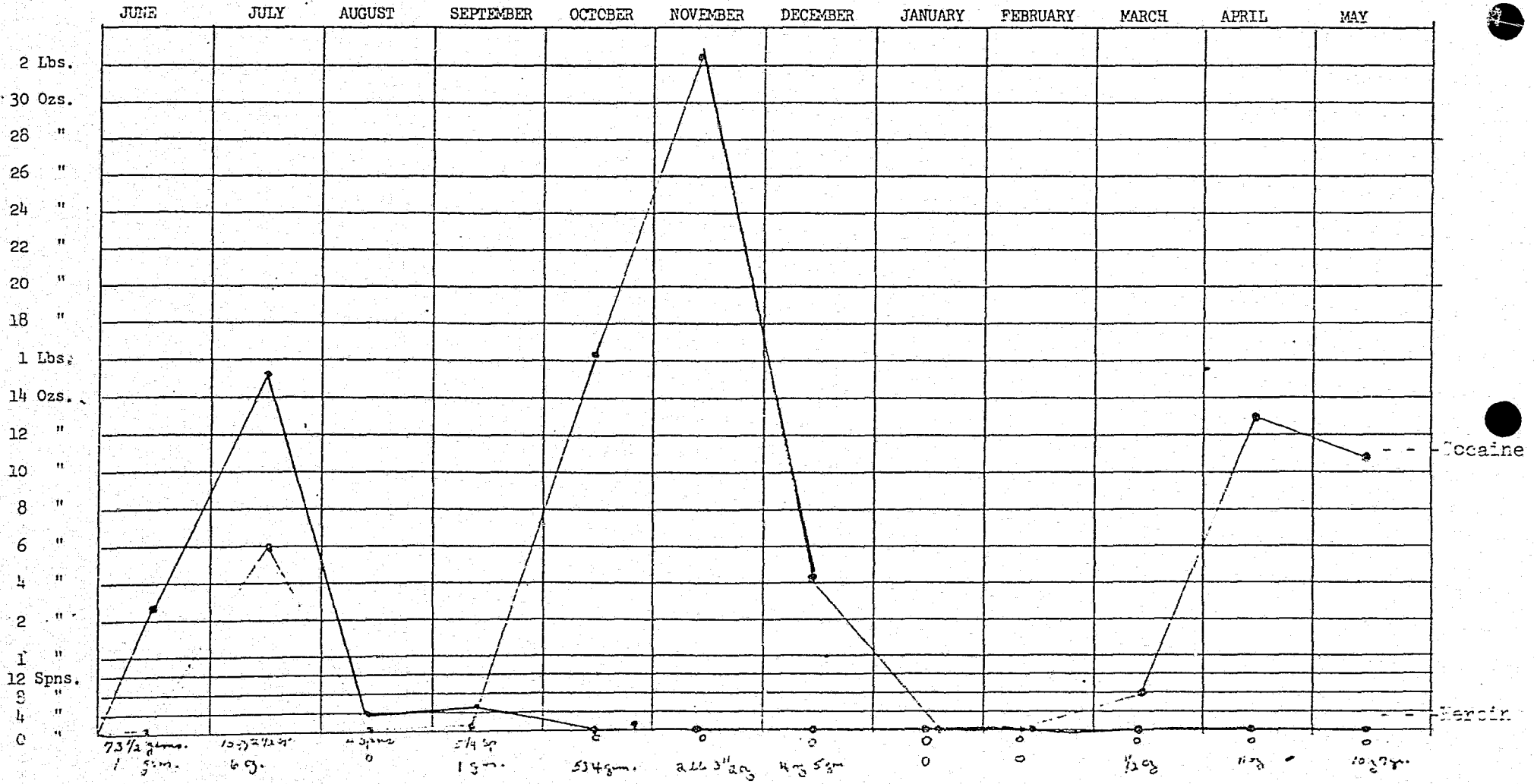


1972 - 1973

SANTA CLARA COUNTY NARCOTICS BUREAU

