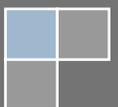


2010

Ohio Multi- Jurisdictional Task Force Annual Report



Overview of the Ohio Multijurisdictional Task Forces

The Office of Criminal Justice Services provides federal and state grant funds to Ohio's multi-jurisdictional task forces. In 2010, 32 task forces received funding from OCJS for over \$7.2 million dollars.

Ohio's multijurisdictional task forces generally consist of representatives from local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies and prosecutors. They tend to target mid- to upper-level level drug trafficking and organized criminal activity for which it would be difficult for any one jurisdiction to build a case. In this way, they are not duplicative of individual agencies, but are a critical addition to local law enforcement.

Funding for multi-jurisdictional task forces is available through OCJS from two primary sources—the federal Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) and the state Drug Law Enforcement Fund. Task forces could apply for both sources. In 2010, OCJS funded 26 of the 32 task forces at a total of over \$2.3 million dollars through JAG, and 29 of the 32 task forces at a total of over \$3.3 million dollars through the state's Drug Law Enforcement Fund.

In addition to these primary funding sources, task forces were eligible to apply for two special grants, both of which provided money to task forces during 2010: ARRA (stimulus) JAG funding and the Ohio Prescription Drug Grant. Eight task forces received slightly over \$1 million dollars in ARRA JAG funding. The Ohio Prescription Drug Grant provided more than \$250,000 to help local law enforcement agencies and task forces to investigate and prosecute prescription drug abuse cases. Seven task forces received a collective total of \$84,000 from this grant.

As a requirement of the JAG and Drug Law Enforcement Fund grants, task forces submitted an annual performance report highlighting their activities and accomplishments for calendar year 2010. This report documents the activities and accomplishments of 29¹ task forces during CY2010. The report focuses illegal (non-pharmaceutical) drug activity, pharmaceutical drug diversion, seizures and forfeitures, and other (non-drug) task force activities. A special section at the end highlights particularly successful task force investigations and activities.

¹ Three task forces were newly formed during 2010 and were not able to provide a full year's worth of data. They are not included in this report.

Illegal Drug Activity

New Cases

Twenty-nine task forces worked a total of 8,541 new cases in 2010. A case is defined as having a significant potential for prosecution. For this report, cases are based on individuals, not charges.

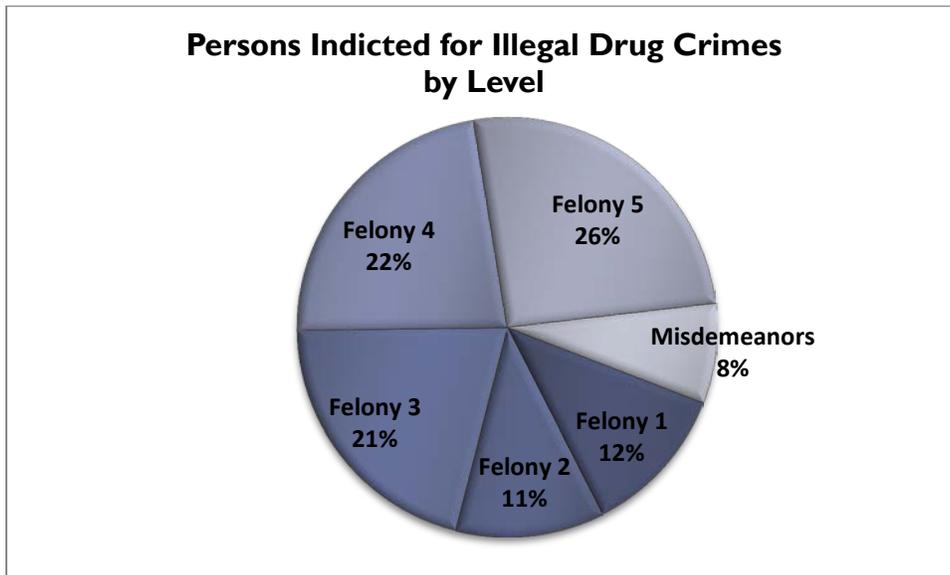
Search Warrants

The task forces executed a total of 2,054 search warrants. This includes paper search warrants, paper warrants on cars, vehicle searches in which drugs are found, and property consent searches.

Indictments

The task forces indicted 3,597 individuals. Of these, 3,341 were non-federal indictments and 256 were federal indictments.

