

**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
BEFORE THE STATE BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE**

**In the Matter of the Automatic** :  
**Suspension of the License to** :  
**Practice as an Osteopathic Physician** : **Case No: 18-53-008576**  
**and Surgeon of Lawrence I. Miller, DO** :  
**License No. OS009548L** :

**NOTICE AND ORDER OF AUTOMATIC SUSPENSION**

**WHEREAS**, the records of the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine (Board) reflect that Lawrence I. Miller, DO (Respondent), is the holder of a license to practice as an osteopathic physician and surgeon in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, license number OS009548L; and

**WHEREAS**, the prosecuting attorney for the Commonwealth has filed a petition for automatic suspension (Attachment "A"), including copies of records certified by the Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery County, in the case of *Commonwealth of Pennsylvania v. Lawrence Ian Miller* (Respondent), Docket No. CP-46-CR-00005736-2018, which relates that on October 23, 2019, Respondent pled nolo contendere to Unlawfully Administering, Dispensing, Etc. Any Controlled Substance Without Good Faith, Etc. (schedule II and IV controlled substances), in violation of Section 13(a)(14) of the Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act (Drug Act), Act of April 14, 1972, P.L. 233, No. 64, *as amended* 35 P.S. § 780-113(a)(14); and

**WHEREAS**, Section 13(a)(14) of the Drug Act, 35 P.S. § 780-113(a)(14), provides:

(a) The following acts and the causing thereof within the Commonwealth are hereby prohibited:

\* \* \*

(14) The administration, dispensing, delivery, gift or prescription of any controlled substance by any practitioner or professional assistant under the practitioner's direction and supervision unless done (i) in good faith in the course of his professional practice; (ii) within the scope of the patient relationship; (iii) in accordance with

Prothonotary Filed On: Aug 31 2020 11:07 AM Department of State
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treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

\* \* \*

**WHEREAS**, Section 13(f) of the Drug Act, 35 P.S. § 780-113(f), provides as follows:

(f) “[a]ny person who violates clause (12), (14) or (30) of subsection (a) with respect to: ... (2) [a]ny other controlled substance or counterfeit substance classified in Schedule I, II, or III, is guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding five years, or to pay a fine not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), or both.”

**WHEREAS**, Section 13(f) of the Drug Act, 35 P.S. § 780-113(f), also provides as follows:

(f) “[a]ny person who violates clause (12), (14) or (30) of subsection (a) with respect to: ... (3) [a] controlled substance or counterfeit substance classified in Schedule IV, is guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding three years, or to pay a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or both.”

**WHEREAS**, Section 23(b) of the Drug Act, 35 P.S. § 780-123(b), provides as follows:

(b) The appropriate licensing boards in the Department of State are hereby authorized to revoke or suspend the registration or license of any practitioner when such person has pleaded guilty or nolo contendere or has been convicted of a felony under this act or any similar State or Federal law...

**WHEREAS**, the Osteopathic Medical Practice Act, Section 14(b), Act of October 5, 1978, P.L. 1109, No. 261, as amended; 63 P.S. § 271.14(b), provides for Automatic Suspensions, stating in relevant part:

(b) Automatic suspensions. - A license or certificate issued under this act shall automatically be suspended upon the ... conviction of a felony under the act of April 14, 1972 (P.L. 233, No. 64), known as “The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act,”... As used in this section the term “conviction” shall include a judgment, an admission of guilt or a plea of nolo contendere.

**NOW THEREFORE**, upon consideration of the above and the allegations set forth in the Petition, Respondent’s license, number OS009548L, along with any other licenses, registrations, certificates, approvals, authorizations, or permits (collectively, “authorization to practice the profession”) issues by the Board to Respondent shall be **AUTOMATICALLY SUSPENDED**, effective immediately.

Respondent shall immediately **CEASE AND DESIST** from engaging in any activity requiring an authorization from the Board to practice the profession and shall surrender his or her licensure documentation to the Board within ten (10) days by delivering or mailing them to:

Kenneth J. Suter, Board Counsel  
State Board of Osteopathic Medicine  
Department of State  
2601 North Third Street  
P.O. Box 69523  
Harrisburg, PA 17106-9523

Should Respondent choose to file an answer to the petition and a request for a hearing, Respondent must do so by September 21, 2020, twenty (20) days after the mailing date of this order. Responses to the Petition and any hearing held in connection with the responses shall be limited to the issue of whether Respondent was convicted of the offenses as alleged in the Petition. If Respondent files an answer and request for hearing, the suspension of Respondent's authorizations to practice shall remain in effect until a final order is issued addressing the issues raised in the answer.

Answers to the petition and any request for hearing shall be filed with the Prothonotary for the Department of State at the following address:

Prothonotary  
Department of State  
2601 North Third Street  
P.O. Box 2649  
Harrisburg, PA 17105-2649

A copy of any answer, request for hearing and petitions shall be served on the prosecuting attorney identified in the petition at the address set forth below.

Any hearing in connection with this matter shall be scheduled within thirty (30) days of receipt of the request for a hearing. Continuances will only be granted for good cause shown.

This Order shall take effect immediately.

**BUREAU OF PROFESSIONAL  
AND OCCUPATIONAL AFFAIRS**



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**K. KALONJI JOHNSON  
COMMISSIONER**

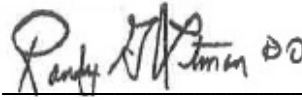
Respondent's Address:

Prosecuting Attorney:

Board Counsel:

Date of Mailing:

**BY ORDER:  
STATE BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC  
MEDICINE**



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**RANDY G. LITMAN, DO  
CHAIR**

Lawrence I. Miller, DO  
1000 Walnut Street, Ste 116  
Lansdale, PA 19446

Adam L. Morris, Esquire

Kenneth J. Suter, Esquire

August 31, 2020

# **Attachment A**

**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
BEFORE THE STATE BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE**

**In the Matter of the Automatic** :  
**Suspension of the License to** :  
**Practice as an Osteopathic Physician and** :  
**Surgeon of Lawrence I. Miller** : **Case No.** **18-53-008576**  
**License No. OS009548L** :

**PETITION FOR AUTOMATIC SUSPENSION**

**AND NOW**, comes the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs, by and through its prosecuting attorney, Adam L. Morris, Esq., and files this Petition for Automatic Suspension, pursuant to the Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act, Act of 1972, P.L. 233, No. 64, (“Drug Act”), *as amended*, 35 P.S. §§ 780 – 101 *et seq.*, and the Osteopathic Medical Practice Act, Act of Oct. 5, 1978, P.L. 1109, No. 261, *as amended*, 63 P.S. § 271.1, *et. seq.*, and as grounds therefore, states as follows:

1. Lawrence I. Miller, Osteopathic Physician and Surgeon, (D.O.), (Respondent) holds a Pennsylvania osteopathic physician and surgeon license, number OS009548L, issued by the Pennsylvania State Board of Osteopathic Medicine (Board) on August 14, 1997, authorizing Respondent to practice as an osteopathic physician and surgeon in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

2. Respondent’s license is currently inactive, having expired on October 31, 2018, yet may be renewed continually upon the filing of the appropriate documentation and payment of the necessary fees.

3. Respondent’s license is currently suspended indefinitely by virtue of a Consent Agreement and Order issued at case number: 18-53-005429.

4. At all times pertinent to the allegations in this Petition, the Respondent has been licensed to practice as an osteopathic physician and surgeon in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

5. Respondent retains a property interest in his license until and unless the Board revokes it.
6. The Respondent's address on file with the Board is 1000 Walnut St., Suite 116, Lansdale, PA 19446.

### **CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS**

7. On or about September 12, 2018, a Criminal Complaint was filed in Montgomery County by the Hatfield Township Police Department charging Respondent with four types of crimes, composing a total of fifty-one (51) distinct counts: Corrupt Organizations (one count) (18 Pa.C.S. § 911(b)(1)), Administering/Dispensing/Etc. a Controlled Substance w/o Justification (thirty-one counts) (35 P.S. § 780-113(a)(14)), Criminal Use of a Communication Facility (one count) (18 Pa.C.S. § 7512(a)), and Administering/Dispensing/Etc. to a Drug Dependent Person (eighteen counts) (35 P.S. § 780-113(a)(13)). **(Exhibit A)**

8. The Affidavit of Probable Cause accompanying said Criminal Complaint detailed a lengthy investigation during which police surveilled Respondent's practice and saw him prescribing to a patient with visible track marks on both of his arms, discovering he was prescribing to patients who were selling their opioid prescriptions, and alleging that Respondent had been prescribing to patients outside the scope of medical necessity for at least five years. (pp. 2-3, Affidavit of Probable Cause) **(Exhibit A)**

9. At least nine (9) of Respondent's patients died due to drug overdoses, and drugs that Respondent prescribed those patients matched drugs found in the decedents' toxicology reports. (pp. 29-48, AOPC) **(Exhibit A)**

10. Supported by the 105-page Affidavit of Probable Cause, on October 23, 2019, a Criminal Information was filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery County, at Docket Number CP-46-CR-00005736-2018, charging Respondent with fifty-one (51) criminal counts including allegations of Respondent committing at least thirty-one (31) felony violations of the Act of April

14, 1972 (P.L. 233, No. 64) known as The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act (hereinafter “Drug Act”), 35 P.S. §780-101, et seq. (**Exhibit A**)

11. Specifically, Respondent was charged in the Criminal Information with thirty-one felony violations of the Drug Act at 35 P.S. § 780-113(a)(14) for Unlawfully Administering, Dispensing, Etc. Any Controlled Substance Without Good Faith, Etc. (**Exhibit A**)

12. Count 2 of said Criminal Information charges that “Lawrence Ian Miller,...did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner’s direction unless done; (i) in good faith in the course of professional practice; (ii) within the scope of the patient relationship; (iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession[,] TO WIT: Schedule II controlled substances<sup>1</sup> [distribution to person(s) under age 18.] 35 P.S. § 780-113(a)(14) [ungraded felony]. **Exhibit A.**

13. Count 3 of said Criminal Information charges that “Lawrence Ian Miller,...did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner’s direction unless done; (i) in good faith in the course of professional practice; (ii) within the scope of the patient relationship; (iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession[,] TO WIT: Schedule IV controlled substances [distribution to person(s) under age 18.] 35 P.S. § 780-113(a)(14) [ungraded felony]. **Exhibit A.**

14. Counts 2 and 3 of said Criminal Information are graded as ungraded felonies.

15. On or about October 23, 2019, in the Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, the Respondent pleaded *no lo contendere* in the case of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Lawrence Ian Miller, Docket No. CP-46-CR-0005736-2018, to the aforementioned

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1. The Criminal Information does not specify the Schedule II or Schedule IV controlled substances at issue.