CONFISCATION OF NARCOTICS

HEROIN  
COCAINE



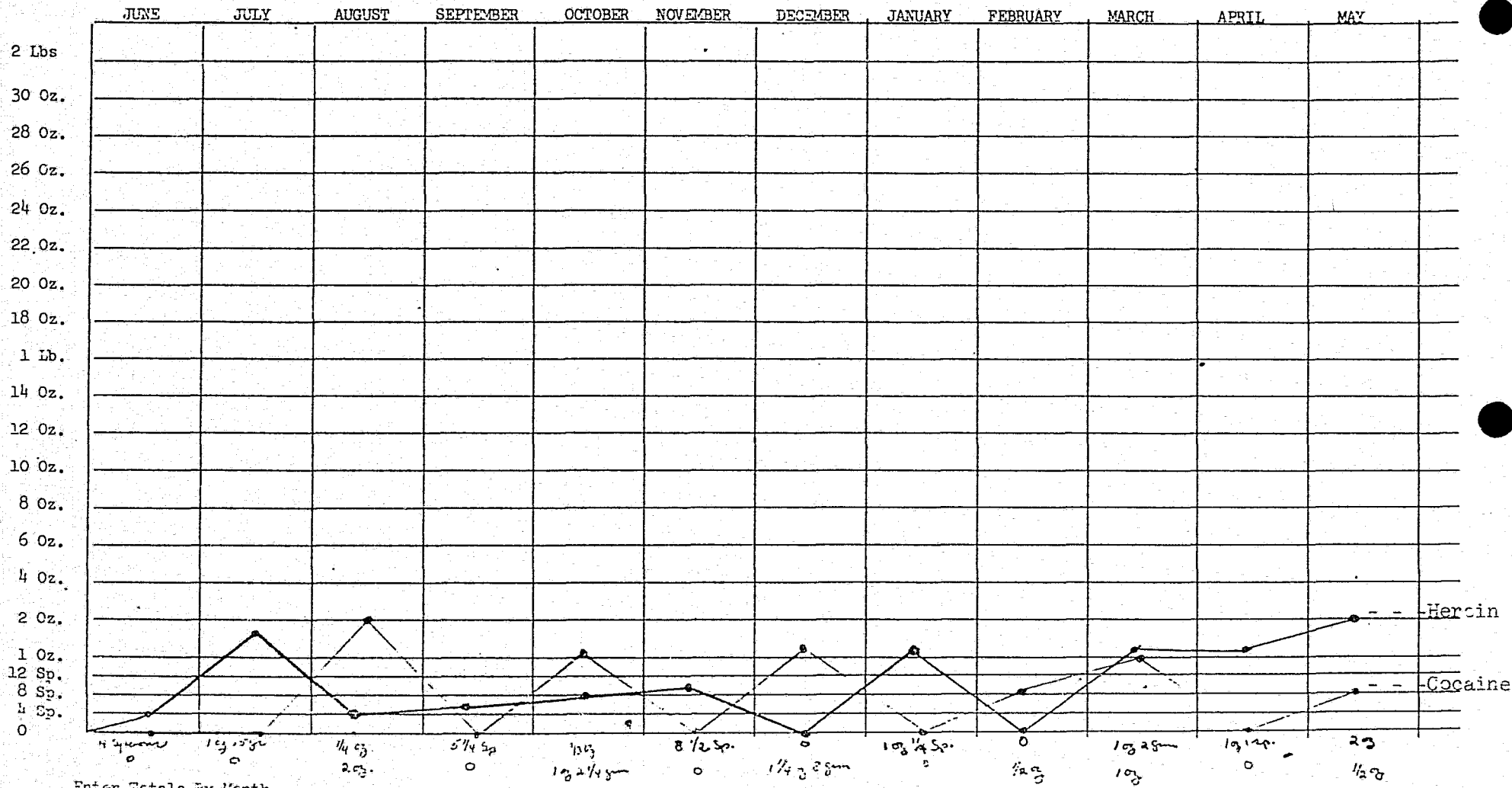
Enter totals by the month.



