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Indiana HIDTA 2022 Threat Assessment



2022

Indiana High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area

&

Indiana National Guard Counterdrug Task Force

Threat Assessment

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Indiana HIDTA 2022 Threat Assessment

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I. Scope

This is the fourth year that the Indiana High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) is combining with the Indiana National Guard Counterdrug Task Force to prepare the 2022 Indiana HIDTA Drug Threat Assessment. The purpose of the 2022 Indiana HIDTA Drug Threat Assessment is to identify current and emerging drug-related trends within the designated area, deliver accurate and timely strategic intelligence to assist law enforcement agencies in the development of drug enforcement strategies, and paint an accurate picture of the threat posed by drug trafficking. The document provides a narcotic threat activity overview depicting the regional extent of illicit narcotic abuse and activities, actors and organizations, smuggling methods and routes of transportation, and evolutions in trends, tactics, and procedures. This document also fulfills statutory and grant requirements issued by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) and has been approved by the Indiana HIDTA Executive Board.

II. Executive Summary

The illegal drug trade is a multi-billion-dollar industry. The Sinaloa and Jalisco New Generation (CJNG) Cartels hold a large presence throughout Indiana^a. Both cartels have annual proceeds of \$3 billion giving them greater revenue than many large corporations. Cartel leaders concern themselves with supply and demand, supply chain issues, product manufacturing, and government oversight, just as legitimate CEOs. These aspects of the illegal drug market look like legitimate businesses thus helping to explain the drug threat in the Indiana High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Area of Responsibility (AOR) from this perspective.

The drug supply in Indiana continues to increase (availability for fentanyl, heroin, cocaine, marijuana, and controlled prescription drugs is reported as high according to the Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey^b), so the demand must be strong. Indiana set a state record for overdose deaths in 2020 and will likely beat it in 2021 by over 20 percent (All 2021 data are

^a Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey

^b Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey

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provisional. Due to the complex nature of death investigations, there is a lag of several months between time of death and the coroner's determination on the manner and cause of death). On average 17.5 out of every 100,000 Hoosiers die from an opioid overdose, which is 19.9 percent above the national death rate. In the past year the supply of fentanyl, heroin, methamphetamine, and cocaine in the Indiana HIDTA have increased. These drugs are grown and manufactured in South America and Mexico, transported from the southern border to main hubs like Chicago, then dispersed throughout the Indiana HIDTA AOR.

Nine major interstate highways crossing through the Indiana HIDTA region make it a prime supply route for drug traffickers to transport drugs and money to and through our region. While use of the dark web and the mail system is gaining traction, traditional methods still dominate the market. Criminal street gangs and independent drug trafficking organizations are the primary retail distributors of drugs in the HIDTA AOR; (42 percent of Indiana HIDTA investigated DTOs have a gang nexus) however, most street gangs are fractured. According to a Gang Response Investigative Team (GRIT) Task Force Officer (TFO) debriefing, due to the loose structure in today's gangs, more members are committing crimes outside of the gangs. A gang member is committing crimes on his own or with a couple of friends, and not at the direction of the gang he or she claims.^c Retail distributors are gang members and independent traffickers working together, regardless of what gang they claim. Drug trafficking proceeds are then returned to the drug trafficking organizations (DTO) using various methods, with bulk cash smuggling still the primary method in Indiana, although slowly declining due to new technology like Cash App, Venmo, etc.

The primary ranking of drugs is based on survey responses from departments and agencies within and surrounding the Indiana HIDTA AOR; 1) Fentanyl 2) Heroin 3) Methamphetamine 4) Cocaine 5) Prescription Pills 6) Synthetics 7) Marijuana.^d

^c Indiana HIDTA Threat Assessment Debriefing, conducted on January 31st, 2022

^d Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey

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III. The Indiana HIDTA Region

The Indiana HIDTA AOR is composed of Allen, Lake, La Porte, Marion, Porter, and Vanderburgh Counties in Indiana. Like other large metropolitan areas in the Midwest, Mexican DTOs have extended their presence into the HIDTA region. The extreme northwestern boundary of the HIDTA region shares a common border with the City of Chicago. Nearly every type of illicit drug is available in the Indiana HIDTA AOR: cocaine, fentanyl, heroin, marijuana, meth, pills, synthetics, and a host of others. There is a user population present in the AOR for fentanyl, heroin, marijuana, CPDs, cocaine and methamphetamines.

A. Description of the Indiana HIDTA

The Indiana HIDTA was created in 1996 and began operations in 1997. At our December 8, 2016, Executive Board meeting, our name was officially changed from Lake County HIDTA to the Indiana HIDTA effective January 1, 2017. In accordance with the National HIDTA mission, the HIDTA was founded to combat illegal narcotics trafficking in and transiting Indiana. The following counties were added to our AOR: Porter County (2011), La Porte and Marion Counties (2017), Allen County (late 2019) and Vanderburgh County (late 2020). This expanded the Indiana HIDTA focus beyond Northwest Indiana to assist not only regional law enforcement but also to better support the National Drug Control Strategy. In 2021, the HIDTA had seventeen (17) primary law enforcement initiatives, each in turn focusing on drug trafficking, gangs, illegal firearms, money laundering and fugitives.

The proximity of Lake, La Porte and Porter Counties to the Chicago metropolitan area and the major highway systems which intersect these counties significantly impact and affect the drug trafficking in the region. Marion County is impacted by the Indianapolis metropolitan area and the Fort Wayne area affects Allen County. Vanderburgh County is impacted by the Evansville metropolitan area, and it also borders Daviess County, Kentucky (recently designated a HIDTA county).

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B. Indiana HIDTA Area of Responsibility

The Indiana HIDTA is comprised of six counties, Allen, Lake, La Porte, Marion, Porter, and Vanderburgh in the State of Indiana.



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1. Allen County

Allen County has a total area of 660.02 square miles, the largest county in Indiana. It borders the state of Ohio and is within a 200-mile radius of major population centers, including Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Indianapolis, Louisville, and Milwaukee. As of the 2019 US Census Bureau estimate, Allen County had a population of 379,299. The three largest cities are Fort Wayne, New Haven, and Woodburn. The major interstates include I-69 and I-469. The U.S. highways include US- 24, US-27, US-30, and US-33.^e (See Figure 1)

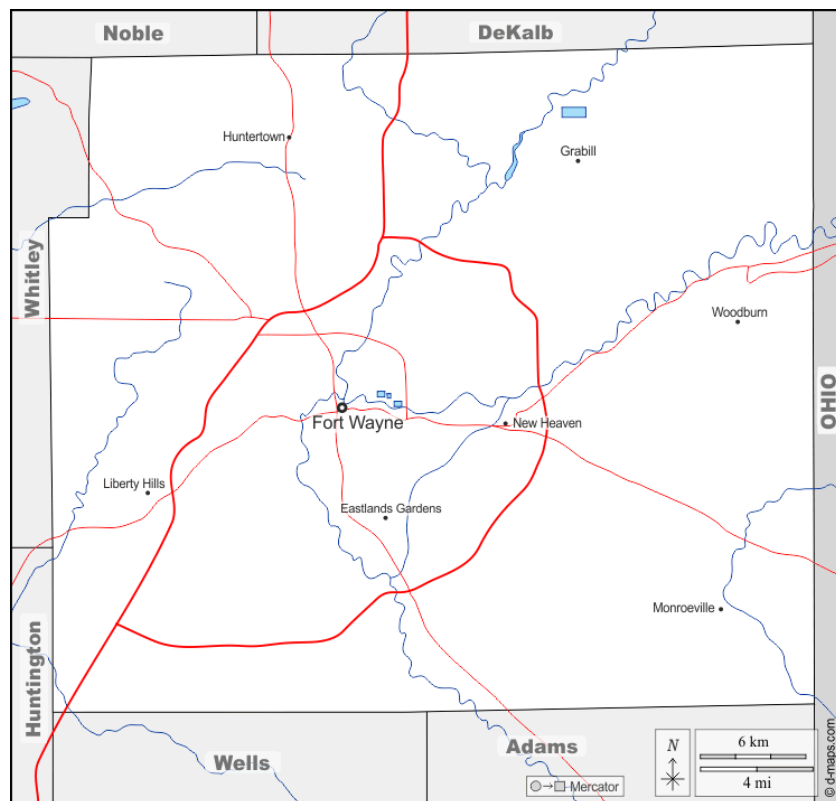


Figure 1: Allen County

^e Population estimates, July 1, 2019”, U.S. Census Bureau, QuickFacts, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/portercountyindiana.marioncountyindiana.laportecountyindiana.lakecountyindiana.allencountyindiana,US/PST045219>

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2. Lake County

Lake County, the home of the Indiana HIDTA in Crown Point, is approximately 500 square miles in size. It is situated in the northwestern corner of Indiana and has a population of 485,493 (2019 – US Census Bureau estimate). It is heavily populated and industrialized to the north, which borders with Lake Michigan. The area contains major railroad lines, two airports and is home to several riverboat gambling casinos. The three largest cities in the northern region are Gary, Hammond, and East Chicago. Lake County serves as a major transshipment and distribution point for drug shipments destined for the Great Lakes region. The major interstates include I-65, I-80, I-90, and I-94.^f (See Figure 2)

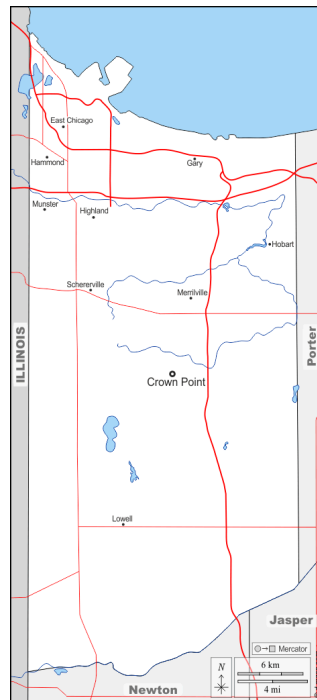


Figure 2: Lake County

^f Population estimates, July 1, 2019”, U.S. Census Bureau, QuickFacts, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/portercountyindiana.marioncountyindiana.laportecountyindiana.lakecountyindiana.allencountyindiana,US/PST045219>

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3. La Porte County

La Porte County has a total area of 613 square miles of which 598 square miles is land and 15 square miles is water. It is located east of Porter County, borders the state of Michigan and Lake Michigan, and has a population of 109,888 (2019 – US Census Bureau estimate). The largest cities are Michigan City and La Porte City. In addition to the Indiana Toll Road, the Interstate highways in La Porte County include I-80, I-90, and I-94.^g (See Figure 3)

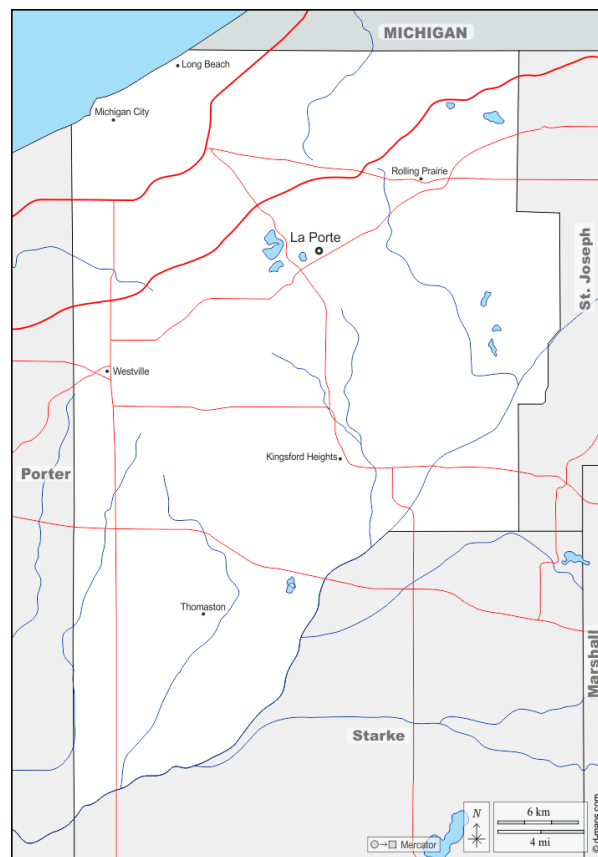


Figure 3: La Porte County

^g Population estimates, July 1, 2019”, U.S. Census Bureau, QuickFacts, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/portercountyindiana.marioncountyindiana.laportecountyindiana.lakecountyindiana.allencountyindiana.US/PST045219>

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4. Marion County

Marion County is the most populous county in the state with a population of 964,582 (2019 – US Census Bureau estimate). Indianapolis is the county seat as well as the capital of the state. The county covers 403 square miles with 396 square miles of land and 7 square miles of water. The major highways include I-65, I-69, I-70, I-74, I-465 and I-865. As the fifteenth most populous city in the U.S., it is a prime target for illegal drug activity.^h (See Figure 4)

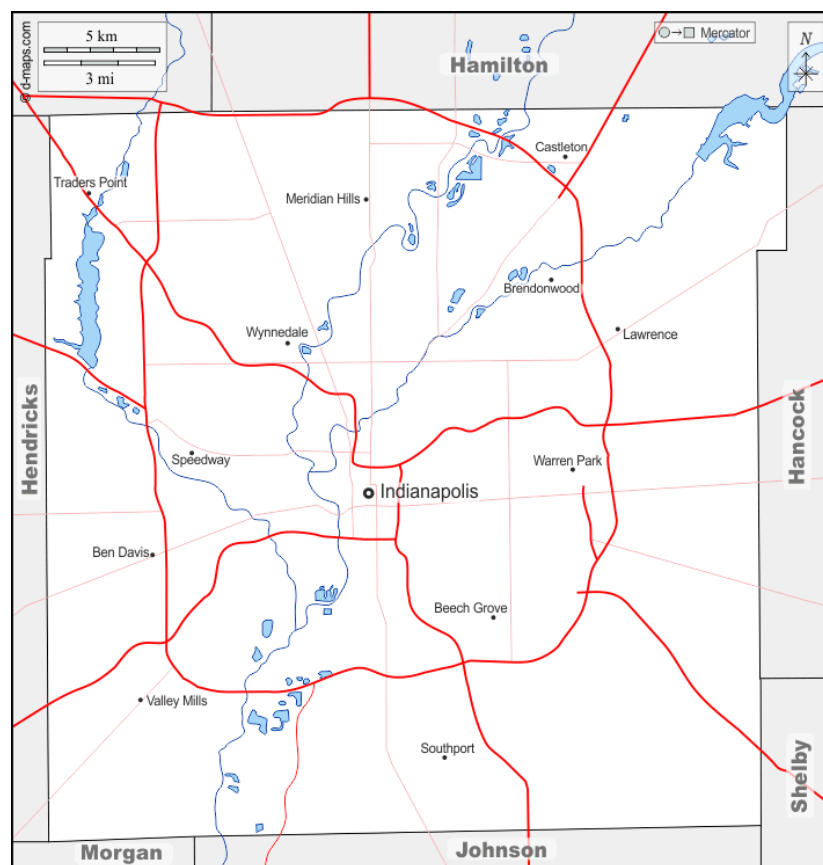


Figure 4: Marion County

^h Population estimates, July 1, 2019”, U.S. Census Bureau, QuickFacts, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/portercountyindiana.marioncountyindiana.laportecountyindiana.lakecountyindiana.allencountyindiana,US/PST045219>

