

This timeline, focusing on **Northwest California**, is a work in progress and was last updated in December 2015. Its primary purpose is in training interviewers for the Community Study of the Emerald Triangle Project. Wider circulation of the timeline is offered in the hope that others will find the information useful for other purposes. Although many hours of research and review have gone into this timeline I recommend that it be used to assist in research and not viewed as absolutely authoritative in every instance. Please send corrections to ee3@humboldt.edu.

A companion bibliography was developed at the same time.

The pre -1990 time period was most actively researched. Information was selected to show legal and social trends, and major turning points.

Sources include: published books and articles, local news print publications, CAMP Annual Reports, files from the office of the Mendocino County Agricultural Commissioner, word of mouth including stories having strong credibility, and James McCubbrey's 2007 dissertation focusing on CAMP and its impact on the region. Comments from numerous reviewers have often been incorporated as well. Scott Holmquist kindly offered many comments including all entries with the citation: *chronic freedom*, "Hippies & Weed".

As I developed this timeline the more I learned, and recalled, about how the local decision makers, the shifting cultural currents which include reactions to back-to-the-land newcomers, and the formation of new organizations, impacted the marijuana growing activities and the resultant suppression.

Edie Butler
December 2015

Pre 1930s

1915 Marijuana (Mj) becomes illegal in California (CA)

1930s

1937 Marijuana Transfer (Stamp) Tax Act passed (suspended during WWII)

1940s

1950s

1953 UC Agricultural Extension Service in Half Moon Bay and San Mateo County Sheriff's Office issue a small booklet: Identify and Report Marihuana. It states "Marihuana has been found in recent weeks growing along the coastside and other parts of the county." It describes the plant so that it can be identified. The goal is "total eradication".

Late 1950s Stories of a few Arcata High School students growing Mj for own use

1960s

Marijuana sales in Humb Co – imported from Mexico; generally sold by the ounce

1960 Eugene Crawford arrested in McKinleyville for cultivation of Mj

Arrests increase especially toward the end of the decade and occurred throughout Humboldt County, probably other NW CA counties too

late 1960s Back to the Landers start to move into region's more rural areas

1968 (May 28) Humboldt State chapter of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Reform of Marijuana Laws will hold a public forum at the First Presbyterian church in Eureka. HSU professors Fred Cranston and Charles Bush (and others from HSU) to present pro-marijuana opinions. (*Lumberjack* ; April 26, 1968)

1969 Operation Intercept (announced by Nixon in Sept.) ; effort to reduce Mj entering the US from Mexico; problems at border, formal effort ceased after 20 days because of excessive delays at border crossings

1970s

Early – mid 1970s More Back to the Landers move to the region's more rural areas

1970 Marijuana included in Schedule 1 of Controlled Substances Act

1970 Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 enacted

1970 (Oct 4) Humboldt County Sheriff, Larry Lema, kills Patrick John Berti in Ferndale near two Mj plants that were owned by Don Richardson using seeds he brought from Vietnam. Jack McCanless is prosecuted for Mj possession re: the two plants.

1971 (date range not researched) Charles Thomas is Justice of the Peace in Garberville (later becomes Humboldt Co Superior Court judge). He is more tolerant of newcomer back-to-the-landers than other officials.

1971 “War on Drugs” label comes into use

1972 FBI kills Dirk Dickerson in Pratt Mt. area in misguided/misinformed drug raid; no Mj or other drugs found and no drug lab found (*Rolling Stone* article; May 24, 1973). Dickerson later acknowledged to be LSD and PCP producer on good terms with other back-to-land hippies. (*Big Drug Factory – Unfound* book; *chronic freedom* series, 2010.)

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1972 – California Marijuana Initiative defeated.

1972 – Southern Humboldt vote stops recall of Judge Charles Thomas and the election of Supervisor Raul Murguia. (*chronic freedom*, "Hippies & Weed" p. 160.)

1974 – Midwives and other alternative health advocates, began work that lead to Redwoods Rural Health Center, first opened in a Redway storefront until moving to its own building in 1989. One of first midwives was a man, Bill Fischer. Others, Lorraine Carolan, Allison Osborn, Becca Sherannian and Kate McGuire. (*chronic freedom*, "Hippies & Weed" section, p 28.)

1975 – Garberville Volunteer Fireman's Hall rented to produce events for back-to-the-landers. It becomes a public meeting place for back-to-the-landers.

