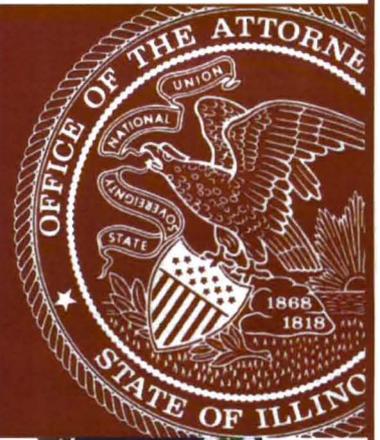




# EMERGENCY SUMMIT ON SYNTHETIC DRUGS

NOVEMBER 10, 2011



## Emergency Summit on Synthetic Drugs

November 10, 2011 – Springfield, Illinois

### Agenda

- I. Attorney General Lisa Madigan – *The emergency and the need for a coordinated response to deadly synthetic drugs.*
- II. Karen Dobner – *Losing Max - our tragedy*
- III. Scott Albrecht – Special Agent, DEA – *The DEA's response to synthetic drugs, including enforcement and regulatory challenges.*
- IV. Tom McNamara, Commander, Southern Illinois Enforcement Group - *Synthetic drugs in Illinois – their emergence, prevalence and law enforcement response.*
- V. Dr. Michael Wahl, Medical Director, Illinois Poison Center - *The role of the Illinois Poison Center. The surge in synthetic drug calls, exposures/overdoses and the challenges faced by the medical community.*
- VI. Joe Bruscatto, Winnebago Cty State's Attorney - *Recent enforcement efforts following tragic overdoses in Winnebago County.*
- VII. Attorney General Lisa Madigan – *closing remarks*

### Contact Information/Resources

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Illinois Poison Center – 1-800-222-1222; [www.illinoispoisoncenter.org](http://www.illinoispoisoncenter.org)

Drug Enforcement Administration - [www.dea.gov](http://www.dea.gov)

The Partnership - [www.drugfree.org](http://www.drugfree.org)



## Special Report: Synthetic Cannabinoids and Synthetic Cathinones Reported in NFLIS, 2009-2010

### Highlights

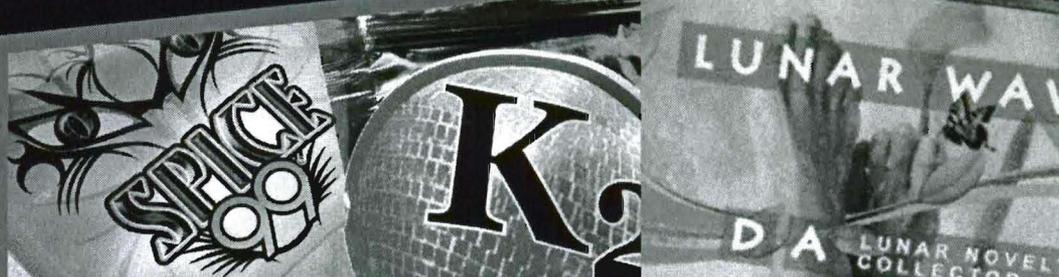
An estimated total of 2,977 reports of synthetic cannabinoids were submitted to State and local forensic laboratories in the United States from January 1 through December 31, 2010, and analyzed by March 31, 2011. This is a considerable increase from the estimated 15 synthetic cannabinoid reports identified during 2009. During 2010, synthetic cannabinoids were identified in 32 States. Nearly two-thirds were identified as JWH-018 (63%) and about a quarter as either JWH-250 (14%) or JWH-073 (9%).

In 2010, synthetic cannabinoids in NFLIS were mainly reported from laboratories in the Midwest (50%) or in the South (38%). Only 9% were reported from laboratories in the West and 3% from laboratories in the Northeast.

In 2010, there were an estimated 628 reports of synthetic cathinones in 27 States to NFLIS. Most were either mephedrone (48%) or MDPV (40%). During 2009, NFLIS received an estimated 34 reports of synthetic cathinones from eight States.

In 2010, nearly 6 in 10 synthetic cathinones in NFLIS were reported from laboratories in the South (57%), and a quarter were reported from laboratories in the Midwest (25%). In the Northeast, 16% were reported, while only 2% were reported from the West.

As of August 11, 2011, synthetic cannabinoids were illegal to possess in 38 States, and another 11 States had legislation pending. Synthetic cathinones were controlled in 30 States, and at least nine additional States had legislation pending.



### Introduction

The National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) is a program of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Office of Diversion Control, that systematically collects drug identification results and associated information from drug cases submitted to and analyzed by Federal, State, and local forensic laboratories. This NFLIS special report presents findings on two categories of drugs whose abuse has been increasing: synthetic cannabinoids and synthetic cathinones. National estimates for 2009 and 2010 NFLIS data are presented along with State-level reports to NFLIS of both synthetic cannabinoids and synthetic cathinones. Data are also presented from DEA's System To Retrieve Information from Drug Evidence II (STRIDE) and from the American Association of Poison Control Centers (AAPCC).

Synthetic cannabinoids are drugs often found in herbal incense products (common names include Spice, Spike 99, and K2) that mimic the effects of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), an active central nervous system constituent compound of marijuana. Synthetic cathinones are stimulants related to cathinone, the psychoactive substance found in the shrub *Catha edulis* (khat). These synthetic cathinones, which are  $\beta$ -keto phenethylamine derivatives, produce pharmacological effects similar to methamphetamine. Availability of synthetic cathinones contained in products sold as "research chemicals," "plant food," or "bath salts" has recently surged. The abuse of synthetic cannabinoids and synthetic cathinones has led to an increasing number of calls to poison control centers attributed to individuals primarily snorting and smoking products containing these substances. The abuse of both groups represents an emerging drug problem in the United States.

The DEA and State drug control agencies have recognized the need to monitor and, when necessary, to control these chemicals. In March 2011, five synthetic cannabinoids were temporarily categorized as Schedule I substances under the Controlled Substances Act: JWH-018, JWH-073, JWH-200, CP-47,497, and cannabicyclohexanol. Unless permanently controlled, the ban on these five substances is set to expire in March 2012. In September 2011, the DEA published a notice of intent to temporarily control three synthetic cathinones: mephedrone, 3,4-methylenedioxypropylvalerone (MDPV), and methylone. According to the National Conference of State Legislatures, as of August 11, 2011, 38 States had adopted laws to ban chemical substances related to synthetic cannabinoids, and 11 States had legislation pending (see Table 1). Also, 30 States had enacted laws to control synthetic cathinones, and at least nine States had pending legislation to do so. More than half of the States that had enacted laws to control either synthetic cannabinoids or synthetic cathinones did so during 2011.

**Table 1** STATE CONTROLS OF SYNTHETIC CANNABINOIDS AND SYNTHETIC CATHINONES  
Current as of August 11, 2011

Controlled	Yes	No	Pending
<b>Synthetic cannabinoids</b>	AL, AK, AZ, AR, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, HI, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NM, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WV, WI, WY	DC, MD, NV, NH, OR, SC, VT, WA	CA, IL, MA, MI, NJ, NY, NC, OH, PA, RI, WI
<b>Synthetic cathinones</b>	AR, FL, GA, HI, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, TN, TX, UT, VA, WV, WI, WY	AL, <sup>1</sup> AK, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, DC, MD, MA, MT, NE, NH, NV, OR, <sup>1</sup> SC, SD, VT, WA <sup>1</sup>	IL, MI, NJ, NY, NC, OH, PA, RI, WI

Note: States vary in the number and type of substances controlled within these categories. In addition, States appearing in both the "yes" and "pending" columns for synthetic cathinones have approved legislation to control specific compounds and pending legislation to control other compounds within the same category.

<sup>1</sup> State is not controlling the substance with legislation; however, there are bans in place via other means (i.e., via the State Pharmacy Board).

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures. (2011, August 12). Enacted legislation. Retrieved on August 16, 2011, from <http://www.ncsl.org/?TabId=22431> (synthetic cannabinoids) and <http://www.ncsl.org/?TabId=22432> (synthetic cathinones).

**The DEA's System To Retrieve Information from Drug Evidence II (STRIDE)** collects the results of drug evidence analyzed at DEA laboratories. STRIDE reflects evidence submitted by the DEA, other Federal law enforcement agencies, and some local law enforcement agencies that was obtained during drug seizures, undercover drug buys, and other activities. STRIDE captures data on both domestic and international drug cases; however, the following results describe those drugs seized in the United States.

During 2010, a total of 76,857 drugs were submitted to STRIDE and analyzed by March 31, 2011. Of these, there were 27 reports of synthetic cannabinoids. Most of the synthetic cannabinoid reports were identified as JWH-018 (25 reports or 93%), and two drug reports were identified as JWH-073. In 2009, there were only two reports of JWH-018. A total of 35 synthetic cathinones were submitted to STRIDE during 2010. These were most commonly identified as MDPV (27 reports or 77%), while others were identified as mephedrone (five reports) or methylene (three reports). No synthetic cathinones were reported in 2009.

**National and Regional Estimates**

This section presents national and regional estimates for reports of synthetic cannabinoids and synthetic cathinones that were submitted to State and local forensic laboratories during 2009 and 2010, and analyzed within three months of the calendar year reporting period. According to NFLIS, synthetic cannabinoids represented an estimated 2,977 drug reports in 2010 (Table 2). Prior to 2010, synthetic cannabinoids were not controlled by any State or at the Federal level. Half of the synthetic cannabinoid reports (50%) in 2010 were from the Midwest, 38% from the South, 9% from the West, and 3% from the Northeast (data not shown).

