



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 and asked Sheriff Jerry L. Demings to Co-Chair the Task Force to address the surge of heroin overdoses and overdose deaths 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 22 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, treatment and public policy. 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 Task Force 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.

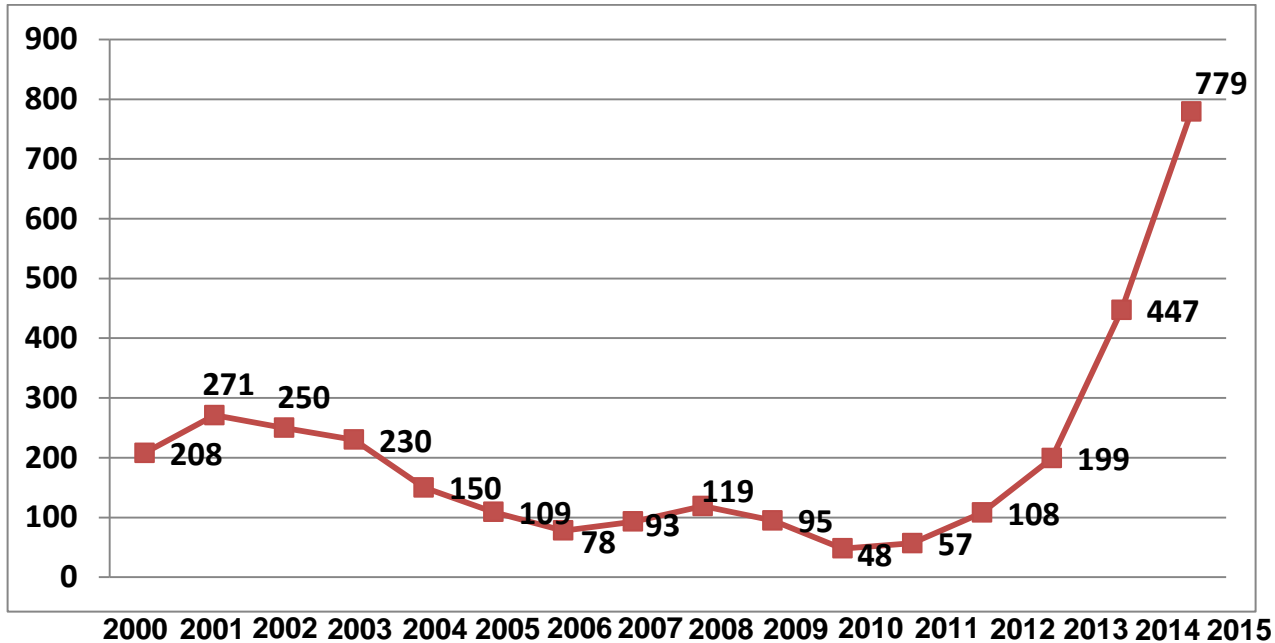
Orange County Heroin Task Force Advisory Committee:

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 Josef Thundiyl, MD, Orlando Health with 13 representatives from the law enforcement, education and prevention, healthcare, and treatment subcommittees. The Advisory Committee meets on a quarterly basis to review progress on the implementation of the recommendations. Listed below is a summary of heroin-related data collected during the Orange County Heroin Task Force meetings and the Orange County Heroin Task Force 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 five 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 which is a 500% increase from 2011. We have also seen an increase in fentanyl and illicit fentanyl analogue-related deaths.

Florida Heroin-Related Deaths 2000-2015:

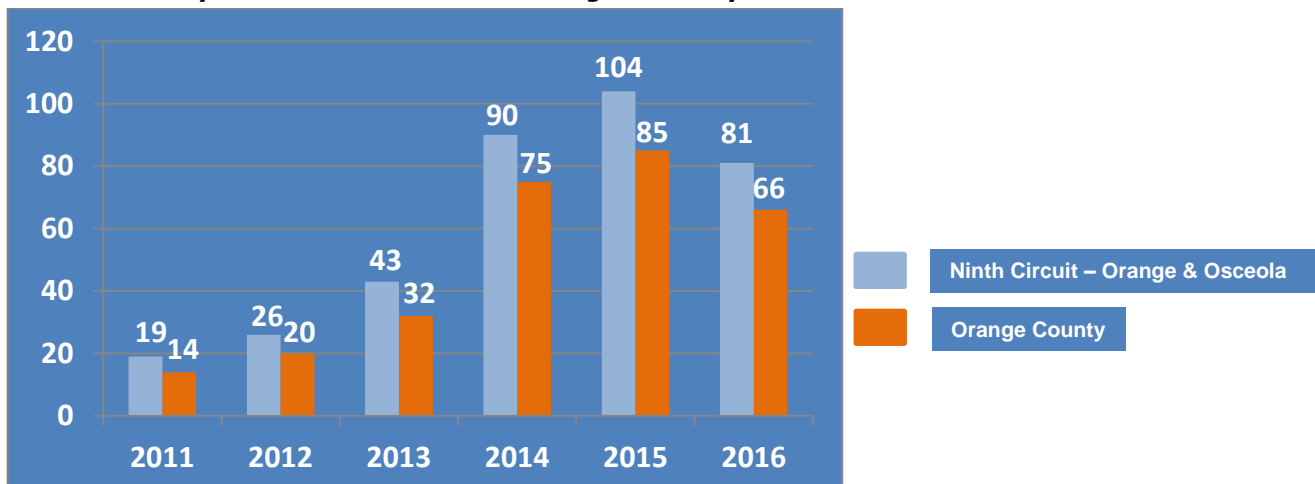


Since 2012, Florida has experienced a substantial increase in heroin-related deaths. In 2015, heroin-related deaths climbed to 779 lives lost with 773 of those deaths caused by heroin which is a 79.7% increase when compared to 2014. The FDLE Medical Examiners Interim Report for 2016 indicates 406 deaths were caused by heroin which is a 25% increase compared to the first six months of 2015.

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.

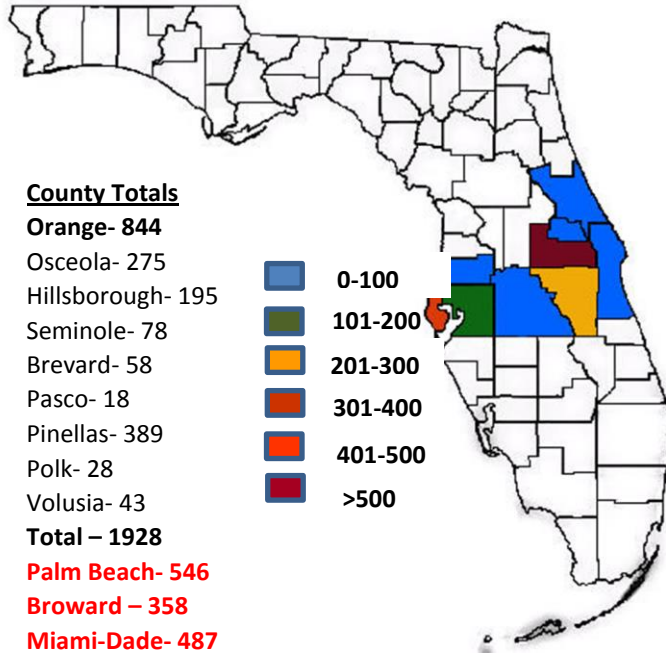
Heroin-Related Deaths in District Nine:

*Decedents may be found with one or more drugs in their system at the time of death



2015 -85 people in Orange County died from heroin-related overdoses - 500% increase from 2011. Although we've seen a slight decrease in heroin-related overdose deaths, we've experienced an increase in fentanyl/ and illicit fentanyl analogue-related deaths.

FDLE 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 accounted for more submissions than any other Central Florida HIDTA county and more than Palm Beach, Broward or 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
2017*	354	83	23.4%	271	76.6%	5	41	174	94	30	10

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 2001-2016, 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 48.1% in 2016. 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%
2017 Jan-May	418	314	75.12%	44	10.53%	56	13.40%	4	.96%

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.