1975 – Beginnings School in Briceland. Its Octagon building (1978) along with Mateel Community Center became one of the hill people's main gathering locals for events. (*chronic freedom*, "Hippies & Weed" section, p 29.)

1975 Robert Cogen moves to Humboldt Co, Weitchpec area, and practices law in Eureka, defending persons charged with drug law violations. Building Inspector attempted to cite Cogen for not having a building permit and that leads him into working with owner builders and United Stand.

1972-1975? Migration from different areas of Humboldt. Co. and beyond to Denny area, often onto mining claims in the national forest. Many newcomers moved to Humboldt and Mendocino counties with some eventually finding their way to the New River watershed. The first ones to move there were part of the Back to the Land movement but later others moved there specifically to grow Mj. Those newcomers met hostility from USFS personnel and from some, but not all, locals. Challenges to mining claims started immediately by USFS. Herbicide spraying by USFS became an issue as children were born with problems, cleft palates in particular (report of that birth defect not fully researched). Legal pressure and eventual eviction by USFS caused many newcomers to opt for ways to go on growing Mj rather than continuing to challenge to the federal government's actions.

Mid-late 1970s Marijuana Eradication Team (MET) formed in Humboldt County (and surrounding counties??)

1975 "Flyover Program", aerial detection of MJ using fixed wing aircraft starts in Humboldt County (and probably in surrounding counties); promoted by narcotics officer Chris Thiel. Helicopters used later (esp. by CAMP)

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Building code enforcement targets back-to-the-land residents and owner builders everywhere in Humboldt and Mendocino counties

1975 United Stand forms in Humboldt and Mendocino counties (maybe more) to advocate for needs of rural owner builders and to challenge the Uniform Building Code as it was being enforced by county officials. Also promoted a process for permitting for rural owner builders (Class K in Mendo Co) and a modified building code.

1975 Straight Arrow Coalition formed – a pro-logging, anti CEQA organization promoting private property rights and acting to “protect constitutional rights for all the people”.

mid 1970s Sinsemilla being grown, first for own use, then as a small cash crop

1976 CA enacts law specifying that possession of less than 1 oz. of Mj would be an “infraction” with maximum penalty of \$100 plus \$25 assessment.

1977-Spring – Mary Anderson and Paul Encimer establish Southern Humboldt No Mendocino back-to-the-land community newspaper, *Star Root*.

1977 Environmental Protection Information Center (EPIC) founded in southern Humb Co. and initial activities challenge the timber industry and CA Dept. of Forestry

1977 Aerial surveillance legality challenged (by Robert Cogen and Thomas Petersen) in Humboldt County court (in more than one case) as part of defense strategy against Mj charges

1978 US promotes (and provides) paraquat (herbicide) for Mexican government to spray on Mj plants in Mexico. US Mj smokers become concerned about health problems if smoking Mj from Mexico

1978 Sinsemilla Strike Force funded by federal money

1978 – Fred Bauer, Peter Childs and Jimmy Durschlag begin work to establish an independent community radio station that finally went on the air as KMUD in 1987. (*chronic freedom*, "Hippies & Weed" section, p 31).

1978? Effort to liberalize Mj laws fails in CA legislature

late 1970s? Infrared photography used to sense heat sources (and possibly a signature given off by marijuana plants)

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1977 or 1978 Many bales of Mj wash up on the north end of the Lost Coast beach. Knowledge of the event spread by rumors for years. Bear Harbor's use as an off-loading spot for imported Mj is documented by Peter Maguire and Mike Ritter in *Thai Stick: Surfers, Scammers, and the Untold Story of the Marijuana Trade*.

1977 -1978 "Species defense" in Humboldt County court by Robert Cogen defending Steven Ball who was arrested in 1977?, appearing before Judge Thomas. Challenge continued through 1978: CA code specified Cannabis sativa was illegal and Cogen claimed that did not include Cannabis indica. District Attorney DePaoli and staff argue that a CA appellate court has already ruled that the "legislative intent" of the CA law was to include all Mj plants that contained THC. Judge Thomas dismisses charges due to species matter and DA DePaoli does not appeal the decision.

1979 – Mateel Community Center established with purchase of Fireman's Hall from Fire Department. Star Root, November 16, 1979, p. (*chronic freedom*, "Hippies & Weed" section, p 110).