Counts 2 and 3 under the Drug Act, set forth again as follows:

- a. Count Two (2) – Violation of the Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act-Unlawful Prescribing, 35 P.S. § 780-113(a)(14), [Schedule II Substance] graded as an ungraded felony;
- b. Count Three (3) - Violation of the Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act-Unlawful Prescribing, 35 P.S. § 780-113(a)(14), [Schedule IV Substance] graded as an ungraded felony. (**Exhibit A**)

16. On or about January 28, 2020, Respondent was sentenced to:

- a. Count Two (2) - A term of five (5) years' non-reporting probation, serve two hundred (200) hours of community service, pay costs of prosecution along with other terms and conditions, not to practice medicine during supervision, to forfeit his DEA license for prescribing controlled substances, and defendant will not seek to reinstate his license while on supervision; and
- b. Count Three (3) – A term of **consecutive** probation of three (3) years, to run consecutively with Count Two (2), along with other terms and conditions. (**Exhibit A.**)

17. Thus, the total term of supervision of Respondent was no less than eight (8) years.

18. True and correct copies of the certified criminal records of the Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania reflecting the Drug Act violation(s) of which Respondent was convicted in the above case are attached and incorporated herein as **Exhibit A**.

19. The Drug Act at 35 P.S. §780-113(a)(14) provides as follows:

- (a) The following acts and the causing thereof within the Commonwealth are hereby prohibited:

...

(14) The administration, dispensing, delivery, gift or prescription of any controlled substance by any practitioner or professional assistant under the

practitioner's direction and supervision unless done (i) in good faith in the course of his professional practice; (ii) within the scope of the patient relationship; (iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

20. The Drug Act at 35 P.S. §780-113(f) provides in pertinent part, “[a]ny person who violates clause (12), (14) or (30) of subsection (a) with respect to: ... (2) [a]ny other controlled substance or counterfeit substance classified in Schedule I, II, or III, is guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding five years, or to pay a fine not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), or both.”

21. Respondent violated clause (14) of subsection (a) with respect to a Schedule II drug or controlled substance.

22. The Drug Act at 35 P.S. §780-113(f) provides in pertinent part, “[a]ny person who violates clause (12), (14) or (30) of subsection (a) with respect to: ... (3) [a] controlled substance or counterfeit substance classified in Schedule IV, is guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding three years, or to pay a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or both.”

23. Respondent violated clause (14) of subsection (a) with respect to a Schedule IV drug or controlled substance.

21. Section 23(b) of the Drug Act, 35 P.S. §780-123(b), provides in pertinent part:

The appropriate licensing boards in the Department of State are hereby authorized to revoke or suspend the registration or license of any practitioner when such person has pleaded guilty or nolo contendere or has been convicted of a felony under this act or any similar State or Federal law....

22. Additionally, the Osteopathic Medical Practice Act, Section 14(b), Act of October 5, 1978, P.L. 1109, No. 261, as amended; 63 P.S. § 271.14(b), provides for Automatic Suspensions, stating in relevant part:

(b) Automatic suspensions. - A license or certificate issued under this act shall automatically be suspended upon the ... conviction of a felony under the act of April 14, 1972 (P.L. 233, No. 64), known as "The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act,"... As used in this section the term "conviction" shall include a judgment, an admission of guilt or a plea of nolo contendere.

**WHEREFORE**, based upon Respondent's conviction of a felony offense(s) as set forth above, the Commonwealth petitions the Board to **notify** Respondent that, pursuant to the Controlled Substance, Drug and Device and Cosmetic Act, Section 23(b); 35 P.S. § 780-123(b), and pursuant to the Osteopathic Medical Practice Act, Section 14(b); 63 P.S. § 271.14(b), Respondent's license to practice as an osteopathic physician and surgeon in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has been **AUTOMATICALLY SUSPENDED** and to **order** that the Respondent immediately surrender his licensure documents and to **CEASE AND DESIST** from the practice of osteopathic medicine in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Adam L. Morris  
Adam L. Morris, Esq.  
Prosecuting Attorney  
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania  
Department of State  
P.O. Box 69521  
Harrisburg, PA 17106-9521  
(717) 783-7200

DATE: 08 27 20

**Exhibit A**  
**(Criminal documents)**

D-1

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

: CRIMINAL DOCKET NUMBER:

VS.

..

Lawrence Miller

5736-18

NOLE CONTENDRE  
GUILTY-PLEA

You are present before this Court because you, or your attorney, have indicated your desire to enter a plea of guilty to some or all of the criminal offenses with which you have been charged.

Please fully answer all of the questions on these papers. If you do not understand a question, indicate that you do not understand by putting a question mark ("?") in front of the number of the question you do not understand. The question will be explained to you.

Most of the questions are planned to be answered either "YES" or "NO." Where facts are requested, please fill in those facts in the blank spaces provided.

When you have completed the questions, be sure to ask you attorney, the attorney for the Commonwealth (Assistant District Attorney), or the Judge to explain any questions you did not fully understand. The question will be explained and you must fully understand it. Answer all of the questions before you sign at the bottom of the last page.

CLERK OF COURTS  
OFFICE  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
PENNA.

2019 OCT 24 AM 8:14

LM  
INITIAL

True and correct Copy  
Certified from the record  
This 25 Day of JUNE A.D. 2020

Lori Schreiber  
Clerk of Courts

1. Can you read, write and understand the English language?

YES  NO

2. What is your full name? Lawrence Ian Miller

3. Are you known by any other name or alias?

YES  NO

4. If the answer to Question #3 is YES, by what other name(s) are you known?

5. How old are you today? 49

6. How far did you go in school? (Highest graded completed) Medical School

7. Have you ever been a patient in a mental institution or have you been treated for mental illness?

YES  NO

8. If the answer to Question 7 is YES, please explain the details:

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Are you now being treated for mental illness?

YES  NO

10. If the answer to Question 9 is YES, please explain the details:

\_\_\_\_\_

LM  
INITIAL

11. If the answer to Question 9 is YES, do you still feel you can understand what you are doing today?

                     YES                      NO

12. If the answer to Question 9 is YES, are you under the influence of any medications or drugs which would affect your ability to understand these proceedings?

                     YES                      NO

13. Do you know that you are here today to plead *no contest* ~~guilty~~ to some or all of the criminal charges against you?

  ✓                     YES                      NO

14. Has your attorney explained to you all the things that a person must have done to be guilty of the crime or crimes to which you are pleading *no contest* ~~guilty~~?

  ✓                     YES                      NO

15. Do you admit that you did all the things a person must have done to be guilty of the crime or crimes to which you are pleading *no-contest* ~~guilty~~?

  ✓                     YES                      NO

16. Do you know that you have a right to a trial by jury?

  ✓                     YES                      NO

17. Do you understand that the right to a trial by jury means that you can take part in the choice of the jury with your attorney; that the jury is chosen from the voter registration list and licensed drivers of Montgomery County, and that all 12 people on your jury must agree on your guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, before you can be convicted of the crime or crimes with which you are charged?

  ✓                     YES                      NO

                      
INITIAL

18. Do you know you are presumed innocent until found guilty?

YES  NO

19. In other words, do you understand that the Commonwealth must prove your guilt beyond a reasonable doubt before you can be convicted of the crime(s) charged?

YES  NO

20. Do you understand that it is the Commonwealth that has the burden of proving your guilt beyond a reasonable doubt that you do not have to prove your innocence?

YES  NO

21. Do you know you have the absolute right to remain silent and neither the Judge nor the jury can hold it against you, if you refuse to testify?

YES  NO

22. Do you understand the maximum sentence and fine that you could receive for the crime or crimes to which you are pleading <sup>no contest</sup> ~~guilty~~, and that the sentences for each crime to which you are pleading <sup>no contest</sup> ~~guilty~~ could be made to run consecutively (one after another)?

YES  NO

23. Do you understand that the Pennsylvania Sentencing Code provides that for sentences involving incarceration (whether a State or County sentence); a minimum and maximum sentence must be ordered; there is no requirement that you are to be paroled after the passage of the minimum sentence; in fact, you have no right to be paroled at all?

YES  NO

24. Are you aware that the Judge does not have to sentence you to the term of probation or jail sentence upon which your attorney and Assistant District Attorney have agreed?

YES  NO

  
INITIAL





27. Do you understand the meaning of the various rights that have just been explained you?

YES  NO

28. Has anyone forced you to enter this plea of ~~guilty~~ <sup>no contest</sup>?

YES  NO

29. Are you doing this of your own free will?

YES  NO

30. Have any threats been made to you to enter a plea of ~~guilty~~ <sup>no contest</sup>?

YES  NO

31. Have any promises been made to you to enter a plea of ~~guilty~~ <sup>no contest</sup>, other than any plea agreement that has been negotiated for you by yourself or your attorney?

YES  NO

32. Are you satisfied with your attorney's representation?

YES  NO

33. Have you had sufficient time to talk to your attorney before reading this paper and deciding to plead ~~guilty~~?

YES  NO

34. Has your attorney told you what the words on this paper mean?

YES  NO

  
INITIAL

35. Your plea is based on factual accusations placed in writing by the police and sworn to before a District Justice who issued an arrest warrant for these charges. Are you willing to allow the Judge to incorporate these factual accusations into the record from the Affidavit of Probable Cause or would you prefer the Assistant District Attorney to summarize the facts on which you plead?

\_\_\_\_\_ INCORPORATE \_\_\_\_\_  SUMMARIZE

36. Are you presently on probation or parole?

\_\_\_\_\_ YES \_\_\_\_\_  NO

37. If you are on probation or parole, do you realize that your guilty plea may mean the plea is a violation of your probation or parole and that you can be sentenced to prison as a result of that violation?

\_\_\_\_\_ YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO *N/A*

38. Do you understand that the decision to enter a <sup>no contest</sup> guilty plea is your and yours alone?

\_\_\_\_\_  YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO

39. Do you know that you do not have to enter a plea of <sup>no contest</sup> guilty and give up all rights as previously explained to you, and that no one can force you to enter a <sup>no contest</sup> guilty plea?

\_\_\_\_\_  YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO

40. Do you understand you have a right to a pre-sentence investigation (PSI) which will give the Court a statement of your past performance in the areas of: education; criminal history; family situation; disabilities; and general information regarding your plea to assist the Judge in sentencing?

\_\_\_\_\_  YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO

  
INITIAL

41. Do you understand that a PSI is usually waived if your plea agreement is accepted because the information is not needed for sentencing by the Judge?

