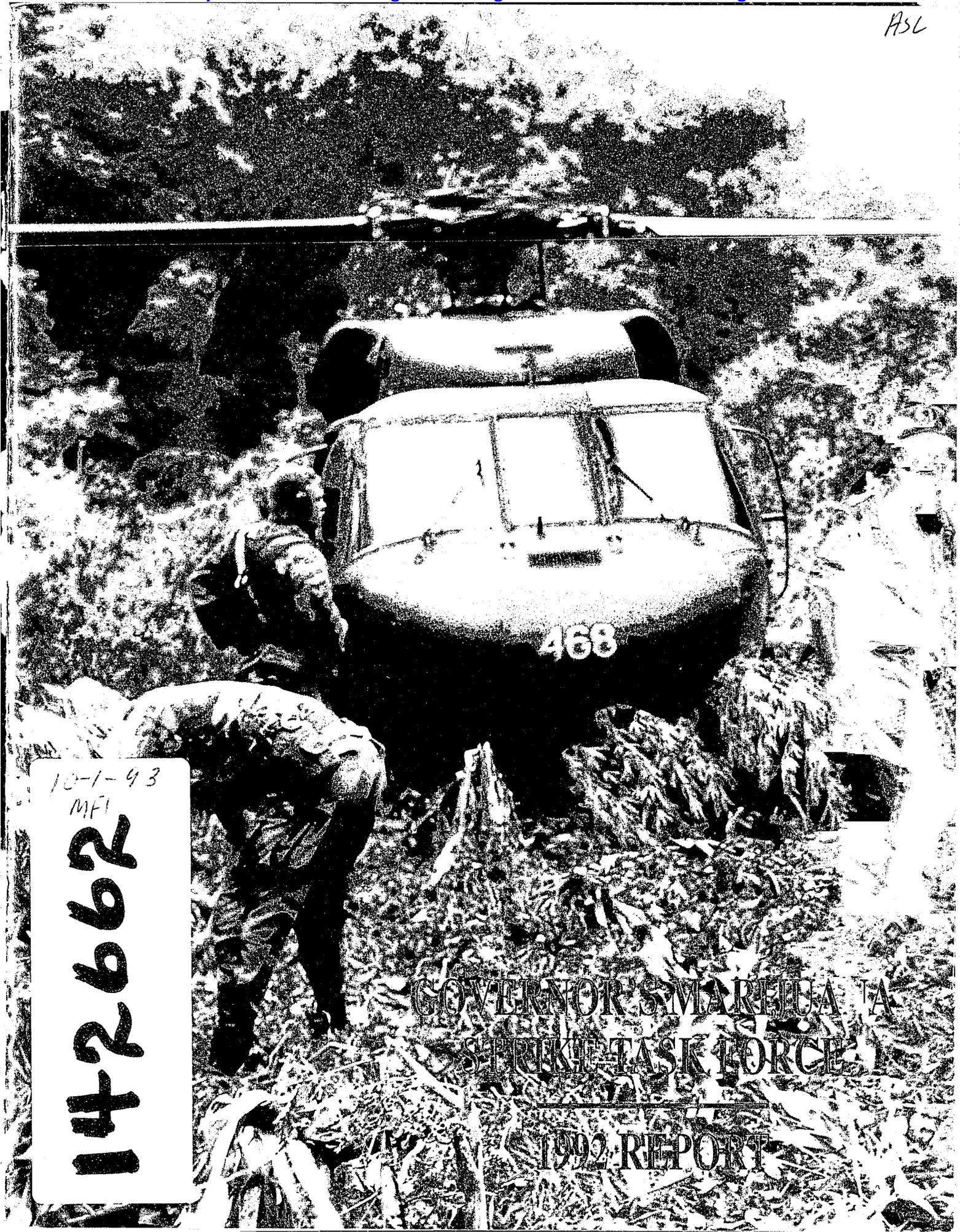


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GOVERNOR SMARETUA TA
STRIKE TASK FORCE
1992 REPORT

142662

NCJRS

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ACQUISITIONS



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142662

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BRERETON C. JONES
GOVERNOR

BILLY G. WELLMAN
SECRETARY

January 26, 1993

The Honorable Brereton C. Jones
Governor, Commonwealth of Kentucky
State Capitol Building
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Dear Governor Jones:

I am pleased to forward the report of the 1992 Marijuana Strike Task Force. The 1992 marijuana eradication operation was highly successful.

The unified effort of the eighteen state and federal agencies of the task force has substantially reduced the availability of marijuana in Kentucky. The task force led the nation by eradicating more than 925,000 plants during the 1992 operations.

The success of the eradication program is attributed to the dedication and commitment of the participating agencies and their personnel. The combined effort of law enforcement agencies working together to ensure effective utilization of manpower and equipment serves as a model for government service to the people.

We are pleased to support your commitment to the people of Kentucky to reduce the availability of drugs in our Commonwealth. The task force takes pride in its success and the important contribution that has been made in reducing the nation's most serious drug problem.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Billy G. Wellman".

Billy G. Wellman
Chairman
Governor's Marijuana
Strike Force

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Marijuana growth in Kentucky remained widespread in 1992. Plants were discovered and destroyed in all of the Commonwealth's 120 counties.

After leading the nation in 1991 in the number of plants eradicated, the Governor's Marijuana Strike Force was faced with the challenge of duplicating and trying to better the 823,088 plants destroyed last year.

Under the leadership of newly-elected Governor Brereton C. Jones, who had publicly pledged to fight drugs at every level, the stage was set.

