



2018

Ohio Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force Report

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Overview of Ohio's Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces

The Office of Criminal Justice Services provides federal and state grant funds to Ohio's multi-jurisdictional task forces. Ohio's multi-jurisdictional task forces generally consist of representatives from local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies and prosecutors. They target all drug dealers in the community, with a focus on mid- to upper-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 seen as a crucial 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 (DLEF). Task forces are eligible to apply under both programs. In CY 2018, 30 task forces received JAG funding totaling over \$1.1 million. The DLEF is based on the fiscal year, and from July 2017-June 2018, 40 task forces were awarded \$5.3 million. For the award period July 2018-June 2019, 39 task forces were awarded \$4.4 million. In addition to these grant programs, in January 2019 a special supplemental award of \$1.0 million was also awarded to 40 task forces. This grant award ends in December 2019.

As a requirement of the JAG and DLEF grants, task forces submit data highlighting their activities and accomplishments. Beginning in 2017, task forces moved from submitting data in paper format on a semi-annual basis to submitting data electronically on a regularly-occurring basis (e.g., monthly) through an online data collection system called the Drug Incident Summary Collection Overview, or DISCO.

This annual report summarizes the activities of the task forces for calendar year 2018. Forty-two task forces representing 75 counties submitted data throughout 2018. A total of 9,386 non-pharmaceutical cases and 467 pharmaceutical cases were reported to DISCO.

Street Drug Activity

New Cases

Ohio's drug task forces worked 9,386 new cases in 2018. A case is defined as having a significant potential for prosecution. For this report, cases are based on individuals, not charges.

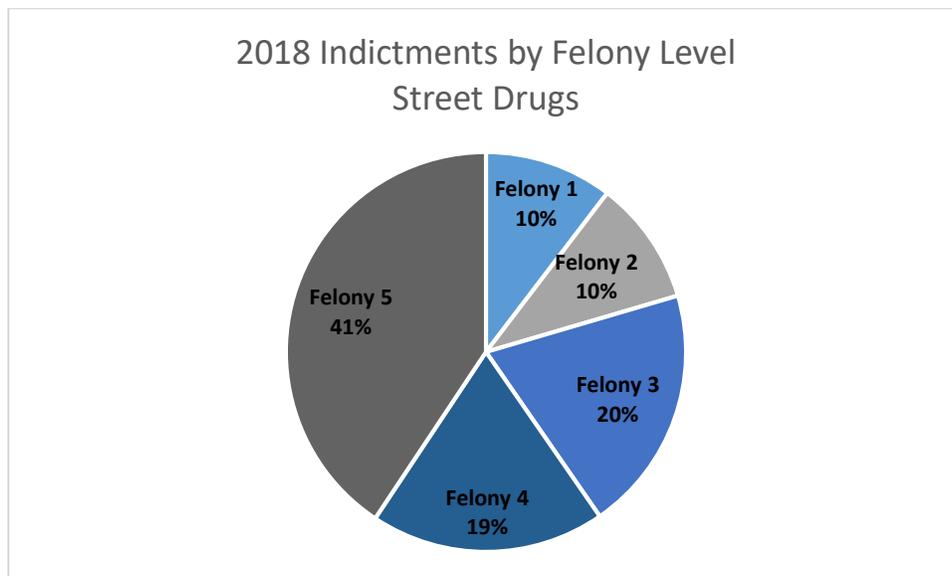
Search Warrants

The task forces executed 3,902 search warrants. Search warrants include court ordered warrants, GPS attachments, cell phone analyses and searches completed on people, places and things based on probable cause and/or consent where drugs and additional contraband may be recovered during task force investigative activity.