The vast majority of the synthetic cannabinoid reports in 2010 were identified as JWH-related varieties. More than half of the synthetic cannabinoids were identified as JWH-018 (63%) and nearly a quarter as either JWH-250 (14%) or JWH-073 (9%). In addition, 5% were identified as JWH-081 and about 2% as JWH-200. A small number of the estimated drug reports (fewer than 25) were reported for JWH-019, JWH-210, and JWH-251. Other synthetic cannabinoid reports in 2010 included RCS-4; AM-2201; AM-694; CP-47,497; and AM-356 (each of which was under 20 total reports).

In 2010, there were 628 reports of synthetic cathinones from 27 States to NFLIS compared with 2009 when there were 34 reports from eight States. Among the synthetic cathinone reports in 2010, nearly nine in 10 were for either mephedrone (48%) or MDPV (40%), and about 10% were for methylene. The majority of synthetic cathinones were reported in the South (57%), followed by the Midwest (25%) and the Northeast (16%). Only 2% were reported from the West.

**Table 2** ESTIMATED SYNTHETIC CANNABINOID AND SYNTHETIC CATHINONE REPORTS IN NFLIS, 2009-2010

Drug	2009		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Synthetic Cannabinoids<sup>1</sup></b>				
JWH-018 (AM-678)	13	86.67%	1,887	63.39%
JWH-250	0	0.00%	418	14.04%
JWH-073	2	13.33%	261	8.77%
Synthetic cannabinoids (not distinctly identified)	0	0.00%	151	5.07%
JWH-081	0	0.00%	149	5.01%
JWH-200	0	0.00%	55	1.85%
RCS-4	0	0.00%	16	0.54%
JWH-019	0	0.00%	11	0.37%
JWH-210	0	0.00%	9	0.30%
AM-2201	0	0.00%	8	0.27%
AM-694	0	0.00%	4	0.13%
CP 47,497 C8 homologue (cannabicyclohexanol)	0	0.00%	4	0.13%
JWH-251	0	0.00%	3	0.10%
AM-356 (methanandamide)	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
<b>Total Synthetic Cannabinoids<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>2,977</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>Synthetic Cathinones<sup>1</sup></b>				
Mephedrone (4-MMC)	20	58.82%	303	48.25%
MDPV	2	5.88%	253	40.29%
Methylene (MDMC)	3	8.82%	63	10.03%
Methcathinone	9	26.47%	6	0.96%
4-MEC	0	0.00%	3	0.48%
<b>Total Synthetic Cathinones<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

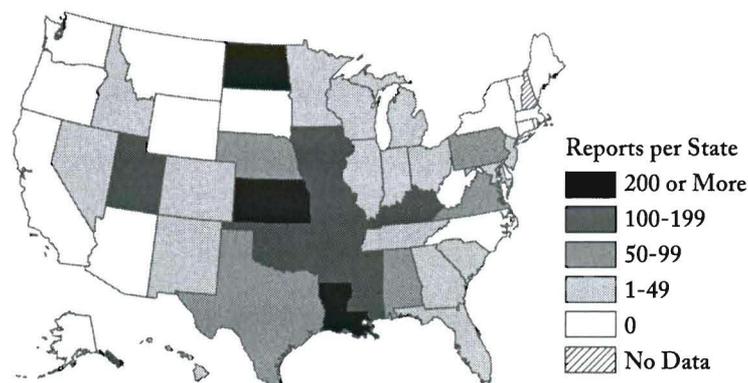
<sup>1</sup> For further information on these drugs, see the DEA's [http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/drugs\\_concern/index.html](http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/drugs_concern/index.html) and a forensic cheminformatic database at <https://www.forensicdb.org/>. See this report's appendix for the chemical names of these drugs.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

## Synthetic Cannabinoids and Synthetic Cathinones, by State in NFLIS, 2010

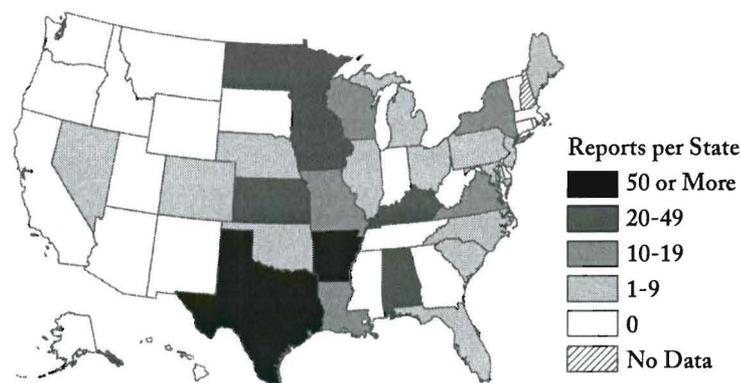
This section presents NFLIS data at the State level on the number of synthetic cannabinoids and synthetic cathinones submitted during 2010 and analyzed by March 31, 2011. As shown in Figure 1, a total of 32 States reported synthetic cannabinoids during 2010. Three States had synthetic cannabinoid reports of 200 or more (Kansas, Louisiana, and North Dakota), and seven States had between 100 and 199 reports (Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Utah). All of these States that reported 100 or more drug counts moved

**Figure 1. Synthetic cannabinoid reports in NFLIS, by State, 2010**



to control synthetic cannabinoids in either 2010 or 2011. As shown in Figure 2, a total of 27 States reported synthetic cathinones to NFLIS in 2010. Two States reported cathinone counts of 50 or greater (Arkansas and Texas), and six States reported counts of 20 to 49 (Alabama, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, and North Dakota). Seven of these eight States passed legislation to control synthetic cathinones in 2010 or 2011; Alabama has a ban in place via its State Board of Pharmacy, but has no legislation that controls the substance.

**Figure 2. Synthetic cathinone reports in NFLIS, by State, 2010**



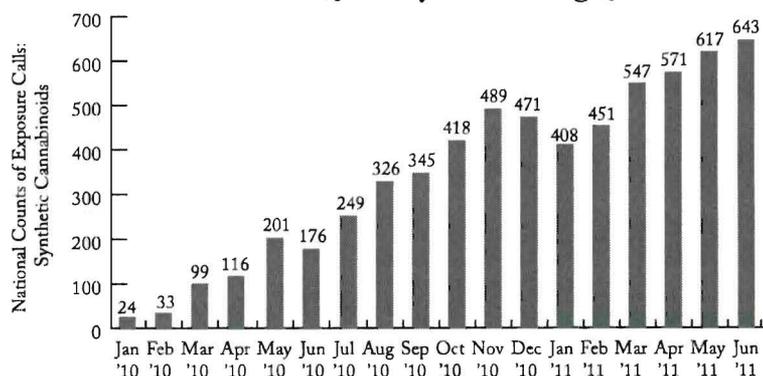
## National Poison Control Center Data

American Association of Poison Control Centers (AAPCC) data from January 2010 through June 2011 were also analyzed to obtain information on “exposures” to synthetic cannabinoids and synthetic cathinones that were reported to poison control centers across the United States. The term “exposure” refers to instances in which an individual had contact with the substance (e.g., ingested, inhaled, absorbed by the skin or eyes), but does not necessarily signify a poisoning or overdose. The data presented here may differ from AAPCC data presented in other publications because of differences in when cases were updated and when a data file was prepared and finalized for use.

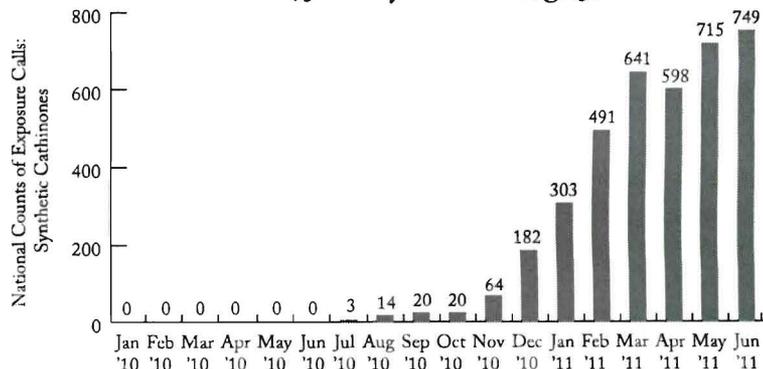
Poison control centers received a larger number of exposure calls for synthetic cannabinoids in the first six months of 2011 (January to June) than they did for the entire calendar year of 2010 (3,237 vs. 2,947 reports; Figure 3). The increase in calls related to synthetic cathinones has been even more pronounced, with the number of calls increasing steadily each month since mid-July 2010 (Figure 4). Synthetic cathinones reported to the AAPCC increased almost tenfold from 2010 through just the first six months of 2011 (303 vs. 3,497 reports).

At the State level, 10 States accounted for just over 50% of the exposure calls to poison control centers for synthetic cannabinoids during 2010 and 2011. These States (in order of frequency) were Texas, Florida, North Carolina, Indiana, Virginia, Louisiana, Arizona, Missouri, Illinois, and Georgia. In comparison, 10 States accounted for nearly 60% of the poison control calls for synthetic cathinones during this period. These States (in order of frequency) were Ohio, North Carolina, Indiana, West Virginia, Louisiana, Missouri, Texas, Tennessee, Illinois, and Pennsylvania.