1979 – Deerhawk's "Name Offering" poem coining "Mateel" read by him at Fireman's Hall meeting. Published Star Root #28 July 1, 1979 signed Jim Ekedal, p. 3. (*chronic freedom*, "Hippies & Weed" section, p 106).

1979 (June) Citizen initiated ballot measure to stop aerial spraying of herbicide in Mendocino County passed

1979 Humboldt County Bd of Supervisors rejects federal grant of nearly \$20,000 to Sinsemilla Task Force. Official reaction from Sherriff and deputies was that they were displeased with the Board's action. Informal reports (in 2105) include information that Sherriff Cox did not want federal monies and the interference with local police independence that comes with the money. Other grant monies for Mj eradication are accepted. Sherriff Cox estimated the value of Humb Co's Mj crop was \$30 million. Other estimates were \$186 million - \$1billion. (T/S Oct 11, 1979)

1980s

1980 For the 1979 Annual Report Mendocino County Agriculture Commissioner Ted Erikson noted the value of Mj produced in that county at \$90 million. Del Norte County's Agriculture Commissioner, L.J. Garrett, did the same noting the value as \$2.1 million. Trinity County's Commissioner, Paul E. Smith, noted the value of Mj as \$3,900,000. That is the only year that Mj is noted as a crop in the Annual Reports because of strong objections from some county and state government officials. However the Trinity County 1980 Annual Report had a large drawing of a Mj leaf on its cover though the only mention of Mj/Sinsemilla in the report was the notation that the omission of Mj was one thing that was different from the 1979 report.

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1980 U.S. News & World Report; May 19 issue has 2 page article about Mj in NW CA. Impact on economy and real estate values, tolerance by large portion of citizens and elected officials, frustrations of law enforcement all noted

1980 Birth of "Mateel Nation" by Mateel Community Center founders who cite establishment of Redwoods Rural Health Center, Southern Humboldt Working Together, Forest and Lumber Products Co-op, Mateel Community Credit Union, Beginnings, and other schools. "Birth of a Nation"; *Star Root* Vol II #1, p. 1; February 1980.

1980 – Mateel Community Credit Union established by hippies, by the end of first year name changed to be more welcoming to non-hippie communities, to what it's remained, Community Credit Union of Southern Humboldt (CCUSH).

1980 – KERG, 50k watt commercial station seeks to serve new settlers

1980 – Southern Humboldt Pure Schmindt Players perform "Vibram Soul" at Life Oak Theater in Berkeley, among other venues, spreading the story of pot growing hippies in Northwestern California. (*chronic freedom*, "Hippies & Weed" section, p 186.) Other Pure Schmindt works and performances also documented in *chronic freedom*, Hippies & Weed.

1980 – Institute for Sustainable Forestry established by Jan Iris, work leads to publication of *Elements of Sustainability* (1990) used as model to set international standards for certificates offered by Forest Stewardship Council. (*chronic freedom*, "Hippies & Weed" section, p 36.)

1980 (October) TV CBS' 60 Minutes crew is in Mendocino and Humboldt counties to interview persons about Mj industry for a show to air a few months later.

1980 – CBS "60 Minutes" does segment "Sinsemilla" on Southern Humboldt and Mendocino [*chronic freedom*, "Hippies & Weed" transcription/video frames p. 130-133.]

Early 1980s Highway to Denny (western Trinity Co.) blockaded by federal and local military style intrusion for several days. Called "martial law" by locals.

Early 1980s Mountain Message Service (using CB radios) operates in southern Humboldt and northern Mendocino to announce police actions and civil liberty violations. MMS evolved into Citizens Observing Group

1980 Allan M. Mayoff arrest and conviction leads to an appeal (by several attorneys including Petersen) challenging aerial inspection with no warrant or prior suspicion. In March 1984 the CA Supreme Court announce it would review the CA Court of Appeal's (defendants: Mayoff and Gordon Lee Kramer in separate cases)

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decision that it is legal to base a search warrant on observations during aerial surveillance. Appeal denied in 1985. Similar cases in other CA counties were moving through the courts at the same time.

1980? Citizen initiated ballot measure to stop aerial spraying of herbicide in Humboldt Co was defeated

1980 or 1981 Pacific Paraphernalia (in Arcata) changed name to Pacific Paradise

1980 (Dec 11, Arcata Union) Mj theft leads to the death of a Fruitland man.

