



U.S. Department of Justice
National Drug Intelligence Center



Lake County High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area



Drug Market Analysis 2011

Source Summary Statement

The National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) has high confidence in this drug market analysis as it is based on multiple sources of information that have proved highly reliable in prior NDIC, law enforcement, and intelligence community reporting. Quantitative data, including seizure, eradication, and arrest statistics, were drawn from data sets maintained by federal, state, or local government agencies. Discussions of the prevalence and consequences of drug abuse are based on published reports from U.S. Government agencies and interviews with public health officials deemed reliable because of their expertise in the diagnosis and treatment of drug abuse. Trends and patterns related to drug production, trafficking, and abuse were identified through detailed analysis of coordinated counterdrug agency reporting and information. NDIC intelligence analysts and field intelligence officers obtained this information through numerous interviews with law enforcement and public health officials (federal, state, and local) in whom NDIC has a high level of confidence based on previous contact and reporting, their recognized expertise, and their professional standing and reputation within the U.S. counterdrug community. This report was reviewed and corroborated by law enforcement officials who have jurisdiction in the Lake County High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area and possess an expert knowledge of its drug situation.



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This assessment is an outgrowth of a partnership between the NDIC and HIDTA Program for preparation of annual assessments depicting drug trafficking trends and developments in HIDTA Program areas. The report has been coordinated with the HIDTA, is limited in scope to HIDTA jurisdictional boundaries, and draws upon a wide variety of sources within those boundaries.

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Executive Summary

The drug threat in the Lake County High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) region ([see Map A1 in Appendix A](#)) has increased over the past year because of rising levels of cocaine, heroin, and ice methamphetamine availability—the result of an expanded presence of Mexican drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) in the area. The distribution and abuse of crack cocaine remain the most significant drug threat to the Lake County HIDTA region ([see Table B1 in Appendix B](#)). However, heroin availability and abuse have increased significantly raising the threat posed by the drug. In addition, several other drugs are a concern within the HIDTA region. For instance, marijuana is widely available, including high-potency locally produced marijuana. Methamphetamine demand, although increasing, is relatively low and there is little methamphetamine production occurring in the region. The availability and abuse of controlled prescription drugs (CPDs) and other dangerous drugs vary throughout the HIDTA region and pose an increasing threat. Mexican DTOs supply most of the wholesale quantities of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and high-purity ice methamphetamine available in the region. Street gangs, such as Gangster Disciples, Latin Kings, and Vice Lords control most retail-level drug distribution in Lake County, particularly in East Chicago, Gary, and Hammond (IN).

Key issues identified in the Lake County HIDTA region include the following:

- Heroin availability is increasing in the Lake County region, contributing to rising levels of heroin abuse, treatment, and overdoses.
- Cocaine is becoming increasingly available; however, availability remains lower than it was several years ago.
- Mexican ice methamphetamine availability in Lake County is increasing, resulting in an increase in abuse and treatment admissions.
- Controlled prescription drug (CPD) availability and abuse, particularly abuse of prescription opioids, are increasing in Lake County and are contributing to a recent surge in drug overdose deaths.
- MDMA^a availability and abuse have increased in urban areas of Lake County as indicated by increased seizures and lower prices. MDMA abuse has risen most among the African American and young adult populations.

a. 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine, also known as ecstasy.

- Gang activity is spreading south and east from northern Lake County, as gangs attempt to expand their markets and recruit new members. This gang expansion will result in more drug-related crime and violence in southern Lake County.
- Growing demand for high-potency marijuana in Lake County has resulted in higher indoor marijuana production, which will continue to increase because of high profit margins.

Key Issues^b

Heroin availability is increasing in the Lake County region, contributing to rising levels of heroin abuse, treatment, and overdoses.

Heroin availability^c has increased over the past year, particularly in East Chicago, Gary, and Hammond, according to law enforcement reports and drug availability data.¹ National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) National Drug Threat Survey^d (NDTS) 2011 data for Lake County reveal that heroin is widely available in the region. For instance, survey respondents reported that availability was high in St. John (IN) and Gary and was moderate in East Chicago.² The wide availability of heroin in 2011 is the result of a growing supply of the drug over the past several years, evidenced by increasing seizures and decreasing prices for heroin.³ Federal heroin seizures in Indiana increased overall between 2005 (2.97 kg) and 2009 (10.05 kg).⁴ Additionally, HIDTA initiative heroin seizures increased overall from 2008 (0.15 kg) to 2010 (1.55 kilos)⁵ and in February 2011, the HIDTA task force seized 6.4 kilograms of heroin from Mexican traffickers, who were also distributing marijuana and ice methamphetamine.⁶ Even as heroin seizures have increased, the price for heroin has decreased sharply, particularly for Mexican brown powder heroin, from a high of \$150,000 per kilogram in 2007 to \$60,000 per kilogram in 2009 and 2010.⁷

