



## Orange County Heroin Task Force Heroin-Related Data Summary



### **Orange County Heroin Task Force:**

On August 17, 2015, Mayor Teresa Jacobs convened the Orange County Heroin Task Force along with Sheriff Jerry L. Demings as Co-Chair to address the surge of heroin in Orange County. At the time the task force convened, local law enforcement reported an increase in the heroin-related arrests and submissions to our FDLE lab, there was also a reported increase in the number of bookings at the Orange County Jail, and an increase in emergency department heroin-related admissions. The Medical Examiner (ME) also reported 90 heroin-related deaths in District Nine (Orange & Osceola Counties) in 2014 which was higher than any other ME district in Florida. The Task Force was comprised of 21 key community stakeholders representing a collaborative, multi-jurisdictional effort to address the increase in heroin use and overdoses in Orange County through law enforcement, education and prevention, healthcare, and treatment. The task force created four subcommittees in each of the areas listed above bringing local and regional agencies, community members and advocates to meet monthly by gathering and analyzing information through local, state and national resources. The Task Force held their first meeting in August 2015 and continued to meet six times with input from the four subcommittees and the community. On March 14, 2016, the subcommittees presented their final recommendations to the full task force and 37 recommendations were unanimously approved for implementation.

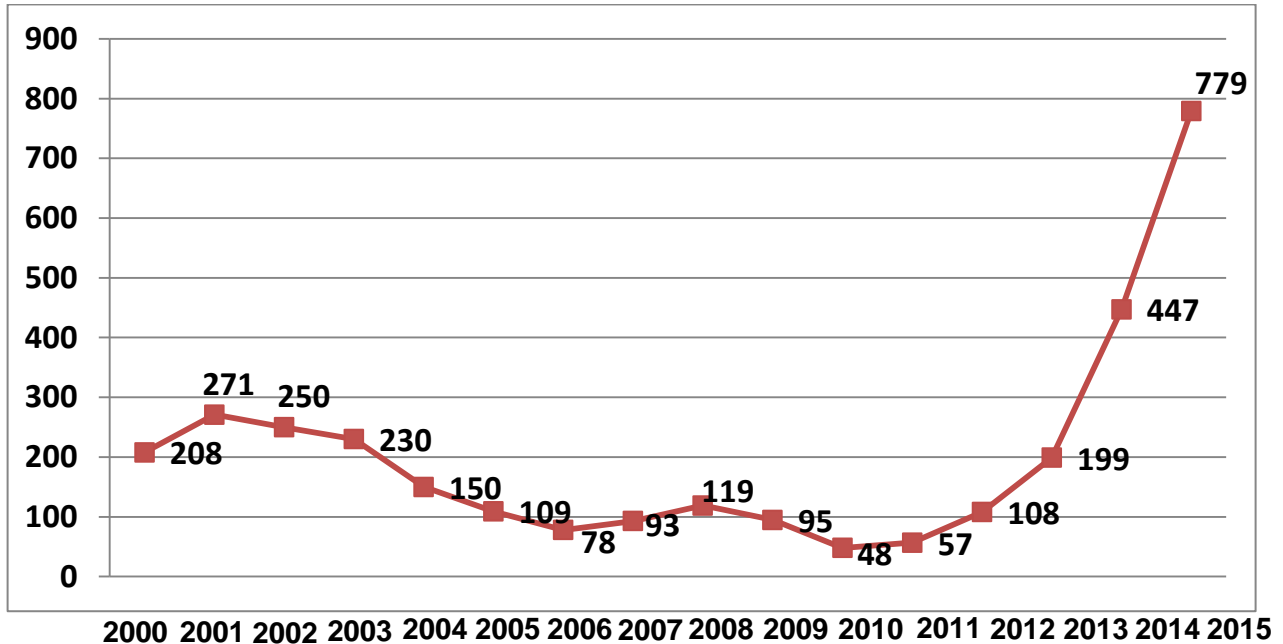
### **Orange County Heroin Task Force Advisory Committee:**