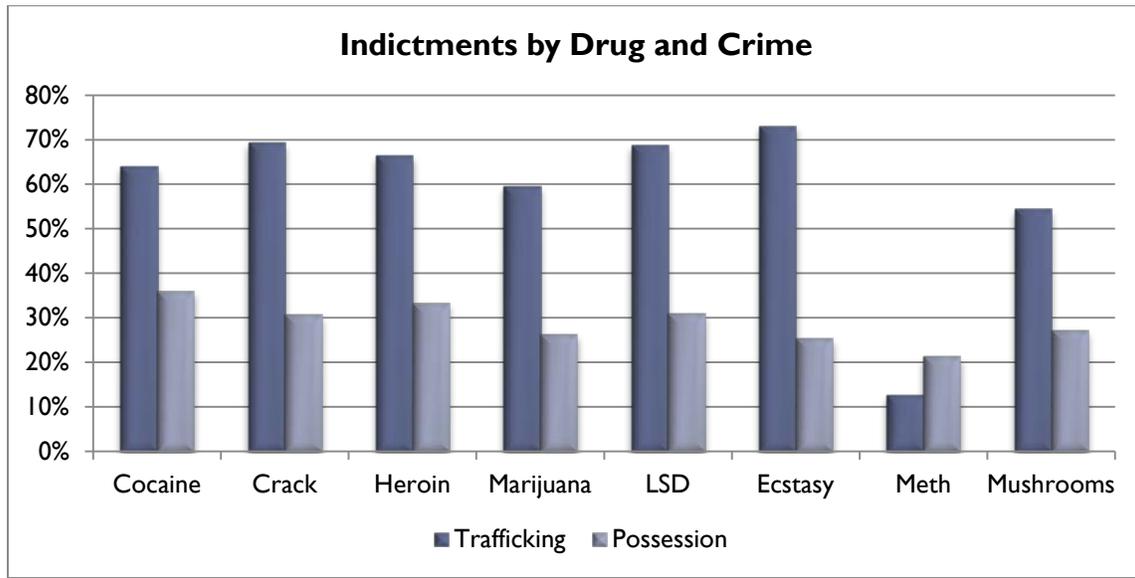
Indictments were also reported by felony level. The following chart shows a breakdown of the highest felony level for which persons were indicted. Ninety-two percent of indictments were for felonies, another indication that task forces focus on upper-level criminal activity.



Indictments were broken down by type of drug and type of drug crime (cultivation, manufacturing/chemical assembly, possession, trafficking). Lower-level charges are often part of building a case for more severe charges. Task forces were asked to report on all indictments, not just the highest charge. The majority of indictments were for trafficking (N=2,363), followed by possession (N=1,210). Cultivation and manufacturing made up a total of 13 percent of all indictments. However, these indictments were highly drug-specific. Ninety-eight percent of indictments for cultivation were for

marijuana. Likewise, ninety-eight percent of indictments for manufacturing/chemical assembly were for methamphetamine.

Because trafficking and possession made up the majority of crimes for which people were indicted, these crimes were analyzed by drug type. With the exception of meth and, to some extent, mushrooms, roughly 60 to 70 percent of all drug indictments were for trafficking, and roughly 25 to 35 percent were for possession.



Drugs Removed by Task Force

Task forces reported on the total amount of drugs they took off the streets in 2010. The following table shows that marijuana (plants and processed) was the most frequently seized drug, followed by cocaine. *Commanders Monthly* reports have indicated an increase in heroin availability, and the seizures support this finding.

	Amount of Drug Seized	Estimated Street Value (per unit of measure)
Cocaine	140,139 g	\$100
Crack cocaine	6,736 g	\$100
Heroin	35,546 g	\$150
	1139 UD	
Marijuana (processed)	351,277 lb	\$1,200
Marijuana (plants)	57,005 plants	\$1,000
LSD	1,138 UD	\$9
Ecstasy	2,344 UD	\$17.50
	482 g	
Methamphetamine	9,732 g	\$100
Psilocybin mushrooms	3,260 g	\$23

Pharmaceutical Diversion

Diversion is defined as any criminal act involving a prescription drug. Thirteen of the 29 task forces have a specialized diversion unit. The median number of officers assigned full time to a diversion unit is one (1). Regardless of whether a task force has a diversion unit, nearly all (N=25) reported initiating at least one pharmaceutical case. In all, 1,282 pharmaceutical cases were initiated in 2010, with a median of 32 cases per task force. If a task force had a dedicated diversion unit or officer, the median number of diversion cases worked by task force was 54. For those task forces that did not have a dedicated diversion unit or officer, the median number of diversion cases worked by the task force was 9.5.