SANTA CLARA COUNTY NARCOTICS BUREAU

PURCHASE OF NARCOTICS

— HEROIN  
— COCAINE

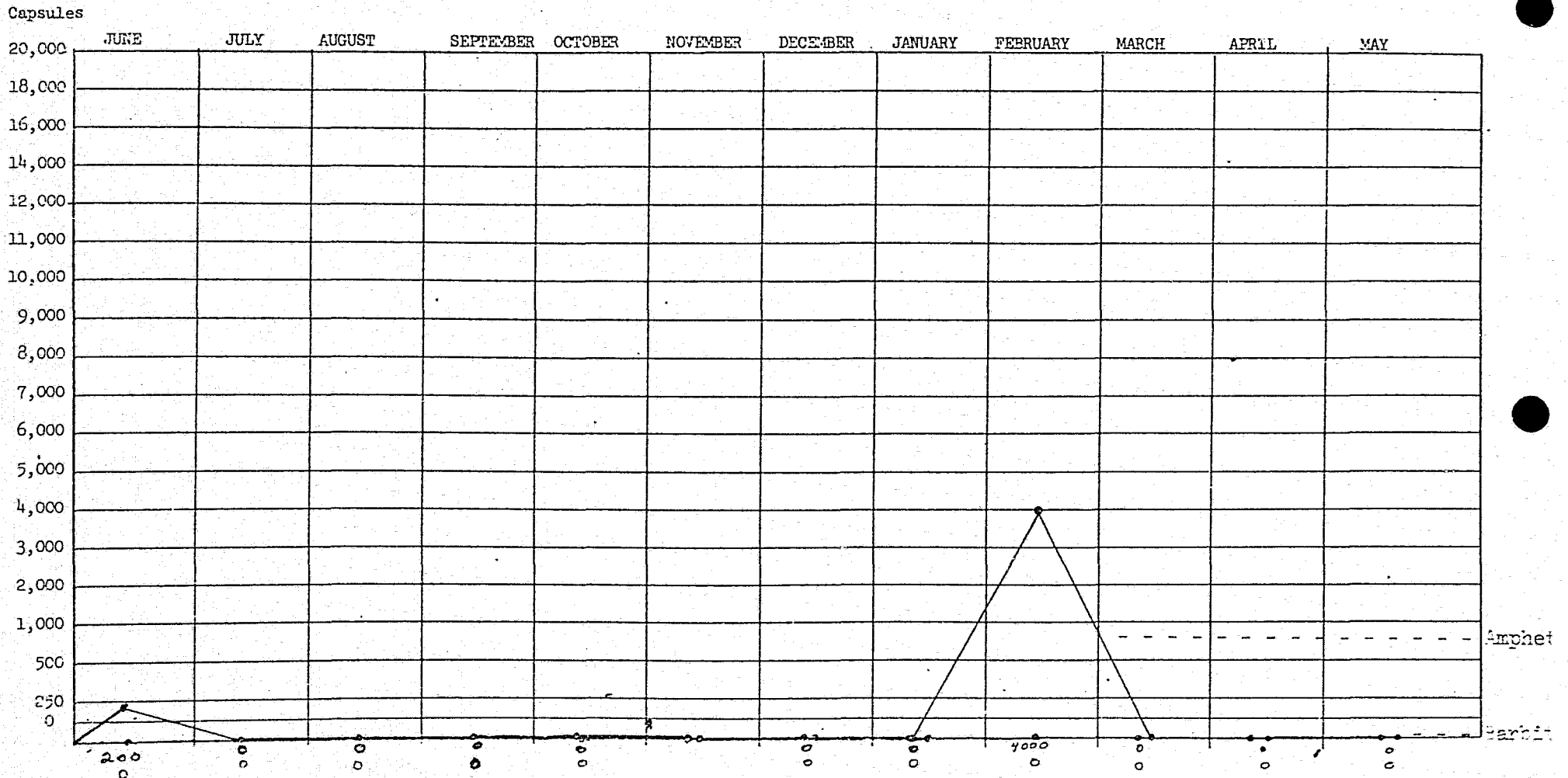


1972 - 1973

SANTA CLARA COUNTY NARCOTICS BUREAU