In May 2016, the Orange County Heroin Task Force Advisory Committee was formed by Mayor Jacobs and Sheriff Demings to provide oversight and direction regarding the implementation of the 37 recommendations approved by the Orange County Heroin Task Force. The Advisory Committee is co-chaired by George Ralls, MD, Orange County Public Health & Safety Director and Chris Hunter, MD, Ph.D., Orange County Health Services Director with 13 representatives from the law enforcement, education and prevention, healthcare, and treatment subcommittees. The Advisory Committee meets on a quarterly basis and will provide a progress report to the Mayor, Sheriff and Task Force members. Listed below is a summary of heroin-related data collected during the Orange County Heroin Task Force meetings and the Advisory Committee quarterly meetings.

### **Heroin-Related Data Summary:**

Drug poisoning has now surpassed automobile collisions as the leading cause of accidental death in the US. In Florida, at least 5 people a day die from an opioid overdose. Heroin use has increased across the US among men and women, most age groups and most income levels. Heroin is a highly addictive opioid drug with a high risk of overdose and death for users. The CDC reported people who are addicted to prescription painkillers are 40 times more likely to be addicted to heroin. In 2015, 85 people in Orange County died from a heroin-related overdose. We have also seen an increase in fentanyl-laced heroin and fentanyl-laced counterfeit pills (potent and deadly narcotic) on our streets.

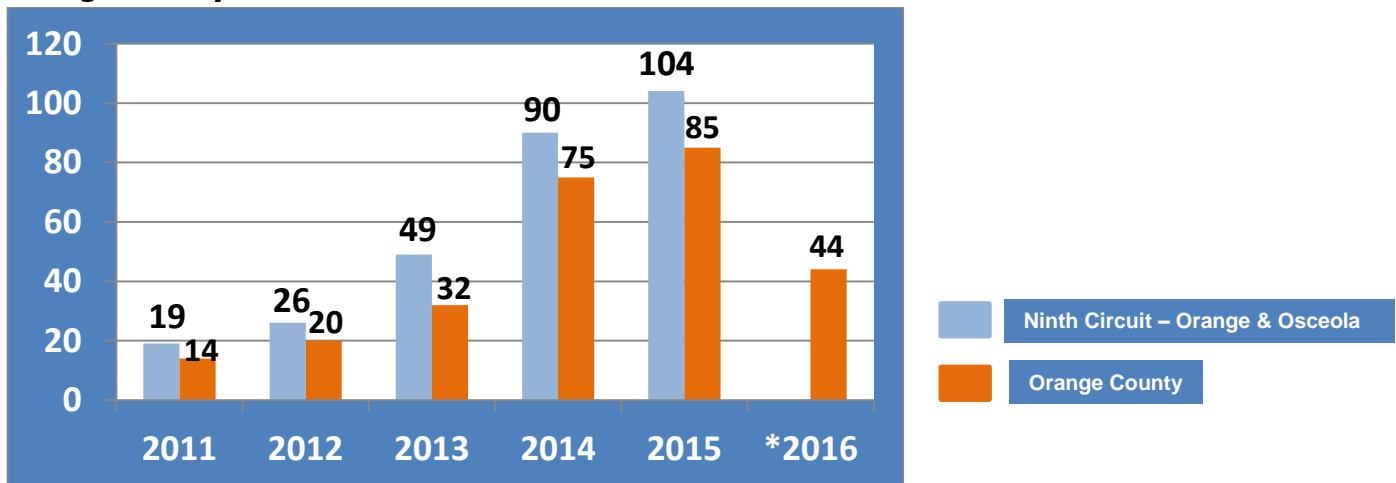
### Florida Heroin-Related Deaths 2000-2015:



Since 2012, Florida has experienced a substantial increase in heroin-related deaths. In 2015, heroin-related deaths climbed to 779 lives lost with 773 of those deaths caused by heroin which is a 79.7% increase when compared to 2014.