Naloxone Usage by Local Law Enforcement

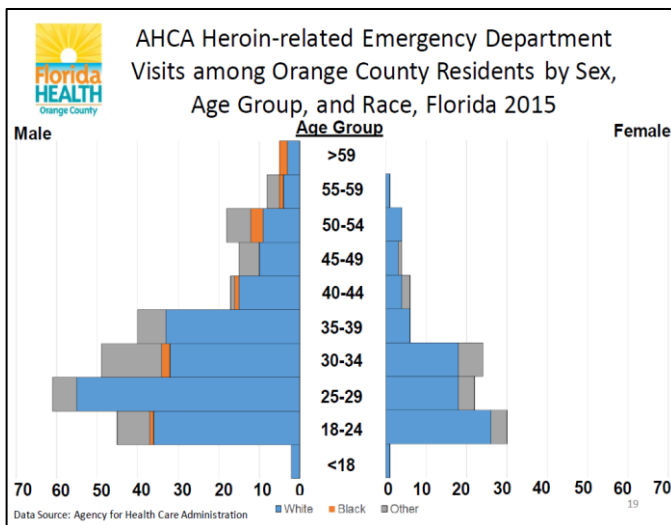
In January 2016, University of Central Florida Police Department was the first law enforcement agency in Orange County to carry naloxone. At the February 2016 Heroin Task Force meeting, Sheriff Demings announced that all first responders of the Sheriff's Office will carry naloxone. In July, Orange County Sheriff's Office deputies began carrying nasal spray naloxone and from July 2016 to July 2017, deputies have administered naloxone 106 times to save lives. The Orlando Police Department began carrying naloxone in June 2016 and administered the medication 14 times to save lives. Other law enforcement agencies carrying naloxone include, FDLE Orlando Region Office, MBI, Belle Isle Police Department and the Windermere Police Department for a total of 1,171 deputies/officers. Chris Hunter, MD, Associate Medical Director provided the standing order for law enforcement agencies to carry naloxone and 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
TOTAL	378 (2010-2014)

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

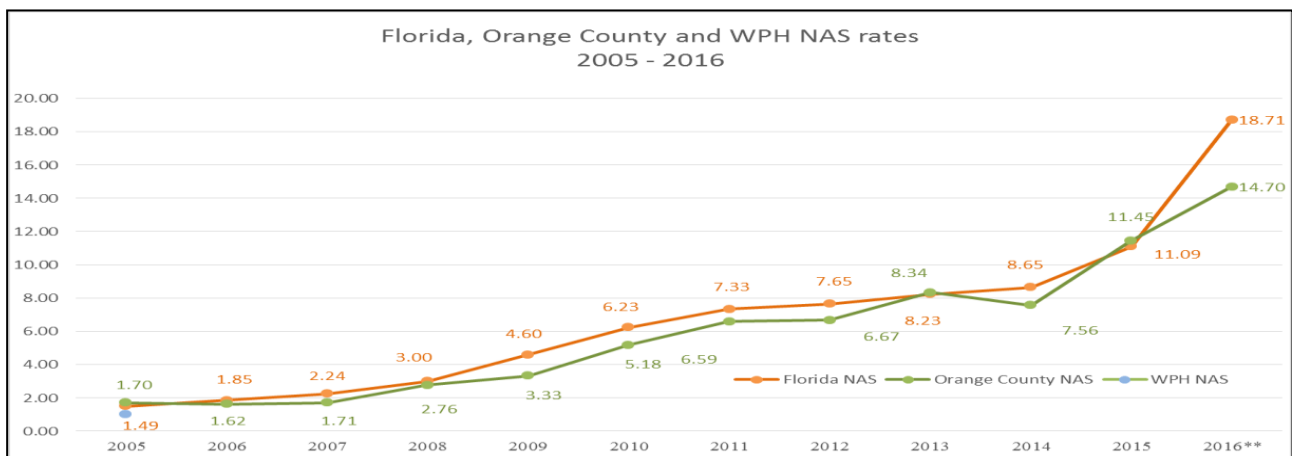
Heroin-Related Emergency Department Visits by Sex, Age and Race 2015 (FL Dept. of Health, Orange County & AHCA)



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 reported NAS cases from 338 in 2005 to 4,215 in 2016. In an article by the Palm Beach Post, Florida hospital charges for drug-exposed newborns are estimated at \$967 million from 2010-2015.