1982 (March 24 letter) U.S. Dept of Agriculture, Forest Service informs the Director of the California Department of Food and Agriculture that the Federal Drug Enforcement Agency and the Environmental Protection Agency have authorized the use of paraquat on Mj crops because it is a “weed” and not a “foodstuff”. The Forest Service would still have to conduct an environmental assessment (NEPA requirement) before using the herbicide on public lands.

1982 “Zero Tolerance” polices start (Reagan makes \$200 million available for “War on Drugs”

1982 (March 18, Arcata Union) IRS announces that land confiscation maybe a prosecution strategy.

1982 (March) U.S Attorney Joseph Russoniello announces he will use Statute 882 Title 21 to confiscate homes and real estate used in conjunction with growing Mj, even without a criminal conviction. The plan was developed by the Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee. This is in addition to the existing practice of confiscating vehicles, equipment and other property.

1982 Kathy Davis killed during Mj harvest theft at her Salmon Creek home; Kathy was well respected and community is stunned.

1982 – Hippie political organizing by Jared Rossman and Bonnie Blackberry (later to found COG and CLMP) supports David Renner for Humboldt County Sheriff against candidates promising tougher Mj enforcement.

1982 (late in year) Humboldt Co. Sherriff Cox killed while attempting to resolve a dispute between residents in a local RV park and David Renner becomes Sherriff in early 1983.

1982 (Nov 18) Star Root newspaper in southern Humboldt carries large “prepaid” ad: “Pay Your Dues; Share the Wealth; Contribute” and pictures a Mj leaf. 28 non-profit organizations and schools are listed.

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1983 Interim Hearing on Marijuana Cultivation, Eureka City Hall. Entire report reproduced in *chronic freedom* "Hippies & Weed" section pp. 114-115.

1983 CAMP Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP) established in 14 CA counties; expands to 37 counties in 1984

1983? Citizens Observing Group (COG) forms; out of growing reaction civil liberty violations and the plan to bring a class action lawsuit against the Federal government. (Ed Denson, Bonnie Blackberry, Ron Sinoway) Eventually (1984) there was an injunction ordering helicopters to stay at least 500 ft above a residence. Volunteer observers (neighborhood watch style) would go to bust sites to document warrantless searches, seizures of and destruction of non Mj related property, intimidation and excessive use of force and detention of non-involved bystanders

1983 November – In Garberville, Fireman's Hall burns. Owned by SHWT (Southern Humboldt Working Together) nonprofit, insurance money seeds campaign that leads to establishing the Mateel Community Center. Harrold Murrish, owner of the only grocery store at that time, donated land in Redway. (*chronic freedom*, "Hippies & Weed" section, p 33.)

1983- 1984 Trespass grows increase and strategies for hiding plants developed

1983-1984 Indoor growing starts and increases rapidly

1983 (April, in Arcata Union) Seven lumber companies give "Authorization for Entry and Consent to Search" to law enforcement agents to facilitate investigation and prosecution of Mj growing.

1983 (April) Five day long multi-garden raid in southern King Range area. It is called a "pre-eradication operation" to remove/prevent growing on public lands.

1983 Raggae on the River – first year of what became an annual tradition concert/celebration in SoHum/Northern Mendo.

1984 (June) Humboldt County law enforcement and DA's office agree to cooperate with federal agencies to gather information about real estate purchases with cash where the buyer does not claim such income to the IRS

1984 Civil Liberties Monitoring Project (CLMP) is formed. Local residents volunteer to be observers and confidentiality is promised by CLMP for information. Observers agreed to a pledge of nonviolence and negotiated with Sheriff Dave Renner to allow COG notification and observation of raids. First observed Oct. 7, 1984. (*chronic freedom* "Hippies & Weed" section, p. 260)

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1984 (March) Trinity County Board of Supervisors votes 4 to 1 to commit sheriff's deputies to work with U.S. Forest Service to have a strong presence in the Denny/New River watershed area to prevent planting of Mj; it will be a three year effort with \$300,000 committed by the federal government.

1984 (October) Attorney Ron Sinoway and Mel Perlston representing CA NORMAL, filed a motion in U.S. District Court asking CAMP to be halted for misuse of helicopters, destroying domestic water systems, and invasions of homes and privacy. The lawsuit led to a preliminary injunction. Depositions were supplied from 42 persons, organized by CLMP, to document the allegations.