✓ YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO

42. Do you waive the PSI in this case?

\_\_\_\_\_ YES ✓ NO

43. Do you understand you have a right to be sentenced within ninety (90) days of today?

✓ YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO

44. Do you waive your right to be sentenced within ninety (90) days of today?

✓ YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO

45. If your <sup>no contest</sup> guilty plea proceeding is being conducted using the Court's video conferencing equipment, do you agree to the use of this equipment for the purpose of entering your plea?

✓ YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO

46. Do you understand that if you are not a United States citizen a <sup>no contest</sup> guilty plea may result in action by the federal immigration enforcement agencies up to and including deportation?

✓ YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO

WJ  
INITIAL

47. If you are pleading <sup>not</sup> guilty to an offense graded as an M-1 or higher; an offense specified in 18 Pa. C.S.A. 6105(a) or (b); a drug conviction punishable by more than two years imprisonment; have three or more driving under the influence convictions within five years; are subject to an active/final protection from abuse order; or have a misdemeanor conviction for a crime of domestic violence; do you understand that if you possess a license to carry a firearm, pursuant to 18 Pa.C.S.A. 6109(i.1)(1), notification of your conviction will be sent to the sheriff of the county in which you reside, and your license to carry a firearm may be revoked by the issuing authority.

Yes     No

I swear/affirm that I have completely read the above document. I understand it. I want to enter a plea of guilty to some or all of the crimes with which I am charged. I further swear/affirm that the signature and initials on this document are mine. Furthermore, my attorney has thoroughly reviewed with me all offers that have been made to resolve this case.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
SIGNATURE OF DEFENDANT

10-23-10  
\_\_\_\_\_  
DATE

I, Brian J. McDonough, Esquire, state that I have advised my client of the meaning of this document; that it is my belief that the defendant understands what is set forth above; that I am prepared to try this case, and that the defendant understands what he/she is doing by entering a plea of guilty. Furthermore, I have discussed with my client any and all guilty plea offers and the consequences of accepting or rejecting the final offer in this case.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY

10-23-19  
\_\_\_\_\_  
DATE

PS1

SCANNED TRIAL/PLEA/SENTENCE

(E) THW

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania  
VS

Charge(s) and Bill(s) of Information  
CR-573618 CT 1-Corr.org, CT2-32 VODA,  
CT 33 crim use Comm Fac, CT 34-51 PHARM.  
ACT

Lawrence Ian Miller

	TRIAL	OPEN GUILTY PLEA	SENTENCE
DATE		10/23/19	1/28/2020
JUDGE		W. Rothstein	W. Rothstein
COURTROOM		E	3
COMMONWEALTH'S ATTY		J. Price	J. Price
DEFENDANT'S ATTY		B. McMonagle	B. McMonagle
COURT REPORTER		E. Bosman	D. Senter
COURT CLERK		J. Gallisdorfer	T. DAquinta

AND NOW, this 23rd day of October, 2019, *noto contendere*  
 The Court finds that the defendant has knowingly, intelligently and voluntarily entered a plea of guilty with reference to the following Bills of Information and the Court accepts the guilty plea: *noto contendere*  
 CR-573618 CT 2 - VODA / unlawful prescribing (UF)  
 CT 3 - VODA / unlawful prescribing (UF)

The Court accepts the terms of the plea agreement and sentence will be imposed in accordance with it.  
 The motion of the District Attorney to nol pros the following Bill(s) of Information is granted:  
*all remaining cis @ sentencing* Costs on:  Defendant  County  
 The Court sustains a motion for judgment of acquittal as to Bill(s) of Information:

The Court overrules a motion for judgment of acquittal as to Bill(s) of Information:  
 After trial, the Jury/Court finds the defendant:  
 Guilty of the following Bill(s) of Information  
 Not guilty of the following Bill(s) of Information  
 Jury sworn: \_\_\_\_\_ Jury Returns: \_\_\_\_\_ Trial Days: \_\_\_\_\_ Clerk of Courts  
*True and correct Copy*  
 Certified from the record  
 This 25th Day of JUNE, A.D. 2020  
*Lou Schreiber*  
 Clerk of Courts

The Court directs that the defendant forthwith register with the Adult Probation Department for:  
 PPI Evaluation  House Arrest Suitability Assessment  SIP/RIP Assessment  
 Pre-Sentence Investigation Report  Commencing Supervision  Sexually Violent Predator Assessment  
 Sentence deferred: Defendant remanded without bail/released on same bail/remanded pending posting of bail in the increased amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_, pending sentencing.  
 90 Day Rule is waived on the record *\* Agreed offense Gravity Score-5.*

Special Conditions: *Parties agree to sentence w/ standard range & non-consecutive as to incarceration. Defendant is not to practice medicine as physician and is to forfeit his DEA license for prescribing controlled substances for, if still forfeited will not seek to reinstate while on supervision. Defendant is to assist w/ any investigation or initiative requested by county or state agencies.*  
 Defendant's PA driver's license  attached  affidavit submitted  to be surrendered by \_\_\_\_\_  
 Blood Alcohol Content \_\_\_\_\_  Offense  Refusal \_\_\_\_\_

*including (but not limited to) providing recs, or access to recs, within defendant's control to the extent permitted by law or may be permitted by law w/ need.*  
 REVISED 4-13 WRC redactions. BY THE COURT: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Aug 31 2020

AND NOW, January 28, 2020

- Defendant is sentenced to undergo **Imprisonment** for not less than \_\_\_\_\_ years nor more than \_\_\_\_\_ years in such State Correctional Institution as shall be designated by the Deputy Commissioner for Programs, Department of Corrections, and sent to the State Correctional Institution at **SCI Phoenix/Muncy** for this purpose. Commitment to date from \_\_\_\_\_
  - R.R.R.I. Minimum \_\_\_\_\_ months  Not R.R.R.I. Eligible
  - DA Waives R.R.R.I. Objection  DA waives objection to any duplicate time credit issues
  - Consecutive/Concurrent** to all previously imposed sentences  Costs on the County
  - Eligible for boot camp  Credit for time served from \_\_\_\_\_
- Defendant is sentenced to undergo **Imprisonment** for not less than \_\_\_\_\_ months nor more than \_\_\_\_\_ months in the Montgomery County Correctional Facility. Commitment to date from \_\_\_\_\_
  - Consecutive/Concurrent** to all previously imposed sentences  Costs on the County
  - Eligible for Work Release  Is not eligible for good-time credit
- Defendant is sentenced to **Intermediate Punishment** for a period of \_\_\_\_\_ months; the first \_\_\_\_\_ months of which is to be served in the following Restrictive Intermediate Punishment Program from: \_\_\_\_\_
  - House Arrest
- Defendant is sentenced to **Restrictive Intermediate Punishment (RIP)** Program for a period of \_\_\_\_\_ months. All treatment and supervision pursuant to 42 P.S. 89763, 89804, et seq.
- Defendant is sentenced to **State Intermediate Punishment (SIP)** Program for a period of \_\_\_\_\_
- Defendant is sentenced to **Restorative Sanctions - Probation and/or** \_\_\_\_\_ for a period of 5 ~~months~~/years in the custody of:
  - Montgomery County Adult Probation/Parole Department  PA Board of Probation and Parole
  - Consecutive/Concurrent** to \_\_\_\_\_  To date from: 1/28/2020
- Defendant is sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, and a fine of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ and restitution of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ within the first \_\_\_\_\_ months of **supervision/release from custody** in monthly installments as directed, and as authorized by law.
- Determination of guilt without further penalty \_\_\_\_\_  Bills merge for sentencing purposes

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<p><del>CONCURRENT</del> <b>CONSECUTIVE</b> SENTENCE</p> <p>Information No. <u>43</u></p> <p>sentence is <u>3 years probation</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> R.R.R.I. Min. _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Not R.R.R.I. Eligible</p> <p>and is to run <del>concurrently</del> <u>consecutively</u> with/to sentence imposed on Info. # <u>42</u></p>	<p><b>CONCURRENT/CONSECUTIVE</b> SENTENCE</p> <p>Information No. _____</p> <p>sentence is _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> R.R.R.I. Min. _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Not R.R.R.I. Eligible</p> <p>and is to run <del>concurrently</del>/consecutively with/to sentence imposed on Info. # _____</p>
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**SPECIAL CONDITION(S) OF SENTENCE(S)**

- Outpatient Treatment  Inpatient Treatment  PPI Evaluation and recommended treatment
- CRN Evaluation and Treatment  Alcohol Highway Safety School or Safe Driving School
- Community Service: 200 hours at site to be determined, within \_\_\_\_\_ months/years.  Comply with Megan's Law 42 PA C.S. 9799.15 registration requirements
- Defendant shall comply with any special conditions of probation/parole/state intermediate punishment imposed by the Montgomery County Adult Probation/Parole Dept. of the PA Board of Probation and Parole.
- Defendant shall pay the monthly offender supervision fee.  Offender supervision fee is waived.
- Eligible to Participate in a Reentry Plan  Do not send to collection agency
- Anger Management  D/V Counseling  Parenting Classes  No contact with \_\_\_\_\_
- Parole authority retained pursuant to 75 P.S. 3804D and 3815
- Other: Nonreporting probation, Not to practice medicine as a physician during supervision. Forfeit his DEA license for prescribing controlled substances. If this license is still forfeit, defendant will not seek to reinstate his license while on supervision. Defendant is to assist w/ any investigation on initiative requested by courts or state agencies including but not limited to providing records or reports within defendant's control to the extent permitted by law or may be per.

[Signature]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY



**POLICE CRIMINAL COMPLAINT**  
**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA**

**VS.**

Magisterial District Number: **38-1-18**

MDJ: Hon. **ANDREA H. DUFFY**  
**271 BETHLEHEM PIKE**  
**SUITE 105**  
Address: **COLMAR, PA 18915**  
Telephone: **(215) 855-3946**

DEFENDANT:

(NAME and ADDRESS):

**LAWRENCE IAN MILLER**  
First Name Middle Name Last Name  
**1100 GRENOBLE ROAD**  
**WARMINSTER PA 18974** Gen

NCIC Extradition Code Type

<input type="checkbox"/> 1-Felony Full	<input type="checkbox"/> 5-Felony Pend.	<input type="checkbox"/> C-Misdemeanor Surrounding States	<input type="checkbox"/> Distance:
<input type="checkbox"/> 2-Felony Ltd.	<input type="checkbox"/> 6-Felony Pend. Extradition Determ.	<input type="checkbox"/> D-Misdemeanor No Extradition	
<input type="checkbox"/> 3-Felony Surrounding States	<input type="checkbox"/> A-Misdemeanor Full	<input type="checkbox"/> E-Misdemeanor Pending	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4-Felony No Ext	<input type="checkbox"/> B-Misdemeanor Limited	<input type="checkbox"/> F-Misdemeanor Pending Extradition Determ.	