**Figure 3. National counts of exposure calls to poison control centers, by month: Synthetic cannabinoids, January 2010 through June 2011**



**Figure 4. National counts of exposure calls to poison control centers, by month: Synthetic cathinones, January 2010 through June 2011**



## Appendix: Chemical Names of Synthetic Cannabinoids and Synthetic Cathinones

Synthetic Cannabinoids	
Common Name	Chemical Name
JWH-018 (AM-678)	1-pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole
JWH-250	1-pentyl-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole
JWH-073	1-butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole
JWH-081	1-pentyl-3-(4-methoxy-1-naphthoyl)indole
JWH-200	1-[2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole
RCS-4	1-pentyl-3-(4-methoxybenzoyl)indole
JWH-019	1-hexyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole
JWH-210	1-pentyl-3-(4-ethyl-1-naphthoyl)indole
AM-2201	1-(5-fluoropentyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole
AM-694	1-(5-fluoropentyl)-3-(2-iodobenzoyl)indole
CP 47,497 C8 homologue (cannabicyclohexanol)	5-(1,1-dimethyloctyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-phenol
JWH-251	1-pentyl-3-(2-methylphenylacetyl)indole
AM-356 (methanandamide)	arachidonyl-1'-hydroxy-2'-propylamide

Synthetic Cathinones	
Common Name	Chemical Name
Mephedrone (4-MMC)	4-methylmethcathinone
MDPV	3,4-methylenedioxypropylvalerone
Methylone (MDMC)	3,4-methylenedioxy-N-methylcathinone
Methcathinone	N-methylcathinone
4-MEC	4-methyl-N-ethylcathinone

**Methodology:** A summary of the NFLIS estimation methodology can be found in the *NFLIS Methodology Summary* publication at <https://www.nflis.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/Reports.aspx>.

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U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, Office of Diversion Control. (2011). *National Forensic Laboratory Information System Special Report: Synthetic Cannabinoids and Synthetic Cathinones Reported in NFLIS, 2009-2010*. Springfield, VA: U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration.

**Obtaining Copies of This Publication:** Electronic copies of this publication can be downloaded from the NFLIS website at <https://www.nflis.deadiversion.usdoj.gov>.

### American Association of Poison Control Centers (AAPCC) Disclaimer and Statement on AAPCC Data

The content of this report does not necessarily reflect the opinions or conclusions of the American Association of Poison Control Centers.

The American Association of Poison Control Centers (AAPCC; <http://www.aapcc.org>) maintains the national database of information logged by the country's 57 Poison Control Centers (PCCs). Case records in this database are from self-reported calls: they reflect only information provided when the public or healthcare professionals report an actual or potential exposure to a substance (e.g., an ingestion, inhalation, or topical exposure, etc.), or request information/educational materials. Exposures do not necessarily represent a poisoning or overdose. The AAPCC is not able to completely verify the accuracy of every report made to member centers. Additional exposures may go unreported to PCCs and data referenced from the AAPCC should not be construed to represent the complete incidence of national exposures to any substance(s).

## Special Report:

# Synthetic Cannabinoids and Synthetic Cathinones Reported in NFLIS, 2009-2010



U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration  
Office of Diversion Control  
8701 Morrisette Drive  
Springfield, VA 22152

September 2011

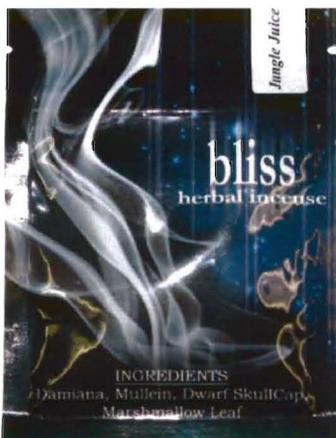
SYNTHETIC DRUG CONTROL  
LEGISLATIVE & REGULATORY ACTION

- PA 96-1285<sup>1</sup> – Effective 1/1/11
  - Amended Controlled Substances Act, 720 ILCS 570/204, to include JWH 18 and JWH 73 as Schedule I substances.
  
- PA 97-194 – Effective 7/22/11
  - Amended Controlled Substances Act, 720 ILCS 570/204, to include Methylone, MDPV, Mephedrone, 4-methoxymethcathinone, 4-Fluoromethcathinone and 3-Fluoromethcathinone as Schedule I substances.
  
- Drug Enforcement Administration –effective 3/1/11
  - Exercises emergency scheduling authority - 1 year ban on JWH 18, JWH 73, JWH 200, CP-47,497 and cannabicyclohexanol.
  
- Drug Enforcement Administration - effective 10/21/11
  - Exercises emergency scheduling authority - 1 year ban on Mephedrone, 3, 4 MDPV and Methylone.
  
- PA 97-193 – Effective 1/1/12
  - Amends Controlled Substances Act, 720 ILCS 570/204, to add cannabinoid agonists as Schedule I substances.

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<sup>1</sup> Public Acts may be accessed at [www.ilga.gov](http://www.ilga.gov)

# EMERGENCY SUMMIT ON SYNTHETIC DRUGS POTPOURRI/K2/SPICE/INCENSE



**News Release**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 01, 2011

Contact: DEA Public Affairs

Number: 202-307-7977

**Chemicals Used in "Spice" and "K2" Type Products Now Under Federal Control and Regulation***DEA Will Study Whether To Permanently Control Five Substances*

**MAR 01 - WASHINGTON, D.C.** – The United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) today exercised its emergency scheduling authority to control five chemicals (JWH-018, JWH-073, JWH-200, CP-47,497, and cannabicyclohexanol) used to make so-called "fake pot" products. Except as authorized by law, this action makes possessing and selling these chemicals or the products that contain them illegal in the United States. This emergency action was necessary to prevent an imminent threat to public health and safety. The temporary scheduling action will remain in effect for at least one year while the DEA and the United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) further study whether these chemicals should be permanently controlled.



**Chemicals like K-2 and Spice are designated as Schedule I substances, the most restrictive category under the Controlled Substances Act.**

The Final Order was published today in the *Federal Register* to alert the public to this action. These chemicals will be controlled for at least 12 months, with the possibility of a six month extension. They are designated as Schedule I substances, the most restrictive category under the Controlled Substances Act. Schedule I substances are reserved for those substances with a high potential for abuse, no accepted medical use for treatment in the United States and a lack of accepted safety for use of the drug under medical supervision.

Over the past couple of years, smokeable herbal products marketed as being "legal" and as providing a marijuana-like high, have become increasingly popular, particularly among teens and young adults. These products consist of plant material that has been coated with research chemicals that claim to mimic THC, the active ingredient in marijuana, and are sold at a variety of retail outlets, in head shops, and over the Internet. These chemicals, however, have not been approved by the FDA for human consumption, and there is no oversight of the manufacturing process. Brands such as "Spice," "K2," "Blaze," and "Red X Dawn" are labeled as herbal incense to mask their intended purpose.

Since 2009, DEA has received an increasing number of reports from poison control centers, hospitals and law enforcement regarding these products. At least 16 states have already taken action to control one or more of these chemicals. The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 amends the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) to allow the DEA Administrator to place a substance temporarily in schedule I when it is necessary to avoid an imminent threat to the public safety. Emergency room physicians report that individuals that use these types of products experience serious side effects which include: convulsions, anxiety attacks, dangerously elevated heart rates, increased blood pressure, vomiting, and disorientation.

"Young people are being harmed when they smoke these dangerous 'fake pot' products and wrongly equate the products' 'legal' retail availability with being 'safe'," said DEA Administrator Michele M. Leonhart. "Parents and community leaders look to us to help them protect their kids, and we have not let them down. Today's action, while temporary, will reduce the number of young people being seen in hospital emergency rooms after ingesting these synthetic chemicals to get high."

## Spice

"Spice" is used to describe a diverse family of herbal mixtures marketed under many names, including K2, fake marijuana, Yucatan Fire, Skunk, Moon Rocks, and others. These products contain dried, shredded plant material and presumably, ~~chemical additives that are responsible for~~ their psychoactive (mind-altering) effects. While Spice products are labeled "not for human consumption" they are marketed to people who are interested in herbal alternatives to marijuana (cannabis). Spice users report experiences similar to those produced by marijuana, and regular users may experience withdrawal and addiction symptoms.

Spice mixtures are sold in many countries in head shops, gas stations, and via the Internet, although their sale and use are illegal throughout most European countries. Easy access has likely contributed to Spice's popularity.

### How Is Spice Abused?

Some Spice products are sold as "incense" but resemble potpourri rather than popular, more familiar incense products (common forms include short cones or long, thin sticks). Like marijuana, Spice is abused mainly by smoking. Sometimes Spice is mixed with marijuana or is prepared as an herbal infusion for drinking.

### What Are the Health Effects of Spice Abuse?

Presently, there are no studies on the effects of Spice on human health or behavior. A variety of mood and perceptual effects have been described, and patients who have been taken to Poison Control Centers in Texas report symptoms that include rapid heart rate, vomiting, agitation, confusion, and hallucinations.

### Public Health Concerns

Marketing labels often make unverified claims that Spice products contain up to 3.0 grams of a *natural* psychoactive material taken from a variety of plants. While Spice products do contain dried plant material, chemical analyses of seized spice mixtures have revealed the presence of synthetic (or designer) cannabinoid compounds.\* These bind to the same cannabinoid receptors in the body as THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol), the primary psychoactive component of marijuana. Some of these compounds, however, bind more strongly to the receptors, which could lead to a much more powerful and unpredictable effect. Notably, these compounds have not been fully characterized for their effects and importantly, their toxicity, in humans.

Because the chemical composition of the various products sold as Spice is unknown, it is likely that some varieties also contain

substances with dramatically different effects than those expected by the user. There is also concern about the presence of harmful heavy metal residues in Spice mixtures. However, without further analyses, it is difficult to determine whether these concerns are justified.

### Legal Status

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) recently banned five synthetic cannabinoids by placing them in Schedule I status under the Controlled Substances Act. Schedule I status means that the substance is considered to have a high potential for abuse and no known medical benefits; and as such, it is illegal to possess or sell products that contain the substance. This ban went into

effect December 2010, and will continue for 1 year while the DEA continues to gather information about the chemicals.

A number of States have also instituted bans on Spice and Spice-like products and/or synthetic cannabinoid-containing products, and many others are considering legislation forbidding the sale or possession of Spice.