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5. Porter County

Porter County is 418 square miles and borders Lake County in northwest Indiana. It has a population of 170,389 (2019 – US Census Bureau estimate). Like its western neighbor Lake County, the area contains major railroad lines, major industrialized areas including the Port of Indiana and an airport. Of the 22 cities and towns, Chesterton, Portage and Valparaiso are the largest.ⁱ (See Figure 5)

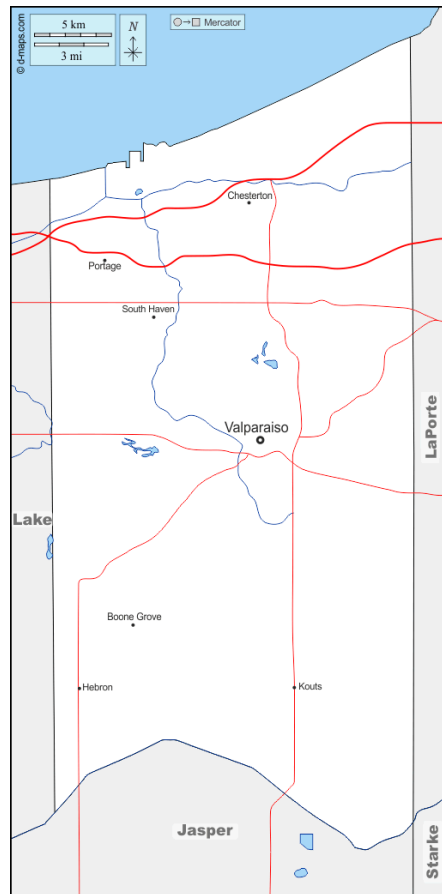


Figure 5: Porter County

ⁱ Population estimates, July 1, 2019”, U.S. Census Bureau, QuickFacts, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/portercountyindiana.marioncountyindiana.laportecountyindiana.lakecountyindiana.allencountyindiana.US/PST045219>

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6. Vanderburgh County

Vanderburgh County is the eighth smallest county, in area, at 236 square miles in Indiana. It borders the Ohio River and Henderson County, Kentucky to the south. It has a population of 181,451 (2019 – US Census Bureau estimate). The area is a transportation hub for rail, trucking, barge and container transport. The county is also designated as a U.S. Customs Port of Entry. It has major industrialized areas, two airports, and five (5) universities/colleges. The following major roads cross the county: I-64, I-69, and U.S. Route 41. The county is close to major cities: Louisville, KY (120 miles), St. Louis, MO (150 miles), Nashville, TN (160 miles) and Indianapolis, IN (170 miles). Of the 33 cities and towns, Evansville and Darmstadt are the largest.^j (See Figure 6)

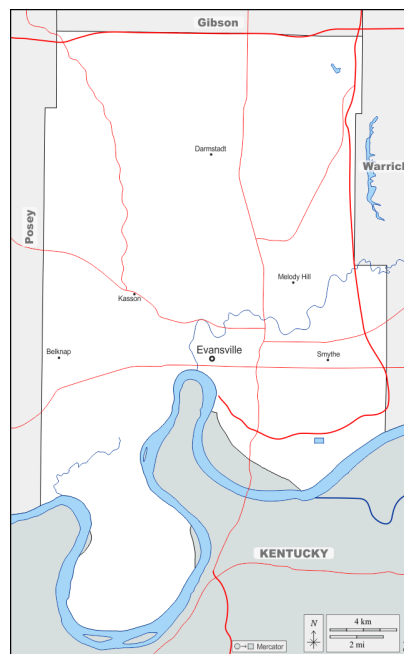


Figure 6: Vanderburgh County

^j Population estimates, July 1, 2019”, U.S. Census Bureau, QuickFacts, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/portercountyindiana.marioncountyindiana.laportecountyindiana.lakecountyindiana.allencountyindiana,US/PST045219>

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C. Number of Participating Law Enforcement Agencies/Departments

Federal – 7; State – 4; Local – 36; Total - 47

IV. Drug Threats

A. Fentanyl

According to the DEA's 2020 National Drug Threat Assessment, as inexpensive, potent fentanyl continues to push into established heroin markets, fentanyl will augment, and in some cases supplant, white powder heroin in various domestic markets.^k CBP saw a 134 percent increase in Fentanyl seized in 2021 with a reported 11,201 lbs. This trend continues today as fentanyl per dosage unit is smaller than any other drug^l, therefore, smaller amounts can be shipped, and more money can be made.

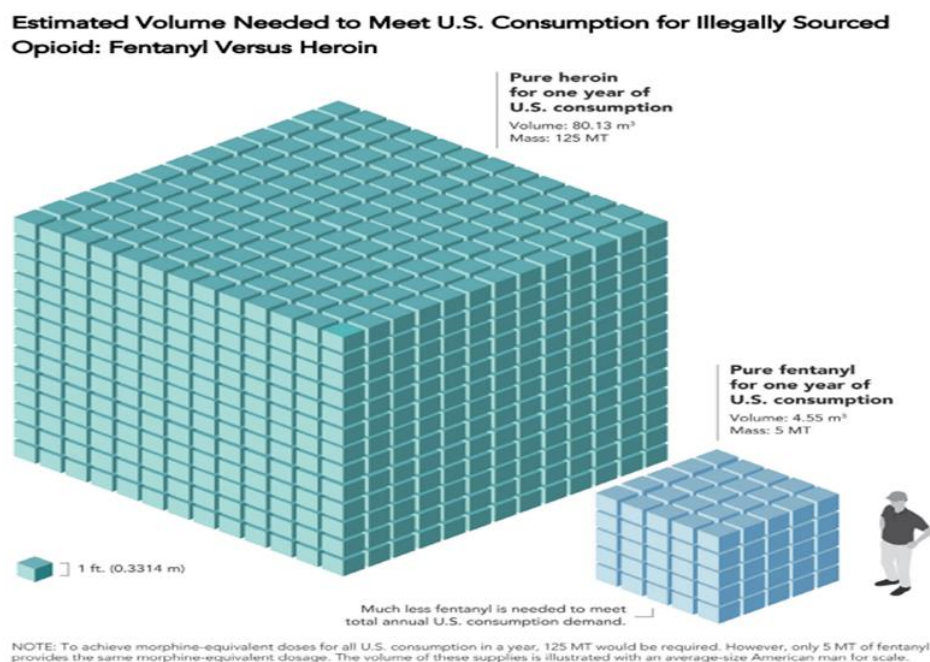


Figure 7: Estimated Volume Needed to Meet U.S. Consumption for Illegally Sourced Opioid: Fentanyl Versus Heroin.
Source: Rand Corporation, Commission on Combating Synthetic Opioid Trafficking,
https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/external_publications/EP60000/EP68838/RAND_EP68838.pdf,
February 2022.

^k DEA National Drug Threat Assessment; DEA-DCT-DIR-008-21; March 2021

^l The National Impact of Drugs: From Dollars to Doses; Product Number INB-SIA-2289046; July 14, 2021

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Indiana ranks 7th in the nation in Overdose Death Rate per 100,000, according to the Centers for Disease Control.^m Fentanyl was ranked as the highest drug threat in the Indiana HIDTA AOR. The departments outside our AOR ranked fentanyl as the highest drug threat as well. According to the Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey, powder is the most prevalent form of fentanyl (See Figure 8.), with pills being a distant second, but on the rise.

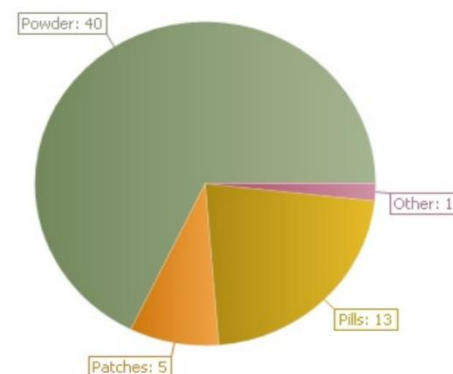


Figure 8: Type of Fentanyl most Prevalent in HIDTA Counties.

On April 23rd, 2021, Indiana State Police (DHE) initiated a traffic stop on a black Acura TLX bearing Indiana registration heading west on I-70 in Hendricks County, IN. The driver, a Hispanic female, with an Indiana driver's license and her passenger, a Hispanic male with an Arizona driver's license were traveling from Plainfield, IN to Monrovia, IN. A probable cause search yielded 6000 Fentanyl pills located in a blue lunchbox on the front passenger floorboard.ⁿ

According to the DEA, fentanyl-laced counterfeit pills continued to become more widely available throughout the United States in 2019 and 2020 and are mentioned in open-source news reporting across the country as being involved in drug poisoning deaths. The spread of fentanyl laced counterfeit pills in the United States is likely due to Mexican Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCO)



Figure 9: Source-ISP Seizure, Hancock County, September 2021.

^m Vital Statistics Rapid Release – Provisional Drug Overdose Data (2021) <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/drug-overdose-data.htm>

ⁿ Indiana HIDTA Interdiction Bulletin, 6000 Fentanyl Pills Weighing 82 Grams, April 2021
June 15, 2022

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seeking to further distribute fentanyl into prescription opioid user populations as there is no licit production of pills containing fentanyl.^o

Just over half of the respondents of the Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey from Indiana HIDTA counties have encountered counterfeit pills with fentanyl in the past year.^p In September 2021, ISP seized 15.8 lbs. of fentanyl-laced counterfeit pills and 4.4 lbs. of pure fentanyl during a routine traffic stop on I-70 near Greenfield in Hancock Co. (See Figure 9).

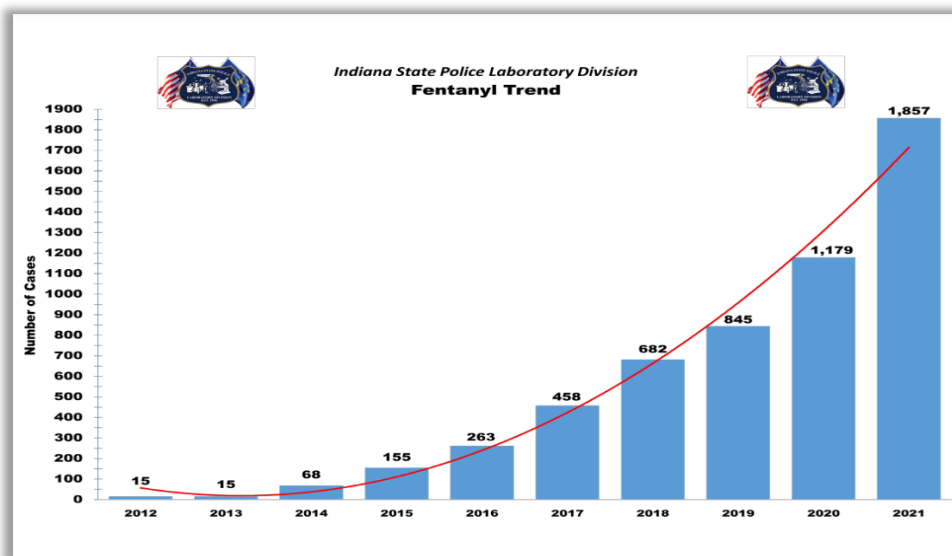


Figure 10: ISP Lab-Fentanyl Trend.

1. Availability

The availability of fentanyl remains high in 2021, an increase over the moderate level in 2019.^q The Indiana State Police Laboratory Division (See Figure 10)

shows the number of

cases involving fentanyl has drastically increased since 2012, as availability increases.^r

2. Use

Indiana HIDTA initiatives seized a total of 34.27 kilograms and 134,408 dosage units of fentanyl in 2021. Although the overall KG seizure number is lower than 2020, the incidents of seizures is higher in 2021. In 2021 there were 134 incidents involving KG of fentanyl seized, compared to

^o DEA National Drug Threat Assessment; DEA-DCT-DIR-008-21; March 2021

^p Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey

^q Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey

^r IN.gov, Drug & Fentanyl Information, <https://www.in.gov/isp/labs/drug-and-fentanyl-information/>

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82 in 2020. One seizure in 2020 for 15.24 KG accounts for about 38% of fentanyl seizures that year. In 2020 there were only 6 seizures totaling 6,654 DU, compared to 32 seizures involving pills totaling 134,408 DU seized in 2021. Fentanyl seizures over the past few years have gone up drastically since 2015, analogous to the national trend.

Table 1: Indiana HIDTA Fentanyl Seizures; Source: Indiana HIDTA PMP.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fentanyl (KG)	0.001	0.16	0.873	6.777	29.337	39.73	34.27
Fentanyl (DU)	0	0	0	0	4,500	6,564	134,408
Fentanyl Patch	6	1	20	0	0	0	46*

*Includes one seizure of 45 patches

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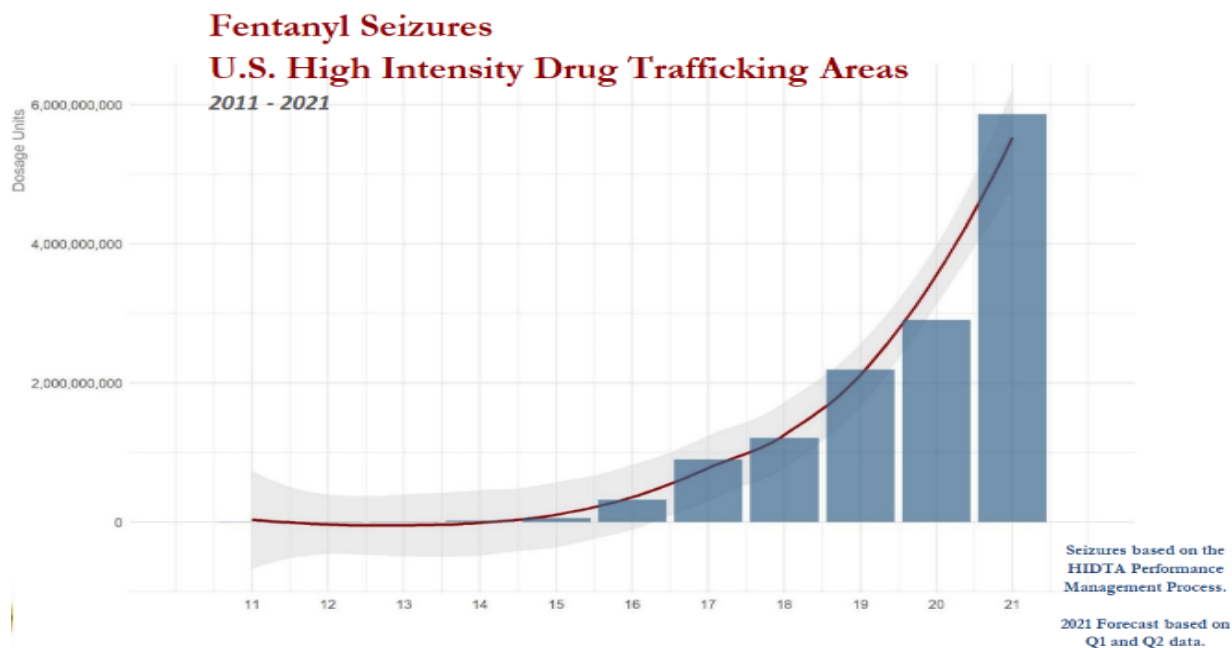


Figure 11: All HDTAs Fentanyl Seizures; Source: HIDTA PMP.