DEFENDANT IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

Docket Number: **CR 438-18** Date Filed: **7/11/18** DTN/LiveScan Number: **X205689-1** Complaint/Incident Number: **55-17-13560** Request Lab Services?  YES  NO

GENDER:  Male  Female  
DOB: \_\_\_\_\_ POB: \_\_\_\_\_ Add'l DOB: \_\_\_\_\_ Co-Defendant(s):  Gen.

AKA: First Name \_\_\_\_\_ Middle Name \_\_\_\_\_ Last Name \_\_\_\_\_

RACE:  White  Asian  Black  Native American  Unknown

ETHNICITY:  Hispanic  Non-Hispanic  Unknown

HAIR COLOR:  GRY (Gray)  RED (Red/Aubn.)  SDY (Sandy)  BLU (Blue)  PLE (Purple)  BRO (Brown)  
 BLK (Black)  ONG (Orange)  WHI (White)  XXX (Unk/Bald)  GRN (Green)  PNK (Pink)  
 BLN (Blonde / Strawberry)

EYE COLOR:  BLK (Black)  BLU (Blue)  BRO (Brown)  GRN (Green)  GRY (Gray)  
 HAZ (Hazel)  MAR (Maroon)  PNK (Pink)  MUL (Multicolored)  XXX (Unknown)

DNA:  YES  NO DNA Location: \_\_\_\_\_ MNU Number: \_\_\_\_\_ WEIGHT (lbs.): **180**

FBI Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Defendant Fingerprinted:  YES  NO

Fingerprint Classification: \_\_\_\_\_ FL HEIGHT in.: **5 11**

DEFENDANT VEHICLE INFORMATION

Plate #: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Hazmat:  Registration Sticker (MM/YY): \_\_\_\_\_ Comm'l Veh. Ind.:  School Veh.:  Oth. NCIC Veh. Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Reg. same as Def.:

VIN: \_\_\_\_\_ Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Make: \_\_\_\_\_ Model: \_\_\_\_\_ Style: \_\_\_\_\_ Color: \_\_\_\_\_

Office of the attorney for the Commonwealth  Approved  Disapproved Because: \_\_\_\_\_

(The attorney for the Commonwealth may require that the complaint, arrest warrant affidavit, or both be approved by the attorney for the Commonwealth Prior to filing. See Pa.R.Crim.P. 507.)

(Name of the attorney for the Commonwealth) \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of the attorney for the Commonwealth) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date) \_\_\_\_\_

I, **DET. RICHARD F. HOFFNER**

(Name of the Affiant)

**2532 35**

FSP/MPO/ETC -Assigned Affiant ID Number and Badge #

of **Hatfield Township Police Dept.**

(Identify Department or Agency Represented and Political Subdivision)

**PA0464100**

do hereby state: (check appropriate box)

**True and correct Copy**

**Certified from the record**

**This 45 Day of June A.D. 2020**

- I accuse the above named defendant who lives at the address \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_  
 I accuse the defendant whose name is unknown to me but who is described as \_\_\_\_\_  
 I accuse the defendant whose name and popular designation or nickname are unknown to me and who is therefore designated as John Doe or Jane Doe

*Lois Schuber*  
Chief of Courts

with violating the penal laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at **[ 103 ] HATFIELD TOWNSHIP**

**LAWRENCE I. MILLER, D.O., P.C. FAMILY PRACTICE - 1000 WALNUT STREET**

(Subdivision Code)

(Place-Political Subdivision)

in **MONTGOMERY** County **[ 46 ]** on or about **BETWEEN JUNE 7, 2013 AND JUNE 7, 2018**

(County Code)

(Offense Date)





# POLICE CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

Docket Number:	Date Filed:	OTN/LiveScan Number	Complaint/Incident Number 55-17-13560
Defendant Name	First: LAWRENCE	Middle: IAN	Last: MILLER

2. I ask that a warrant of arrest or a summons be issued and that the defendant be required to answer the charges I have made.

3. I verify that the facts set forth in this complaint are true and correct to the best of my knowledge or information and belief. This verification is made subject to the penalties of Section 4904 of the Crimes Code (18 Pa.C.S. § 4904) relating to unsworn falsification to authorities.

4. This complaint consists of the preceding page(s) numbered \_\_\_\_\_ through \_\_\_\_\_.

5. I certify that this filing complies with the provisions of the *Case Records Public Access Policy of the Unified Judicial System of Pennsylvania* that require filing confidential information and documents differently than non-confidential information and documents.

The acts committed by the accused, as listed and hereafter, were against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and were contrary to the Act(s) of the Assembly, or in violation of the statutes cited.

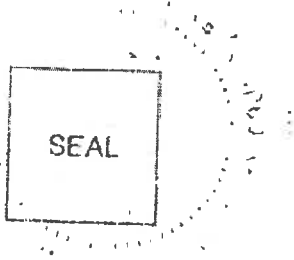
**(Before a warrant of arrest can be issued, an affidavit of probable cause must be completed, sworn to before the issuing authority, and attached.)**

\_\_\_\_\_ 9/12/18 \_\_\_\_\_ [Signature] \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Date) (Signature of Affiant)

AND NOW, on this date \_\_\_\_\_ I certify that the complaint has been properly completed and verified.

An affidavit of probable cause must be completed before a warrant can be issued.

38478 \_\_\_\_\_ [Signature]  
 (Magisterial District Court Number) (Issuing Authority)





# POLICE CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

Docket Number:	Date Filed:	OTN/LiveScan Number	Complaint/Incident Number <b>55-17-13560</b>
Defendant Name	First: <b>LAWRENCE</b>	Middle: <b>IAN</b>	Last: <b>MILLER</b>

The acts committed by the accused are described below with each Act of Assembly or statute allegedly violated, if appropriate. When there is more than one offense, each offense should be numbered chronologically.

(Set forth a brief summary of the facts sufficient to advise the defendant of the nature of the offense(s) charged. A citation to the statute(s) allegedly violated, without more, is not sufficient. In a summary case, you must cite the specific section(s) and subsection(s) of the statute(s) or ordinance(s) allegedly violated.

<input type="checkbox"/> Inchoate Offense	<input type="checkbox"/> Attempt 18 901 A	<input type="checkbox"/> Solicitation 18 902 A	<input type="checkbox"/> Conspiracy 18 903	Number of Victims Age 60 or Older _____					
Lead? <input type="checkbox"/>	Offense # <b>1</b>	Section <b>911</b>	Subsection <b>(b)1</b>	of the	Title <b>18</b>	Counts <b>1</b>	Grade <b>F1</b>	NCIC Code	AOPC/UCR/NIBRS Code <b>260</b>
PennDOT Data (If Applicable)	Accident Number	<input type="checkbox"/> Interstate		<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Zone		<input type="checkbox"/> Work Zone			

Statute Description (Include the name of the statute or ordinance):  
**Corrupt organizations**

Acts of the accused associated with this Offense:

**Corrupt organizations: Lawrence I. Miller, who had received income derived, directly or indirectly, from a pattern of racketeering activity in which Lawrence I. Miller, participated as a principal, did use or invest, directly or indirectly, any part of that income, or the proceeds of the income, in the acquisition of any interest, or the establishment or operation of any enterprise.**

<input type="checkbox"/> Inchoate Offense	<input type="checkbox"/> Attempt 18 901 A	<input type="checkbox"/> Solicitation 18 902 A	<input type="checkbox"/> Conspiracy 18 903	Number of Victims Age 60 or Older _____					
Lead? <input type="checkbox"/>	Offense # <b>2</b>	Section <b>780-113</b>	Subsection <b>(a)(14)</b>	of the	Title <b>35</b>	Counts <b>31</b>	Grade <b>F</b>	NCIC Code	AOPC/UCR/NIBRS Code
PennDOT Data (If Applicable)	Accident Number	<input type="checkbox"/> Interstate		<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Zone		<input type="checkbox"/> Work Zone			

Statute Description (Include the name of the statute or ordinance):  
**The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act**

Acts of the accused associated with this Offense:

**The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act: Lawrence I. Miller did engage in the administration, dispensing, delivery, gift or prescription of any controlled substance by any practitioner or professional assistant under the practitioner's direction and supervision unless done (i) in good faith in the course of his professional practice; (ii) within the scope of the patient relationship; (iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.**

<input type="checkbox"/> Inchoate Offense	<input type="checkbox"/> Attempt 18 901 A	<input type="checkbox"/> Solicitation 18 902 A	<input type="checkbox"/> Conspiracy 18 903	Number of Victims Age 60 or Older _____					
Lead? <input type="checkbox"/>	Offense # <b>3</b>	Section <b>7512</b>	Subsection <b>(a)</b>	of the	Title <b>18</b>	Counts <b>1</b>	Grade <b>F3</b>	NCIC Code	AOPC/UCR/NIBRS Code
PennDOT Data (If Applicable)	Accident Number	<input type="checkbox"/> Interstate		<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Zone		<input type="checkbox"/> Work Zone			

Statute Description (Include the name of the statute or ordinance):  
**Criminal Use of a Communication Facility**

Acts of the accused associated with this Offense:

**Criminal Use of a Communication Facility: Lawrence I. Miller did use a communication facility to commit, cause or facilitate the commission or the attempt thereof of any crime which constitutes a felony under this title or under the act of April 14, 1972 (P.L. 233, No. 64), known as The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act.**



# POLICE CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

Docket Number:	Date Filed:	OTN/LiveScan Number	Complaint/Incident Number <b>55-17-13560</b>
Defendant Name:	First: <b>LAWRENCE</b>	Middle: <b>IAN</b>	Last: <b>MILLER</b>

The acts committed by the accused are described below with each Act of Assembly or statute allegedly violated, if appropriate. When there is more than one offense, each offense should be numbered chronologically.

(Set forth a brief summary of the facts sufficient to advise the defendant of the nature of the offense(s) charged. A citation to the statute(s) allegedly violated, without more, is not sufficient. In a summary case, you must cite the specific section(s) and subsection(s) of the statute(s) or ordinance(s) allegedly violated.