### Other Information Sources

For more information on Spice and Spice-like products, see Understanding the 'Spice' phenomenon, which was produced by the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction: <http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/thematic-papers/spice>.

### Notes

\* Such as **JWH-018** [1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole] and **HU-210** [(dexanabinol, (6aS,10aS)-9-(hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol)]

### Resources

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Huffman, J.W. Cannabimimetic indoles, pyrroles, and indenes: Structure-activity relationships and receptor interactions. *Curr Med Chem* 6(8):705-720, 2009.

Vardakou, I. Pistos, C. and Spiliopoulou, Ch. Spice drugs as a new trend: Mode of action, identification and legislation. *Toxicol Lett* 197(3):157-162, 2010.



# Drug Fact Sheet

## K2 or Spice

### Overview

K2 or "Spice" is a mixture of herbs and spices that is typically sprayed with a synthetic compound chemically similar to THC, the psychoactive ingredients in marijuana. The chemical compounds typically include HU-210, HU-211, JWH-018, and JWH-073. K2 is commonly purchased in head shops, tobacco shops, various retail outlets, and over the Internet. It is often marketed as incense or "fake weed." Purchasing over the Internet can be dangerous because it is not usually known where the products come from or what amount of chemical is on the organic material.

### Street names

Bliss, Black Mamba, Bombay Blue, Fake Weed, Genie, Spice, Zohai



### Looks like

K2 is typically sold in small, silvery plastic bags of dried leaves and marketed as incense that can be smoked. It is said to resemble potpourri.

### Methods of abuse

K2 products are usually smoked in joints or pipes, but some users make it into a tea.

### Affect on mind

Psychological effects are similar to those of marijuana and include paranoia, panic attacks, and giddiness.

### Affect on body

Physiological effects of K2 include increased heart rate and increase of blood pressure. It appears to be stored in the body for long periods of time, and therefore the long-term effects on humans are not fully known.

### Drugs causing similar effects

Marijuana

### Overdose effects

There have been no reported deaths by overdose.

### Legal status in the United States

On Tuesday, March 1, 2011, DEA published a final order in the Federal Register temporarily placing five synthetic cannabinoids into Schedule I of the CSA. The order became effective on March 1, 2011. The substances placed into



## Drug Fact Sheet

### K2 or Spice - cont'd.

Schedule I are 1-pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl) indole (JWH-018), 1-butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl) indole (JWH-073), 1-[2-(4-morpholinyl) ethyl]-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole (JWH-200), 5-(1,1-dimethylheptyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-phenol (CP-47,497), and 5-(1,1-dimethyloctyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-phenol (cannabicyclohexanol, CP-47,497 C8 homologue). This action is based on a finding by the Administrator that the placement of these synthetic cannabinoids into Schedule I of the CSA is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety. As a result of this order, the full effect of the CSA and its implementing regulations including criminal, civil and administrative penalties, sanctions, and regulatory controls of Schedule I substances will be imposed on the manufacture, distribution, possession, importation, and exportation of these synthetic cannabinoids.

#### Common places of origin

Manufacturers of this product are not regulated and are often unknown since these products are purchased via the Internet whether wholesale or retail. Several websites that sell the product are based in China. Some products may contain an herb called damiana, which is native to Central America, Mexico, and the Caribbean.

# EMERGENCY SUMMIT ON SYNTHETIC DRUGS BATH SALTS



# Nine State Analysis of Hospital Reported "Bath Salts" Exposures

Brandon Warrick MD<sup>1</sup>, Meredith Hill DO<sup>1</sup>, James Mowry PharmD<sup>2</sup>, David Gummin MD<sup>3</sup>, Deborah Anderson PharmD<sup>4</sup>, <sup>5</sup>Michael Wahl MD, Robert Goetz PharmD<sup>6</sup>, Henry Spiller PharmD<sup>7</sup>, Marcel Casavant MD<sup>8</sup>, Ron Thomas PhD<sup>1</sup>, Christopher Nezek DO<sup>1</sup>, Susan Smolinske PharmD<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Children's Hospital of Michigan Regional Poison Center, Detroit MI USA; <sup>2</sup>Indiana Poison Center, Indianapolis IN USA; <sup>3</sup>Wisconsin Poison Center, Milwaukee WI, USA; <sup>4</sup>Minnesota Poison Center, Minneapolis MN USA; <sup>5</sup>Illinois Poison Center, Chicago IL USA; <sup>6</sup>Cincinnati Poison Center, Cincinnati OH USA; <sup>7</sup>Kentucky Poison Center, Lexington KY USA; <sup>8</sup>Central Ohio Poison Center, Columbus OH

## INTRODUCTION

Designer cathinones sold as "bath salts" novelty collector's items or "plant food" produce psychoactive stimulant effects by increasing serotonin, norepinephrine, and dopamine. Nationwide, there has been a dramatic increase in cases presenting to emergency departments.

A new feature of the National Poison Data System (NPDS) allows mutual sharing of de-identified data through a special project report. A sharing agreement and special project report was implemented by eight Midwest Regional Poison Centers to enhance public health surveillance regarding rapidly evolving designer drug abuse.

## AIMS

Using NPDS, we assessed differences and patterns in the method of use, patient presentation, and optimal treatment.

## METHODS

Retrospective case review series using an NPDS special project report shared among poison centers covering nine states. Each participating site reviewed their cases for accuracy, inclusion and exclusion criteria, and inserted brand name when known.

A coordinating IRB approval was obtained for the primary site, and all other sites have independent approvals either pending or completed.

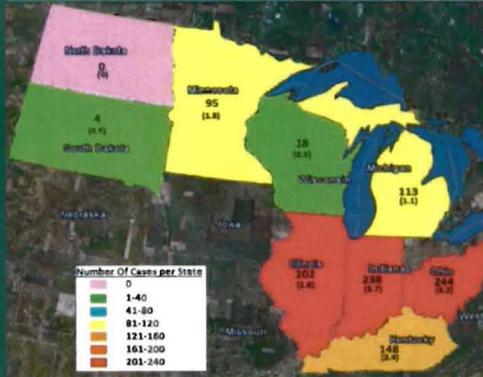
**Inclusion criteria:** 1) patients presenting to a health care facility with a "bath salt" or other designer cathinone exposure; 2) reported to a Regional Poison Center in one of the following states: Michigan, Ohio, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, South Dakota, North Dakota, Kentucky, and Indiana; 3) November 1, 2010 - July 31, 2011.

**Exclusion criteria:** 1) incomplete data 2) individuals not reporting to health care facility.

Analytical analysis was performed by dissolving the sample in methanol and then analyzed with GC/MS.

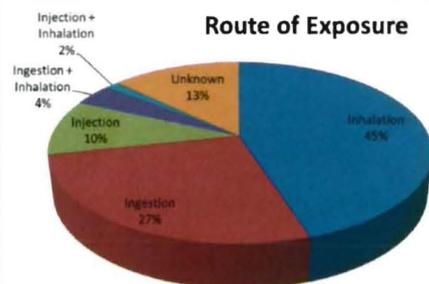
## RESULTS

Of the 1,418 cases reported to Poison Centers, 966 cases were from hospitals with three deaths. The age ranged from 1-60 years of age with the mean, median, and mode as follows 29.2, 27, and 24 years of age. Males comprised 653 cases or 68.3%.



Cases are in bold and cases per 100,000 are in parenthesis. Cleveland Poison Center did not provide cases.

Product	Cases	Compounds Found
White Rush	42	Methylone a-PVP
White Lightning	33	Butylone bk-MBDP
Ivory Wave	13	MDPV MPA
Zoom	12	Lidocaine MDPBP
White Horse	11	p-MMA 2-BPMP
MDPV	5	4-MEC 2-DPMP
Mephedrone	6	4-MPPP
Other	585	
Unknown	255	



## Clinical Effect

Clinical Effect	Cases	Percent
Agitation	516	54.6
Tachycardia	424	44.9
Hallucinations	244	25.8
Hypertension	192	20.3
Confusion	145	15.3
CPK elevation	114	12.0
Drowsy	86	9.0
Tremor	74	7.8
Chest Pain	65	6.9
Mydriasis	55	5.8
Electrolyte Abnormality	56	5.9
Fever	49	5.1

## Treatment

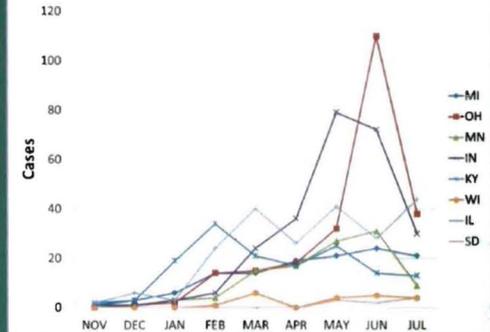
Treatment	Cases	Percent
Benzodiazepine	518	54.8
IV fluids	360	38.0
Other Sedation	129	13.7
Ventilator	62	6.6

## Medical Outcome

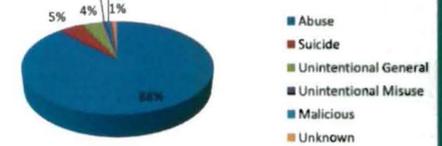
Medical Outcome	Cases	Percent
No Effect	25	2.6
Minor	159	16.8
Moderate	545	57.7
Major	57	6.0
Death	4	0.4
Unknown	155	16.4

Co-Ingestants	Percent	Date Banned
K2/ other herbal	9.6	ND March-11
Marijuana	6.8	IL
Opiate	5.2	IN June-11
Ethanol	3	MI July-11
Benzodiazepines	2.4	MN July-11
Amphetamine	1.5	OH July-11
Cocaine	1.5	WI July-11
Other	1.4	KY None
		SD none
		USA Sept-11

## Cases Per State by Month



## Reason for Use



## DISCUSSION

Abuse of "Bath Salts" appears to be an emerging public health problem with clinical effects primarily sympathomimetic similar to MDMA and methamphetamine. A unique data sharing arrangement allows for real time tracking of this trend among eight centers. The primary limitation of the current study is hospital underreporting to PCCs. To minimize errors in coding, at least one author reviewed each case. Since co-ingestants were rarely reported, this suggests a possible goal is a "legal high." Further studies will be needed to determine effectiveness of MDPV, methylone, and mephedrone becoming schedule I agents in September, 2011. In addition further surveillance and product testing is needed to determine changes in product compounds and distribution.