The Governor’s Statewide Drug Policy Advisory Council (DPAC) discussed the resurgence of heroin in our nation and Florida. Four in five heroin users began misusing prescription drug pain medications. The Medical Examiner district areas hardest hit include Palm Beach (165), Orlando (108), Miami (92), Broward (80) and Sarasota (68). One reason for the increase in heroin use and heroin-related deaths identified by the DPAC is a growing number of young people who abused prescription pain medications are switching to heroin. Prescription pain medications are more expensive and harder to buy compared to heroin.

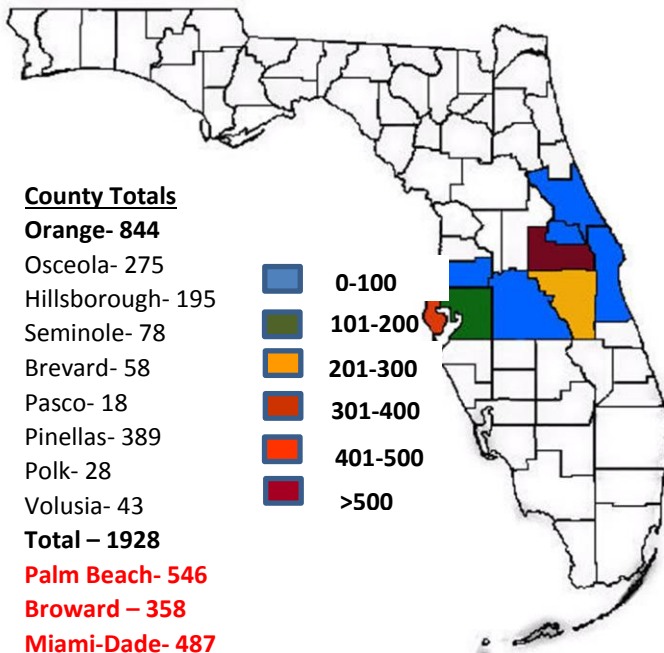
### Orange County Heroin-Related Deaths:



\*Jan – Dec 8, 2016

**2015 -85 people in Orange County died from heroin-related overdoses - 500% increase from 2011**

## Florida Law Enforcement Heroin Lab Submissions 2015



**Orange County Law Enforcement Heroin Lab Submissions increased by 470% in 2015 compared to 2010. In 2015, Orange County heroin lab submissions account for more submissions than any other Central Florida HIDTA county as well as more than Palm Beach, Broward and Miami-Dade counties.**

## Orange County Corrections Heroin-Related Bookings 2001 - 2016

Yr.	Heroin Arrests	Female	%	Male	%	<18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
2001	407	51	12.5%	356	87.5%	2	114	161	89	38	3
2002	351	75	21.4%	276	78.6%	5	79	135	95	36	1
2003	392	62	15.8%	330	84.2%	3	82	160	98	45	4
2004	346	39	11.3%	307	88.7%	9	82	135	82	33	5
2005	232	37	15.9%	195	84.1%	3	35	106	60	24	4
2006	264	38	14.4%	226	85.6%	1	30	133	71	24	5
2007	176	24	13.6%	152	86.4%	2	24	88	45	15	2
2008	285	36	12.6%	249	87.4%	1	39	108	93	36	5
2009	257	39	15.2%	218	84.8%	3	48	105	71	28	2
2010	239	47	19.7%	192	80.3%	1	25	91	87	29	6
2011	181	36	19.9%	145	80.1%	0	33	84	45	18	1
2012	250	41	16.4%	209	83.6%	1	28	120	70	25	6
2013	472	110	23.3%	362	76.7%	5	87	217	109	35	19
2014	676	181	26.8%	495	73.2%	6	129	311	158	57	15
2015	849	195	23%	654	77.0%	6	174	387	184	78	20
2016	890	189	21.2%	701	78.8%	6	139	428	204	92	21