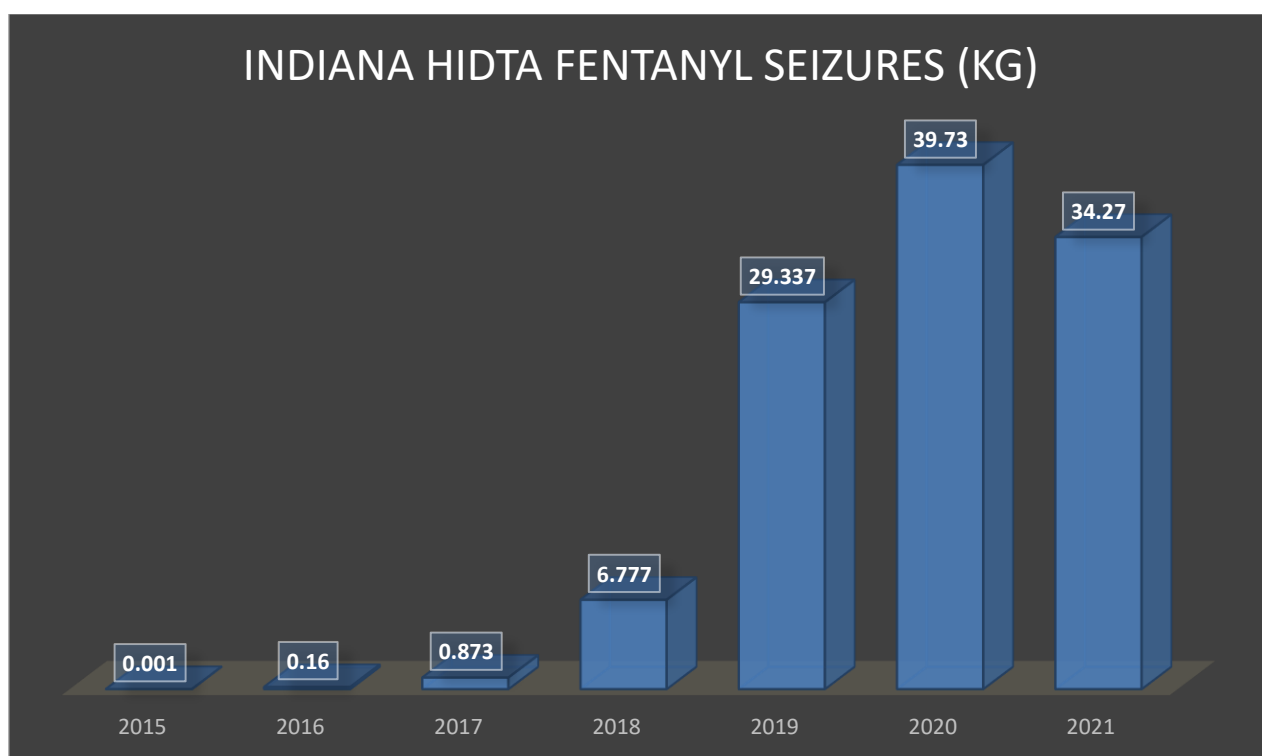


Figure 12: Indiana HIDTA Fentanyl Seizures; Source: Indiana HIDTA PMP

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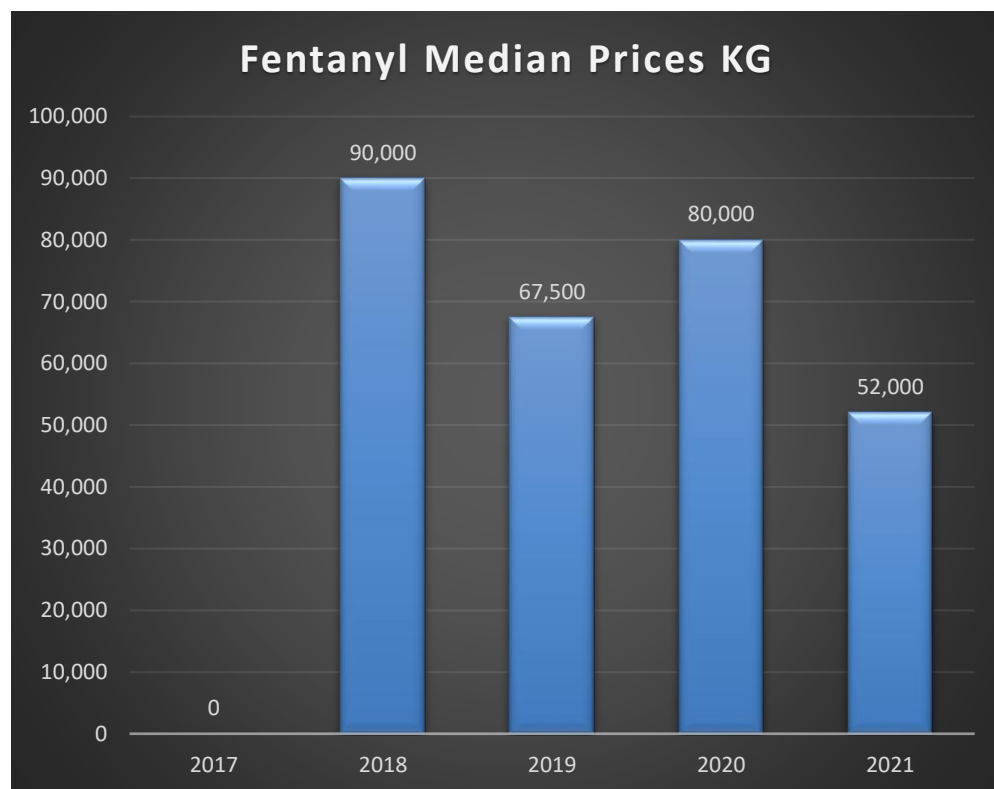


Figure 13: Indiana HIDTA Fentanyl Prices. Note: No Data for 2017.

3. Pricing

The powder type of fentanyl is most prevalent with pricing from \$50 - \$100 for a gram in 2021^s.

Fentanyl continues to be mixed with heroin, as well as many other drugs. The price for a tablet or pill ranges from \$8-

\$30^t. COVID and an

increase in HIDTA seizures likely caused a small rise in prices for 2020 for Fentanyl KG, otherwise, prices per KG continue to fall.

4. Transportation

Fentanyl is transported to and throughout the Indiana HIDTA AOR via personal car or truck, rental vehicle, commercial vehicle, or U.S. Mail/UPS/FedEx. According to the Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey, the most prevalent method is still vehicles, either semi-truck shipping in bulk, or rental cars/personal cars transporting smaller amounts^u. In Northern Indiana most

^s Indiana HIDTA Drug Prices, Based on HIDTA Survey, 2022

^t Indiana HIDTA Drug Prices, Based on HIDTA Survey, 2022

^u Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey & Debriefings

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drugs are shipped to Chicago, then transported in retail level amounts via car or truck to the Region. Fort Wayne Police Department has seen cars and trucks being bought at auctions to transport drugs. In Indianapolis, interdiction officers stop bigger loads traveling east on I-70 to Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. It is reported that some semis are running empty and hauling narcotics only, with dirty drivers operating under big companies such as Walmart, etc. to avoid suspicion. Fentanyl is sometimes transported with meth because they are being manufactured in the same lab in Mexico, saving money on shipping and manufacturing for the Cartels. Cartels also hire moving companies using refrigerators and other appliances to hide the drugs.^v

Fentanyl through the mail is increasing considerably. This is safer and more convenient for the customer, as well as for the Cartels and other Dark Web businesses as it is harder for law enforcement to identify anyone involved and prosecute. Most respondents in HIDTA counties reported that more Mexican fentanyl powder is being seized in the mail than Asian fentanyl powder.^w

5. Intelligence Gaps

It is unknown if Fentanyl will continue to gain street acceptance or if it will continue to be sold as heroin. While it is assumed that Mexico will grow as a production center for illicit Fentanyl, it is unknown if domestic synthesis may become an emerging threat.

B. Heroin

Mexican TCOs continue to be the top supplier of heroin in the U.S. Less than 10 percent of overdoses in the state of Indiana for 2020 had heroin in their systems. This is because most lab tests for suspected heroin nationwide are coming back as mostly fentanyl. Blue Roxies, along with other pills and drugs are being mixed with Fentanyl, which is accounting for most of the overdoses. Heroin cultivation in Mexico has also been decreasing since 2017^x.

^v Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey & Debriefings

^w Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey

^x DEA National Drug Threat Assessment; DEA-DCT-DIR-008-21; March 2021

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According to the CDC, the annual percentage change of suspected heroin overdoses in Indiana is down 33%, Illinois is down 15% from this time last year, and the U.S. overall is down 37% (Jan 2022 compared to Jan 2021).^y Figure 14, created by the DEA^z with data from the CDC, shows heroin overdoses with fentanyl increasing, while heroin overdoses without fentanyl decreasing in years 2013 through 2018.

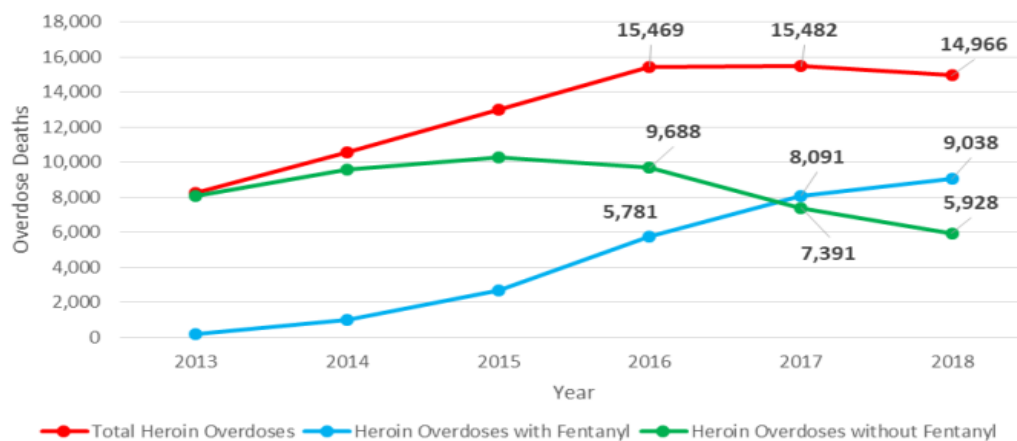


Figure 14: Heroin Overdose Deaths; Source: CDC

Although heroin overdoses are down, heroin ranked as the second highest drug threat in the Indiana HIDTA AOR, as well as outside the AOR.^{aa}

^y DOSE Dashboard: Nonfatal Overdose Data, Updated May 23, 2022, <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/nonfatal/dashboard/index.html> Retrieved on May 25, 2022

^z DEA National Drug Threat Assessment; DEA-DCT-DIR-008-21; March 2021

^{aa} Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey

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1. Availability

Heroin availability remains high throughout Allen, Lake, La Porte, Marion, Porter, and Vanderburgh Counties, as it has been the last few years. Heroin availability remains high outside the Indiana HIDTA AOR as well, according to 68% of respondents.^{bb} (See Figure 15)

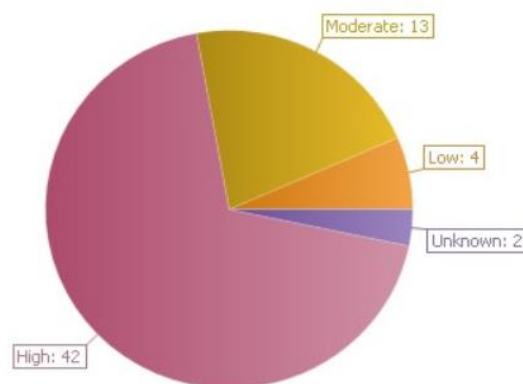


Figure 15: Heroin Availability; Source: Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey.

2. Use

During 2021, the Indiana HIDTA initiatives seized 58.26 kilograms of heroin.^{cc} According to the Department of Justice, “Not surprisingly, a small number of people who use prescription opioids non-medically—primarily those who are frequent nonmedical users or those with a prescription opioid use disorder—turn to heroin, a much cheaper opioid generally costing 10 dollars per bag, which provides a similar “high” and can keep some individuals who are dependent on opioids from experiencing painful withdrawal symptoms. This cycle has been repeatedly observed by law enforcement agencies. For some time now, law enforcement agencies across the country have been specifically reporting an increase in heroin use by those who began using prescription opioids non-medically”.^{dd} Brown heroin is the most prevalent type in Indiana with white heroin following.^{ee}

^{bb} Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey

^{dd} U.S. DEP’T OF JUSTICE, DRUG ENF’T ADMIN., 2016 NATIONAL HEROIN THREAT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY (June 2016) https://www.dea.gov/divisions/hq/2016/hq062_716_attach.pdf

^{ee} Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey

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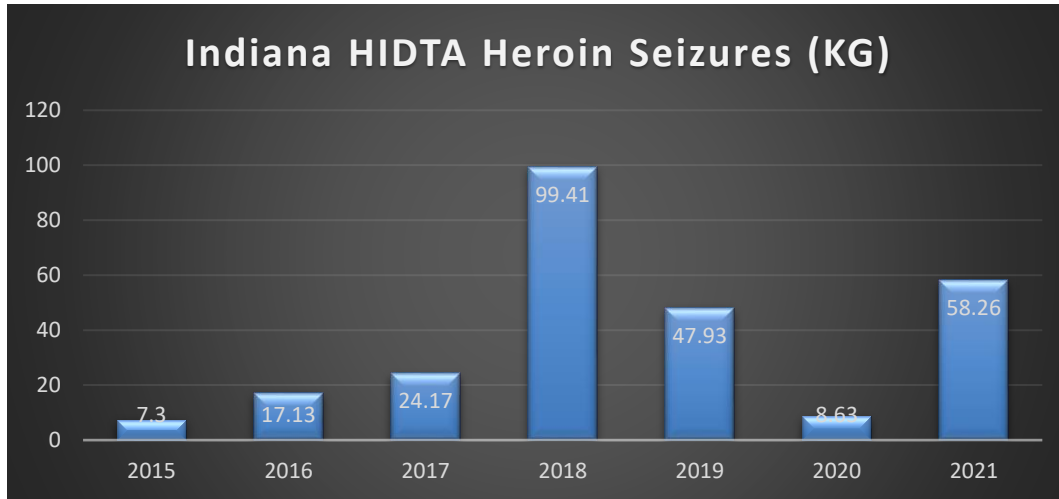


Figure 16: Indiana HIDTA Heroin Seizures; Source: Indiana HIDTA PMP.