## Acknowledgements

We would like to thank John Wilson, Karen Leonard, Benjamin Lehr, Rachelle Malette, Lucas Gumper, and Samar Kandifet for their time and hard work to make this possible.



# Drug Fact Sheet

## Bath Salts or Designer Cathinones (Synthetic Stimulants)

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### Overview

Synthetic stimulants that are marketed as "bath salts" are often found in a number of retail products. These synthetic stimulants are chemicals. The chemicals are synthetic derivatives of cathinone, a central nervous system stimulant, which is an active chemical found naturally in the khat plant. Mephedrone and MDPV (3,4-methylenedioxypyrovalerone) are two of the designer cathinones most commonly found in these "bath salt" products. Many of these products are sold over the Internet, in convenience stores, and in "head shops."

### Street names

Bilss, Blue Silk, Cloud Nine, Drone, Energy-1, Ivory Wave, Lunar Wave, Meow Meow, Ocean Burst, Pure Ivory, Purple Wave, Red Dove, Snow Leopard, Stardust, Vanilla Sky, White Dove, White Knight, White Lightening

### Looks like

"Bath salt" stimulant products are sold in powder form in small plastic or foil packages of 200 and 500 milligrams under various brand names. Mephedrone is a fine white, off-white, or slightly yellow-colored powder. It can also be found in tablet and capsule form. MDPV is a fine white or off-white powder.

### Methods of abuse

"Bath salts" are usually ingested by sniffing/snorting. They can also be taken orally, smoked, or put into a solution and injected into veins.

### Affect on mind

People who abuse these substances have reported agitation, insomnia, irritability, dizziness, depression, paranoia, delusions, suicidal thoughts, seizures, and panic attacks. Users have also reported effects including impaired perception of reality, reduced motor control, and decreased ability to think clearly.

### Affect on body

Cathinone derivatives act as central nervous system stimulants causing rapid heart rate (which may lead to heart attacks and strokes), chest pains, nosebleeds, sweating, nausea, and vomiting.

### Drugs causing similar effects

Drugs that have similar effects include: amphetamines, cocaine, Khat, LSD, and MDMA.

### Overdose effects

These substances are usually marketed with the warning "not intended for human consumption." Any time that users put uncontrolled or unregulated substances into their bodies, the effects are unknown and can be dangerous.

### Legal status in the United States

Mephedrone has no approved medical use in the United States. It is not specifically scheduled under the Controlled Substances Act, but it is a chemical analogue of methcathinone, which is a Schedule I controlled substance. Incidents involving mephedrone can be prosecuted under the Federal Analog Act of the Controlled Substances Act. MDPV (3,4-methylenedioxypyrovalerone) has no approved medical use in the United States. MDPV is not scheduled under the CSA.

### Common places of origin

Law enforcement officials believe that the stimulant chemicals contained in these products are manufactured in China and India and packaged for wholesale distribution in Eastern Europe. Many countries have banned these products.



UNITED STATES  
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

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**News Release** [print-friendly page]

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 21, 2011

Contact: DEA Public Affairs

Number: 202-307-7977

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**Chemicals Used in "Bath Salts" Now Under Federal Control and Regulation**
*DEA Will Study Whether To Permanently Control Three Substances*

**OCT 21** - WASHINGTON, D.C. – The United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) today exercised its emergency scheduling authority to control three synthetic stimulants (Mephedrone, 3,4 methylenedioxypropylvalerone (MDPV) and Methylone) used to make products marketed as "bath salts" and "plant food". Except as authorized by law, this action makes possessing and selling these chemicals, or the products that contain them, illegal in the United States. This emergency action was necessary to prevent an imminent threat to the public safety. The temporary scheduling action will remain in effect for at least one year while the DEA and the United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) further study whether these chemicals should be permanently controlled.

The Final Order was published today in the Federal Register to alert the public to this action. These chemicals will be controlled for at least 12 months, with the possibility of a six month extension. They are designated as Schedule I substances, the most restrictive category under the Controlled Substances Act. Schedule I status is reserved for those substances with a high potential for abuse, no currently accepted use for treatment in the United States and a lack of accepted safety for use of the drug under medical supervision.

Over the past several months, there has been a growing use of, and interest in, synthetic stimulants sold under the guise of "bath salts" or "plant food". Marketed under names such as "Ivory Wave", "Purple Wave", "Vanilla Sky" or "Bliss", these products are comprised of a class of chemicals perceived as mimics of cocaine, LSD, MDMA, and/or methamphetamine. Users have reported impaired perception, reduced motor control, disorientation, extreme paranoia, and violent episodes. The long-term physical and psychological effects of use are unknown but potentially severe. These products have become increasingly popular, particularly among teens and young adults, and are sold at a variety of retail outlets, in head shops and over the Internet. However, they have not been approved by the FDA for human consumption or for medical use, and there is no oversight of the manufacturing process.

In the last six months, DEA has received an increasing number of reports from poison control centers, hospitals and law enforcement regarding products containing one or more of these chemicals. Thirty-seven states have already taken action to control or ban these or other synthetic stimulants. The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 amends the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) to allow the DEA Administrator to temporarily schedule an abused, harmful, non-medical substance in order to avoid an imminent hazard to public safety while the formal rule-making procedures described in the CSA are being conducted.

"This action demonstrates our commitment to keeping our streets safe from these and other new and emerging drugs that have decimated families, ruined lives, and caused havoc in communities across the country," said DEA Administrator Michele M. Leonhart. "These chemicals pose a direct and significant threat, regardless of how they are marketed, and we will aggressively pursue those who attempt their manufacture and sale."



IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

**JERRY SMITH**, Member of the  
National Association of Synthetic  
Retailers and Users,

Plaintiff,

vs.

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**  
(Rule 38, F.R.C.P.)

Case No. \_\_\_\_\_

Lt. **THOMAS J. STEHLEY**,  
COMMANDER, Illinois State  
Police, District 13, in his individual and  
official capacities; **STEWART RIDINGS**,  
CHIEF OF POLICE, Herrin, Illinois,  
in his individual and official capacities;  
**JOHN DOE I thru VI**, Police Officers of  
the City of Herrin, Illinois and/or State  
Police of the Illinois State Police, in  
their individual and official capacities;  
**CITY OF HERRIN, ILLINOIS**,  
a municipal corporation organized under  
the laws of the State of Illinois;  
**STATE OF ILLINOIS**, in their  
sovereign capacities; **OFFICER GILL**,  
City of Herrin, Illinois Police Officer,  
in his individual and official capacities;  
and, the **ILLINOIS STATE POLICE**, an  
entity of Illinois state government,

Defendants,

**COMPLAINT**

COMES NOW Plaintiff, **JERRY SMITH**, pro se, with the assistance of the National Association of Synthetic Retailers and Users, sui juris, and for his cause of action against Defendants, states and alleges as follows:

## JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This is an action brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1983 to redress the deprivation, under color of state law, of rights, privileges and immunities secured by the United States Constitution.

2. There is a casual connection between Plaintiff's injuries and the improper interpretations, applications, promulgation, and enforcement of City of Herrin ordinances and Illinois statutes. It is likely that a favorable decision in this case will redress Plaintiff's injuries.

3. Plaintiff seeks relief pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1983.

4. This court has jurisdiction pursuant to its authority to grant declaratory relief under 28 U.S.C. 2201.

5. This court also has jurisdiction to grant injunctive relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2202.

6. The court is further cloaked with jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1331 (federal question), and 28 U.S.C. 1343 (civil rights).

7. This court also has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1367 (supplemental jurisdiction) over Plaintiff's state law claims.

8. Venue is proper in that all incidents in question took place in Williamson County, City of Herrin, Illinois, which is in this District and Division.

## PARTIES

9. Plaintiff, JERRY SMITH, is a citizen of the United States and of the sovereign State of Illinois. He is also an adult resident of the City of Herrin, Illinois, Williamson County, and owner of "Gift World," a licensed business located in the City of Herrin, Illinois. At all times pertinent to this complaint Plaintiff Smith was lawfully engaged in the selling of dietary, holistic, and natural substances not defined under any Illinois law or City of Herrin, Illinois ordinance to be unlawful. Plaintiff is a member in good standing of the National Association of Synthetic Retailers and Users.

10. Defendant, THOMAS J. STEHLEY, is the duly assigned Commander of the Illinois State Police. It is believed that he is a citizen of the United States and the sovereign State of Illinois.

11. Among other things, defendant STEHLEY has a duty to patrol certain highways and roads, to quell disturbances, riots, affrays and insurrections. He also has a duty to carry out the laws of the State of Illinois, and to do so consistent with the Constitutions of the State of Illinois and the United States of America. He is also responsible for the State Police officers who work for the Illinois State Police and for ensuring they conduct their business, as officers of Illinois law, consistent with the laws and Constitutions of the State of Illinois and the United States of America. At all times pertinent to this complaint he maintained offices at 1391 S. Washington Street, DuQuoin, Illinois 62832. He is being sued in his individual and official capacities.