**Number of heroin-related arrests significantly increased from 407 in 2001 to 890 in 2016 or by 118%.** Since 2011, we have seen a steady increase in the number of heroin-related arrests. **From 2001-2015, inmates between the age of 25 and 34 have always had the highest percentage of those arrested on heroin-related charges, from 39.6% in 2001 to 45.6% in 2015.** The number of female inmates arrested for heroin-related charges increased significantly from 51 in 2001 to 189 in 2016 or by 271%. Number of male inmates arrested also increased by 97% during the same timeframe. Note: *In 2015, staff*

documented over 2,000 inmates in the Orange County Jail (heroin-related charges and other charges) dependent/addicted to Heroin. Of those 2,000 inmates, 100 female inmates were pregnant.

**Orange County Heroin-Related Charges by Type from 2001-2016**

Yr.	Total	Possession of Heroin	%	Sell/Delivery of Heroin	%	Trafficking in Heroin	%	Purchase of Heroin	%
2001	523	268	51.24%	72	13.77%	102	19.50%	81	15.49%
2002	440	223	50.68%	44	10.00%	97	22.05%	76	17.27%
2003	512	185	36.13%	63	12.30%	169	33.01%	95	18.55%
2004	431	210	48.72%	48	11.14%	116	26.91%	57	13.23%
2005	284	167	58.80%	30	10.56%	65	22.89%	22	7.75%
2006	331	202	61.03%	36	10.88%	56	16.92%	37	11.18%
2007	209	143	68.42%	32	15.31%	26	12.44%	8	3.83%
2008	349	210	60.17%	49	14.04%	79	22.64%	11	3.15%
2009	314	178	56.69%	50	15.92%	80	25.48%	6	1.91%
2010	302	187	61.92%	51	16.89%	63	20.86%	1	0.33%
2011	218	146	66.97%	29	13.30%	34	15.60%	9	4.13%
2012	316	208	65.82%	57	18.04%	44	13.92%	7	2.22%
2013	562	447	79.54%	59	10.50%	52	9.25%	4	0.71%
2014	787	598	75.98%	57	7.24%	124	15.76%	8	1.02%
2015	1024	740	72.27%	103	10.06%	169	16.50%	12	1.17%
2016	1082	772	71.35%	124	11.46%	177	16.36%	9	0.83%

**From 2001-2016, possession of heroin continues to have the highest percentage of heroin-related charges from 51.24% (268) in 2001 to 71.35% (772) in 2016.** In 2016, Trafficking in Heroin had the second highest percentage of heroin-related charges at 16.36% (177) while Sell/Delivery of heroin was third highest percentage at 11.46%. (124). When comparing 2013 to 2016, Trafficking in Heroin charges increased from 52 in 2013 to 177 in 2016 which is over three-times the number of charges.

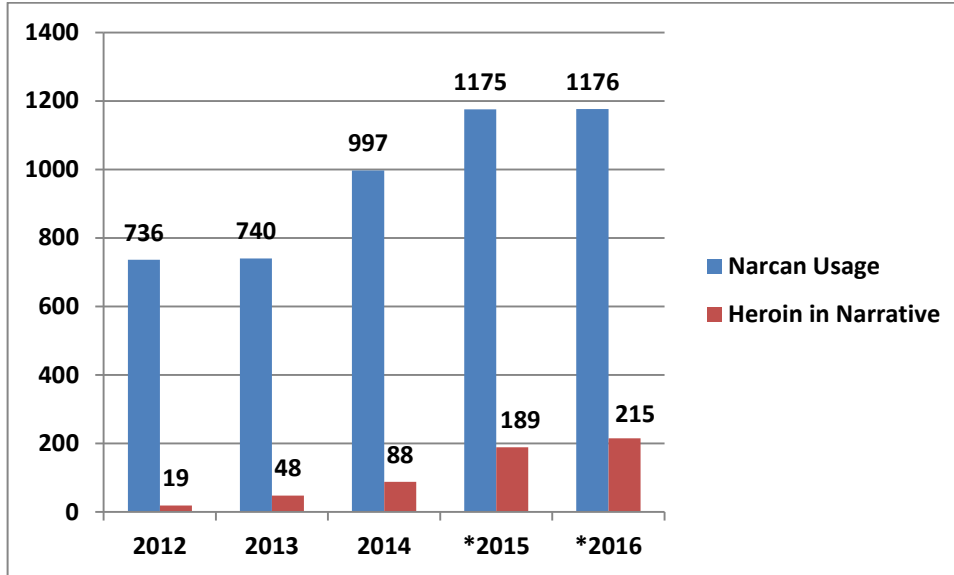
**Orange County Sheriff’s Office Heroin-Related Overdoses & Overdose Deaths (unincorporated Orange County) 2015 - 2016**