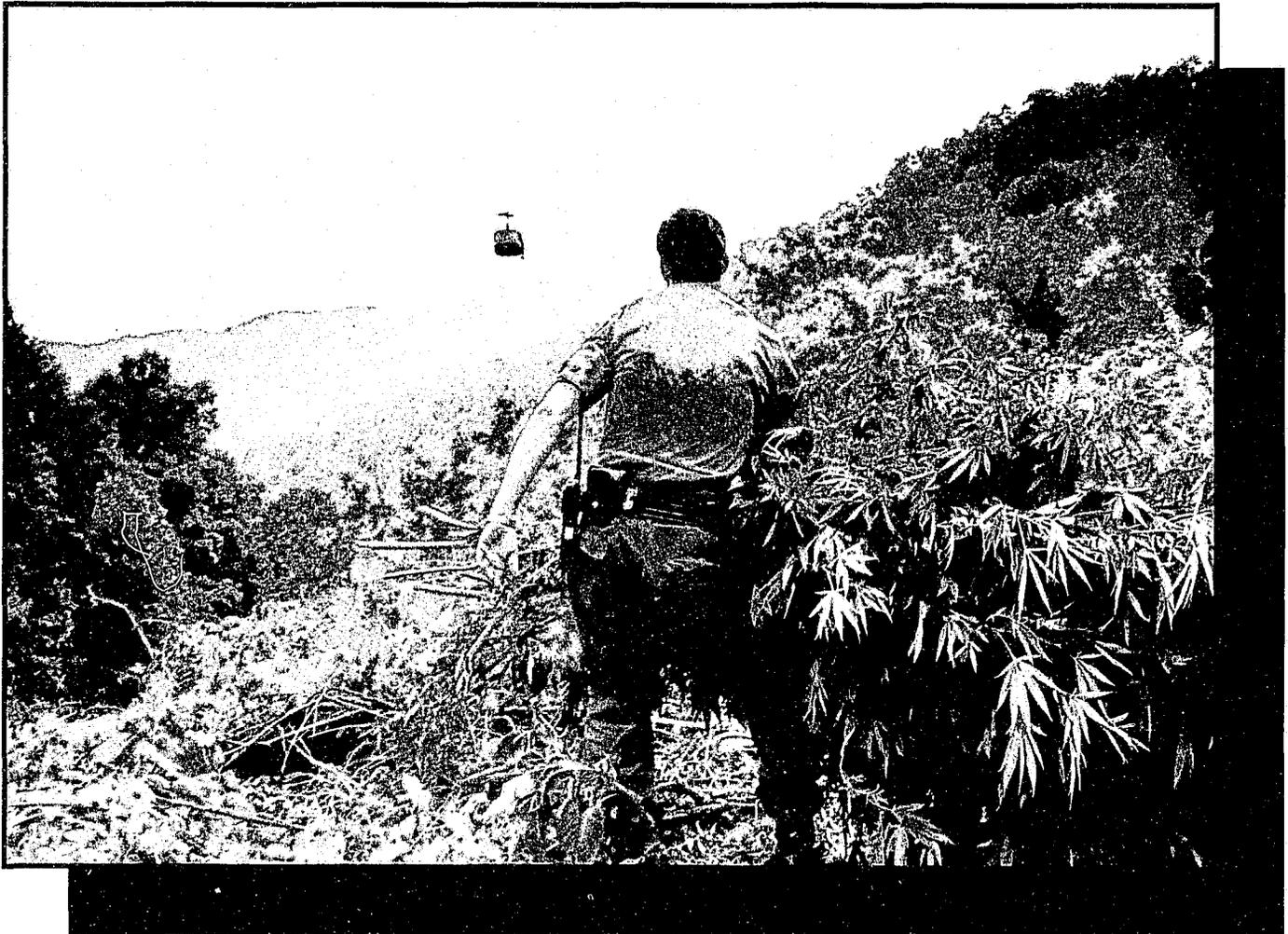
One of the new governor's first appointments was naming Billy G. Wellman to serve as both Secretary of the Justice Cabinet and Kentucky State Police Commissioner -- positions he had held before. Wellman also brought with him 12 years of experience as the state adjutant general.

Coordination of the marijuana operation was moved to the Justice Cabinet and the word "Task" was added to the name. The reorganized Governor's Marijuana Strike Task Force grew from 15 to 18 agencies which included federal, state and local entities.

Members of the task force now include: Kentucky Justice Cabinet; Kentucky State Police; Kentucky National Guard; Champions Against Drugs (Governor's Office); Kentucky Division of Water Patrol; Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife; Kentucky Attorney General's Office; Kentucky Sheriff's Association; Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police; Civil Air Patrol; National Park Service; U. S. Drug Enforcement Administration; U. S. Forest Service; Federal Bureau of Investigation; U. S. Customs Service; and the U. S. Attorney's Office, Eastern and Western Districts of Kentucky.

The mission of the Governor's Marijuana Strike Task Force is to unite and coordinate the efforts of its federal, state and local agencies into a unified year-round program to locate and destroy as much marijuana as possible; prosecute growers and dealers; and seize any assets upon conviction.

In Governor Brereton Jones' words, "We want to show the nation that Kentucky is not the place to grow and sell marijuana."



After cutting a patch, a state trooper awaits a national guard helicopter to carry out the marijuana.

As the task force began its third year of existence, other states have begun to show interest in its makeup and procedures. Two states, Michigan and Alabama, visited the operation this summer to gain firsthand knowledge of the methods.

Growers again tried to anticipate task force plans and, as they have in past years, to make it more difficult to find their plots and plants. But task force members adapted themselves to changes and continued to thwart their efforts.

In the past two years, the task force has used operation centers in Frankfort, and London. This year, in an effort to cover more of the Commonwealth, a third operation center was opened in Owensboro. Because of this expansion, western counties received faster service than ever before.

Local law enforcement agencies played a larger role in 1992's operation. Sheriff's offices and police departments found and eradicated many plants, adding to the state tally. When in need of help, they asked for aerial assistance and overtime monies to pay deputies.

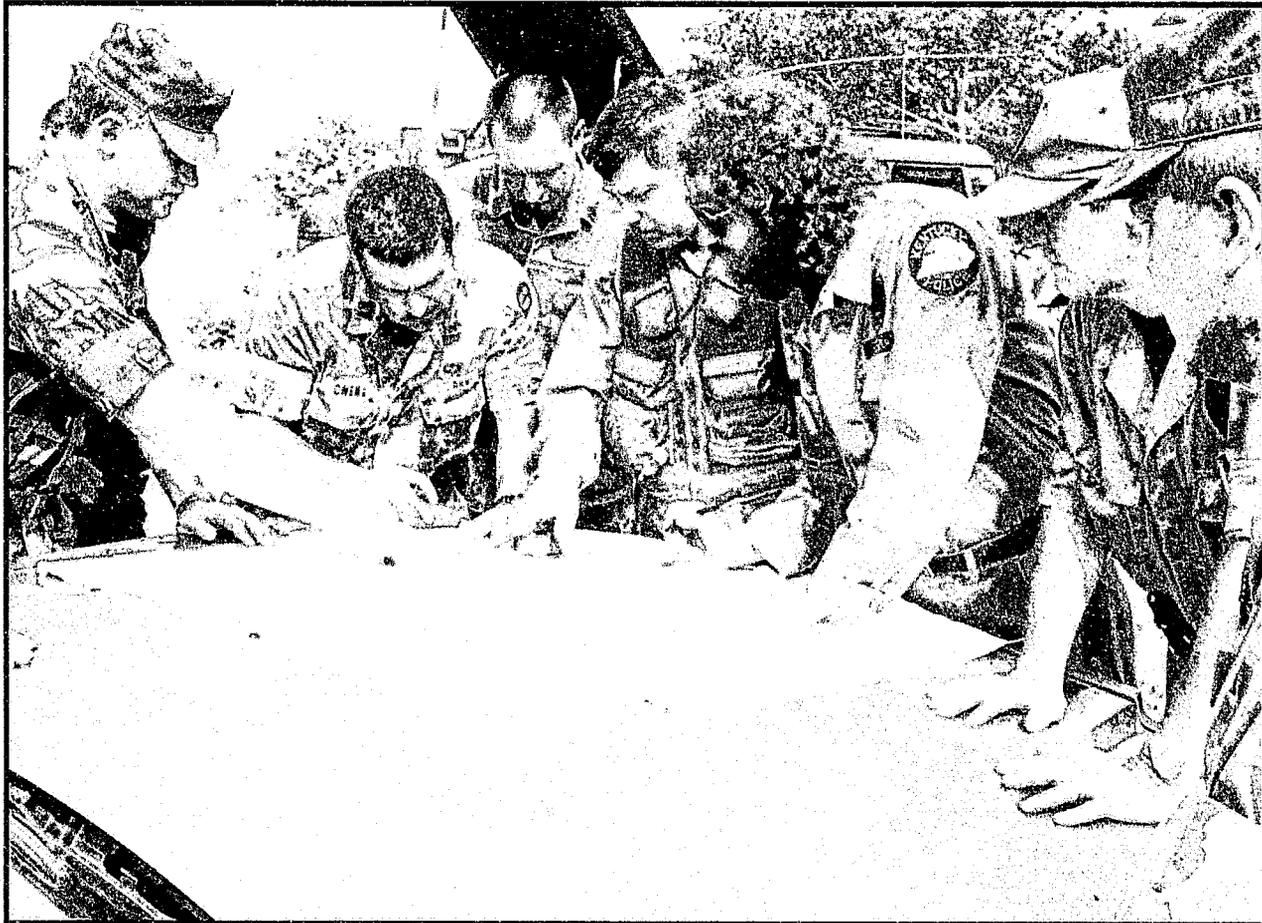
The majority of field eradication was still done by the Kentucky State Police and the Kentucky National Guard. U. S. Forest Service officers were involved in areas in and around the Daniel Boone National Forest.

