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SCOPE OF THE DRUG PROBLEM

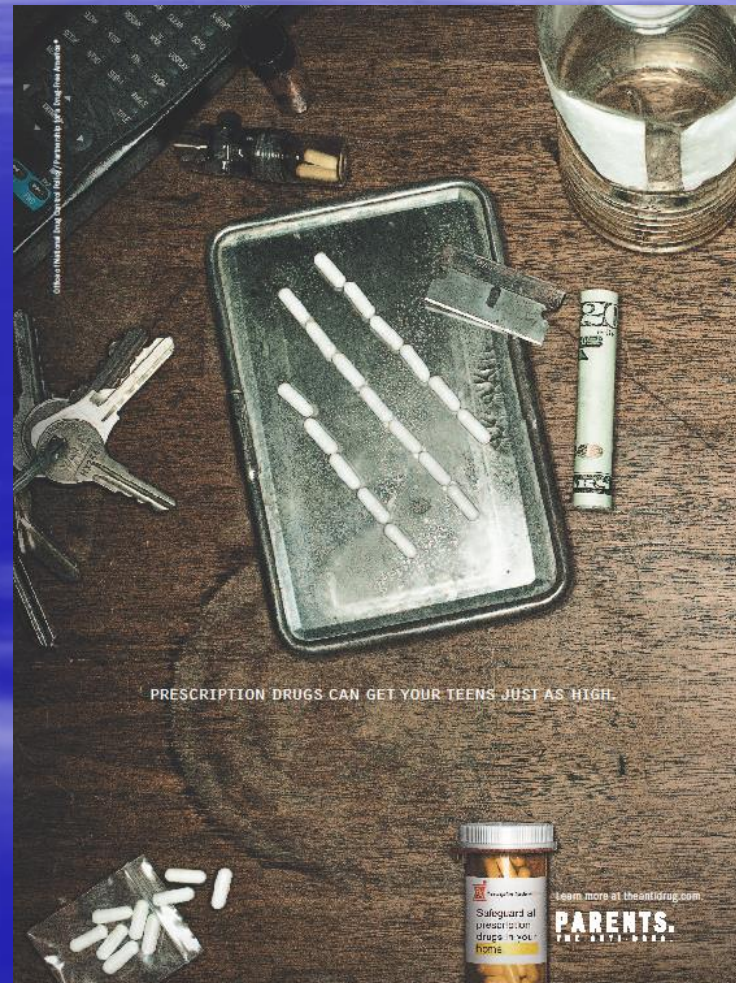
- OH Dept. of Health reports from 1999-2010 drug overdose deaths in Ohio increased 372%!
 - 1,544 Ohioans died from a drug overdose in 2010
 - 45% of the overdose deaths were from controlled prescription drugs (CPDs)
 - Unintentional drug overdose is the leading cause of injury-related death in Ohio – ahead of traffic crashes and suicide

HEALTHCARE CRISIS

- The National Drug Intelligence Center estimates the yearly cost of drug-related healthcare to be more than \$11 billion
- In the Great Lakes Region (MN, WI, IL, IN, KY, OH & MI) drug treatment admissions to publicly funded facilities increased 106% from 2005 (13,355) to 2009 (27,488).
- Ohio was 2nd in the Region with 6,718 admissions.
- The DEA reports that from 1997-2007, there was a **506%** increase in the amount of prescription opioid grams per 100,000 people distributed to retail pharmacies in Ohio.
- The Ohio Bd. of Pharmacy reports that in 2010, there was an average of 67 doses of opioids dispensed for every Ohio resident.

The Increase in Prescription Drug Abuse

- The abuse of CPDs constitutes a problem second only to the abuse of marijuana in scope and pervasiveness in the United States; the problem is particularly acute among adolescents.
- The most commonly used opioids are oxycodone, hydrocodone, and fentanyl.
- In Ohio in 2008, CPDs were responsible for more overdose deaths than heroin & cocaine combined.



The dealer in your medicine cabinet

- Every year, nearly 15,000 people die from prescription painkiller overdoses -- more than those who die from heroin and cocaine combined.
- One in 20 people in the U.S. ages 12 and older used prescription painkillers without a prescription in 2010.
- Nearly half a million emergency department visits in 2009 were due to people misusing or abusing prescription painkillers.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control report on *Prescription Painkiller Overdoses in the U.S.*



THERE'S A NEW DEALER IN TOWN.

These days, teens don't have to go out looking for drugs; they can just go to the medicine cabinet. Even as teen use of "street drugs" is on the decline, the abuse of prescription drugs is increasing. The perception is that they're safe even though abuse can lead to paranoia, addiction, seizures, and death. You can prevent abuse by safeguarding and monitoring your family's medications. Educate yourself. Find out more at theantidrug.com. You can stop the dealer.

Office of National Drug Control Policy/Partnership for a Drug-Free America®

theantidrug.com **PARENTS.**
THE ANTI-DEALER.