From 2015 to 2016, the Orange County Sheriff’s Office has seen a decrease in heroin-related overdoses and overdose deaths. In July 2016, the Orange County Sheriff’s Office first responders began carrying nasal spray naloxone.

Year	Overall Heroin Overdoses	Heroin Overdoses	Heroin Overdose Deaths
2015	386	335	51
<b>2016</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>23</b>

*The accuracy of the information is based solely on the reports received by the Orange County Sheriff’s Office Narcotics Unit during the specified time periods and is subject to change due to on-going investigations and confirmation by the District Medical Examiner.*

## Naloxone Usage by Orange County EMS 2012-2016



\*2015 includes a portion of the year from Orlando Fire Department and 2016 data is pending from Orlando Fire Dept. Naloxone is administered by Orange County Fire Rescue and Orlando Fire Rescue Departments for an overdose (whether from a prescription drug or heroin) based on their response to EMS care protocols. The small red bars indicate Orange County Fire Rescue's attempt to gather information on heroin-related overdoses based on evidence at the scene or from witness statements.

## Naloxone Usage by Local Law Enforcement

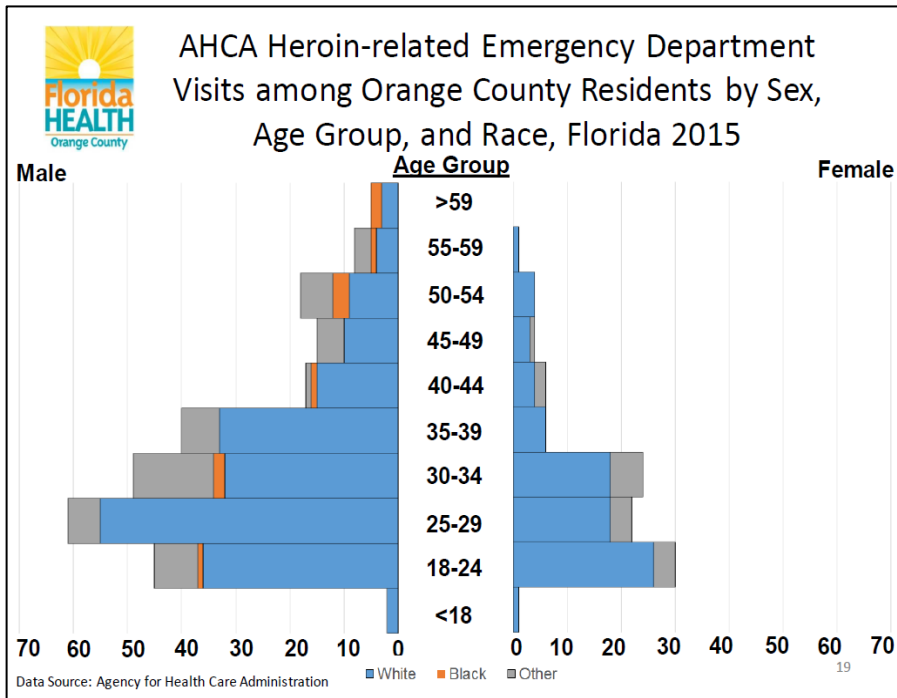
January 2016, University of Central Florida Police Department was the first law enforcement agency in Orange County to carry naloxone. At the February 2016 Heroin Task Force meeting, Sheriff Demings announced that all first responders of the Sheriff's Office will carry naloxone. In July, Orange County Sheriff's Office deputies began carrying nasal spray naloxone and from July to December deputies have administered naloxone 44 times to save lives. The Orlando Police Department announced that all first responding officers would carry naloxone. Orlando Police Department Officers began carrying naloxone in June and have already saved three lives. The Florida Department of Law Enforcement Orlando Region has also provided agents in the sector offices with naloxone. Chris Hunter, MD, Associate Medical Director created a brief training video for law enforcement on naloxone as well as frequently asked questions.