Florida and Orange County NAS Rates 2005-2016



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Florida NAS cases	338	438	536	694	1019	1336	1563	1630	1772	1903	2487	4215
Florida births	226,219	237,166	239,120	231,417	221,391	214,519	213,237	212,954	215,194	219,905	224,273	225,261
Florida NAS rate	1.49	1.85	2.24	3.00	4.60	6.23	7.33	7.65	8.23	8.65	11.09	18.71
Orange County NAS cases	34	34	36	58	66	100	129	134	170	158	249	327
Orange County births*	19,996	20,967	21,054	20,995	19,826	19,302	19,564	20,081	20,376	20,904	21,742	22,247
Orange County NAS rate	1.70	1.62	1.71	2.76	3.33	5.18	6.59	6.67	8.34	7.56	11.45	14.70

*Births are by county where baby was delivered and not by county of mother's residence

Listed above are the reported NAS cases for Florida and Orange County from 2005-2016. Florida and Orange County NAS cases increased from 1,903 in 2014 to 4,215 in 2016 (FL) and from 158 in 2014 to 327 in 2016 in Orange County. However, determining the rates per 1000 live births is how hospitals compare themselves to other counties, states and countries. To that point, the Orange County NAS birth rate increased from 7.56 per 1,000 live births in 2014 to 14.70 per 1000 live births in 2016. Douglas Hardy, MD, Clinical Director of the NICU at Winnie Palmer Hospital for Women and Babies was quoted in a Channel 9 interview on the 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 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 November 2016 – Source of Data: AHCA*)

Orange County Heroin and Opioid Treatment Admissions for FY14-15 and FY15-16 Central Florida Cares Health System

	FY	Unique Clients	Total Admissions
Heroin specific	14-15	415	561
Heroin specific	15-16	619	892
Opioids as any Problem	14-15	732	974
Opioids as any Problem	15-16	909	1309
Opioids as Primary Problem	14-15	640	847
Opioids as Primary Problem	15-16	829	1200

Note: Please refer to the number of unique clients rather than the total admissions. On occasion, readmissions are included in the data that are the result of the data rules and not reflective of a readmission into treatment.

Orange County Household Drug Use Survey 2016

The Orange County Household Drug Use Survey report represents the results 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 by the University of Central Florida Institute for Social and Behavioral Sciences. The results below pertain to questions regarding 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%

Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey – Orange County 2010-2016

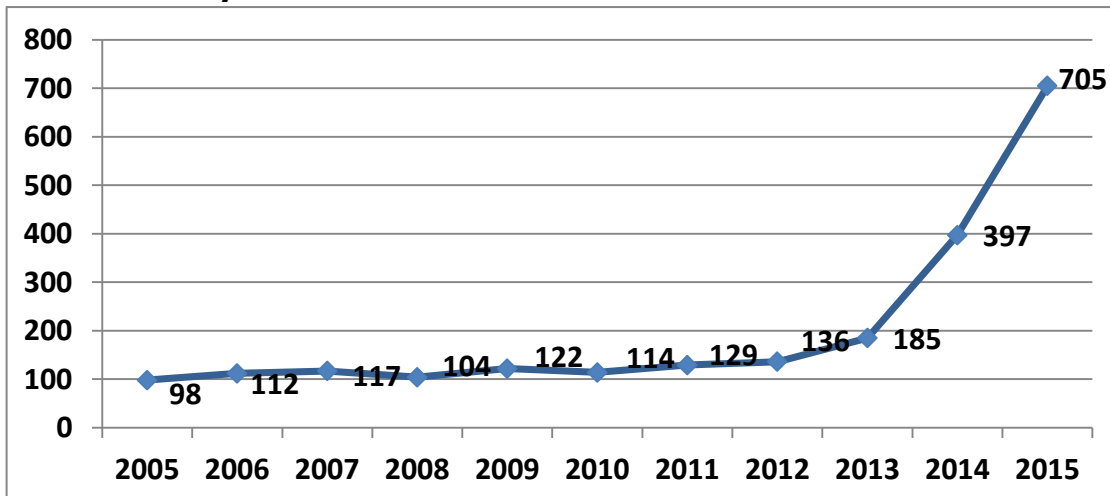
The Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey is a collaborative effort between the Florida departments of Health, Education, Children and Families, Juvenile Justice, and the Governor's Office of Drug Control. It is based on the "Communities That Care" survey, assessing risk and protective factors for substance abuse, in addition to substance abuse prevalence. The survey was conducted in February 2016 with a sampling size of 1,608 Orange County students across grades 6 through 12.