12. Defendant, STEWART RIDINGS, is the duly elected Chief of Police for the City of Herrin, Illinois. Among other things, he has a duty to carry out the laws of the State of Missouri and of the United States, and to enforce the ordinances of the City of Herrin, Illinois. He also has the duty to supervise and oversee the actions of such officers who are assigned to the City of Herrin Police Department and to ensure that his, and their actions are carried out consistent with the laws and Constitutions of the State of Illinois and the United States of America. At all times pertinent to this complaint he maintained offices at 321 N 14th Street, Herrin, Illinois 62948. He is being sued in his individual and official capacities.

13. Defendants, JOHN DOE I thru JOHN DOE VI, are State of Illinois State Police or City of Herrin, Illinois police officers. Each is being sued in their individual and official capacities. Following discovery, the names of each of these defendants will be supplemented. Defendant OFFICER GILL, is a police officer working with the City of Herrin, Illinois police department. He also is being sued in his individual and official capacities.

14. Defendant, STATE OF ILLINOIS, is a sovereign State organized and existing under the laws and Constitution of the United States of America.

15. Defendant, CITY OF HERRIN, ILLINOIS, is a city created and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois.

16. At all times pertinent to this complaint, defendants, and each of them, were engaged in activi-

ties violative of the rights, privileges and Immunities secured to the Plaintiff under the laws and the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Illinois. They were each additionally engaged in the carrying out of unlawful activities to deprive Plaintiff of certain properties rightfully belonging to him, without probable cause or warrant, to harass, intimidate and threaten the Plaintiff, and to otherwise cause Plaintiff injury even to his reputation and status within the community.

#### FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

17. Beginning on or about January 2011 and extending thru the date of the filing of this complaint, defendants, *and each of them*, have, without warrant, pretense, probable cause, or other justifiable cause, entered upon the property of the Plaintiff located in the City of Herrin, Illinois, and utilizing tactics of fear and intimidation, unlawfully seized and toted away personal property rightfully belonging to the Plaintiff JERRY SMITH. Amongst the personal property seized and toted away by the defendants is included, but not limited thereto, natural, holistic, and dietary supplements, herbal incense and bath salts. none of which contain a chemical make-up or substances deemed under law to unlawful to sell and/or distribute.

18. Upon entering the premises of Plaintiff's property, deputies, police, and/or detectives of the various law enforcement agencies present, confronted Plaintiff and/or his employee and advised that they were there to confiscate and seize the herbal, holistic, natural and dietary supplements and/or products listed and described above, and advised Plaintiff and/or his employee that they could either hand over the items or they would get a warrant, arrest them, and prosecute them.

19. During a raid in August 2011, raid multiple law enforcement officers were present, including JOHN DOE I thru JOHN DOE VI, and such presence was intimidating and menacing to the Plaintiff and his employee. Indeed, certain officers manhandled Plaintiff's female employee and touched her indignantly causing her to believe the officers were attempting to touch her inappropriately and sexually. Defendant was also present during said raid.

20. At no time relevant herein did defendants, or other law enforcement personnel or individual, seek to obtain a warrant for the search or seizure of any of Plaintiff's personal property nor was there any prior judicial determination that any or all of the products being seized by them, in fact, a controlled substance, imitation or analogue as defined in any law, ordinance or other legally enforceable provision.

21. On information and belief, Defendants did not perform individual testing on each and every brand of herbal incense seized prior to any of the raids conducted between January 2011 and the present date.

22. All of the actions of Defendants, STEHLEY, RIDINGS, ILLINOIS STATE POLICE, CITY OF HERRIN, ILLINOIS, and JOHN DOE I thru JOHN DOE VI, each was acting under color or pretense of Illinois state law.

**COUNT I - PLAINTIFF'S WRONGFUL SEIZURE BY DEFENDANTS  
COGNIZABLE UNDER 42 U.S.C. 1983**

23. Plaintiff incorporates herein each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 thru 22 above as though same was fully set forth herein verbatim.

24. On or about January 2011, extending thru August 1, 2011, defendants, and other law enforcement personnel working in concert with defendants, entered Plaintiff's place of business (known as "Gift World") on several occasions and searched said place of business without warrant or consent.

25. Defendants had no probable cause or suspicion to believe that Plaintiff had committed any crime at the time of said entries.

26. The raid, and/or raids, beginning in January 2011 and extending thru August 1, 2011, was unnecessary, unreasonable under the circumstances, unlawful, and unconstitutional in that it (they) violated Plaintiff's right to be free from seizure of his property.

27. During the course of the raid(s) and subsequent dealings, Defendants, and each of them, in concert with others working with them, used intimidation and coercion to further their agenda and to wrongfully seize glassware in the inventory of Plaintiff's place of business.

28. During the course of the raid(s) and subsequent dealings, Defendants, and each of them, in concert with others working with them, and as a direct and proximate result of their actions, as described herein-above, caused reputational harm to the Plaintiff, his family, and his business in that Defendants, and each of their acts implied that Plaintiff was engaged in unlawful and illegal activities and that Plaintiff is a criminal, all to Plaintiff's injury and damage.

29. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions as described herein-above, Plaintiff suffered economic damage in the form of lost inventory estimated at \$2,500.00, lost income and earnings estimated at \$15,000.00, legal fees and costs incurred.

30. Plaintiff has a right to be free from unreasonable seizures and at all times relevant hereto, was clearly established under federal law.

31. Defendants, and each of them, knew, or should have known, that their seizure of Plaintiff's property without warrant, and by intimidation and coercion, was a violation of Plaintiff's rights under clearly established federal law.

32. A reasonable person would have known that the seizure of Plaintiff's property was a violation of Plaintiff's rights under clearly established federal law.

33. Defendants' acts as stated herein were intentional, wanton, malicious, evil, and oppressive, or involved reckless indifference to the federally protected rights of Plaintiff, thus entitling Plaintiff to an award of punitive damages against defendants in the sum of \$98,000.00 each, for a total of \$980,000.00.

**COUNT II - WRONGFUL SEIZURE BY DEFENDANTS  
COGNIZABLE UNDER 42 U.S.C. 1983**

34. For purposes of this complaint, the Plaintiff incorporates and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 thru 33 above as though same was set forth herein verbatim.

35. On or about August 7, 2011 (actual date unknown) defendants, and *each of them*, along with Defendant Gill, entered Plaintiff's place of business ("Gift World") and searched said business without a warrant.

36. Defendants had no probable cause or suspicion to believe that Plaintiff had committed any crime at the time of the raid.

37. Said raid was unnecessary, unreasonable under the circumstances, unlawful, and unconstitutional in that it violated Plaintiff's right to be free from unreasonable seizure of his property.

38. During the course of the raid, and subsequent dealings, defendants, and each of them, used intimidation and coercion, and used physical force on an employee of the Plaintiff to further their agenda and to wrongfully seize herbal incense in the inventory of Plaintiff's place of business.

39. During the course of the raid, Defendants, and each of them, knew or should have known their actions were unlawful and unconstitutional and they engaged in said acts anyway.

40. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions as described herein-above, Plaintiff suffered economic damages in the form of lost inventory estimated at \$13,875.00, lost income and earnings estimated at \$25,000.00, and legal fees and costs incurred.

41. Plaintiff has a right to be free from unreasonable seizures and at all times relevant hereto, was clearly established under federal law.

42. A reasonable person would have known that the seizure of Plaintiff's property was a violation of Plaintiff's rights under clearly established federal law.

43. Defendants, and each of their acts, as stated herein-above, were intentional, wanton, malicious, evil and oppressive, or involved reckless indifference to the federally protected rights of the Plaintiff, thus entitling Plaintiff to an award of punitive damages against Defendants in the sum of \$98,000.00 each, for a total sum of \$980,000.00.

44. Plaintiff is also entitled to an award of attorneys fees, legal fees and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1988.

COUNT III - FAILURE TO INSTRUCT, SUPERVISE, CONTROL, AND  
DISCIPLINE DIRECTED AGAINST THE ILLINOIS STATE POLICE AND  
COGNIZABLE UNDER 42 U.S.C. 1983

45. Plaintiff incorporates herein paragraphs 1 thru 44 above as though same was re-alleged and restated herein verbatim.

46. At all times pertinent to this complaint there existed within Defendant ILLINOIS STATE POLICE and THOMAS J. STEHLEY, Commander, certain policies and customs that allowed or were deliberately indifferent to unconstitutional violations of the civil rights of citizens of the United States.

47. These policies and/or customs were so persistent and widespread that they had the effect and force of law.

48. Defendant ILLINOIS STATE POLICE and THOMAS J. STEHLEY, Commander, and the was vested with City of Herrin, Illinois authority Police Department, to train, supervise, discipline, and otherwise control the officers of the ILLINOIS STATE POLICE.

49. Defendant ILLINOIS STATE POLICE, and THOMAS J. STEHLEY, Commander, failed to change its policies or customs by failing to train, supervise, discipline or control its officers, including the Illinois State Police present during the raids referenced and described herein-above. (For the time, these defendants are named as John Doe I, II, and III.)

50. As a lawfully designated policymaking body, Defendant ILLINOIS STATE POLICE, a state sanctioned and created entity Illinois government, had the power and responsibility to prevent the existence of said policies or customs and failed to do so, and therefore has been and continues to be deliberately indifferent to the rights of Plaintiff and other citizens of the United States.

51. The failure of defendant THOMAS J. STEHLEY, Commander, and the ILLINOIS STATE POLICE to act in the face of constitutionally violative conduct as described herein directly and proximately caused the constitutional deprivations that Plaintiff suffered at the hands of the Illinois state police officers present

during the raid(s) set forth and described herein-above.

52. As a direct and proximate result of the defendant STEHLEY and the ILLINOIS STATE POLICE's, actions and/or inactions, it caused reputational harm to the Plaintiff, his family and his business in that defendant's acts implied that Plaintiff was engaged in illegal activities and that Plaintiff is a criminal, all to Plaintiff's injury and damage in an approximate sum of \$5,000,000.00.