Hispanic Men Arrested With More Than \$1 Million in Heroin

On March 2, 2011, the Indiana State Police and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) recovered more than 21 kilograms of heroin, valued at more than \$1 million, and \$300,000 in cash as a result of two separate traffic stops in Gary and Chicago. Authorities report that three Hispanic men traveled from Miami to Atlanta, where they picked up a bus outfitted with a hidden compartment loaded with heroin. The three men drove the bus to Indiana, where they removed the heroin from the hidden compartment and loaded it into a similar trap in a minivan that contained cash. The cash from the van was put in the bus, from which agents later recovered the \$300,000. Agents also found 47 brick-shaped objects in the minivan, each of which weighed a pound and tested positive for heroin.⁸

Source: United States Attorney, Northern District of Indiana.

- For a general overview of the drug threat in the Lake County HIDTA region, [see Appendix A](#).
- Mexican brown powder heroin is the primary type of heroin available in Lake County. Mexican brown powder heroin is beige or brown in color and is transported to the area directly from Mexico or the Southwest Border, often through Chicago, by Mexican DTOs. South American heroin is also available in Lake County and there have been some isolated seizures of Mexican black tar heroin.
- The NDTS is conducted annually by NDIC to solicit information from a representative sample of state and local law enforcement agencies. NDIC uses this information to produce national, regional, and state estimates of various aspects of drug trafficking activities. NDTS data reflect agencies' perceptions based on their analysis of criminal activities that occurred within their jurisdictions during the past year. NDTS 2011 data cited in this report are raw, unweighted responses from federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies solicited through either NDIC or the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) HIDTA program as of April 4, 2011.

The widespread and increasing availability of heroin in Lake County has contributed to an increase in heroin abuse and associated negative consequences, including treatment admissions and overdoses.⁹ In fact, the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA) reported that in 2009 and 2010 more individuals in Lake County received treatment for heroin abuse than for any other drug, except marijuana, through the Hoosier Assurance Plan (HAP).^{10, e} (See Table B2 in Appendix B.) In addition, law enforcement and treatment officials in Lake County report an increase in heroin abuse, especially among young adults in suburban areas of central and southern Lake County.¹¹ These officials further report that Caucasian youth who abuse heroin regularly purchase the drug in Chicago or, to a lesser extent, East Chicago and Gary,¹² where they are recognized as prime customers and are often protected and provided safe passage by drug distributors.¹³ Further, adolescent heroin abuse rates were higher in Northwest Indiana in 2010 than they were statewide.¹⁴ According to the Indiana Prevention Resource Center 2010 survey data, twelfth grade students in Northwest Indiana (Lake, Jasper, Newton, Porter, Pulaski, and Starke Counties) reported higher rates of lifetime, annual, and monthly use of heroin than their peers statewide.¹⁵ (See Table B3 in Appendix B.) Additionally, local law enforcement officials in Dyer (IN) report that prescription opioid abusers often switch to heroin abuse when prescription opioids, such as oxycodone, are unavailable or too costly.¹⁶

Local law enforcement officials report that as of March 2011, three heroin overdose deaths and several nonfatal heroin-related overdoses occurred in Lake County that were attributed to the increase in availability and abuse of heroin, specifically, more potent or tainted forms of the drug.¹⁷ According to the DEA Merrillville (IN) Resident Office, recent retail heroin samples from Lake County had purity levels as high as 80 percent, which is much higher than the 15-20 percent average for the Chicago area.¹⁸ Law enforcement officials suspect that retail purities in the region are unusually high because retail distributors are using a variety of cutting agents and some heroin may be laced with other drugs, such as fentanyl, a synthetic opioid that can be up to 40 times more potent than heroin, depending on purity.¹⁹ Furthermore, law enforcement officials report that the number of heroin-related deaths would be higher without the successful first-response treatment of Narcan administered to overdose victims by experienced emergency medical services and fire department personnel.²⁰

Cocaine is becoming increasingly available; however, availability remains lower than it was several years ago.