Again this year, as in the past, air support (both fixed-wing and helicopter) was the single most effective weapon used by the task force.

More flight hours were flown this year than ever before with over 5,000 helicopter hours and over 1,700 fixed-wing hours. Flight hours by helicopters increased because of assistance from the U. S. Army 101st Airborne out of Fort Campbell. Also, the U. S. Army Reserve added almost 500 hours of chopper time. The fixed-wing hours flown by the Civil Air Patrol totalled almost 1,300 hours. This is significant because the air patrol pilots made an invaluable commitment to this operation, volunteering their own time, and even made their building at the London airport available for the eastern operations center.

Another increased effort during the 1992 campaign was to heighten the general public's awareness of the task force's activities and try to gain their support. Calls to the 800-DOPETIP line increased along with citizen's tips to state police posts and to local sheriff and police departments.

At the end of October, the outdoor eradication operations in the field were closed in London and Owensboro. The Frankfort center stays open year-round.



Field troops of the task force map out each days activities and where to look for plots.

The final numbers were above 1991's figures. Nearly 923,000 plants had been eradicated from 8,554 plots. This is a 10 percent increase in plants over 1991. There was a two percent decrease in plots.

The largest find was in August in Mercer County where 180,000 plants were destroyed in two plots that covered more than six acres.



Task force members burn pot with diesel fuel.

Authorities agreed that fields of this size are nearly gone from the scene. Leslie County followed with the second highest number of plants -- nearly 99,700.

The estimated street value of all plants destroyed this season was over 1.3 billion dollars.

Indoor growing operations continue to increase in Kentucky and 61 of those were found during this season. Efforts to locate these operations will continue and several members of the task force have attended schools recently on the detection of indoor activities.

This season, 558 individuals were arrested, 31 weapons were seized and 76 booby traps were discovered.

As the season ended, plans were being made for continued analysis of intelligence and prosecution of current cases in both state and federal courts.



One of the over 400 arrests made in the Commonwealth this year.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

It is believed that the origins of marijuana began in western China or central Asia. The plant produces not only a drug but a strong fiber that has long been used in the manufacture of linen, paper, canvas and rope.

Until 1900, most of all paper in the world was made from the hemp fiber, including the paper to print the Gutenberg Bible and the first drafts of the Declaration of Independence.

It appears that marijuana first came to the Americas through South America. The word marijuana is derived from the Spanish word *maraguango* which refers to any substance that produces intoxication. Brazil distributed its seeds to other South American and Central American countries until Mexico started producing it.

In the United States, early settlers in Jamestown used hemp to make ropes and King James I ordered the settlers to produce it for export to England.

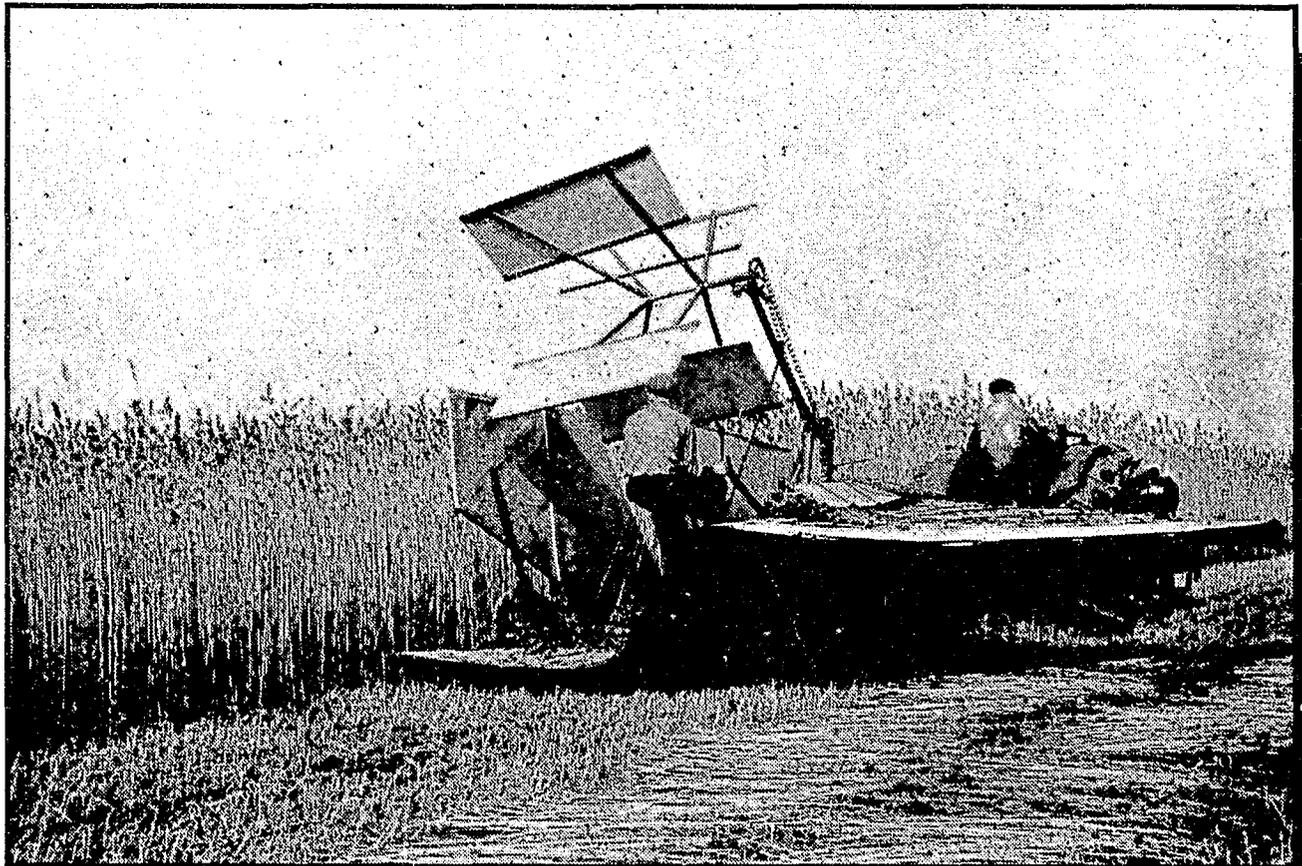
George Washington raised hemp at Mount Vernon and by the 1800s the center of the nation's hemp production was a state called Kentucky. Many of our states early roads were built and many slaves were traded in the commerce of producing hemp.