1984 (Nov 1 in T/S) report of evidence of Mj growers killing, w/ firearms and w/poisons and w/ traps, deer and bears. Report of suppliers stocking warfarin (a poison).

1984 (Dec) Humboldt County Board of Supervisors votes to oppose any possible plans by the federal government to use paraquat or other herbicides for Mj eradication

1984 CLMP (Sinoway?) wins a court decision (Judge Robert Aguilar U.S. District Judge) limiting CAMP searches – esp re: the low altitude (below 500 ft) of aircraft flying over homes. Also decided is that the court will allow a class action lawsuit for damages and losses caused by CAMP. In Feb. 1985 the restrictions on CAMP's activities are somewhat reduced by Judge Aguilar. There are back and forth charges and challenges to CAMP's actions over the next year with Judge Aguilar court's involvement.

1984 (Dec) Federal prosecutors announce use of new law (Federal Comprehensive Crime Control Act or property forfeiture law)) permitting confiscation of land and of other property associated w/ Mj if there is a felony conviction. Example cited is from Mendocino Co. Plea bargaining of property in exchange for dropping criminal federal charges is allowed in at least this case as reported in March 1985.

1985 (July) Operation Emerald Triangle, a CAMP operation in Mendocino, Trinity and Humboldt counties. The name "Emerald Triangle" is soon widely used to identify this region of CA.

1985 (July) Legal back and forth about citizen observers (witnessing and videotaping) being allowed near CAMP activities. At first they are subpoenaed then the subpoenas are halted and their presence is tolerated by CAMP.

1985 (Summer) There are a few reports of separate incidents of ground gunshots at CAMP helicopters in NE Humboldt County.

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1985? (could have been in 1987) (May) US Supreme Court, 5-4 decision, approves aerial surveillance even of back yards, so Mayoff (?) case challenging aerial inspection is denied

1986 (possibly earlier) many employers require drug testing as condition of employment offer, especially lumber mills and trucking

1986 (or late 1985) CA Supreme Court rules that police must have a search warrant to use aircraft to search for Mj in backyards (as opposed to "open fields"). The conviction of Larry Lynn Cook of Bonsall (San Diego Co.) is overturned.

1986 40 acres owned by a Redway man (Ronald Williams) is confiscated for Mj grow. Many others were indicted (in Feb.) and will face individual trials.

1986 (May) Federal District Court judge rules that property seized (in Humb. Co.) under the 1984 Crime Control Act must be limited to that which was used for growing Mj. Federal Attorney Peter Robinson announces that the court will sidestep the limitation by filing separate civil lawsuits. More than real estate is targeted: vehicles, and other valuable property are seized and auctioned by the Sheriff's office, (Dec 1 T/S article).

1986 CA Department of Fish and Game publishes "Outdoor Alert" (approx.. 68,000 copies) brochure to warn the public about Mj growing and growers. Elected officials and business communities dispute accuracy of its content so it is not reprinted.

1986 (Sept 17, in Arcata Union) Judge Thomas Kongsgaard is named as CAMP Observer to monitor compliance by CAMP and takes testimony from citizens re: CAMP's activities.

1986 Ed Parsons runs for Humb. Co. District Attorney; openly criticizes CAMP

1986 (reported 1/2/1987 in T/S) CA Supreme Court rules, in the People vs Mayoff case, that random aerial surveillance is constitutional but the flight needs to be high enough to not be able to observe the details of human activity and urges the CA legislature to establish standards to "balance the needs of law enforcement against legitimate privacy expectations".

1987 KMUD radio station goes on the air in May. News of law enforcement activity aired as it was received. The Local News show started the same year and broadcast full coverage of marijuana related events and issues. KMUD grew out of a prior radio station developed by Dan Healy (manager for Grateful Dead)

1988 Building code enforcement leads to uproar and standing room only public hearings in Humb Co

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1989 Former Humboldt CHP and Sheriff officers indicted by Federal Grand Jury on drug, weapons charges (needs research)

1989 (Oct) Operation Green Merchant by DEA agents, Humb. Co. MET agents. and CA Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement agents. Raided were Paradise Hydroponics in Eureka and Sylvandale Nursery in Phillipsville where business records and computers were seized and information in them used to justify searches, and then arrests, of two Crescent City residents.