Past 30-Day Use	2010		2012		2014		2016	
	Middle School	High School	Middle School	High School	Middle School	High School	Middle School	High School
Heroin	0.2%	0.6%	0.2 %	0.3%	0.2 %	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Prescription Pain Medications	2.1%	3.4%	2.3%	3.5%	1.6%	2.8%	1.5%	1.6%

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 analogues. Traditionally, fentanyl and fentanyl analogues 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*)

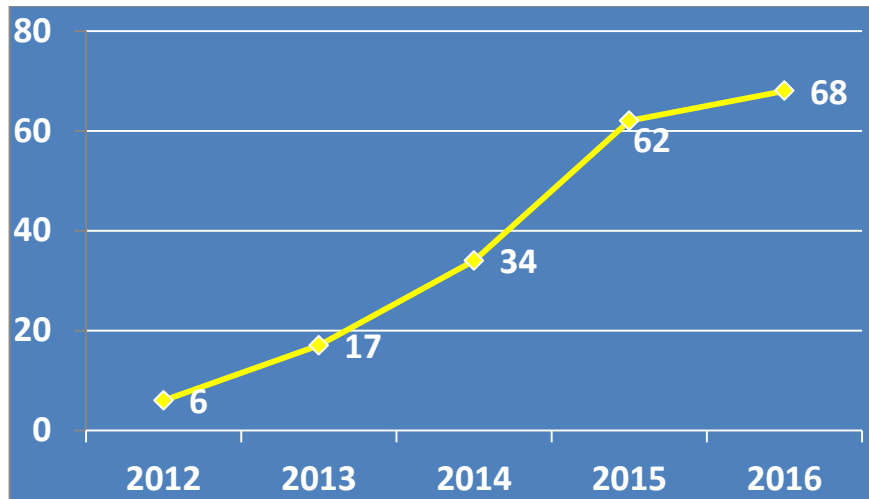
Florida Fentanyl-Related Deaths 2005-2015:



Fentanyl-related deaths increased from 397 in 2014 to 705 deaths caused by fentanyl. The 2016 FDLE Florida Medical Examiners Interim report indicates 139% increase in deaths caused by fentanyl for the first six months of 2016 compared to 2015. Fentanyl analog deaths also increased during the same timeframe. In addition to illicit (non-prescription) fentanyl, the following analogs were noted in the Medical Examiners report– Acetyl Fentanyl, Butyryl Fentanyl, Carfentanil, Despropionyl Fentanyl (4-ANPP), Fluoroisobutyryl Fentanyl, Para-fluorobutyryl Fentanyl, and Furanyl 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 (may include illicit fentanyl analogues)

***Decedents may be found with one or more drugs in their system at the time of death**



Orange County has seen a four-fold increase in fentanyl-related deaths from 2013-2016.

Illicit Fentanyl Analogues reported in the 2016 Orange County Medical Examiner’s Report include Furanyl Fentanyl, Acetyl Fentanyl, and Butyryl Fentanyl. Orange County reported 87 deaths associated with fentanyl and illicit fentanyl analogues in 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”



Carfentanil is a synthetic opioid approximately 10,000 times more potent than morphine and 100 times more potent than fentanyl that is used to anesthetize large animals such as elephants. 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.

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. 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.