The Civil War was a time of heavy production of hemp cloth and rope. After the war, the invention of the cotton gin and wool machinery made these fabrics cheaper alternatives to hemp.

The Marijuana Tax of 1937 banned both the industrial and recreational use of marijuana. But that ban was lifted during World War II when the U. S. Department of Agriculture provided seeds, fertilizer, machinery and instructions for growing hemp for the war effort. Kentucky was the main state from where seed stock was produced and the states surrounding the Commonwealth were the main growing states. In 1943 alone, there was 146,000 acres of hemp harvested. When the war ended, so did the hemp industry. Now there were new synthetic fibers being produced and a new process of making paper from wood pulp.

As a medicine, marijuana had some uses as treatment for gout, rheumatism, cramps and asthma. But the medical community never accepted it.

As early as the 1920s, there were campaigns to educate the public about the evils of this drug. The first Gallup Poll on the use of pot was done in 1960 when only



In the early 1900's the hemp industry was a large industry until the wood pulp process overtook it as a paper product.

four percent of the American public admitted to having used the drug. By 1977, that number was up to 24 percent. The late 70s was the peak period of pot use. Programs in schools today, such as D.A.R.E., seem to greatly aid in the education of young people and, in turn, the percentage of use continues to decrease.

The hemp of yesterday were grown mainly for the stalk. They differ greatly from the marijuana plant

grown today for the drug that its flower produces. The plants in the 1990s differ greatly from the plants of even the 1960s. The drug levels are much more potent. The plants are bushier and many hybrids are being developed.

The fact remains that marijuana is still the most popular illicit drug.



At the hemp factory the stalks of the plant were more important for making rope and other related products.



Today's marijuana is much more potent than the pot of the 60's and is really a totally different plant than hemp.



Today's marijuana plants are many times planted with corn. Here D.O.T. mowers destroy a field as national guard helicopters look for more plants.

MARIJUANA GROWTH IN KENTUCKY

The scientific name for marijuana is *cannabis sativa* which is Latin for cultivated hemp. There are two main varieties grown in this country and this state. The *sativa* is generally a tall plant from 5 to 18 feet and sparsely branched. That type of plant is 75 percent of what the task force finds in Kentucky. The other type is *indica* or sometimes called *Afgan Red*. This is only four to six feet tall and looks like a small fir tree or bush and most have a reddish purple stripe on the branches and leaves. There are also mixes of these and the other 200 varieties of marijuana that are grown in the world.

Marijuana is not difficult to cultivate. It is a very hardy plant that can grow in northern Michigan as well as southern Georgia. It is perfect for Kentucky and can be raised in the fertile river bottoms in western Kentucky or on the steep hillsides of eastern Kentucky. It can survive for weeks without water and live through several killing frosts.

The active ingredient of the drug from the marijuana plant is called *tetrahydrocannabinol* or *THC*. The marijuana grown today in Kentucky is refined from past

years and is rated at five times stronger than the pot of the 1970s.

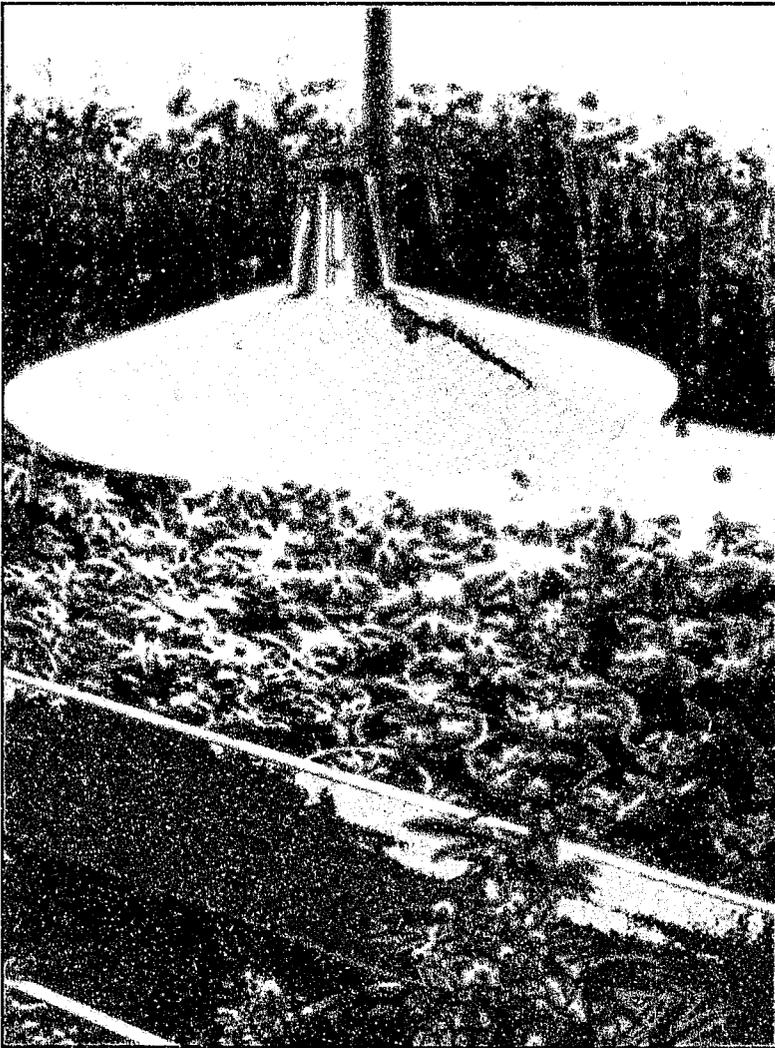
The male plants grow taller and produce more leaves. The female plants, once fertilized, produce more flowers or buds and are usually separated from the males so they will produce more value.