1990s

1990 Operation Green Sweep (Aug) combines federal agents and National Guard in local highly publicized raids (video of press confr in Merle Shuster Photograph Collection at HSU Library). Motivation for raid connected with federal government (Bush admin) desire to show Colombia that US is taking action to curb domestic supply of Mj. Bush admin later denies allegation.

1991 Hemp Fest West held in Arcata's Redwood Park

1991 *HempStalk*: Hempsters Home Journal is published in Arcata by Joe Symanzik (number of issues or duration of publication not researched)

1993 (Dec 13) Press Democrat report of Mexican men hired to guard Mj gardens. Implication is that the gardens are owned by US citizens. In August the guards had been ambushed and one killed after the crop was seized by law enforcement. Three other attacks (including another killing) in the region noted.

1994 "Three Strikes" felony law enacted in CA

1996 Proposition 215 passes; medical marijuana permitted in CA

Late 1990s April 20 (420) Annual celebrations in Arcata's Redwood Park start at some point and eventually grow to be so large that the city takes action to limit and then stop them.

2000s

2000 Buckeye Conservancy forms – from their website 5/29/15 “dedicated to the promotion, communication and implementation of those ideals and policies that support the ecologic and economic sustainability of natural resources and open space in family ownership.”

2000 Mendocino voters pass Measure G, a county initiative, that ordered local law enforcement to make prosecution of possession of 25 or fewer Mj plants the lowest priority for local law enforcement.

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2003 SB 420 passed in California to further implement Prop. 215 by setting legal limits on the amount of Mj a patient with a doctor's recommendation could possess and by permitting a designated caregiver to grow Mj on behalf of a patient, or patients. In 2008 the CA Appellate Court ruled the limits established by SB 420 are unconstitutional.

2008 Operation Southern Sweep – focus is most concentrated on ranchland nicknamed “Buddaville” in Southern Humboldt Co.

2008 CA Appellate Court (People v. Kelly) ruled the limits established by SB 420 are unconstitutional.

2008 (June) Mendocino County voters pass Measure B which repealed Measure G which passed in 2000.

2008 Building code, unpermitted structures targeted (using position created to enforce environmental laws) in Humb Co. causing uproar and heavily attended hearings. A committee is formed which holds several hearings/meetings

2008 Southern Humboldt – Salmon Creek area growers' group speaks out against use of diesel powered generators for indoor growing of Mj. They place notices in publications (*Independent, The Trader*) and are covered in the Oct. 2, 2008 *Northcoast Journal* cover story: “After Hacker Creek”. (*chronic freedom* “Hippies & Weed” section, p.391, p.397)

2010s

2010 Proposition 19 to decriminalize adult recreational use of Mj fails in CA

2012 Zip Tie Program. Mendocino County Board of Supervisors passes Ordinance No. 4291 to amend Chapter 9.31 of the Mendocino County Code titled “Medical Marijuana Cultivation Regulation” It is nicknamed the “zip tie program”. It starts off with county sheriff leadership but by 2013? influence and interference (and subpoena for records) from Federal Attorneys for Northern California force Mendo Co. to halt the program.

2012 HumCPR (Humboldt Coalition for Property Rights) sues Humboldt County over the issue of “shaded parcels”; parcels the County deems were possibly not legally created.

2012 Emerald Growers Association starts

2013 or earlier - Public roads through national forest areas used to transport Mj give USFS law enforcement grounds to bring Federal charges for Mj

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2104 (July and August) Mendocino County areas of Woodman Canyon, Potter Valley, Dos Rios raided and Mj plants cut down. Raiders did not identify themselves or display law enforcement badges. Clarity about who conducted the raids was delayed with the Mendocino County Sheriff later acknowledging his agency's involvement. Rumors circulate of renegade sheriff deputies doing the raid without prior authority.

2015 Emerald Grown Seed Library (or Mendocino Cannabis Seed Library) starts in Laytonville and holds a seed exchange event. Information about seeds exchanged was collected and will form the beginning of a database for seed information.

2015 Humboldt County and HumCPR (Humboldt Coalition for Property Rights) settled a lawsuit brought by HumCPR in 2012 pertaining to the way the County dealt with parcels which may not have been created with the permission of the County Planning and Building Department, but only with the Assessor's Office assigning a parcel number. (This lawsuit and other legal and political actions by HumCPR may, or may not, have implications for Mj production. Time will tell.)

Lost Coast Outpost posted information and some interpretation about the matter on September 22, 2015 and October 2, 2015; and likely other dates as well.