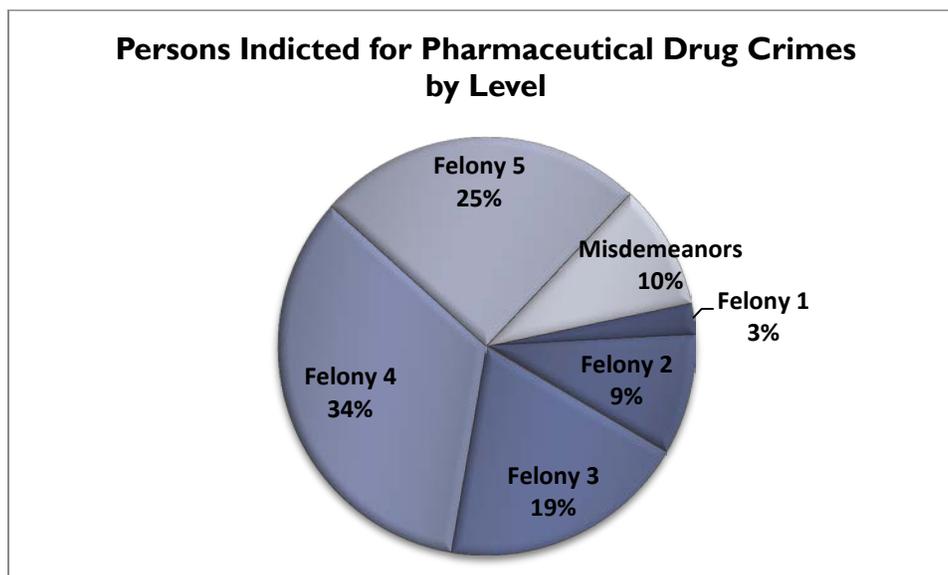
New Cases

An attempt was made to identify health professionals involved in pharmaceutical drug crimes. Of the 1,282 pharmaceutical cases initiated, 26 cases involved physicians, 7 involved pharmacists, 62 involved nurses, and one involved a dentist. Task forces also identified 288 cases of 'non-health professionals', defined as those who work in a health care facility as support staff.

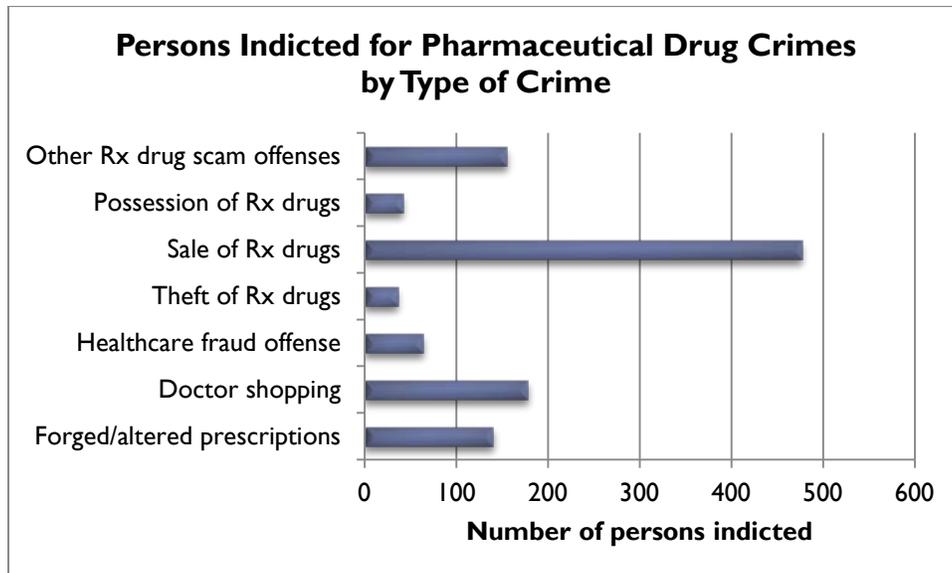
Indictments

There were 686 persons indicted in 2010 for pharmaceutical offenses. Of these, 193 were identified as working in a health care setting. 87 percent were identified as support staff, and 12 percent were nurses.

The following chart shows the break down by level.



People were indicted for a variety of crimes, including forged/altered prescriptions, doctor shopping, health care fraud, and theft, sale, or possession of prescription drugs. The following chart shows the number of persons indicted for such crimes. All crimes (not just the most serious crime) in which a person was indicted are reported.



Drugs Removed

The following table identifies the most commonly reported drugs removed upon indictment. Task forces distinguished between drugs seized and diverted. *Diverted* reflects the amount of prescription drugs that have been identified as diverted dosage units identified in an investigation, but never seized.