Cocaine is available throughout Lake County, according to law enforcement reports and drug availability data.²¹ NDTs 2011 data indicate that all respondents (4) from Lake County reported cocaine availability as moderate or high in 2010 and 2011.²² Federal cocaine seizures more than doubled from 2009 (59.03 kg) to September 2010 (128.57 kg), the latest available data.²³ Additionally, powder cocaine seizures through HIDTA initiatives increased overall from 2008 (34.03 kg) to 2010 (46.34 kilos).²⁴ Although wholesale cocaine prices in Lake County have increased since December 2007 (\$18,000 to \$24,000),²⁵ prices have remained stable at \$28,000 to \$31,000 since late 2009.²⁶ Mid- and retail-level cocaine prices have remained unchanged since 2007.²⁷

Despite the recent increase in cocaine availability, the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, DMHA, reported that between 2009 and 2010 there was a nearly 40 percent

e. HAP is a mental health services plan funded by the state of Indiana to provide mental health and addiction services to low-income individuals in the state.

decrease in the number of individuals receiving treatment for cocaine abuse in Lake County.²⁸ (See Table B2 in Appendix B.) Conversely, the Indiana Prevention Resource Center reported that although twelfth grade students surveyed across the state of Indiana indicated an 8 percent decrease in lifetime cocaine use between 2009 and 2010, their peers in northwest Indiana (Jasper, Lake, Newton, Porter, Pulaski, and Starke Counties) reported a slight increase from 7.2 to 7.7 percent of students who had abused cocaine.²⁹ (See Table B3 in Appendix B.)

Mexican ice methamphetamine availability in Lake County is increasing, resulting in an increase in abuse and treatment admissions.

The DEA Merrillville Resident Office and the Lake County HIDTA report an increase in the availability of wholesale quantities of Mexican ice methamphetamine over the past year,³⁰ an indication that Mexican DTOs are attempting to expand the ice methamphetamine market to mid-western and northeastern states using the Chicago area, including Lake County, as a convenient transit point.³¹ NDTs 2011 data reveal that ice methamphetamine availability is moderate in the areas over which the St. John Police Department and Lake County Sheriff's Office have jurisdiction, while availability is low in the Gary Police Department's jurisdiction.³² Federal seizures of ice methamphetamine increased from 2009 (0.79 kg) to 2010 (15.53 kg).³³ Further, seizures of methamphetamine through HIDTA initiatives increased during the same period from 0.012 kilograms in 2009 to 4.098 kilograms in 2010.³⁴ For example, in August 2010, agents from the Lake County HIDTA seized three-quarters of a pound of 99.6 percent pure methamphetamine from Mexican traffickers.³⁵ In 2011, the wholesale price for Mexican ice methamphetamine increased to as high as \$19,000 per pound³⁶ from a previously stable price of \$10,000 per pound since 2007.³⁷ With the increased availability of high purity ice methamphetamine in the county, the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, DMHA, reports that the number of individuals receiving treatment for methamphetamine abuse are still low but increasing. In fact, treatment admissions doubled from 2009 (5) to 2010 (10).³⁸ (See Table B2 in Appendix B.)

CPD availability and abuse, particularly abuse of prescription opioids, are increasing in Lake County and are contributing to a recent surge in prescription drug overdose deaths.

Local law enforcement agencies report that the availability and abuse of CPDs are increasing in Lake County, evidenced by increasing CPD seizures and treatment admissions for CPD abuse.³⁹ Local law enforcement agencies report that CPDs such as alprazolam (Xanax), buprenorphine, fentanyl (Duragesic, Actiq), hydrocodone combinations (Vicodin), and oxycodone (OxyContin) are increasingly available and abused.⁴⁰ Law enforcement officials further report that hydrocodone, alprazolam, and morphine are currently among the most commonly diverted^f and abused CPDs in Lake County.⁴¹ The wholesale value of prescription drug seizures through HIDTA initiatives increased significantly from \$2,246 seized in 2009 to \$24,460 in 2010.⁴² According to the most recent data from the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), the number of admissions to publicly funded treatment facilities in Indiana for prescription opioids increased 16 percent from 1,427 in 2009 to 1,649 in 2010.⁴³ As a consequence of the increasing availability and abuse of CPDs, there has been an increase in the number of drug overdose deaths related to CPDs in Lake County, the majority of which were attributed to prescription drugs, like OxyContin and Xanax.⁴⁴

f. Abusers typically obtain CPDs by doctor-shopping and theft (burglaries, armed robberies, employee pilferage, and customer theft) from pharmacies and hospitals. Furthermore, some patients with legitimate prescriptions for controlled drugs sell a portion of their prescription or have it stolen by friends, family, or strangers.