Sinsemilla is Spanish for "without seeds" and is produced by large female plants with heavy buds. The plants take four to nine months to mature fully. The triggering period for flowering is when the length of darkness is longer than the length of daylight. This is a primary reason that indoor operations have become very popular because the lights can be regulated so several crops can be grown each year.

The potential for making money is the biggest factor motivating marijuana growth in Kentucky. Authorities estimate a mature plant produces at least one pound of processed marijuana. Street prices differ by market but a minimum of \$1,500 per pound can be made in this effort.



State Police Sgt. David McGuire checks some marijuana cut in October in Henry County along with KSP Commissioner, Billy Wellman.



An indoor operation in Owsley County had plants at several stages of growth.

Some growers are paid by dealers for their services. The dealer supplies the seeds and sometimes fertilizer; the grower plants, tends and harvests the crop, and is paid when the marijuana is delivered. Other growers operate as independents, growing the marijuana either for personal use or to sell. In either case, the grower assumes the risk of arrest and asset forfeiture.

Since marijuana plants require little tending, and because so many are planted in remote locations, it is sometimes difficult to spot growers in the field working their plots. This also makes it hard to build cases against suspected growers. That is one reason why intelligence sharing with other agencies and keeping records on previous locations of growth are so important.

A recent book published, which includes studies of Kentucky and surrounding states, concludes that the average marijuana grower is white, male and middle aged with long-standing ties to his community. Most are employed or self-employed at farming and over half have arrest records. Almost none are minorities and very few females are involved. The average time a grower has been raising pot is five years.

From one pound of processed marijuana or the yield of one normal plant, 1,300 marijuana cigarettes can be rolled. That is enough to provide a smoker three joints a day, seven days a week for a year. From those estimates, the 923,000 plants eradicated this season in Kentucky would have provided 1.1 billion marijuana joints.



Sgt. Ron Godsey of Richmond Post burns some of the 923,000 pot plants found this season.

STRIKE TASK FORCE EFFORTS

The Governor's Marijuana Strike Task Force continued into its third year with this mission: To coordinate the efforts of 18 participating agencies in an effort to locate and destroy marijuana and put the people who grow and sell it out of business.

The task force committee continued to be the governing body overseeing the joint eradication operations. Edward Gill of the Office of the Justice Secretary was assigned the role of coordinator and several meetings were held with each agency, each having a representative on the committee.

Major Thomas Rakestraw of the Kentucky State Police served as Operations Director and Captain William Lewis coordinated the manpower needs on a day-to-day basis.



National guard and U. S. Forest Service troops end a day of eradication efforts in eastern Kentucky.



A national guard helicopter lifts off loaded with marijuana.



KSP, national guard troops and U. S. Forestry officers rig a load of marijuana to be flown out to a burn site.



A state police spotter and a national guardsman locate a plot of marijuana.

Law enforcement personnel from the Kentucky State Police and the U. S. Forest Service joined support personnel from the Kentucky National Guard in forming eradication teams. In more and more instances this year, law enforcement officers from sheriff's offices and police departments were also involved. These teams were assigned by the operations centers in Frankfort, London or Owensboro to areas where marijuana had been suspected or located. The teams were given the responsibility of destroying plants and gathering evidence for as many cases as could be presented in state and federal court.

A law enforcement officer was designated to each team to make all law enforcement decisions. An officer from the national guard was assigned the responsibility of coordinating the support personnel in their daily efforts.

The Hazardous Device section of the Kentucky State Police trained all personnel in the areas of booby traps and tried to familiarize troops for what they might find in the plots. There are many dangers present in such an operation and the task force has had an excellent record in the area of injuries.

The first fatality was recorded this year when a soldier from the U. S. Army was killed while driving a large fuel truck in the mountains of eastern Kentucky.

Aerial detection of plots played a very important role again this year in locating marijuana. Starting in early spring, when growers began setting out young plants, aircraft were utilized to search for plots. These were recorded on maps which were then used by the eradication teams in later operations. Because many plots were located early, eradication personnel were able to concentrate on destroying rather than searching for plants, thus maximizing their effectiveness in the field.

Because growers often planted plots in remote, mountainous areas that are virtually inaccessible by foot, task force formed rappelling teams in addition to the ground eradication teams. The rappelling teams consisted of a minimum of four troops who were dropped on the site by ropes from a helicopter. Then the teams were evacuated, as well as the marijuana, by rope.

When there was the possibility of several armed growers being on the site, Special Response Teams were available on-call for the task force from the state police.

Law enforcement officers were responsible for checking the field for possible suspects or booby traps and then, depending on the size of the area, assisted the support personnel in eradicating the marijuana. Law enforcement personnel were also responsible for gathering information for criminal prosecution.

Eradication teams, whenever possible, used a single burn site to destroy the harvested plants. The burn site was staffed by officers who witnessed the destruction of the plants and provided security. A helicopter refueling site was located nearby, enabling the choppers to stay in the air without returning to airports for fuel.

When air support was not available, because of weather conditions or aircraft maintenance, eradication teams continued to conduct operations based on previously obtained information.

Thousands of intelligence reports were received by the main operation center from the 800-DOPETIP line, local sheriff's offices, police departments, KSP posts and even some media reporters who gave information to the center.

One of the most difficult areas of coordination was the air support. Because more air support was available this year, the operations director tried to cover as many areas as possible each week. Each Kentucky State Police post area was allocated air support time. But, in many cases, assignments had either the helicopter or fixed-wing aircraft in 10 to 20 counties everyday.

The fact that over 900,000 plants were found and destroyed could not have been accomplished without the coordinated efforts of the task force agencies.



Task force members return to helicopter after finishing an operation.

FUNDING AND RESOURCES

The task force was funded through several sources. Participating federal, state and local agencies provided personnel and equipment from their respective operating budgets to cover their usual 40-hour work week.

The Kentucky State Police and U. S. Forest Service assigned law enforcement personnel full-time to the force. The Kentucky National Guard and Civil Air Patrol provided non-law enforcement personnel and equipment to the effort. The following agencies provided manpower and equipment, as requested, to assist in either eradication, detection, investigation or prosecution efforts: Kentucky Attorney General's Office; U. S. Attorney's Office, Eastern and Western District; Drug Enforcement Administration; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife; Kentucky Division of Water Patrol; Kentucky Sheriff's Association; National Park Service; and the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police. The U. S. Army and U. S. Army Reserve were involved for the second year.