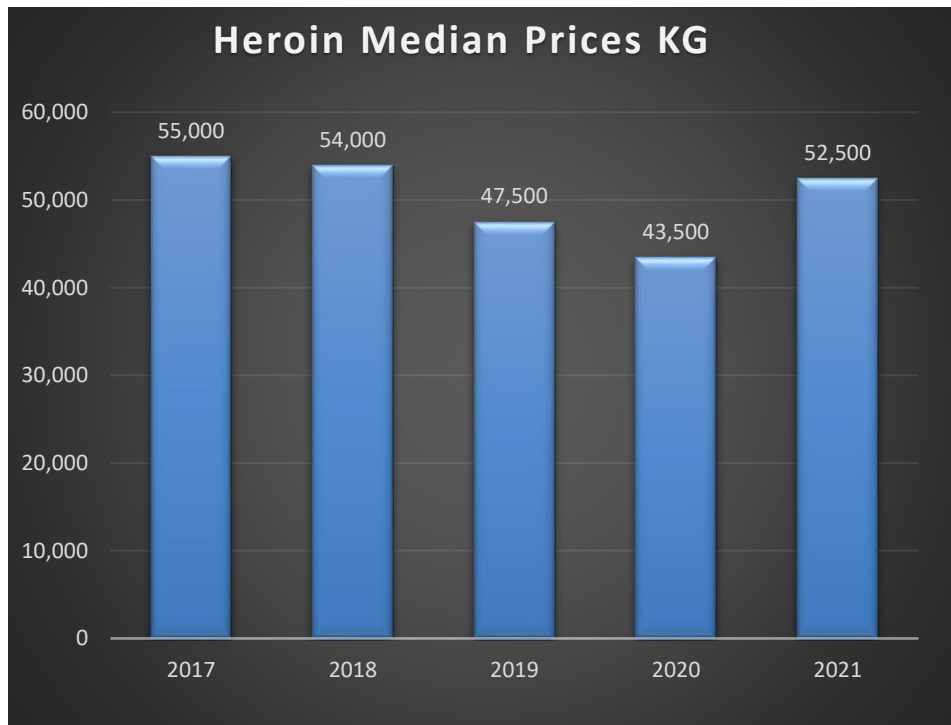


Figure 17: Indiana HIDTA Heroin Prices.

3. Pricing

Recent analysis has indicated that heroin is rarely mixed with fentanyl at the wholesale level which makes it likely that U.S. drug traffickers and dealers are mixing them locally to maximize profitability.^{ff}

The price of heroin has begun to increase

^{ff} 2021 MAGLOCLLEN Regional Drug Price Report, October 2021
June 15, 2022

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from 2019 (2020 prices down due to COVID, See Figure 17), this trend is expected to continue as users, distributors, and suppliers switch to fentanyl, and demand for heroin decreases.

Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey respondents commented that the cutting agent most used with heroin was fentanyl, but it is also being cut with sleep aids, baking soda, Benadryl, and Xylazine, which is a drug used in veterinary medicine as a sedative with analgesic and muscle relaxant properties.^{gg}

On December 13, 2020, on I-80 near Chesterton, IN, Indiana State Police (DHE) initiated a traffic stop on a 2021 Toyota Rav 4. The vehicle was registered to AVIS Rental with Arizona registration. The driver, a white female, was traveling from San Diego, CA to the New York/New Jersey area. A search of the vehicle resulted in the seizure of 33.6 pounds of what initially tested positive for methamphetamine/fentanyl, later coming back from the lab as fentanyl/xylazine, secreted in 6 trapped out suitcases.^{hh}

4. Transportation

Most of the heroin coming into the Indiana HIDTA region is coming from the southwest border. CBP reported 5,400 lbs. of heroin seizures for FY2021.ⁱⁱ TCOs use alternative and less frequent commercial forms of transportation to transport illicit opioids, such as airlines, buses, trains, and shuttle services. Body carriers and parcel delivery services are also used to facilitate the movement of drug shipments.^{jj} These methods to move drugs are used throughout the Indiana AOR as well. Like fentanyl, heroin is transported to and throughout the Indiana HIDTA AOR via personal car or truck, rental vehicle, commercial vehicle, or U.S. Mail/UPS/FedEx. Indiana HIDTA Survey Respondents overwhelmingly are seeing personal cars or trucks being used to

^{gg} Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey

^{hh} Indiana HIDTA Interdiction Bulletin, Porter County, Indiana – 33.6 pounds of fentanyl/xylazine, December 2020

ⁱⁱ U.S. Customs and Border Protection Drug Seizure Statistics, Acquired from <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/drug-seizure-statistics> on May 17th, 2022.

^{jj} DEA National Drug Threat Assessment; DEA-DCT-DIR-008-21; March 2021

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move drugs, with the U.S. Mail systems (including UPS and FedEx) coming in second.^{kk} Chicago is a major hub for heroin trafficking, with some larger loads going directly to Indianapolis, South Bend, and Northwest Indiana.

Given the fact that heroin is being mixed with fentanyl at the retail levels and not at the wholesale levels, heroin will continue to be trafficked in large amounts to the Indiana HIDTA AOR, however, less is needed when cut with fentanyl. Cutting heroin with fentanyl, the increased use of methamphetamine, and an increase in pills laced with fentanyl will continue to decrease the amount of heroin into the U.S. and into the Indiana HIDTA AOR.

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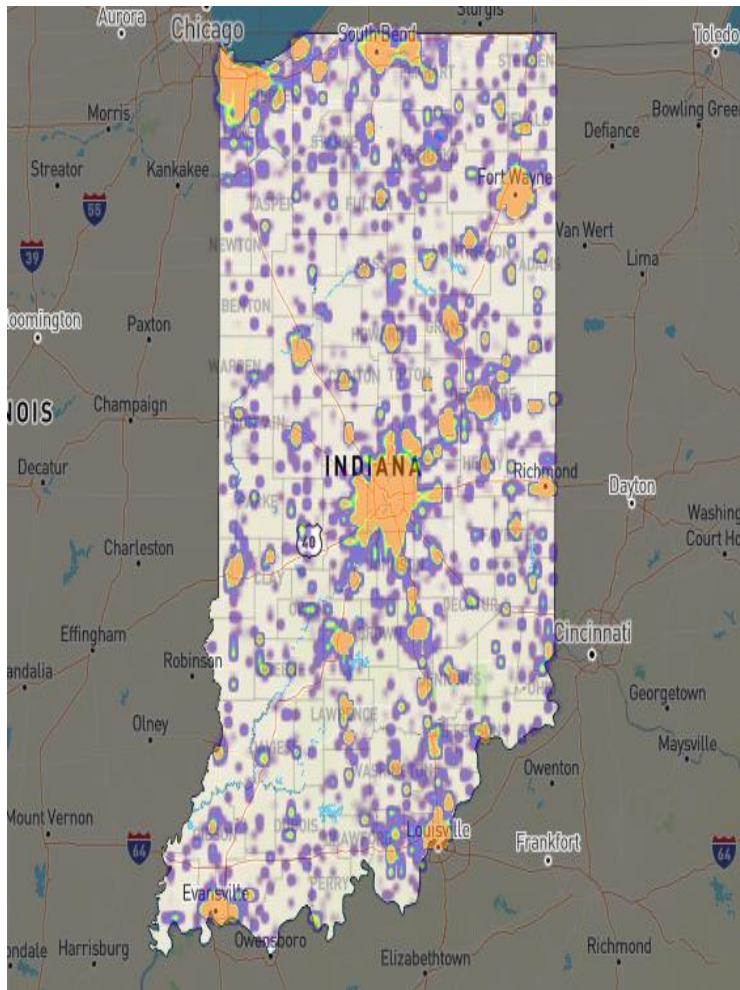


Figure 18: Naloxone Administration Heatmap; Source: Next Level Recovery, <https://www.in.gov/recovery/naloxone/heatmap.html>

Naloxone, used primarily to counteract the effects of a heroin/fentanyl overdose, is still being used by first responders, however, it is reported less frequently because it is sold over the counter.

At the April 2019 Northwestern Indiana Counties Heroin Eradication (NICHE) meeting at the Porter County Sheriff's Office, it was mentioned that law enforcement is noticing less calls for heroin/fentanyl overdoses since people are buying "Narcan" over the counter, using it at home and not reporting its use to either hospitals or law enforcement. The problem still exists, it's just going deeper underground. This highlights that the extent of the drug overdose problem is understated, because the use of Naloxone and/or Narcan saves more lives than we have statistical data for. (See Figure 18)

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5. Intelligence Gaps

Street level acceptance of Fentanyl will likely have an impact on heroin trafficking in the AOR. If heroin maintains a preferred status with illegal opioid users, it is possible that Fentanyl will continue to be used to fortify lower-potency products. The relative interchangeability of the two drugs links their respective intelligence gaps.

C. Methamphetamine

According to the DEA 2020 Drug Threat Assessment, Mexican TCOs regularly produce large amounts of Methamphetamine, which has led to a significant supply of methamphetamine in the U.S. market. Methamphetamine ranked third within the Indiana HIDTA AOR.¹¹ Those departments outside of Allen, Lake, La Porte, Marion and Porter, and Vanderburgh Counties ranked meth as the 3rd highest drug threat as well.

Indiana Law Enforcement Clandestine Lab Incidents 1995 – 2021

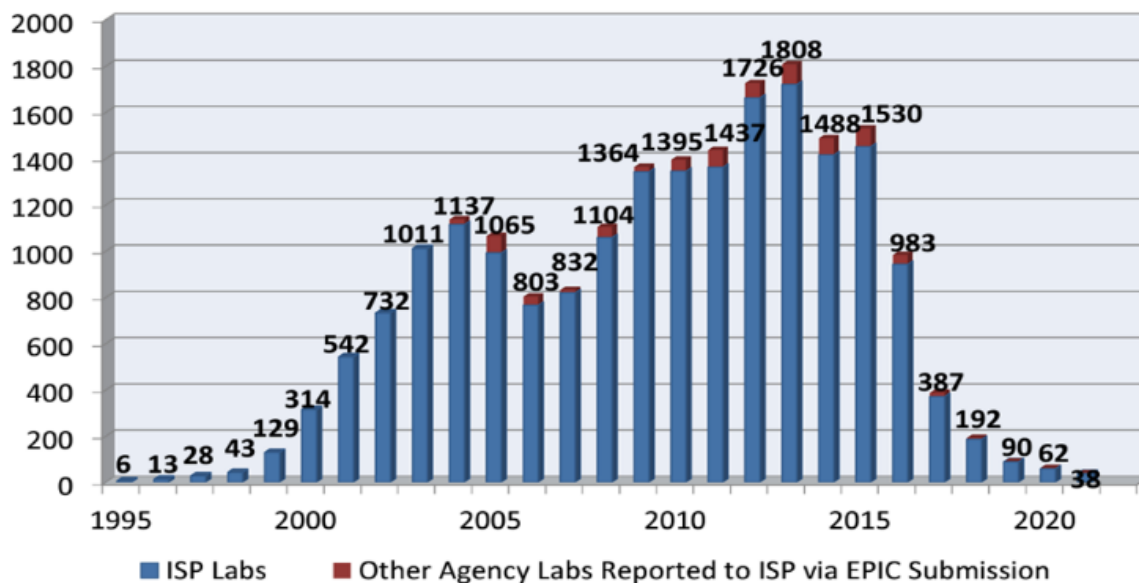


Figure 19: ISP Clandestine Lab Incidents 1995-2021.

¹¹ Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey
June 15, 2022

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1. Availability

Methamphetamine availability remained high throughout Indiana for 2021. Mexican TCOs continue to be the primary producers and suppliers of low cost, high purity methamphetamine available in the United States and the Indiana HIDTA AOR. The falling price of foreign-produced methamphetamine coupled with restriction of over-the-counter precursors and other changes in state law are seen as the likely cause of shrinking in-state methamphetamine production. (See Figure 20)

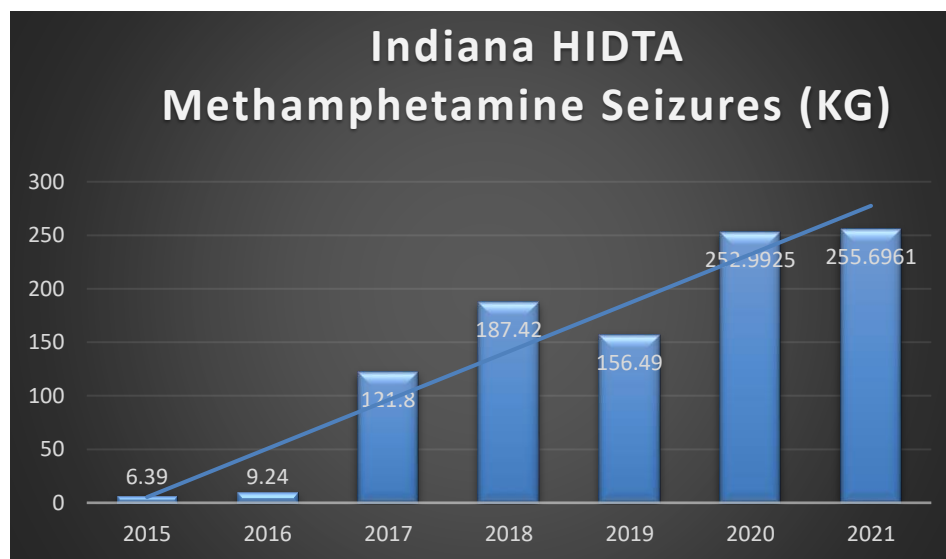


Figure 20: Indiana HIDTA Methamphetamine Seizures; Source: Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey.

the Indiana HIDTA AOR. Ecstasy pills containing methamphetamine have also been reported in the Indiana HIDTA AOR.^{mm} One respondent in Fort Wayne DEA stated, “meth is so widely available that the quality has to be high to sell”.ⁿⁿ

2. Use

Respondents of the Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey overwhelmingly reported Crystal Meth/Ice as the most prevalent type of meth throughout Indiana, as well in

^{mm} Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey & Debriefings

ⁿⁿ Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey & Debriefings

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The Indiana HIDTA seizures of methamphetamine have continued to increase, even more so in 2020. Figure 20 depicts Indiana HIDTA methamphetamine seizures from 2015 – 2021.