## Number of Heroin-Related Emergency Department Visits by Orange County Hospital, Orange County, Florida 2010-2014 (FL Dept. of Health, Orange County & AHCA)

Emergency Department Facility	Number of Emergency Department Visits
Florida Hospital East	131
Orlando Health	104
Florida Hospital Orlando	43
Winter Park Memorial Hospital	34
Dr. Phillips Hospital	31
Health Central	18
Florida Hospital Apopka	14
Arnold Palmer Medical Center	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>378 (2010-2014)</b>

**In 2015, Orange County had 308 Heroin-Related Emergency Department Visits compared to 378 ED Visits in a four year period.**

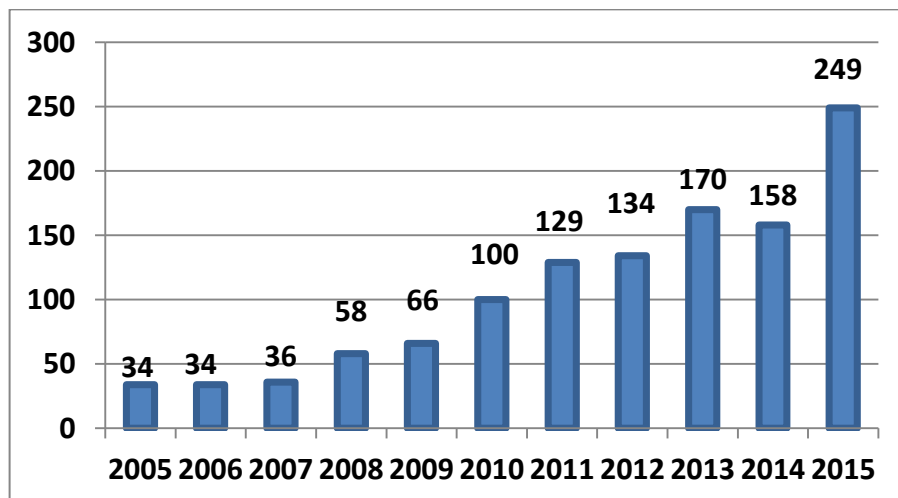
## Heroin-Related Emergency Department Visits by Sex, Age and Race 2015 (FL Dept. of Health, Orange County & AHCA)



The majority of Orange County Heroin-Related Emergency Department Visits in 2015 report predominately white male between the ages of 18-39.

**Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS)** - Florida saw a dramatic increase in the number of babies born withdrawing from drugs from 338 babies in 2005 to 2,487 in 2015. In a recent article by the Palm Beach Post, Florida hospital charges for drug-addicted newborns was reported at \$967 million from 2010-2015.

### NAS Opioid-Related Births – Orange County



Orange County experienced a substantial increase in babies reported withdrawing from drugs from 34 in 2005 to 249 in 2015.