<input type="checkbox"/> Inchoate Offense	<input type="checkbox"/> Attempt 18 901 A	<input type="checkbox"/> Solicitation 18 902 A	<input type="checkbox"/> Conspiracy 18 903	Number of Victims Age 80 or Older _____				
<input type="checkbox"/> Lead?	Offense # <b>4</b>	Section <b>780-113</b>	Subsection <b>(a)(13)</b>	of the PA Statute (Title) <b>Title 35</b>	Counts <b>18</b>	Grade <b>M</b>	NCIC Code <b>35A</b>	AOPC/UCR/NIBRS Code <b>35A</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> PennDOT Data (If Applicable)	Accident Number	<input type="checkbox"/> Interstate		<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Zone		<input type="checkbox"/> Work Zone		

Statute Description (Include the name of the statute or ordinance):

**The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device, and Cosmetic Act**

Acts of the accused associated with this Offense:

**The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device, and Cosmetic Act: Lawrence I. Miller did engage in the sale, dispensing, distribution, prescription or gift by any practitioner otherwise authorized by law so to do of any controlled substance to any person known to such practitioner to be or whom such practitioner has reason to know is a drug dependent person, unless said drug is prescribed, administered, dispensed or given, for the cure or treatment of some malady other than drug dependency, except that the council, in accordance with Federal narcotic and food and drug laws, shall allocate the responsibility for approving and designating certain clinics, and shall provide or allocate the responsibility for providing regulations for such clinics at which controlled substances, including but not limited to methadone, may be prescribed, administered or dispensed for the treatment of drug dependency. This clause shall not prohibit any practitioner from prescribing, distributing or dispensing any controlled substance for a period of time not to exceed fourteen days pending confirmed admission of the patient to a hospital or rehabilitation center.**

**Affidavit**

Richard F. Hoffner, a Detective with the Hatfield Township Police Department, who is also a sworn Special County Detective assigned to the Montgomery County District Attorney's Office Local Drug Task Force, James Vinter, a Detective with the Montgomery County District Attorney's Office Detective Bureau Narcotics Enforcement Team, and Joseph Fallon, a Detective with the Abington Township Police Department, who is assigned full time to the United States Drug Enforcement Agency as a Task Force Officer assigned to the DEA's Tactical Diversion Squad being duly sworn, depose and state:

**Introduction**

**Summary of Probable Cause**

Dr. Lawrence Ian Miller, a licensed doctor of osteopathic medicine (DO), State License OS009548L, who practiced family medicine at Lawrence I. Miller D.O. PC, Family Practice located at 1000 Walnut Street Suite 116 Lansdale, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. We believe, based upon the facts set forth in this investigation, Dr. Lawrence Ian Miller, D.O. attended the New York College of Osteopathic Medicine in Old Westbury, New York where he graduated with a Doctor of Osteopathy in 1996.

Dr. Lawrence I. Miller D.O. is registered under the provisions of the Controlled Substances Act as a practitioner and has been assigned a DEA Registration Number for the purpose of handling controlled substances in Schedules I through V.

Over the past year, the latest being August of 2018, we have received information from confidential sources, concerned family members of narcotic addicts, prescription drug addicts, and probation officers, that Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. was involved in prescribing controlled substances to drug

dependent people. This is a violation of 35 P.S. §780-113(a)(13); prescribing these same controlled substances and other narcotics in bad faith and/or not in accordance with treatment principals accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession, in violation of 35 P.S. §780-113(a)(14)

Upon reviewing the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program we discovered a large number of patients who appeared to be overprescribed opioid pain medications with daily morphine milligram equivalents (MMEs) exceeding the Center for Disease Control and Pennsylvania guidelines for prescribing opioid medication. In addition to the overprescribing of opioid pain medication, we further found many patients were being prescribed a benzodiazepine in combination with an opioid pain medication.

Additionally we identified several patients of Dr. Miller who were obtaining schedule II controlled substances from Dr. Miller and then selling them on the street. These illegal drug sources were known to law enforcement from other drug sales complaints or drug sales investigations targeting them. Two of Dr. Miller's patients were arrested during this investigation for selling their prescribed Oxycodone pain medication.

We contacted the Montgomery County Coroner's Office and learned nine of Dr. Miller's patients had died of drug overdoses. Several of these patients who died of drug overdoses were found to have the controlled substances he was prescribing in their post-mortem toxicology results and or these controlled substances were found on scene during the death investigations.

During the course of this investigation, we conducted surveillance at Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. P.C. Family Practice and identified patients of Dr. Miller who were selling their prescribed Oxycodone medication. One patient, who was consistently prescribed Oxycodone by Dr. Miller, was stopped by law

enforcement after leaving his office with obvious physical signs of drug addiction including visible track marks on both arms.

Additionally, after interviewing patients and employees of Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. P.C. Family Practice and reviewing the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program and patients' medical records, it is believed that for at least five years Dr. Miller has been illegally prescribing drugs outside the scope of his practice and without legitimate medical purposes for these drugs to be prescribed and continued to do so. Many of these individuals identified by law enforcement were drug dependent persons. Many patients exhibited clear signs of their addiction to Dr. Miller while some directly informed him of their substance abuse issues, but Dr. Miller persisted in prescribing controlled substances.

We utilized confidential informants during this investigation and they met with Lawrence I. Miller during scheduled office visits at his medical practice. One of these confidential informants obtained seven prescriptions for schedule II and schedule IV controlled substances from Dr. Miller in a ninety day period

Over seven office visits, Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. wrote seven prescriptions for Confidential Source #1 for schedule II and schedule IV controlled substances including; Xanax, Tramadol, and Vicodin. The total quantities of these prescriptions were 150 Xanax pills, 75 Tramadol pills, and 240 Vicodin pills (465 pills total) prescribed by Dr. Lawrence Miller to Confidential Source #1 in less than 90 days.

On June 6, 2018, we served search warrants at Lawrence I. Miller, D.O., P.C. Family Practice and Dr. Miller's residence in Warminster. We obtained patients files and other evidence which showed Dr. Miller was overprescribing controlled substances to his patients and prescribing controlled substances to drug dependent persons. Many of these patient files detail how Dr. Miller would

write patients numerous controlled substances on a monthly basis but would not examine the patient for extended periods of time. In one case, a patient, who later died of a drug overdose, had no examinations for a year despite being prescribed large amount of methadone and benzodiazepines monthly during that same period.

On June 6, 2018, Dr. Lawrence I. Miller was interviewed by investigators and admitted he treated about 100 pain management patients, but he had no specialized training in pain management treatment. He further advised us that he did not do urine drug screens on his long-term pain management patients nor did he have a contract with the pain management patients. He stated he would generally see his pain management patients on average every three months but some were much longer.

On June 6, 2018, Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. voluntarily surrendered his DEA registration number under the provisions of the Controlled Substances Act as a practitioner and agreed to no longer prescribed any controlled substances in Schedules I through V.

### **Officer Training and Experience**

#### **Detective Richard Hoffner**

Your Affiant, Detective Richard F. Hoffner, has been a police officer with the Hatfield Township Police Department, in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, since May of 1998. I currently hold the rank of Detective / Officer In Charge and I am assigned to the Investigative Division. I am responsible for investigating all manner of criminal offenses to include attempted homicides, violent crimes, burglaries, theft offenses, frauds and identity thefts, assaults, rapes and sexual offenses, and drug law violations.

In addition to conducting investigations, I perform supervisory duties in the absence of the Detective Sergeant by overseeing the other Detectives assigned to the Investigative Division. Prior to attaining the rank of Detective, I was a patrol supervisor and served twelve years assigned to the uniformed patrol division. I also served fifteen years on a Police Special Weapons and Tactics Teams (SWAT) in Montgomery County. I previously held the positions of assistant team leader and team leader for a regional multi-jurisdictional SWAT team covering twelve municipalities.

I am a sworn Special County Detective for the purposes of conducting narcotics investigations throughout Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. I have been assigned to the Montgomery County District Attorney's Office Local Drug Task Force since 2001.

Through these experiences I have a firm grasp on the identification of narcotics, as well as the language, mannerisms, and methods of communication used by people involved in illegal drug activity. I have received specialized training in various aspects of law enforcement including homicide investigations, drug investigations, crimes against children, firearms violations, frauds, thefts, burglaries, identity thefts, cellular telephone investigations and other types of criminal investigations. In addition to the formalized training I have received, I have also acquired knowledge and information pertaining to criminal investigations from other law enforcement officers, utilizing confidential informants, and my participation in numerous criminal investigations. I have interviewed hundreds of suspects, witnesses, and victims involved in criminal and drug related activity through investigations I have conducted or that I assisted other law enforcement officers with during my career.

I have been involved in hundreds of investigations involving controlled substances including cocaine, ecstasy, heroin, marijuana, pharmaceutical



substances, psilocybin, and methamphetamine. I have interviewed and arrested individuals who themselves are sellers, distributors, and users of illegal drugs. I also have acted in an undercover capacity, where I have purchased controlled substances including marijuana, and cocaine.

I have obtained and executed search warrants. Pursuant to the execution of these search warrants and arrests, I have seized or recovered various forms of contraband including, but not limited to controlled substances. I have been qualified as an expert witness on several occasions related to my involvement in narcotics investigations. My expert testimony has been accepted on a preliminary hearing level. I have participated in numerous surveillance operations and am familiar with drug transactions between drug dealers and drug users. These surveillance operations, search warrants, and investigations have led to over a hundred arrests and convictions of drug dealers and buyers.

I have participated in wiretap investigations, conducted by the Montgomery County District Attorney's Office Detective Bureau Narcotics Enforcement Team, involving the distribution of cocaine, marijuana, and methamphetamine.

As a result of the forgoing training and experience, I am familiar with the terminology, practices, methods, techniques, and equipment used by those involved in the unlawful trafficking of controlled substances in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

As a Hatfield Township Police Detective, I am an investigative or law enforcement officer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania within the meaning of 18 Pa. C.S.A., §5702 of the Pennsylvania Crimes Code. As such I am empowered to conduct criminal investigations into violations of various laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to include the Pennsylvania Crimes Code.

In 2011, I completed wiretapping and electronic surveillance training taught by the Pennsylvania State Police as mandated in 18 Pa. C.S.A. §5724 of the Pennsylvania Crimes Code, and as a result, I received class "A" certification (certification number A-4557).

**Detective James Vinter**

I am currently a Detective with the Montgomery County District Attorney's Office and assigned to the Narcotics Enforcement Team (NET). My career began in 1988 as a part-time police officer in New Hope Borough, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

In 1989, I was hired as a full-time police officer by the Ambler Borough police department, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. In 1995, I left the Ambler Borough Police Department and was hired by the Whitpain Township Police Department as a police officer. In December 2000, I was assigned to the Detective Division with Whitpain Township Police Department. From June 2001 - June 2002, I was temporarily assigned to the Montgomery County District Attorney's Narcotic Enforcement Team (NET), which involved the investigation of illegal drug trafficking.

During that year, I made numerous undercover purchases of controlled substances, conducted surveillance of drug law violators, participated in the application and execution of drug-related search and seizure warrants, interviewed drug law violators, cultivated and utilized confidential informants, and conducted preliminary field tests of suspected controlled substances.