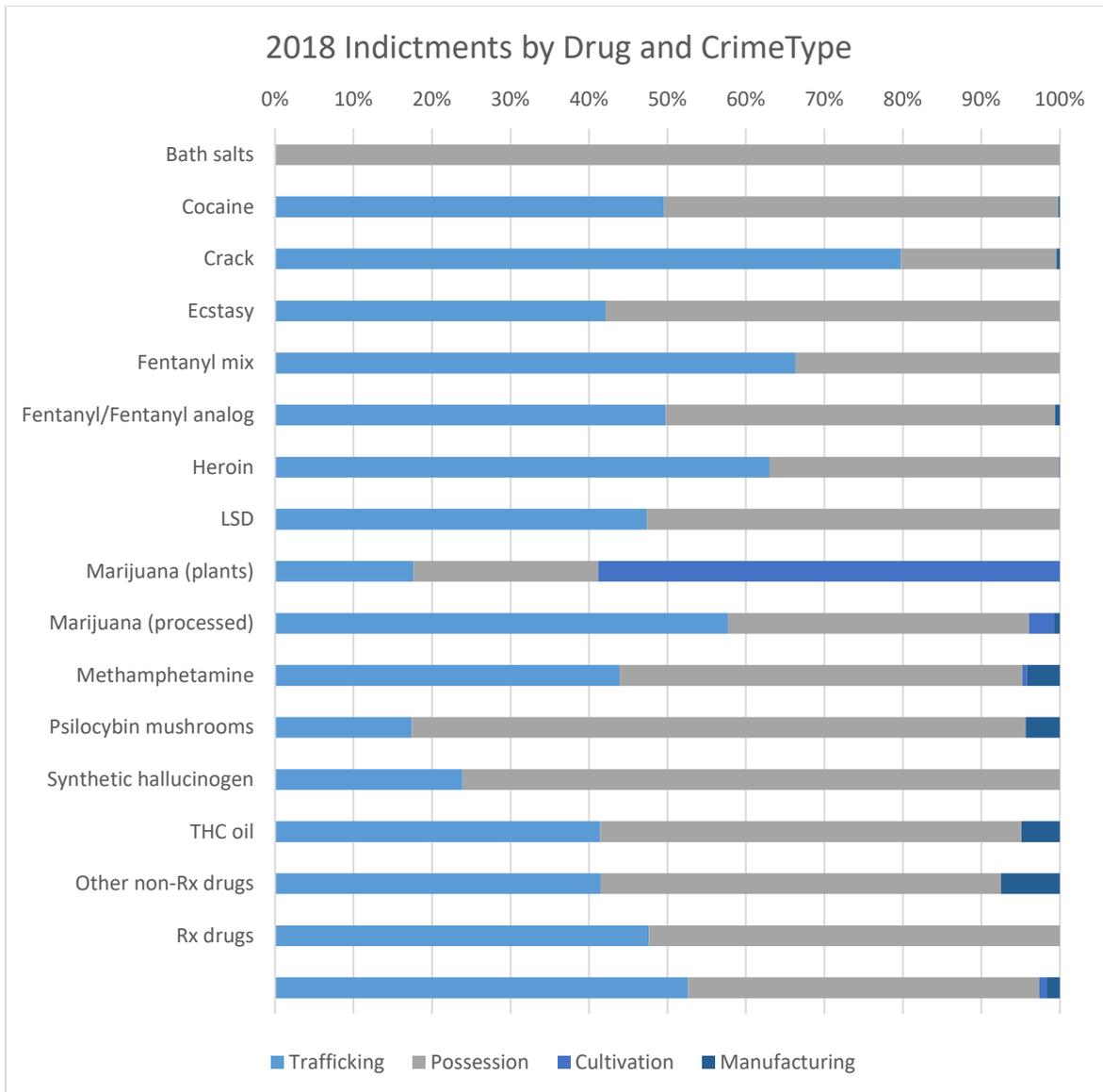
Indictments

The task forces indicted 6,164 individuals. Of these, 5,552 were non-federal indictments and 612 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. Across all indictments, 40 percent were Felony 1, Felony 2, or Felony 3 indictments.



Indictments were broken down by type of drug and type of drug crime (trafficking, possession, cultivation, manufacturing). Task forces were asked to report on all indictments, not just the highest charge. Fifty-three percent of all indictments were for trafficking (N=4,226), followed by possession (45%, N=3,591). Manufacturing/chemical assembly accounted for approximately two percent of illegal drug indictments (N=133), but was primarily due to methamphetamine manufacturing (79%). One percent of indictments were for cultivation (N=77), which was primarily for cultivating marijuana (82%)¹. With the exception of bath salts, marijuana plants, mushrooms, and synthetic hallucinogens, at least 40 percent of indictments for each drug type were for trafficking.



¹ The remaining 18% of indictments for cultivation was for methamphetamine, which may be a labeling issue, as most refer to meth production as manufacturing rather than cultivation.

Drugs Removed by Task Force

Task forces reported on the total amount of drugs they took off the streets in 2018. The following table shows that significant quantities of marijuana (processed and plants), cocaine, methamphetamine, and opiates were seized.

2018 Street Drugs Seized	
	Amount reported
Alpha-PVP	<1 lb
Bath salts	<1 lb
Cocaine	508 lb
Crack	11 lb
Ecstasy	29 lb; 996 UD
Fentanyl mix*	62 lb; 1,643 UD
Fentanyl/Fentanyl analog	151 lb; 824 UD
Heroin	306 lb; 278 UD
LSD	1 lb; 7,216 UD
Marijuana plants	322 lb; 19,045 plants
Marijuana processed	5,980 lb; 4,669 UD
Methamphetamine	1015 lb; 14 UD
Psilocybin mushrooms	13 lb
Synthetic hallucinogen (K2, spice)	45 lb
THC oil	44 lb; 422 ml; 5,732 UD

*over 99% of fentanyl mixtures contained heroin

Other street drugs seized include carfentanyl, THC and marijuana edibles, and hashish in its various forms.