Pennsylvania agencies reported that they have observed a large amount of heroin users begin to convert to methamphetamine use.^{oo} Survey respondents stated that lots of ecstasy pills are found to contain methamphetamine and that a lot of meth is being cut with fentanyl.^{pp} It is possible that the continuation of methamphetamine being distributed in pill form displays drug traffickers' efforts to make methamphetamine more appealing to non- traditional users. Furthermore, as ICE continues to increase, in the Indiana HIDTA AOR as well as the MAGLOCLLEN region, Delaware agencies have predicted ICE to replace heroin as the future drug of choice.^{qq} The Indiana HIDTA AOR has seen these trends as Methamphetamine (KG) and ICE (KG) seizures increase, and Heroin (KG) seizures decrease.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Methamphetamine (KG)	6.39	9.24	121.8	187.42	156.49	252.99	255.7
Methamphetamine (DU)	0	0	0	0	973	447	90
Ice (KG)	4.16	1.302	8.09	4.66	12.04	59.57	131.14
<i>Table 2: Methamphetamine Seizures; Source: Indiana HIDTA PMP</i>							

^{oo} 2021 MAGLOCLLEN Regional Drug Price Report, October 2021

^{pp} Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey

^{qq} 2021 MAGLOCLLEN Regional Drug Price Report, October 2021

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3. Pricing

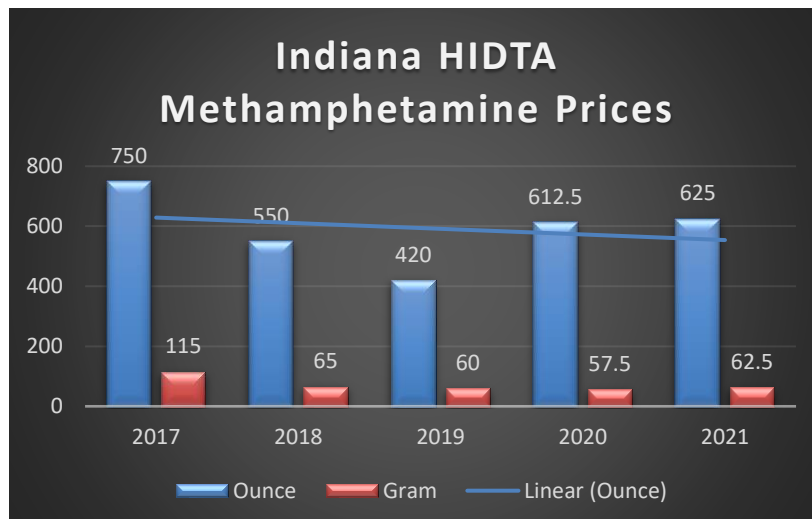


Figure 22: Indiana HIDTA Methamphetamine Prices; Source: Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey & Debriefings.

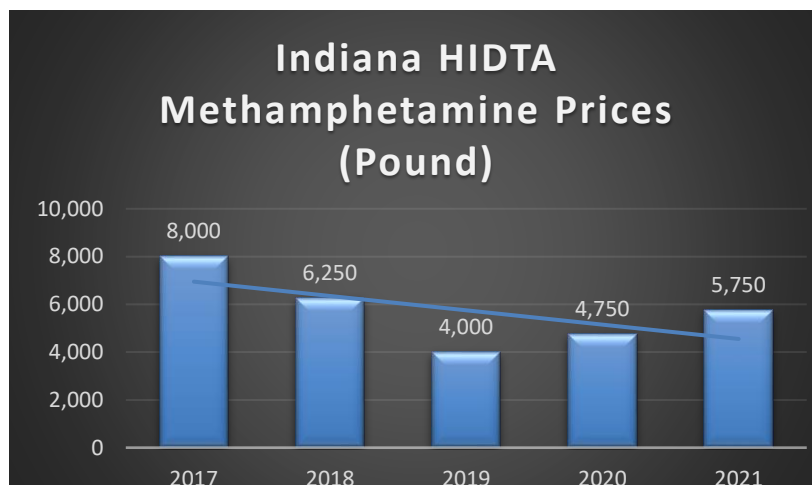


Figure 21: Indiana HIDTA Methamphetamine Prices; Source: Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey & Debriefings.

The price of meth is \$25 to \$100 per gram and \$250-\$1000 per ounce. Since 2017, Indiana HIDTA Meth prices show a slight downward trend at all levels, with a slight increase the last couple of years. It is difficult to get a reliable trend since it is reported that methamphetamines were stored during the shutdown in 2020 and are now flooding the market, as well as other unknown aftereffects of the pandemic. According to the MAGLOCLN Regional Drug Price Report 2021, some TCOs may have likely attempted to intentionally price gouge customers by holding shipments of

methamphetamine to charge higher prices as the pandemic continued and supplies diminished.¹¹ MAGLOCLN Regional Drug Price Report 2021 states there have been significant price increases for powder methamphetamine in all quantities except pound and kilogram. The same for ICE. The effects of the pandemic are still having an impact on the market, along with the

¹¹ 2021 MAGLOCLN Regional Drug Price Report, October 2021
June 15, 2022

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cartels' increased reliance on drugs produced in a lab like fentanyl and meth, instead of relying on farmers for drugs like heroin. Once the impact of the pandemic has subsided, the price of lab produced drugs that are currently flooding the market should continue to trend downward significantly.

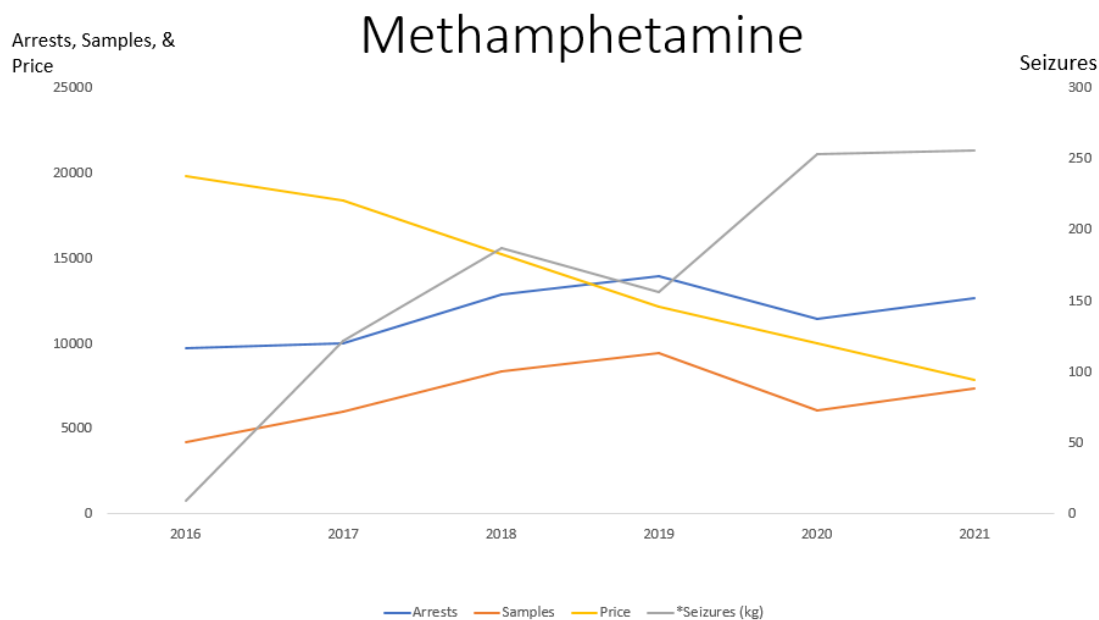


Figure 23: Methamphetamine Trends; Source: SEOW Drug Trends 2022.

4. Transportation

Methamphetamine and ice are transported to and throughout the Indiana HIDTA AOR via personal car or truck, rental vehicle, commercial vehicle, or U.S. Mail/UPS/FedEx.

Methamphetamine being created and shipped from the same labs in Mexico, the transportation methods will be similar as fentanyl (See Transportation Section under Fentanyl).

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Figure 24: Indiana HIDTA Interdiction Bulletin, 134 Pounds of Methamphetamine and 90 pounds of Fentanyl, April 2021.

On April 26th, 2021, Indiana State Police (DHE) initiated a traffic stop on a rented Chrysler Voyager bearing Oregon registration heading east on I-70 in Hendricks County, IN. The driver, a Hispanic female with a California driver's license and her passenger, a Hispanic male were traveling from Memphis, TN to Indianapolis, IN. A consent to search yielded 134

pounds of methamphetamine located in 122 sections of PVC pipe and 90 pounds of Fentanyl duct taped in 41-kilogram packages, concealed in the cargo area of the vehicle.^{ss} This converts to 608,000 doses of meth, and 27,442,855 doses of fentanyl. The seizure is depicted in Figure 24; fentanyl is the packaging on the left, and although it is smaller in size and weight than the methamphetamine packages on the right, it contains 45 times the number of doses.

5. Intelligence Gaps

Are Mexican TCOs flooding the market with meth to make meth supplant heroin?

Perhaps the biggest unknown regarding foreign-produced methamphetamine is the manner of importation and how rapidly interdiction efforts can evolve with changing trends.

Methamphetamine transported in liquid form creates unique challenges for interdiction officers.

Methamphetamine competes for market share against other stimulants, predominantly cocaine.

The elasticity of demand is unknown. See cocaine discussion below.

^{ss} Indiana HIDTA Interdiction Bulletin, 134 Pounds of Methamphetamine and 90 pounds of Fentanyl, April 2021
June 15, 2022

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D. Cocaine

In the Indiana HIDTA Area of Responsibility (AOR), cocaine was ranked as the fourth highest drug threat. Cocaine was also ranked fourth among departments outside of the Indiana HIDTA AOR.^{tt} Cocaine production in South America has increased overall since 2010 and has evened out the last few years (See Figure 26). Columbia and the Mexican Drug Cartels dominate the market as suppliers, traffickers, and distributors of cocaine in the U.S. Cocaine fatal overdoses continue to rise over the past decade, both with and without mixing it with other substances, mainly fentanyl. Cocaine continues to be a problem in the Indiana HIDTA AOR as availability remains high, even throughout the pandemic.

1. Availability

According to the Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey, cocaine availability was high in the HIDTA AOR, but reported mostly as moderate outside the Indiana HIDTA AOR.^{uu} Powder cocaine is most prevalent within the Indiana HIDTA AOR as well as outside the AOR.^{vv} However, it is reported that crack is making a comeback in some areas, however,^{ww} crack cocaine has mostly disappeared in the Indianapolis area.^{xx}

^{tt} Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey

^{uu} Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey

^{vv} Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey & Debriefings

^{ww} Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey & Debriefings

^{xx} Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey & Debriefings

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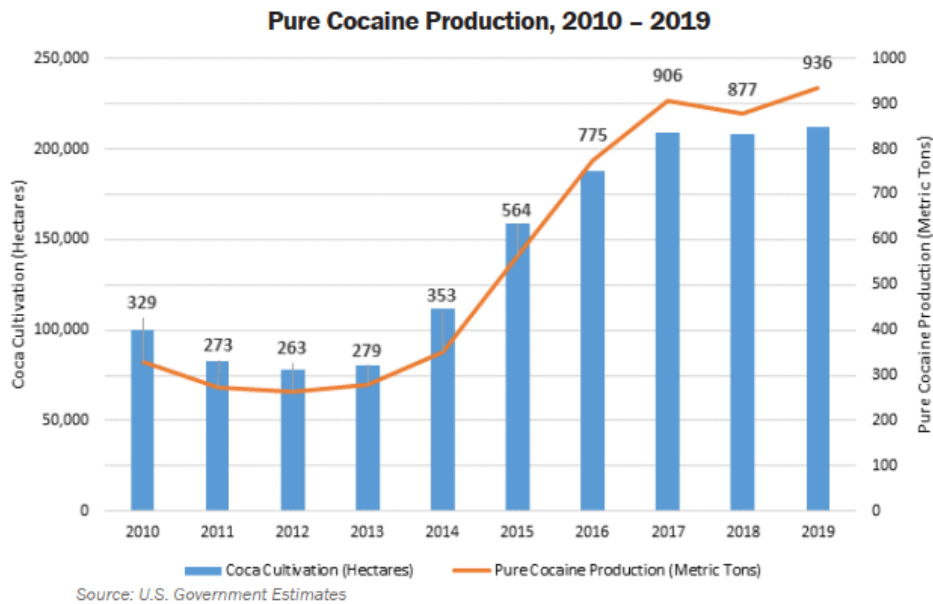


Figure 25: Pure Cocaine Production, 2010-2019; Source: DEA National Drug Threat Assessment; DEA-DCT-DIR-008-21; March 2021

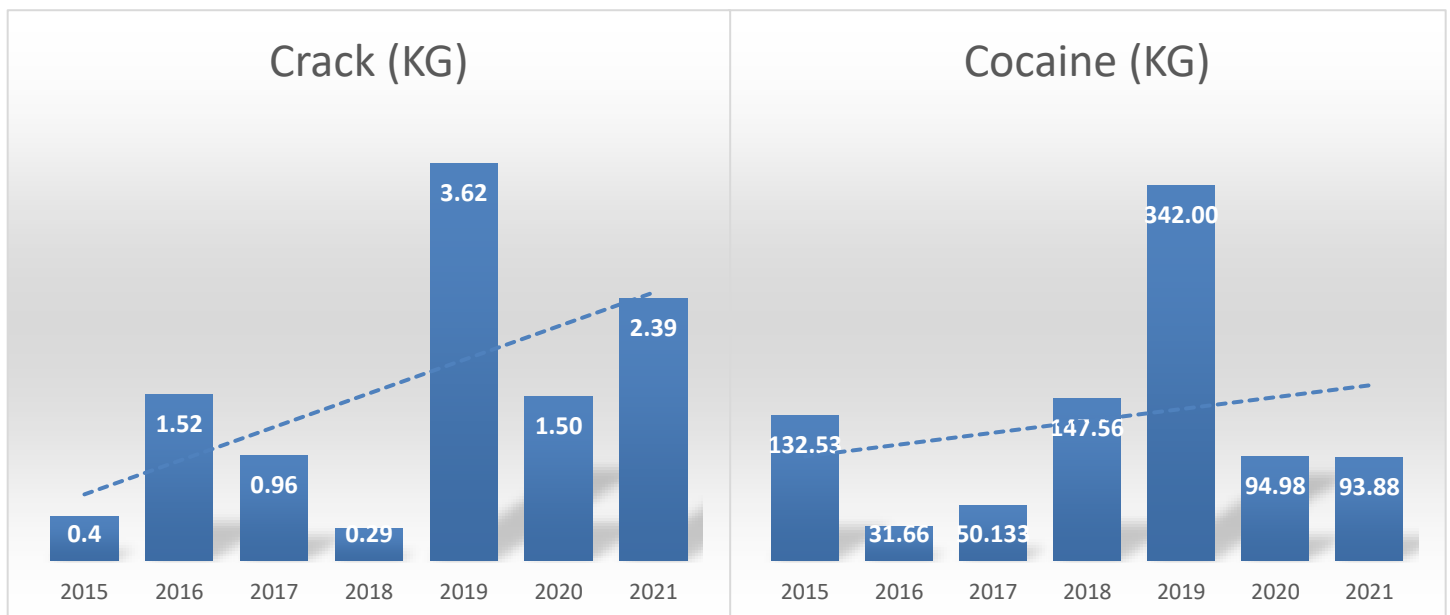


Figure 26: Indiana HIDTA Crack and Cocaine seizures; Source: Indiana HIDTA Drug Threat Survey.