Orange County is the third highest county in the state for NAS Opioid-Related births (Hillsborough County has the highest rate with 298 babies born withdrawing from drugs followed by Duval County at 255). Douglas Hardy, MD, Clinical Director of the NICU at Winnie Palmer Hospital for Women and Babies was quoted in a recent interview by Channel 9 on *Rising Number of Drug Addicted Babies* saying "Heroin is more available than it used to be and it's cheaper than opiates." He said, "It's heart wrenching, and very difficult to see a baby

going through this.” Winnie Palmer Hospital for Women and Babies operates the world’s largest neonatal intensive care unit. Doctors and staff there are dedicated to treating drug-addicted babies who may need weeks to be weaned off opiates. (*WFTV Channel 9 Interview on Rising Number of Drug Addicted Babies*)

### Orange County Household Drug Use Survey 2016

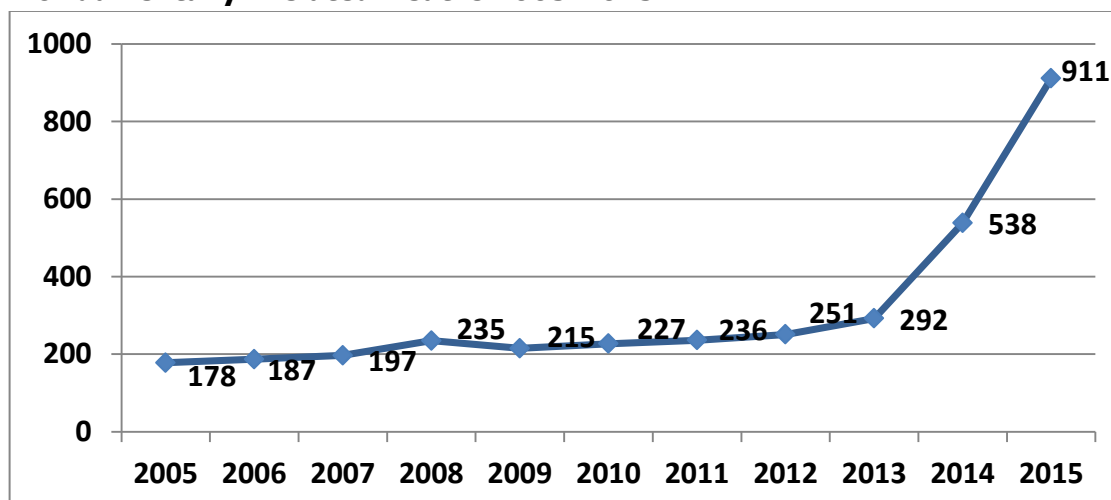
The Orange County Household Drug Use Survey report represents the results from a survey of drug opinions among a sample of 871 adults all of whom are parents of students in Orange County Public Schools. The survey was conducted via telephone in the Institute for Social and Behavioral Sciences survey lab at the University of Central Florida. The results below pertain to questions on heroin.

Question	Response
Have You Heard of Heroin	Yes – 94%
Occasional Use of Heroin is Harmful	Very Harmful – 75.6%
Monthly Use of Heroin is Harmful	Very Harmful – 77.5%
Weekly Use of Heroin is Harmful	Very Harmful – 78%
Likelihood of Access Drug Like Heroin	Parties – 68% Street Drug Dealer – 64% Friends – 60% Drug Dealers in Bars/Nightclubs – 54% Home – 20%

### Emergence of Fentanyl – A Deadly Threat

In July 2016, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) issued a nationwide report indicating that hundreds of thousands of counterfeit pills have been entering the U.S. drug market since 2014, some containing deadly amounts of fentanyl and fentanyl analogs. Traditionally, fentanyl and fentanyl analogs in the illicit market have been mixed into heroin or sold as heroin, often without the knowledge of the consumer, and have primarily impacted areas where white powder heroin is prevalent, including the Northeast, Midwest, and Southeast regions of the United States. (*2016 DEA National Heroin Threat Assessment*)