THE TRANSITION FROM OXYCONTIN TO HEROIN



Chris Jacquemain and Tyler Campbell

Fall 2007: Akron quarterback Chris Jacquemain, in his first season with regular playing time, separates his shoulder during the season. He is prescribed Percocet.

Fall 2008: Jacquemain has his best season at Akron, plays all 12 games and passes for 2,748 yards.

Summer 2009: Jacquemain tests positive for OxyContin

Fall 2009: Jacquemain is caught stealing from the Akron locker room and fails another drug test after starting two games. He is dismissed from the team Sept. 23 for what the school calls a “violation of team rules.”

January 2010: Jacquemain returns to Akron, but after a few weeks he returns home, telling his parents he needs help.

February 2010: Jacquemain enters rehab and spends four weeks there.

Spring 2010: Jacquemain's family says his addiction gets worse after his return home -- he begins to use heroin instead of just OxyContin because it's cheaper. Jacquemain is stealing from family and friends to support his habit.

January 2011: Jacquemain is arrested and charged with theft, taking jewelry and money from friends with whom he had been staying.

June 2011: Jacquemain agrees to a deal to spend time in an intensive outpatient program instead of jail.

August 2011: On probation, Jacquemain fails a drug test and is sent to jail for 60 days.

November 30, 2011: About a month after his release from jail, Jacquemain dies of a heroin overdose.



Chris Jacquemain and Tyler Campbell

Fall 2007: Tyler Campbell, a defensive back from Pickerington, makes the Akron football team as a walk-on.

Fall 2008: Campbell, now on scholarship, starts Akron's first game but injures his shoulder. He has surgery in January 2009 and is prescribed 60 Percocets.

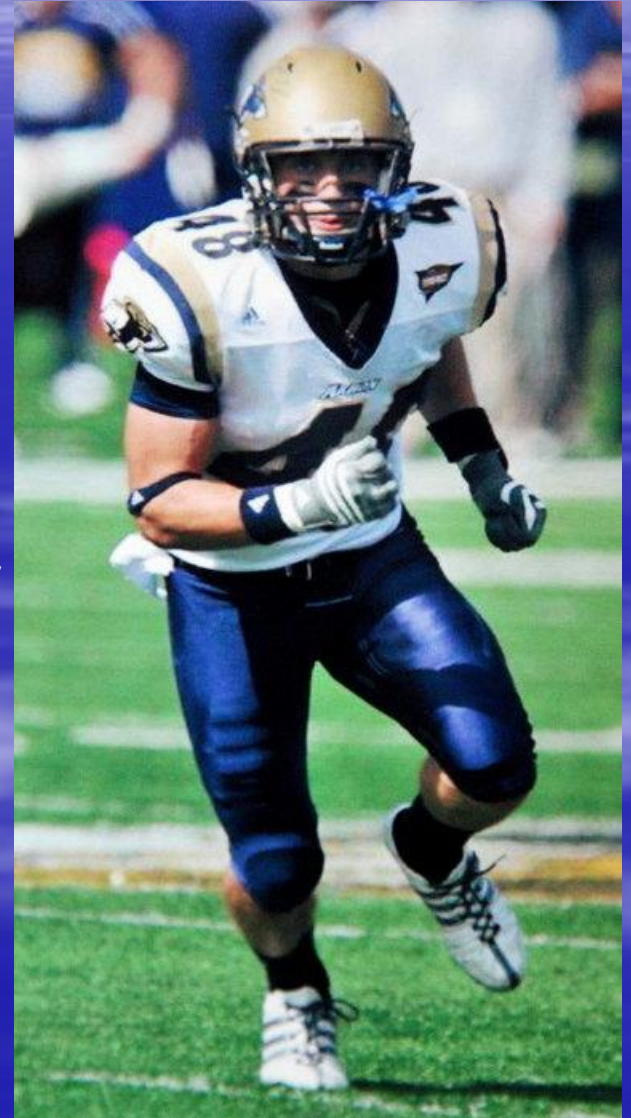
Fall 2009: Upon Campbell's return home for Christmas break, his dad forces him to take a drug test. He fails the drug test, admits to using OxyContin and goes to a drug rehab program.

January 2010: Campbell is back at Akron taking classes.