MDMA availability and abuse have increased in urban areas of Lake County as indicated by increased seizures and lower prices. MDMA abuse has risen the most among the African American and young adult populations.

Law enforcement officials in the Lake County HIDTA region report an increase in the abuse of MDMA in urban areas, such as East Chicago, Gary, and Hammond,⁴⁵ particularly among African Americans⁴⁶ and young adults.⁴⁷ Most respondents to the NDTs 2011 report that the availability of MDMA is moderate or high in urban areas of Lake County.⁴⁸ In fact, law enforcement officials in Gary reported an 82 percent increase in the amount of MDMA seized between 2008 and 2009.⁴⁹ The wholesale value of MDMA seized through HIDTA initiatives increased from \$1,100 in 2009 to \$2,505 in 2010.⁵⁰ Law enforcement officials also report that the increased availability of the drug is reflected in a retail price decrease from 2010 (\$15–\$20 per tablet) to 2011 (\$5–\$10 per tablet).⁵¹ Increased availability of MDMA in the county is further reflected in Indiana Prevention Resource Center 2010 survey data that indicates twelfth grade students in northwest Indiana (Lake, Jasper, Newton, Porter, Pulaski, and Starke Counties) reported a significantly higher rate of lifetime use of MDMA (9.2%) than their peers statewide (6.5%).⁵² (See Table B3 in Appendix B.)

Gang activity is spreading south and east from northern Lake County, as gangs attempt to expand their markets and recruit new members. This gang expansion will result in more drug-related crime and violence in southern Lake County.

Lake County HIDTA reports that some gangs operating in northern Lake County have members who are moving into suburban areas of southern Lake County and east into neighboring Porter County to establish new markets and recruit new members.⁵³ Currently, most gang-related drug activity occurs in northern Lake County; however, that may change as the gangs become more established in these suburban areas.⁵⁴ For example, the Satan Disciples gang, with strongholds in Whiting and Hammond, is migrating south and is recruiting new members in Schererville (IN), St. John, and Dyer.⁵⁵ Similarly, Aztec Souls, based in Hammond and East Chicago, now includes some members living in Cedar Lake and southern Lake County.⁵⁶ The Invaders outlaw motorcycle gang also is recruiting new members in southern Lake County and Porter County.⁵⁷

Growing demand for high-potency marijuana in Lake County has resulted in higher indoor marijuana production, which will continue to increase due to high profit margins.

The number and size of indoor marijuana grow operations in the state of Indiana, including Lake County, have increased significantly over the past several years.⁵⁸ Domestic Cannabis Eradication and Suppression Program data indicate that the number of indoor grow sites seized in the state increased more than 96 percent from 2007 (122) to 2010 (240), while the number of cultivated plants eradicated at indoor grow sites in Indiana increased more than 70 percent from 2007 (6,635) to 2010 (11,320), suggesting that both the number and size of indoor grow operations are increasing.⁵⁹ (See Table B4 in Appendix B.) Similarly, Lake County HIDTA initiatives reported a 150 percent increase in the number of indoor grow sites seized (see text box on page 6) from 2008 to 2010 as well as a more than 16 percent increase in the value of marijuana seized from indoor grow sites.⁶⁰ (See Table B5 in Appendix B.)

Because of a growing demand for high-potency marijuana, local law enforcement officials report that marijuana production, specifically indoor hydroponic grows, has increased in Lake County, particularly in Gary.⁶¹ Hydroponic marijuana sales are extremely profitable and the criminal penalty, compared to other illicit drugs, makes these sales relatively low-risk ventures according to Lake County HIDTA officials.⁶² NDTs 2011 data indicate that all Lake County respondents except the East Chicago Police Department reported indoor marijuana production in their jurisdictions. The Lake County Sheriff's Department and Gary Police Department also reported hydroponic marijuana production.⁶³ (See Table B6 in Appendix B.) The price for locally produced hydroponic marijuana has not changed since December 2007, ranging from \$1,800 to \$2,000 per pound.⁶⁴

With increased high-potency marijuana production in the county and resulting increases in availability of the drug, the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, DMHA, reported that marijuana treatment admissions in Lake County increased overall between 2006 (506) and 2010 (561).⁶⁵ (See Table B2 in Appendix B.) Further, the use of marijuana by young adults is higher in Northwest Indiana, including Lake County, than in the rest of state, as supported by the Indiana Prevention Resource Center, which reports that the percentage of twelfth grade students reporting lifetime use of marijuana in northwest Indiana (Jasper, Lake, Newton, Porter, Pulaski, and Starke Counties) (42.2%) was greater than their peers statewide (38.6%).⁶⁶ (See Table B3 in Appendix B.)