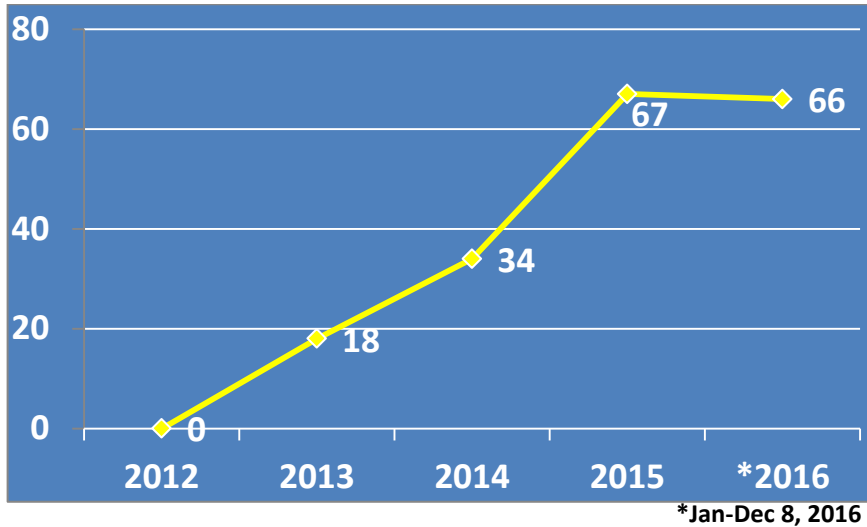
### Florida Fentanyl-Related Deaths 2005-2015:



Fentanyl-related deaths increased from 538 in 2014 to 911 lives lost in 2015. Deaths caused by fentanyl increased by 77.6 percent when compared with 2014. \*FDLE Florida Medical Examiners Report 2015 - Reporting of occurrences of illicit fentanyl analogs was not specifically requested by the Commission in 2015.

*Due to the rapid rise of deaths associated with fentanyl analogs, many districts voluntarily reported data; however, the data is not complete. A total of 96 occurrences of fentanyl analogs were reported for 2015, with the majority identified as acetyl fentanyl. The CDC reported that most of the increases in fentanyl deaths over the last three years in the US do not involve prescription fentanyl but are related to illicitly-made fentanyl that is being mixed with or sold as heroin.*

### **Fentanyl-Related Deaths in Orange County (includes illicit fentanyl analogs)**



**Orange County has seen an increase over three-fold in fentanyl-related deaths from 2013-2016.**

### **Deadly Super Pill Found in Central Florida – FDLE Orlando Public Threat Alert**

April 2016 - FDLE Orlando is warning residents about a drug known as "super pill" which is being found in Central Florida and contains deadly levels of fentanyl. FDLE's Orlando crime laboratory recently started seeing counterfeit drugs, not legally prescribed, containing dangerous amounts of fentanyl or fentanyl mixed with other drugs like Percocet, Xanax or Oxycodone. Although the drugs look identical to regular prescription pain killers, they contain fentanyl. Some of the "super pills" analyzed by FDLE Orlando labs contain enough Fentanyl to kill a person with one pill.

#### **Florida Department of Law Enforcement Orlando Operations Center - Photos of the "Super Pill"**



U-47700 research chemical also called "Pink or Pinky" is a synthetic opioid eight times more potent than morphine (produced in China)

- FL Attorney General announced an emergency rule outlawing U-47700 in September 2016. Eight deaths in Florida are associated with U-47700; 1 reported death in Orange County
- Responding to the threat to public health and safety, DEA placed U-47700 as a Schedule 1 Controlled Substance in November 2016. Law enforcement agencies report seizures of the drug in powder form and counterfeit tablets that mimic pharmaceutical opioids.

Carfentanil is a synthetic opioid approximately 10,000 times more potent than morphine and 100 times more potent than fentanyl. DEA issued an Officer and Public Safety Alert in 2016 due to the significant threat carfentanil and other fentanyl analogues pose to first responders, law enforcement, medical and treatment personnel who may come in contact with the substance.