Type of drug (brand name in parentheses)	Dosage units seized	Dosage units diverted
Alprazolam (Xanax®)	5,252	93,284
Amphetamine mixture (Adderall®)	1,654	16,853
Carisoprodol (Soma®)	423	19,238
Codeine (Tylenol® #3, Tylenol® #4, cough syrup)	299	2,928
Diazepam (Valium®)	512	34,582
Fentanyl, fentanyl citrate (Duragesic® patches, Actiq®, Fentora®)	5	5,770
Hydrocodone (Vicodin®, Lortab®, Lorcet®)	14,125	230,125
Hydromorphone (Dilaudid®)	218	27,064
Lorazepam (Ativan®)	112	4,970
Meperidine (Demerol®)	1	21
Methadone (liquid/wafers/pills)	3,343	140,801
Methylphenidate (Ritalin®)	685	2,060
Morphine (MS Contin®, EMBEDA®, Kadian®)	1,209	42,184
Oxycodone—Extended Release (ER) (OxyContin®)	8,652	77,974
Oxycodone—Immediate Release (IR) (Endocet®, Percocet®, Percodan®, Roxicodone®)	12,722	417,615
Pentazocine (Talwin®)	0	4,378
Phentermine (Adipex-P®, Fastin®, Ionamin®)	1	0
Propoxyphene (Darvon®)	450	2,812
Tramadol (Ultram®, Ultracet®)	2,467	47,177
Zolpidem Tartrate (Ambien®)	878	11,010
Other Rx drugs	1,595	1,560

In addition to the prescription drugs listed in the table, task forces submitted information on other drugs they seized or diverted in their region. They include the following:

- Sertraline (Zoloft®)
- Clonazepam (Klonopin®)
- Tizanidine
- Septocaine®
- Steroids
- Suboxone®
- Robaxin®
- BZP
- Buprenorphine (Subutex®)
- Prednisone
- Tussionex®
- Naloxone
- Subutex®
- Opana®
- Neurontin®
- Seroquel®
- Bupropion
- Folic acid
- Warfarin
- Methylprednisolone
- Augmentin®
- Trazodone
- Valtrex®

Criminal Assets Seized and Forfeited

The following table identifies the type, number, and value of criminal assets seized by drug task forces in 2010. Asset *seizure* generally refers to the seizure of drug-related assets that have been used to facilitate drug trafficking or are derived from drug trafficking. The estimated value of all assets seized was over \$17.1 million.

Item	Number seized	Estimated value
Motor vehicles	302	\$3,052,668
Currency	*	\$12,407,026
Real estate properties	14	\$1,353,860
Electronics	*	\$187,390
Other items	*	\$169,415

*Some task forces only reported an estimated value seized (and not a count of the number seized) for these items, so an exact count could not be determined.

The next table identifies the type, number, and value of criminal assets forfeited by drug task forces in 2010. Asset *forfeiture* refers to those seized assets proven in court to have been used to facilitate drug trafficking or derived from drug trafficking and are thus forfeited to government entities. The estimated value of all assets forfeited was over \$3.6 million.

Item	Number forfeited	Estimated value
Motor vehicles	142	\$436,052
Currency	*	\$2,988,103
Real estate properties	5	\$154,412
Electronics	*	\$26,066
Other items	*	\$19,283

*Some task forces reported only an estimated value forfeited (and not a count of the number forfeited) for these items, so an exact count could not be determined.

Other Task Force Activity

New Non-Drug Cases

While the focus of the Ohio's multijurisdictional task forces is centered on drug crime, they often expand the scope of their investigations to include other violent and property crime. Only four task forces did not report examples of cases they worked outside of drug cases. Examples of non-drug related cases that task forces have initiated or assisted with include:

- Homicides
- Theft (including motor vehicle theft)
- Gambling
- Robbery
- Witness intimidation
- Kidnapping
- Arson
- Assault and sexual assault
- Burglary/B&E
- Money laundering
- Stolen weapons
- Prostitution
- Child endangering
- CCW
- Domestic violence
- Terrorism
- Murder for hire
- Liquor violations
- Child pornography
- Counterfeit money
- Identity theft

Firearms Confiscated

In 2010, task forces confiscated 908 firearms.

Presentations and Trainings

In 2010, all but three task forces reported that they offered presentations and/or trainings on drug-related issues. A total of 500 presentations were given to a total of 15,411 attendees, an average of 30.8 attendees per presentation.