PURCHASE OF DANGEROUS DRUGS

Barbiturates  
Amphetamines



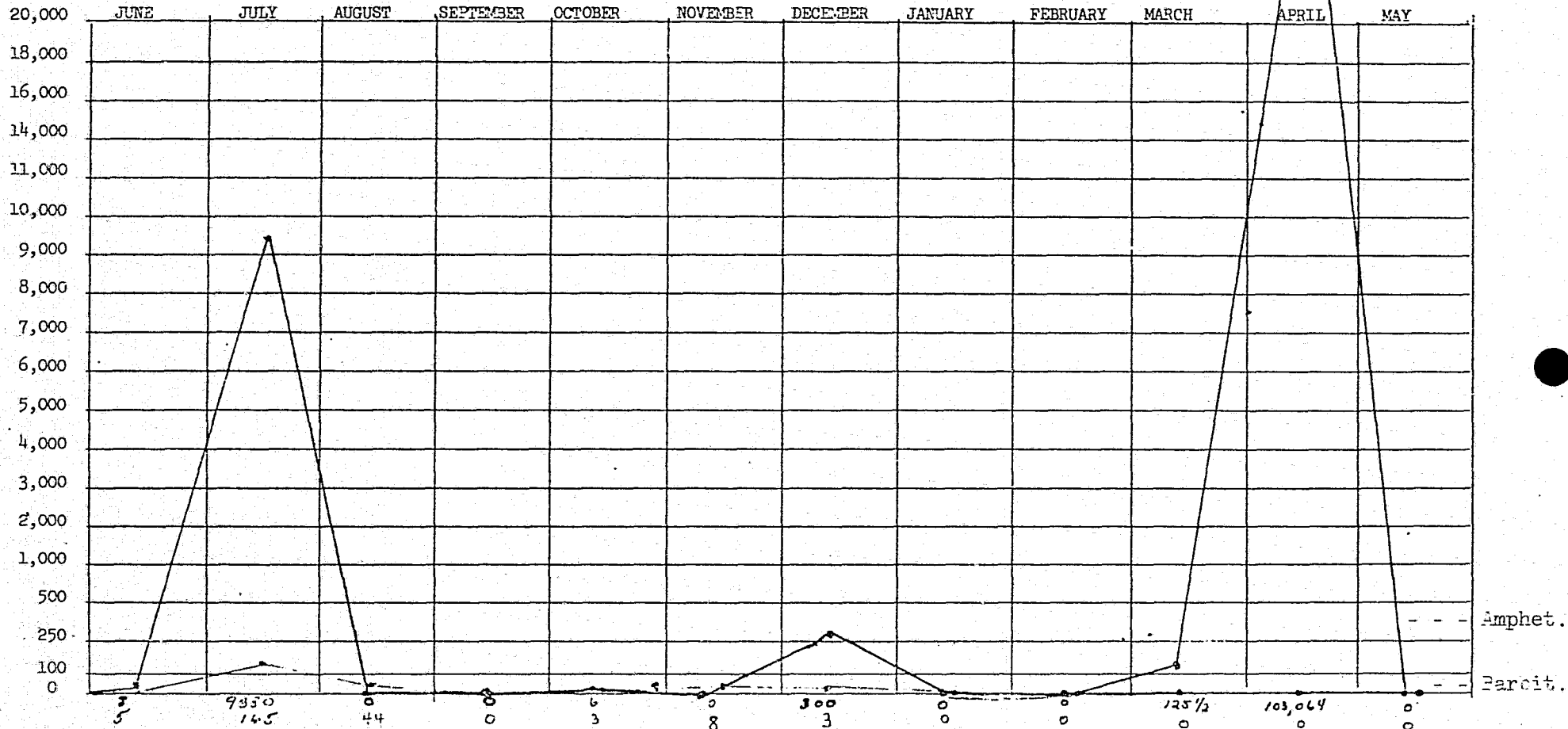
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1972 - 1973