Clandestine Labs

Task forces discovered 197 clandestine labs in 2018. Of these, they identified 146 labs as active one-pot meth labs.

2018 Clandestine Labs	
One-pot	146
Anhydrous	1
Other meth	5
Marijuana grow operation	28
THC extraction	5
Psilocybin mushrooms	2
Red-P	1
Other lab	9
Total	197

Pharmaceutical Diversion

Diversion is defined as any criminal act involving a prescription drug.

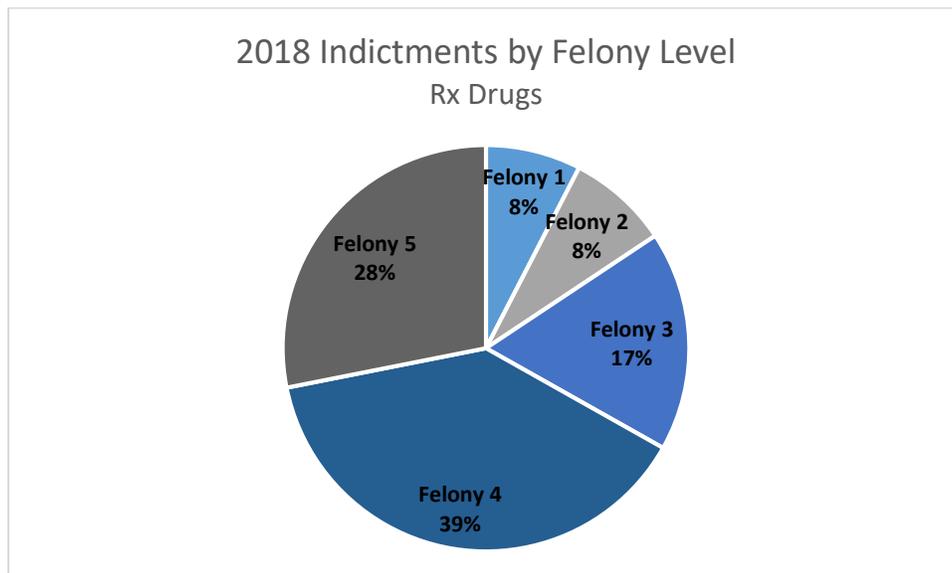
Investigations and Indictments

In 2018, there were a total of 467 pharmaceutical diversion cases initiated and 218 persons indicted.

Task forces were asked to identify pharmaceutical cases by individual type. While most cases involved individuals not in the medical field, there were 313 pharmaceutical cases involving individuals in health care. Of the cases involving those in the medical field, 89 percent were physicians and 11 percent were nurses.

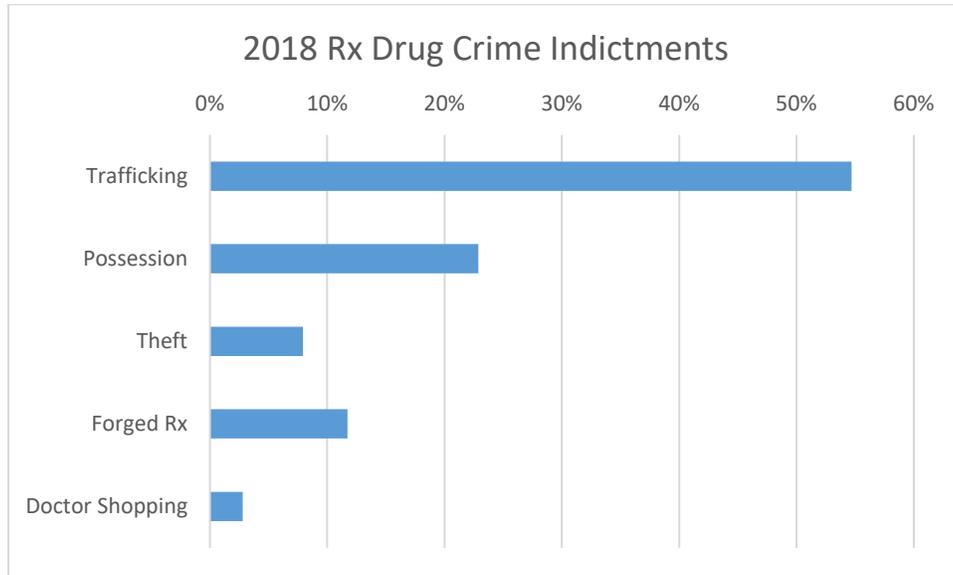
2018 Prescription Cases by Individual	
Physicians	278
Nurses	34
Pharmacists	1
Other non-medical	370
Total	683

Task forces reported on indictments by felony level. Thirty-three percent were Felony 1, Felony 2, or Felony 3 indictments.