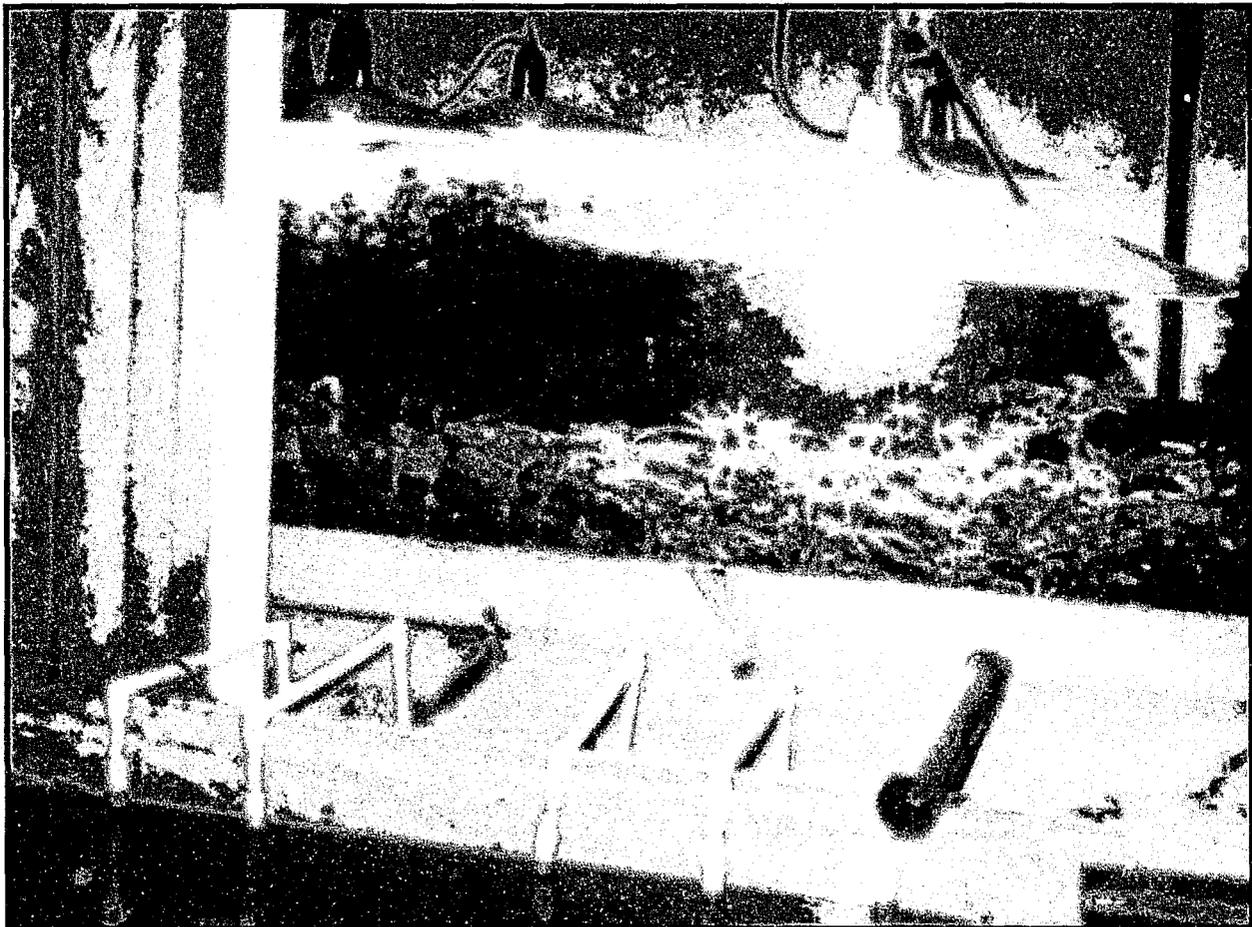
The Drug Enforcement Administration awarded the Kentucky State Police a grant to pay for overtime expenses incurred during marijuana eradication.

The Kentucky Justice Cabinet awarded the task force a grant from the U. S. Department of Justice's Drug Control System Improvement Block Grant program. This money enabled the operations director to approve local, county and participating state agencies overtime monies for marijuana eradication.

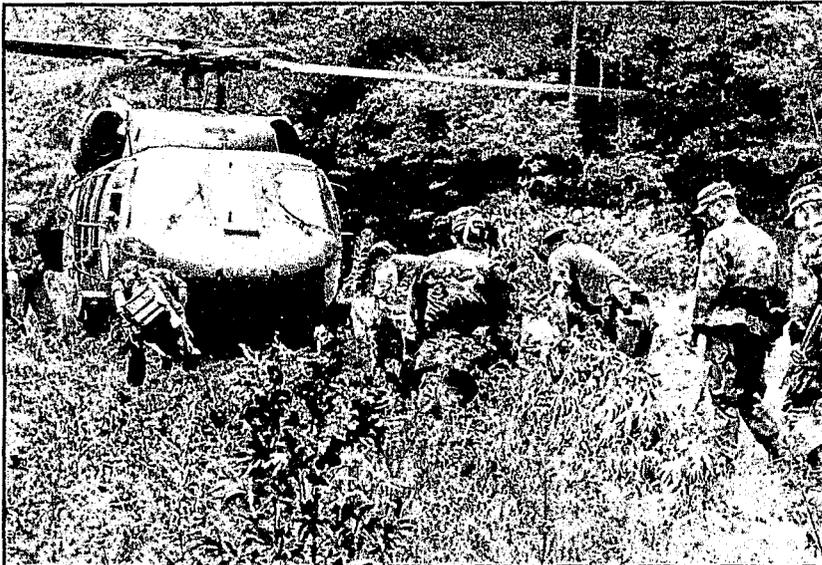
The citizens hotline was supported by Drug Enforcement Administration funds granted to the Kentucky State Police and allocated to this project.

The total funds expended to the task force efforts would be approximately 5 million dollars. When compared to the figure of the value of plants eradicated of 1.3 billion dollars, the investment is a wise use of federal, state and local dollars.

The funding will become more and more important in the future years because of strained budgets at all



Over 60 indoor growing operations were found this season. This one had lights on timers and a recirculating water system.



National guard and state police troops carry marijuana to a Black Hawk for transport.



A large load of marijuana is readied for transport by national guardsmen as a KSP helicopter searches for other plots.

levels of government. Recent statistics gathered by the Drug Enforcement Administration indicate that the United States has now achieved status as a "source" country for marijuana or a large producer.

Foreign intelligence reports indicate that the marijuana grown in the U. S. is being sought after and is bringing top dollar on world markets.

As advanced agricultural techniques have made the U. S. the number one food producer, so they have assisted the marijuana grower. THC levels or drug content has risen from an average of 6 percent in the 1960s to as high as 28 percent in the 1990s.

Prices have also skyrocketed from \$1,500 for an average plant to an unbelievable high in major urban areas of as much as \$4,800 for sinsemilla.

The DEA list of current prices in Louisville this year is around \$1,800 a pound.

LOOKING TO 1993

The Governor's Marijuana Strike Task Force has now completed three years of eradication operations. Each year more agencies have joined the effort and brought more expertise to the battle.

The number of plants this year will hopefully have Kentucky leading the nation and the challenge of duplicating that standing every year is a difficult one.



Media coverage has helped explain efforts of the task force. Here members including Kentucky Attorney General, Chris Gorman, Scott County Sheriff, Mike Leaverton, Adjutant General, Robert Dezarn, KSP Commissioner, Billy Wellman hold a press conference.