Several Large Marijuana Grow Operations Seized in Northwestern Indiana

Agents from the Lake County HIDTA seized a hydroponic marijuana grow operation in April 2010, including 493 marijuana plants in different stages of growth from a residence in Gary (IN). Three individuals were arrested and the seized hydroponic marijuana plants totaled 671 kilograms and were valued at \$4,428,421.

In June 2010, a Kouts (IN) man was indicted on possession of 100 or more marijuana plants with the intent to manufacture and distribute marijuana and three other charges related to the drug operation he ran out of the basement of his home.

The Lake County HIDTA seized a hydroponic marijuana grow operation in October 2010 in Gary. Agents interviewed the owner of the residence, who gave permission to search his residence and property. During the search, agents discovered and seized 129 marijuana plants and approximately 100 pounds of processed and vacuum-sealed marijuana. One individual was arrested. The seized marijuana totaled 52.83 kilograms of hydroponic marijuana and 58.50 kilograms of marijuana plants valued at \$606,117.

Sources: Lake County High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area, U.S. Attorney Northern District of Indiana.

Outlook

NDIC assesses with high confidence^g that heroin availability will continue to increase in Lake County as lower prices attract new abusers, especially young adults from affluent areas of Lake County and neighboring Porter County and prescription opiate abusers. As a result, the consequences associated with heroin abuse, including crime and treatment costs, will increase in the HIDTA region, heightening the threat posed by the drug. If heroin abuse continues to expand into areas adjacent to the Lake County HIDTA region, such as Jasper and Porter Counties, the number of individuals traveling to the area to purchase heroin will also increase.

NDIC assesses with medium confidence that the migration of Lake County gang members from northern to southern Lake County will result in an increase in drug trafficking and related criminal activity there, including violent crime.

NDIC assesses with high confidence that high-potency marijuana grow operations in the area will increase in the near term along with demand and price. The relative low risk and high profit potential of producing high-potency marijuana makes it an attractive illegal enterprise for local drug distributors.

g. **High Confidence** generally indicates that the judgments are based on high-quality information or that the nature of the issue makes it possible to render a solid judgment. **Medium Confidence** generally means that the information is credibly sourced and plausible but can be interpreted in various ways, or is not of sufficient quality or corroborated sufficiently to warrant a higher level of confidence. **Low Confidence** generally means that the information is too fragmented or poorly corroborated to make a solid analytic inference, or that there are significant concerns or problems with the sources.

Appendix A. Lake County HIDTA Region Overview

Map A1. Lake County High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area



The Lake County HIDTA region consists of Lake County in northwestern Indiana adjacent to the Chicago metropolitan area and has a diverse demographic and socioeconomic composition.⁶⁷ (See Map A1.) The northern half of the county includes three of the largest cities—East Chicago, Gary, and Hammond. These cities have relatively high crime rates, low median household incomes, and declining urban environments of abandoned factories and buildings. High levels of drug distribution and abuse take place in the northern half of the county.⁶⁸ Conversely, the southern half of Lake County and neighboring Porter County contain affluent cities and rural communities that have lower crime rates, higher median household incomes, and commercial and residential development.⁶⁹ Illicit drug abusers in southern Lake County and Porter County typically travel to northern cities or to Chicago to purchase cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and MDMA.⁷⁰

Several major highways (Interstates 65, 80/94, and 90) intersect in Lake County and are frequently used by traffickers to transport illicit drugs into and through the region from Chicago and directly from Mexico through Southwest Border states.⁷¹ Mexican traffickers transport multihundred-kilogram quantities of cocaine and marijuana and limited quantities of heroin and ice methamphetamine from Mexico into and through the region, often en route to drug markets

in the Great Lakes, Mid-Atlantic, and Northeast regions of the United States.⁷² Additionally, East Chicago-based street gang members and some local independent traffickers are increasingly traveling to Southwest Border states in private vehicles to purchase illicit drugs, often using package delivery services to ship the drugs to East Chicago.⁷³