53. As a direct and proximate result of defendant STEHLEY and the ILLINOIS STATE POLICE's actions and/or inactions, Plaintiff suffered economic damages in the form of lost inventory estimated at \$13,875.00, lost income and earnings estimated at \$25,000.00, attorney and legal fees and costs.

COUNT IV - FAILURE TO INSTRUCT, SUPERVISE, CONTROL, AND  
DISCIPLINE DIRECTED AGAINST THE CHIEF OF POLICE FOR THE CITY OF HERRIN,  
ILLINOIS, AND COGNIZABLE UNDER 42 U.S.C. 1983

54. Plaintiff incorporates herein paragraphs 1 thru 44 above as though same was re-alleged and restated herein verbatim.

55. At all times pertinent to this complaint there existed within Defendant STEWART RIDINGS, CHIEF OF POLICE FOR THE CITY OF HERRIN, ILLINOIS, herein-after, CHIEF OF POLICE, certain policies and customs that allowed or were deliberately indifferent to unconstitutional violations of the civil rights of citizens of the United States.

56. These policies and/or customs were so persistent and widespread that they had the effect and force of law.

57. Defendant CHIEF OF POLICE was vested with authority to train, supervise, discipline, and otherwise control the officers of the CHIEF OF POLICE.

58. Defendant CHIEF OF POLICE failed to change its policies or customs by failing to train, supervise, discipline or control its officers, including the City of Herrin police officers present during the raids referenced and described herein-above. (For the time, these defendants are named as John Doe IV,

V and VI.)

59. As a lawfully designated policymaking body, Defendant CHIEF OF POLICE, a state sanctioned and created entity Illinois government, had the power and responsibility to prevent the existence of said policies or customs and failed to do so, and therefore has been and continues to be deliberately indifferent to the rights of Plaintiff and other citizens of the United States.

60. The failure of defendant CHIEF OF POLICE to act in the face of constitutionally violative conduct as described herein directly and proximately caused the constitutional deprivations that Plaintiff suffered at the hands of the City of Herrin police officers present during the raid(s) set forth and described herein-above.

61. As a direct and proximate result of the defendant CHIEF OF POLICE's actions and/or inactions, it caused reputational harm to the Plaintiff, his family and his business in that defendant's acts implied that Plaintiff was engaged in illegal activities and that Plaintiff is a criminal, all to Plaintiff's injury and damage in an approximate sum of \$5,000,000.00.

62. As a direct and proximate result of defendant CHIEF OF POLICE's actions and/or inactions, Plaintiff suffered economic damages in the form of lost inventory estimated at \$13,875.00, lost income and earnings estimated at \$25,000.00, attorney and legal fees and costs.

#### COUNT V - CONVERSION BY DEFENDANT CHIEF OF POLICE

63. For purposes of this complaint Plaintiff re-alleges each and every things contained in paragraphs 1 thru 53 above as though same was reprinted herein verbatim.

64. The facts of this count are so related to the other claims in this complaint that they form a part of the same case or controversy.

65. As such, jurisdiction in this court for this state law claim is proper under 28 U.S.C. 1367.

66. On or about January 2011 and extending through August 2011, Plaintiff was the lawful owner of various types of glassware and incense inventory as described herein-above.

67. During this same period of time, on dates that Plaintiff cannot, at this time, be specific about, Defendants took possession of Plaintiff's above-described inventory during warrantless searches and seizures within and upon the premises of Plaintiff's place of business ("Gift World").

68. Defendants have maintained possession of said inventory to the exclusion of Plaintiff's right, title, and interests which interfered with his right to market and profit from his inventory.

69. Defendant CHIEF OF POLICE acts as described herein were outrageous because they were reckless and indifferent to Plaintiff's constitutional rights in that at the time of the search and seizure complained of herein Defendant neither possessed a warrant to search or seize property found within Plaintiff's place of business, nor did defendant have probable cause or voluntary consent to do so, all to plaintiff's injury and damage.

70. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's actions and/or inactions, as described herein, it caused reputational harm to the Plaintiff, his family, and his business in that defendant CHIEF OF POLICE's acts implied that Plaintiff was engaged in illegal activities and that Plaintiff is a criminal, all to Plaintiff's injury and damage.

71. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant CHIEF OF POLICE's actions as described herein-above, Plaintiff has suffered economic damages in the form of lost inventory which he estimates at, in sum, \$16,375.00, lost income and earnings, in sum, at \$50,000.00, and legal and attorney fees and costs.

#### COUNT V - CONVERSION BY DEFENDANT ILLINOIS STATE POLICE

72. For purposes of this complaint Plaintiff re-alleges each and every things contained in paragraphs 1 thru 53 above as though same was reprinted herein verbatim.

73. The facts of this count are so related to the other claims in this complaint that they form a part of the same case or controversy.

74. As such, jurisdiction in this court for this state law claim is proper under 28 U.S.C. 1367.

75. On or about January 2011 and extending through August 2011, Plaintiff was the lawful owner of various types of glassware and incense inventory as described herein-above.

76. During this same period of time, on dates that Plaintiff cannot, at this time, be specific about, Defendants took possession of Plaintiff's above-described inventory during warrantless searches and seizures within and upon the premises of Plaintiff's place of business ("Gift World").

77. Defendants have maintained possession of said inventory to the exclusion of Plaintiff's right, title, and interests which interfered with his right to market and profit from his inventory.

78. Defendant ILLINOIS STATE POLICE acts as described herein were outrageous because they were reckless and indifferent to Plaintiff's constitutional rights in that at the time of the search and seizure complained of herein Defendant neither possessed a warrant to search or seize property found within Plaintiff's place of business, nor did defendant have probable cause or voluntary consent to do so, all to plaintiff's injury and damage.

79. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's actions and/or inactions, as described herein, it caused reputational harm to the Plaintiff, his family, and his business in that defendant ILLINOIS STATE POLICE's acts implied that Plaintiff was engaged in illegal activities and that Plaintiff is a criminal, all to Plaintiff's injury and damage.

80. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant ILLINOIS STATE POLICE's actions as described herein-above, Plaintiff has suffered economic damages in the form of lost inventory which he estimates at, in sum, \$18,375.00, lost income and earnings, in sum, at \$50,000.00, and legal and attorney fees and costs.

#### COUNT V - CONVERSION BY DEFENDANT OFFICER GILL

81. For purposes of this complaint Plaintiff re-alleges each and every things contained in paragraphs 1 thru 53 above as though same was reprinted herein verbatim.

82. The facts of this count are so related to the other claims in this complaint that they form a part of the same case or controversy.

83. As such, jurisdiction in this court for this state law claim is proper under 28 U.S.C. 1367.

84. On or about January 2011 and extending through August 2011, Plaintiff was the lawful owner of various types of glassware and incense inventory as described herein-above.

85. During this same period of time, on dates that Plaintiff cannot, at this time, be specific about, Defendants took possession of Plaintiff's above-described inventory during warrantless searches and seizures within and upon the premises of Plaintiff's place of business ("Gift World").

86. Defendants have maintained possession of said inventory to the exclusion of Plaintiff's right, title, and interests which interfered with his right to market and profit from his inventory.

87. Defendant OFFICER GILL's acts as described herein were outrageous because they were reckless and indifferent to Plaintiff's constitutional rights in that at the time of the search and seizure complained of herein Defendant neither possessed a warrant to search or seize property found within Plaintiff's place of business, nor did defendant have probable cause or voluntary consent to do so, all to plaintiff's injury and damage.

88. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's actions and/or inactions, as described herein, it caused reputational harm to the Plaintiff, his family, and his business in that defendant OFFICER GILL's acts implied that Plaintiff was engaged in illegal activities and that Plaintiff is a criminal, all to Plaintiff's injury and damage.

89. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant OFFICER GILL's actions as described herein-above, Plaintiff has suffered economic damages in the form of lost inventory which he estimates at, in sum, \$16,375.00, lost income and earnings, in sum, at \$50,000.00, and legal and attorney fees and costs.

#### COUNT V - CONVERSION BY DEFENDANT JOHN DOE I

90. For purposes of this complaint Plaintiff re-alleges each and every things contained in paragraphs

1 thru 53 above as though same was reprinted herein verbatim.

91. The facts of this count are so related to the other claims in this complaint that they form a part of the same case or controversy.

92. As such, jurisdiction in this court for this state law claim is proper under 28 U.S.C. 1367.

93. On or about January 2011 and extending through August 2011, Plaintiff was the lawful owner of various types of glassware and incense inventory as described herein-above.

94. During this same period of time, on dates that Plaintiff cannot, at this time, be specific about, Defendants took possession of Plaintiff's above-described inventory during warrantless searches and seizures within and upon the premises of Plaintiff's place of business ("Gift World").

95. Defendants have maintained possession of said inventory to the exclusion of Plaintiff's right, title, and interests which interfered with his right to market and profit from his inventory.

96. Defendant JOHN DOE I's acts as described herein were outrageous because they were reckless and indifferent to Plaintiff's constitutional rights in that at the time of the search and seizure complained of herein Defendant neither possessed a warrant to search or seize property found within Plaintiff's place of business, nor did defendant have probable cause or voluntary consent to do so, all to plaintiff's injury and damage.

97. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's actions and/or inactions, as described herein, it caused reputational harm to the Plaintiff, his family, and his business in that defendant JOHN DOE I's acts implied that Plaintiff was engaged in illegal activities and that Plaintiff is a criminal, all to Plaintiff's injury and damage.

98. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant JOHN DOE I's actions as described and set forth herein-above, Plaintiff has suffered economic damages in the form of lost inventory which he estimates at, in sum, \$16,375.00, lost income and earnings, in sum, at \$50,000.00, and legal and attorney fees and costs.