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2. Use

During 2019 the HIDTA initiatives seized 342.002 kilograms of cocaine and 3.620 kilograms of crack. Seizures in 2020 and 2021 for cocaine decreased dramatically in Indiana HIDTA's AOR and nationwide, due mostly to the pandemic. Use and deaths from cocaine continue to be on the rise.

3. Pricing

Cocaine prices throughout the Indiana HIDTA AOR and throughout Indiana remain steady, with a slight increase in ounces with the median price at \$1,350. As cultivation and demand continue to increase, the price will most likely remain the same or slightly decrease in the next few years, barring another pandemic or change in law enforcement strategy.

4. Transportation

Mexican TCOs continue to control the transportation and bulk sales of cocaine which is being transported either from Chicago or directly from the southwest border to the Indiana HIDTA AOR for distribution or further movement. Cocaine is transported to and throughout our AOR via personal car or truck, rental vehicle, commercial vehicle, or U.S. Mail/UPS/FedEx.

However, a significant amount is being flown into the Indianapolis International Airport and the Gary airport. In November of 2021, 220 pounds of cocaine was discovered after landing at the Gary airport. This was a suspected Mexico to Chicago drug pipeline that was disrupted. The plane traveled from Mexico to Houston, then from Houston to Gary, IN. The cocaine was concealed in suitcases that were offloaded into a Lincoln Navigator, driven by a Mexican national, who drove to Chicago to load them onto a Toyota Highlander that was driven by a Hispanic male from Columbus, IN.^{yy}

^{yy} NWI Times (Nov 9, 2021) 220 Pounds of cocaine discovered after landing at Gary airport in alleged Mexican drug pipeline. Retrieved May 11, 2022 from https://www.nwitimes.com/news/local/crime-and-courts/220-pounds-of-cocaine-discovered-after-landing-at-gary-airport-in-alleged-mexican-drug-pipeline/article_5e6c1439-abac-5bd3-9857-a13456fcd1e7.html

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5. Intelligence Gaps

With relative seizures of crack cocaine rising more steeply than seizures of cocaine hydrochloride, it seems clear that the supply of powder cocaine is sufficient to meet street-level demand. What cannot be quantified is the relationship between the amount of cocaine powder converted to crack and the amount of cocaine consumed as cocaine hydrochloride. Additionally, the elasticity of demand for cocaine with the presence of low-cost methamphetamine is unknown.

E. Controlled Prescription Drugs (CPDs)

Controlled Prescription Drugs were ranked fifth in our AOR. This is the same ranking as last year. The Indiana surveys outside of our area of responsibility also ranked CPDs fifth. CPDs continue to be a threat throughout the country, as well as in Indiana but due to increased diversion actions and lawsuits, CPDs are being more carefully prescribed. Counterfeit pills from Mexico are increasing in availability and are having an impact on controlled prescription drugs, as well as contributing to the increase in fatal overdoses as some users maybe unaware they are laced with fentanyl.

1. Availability

Most respondents of the Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey report that the availability of CPDs remained high in 2021 throughout Indiana.^{zz} This is possibly due to a continuation of the impacts of the pandemic and the stay-at-home order, where people had less access to other drugs, and could have resorted to stealing prescriptions.

2. Use

^{zz} Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey & Debriefings

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While most abused CPDs are from doctor scripts and/or stolen prescriptions, there is an increase in counterfeit pills coming from Mexico, and within the United States. According to one respondent from the Indianapolis area, “Pressing pills requires skill and the skill is becoming more developed in the local area than in years past”.^{aaa} The most abused CPDs in Indiana are Oxycodone, Hydrocodone, Fentanyl, Suboxone, and Benzodiazepine (Alprazolam, Xanax).^{bbb}

3. Pricing

Pricing varies by the prescription drug and the dosage.

4. Transportation

With most abuse of CPDs coming from within the U.S., personal car is the most used transportation method. Although Opioid thefts have decreased since 2017, information received from DEA Field Divisions indicated an uptick in thefts, burglaries, and/or robberies during the protests that occurred in late May through June 2020. Looters targeted several local pharmacies and are believed to have stolen various controlled prescription drugs.^{ccc} However, counterfeit pills coming in from Mexico are being transported using the same methods as Meth and Fentanyl.

5. Intelligence Gaps

The outlook for CPDs in the AOR is blurred by several factors. The increase in availability of high-end counterfeits, often containing Fentanyl, coupled with the perceived greater safety of using pharmaceutical-grade products makes it difficult to define true availability. It is unknown if local compounding and pressing of counterfeit products will become a greater problem.

^{aaa} Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey & Debriefings

^{bbb} Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey & Debriefings

^{ccc} DEA National Drug Threat Assessment; DEA-DCT-DIR-008-21; March 2021

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F. Synthetics

Area law enforcement ranked synthetics as the sixth highest drug threat in our area.

Departments outside our AOR ranked synthetics as sixth overall.^{ddd}

1. Availability

The availability of synthetics is moderate and has remained the same over last year.

2. Use

Synthetic marijuana is the most widely used synthetic in Indiana. Possibly due to law enforcement efforts and the constant change in chemicals used to make certain synthetic drugs, consumers are uncertain of the side effects, or of the high they will attain. As other drugs, which are more reliable, become more available and cheaper, synthetics use will continue to decrease or remain the same.

3. Pricing

Prices of synthetics varies greatly depending on the type of synthetic but overall have remained constant over the past year.

4. Transportation

Synthetics are transported to and throughout our AOR via personal car or truck, rental vehicle, commercial vehicle, or U.S. Mail/UPS/FedEx.

5. Intelligence Gaps

Changes in formulations will likely always be ahead of governmental regulations. We are unable to predict the next immerging threat or off-label use of existing legitimate products.

Based on discussions with investigators from the Indiana Department of Corrections and survey responses from correctional officers, we know that the use of synthetic products is prevalent in

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the correctional system. It is unknown if these products will gain acceptance outside of the correctional system.

G. Marijuana

In 2021 and 2020, marijuana ranked seventh in our survey as it had in 2018 and 2019. In the surveys from outside of our AOR, marijuana was also listed in seventh place. The United States is currently in a transition period when it comes to marijuana use. Every year more States pass policies relaxing laws regarding the use of marijuana. Some decriminalize it, some allow medical marijuana to be cultivated and sold, and some states allow it to be grown and sold for recreational use. As we continue to head in this direction, use and availability will continue to rise. Figure 27 depicts state-approved marijuana status as of July 2020

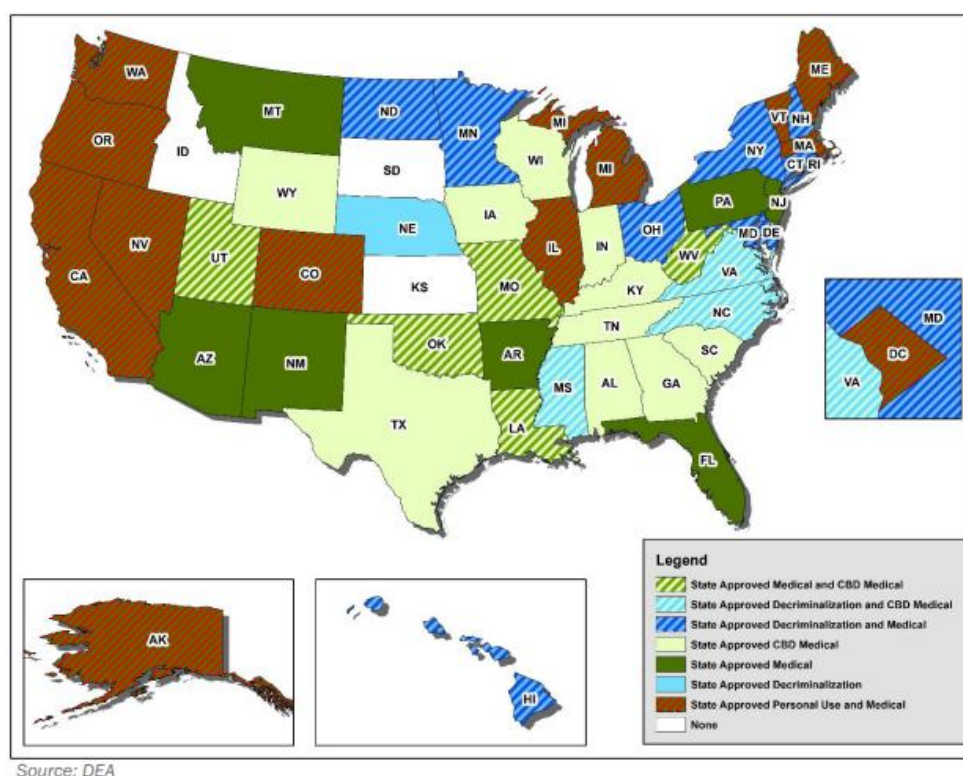


Figure 27: Marijuana Laws by State; Source: DEA National Drug Threat Assessment; DEA-DCT-DIR-008-21; March 2021.

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1. Availability

Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported availability of marijuana as high, inside and outside the Indiana HIDTA AOR.^{eee} According to the DEA, Mexican marijuana has largely been supplanted by domestic-produced marijuana. Southwest Border seizures of marijuana have decreased more than 81 percent since 2013.^{fff}

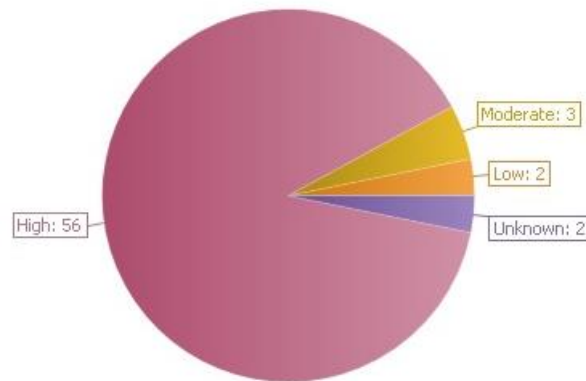


Figure 28: Indiana HIDTA Marijuana Availability; Source: Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey.

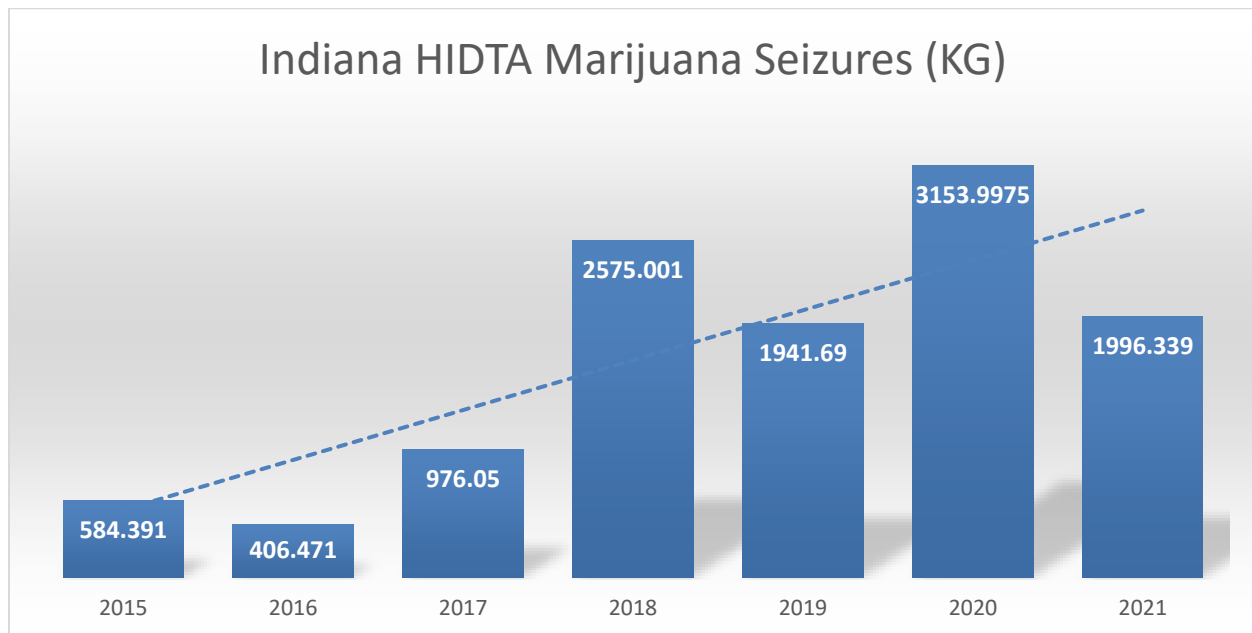


Figure 29: Indiana HIDTA Marijuana Seizures; Source: Indiana HIDTA PMP

^{eee} Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey & Debriefings

^{fff} DEA National Drug Threat Assessment; DEA-DCT-DIR-008-21; March 2021

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2. Use

Although foreign production is down, U.S. citizens given the legality and flexibility to produce marijuana and marijuana products in the free market have become quite creative. The quality continues to increase and with evermore edible products that can get you high without smoking, the target demographics will continue to expand.

3. Pricing

The price of marijuana is from \$5 to \$50 per gram depending on the quality (Mexican Low Grade or Hydroponic). Marijuana price per pound in Indiana ranges from \$800 for Mexican Low-Grade Marijuana to \$4,000 for High Grade Hydroponic. According to the Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey, marijuana prices have remained stable or slightly increased throughout Indiana.^{ggg}

4. Transportation

Marijuana is transported to and throughout our AOR via personal car or truck, rental vehicle, commercial vehicles, or U.S. Mail/UPS/FedEx. Much of the out-of-state marijuana comes from Mexico, California, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, and Oklahoma.^{hhh}

^{ggg} Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey

^{hhh} Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey & Debriefings

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Figure 30: Source: Indiana HIDTA Interdiction Bulletin, 195 pounds of marijuana, June 2021.

On June 13th, 2021, heading east on I-80 in La Porte County, IN, La Porte County Sheriff's Deputy with DHE initiated a traffic stop on a silver 2018 Acura MDX, bearing New York plates. The driver, an Asian male with a New York driver's license, stated he was traveling from Chicago, IL to Buffalo, NY. A positive K-9 alert, and subsequent search of the vehicle yielded 195 pounds of marijuana in 166 vacuum sealed bags secreted in Home Depot boxes and four large duffel bags.