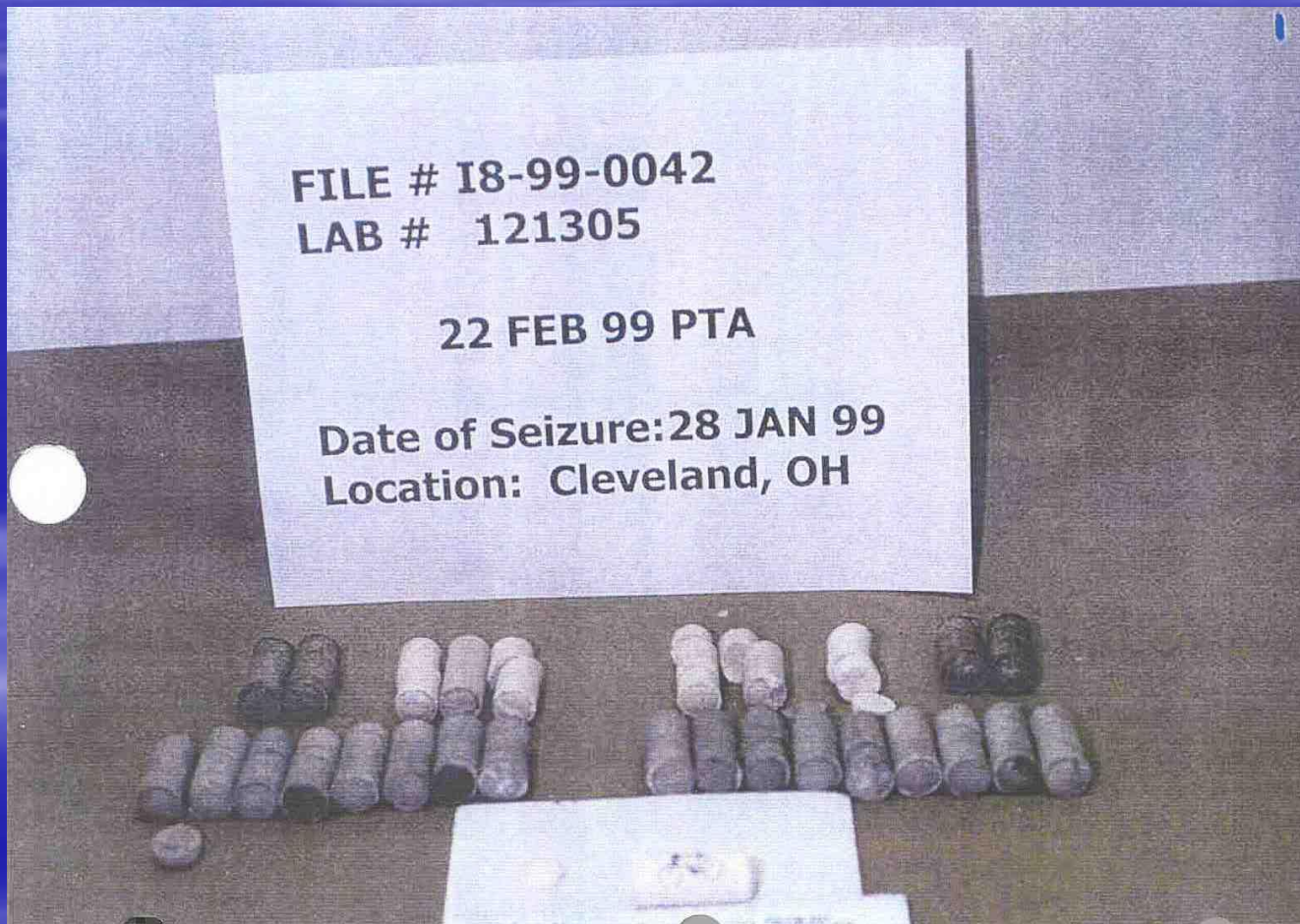
Spring 2010: Campbell's addiction worsens and he returns home for rehab.

July 22, 2011: Campbell overdoses on heroin and dies the morning after he is released from rehab.

Source: Jodie Valade, [Football could not save Chris Jacquemain and Tyler Campbell from painkiller addiction](#), The Plain Dealer, February 12, 2012.



\$500,000 worth of heroin



The Rise in Heroin Sales

- The NDIC has identified heroin as the number one drug threat in Ohio, surpassing cocaine for the first time.
- The amount of heroin seized in the NDOH increased **382%** from 2007 (11.2 kgs) to 2010 (54 kgs).
- The DEA reported a 36% increase in the number of heroin arrests between 2006 & 2009.
- The number of heroin-related treatment admissions at publically funded facilities increased 69% from 2006 (4,246) to 2010 (7,185).
- After the reformulation of OxyContin, the new heroin, which is cheap, readily available and can be snorted, became the drug of choice.
- The Cuyahoga County Medical Examiner reports that heroin-related overdose deaths in the county increased 186% from 2005-2010.

FEDERAL CONSEQUENCES

■ CPD penalties

- 21 USC 841(b)(1)(C) – max. 20 yrs jail, \$1 million fine; 1 prior = 30 yrs, \$2 million fine (Sch. II).
- 21 USC 841(b)(1)(E) – max. 10 yrs, \$500,000 fine (Sch. III); 5 yrs jail, \$250,000 fine (Sch. IV); 1 yr jail, \$100,000 fine (Sch. V) (priors double).

■ Heroin penalties

- 21 USC 841(b)(1)(A) – 10 yrs to life, \$10 million fine; 1 prior = 20 yrs to life, \$20 million; 2 priors = mandatory life.
- 21 USC 841(b)(1)(B) – 5-40 yrs, \$5 million fine; 1 prior = 10 yrs to life, \$8 million fine.