SANTA CLARA COUNTY NARCOTICS BUREAU

CONFISCATION - DANGEROUS DRUGS

Barbiturates  
Amphetamines



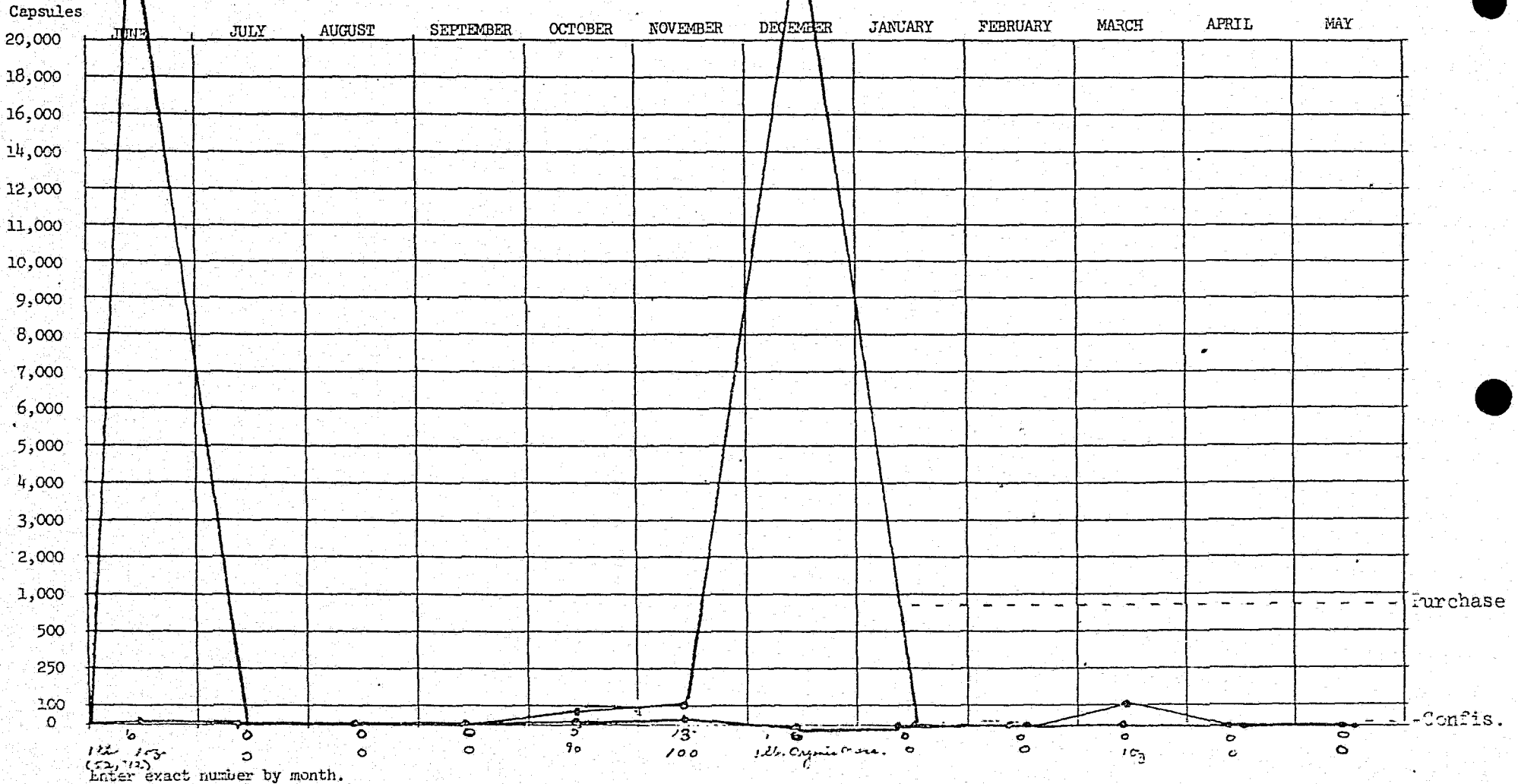
Enter exact number by month.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY NARCOTICS BUREAU

PSYCHEDELIC DRUGS  
(L.S.D.)

— Purchase  
— Confiscations

1972-1973



# San Jose Mercury



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SAN JOSE, CALIF., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1973

## Keep Narcotics Bureau Going

Today Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors is expected to consider further funding of the County Narcotics Bureau which operates under direction of the Sheriff's office.

This has been a successful program in an area where success is of vital importance to the County. The cost has been low. Supervisors shouldn't have to deliberate very long before reaching the obviously logical decision that this program must be kept going.

The budgeted amount for fiscal 1973-74 is approximately \$380,000. In past years about half of the necessary budget has come in the form of demonstration money arranged by the California Criminal Justice Com-

mission, funds which no longer are available.

Now the County will have to bear the full cost — no staggering sum when you consider what a bargain we've enjoyed so far. Among returns the program has provided are confiscation of some \$3 million worth of heroin, cocaine and pills; apprehension of large scale narcotics dealers, development of regional narcotics records systems and classroom presentations in the schools.

Law enforcement agencies and many among the judiciary point out that to drop the program now would be a costly step backward in the difficult fight to cut and curb abuse. Supervisors today should give prompt approval of the Sheriff's request for funding of the Bureau.

**END**

*7 ables/m...*