In 2008, I was hired full-time by the Montgomery County District Attorney and assigned to the Narcotic Enforcement Team (NET). In that capacity, I conducted surveillance of drug law violators, participated in the application and execution of drug-related search and seizure warrants,

interviewed drug law violators, cultivated and utilized confidential informants, conducted preliminary field tests of suspected controlled substances and participated in Court Ordered electronic surveillance of suspects engaged in drug and other crimes.

As an "investigative or law enforcement officer" within the meaning of 18 Pa.C.S.A. §5702, the Wiretapping and Electronic Surveillance Act, I successfully completed wiretapping and electronic surveillance training as mandated in 18 Pa.C.S.A. §5724. As a result, I received the class "A" certification (Certification Number A-1987) to monitor, utilize, maintain and possess electronic surveillance equipment. I am familiar with the use of wiretaps in drug investigations targeting drug dealers and other criminals. I have been the affiant on ten (10) wiretap investigations in drug and illegal gambling cases. Additionally, I monitored and conducted surveillance in approximately forty (40) wiretap investigations conducted by the Montgomery County District Attorney's Office.

As an Affiant, monitor and surveillance officer in investigations involving the use of electronic surveillance, I am familiar with how the interception of communications of targeted suspects leads to identification of conspirators, reveals the roles of persons in criminal organizations, leads to the identification of locations where evidence will be found, directs investigators to the most opportune time to execute search warrants, and provides facts necessary to fully prosecute persons for the crimes they commit. These investigations resulted in the seizures of large quantities of marijuana, cocaine, prescription pills, and United States Currency proceeds of criminal activities. These searches for evidence included locations in the Pennsylvania counties of Montgomery, Chester, Berks, Delaware and Philadelphia, and in the State of Florida.

I have attended numerous courses of instruction relating to drug investigations. Said courses provided me with hundreds of hours of in-service training concerning illegal drug investigations. This instruction was provided by the Montgomery County Municipal Police Academy, the Pennsylvania Attorney General's Office, the Pennsylvania State Police, the Montgomery County (PA) District Attorney's Office, the Montgomery County Detective Bureau (NET), the Multi-Jurisdictional Counterdrug Task Force, the United States Department of Transportation, the Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network (MAGLOCLLEN), the Drug Enforcement Education Program, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Pennsylvania Narcotics Officers Association, the Philadelphia Police Department, the Philadelphia District Attorney's Office, the Supreme Court Justice (NY), and the New York District Attorney's Office. I also received training and certification sponsored by Becton Dickinson Public Safety for the Narcotic Identification System (NIK), Ferguson Test Kits, and ODV, Inc. for NarcoPouch and Narcotest. In October of 2003, I attended and graduated from the Top Gun training seminar. This seminar is exclusively centered on the investigation and prosecution of drug law violators within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I have been the affiant in excess of One thousand (1000) drug-related arrests. In addition, I have been present as an officer/detective providing direct assistance and support to other law enforcement officers for additional drug-related arrests that exceed one thousand five hundred (1,500) in number.

Through my training and experience, I have become familiar with the manner in which criminals illegally distribute drugs and prescriptions for drugs, along with the techniques of concealment, how they attempt to avoid law enforcement detection, and the tools and terminology employed by these criminals. I have been qualified as an expert witness in drug trafficking in U.S. Federal Court, the Court of Common Pleas and District Court level. I am aware

of the circumstances of this case and personally involved in the investigation of the facts contained in this affidavit.

Based on my training and experience, I know that some doctors and other health care providers licensed to dispense controlled substances knowingly sell controlled substances or write fraudulent prescriptions for controlled substances to cash buyers and those with medical insurance, such as addicts and drug dealers, for no legitimate medical purpose and outside the normal course of professional practice. I know that doctors involved in illegal drug distribution crimes sometimes do not to accept insurance (prefer cash customers/patients) in order to avoid detection by insurance providers and law enforcement. These criminals often hide and maintain their cash proceeds in an area that is accessible only to the criminal or his/her close associates, such as areas inside an office, residence, safety deposit box, or storage unit. I have also learned that because illegal drug dealing generates large amounts of cash, these doctors, like common drug dealers, often attempt to launder drug proceeds by, among other things, concealing the cash or depositing and shifting funds into and among various financial accounts.

**Detective Joseph Fallon**

Your affiant, Joseph Fallon, currently holds the rank of Detective within the Abington Township Police Department, in Montgomery County Pennsylvania. Detective Fallon is currently assigned full time as a Task Force Officer with in the United States Drug Enforcement Agency.

In January of 2005, Detective Fallon attended the Montgomery County Police Academy in Norristown, Pennsylvania. Detective Fallon successfully graduated from the Police Academy in June of 2005 and was certified to be a

police officer in Pennsylvania through the Municipal Police Officer's Education and Training Commission (MPOETC) - Certification # 35742.

Detective Fallon's law enforcement career began in 2006 when he was hired by the New Britain Borough Police department as a full-time police officer. Detective Fallon remained employed by New Britain Borough police department until 2008 at which time he was hired as a police officer by the Warwick Township Police Department.

In February 2011, Detective Fallon was hired as a police officer by the Abington Township Police Department. In 2012, Detective Fallon was assigned to the Montgomery County District Attorney's Local Drug Task Force. As a result Detective Fallon was sworn in as a Special County Detective for the purposes of conducting narcotics investigations throughout Montgomery County.

In May 2015, Detective Fallon was assigned to the Detective Division within the Abington Township Police Department. While assigned to the detective division, Detective Fallon conducted various criminal investigations to include fraud, theft, burglary, robbery, assault and homicide.

From April 2017 to current, Detective Fallon has been assigned full time to the United States Drug Enforcement Agency as a Task Force Officer. As a Task Force Officer, Detective Fallon is assigned to DEA's Tactical Diversion Squad. Tactical Diversion Squad Investigators often focus on licensed doctors, pharmacists or other health care professionals who sell prescriptions for controlled substances to their so-called "patients" who are in reality addicts and drug dealers. As such, Detective Fallon has initiated and participated in the investigation and prosecution of doctors, pharmacists, and drug dealers. Detective Fallon has directed cooperating witnesses to conduct consensual recordings and has assisted other investigators in consensual

recordings during which prescriptions and prescription drugs have been purchased from doctors and pharmacists as well as from unlicensed individuals. Detective Fallon's investigations as well as investigations he has assisted with have also involved other federal criminal laws related to money laundering, currency structuring, and tax evasion.

Based on Detective Fallon's training and experience, he knows that some doctors and other health care providers licensed to dispense controlled substances knowingly sell controlled substances and/or fraudulent prescriptions to cash buyers, such as addicts and drug dealers, for no legitimate medical purpose and outside the normal course of professional practice. Detective Fallon knows that doctors involved in illegal drug distribution tend not to accept insurance and usually deal only in cash in order to avoid detection by insurance providers and law enforcement. These criminals often hide and maintain their cash proceeds in an area that is accessible only to the criminal or his/her close associates, such as areas inside an office, residence, safety deposit box, and or storage unit. Detective Fallon has also learned that because illegal drug dealing generates large amounts of cash, these doctors often attempt to launder drug proceeds by, among other things, concealing the cash or depositing and shifting funds into and among various financial accounts.

Detective Fallon has attended numerous courses of instruction relating to drug investigations. Said courses provided him with hundreds of hours of in-service training concerning illegal drug investigations. This instruction was provided by the District Attorney's Office of Montgomery County, Northeast Counterdrug Training Center, Multijurisdictional Counterdrug Taskforce Training, Public Agency Training Council, Bucks County Training Center, Institute for Law Enforcement Education, United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network (MAGLOCLLEN).

Detective Fallon is "A" certified to utilize electronic surveillance and wiretapping pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 57, of Title 18 in completing the prescribed course given by the Pennsylvania State Police. Detective Fallon's certification number is A-5521.

Throughout his career, Detective Fallon has conducted surveillances of drug law violators, participated in the application and execution of drug-related search and seizure warrants, interviewed drug law violators, cultivated and utilized confidential informants, conducted preliminary field tests of suspected controlled substances, participated in Court Ordered electronic surveillance of suspects engaged in drug and other crimes, and has worked in the plain clothes and undercover capacity.

As a result of the forgoing training and experience, Detective Fallon is familiar with the terminology, practices, methods, techniques, and equipment used by those involved in the unlawful trafficking of controlled substances in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Detective Fallon has been the affiant in excess of three hundred (300) drug-related arrests. In addition, he has been present as an officer and or detective providing direct assistance and support to other law enforcement officers for additional drug-related arrests that exceed five hundred (500) in number.

### **Applicable Drugs and Laws**

Based on our training and experience, we know that the Controlled Substances Act governs the manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of controlled substances in the United States. Under the Controlled Substances Act, there are five schedules of controlled substances; Schedules I, II, III, IV,



and V. Controlled substances are scheduled into these levels based upon their potential for abuse, among other things. For example, abuse of Schedule II controlled substances may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence.

Based on our training and experience, we know that Oxycodone is a narcotic analgesic that is similar to morphine and is classified as a Schedule II controlled substance, sometimes prescribed under the brand names OxyContin and Percocet. Oxycodone is an opioid and is used to treat severe pain, and, even if taken only in prescribed amounts, can still cause physical and psychological dependence. Oxycodone is used as a pain relief drug in varying strengths, including 5, 10, 15, 30, 40, 60, and 80 milligram amounts. Some of the brand names associated with Oxycodone differ slightly in that some are "time released" pills/tablets and others are "standard released" pills. We are aware through our training, knowledge and experience, drug addicted persons crush Oxycodone tablets and snort (or otherwise ingest) these "time released" tablets in order to experience the full effect of this narcotic in brief periods of time. We are also aware drug manufacturers more recently reformulated Oxycodone tablets above 30 mg. in an effort to reduce the abuse of these pills by drug addicted persons. Therefore, we are aware through our training, knowledge and experience, that the 30 mg. Oxycodone tablet is currently the most sought after and abused among drug addicted persons.

Although the effects, addiction, and chemical composition of Oxycodone are extremely similar to heroin, Oxycodone abuse often lacks the strong taboos and negative reputation of heroin. Heroin's reputation has been developed over years of observing the detrimental effects on heroin abusers' lives. Lacking the reputation of heroin, many youth and novice drug users engage in Oxycodone abuse without understanding the consequences associated with its abuse, such as a heroin-like addiction potential and the threat of fatal overdoses. The

appeal to youth and novice drug users is principally due to its ease of use and its availability.

Suboxone, classified as a Schedule III controlled substance, contains a combination of buprenorphine and naloxone. Buprenorphine is an opioid medication and is intended for the treatment of pain (Buorenex) and opioid addiction (Suboxone and Subutex). Buprenorphine is similar to other opioids such as morphine, codeine, and heroin; however, it produces less euphoric ("high") effects and therefore may be easier to stop taking. If Suboxone is injected, naloxone will block the effects of buprenorphine and lead to withdrawal symptoms in a person with an opioid addiction. When administered under the tongue as directed, naloxone will not affect the actions of buprenorphine. Suboxone is used to treat opiate addiction.