Urban areas of the HIDTA region, particularly East Chicago, Gary, and Hammond, experience high levels of drug distribution and abuse along with gang- and drug-related crime.⁷⁴ Street gang members, many of whom are associated with gangs in Chicago, control most retail drug distribution in the region and are involved in violent and property crime in the county.⁷⁵ Lake County gang members also contribute to violent crime in other cities such as Chicago, Detroit, and Milwaukee by supplying firearms to criminal associates in those cities.⁷⁶

Appendix B. Tables

Table B1. Greatest Drug Threat in the Lake County HIDTA Region, by Responding Agency, 2011

Agency	Greatest Threat
Lake County Sheriff's Office	Crack cocaine
East Chicago Police Department	Crack cocaine
St. John Police Department	Marijuana
Gary Police Department	Not answered

Source: National Drug Threat Survey 2011.

Table B2. Individuals Receiving Drug Abuse Treatment Services in Lake County Through the Hoosier Assurance Plan, by Drug, SFY2006–2010*

Year	Cocaine	Heroin	Marijuana	Methamphetamine
2006	465	321	506	5
2007	419	258	474	6
2008	311	216	466	1
2009	363	368	657	5
2010	226	286	561	10

Source: Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Division of Mental Health and Addiction.

Date of data: May 23, 2011. Data accessed May 23, 2011.

*Data are compiled by state fiscal year (July 1 through June 30).

Table B3. Percentage of Twelfth Grade Students Reporting Lifetime Drug Use, Northwest Indiana and Statewide Data, by Drug, 2010

	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin	Marijuana	MDMA
Northwest Indiana	7.7	3.1	2.8	42.2	9.2
Statewide	6.0	2.7	2.3	38.6	6.5

Source: Indiana Prevention Resource Center.

Table B4. Cannabis Eradication in Indiana, 2007–2010

Year	Total Cultivated Plants Eradicated	Outdoor Operations		Indoor Operations	
		Plots Eradicated	Cultivated Plants Eradicated	Grows Seized	Cultivated Plants Eradicated
2007	26,226	766	19,591	122	6,635
2008	37,945	633	26,114	170	11,831
2009	37,242	675	24,501	223	12,741
2010	60,844	1,246	49,524	240	11,320

Source: Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program.

Table B5. Lake County HIDTA , Marijuana Indoor Grow Seizure Data, 2008–2010

	2008	2009	2010
Number of cases	2	2	5
Marijuana in kilograms	937.059	20.479	144.217
Marijuana (hydroponic) in kilograms	0	0	724.967
Value	\$4,122,059	\$90,107	\$4,784,782

Source: Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program.

Table B6. Marijuana Production in Lake County

Year	Law Enforcement Agency	Indoors	Outdoors	Hydroponic
2011	Lake County Sheriff's Department	Yes	Yes	Yes
2010	East Chicago Police Department	Yes	No	No
2011	East Chicago Police Department	No	No	No
2010	Gary Police Department	No	No	No
2011	Gary Police Department	Yes	Yes	Yes
2010	Schererville (IN) Police Department	Yes	No	No
2010	St. John (IN) Police Department	No	No	Yes
2011	St. John (IN) Police Department	Yes	No	No

Source: National Drug Threat Survey 2010–2011.

Endnotes

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Sources

Local, State, and Regional

Indiana

Dyer Police Department
East Chicago Police Department
Gary Police Department
 Narcotics & Vice Unit
Hammond Police Department
Highland Police Department
Indiana Family and Social Services Administration
 Division of Mental Health and Addiction
Indiana State Police
Lake County Coroner
Lake County Prosecutor's Office
Lake County Sheriff's Department
 Lake County Drug and Gang Task Force
Schererville Police Department
St. John Police Department

Federal

Executive Office of the President
 Office of National Drug Control Policy
 Lake County High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
 Firearms Interdiction Regional Enforcement
 Gang Response Investigative Team
 Lake County Combined Task Force
 Lake County Investigative Support Center
U.S. Department of Commerce
 U.S. Census Bureau
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
 Treatment Episode Data Set
U.S. Department of Justice
 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
 Drug Enforcement Administration
 Chicago Field Division
 Merrillville Resident Office
 Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program
 El Paso Intelligence Center
 National Seizure System
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Merrillville Resident Agency
 U.S. Attorneys Office
 Northern District of Indiana

Other

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