National guardsmen talk with local children about the dangers of drug use.

The early months of 1993 will see task force members traveling to other states and joining in training on indoor operations, spotter training and joint marijuana conferences with other states and even other countries.

The task force will continue studying intelligence, cultivation and arrest data which should provide clues in how to plan strategies for the 1993 season.

Already it is apparent that growers are finding the Daniel Boone National Forest a harder place to grow pot each year. They seem to be spreading in all directions to surrounding counties and even into Tennessee.

The task force agencies will continue to make every effort to educate the public about the goals and objectives of the group. Particularly this year, farm related groups will be given information in hope that farmers can help in reporting plots in their properties.

The Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife is incorporating task force information into its hunting training courses.

Several of the group's agencies are working the state's schools with the D.A.R.E. program to educate young people about the dangers of drug use.

The Kentucky National Guard is joining a national effort to a Drug Demand Reduction Program much like one the Drug Enforcement Administration already has in effect. This effort will promote community coalitions and it is hoped these programs will be a catalyst for social change.

When coupled with the work against street-level drugs and drug interdiction programs, the task force will continue to pursue its goal, to make Kentucky a drug-free state.



Task force members from the Forest Service, State Police and U. S. Marshal's office check a map to locate a plot found by aerial search.

*This years activities
are dedicated to*

Parisa Cotton

*of the United States Army,
who was killed in an
accident during task
force operations.*

**KENTUCKY STATE POLICE
INTELLIGENCE SECTION
MARIJUANA GROWTH SUMMARY BY POST
(ALL REPORTING AGENCIES INCLUDED)**

12/15/1992

Post	Reports Submitted	OutDoor Plots Found/Eradicated		InDoor Plots Found/Eradicated		Plants Eradicated InDoor OutDoor		Total Eradicated	Plant Value	Arrested	Weapons Seizures	Booby Trap
01	46	99	89	2	2	68	12326	12394	\$18,591,000	17		
02	149	199	165	2	1	8	10613	10621	\$15,931,500	22	3	1
03	109	203	200	1	1	300	8675	8975	\$13,462,500	30		
04	122	308	157	3	3	111	7028	7139	\$10,708,500	40	5	2
05	81	59	44	3	2	2	2764	2766	\$4,149,000	12		1
06	81	126	104	7	7	151	2990	3141	\$4,711,500	46	1	
07	406	1943	1770	9	8	354	296503	296857	\$445,285,500	68	1	17
08	342	643	505	3	3	170	20641	20811	\$31,216,500	26	1	1
09	152	268	237	3	2	33	26050	26083	\$39,124,500	30		2
10	359	1121	1025	5	5	167	90011	90178	\$135,267,000	30	11	7
11	771	2286	1782	11	11	314	150986	151300	\$226,950,000	87	3	30
12	108	233	198	2	1	75	19488	19563	\$29,344,500	24		
13	523	1257	1119	2	2	67	146177	146244	\$219,366,000	42	1	12
14	91	190	189	2	2	68	4344	4412	\$6,618,000	16		
15	369	880	820	3	3	55	95802	95857	\$143,785,500	26	1	1
16	119	164	107				7227	7227	\$10,840,500	12		
32	24	31	28	2	1	5	16570	16575	\$24,862,500	13	1	
33	8	15	15	2	2	1867	955	2822	\$4,233,000	17	3	2
TOTALS	3860	10025	8554	62	56	3815	919150	922965	\$1,384,447,500	558	31	76

**KENTUCKY STATE POLICE
INTELLIGENCE SECTION
MARIJUANA GROWTH SUMMARY BY COUNTY
(ALL REPORTING AGENCIES INCLUDED)**

12/15/1992

County	Reports Submitted	OutDoor Plots Found/Eradicated		InDoor Plots Found/Eradicated		Plants Eradicated InDoor OutDoor		Total Eradicated	Plant Value	Arrested	Weapons Seizures	Booby Trap
ADAIR	33	54	54	2	2	42	8013	8055	\$12,082,500	6		
ALLEN	7	17	17				508	508	\$762,000	2		
ANDERSON	8	13	13				522	522	\$783,000	2		
BALLARD	19	30	19				1005	1005	\$1,507,500			
BARREN	20	34	34				941	941	\$1,411,500	7		
BATH	28	38	38				2053	2053	\$3,079,500	3		
BELL	59	359	358				27858	27858	\$41,787,000	9		3
BOONE	13	8	10	4	4	111	379	490	\$735,000	17		
BOURBON	9	13	13				76	76	\$114,000			
BOYD	5	5	5				436	436	\$654,000	1		
BOYLE	28	36	35				1536	1536	\$2,304,000	4		
BRACKEN	2	10	7				118	118	\$177,000	3		
BREATHITT	104	191	131				24385	24385	\$36,577,500	9	1	1
BRECKINRIDGE	4	6	6				91	91	\$136,500	9		
BULLIT	23	46	44	1	1	75	794	869	\$1,303,500	10		
BUTLER	9	13	14				618	618	\$927,000	1		
CALDWELL	14	9	8				174	174	\$261,000	1		
CALLOWAY	4	9	9				336	336	\$504,000			
CAMPBELL	4	5	5				34	34	\$51,000	1		
CARLISLE	4	4	4				164	164	\$246,000	2		
CARROLL	4	5	3				5	5	\$7,500	1		
CARTER	66	143	143	2	2	68	3321	3389	\$5,083,500	15		
CASEY	17	25	25				4582	4582	\$6,873,000	4	2	
CHRISTIAN	41	94	89	1	1	8	4807	4815	\$7,222,500	8	3	
CLARK	21	23	24	2	2	5	7045	7050	\$10,575,000	2		1
CLAY	239	780	540	4	4	60	36680	36740	\$55,110,000	12	2	14
CLINTON	65	235	198				10740	10740	\$16,110,000	3		
CRITTENDEN	13	4	4				507	507	\$760,500	2		
CUMBERLAND	23	41	41				7028	7028	\$10,542,000	1		
DAVIESS	11	9	9	1	1	5	910	915	\$1,372,500	4		
EDMONSON	29	44	42				492	492	\$738,000	5		
ELLIOTT	33	78	49				1540	1540	\$2,310,000	2		
ESTILL	14	28	24	1	1	32	368	400	\$600,000	11		
FAYETTE	3	16	16				975	975	\$1,462,500	6		
FLEMING	15	13	11	1	1	85	267	352	\$528,000	1		
FLOYD	37	81	66				7523	7523	\$11,284,500	6		
FRANKLIN	14	31	34	1			1861	1861	\$2,791,500	4		
FULTON	1	25	25				2040	2040	\$3,060,000	1		
GALLATIN	7	6	3	1			241	241	\$361,500	1		
GARRARD	14	107	15	1	1	1652	261	1913	\$2,869,500	6		
GRANT	22	68	46				890	890	\$1,335,000	10	1	
GRAVES	3	15	15				218	218	\$327,000	2		
GRAYSON	33	134	28				672	672	\$1,008,000	6	2	