Clonazepam, sold under the brand name of Klonopin among others, is classified as a Schedule IV controlled substance that can be used alone or can be consumed with other medications for treating disorders of seizure. This is a benzodiazepine, which is used for treating panic disorders in some of the patients and belongs to a group of medicines which is known as central nervous system depressants.

Benzodiazepines are a class of drugs that produce central nervous system (CNS) depression and are most commonly used to treat insomnia and anxiety. There is the potential for dependence on and abuse of benzodiazepines particularly by individuals with a history of multi-substance abuse. Alprazolam (e.g., Xanax), Lorazepam (e.g., Ativan), Clonazepam (e.g., Klonopin), Diazepam (e.g., Valium), and Temazepam (e.g., Restoril) are the five most prescribed, as well as the most frequently encountered benzodiazepines on the illicit market.

All of the above-mentioned drugs - members of benzodiazepine family - are DEA Schedule IV controlled substances. When used in combination, opioids, muscle relaxants (e.g. Carisoprodol) and Benzodiazepines can produce a euphoric effect. This dangerous combination of drugs has been given the nickname of the "Holy Trinity" and is commonly requested by drug-dependent people. It should be noted that the Federal Food and Drug Administration has advised physicians that extra caution is needed when prescribing drugs from the benzodiazepine family to pregnant patients.

Vicodin and Lortab are among several brand names of a generic combination product of hydrocodone and acetaminophen. Hydrocodone, classified as a Schedule II controlled substance, is an antitussive (suppresses or alleviates coughing) and a narcotic analgesic (pain killer). It is a semi-synthetic opioid most closely related to codeine in structure, and morphine, in producing opiate-like effects. It is an opioid agonist, meaning it binds to the opioid receptors and provide pain relief. Opioid agonists have the potential for being abused and are sought by drug abusers and people with addiction disorders, and are subject to diversion. Other members of the class known as opioid agonists include substances such as oxycodone, hydromorphone, fentanyl, codeine, and hydrocodone.

Adderall, a classified Schedule II controlled substance, is a brand name of amphetamine salts-based medication used to treat attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder and narcolepsy.

Pharmaceutical drugs like Oxycodone, as well as the other drugs mentioned above, have a definite purity and known ingredients, unlike street-drugs such as heroin and methamphetamine, which have relatively unknown

purity and ingredients. Additionally, the above-described controlled substances have a "street value"; that is, the value on the illegal secondary market. Oxycodone is particularly valued and in demand on the illegal secondary street market. Pills containing Oxycodone sell for as much as a dollar per milligram on the illegal secondary street drug market.

Pennsylvania's Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act Title 35, P.S. §780-111(d), provides in part that "a practitioner may prescribe, administer, or dispense a controlled substance or other drug or device only (i) in good faith in the course of his professional practice, (ii) within the scope of the patient relationship, and (iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession." It should be noted that this also applies to Osteopathic doctors.

Pennsylvania's Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act Title 35, P.S. §780-102 defines "practitioner" as: (i) physician, osteopath, dentist, veterinarian, pharmacist, podiatrist, nurse, scientific investigator, or other person licensed, registered or otherwise permitted to distribute, dispense, conduct research with respect to or to administer a Controlled Substance, other drug or device in the course of professional practice or research in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; (ii) a pharmacy, hospital, clinic or other institution licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted to distribute, dispense, conduct research with respect to or to administer a Controlled Substance, other drug or device in the course of professional practice or research in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania's Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act Title 35, P.S. §780-112(b), requires every practitioner to keep a record of

controlled substances administered, dispensed or distributed, the date, and the name and address of the patient.

Pennsylvania's Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act Title 35, P.S. §780-102(b), provides that the term "dispense" means to deliver a controlled substance, other drug or device to an ultimate user or research subject by or pursuant to the lawful order of a practitioner, including the prescribing, administering, packaging, labeling, or compounding necessary to prepare such item for that delivery.

Pennsylvania's Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act Title 35, P.S. §780-113(a)(13), provides in part that it is unlawful for any practitioner otherwise authorized by law to sell, dispense, distribute, prescribe or gift any controlled substance to any person known to such practitioner to be or whom such practitioner has reason to know if a drug dependent person.

Pennsylvania's Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act Title 35, P.S. §780-113(a)(14), prohibits the administration, dispensing, delivery, gift or prescription of any controlled substance by any practitioner or professional assistant under the practitioner's direction and supervision unless done (i) in good faith in the course of his professional practice; (ii) within the scope of the patient relationship; (iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

The Pennsylvania Code of Professional and Vocational Standards, Title 49, Chapter 16.92, defines the authority of physicians licensed by the

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to prescribe or dispense controlled substances. Chapter 16.92 provides in pertinent part:

A person licensed to practice medicine and surgery in this Commonwealth or otherwise licensed or regulated by the Board, when prescribing, administering or dispensing controlled substances, shall carry out, or cause to be carried out, the following minimum standards:

- i. Initial medical history and physical examination... Before commencing treatment that involves prescribing, administering or dispensing a controlled substance, an initial medical history shall be taken and an initial examination shall be conducted unless emergency circumstances justify otherwise. Alternatively, medical history and physical examination information recorded by another health care provider may be considered if the medical history was taken and the physical examination was conducted within the immediately preceding thirty days. The physical examination shall include an evaluation of the heart, lungs, blood pressure and body functions that relate to the patient's specific complaint.
- ii. Reevaluations. Among the factors to be considered in determining the number and the frequency of follow-up evaluations that should be recommended to the patient are the condition diagnosed, the controlled substance involved, expected results and possible side effects. For chronic conditions, periodic follow-up evaluations shall be recommended to monitor the effectiveness of the controlled substance in achieving the intended results.
- iii. Patient counseling. Appropriate counseling shall be given to the patient regarding the condition diagnosed and the controlled substance

prescribed, administered or dispensed. Unless the patient is in an inpatient care setting, the patient shall be specifically counseled about dosage levels, instructions for use, frequency and duration of use and possible side effects.

- iv. Medical Records. Certain information shall be recorded in the patient's medical record on each occasion when a controlled substance is prescribed, administered or dispensed. This information shall include the name of the controlled substance, its strength, the quantity and the date it was prescribed, administered or dispensed to a patient. The medical record shall also include a specification of the symptoms observed and reported, the diagnosis of the condition for which the controlled substance is being given and the directions given to the patient for the use of the controlled substance. If the same controlled substance continues to be prescribed, administered or dispensed, the medical record shall reflect changes in the symptoms observed and reported, in the diagnosis of the condition for which the controlled substance is being given and in the directions given to the patient.

Accordingly, physicians are authorized to dispense Schedule II controlled substances, such as Oxycodone and Methadone, a pain reliever, to patients they examine only for legitimate medical purposes and in the usual course of professional practice.

The Pennsylvania Code of Professional and Vocational Standards, Title 49, Chapter 16.95, and Chapter 25.213 requires physicians to maintain timely and complete medical records for at least seven years from the date of the last medical service for the patient. The DEA requires that a physician maintain

records at his/her office of his/her purchases, distributions, and prescriptions of controlled substances for at least two years.

### **Facts of the Investigation**

The facts in this affidavit come from our personal observations, our training and experience, and information obtained from documents, recordings, confidential informants, other investigators and witnesses. This affidavit is intended to show merely there is sufficient probable cause for the requested arrest warrant and does not set forth all of our knowledge about this investigation.

### **Concerned Citizen Report**

On August 29, 2017, Lansdale Borough Police Department received a "Crime Tips" email from a concerned citizen reporting Doctor Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. of 1000 Walnut Street Suite 116 Lansdale, PA 19446 (215) 412-4910 needed to be investigated for over prescribing prescription medication (Xanax, Adderrall, etc.) and failing to monitor and follow-up on patients on prescription medication.

The email further stated "particular addicts who frequent these doctors while under high-level doses of methadone maintenance from Methadone Clinic in Quakertown, etc. Medications being over prescribed; i.e. snorting Adderrall-doctors not checking their patient's nasal passage ways for drug abuse and misuse. Addicts are frequenting these doctors for benzos, amphetamines, and opioids, etc. because they write them scripts. We have a pharmacist in our support group that is well aware of the shady prescribing practices of these doctors, but the police need to do something to shut them down for the protection of our loved ones and residents of our local communities. We are



pleading for your help to fight this epidemic! Alert: The combination of high-dose methadone maintenance, Xanax, and snorting Adderall is going to result in death if these doctors are not shut down immediately!"

Lansdale Borough Police Department Detective Chad Bruckner forwarded the "Crimes Tip" email to Hatfield Township Police Department Detective Richard Hoffner since the doctor's office was located in Hatfield Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

In September of 2017, Detective Richard Hoffner, met with investigators from the Lansdale Borough Police Department, and the United States Drug Enforcement Administration regarding this "Crimes Tip" complaint about Dr. Lawrence I. Miller.

Investigators obtained Pennsylvania Office of the Attorney General Bureau of Narcotics Prescription Drug Monitoring Program records for schedule II controlled substances prescribed by Dr. Miller. A review of Doctor Lawrence Miller's DEA schedule II controlled substance prescriptions showed he had written over 17,781 prescriptions for DEA Schedule II controlled substance during the past five year period.

Investigators further reviewed Doctor Lawrence Miller's Pennsylvania Office of the Attorney General Bureau of Narcotics Prescription Drug Monitoring Program records for DEA schedule II controlled substances prescriptions and found several areas of concern. These areas of concern were identified as over prescribing medication to his patients, prescribing controlled substances to drug dependent persons, prescribing controlled substances to drug dealers who were selling their prescribed medications including oxycodone, and the migration of drug dependent patients, who were identified as formerly obtaining prescriptions for DEA schedule II controlled substances from Dr. Richard Ruth, D.O. of Souderton, Pennsylvania. Dr. Richard Ruth

was arrested by the Montgomery County District Attorney's Office Detectives in 2011 related to unlawful prescribing of Schedule II narcotics.

In September 2017, Ambler Borough Police Department received information from a confidential source that SG1958 was selling Oxycodone pills he was being prescribed by Dr. Lawrence I. Miller. The confidential source further advised SG1958 was obtaining 120 Oxycodone pills at the beginning of each month.

In March of 2018, Investigators spoke with Sergeant Chad Cassell of Ambler Borough Police Department and confirmed SG1958 was a current patient of Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. and he was being prescribed Oxycodone.

**Guidelines and Warnings for Overprescribing Opioids and  
in Combination with Benzos**

Numerous Federal and State agencies have issued warnings to the public and medical professionals regarding the dangers of overprescribing opioids and in combination with other medications.