Individuals were indicted for a variety of drug-related crimes, including possession, trafficking or sale, theft, forged or altered prescriptions, and doctor shopping. All crimes (not just the most serious crime)

in which the individual was indicted were reported. In 2018, there were 682 pharmaceutical drug crime indictments. Seventy-eight percent of the indictments were for the trafficking or possession of prescription drugs. Twelve percent of indictments were for forged prescriptions. Twelve percent of indictments were for forged prescriptions.



Looking at indictments by crime type and drug type, the data shows that overall, hydrocodone, oxycodone-IR, percocet, codeine, and oxycodone-ER, were the drugs for which there were the most indictments in 2018.

2018 Indictments by Crime Type and Drug Type					
	Trafficking/Sale	Possession	Theft	Forgery	Doctor Shopping
Hydrocodone	64	25	12	10	2
Oxycodone-IR	68	10	14	10	2
Percocet	89	6	0	0	4
Codeine	29	22	0	31	4
Oxycodone-ER	63	15	2	0	0

Drugs Removed

The following table identifies the reported drugs seized and the number of task forces reporting at least one seizure of the drug. Alprazolam had the highest amounts of prescription drug seizures, and it, along with Oxycodone-IR, top the list for number of task forces reporting at least one seizure. Nineteen task forces reported seizing these drugs.

2018 Pharmaceutical Drugs Seized		
	Amount seized	# TF reporting a seizure
Alprazolam (Xanax)	20,101 UD	19
Amphetamine mixture (Adderall)	186 UD	4
Buprenorphine (Subutex, Suboxone)	441 UD + 42 ml	15
Carisprodol (Soma)	838 UD	3
Clonazepam (Klonopin)	208 UD	5
Codeine (Tylenol #3, Tylenol #4, cough syrup)	120 UD + 301,260 ml	5
Dextroamphetamine (Dexedrine)	36 UD	2
Diazepam (Valium)	208 UD	6
Fentanyl, fentanyl citrate (duragesic patches, Actiq, Fentora)	318 UD	5
Gabapentin (Neurontin)	5,464 UD	4
Hydrocodone (Vicodin, Lortab, Lorcet)	926 UD	9
Hydrocodone Bitartrate (Zohydro ER)	58 UD	3
Lorazepam (Ativan)	41 UD + 7 ml	5
Meperidine (Demerol)	50 UD	1
Methadone (liquid/wafers/pills)	11 UD	3
Methylphenidate (Ritalin)	155 UD	6
Morphine (MS Contin, EMBEDA, Kadian)	153 UD + 81 ml	10
Oxycodone—ER (Oxycontin)	7,450 UD	10
Oxycodone—IR (Percocet, Percodan, Roxicet, Roxicodone)	5,241 UD	19
Oxymorphone (Opana)	81 UD	2
Tramadol (Ultram, Ultracet)	1,652 UD + 9 ml	8
Zolpidem Tartrate (Ambien)	196 UD	4
Other Rx drug	9,465 UD + 2,209 ml	13
Total	53,399 UD + 303,608 ml	

Nasal Naloxone Administration

Eight task forces reported administering nasal naloxone during 2018. Naloxone was administered 685 times, and 649 saves were reported.

Other Task Force Activity

New Non-Drug Cases

In 2018, Ohio's multi-jurisdictional task forces engaged in 2,667 investigations in which the focus was something other than drug-related crime. Examples of non-drug cases that task forces have either initiated or assisted with include:

- Animal cruelty
- Arson
- Burglary
- Child endangering/abuse
- Domestic violence
- Embezzlement
- Extortion
- Federal immigration
- Fraud offenses
- Intimidation
- Menacing
- Murder/manslaughter
- Overdose death investigation
- Prostitution/soliciting prostitution
- Receiving stolen property
- Robbery
- Sex offenses
- Tampering with evidence
- Theft
- Motor vehicle theft
- Vandalism
- Warrant service
- Weapons offenses
- White collar crimes

Drug Drop Boxes

Fourteen task forces collected 43,430 pounds of drugs in 2018. This primarily happened through coordinated community drug take-back events and through existing drug drop boxes.

Presentations and Trainings

Of the 42 task forces, 38 provided at least one presentation and/or training on drug-related issues, with a median of 16 presentations given per task force. A total of 1,050 presentations were given to 50,060 attendees, an average of 48 attendees per presentation.

2018 Training Attendees	
First responders/law enforcement	15%
General community/civic organizations	38%
Healthcare professionals	7%
Local/state/federal government	6%
Schools	34%
Total	100%