Figure 27: Source: Indiana HIDTA Interdiction Bulletin, 195 pounds of marijuana, June 2021.

5. Intelligence Gaps

The use of marijuana is nearly ubiquitous throughout the AOR. Given the state of our intelligence at present, we are unable to predict whether marijuana use will continue to gain an even greater level of acceptance among citizens. As the number of non-smoked products containing marijuana continue to rise, we are unable to formally assess if this increase will lead to earlier initiation into marijuana use.

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V. Drug Trafficking Organizations

A. Overview

Mexican DTOs, mainly the Sinaloa and CJNG who have the biggest presence in Indiana,ⁱⁱⁱ supply most of the wholesale quantities of cocaine, fentanyl, heroin, ice, marijuana, and methamphetamine available throughout Indiana. According to the DEA, the primary fentanyl threat to the United States is most likely the Sinaloa Cartel due to their demonstrated ability to run clandestine fentanyl synthesis labs in Sinaloa Cartel dominant areas in Mexico.^{jjj} Drugs are smuggled into the United States from Mexico across the Southwest Border and transported to Chicago and Indiana. The drugs are then distributed to street gangs and/or independent drug trafficking organizations who distribute at the street level.

Generally, in Indiana, bulk currency seizures involve Mexican TCOs in the HIDTA region. The primary bulk currency shipment concealment method is the use of hidden compartments/traps in commercial and privately-owned vehicles to transport illicit proceeds. TCOs in the HIDTA area also invest in cash businesses to launder drug proceeds. Most of the proceeds in Northwest Indiana are transported in bulk cash by vehicle to Chicago where it is laundered. Recently, Chinese money couriers have been observed in the Indiana HIDTA AOR, transporting bulk cash and laundering money for the Mexican TCOs. While they generally are moving the drug proceeds from the west to the east, some have originated in Chicago. Some of these couriers are U.S. Citizens and some are Chinese Nationals. They use the same story when they are stopped by Law Enforcement, so it is possible they are working for the same TCO.^{kkk}

Communications among members of DTOs continue to evolve through ever-changing technology. Three of the most common apps used to communicate are those also used by the general public: WhatsApp, Facebook Messenger and TikTok.

ⁱⁱⁱ Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey & Debriefings

^{jjj} DEA National Drug Threat Assessment; DEA-DCT-DIR-008-21; March 2021

^{kkk} Indiana HIDTA Threat Assessment Debriefing conducted on April 1, 2022

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B. International DTOs

1. Overview

As of May 16, 2022, we have six (6) active international DTOs listed for the Indiana HIDTA. The source and local characteristics for five (4) of these DTOs are Hispanic. The other two DTOs have the local characteristics as African American. The source area is Mexico for cocaine, fentanyl, heroin, marijuana, methamphetamine, and oxycodone. All these DTOs are being investigated by our Central Indiana Drug Task Force (CIDTF), Fort Wayne Safe Streets Task Force (FWSSTF) and Gang Response Investigative Team (GRIT) initiatives.

a. Required Table: Identified International DTO Characteristics

International DTOs Identified by the Indiana HIDTA Characteristics	
Total International DTOs	6
Total Members (Leaders)	123 (8)
Average DTO Size	21.8
Multi-ethnic	2
Gang Related	4
Violent	6
Polydrug	3
Money Laundering Activities	0
Federal Case Designations	
OCDTF	2
CPOT	0
RPOT	0
PTO	2

Table 2: Source-PMP Database, 5/16/2022

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2. Affiliations and Membership

According to the DEA, Sinaloa and CJNT, among other Mexican TCOs, maintain drug distribution cells in cities across the United States that either report directly to TCO leaders in Mexico or report indirectly through intermediaries.^{lil} In the Indiana HIDTA AOR, four of the six International DTOs have a gang nexus and all six are considered violent, making this a serious threat to the region. The two DTOs operating in Allen County are not gang related, while the remaining 4 from Marion (2) and Lake (2) are gang related.

3. Activities and Methods

According to a debriefing conducted for the Threat Assessment, Mexican TCOs use low level workers to transport narcotics to Chicago and Indiana, who will sometimes distribute. Top members will supervise the transportation of drugs but will normally work remotely from Mexico for fear of being arrested by U.S. Law Enforcement. Once in the Indiana HIDTA AOR, mid-level TCO members help distribute to street gangs and independent groups/individuals that distribute drugs at the retail level. The Sinaloa Cartel has a direct trafficking route to South Bend, IN because they have family members there that can help facilitate distribution, and/or push drugs to Chicago.^{mmmm} Several respondents of the Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey observed Cartel related dealers, Cartel members, and locals that have connections to people affiliated with Cartels in their AORs.ⁿⁿⁿ.

C. Multi-State/Regional DTOs

1. Overview

The proximity to Chicago has an enormous influence on the drug market throughout Indiana. Chicago is the hub throughout the Midwest effecting larger cities in the region like Detroit, Indianapolis, and Milwaukee. As of May 16, 2022, we have twenty-two (22) active multi-state

^{lil} DEA National Drug Threat Assessment; DEA-DCT-DIR-008-21; March 2021

^{mmmm} Indiana HIDTA Threat Assessment Debriefing conducted on April 1, 2022

ⁿⁿⁿ Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey

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DTOs listed for the Indiana HIDTA. Nine (9) of these DTOs are in the Indianapolis area. The remaining DTOs are operating in Northwest Indiana (5) and Southwest Indiana (8). The source and local characteristics for these DTOs are Hispanic, African American, and Caucasian American.

These DTOs are being investigated by our River City Drug Task Force (RCDTF), Firearms Interdiction Regional Enforcement (FIRE), Indianapolis Metro Safe Streets Gang Task Force (IMSSTF), CIDTF HIDTA Group 52 (CIDTF), Lake County Combined Task Force (LCCTF), La Porte County Drug Task Force (LCDTF) and Porter County Multi-Enforcement Group (PCMEG) initiatives.

a. Required Table: Identified Multi-State/Regional DTO/MLO Characteristics

Multi-State DTOs Identified by the Indiana HIDTA Characteristics	
Total Multi-State DTOs	22
Total Members (Leaders)	179 (34)
Average DTO Size	9.7
Multi-ethnic	14
Gang Related	6
Violent	6
Polydrug	7
Money Laundering Activities	1
Federal Case Designations	
OCDTF	5
CPOT	2
RPOT	0
PTO	2

Table 3: Source-PMP Database, 5/16/2022

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2. Affiliations and Membership

Only six (6) of the twenty-two (22) multi-state DTOs had a gang nexus and only six (6) DTOs had a source area other than Mexico. A DTO out of Northwest Indiana traffics in meth. The source is Mexico, but their source of supply coordinates the transportation of meth from Denver to Indiana/Illinois. This DTO was disrupted on 4/6/19 when the supply line was interrupted.

3. Activities and Methods

As gangs fracture, independent DTOs are used to distribute drugs using their connections. A DTO out of La Porte, IN, transported ounces of cocaine daily to their networks in Michigan City and La Porte using numerous couriers. The leader of the DTO mainly used his girlfriends as the drug couriers. The supplier was out of Milwaukee, WI who was laundering money through a nursing home that he owned and operated.

4. Money Laundering and Illicit Financial Activity

Tradition bulk cash smuggling is prevalent and has increased since the pandemic. According to one respondent, “during the lockdowns, cartels had to resort to traditional bulk cash smuggling since they couldn’t launder it through their businesses”.⁰⁰⁰

(U//FOUO) On September 4th, 2021, in La Porte County, IN, La Porte County Sheriff’s Department (DHE) initiated a traffic stop on a gray 2020 Buick Envision heading east on I-80, bearing New York plates. The driver, an Asian male with a New York driver’s license and the passenger, an Asian female with a New York driver’s license, were traveling from Chicago, IL to

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New York. A consent to search and positive K-9 alert of the vehicle yielded \$106,340.00 US currency concealed in a soft sided cooler.^{PPP} (See Figure 32)



Figure 28: Indiana HIDTA Interdiction Bulletin, \$106,340.00 USC, September 2021

In northwest Indiana, it is estimated that bulk cash smuggling accounts for 90% of the drug proceeds moving to Chicago.^{qqq} In addition to bulk cash movement, the various methods of illicit financing, mentioned in our survey, included prepaid gift cards, money services businesses (wire transfers, currency exchanges and check cashiers), cash intensive businesses (restaurants, nail salons, etc.) and casinos.^{rrr} In addition, real estate investment is becoming a popular way to hide illicit funds. Cryptocurrencies, such as Bitcoin, are being used for various activities and are increasing. The overwhelming majority of the illicit finance activity is done on a local scale.

^{PPP} Indiana HIDTA Interdiction Bulletin, \$106,340.00 USC, September 2021

^{qqq} Indiana HIDTA Threat Assessment Debriefing conducted on January 20th, 2022

^{rrr} Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey

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While there are five casinos in the HIDTA's AOR, we have not had much money laundering activity from them.

In the multi-state MLO case, the leader was the "source of supply" in Nevada cleaning funds through Kokomo, Indiana. Thirty members were sending funds to Nevada via wire transfers. One of the top people was a "source of supply" in Atlanta and made payments on the leader's behalf for property in Louisiana. Another assistant ran the operations in Kokomo. On May 1, 2018, MLFC/IRS investigators seized various drugs, \$61,627 U.S.C., and arrested 13 individuals.

5. Intelligence Gaps

How will emerging technologies like crypto currencies and person to person cash apps where a bank is not involved effect bulk cash smuggling and Law Enforcements ability to seize drug proceeds?

D. Local DTOs

1. Overview

As of March 31, 2020, we have thirty-three (33) active local DTOs listed for the Indiana HIDTA. Two of these DTOs are located in the Indianapolis (Marion County) area and two are in the Fort Wayne (Allen County) area. The remaining DTOs are located in the northwest corner of Indiana. The source and local characteristics for these DTOs are Hispanic, African-American and Caucasian-American. The source areas are Illinois, Indiana and Mexico for Alprazolam, cocaine, crack, heroin, ice, marijuana, marijuana-hydroponic, MDMA, methamphetamine, THC liquid. These DTOs are being investigated by our Lake County Combined Task Force (LCCTF), Firearms Interdiction Regional Enforcement (FIRE), Gang Response Investigative Team (GRIT), La Porte County Drug Task Force (LPCDTF) and Marion County Sheriff's Office – Special Investigations Gang Intelligence Unit (MCSO-SIGIU) and Porter County Multi-Enforcement Group (PCMEG) initiatives.

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a. Required Table: Identified Local DTO Characteristics

Local DTOs Identified by the Indiana HIDTA Characteristics	
Total Local DTOs	34
Total Members (Leaders)	394 (33)
Average DTO Size	12.6
Multi-ethnic	9
Gang Related	17
Violent	20
Polydrug	17
Money Laundering Activities	0
Federal Case Designations	
OCDTF	4
CPOT	1
RPOT	0
PTO	0

Table 4: Source-PMP Database, 5/16/2022

2. Affiliations and Membership

Seventeen (17) of the thirty-three (34) local DTOs had a gang nexus. Although street gangs and MCs are still prevalent throughout the Indiana HIDTA AOR, they are fractured and less organized. According to a respondent from the Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey, “We have mostly wiped out the Latin Kings, Two Six, Imperial Gangsters, Latin Counts and Latin Dragons in Lake County. Hybrid, disorganized crews seem to be the problem in Gary and East Chicago”.^{sss} In the last year or so, Neighborhood Based Gangs (NBG)s have become more prevalent and are the bigger threat in the region (NWI). Hispanic gangs are working with Cartels

^{sss} Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey
June 15, 2022

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to distribute drugs because Hispanic gangs are more structured, or it is possible that Hispanic gangs have kept their structure because they work with Cartels to distribute drugs.^{ttt} This change in the structure of gangs seems to be happening throughout the HIDTA Counties and Indiana. The volatility of the gangs makes it less likely that Mexican TCOs will employ them to sell their product. As immigration increases and Mexican TCOs have more familial or work connections throughout the U.S. and Indiana, it will continue to make little sense for the TCOs to use increasingly volatile street gangs to distribute drugs.

3. Activities and Methods

Younger gang members use social media (FB, IG, YT, etc. Don't use Twitter much) for recruiting and selling drugs or other illegal items. Many of the NBGs have YouTube channels to post rap videos to recruit and/or disrespect rival gangs.^{uuu}

4. Intelligence Gaps

Have DTOs at all levels, as well as Mexican TCOs, increased the use of the Dark Web and Crypto currencies? These are difficult to track for Law Enforcement so the extent of this activity by these criminal groups could be eluding Law Enforcement.

VI. Designated Areas

The Indiana HIDTA Executive Board has reviewed the status of each of the designated areas in the HIDTA's area of responsibility and states that each continues to meet the statutory criteria for designation.

VII. Outlook (includes emerging drug threats)

The Indiana HIDTA defines confidence levels as either high or medium. High confidence generally indicates that the judgments are based on high-quality information or that the nature of

^{ttt} Indiana HIDTA Threat Assessment Debriefing conducted on January 31st, 2022

^{uuu} Indiana HIDTA Threat Assessment Debriefing conducted on January 31st, 2022

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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.

The HIDTA assesses with high confidence that the demand for fentanyl will continue in the AOR. The increasing use throughout our area of responsibility will push it higher among our top-ranked drug threats well into the foreseeable future.

The HIDTA assesses with medium confidence that heroin availability will decrease in Allen, Lake, La Porte, Marion and Porter Counties as meth supplants heroin as the drug of choice. It is more cost efficient to produce drugs in a lab than to grow it.

The HIDTA assesses with high confidence that the demand for, and abuse of, methamphetamine will continue in the AOR. The increasing use in the Indianapolis area (Marion County) and La Porte County of meth will keep it among our top-ranked drug threats well into the foreseeable future. Assuming a largely un-interrupted supply of foreign-produced methamphetamine, the price is expected to at least remain level or decrease thereby making it a sought-after stimulant.

The HIDTA assesses with high confidence that the demand for, and abuse of, cocaine will continue in the area. The risk/reward of dealing in cocaine makes it an attractive illegal enterprise for local distributors.

The HIDTA assesses with high confidence that the demand for, and abuse of, CPDs will continue in the area. CPDs will remain steady, due to the price decrease and availability of other drugs. However, abuse of CPDs in the home and theft of CPDs will remain a viable option when those opportunities arise.

The HIDTA assesses with medium confidence that the demand for, and abuse of, synthetics will continue in the area. The rate at which new compounds, not yet illegal, come onto the market

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makes dealing in synthetics an attractive illegal enterprise for local distributors. However, this is a volatile industry due to the changing of chemicals to keep up with the changes in the law. Synthetics have a bad reputation now and so may see demand trend downward, especially when users can get more reliable drugs at a better cost.

The HIDTA assesses with high confidence that the demand for marijuana in the area will increase in the next year. Marijuana users and distributors will increasingly utilize all means necessary to import or transport marijuana in the HIDTA region. However, as marijuana continues to be legalized, domestic production will slowly supplant foreign production.