COUNT V - CONVERSION BY DEFENDANT JOHN DOE II

99. For purposes of this complaint Plaintiff re-alleges each and every things contained in paragraphs 1 thru 53 above as though same was reprinted herein verbatim.

100. The facts of this count are so related to the other claims in this complaint that they form a part of the same case or controversy.

101. As such, jurisdiction in this court for this state law claim is proper under 28 U.S.C. 1367.

102. On or about January 2011 and extending through August 2011, Plaintiff was the lawful owner of various types of glassware and incense inventory as described herein-above.

103. During this same period of time, on dates that Plaintiff cannot, at this time, be specific about, Defendants took possession of Plaintiff's above-described inventory during warrantless searches and seizures within and upon the premises of Plaintiff's place of business ("Gift World").

104. Defendants have maintained possession of said inventory to the exclusion of Plaintiff's right, title, and interests which interfered with his right to market and profit from his inventory.

105. Defendant JOHN DOE II's acts as described herein were outrageous because they were reckless and indifferent to Plaintiff's constitutional rights in that at the time of the search and seizure complained of herein Defendant neither possessed a warrant to search or seize property found within Plaintiff's place of business, nor did defendant have probable cause or voluntary consent to do so, all to plaintiff's injury and damage.

106. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's actions and/or inactions, as described herein, it caused reputational harm to the Plaintiff, his family, and his business in that defendant JOHN DOE II's acts implied that Plaintiff was engaged in illegal activities and that Plaintiff is a criminal, all to Plaintiff's injury and damage.

107. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant JOHN DOE II's actions as described and set forth herein-above, Plaintiff has suffered economic damages in the form of lost inventory which

116. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant JOHN DOE III's actions as described and set forth herein-above, Plaintiff has suffered economic damages in the form of lost inventory which he estimates at, in sum, \$16,375.00, lost income and earnings, in sum, at \$50,000.00, and legal and attorney fees and costs.

COUNT V - CONVERSION BY DEFENDANT JOHN DOE IV

117. For purposes of this complaint Plaintiff re-alleges each and every things contained in paragraphs 1 thru 53 above as though same was reprinted herein verbatim.

118. The facts of this count are so related to the other claims in this complaint that they form a part of the same case or controversy.

119. As such, jurisdiction in this court for this state law claim is proper under 28 U.S.C. 1367.

120. On or about January 2011 and extending through August 2011, Plaintiff was the lawful owner of various types of glassware and incense inventory as described herein-above.

121. During this same period of time, on dates that Plaintiff cannot, at this time, be specific about, Defendants took possession of Plaintiff's above-described inventory during warrantless searches and seizures within and upon the premises of Plaintiff's place of business ("Gift World").

122. Defendants have maintained possession of said inventory to the exclusion of Plaintiff's right, title, and interests which interfered with his right to market and profit from his inventory.

123. Defendant JOHN DOE IV's acts as described herein were outrageous because they were reckless and indifferent to Plaintiff's constitutional rights in that at the time of the search and seizure complained of herein Defendant neither possessed a warrant to search or seize property found within Plaintiff's place of business, nor did defendant have probable cause or voluntary consent to do so, all to plaintiff's injury and damage.

124. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's actions and/or inactions, as described herein, it caused reputational harm to the Plaintiff, his family, and his business in that defendant JOHN DOE

IV's acts implied that Plaintiff was engaged in illegal activities and that Plaintiff is a criminal, all to Plaintiff's injury and damage.

125. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant JOHN DOE IV's actions as described and set forth herein-above, Plaintiff has suffered economic damages in the form of lost inventory which he estimates at, in sum, \$16,375.00, lost income and earnings, in sum, at \$50,000.00, and legal and attorney fees and costs.

#### COUNT V - CONVERSION BY DEFENDANT JOHN DOE V

126. For purposes of this complaint Plaintiff re-alleges each and every things contained in paragraphs 1 thru 53 above as though same was reprinted herein verbatim.

127. The facts of this count are so related to the other claims in this complaint that they form a part of the same case or controversy.

128. As such, jurisdiction in this court for this state law claim is proper under 28 U.S.C. 1367.

129. On or about January 2011 and extending through August 2011, Plaintiff was the lawful owner of various types of glassware and incense inventory as described herein-above.

130. During this same period of time, on dates that Plaintiff cannot, at this time, be specific about, Defendants took possession of Plaintiff's above-described inventory during warrantless searches and seizures within and upon the premises of Plaintiff's place of business ("Gift World").

131. Defendants have maintained possession of said inventory to the exclusion of Plaintiff's right, title, and interests which interfered with his right to market and profit from his inventory.

132. Defendant JOHN DOE V's acts as described herein were outrageous because they were reckless and indifferent to Plaintiff's constitutional rights in that at the time of the search and seizure complained of herein Defendant neither possessed a warrant to search or seize property found within Plaintiff's place of business, nor did defendant have probable cause or voluntary consent to do so, all to plaintiff's injury and damage.

133. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's actions and/or inactions, as described herein, it caused reputational harm to the Plaintiff, his family, and his business in that defendant JOHN DOE V's acts implied that Plaintiff was engaged in illegal activities and that Plaintiff is a criminal, all to Plaintiff's injury and damage.

134. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant JOHN DOE V's actions as described and set forth herein-above, Plaintiff has suffered economic damages in the form of lost inventory which he estimates at, in sum, \$16,375.00, lost income and earnings, in sum, at \$50,000.00, and legal and attorney fees and costs.

#### COUNT V - CONVERSION BY DEFENDANT JOHN DOE VI

135. For purposes of this complaint Plaintiff re-alleges each and every things contained in paragraphs 1 thru 53 above as though same was reprinted herein verbatim.

136. The facts of this count are so related to the other claims in this complaint that they form a part of the same case or controversy.

137. As such, jurisdiction in this court for this state law claim is proper under 28 U.S.C. 1367.

138. On or about January 2011 and extending through August 2011, Plaintiff was the lawful owner of various types of glassware and incense inventory as described herein-above.

139. During this same period of time, on dates that Plaintiff cannot, at this time, be specific about, Defendants took possession of Plaintiff's above-described inventory during warrantless searches and seizures within and upon the premises of Plaintiff's place of business ("Gift World").

140. Defendants have maintained possession of said inventory to the exclusion of Plaintiff's right, title, and interests which interfered with his right to market and profit from his inventory.

141. Defendant JOHN DOE VI's acts as described herein were outrageous because they were reckless and indifferent to Plaintiff's constitutional rights in that at the time of the search and seizure complained of herein Defendant neither possessed a warrant to search or seize property

found within Plaintiff's place of business, nor did defendant have probable cause or voluntary consent to do so, all to plaintiff's injury and damage.

142. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's actions and/or inactions, as described herein, it caused reputational harm to the Plaintiff, his family, and his business in that defendant JOHN DOE VI's acts implied that Plaintiff was engaged in illegal activities and that Plaintiff is a criminal, all to Plaintiff's injury and damage.

143. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant JOHN DOE VI's actions as described and set forth herein-above, Plaintiff has suffered economic damages in the form of lost inventory which he estimates at, in sum, \$16,375.00, lost income and earnings, in sum, at \$50,000.00, and legal and attorney fees and costs.

#### COUNT VI - TRESPASS TO CHATTELS

144. For purposes of this complaint, Plaintiff re-alleges all things contained in paragraphs 1 thru 143 above and by this reference incorporates same herein as though each was reprinted here verbatim.

145. At all times pertinent to this complaint Plaintiff was the lawful owner of various types of inventory including, but not limited thereto, incenses and other herbal substances.

146. At all times pertinent to this complaint, defendants, and each of them, intentionally took possession of Plaintiff's above-mentioned inventory during a warrantless search and seizure of Plaintiff's place of business.

147. As alleged, defendants, and each of them, did not perform individual testing on each and every item of incense seized by them prior to the raids mentioned throughout this complaint.

148. At all times pertinent to this complaint, defendants maintained possession of Plaintiff's inventory to the exclusion of Plaintiff's right, title and interest which interfered with his right to market and profit from his inventory.

149. Defendants, and each of their, acts, as described throughout this complaint, were unjustified

because defendants' reckless indifference to Plaintiff's constitutional rights, in that at the time of the seizure of Plaintiff's inventory defendants possessed neither a warrant to search or to seize property found within Plaintiff's business, nor did they have probable cause or consent to do so, all to Plaintiff's injury and damage.

150. As a direct and proximate result of defendants, and each of their, acts and/or omissions, defendants, and each of them, have caused reputational harm to the Plaintiff, his family, and his business in that Defendants acts implied that Plaintiff was engaged in illegal activities and that he is a criminal, all to Plaintiff's injury and damage.

151. As a direct and proximate result of defendants, and each of their, acts and/or omissions, the Plaintiff is now living in constant fear, depression, and under extreme amounts of stress. He has lost business at his "Gift World" shop and his economic security has been jeopardized and compromised. Plaintiff has had to seek psychological treatment and has been the subject to constant harassment and intimidation by officers of the Herrin Police Department and the State Police. All of this to his damage in the sum of over \$50,000.00.

#### PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays the following:

- A. That the court cause process to issue and to have the defendants served via the United States Marshal Service;
- B. That this court honor Plaintiff's demand for a jury trial and that all matters triable by jury be put before a jury;
- C. That Plaintiff be awarded the damages pleaded throughout this complaint and to include punitive damages in the sum of \$5,000,000.00 as to each defendant;
- D. Grant Plaintiff such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper under the circum-

stances.

Dated this 15th day of September, 2011.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jerry Smith", is written over a solid horizontal line.

JERRY SMITH  
Member of NASRU  
315 North Park Avenue  
Herrin, Illinois 62948  
Phone: (618) 988-1864

Plaintiff Pro Se Sul Juris