KENTUCKY STATE POLICE
INTELLIGENCE SECTION
MARIJUANA GROWTH SUMMARY BY COUNTY
(ALL REPORTING AGENCIES INCLUDED)

(CONTINUED)

12/15/1992

County	Reports Submitted	OutDoor Plots Found/Eradicatd		InDoor Plots Found/Eradicatd		Plants Eradicatd		Total Eradicatd	Plant Value	Arrested	Weapons Seizures	Booby Trap
						InDoor	OutDoor					
GREEN	19	56	55				4590	4590	\$6,885,000			
GREENUP	16	17	14				427	427	\$640,500			
HANCOCK	10	13	13				527	527	\$790,500	1		
HARDIN	14	37	12				3517	3517	\$5,275,500	3	3	2
HARLAN	150	299	220	2	2	58	28838	28896	\$43,344,000	18	11	2
HARRISON	19	20	21	1	1	6	307	313	\$469,500	7		
HART	6	12	12				237	237	\$355,500	6		
HENDERSON	34	33	31	1			1121	1121	\$1,681,500	7		
HENRY	18	22	19	2	2	2	1335	1337	\$2,005,500	2		
HICKMAN	2	6	6				398	398	\$597,000			
HOPKINS	39	56	45				3775	3775	\$5,662,500	5		
JACKSON	43	603	604	3	3	433	24050	24483	\$36,724,500	15		4
JEFFERSON	3	7	7				185	185	\$277,500	1		
JESSAMINE	13	70	17				102	102	\$153,000	1		
JOHNSON	14	22	21	1	1	27	877	904	\$1,356,000	2		
KENTON	2	1	1	1	1	9	12	21	\$31,500	2		
KNOTT	93	173	114				16484	16484	\$24,726,000	7		3
KNOX	152	473	456	3	3	109	34037	34146	\$51,219,000	5		4
LARUE	3	1	1				250	250	\$375,000	1		
LAUREL	50	96	89				3730	3730	\$5,595,000	1		1
LAWRENCE	18	42	42				1900	1900	\$2,850,000			
LEE	45	132	135	2	2	80	11042	11122	\$16,683,000	6		3
LESLIE	254	850	818				99697	99697	\$149,545,500	14	3	7
LETCHER	20	40	34				2281	2281	\$3,421,500	4		
LEWIS	46	142	120	1	1	25	4567	4592	\$6,888,000	5	1	
LINCOLN	22	86	79				857	857	\$1,285,500	11		
LIVINGSTON	2	3	3				22	22	\$33,000	4		
LOGAN	20	29	28	1	1	300	2683	2983	\$4,474,500	3		
LYON	7	12	10				23665	23665	\$35,497,500	2		
MADISON	24	35	23	1	1	18	3531	3549	\$5,323,500	9	1	
MAGOFFIN	35	67	56				3783	3783	\$5,674,500	9		2
MARION	51	155	141				22219	22219	\$33,328,500	11		1
MARSHALL	4	5	5	1	1	54	41	41	\$142,500	6		
MARTIN	6	5	3	1			274	274	\$411,000			
MASON	15	17	17				1375	1375	\$2,062,500	2		
MCCRACKEN	6	7	7	1	1	14	42	56	\$84,000	1		
MCCREARY	48	131	127				7307	7307	\$10,960,500	8		1
MCLEAN	4	13	13				301	301	\$451,500			
MEADE	10	16	16	1	1	3	220	223	\$334,500	6		
MENIFEE	7	8	5				202	202	\$303,000			
MERCER	5	28	28				179777	179777	\$269,665,500			
METCALFE	19	32	32	1	1	13	4395	4408	\$6,612,000	7		
MONROE	41	85	85				9813	9813	\$14,719,500			
MONTGOMERY	12	17	17				202	202	\$303,000	6		
MORGAN	38	70	78	1	1	60	3984	4044	\$6,066,000	4		
MUHLENBERG	19	20	8	1			962	962	\$1,443,000	5		

**KENTUCKY STATE POLICE
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MARIJUANA GROWTH SUMMARY BY COUNTY
(ALL REPORTING AGENCIES INCLUDED)**

(CONTINUED)

12/15/1992

County	Reports Submitted	OutDoor Plots		InDoor Plots		Plants Eradicated		Total Eradicated	Plant Value	Arrested	Weapons Seizures	Booby Trap
		Found/Eradicated		Found/Eradicated		InDoor	OutDoor					
NELSON	39	72	54	2	2	108	1683	1791	\$2,686,500	9		
NICHOLAS	4	1	1	1	1	25	4	29	\$43,500	4		
OHIO	38	83	30				942	942	\$1,413,000	1		
OLDHAM	8	6	5				339	339	\$508,500			
OWEN	37	14	9				744	744	\$1,116,000	6		1
OWSLEY	194	838	837	1		1	69083	69084	\$103,626,000	10		8
PENDELTON	11	14	12				1176	1176	\$1,764,000	6		
PERRY	73	119	114	2	2	67	6975	7042	\$10,563,000	10		2
PIKE	62	71	57	1	1	6	14622	14628	\$21,942,000	13		
POWELL	5	7	3				367	367	\$550,500			
PULASKI	94	198	202	4	4	231	10531	10762	\$16,143,000	43		
ROBERTSON	2	2	2				332	332	\$498,000	1		
ROCKCASTLE	103	328	186	2	2	6	17190	17196	\$25,794,000	3		1
ROWAN	46	53	43				266	266	\$399,000	2		
RUSSELL	7	11	11				1286	1286	\$1,929,000			
SCOTT	19	19	17				8673	8673	\$13,009,500	1		
SHELBY	9	12	12				2038	2038	\$3,057,000	11		
SIMPSON	1	5	5				25	25	\$37,500			
SPENCER	19	30	35				3644	3644	\$5,466,000	1		
TAYLOR	72	161	160				22379	22379	\$33,568,500	1		
TODD	3	1	1									
TRIGG	12	13	13				449	449	\$673,500	3		
TRIMBLE	10	6	5				100	100	\$150,000	1		
UNION	25	16	13				3864	3864	\$5,796,000	1		
WARREN	22	50	49				2950	2950	\$4,425,000	7		
WASHINGTON	28	25	15				1546	1546	\$2,319,000			
WAYNE	82	348	321	1	1	17	39351	39368	\$59,052,000	2		14
WEBSTER	9	2	1				89	89	\$133,500			
WHITLEY	131	342	263				30968	30968	\$46,452,000	13	1	
WOLFE	90	195	106				4561	4561	\$6,841,500	1		1
WOODFORD	5	14	10				18	18	\$27,000	1		
TOTALS	3860	10025	8554	62	56	3815	919150	922965	\$1,384,447,500	558	31	76

**THIS PUBLICATION
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