The HIDTA assesses with high confidence that using the mail system to transport drugs and cash, and use of the dark web to deal drugs will drastically increase over the next 12 months. This is more efficient for the dealer and safer for the user.

HIDTA assesses with high confidence that the use of cryptocurrencies by DTOs will increase. While subject to market fluctuations, digital currency reduces the need to transport currency over long distances thereby reducing interdiction exposure.

VIII. Appendices

A. Methodology

This report is based on 2021 seizures, the Indiana HIDTA 2022 Drug Threat Survey, as well as Criminal Intelligence Debriefings conducted by members of the Indiana National Guard Task Force Analysts throughout Indiana. In past years, analysts from our Investigative Support Center (ISC) would physically visit each of the police departments and agencies within our AOR. Beginning in 2017, we sent our surveys via email not only to the departments within our five-county AOR but also to departments throughout the state. This threat assessment therefore will encompass input from all over Indiana. Throughout this document Interdiction Bulletins are shared to show the reader what Indiana HIDTA Initiatives are seeing first hand. Some of these

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are seizures are converted, using the conversion chart below, to give a different perspective on the impact of the seizures.

Kilogram to Estimated Dosage Units

Drug Category	Amount in Kilograms	Converted by Formula	Dosage Amount
Cocaine	1	=	5,556
Heroin	1	=	142,857
Methamphetamine	1	=	10,000
Fentanyl	1	=	672,619

Conversions based on 1) expert witness estimates, and 2) U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection; Then National Impact of Drugs: From Dollars to Doses

In our 2021 survey, we also asked which Indiana county the respondent worked in. If they worked in multiple counties, those counties were added to their response as well. Of the 92 counties in Indiana, 68 counties (or 74% of Indiana counties), were represented. The 2021 Drug Threat Assessment survey & Debriefings included all five counties (Allen, Lake, La Porte, Marion, Porter, and Vanderburgh) within the Indiana HIDTA Area of Responsibility (AOR).

In past years, analysts from our ISC would physically visit each of the police departments and agencies within our AOR. In 2022, we resumed those efforts and conducted approximately 20 debriefs across the State of Indiana to law enforcement personnel resulting in detailed information to support the Threat Assessment. We also sent surveys via email (from January – February 2022) to 744 federal, state, and local law enforcement officers within our six-county areas and to other officers throughout the state. The primary ranking of drugs was based on 138

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survey responses (77 within our AOR and 61 outside of our AOR) from departments and agencies within Indiana and includes debriefings from the Indiana National Guard Counterdrug analysts.

The survey queried personnel from federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies about the following drugs: cocaine, fentanyl, heroin, marijuana, methamphetamine, controlled prescription drugs, and synthetics. The questions for each drug included availability, price, type, source of supply, transportation into the jurisdiction, and who (gang members, independent dealers) distributes the drug within the jurisdiction and concealment.

The survey also covered general areas within each jurisdiction such as cartels, DTOs, street gangs, and methods of communication. Law enforcement was also asked about any new trends emerging in the HIDTA region.

We also asked where each jurisdiction sends the seized drugs for testing. Two questions asked if the police departments have used Narcan (which is the trade name of Naloxone and is used to counter the effects of opioid in overdoses) in the past year and how many times they have been successful in using Narcan.

Various sources of information were used in the writing of this threat assessment. In addition to law enforcement surveys and debriefings, the authors of this document also researched federal, state, and local databases, the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Division of Mental Health and Addiction and various publications, DEA's 2021 Drug Threat Assessment, and MAGLOCLIN'S 2021 Drug Price Report. The Indiana HIDTA is highly confident in the accuracy, timeliness and appropriateness of the data sources used in this report.

Three new sections were added to last year's survey and were used for this year's survey as well. They covered the effects of Covid-19, prevention, and the effect of substance abuse on children

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and youth, and the use of Automated License Plate Readers (ALPR or LPR) systems. More detail on these questions is below in the Additional Survey Questions section.

The Indiana HIDTA thanks all the federal, state, local agencies, and departments who participated in our survey and those who generously assisted in the writing of this report. The Indiana HIDTA claims all responsibility for any errors or omissions within this document.

B. Drug Consumption

The Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, tracks “Chronic Addiction” (CA) consumers in state-supported treatment facilities throughout the State of Indiana, including Allen, Lake, La Porte, Marion, Porter, and Vanderburgh counties. These tables consist of the number of consumers with addiction as their primary issue. The tables below depict the number of admissions into substance abuse disorder treatment for Indiana HIDTA counties from 2017 through 2021 where such data was available.

Allen County	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cocaine	N/A	222	169	94	70
Heroin	N/A	320	275	203	86
Marijuana	N/A	671	647	265	141
Methamphetamine	N/A	112	164	134	120
Total Admissions for these Substances	N/A	1325	1255	696	417

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Lake County	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cocaine	202	213	175	140	106
Heroin	567	605	519	266	171
Marijuana	466	400	381	177	168
Methamphetamine	16	13	26	28	36
Total Admissions for these Substances	1251	1231	1101	611	481

La Porte County	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cocaine	34	35	32	17	26
Heroin	188	170	174	102	105
Marijuana	61	59	68	42	32
Methamphetamine	11	12	33	42	60
Total	294	276	307	203	223

Marion County	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cocaine	345	415	422	307	208
Heroin	1241	1381	1478	791	791
Marijuana	1063	1129	1086	928	773
Methamphetamine	258	387	539	418	359
Total Admissions for these Substances	2907	3312	3525	2444	2131

Porter County	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cocaine	29	39	38	18	16
Heroin	230	248	263	138	95
Marijuana	125	119	80	43	31
Methamphetamine	10	12	14	19	30
Total Admissions for these Substances	394	418	395	218	172

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Vanderburgh County	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cocaine	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	14
Heroin	N/A	N/A	N/A	43	46
Marijuana	N/A	N/A	N/A	296	358
Methamphetamine	N/A	N/A	N/A	263	337
Total Admissions for these Substances	N/A	N/A	N/A	617	755

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

NOTE: Three (3) debriefs were conducted by a CD Analyst within Vanderburgh County but there were no responses submitted within the survey for Vanderburgh County. Due to no responses, an updated chart for Vanderburgh County was not entered.

While CA consumer numbers fluctuate in Allen, Lake, La Porte, Marion and Porter Counties they are still of concern to treatment facilities and law enforcement. The increases in heroin and methamphetamine numbers underline the rapid rise of these drugs and the increased concern among law enforcement and treatment facilities.

C. Indiana HIDTA Initiatives

AAU (ATF Achilles Unit) is an ATF-led initiative that supports the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) and targets persons, violent street gangs, and criminal organizations who violate the federal firearms and narcotics laws.

CIDTF (Central Indiana Drug Task Force) is a DEA-led initiative (Group 52) that targets all major domestic and international DTOs trafficking controlled substances throughout the Southern District of Indiana.

DHE (Domestic Highway Enforcement) is an Indiana State Police-led initiative that targets the transportation segment of drug trafficking in and around Northwest Indiana. They work closely with LCCTF.

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FIRE (Firearms Interdiction Regional Enforcement) is an ATF-led initiative that targets armed drug dealers, interstate firearm trafficking organizations, individuals using firearms in crimes of violence, and felons in possession of firearms.

FWSSTF (Fort Wayne Safe Streets Task Force) is an FBI-led initiative that targets major DTOs trafficking controlled substances. In addition, it targets national and neighborhood-based street gangs in northeastern Indiana within the Northern District of Indiana.

GRIT (Gang Response Investigative Team) is an FBI-led initiative that targets street gangs and their criminal activities in the urban areas of Northwest Indiana.

IHITS (Indianapolis Hotel Interdiction and Truck Stops) is led by the IMPD Criminal Interdiction Section (CIS). Along with truck stops, DTOs often utilize hotels or motels for their operations. IHITS disrupts this practice by conducting traffic stops, knock and talk investigations, using informants, and parcel investigations.

IMSSGTF (Indianapolis Metro Safe Streets Gang Task Force) is an FBI-led initiative that targets all major domestic and international DTOs trafficking controlled substances throughout the Southern District of Indiana.

ISC (Investigative Support Center) is a DEA-led initiative that provides accurate, detailed, and timely drug and non-drug intelligence to both HIDTA initiatives as well as outside law enforcement units. The ISC provides both event and case subject deconfliction services to law enforcement along with digital evidence capabilities.

JT (Joint Training) is the initiative that coordinates HIDTA-supported training within the Indiana HIDTA's area of responsibility.

LCCTF (Lake County Combined Task Force) is a DEA-led initiative that targets drug trafficking in and throughout Northwest Indiana.

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LPCDTF (La Porte County Drug Task Force) is led by the La Porte County Sheriff's Office and targets drug traffickers operating in, or impacting La Porte County, Indiana.

MAC (Management and Coordination) is the initiative that supports all initiatives in the financial and policy areas. MAC works in connection with the RES.

MCDFU (Marion County Digital Forensics Unit) is a team of 11 law enforcement personnel that provide highly specialized technical support of forensic examinations of digital devices and computers. The Unit includes detectives, forensic examiners, and mapping analysts that provide vital investigative support to every division of IMPD, as well as the Marion County Prosecutor's Office, and surrounding law enforcement agencies.

MCPO (Marion County Prosecutor's Office) initiative supports all of the Indiana HIDTA initiatives within Marion County, Indiana and the surrounding areas with drug and firearm prosecutions.

MCSO-CIU (Marion County Sheriff's Office – Criminal Intelligence Unit) utilizes their front-line access to Marion County Jail facilities to gather intelligence in and around Marion County.

MFTF (Marshal's Fugitive Task Force) is a U.S. Marshals Service (USMS)-led initiative that targets fugitives, including those involved in drug trafficking, in and around Northwest Indiana.

MLFC (Money Laundering and Financial Crimes) is an IRS-led initiative that targets money laundering, financial crimes, structuring and other BSA (Bank Secrecy Act) violations in the area. The MLFC is also supported by the Indiana State Police.

NEIDTF (Northeast Indiana Drug Task Force) is a DEA-led initiative and targets all DTOs trafficking controlled substances throughout the Northern District of Indiana.

ORS (Overdose Response Strategy) initiative supports efforts to prevent substance misuse and overdoses. It includes the Drug Intelligence Officer (DIO) and the Public Health Analyst (PHA) positions.

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PB (Project Bullet) is a multi-jurisdictional task force led by the ATF which targets persons or organizations, including DTOs, that violate federal firearm and narcotic laws.

PCMEG (Porter County Multi-Enforcement Group) targets drug trafficking in and throughout Northwest Indiana. They work closely with LCCTF and DHE.

RCDTF (River City Drug Task Force) is a DEA-led initiative that targets all major domestic and international DTOs trafficking controlled substances throughout the Southern District of Indiana specifically in southwest Indiana. The RCDTF, which became operational in the latter half of 2020, works closely with federal, state, and local counterparts to disrupt and dismantle these DTOs from top to bottom.

RES (Resource) is the initiative that supports indirect/infrastructure costs that are shared by other initiatives. These costs include the facility lease, the fiduciary fee, IT/network support and legal support.

RET (Regional Enforcement Team) is led by the Lake County Sheriff's Police Department and began its operations in the latter half of 2021. RET target local drug traffickers who destabilize the safety and security of neighborhoods or other regional areas within Lake County, Indiana.

ROPE (Region One Prevention and Education) was started in 2016. The mission of this initiative is to engage, inform, and bring awareness of substance use/abuse issues to both adults and youth in Lake and Porter Counties. The Indiana HIDTA teams with the Lake and Porter County Substance Abuse Councils in this prevention and education initiative.

D. List of Participating Agencies

1. Federal:

Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) – Indianapolis, Merrillville

DHS-HIS-ICE - Indiana

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) – Chicago, IL Field Division Office, Indianapolis, Merrillville

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) – Indianapolis, Merrillville

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Internal Revenue Service - Indiana

U.S. Attorney's Office – Northern District of Indiana

U.S. Marshals – Northern District of Indiana

U.S. Postal Inspection Service

U.S. Probation

2. State:

Indiana Attorney General's Office – Medicaid Fraud Control Unit

Indiana Department of Corrections – Parole Division

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

Indiana National Guard Counterdrug Task Force

Indiana State Police

Indiana University Northwest Police Department

Indiana U.S. Courts

Purdue University Northwest Police Department

3. Local:

Allen County Coroner

Allen County Sheriff's Department

Beverly Shores Police Department

Bloomington Police Department

Carmel Police Department

Cass County Sheriff's Office

Cayuga Police Department

Chesterton Police Department

Clark County Sheriff's Department

Clinton County Sheriff's Office

Columbus Police Department

Crown Point Police Department

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Cumberland Police Department
Dearborn County Prosecutor's Office
Decatur County Sheriff's Department
DeMotte Police Department
Dyer Police Department
East Chicago Police Department
Elkhart County Prosecutor's Office
Elkhart County Sheriff's Department
Fort Wayne Police Department
Franklin Police Department
Gary Police Department
Greenfield Police Department
Griffith Police Department
Hamilton County Sheriff's Office – Jail Division
Hammond Police Department
Harrison County Sheriff's Department
Hendricks County Sheriff's Department
Highland Police Department
Hobart Police Department
Huntington County Sheriff's Department
Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department
Jackson County Sheriff's Department
Jasper County Sheriff's Department – District 1
Jennings County Sheriff's Office
Lafayette Police Department
Lake County Coroner
Lake County Probation
Lake County Prosecutor's Office

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Lake County Sheriff's Department
Lake Station Police Department
La Porte City Police Department
La Porte County Sheriff's Office
Logansport Police Department
Long Beach Police Department
Lowell Police Department
Madison County Drug Task Force
Marion County Coroner
Marion County Prosecutor's Office
Marion County Sheriff's Office
Merrillville Police Department
Michigan City Police Department
Mishawaka Police Department
Munster Police Department
Nappanee Police Department
Newburgh Police Department
Newton County Sheriff's Office
North Vernon Police Department
Notre Dame Police Department
Ogden Dunes Police Department
Ohio County Sheriff's Office
Parkview Health Police and Public Safety
Perry County Sheriff's Office
Portage Police Department
Porter County Coroner
Porter County Prosecutor's Office
Porter County Sheriff's Department

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Porter Police Department
Pulaski County Sheriff's Department
Randolph County Sheriff's Office
Schererville Police Department
Scottsburg Police Department
Shelby County Sheriff's Department
South Bend Police Department
St. Joseph County Prosecutor's Office – County Metro Homicide Unit
St. Joseph County Sheriff's Department
Starke County Sheriff's Office
Switzerland County Sheriff's Office
Tipton County Sheriff's Office
Union City Police Department
Valparaiso Police Department
Vermillion County Sheriff's Office
Warsaw City Police Department
Waynetown Police Department
West Terre Haute Police Department
White County Sheriff's Office
Whiting Police Department
Woodburn Police Department