In 2014, the Pennsylvania Medical Society issued guidelines on "the Use of Opioids to Treat Chronic Noncancer Pain." These guidelines are not mandatory but detailed key practices that the Pennsylvania Medical Society deemed important when treating patients with opioids. Two particular warnings from these guidelines are as follows:

*"Total daily opioid doses above 100mg/day of oral morphine or its equivalent is not associated with improved pain control, but is associated with a significant increase in risk of harm. Therefore, clinicians should carefully consider if doses above 100mg/day of oral morphine or its equivalent are indicated."*

*"Caution should be used in patients also taking benzodiazepines, as the use of benzodiazepines in addition to chronic opioid therapy increases the risk of serious adverse events."<sup>1</sup>*

Doctors have been utilizing a scale called a Morphine Milligram Equivalent (MME) to determine how strong or how much of equivalent morphine is in any given opioid. By looking at how many milligrams of an opioid are prescribed per day and then referencing a conversion chart, a person can determine how much equivalent morphine, or MME, is prescribed per day. The Center for Disease Control (CDC) issued an info sheet on "Calculating Total Daily Dose of Opioids for Safer Dosage."

[https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/pdf/calculating\\_total\\_daily\\_dose-a.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/pdf/calculating_total_daily_dose-a.pdf)

In March of 2016, the CDC also released guidelines for prescribing opioids for chronic pain. In those guidelines, the CDC states that a person should be prescribed the lowest possible dosage and recommends prescribing less than 50 MME per day and "should avoid increasing dosage to  $\geq 90$  MME/day" or carefully justify adjusting the dosage above 90MME/day. (<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/rr/rr6501e1.htm>). The CDC also

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<sup>1</sup> These guidelines were updated and revised as recently as June 11, 2018. The revised edition still maintains these warnings.

"Clinicians should clearly document the prescribed daily opioid dose, and calculate and document the oral morphine equivalent daily dose (commonly referred to as MME or MEDD). Risk of serious adverse events, including death, increase with higher doses of MEDD and MEDD above 90 mg/ day have not been demonstrated to confer improvements in pain control, while doses above 90 mg/ day MEDD are associated with significantly increased risk of harm."

"Opioids should not be administered concurrently with benzodiazepines except in rare cases where the risk of harm is outweighed by the benefits of administering both medications. Concurrent use is associated with a significant increased risk of serious adverse events, including death. When used in combination, justification for this use should be clearly documented."

<https://www.health.pa.gov/topics/Documents/Opioids/Non-cancer%20Pain%20Guidelines%20Final.pdf>

stated that "Clinicians should avoid prescribing opioid pain medication and benzodiazepines concurrently whenever possible."

**Large Number of Patients being Overprescribed Opioids and in combination with Benzodiazepines**

An analysis of the prescription data received from the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program for Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. indicates a large number of patients are being overprescribed Opioid pain medications well above the State and Federal guidelines. In addition, numerous patients of Doctor Lawrence I. Miller were being prescribed Opioid pain medication with a Benzodiazepine simultaneously.

**Doctor Richard Ruth, D.O. Investigation**

In October of 2011, Doctor Richard Ruth and his son, Michael Ruth, who was his office manager, both of Souderton, Pennsylvania were arrested for drug law violations and other criminal violations after a joint investigation of the medical practice. Doctor Richard Ruth's medical practice was located at 200 Cherry Lane Souderton, PA 18964. The former medical practice of Dr. Richard Ruth is located approximately five and a half miles from Dr. Miller's medical practice according to Google maps.

The joint investigation was conducted by the Telford Borough Police Department, Souderton Borough Police Department, Franconia Township Police Department, Lower Salford Township Police Department, Pennsylvania State Police, Department of State, United States Drug Enforcement Administration and Detectives from the Montgomery County District Attorney's Office. Investigators determined Dr. Ruth had prescribed controlled substances to drug dependent patients and had committed numerous other

crimes. Both Dr. Richard Ruth and Michael Ruth were convicted and sentenced on multiple drug law violations in June of 2014.

A review of Doctor Lawrence Miller's prescription records revealed several of Doctor Ruth's former patients, who were identified as being drug dependent persons during the former investigation, had migrated to Doctor Lawrence I. Miller sometime since 2012.

One of these patients, KB1965, was convicted a federal drug crimes and placed on federal probation. She was currently on federal probation while being treated by Dr. Miller.

#### Patient KB1965

Patient KB1965 was identified as a former patient of Doctor Richard Ruth who received large amounts of Schedule II narcotics from Dr. Ruth before his arrest. KB1965 was arrested on September 27, 2012 and federally prosecuted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation Philadelphia Field Office. KB1965 was charged with Possession with Intent to Deliver a Controlled Substance related to prescription pills she received from Dr. Ruth. She was subsequently convicted in 2014 and received a sixty month federal probation sentence.

KB1965 is still currently under federal supervision and was found to be a current patient of Dr. Lawrence I. Miller since February 2, 2015 to present. During this three year period, Dr. Lawrence I. Miller has prescribed her ninety-six prescriptions for DEA schedule II controlled substances to include Dextroamphetamine-Amphetamine 10mg, 20mg, and 30mg, Methadone HLC 10mg, and Morphine Sulfate IR 15mg and 30mg. Her most recent prescriptions from Dr. Lawrence I. Miller were 60 count of Dextroamphetamine-Amphetamine 30 mg for 30 days, and 240 count of

Methadone HCL 10 mg tablets for 20 days. This prescription for 240 count of Methadone HCL 10mg for 30 days has an MME level well over the CDC and Pennsylvania State guideline recommendations.

During the course of this investigation, law enforcement was informed of a complaint by a physician regarding KB1965's medical care and prescriptions which is detailed below.

**Department of State Bureau of Enforcement and Investigations (BEI)**  
**Complaint about Lawrence I. Miller, D.O.**

On April 20, 2018, Pennsylvania Department of State Bureau of Enforcement and Investigations (BEI) Investigators Sherilyn Gillespie and Michael Gregori along with DEA Task Force Officer Joseph Fallon met with Doctor Suzann Szewczak at Grandview Medical Practice located at 658 Harleysville Pike, Harleysville, Pennsylvania regarding an online complaint she submitted about Lawrence I. Miller, D.O.

Dr. Szewczak advised investigators she is the supervising physician at the Harleysville Grand View Medical Practice. She advised on November 18, 2017 she covered for another physician at the Quakertown Grand View Medical Practice located at 99 North West End Boulevard in Quakertown, Pennsylvania when she had contact with patient KB1965 who came into the practice seeking an evaluation for shoulder pain.

Dr. Szewczak advised KB1965 informed her that Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. had instructed her to see a primary physician to obtain an MRI report. KB1965 explained to Dr. Szewczak that she was seeing Dr. Miller for pain management and was receiving Methadone. Dr. Szewczak advised she ordered an x-ray for KB1965's shoulder and recommended physical therapy. KB1965's x-ray reports were later reviewed and all were found to be "normal."

Dr. Szewczak said she later reviewed the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program database for KB1965 and discovered Dr. Lawrence I. Miller was prescribing what she believed to be an abnormally high amount of Methadone along with Adderall. Dr. Szewczak stated Dr. Miller was prescribing KB1965 20mgs of Methadone every 4-6 hours.

Dr. Szewczak felt it was odd that Dr. Miller being a family practitioner himself would refer a patient to another family practice for an MRI purposes. Dr. Szewczak said she researched Dr. Miller and did not find any evidence that Dr. Miller received training or specialized in pain management.

Furthermore, KB1965 informed Dr. Szewczak that she had a history of substance abuse. Dr. Szewczak recalled seeing marks on KB1965's arms but did not observe the marks to be "fresh."

#### Patient SB1980

Since November 18, 2017, another patient of Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. later identified as SB1980 was seen at Grand View Medical Practice. Dr. Szewczak advised SB1980 complained of anxiety and requested Ativan. As a result the medical practice gave him a prescription for Lorazepam.

The medical practice later discovered that SB1980 was receiving Oxycodone from Dr. Miller. Dr. Szewczak stated that SB1980 did not disclose this to her staff and has since been discharged.

Dr. Szewczak believes these two incidents to be "red flags" and stated that she was concerned about Dr. Lawrence Miller's medical practice and his prescribing habits.

A review of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program database for SB1980 revealed he is a current patient of Dr. Miller and being prescribed Hydrocodone-Acetaminophen 10-325mg, Carisoprodol 350mg, Oxycontin 40mg, and Morphine Sulfate ER 30mg, and Oxycodone HCL 10mg since December 12, 2014 to present. SB1980's received a prescription from Dr. Miller for Oxycodone HCL10mg 180 count for 15 days on May 21, 2018. This last prescription has a daily MME that is twice the amount that State and Federal guidelines advise prescribers to avoid.

### **Overdose Death Reports**

On March 2, 2018, Investigators contacted Alexander Balacki, M.S., F-ABMDI, First Deputy Coroner, Administrator, Montgomery County Coroner's Office, and reviewed Accidental Death Fatal Drug Overdose Cause of Death Records. We identified former patients of Dr. Lawrence I. Miller, who died from fatal drug overdoses. The decedents' toxicology reports in many of these overdose death cases identified controlled substances prescribed by Dr. Lawrence I. Miller in the decedent's blood at the times of their deaths.

Investigators also learned that other former patients of Dr. Lawrence I. Miller had died from drug overdoses in Delaware and Lehigh Counties. It should be noted that on January 1, 2017, Pennsylvania enacted the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program. Records from prior to this date may not accurately indicate if a person was prescribed schedule III - V controlled substances.

We requested copies of the cause of death reports. We reviewed this information and found the following Montgomery County Coroner's Office, Delaware County Medical Examiner's Office, and Lehigh County Coroner's Office accidental drug overdose deaths were associated with Dr. Lawrence I. Miller:



Decedent (1)

JH1986, Age 26, of 49 Brookside Drive Apt A Lansdale, Pennsylvania 19446. Probable Cause of Death: Combined Drug Intoxication: Heroin & Clonazepam.

We reviewed the Hatfield Township Police Department report regarding the overdose of JH1986. According to the report, on September 20, 2016, Hatfield Township Police responded to 49 Brookside Drive Apt A in Lansdale, Pennsylvania for a medical emergency involving an unresponsive person. Upon arrival, officers located the deceased on the floor of his bedroom. During an interview of the deceased girlfriend, she stated that the deceased was addicted to oxycodone and was being seen by Doctor Lawrence I. Miller who was prescribing him Oxycodone and Xanax. She advised he was weaning himself off the Oxycodone and taking Xanax to rid his dependency.

Also seized from the residence were the following medications and/or prescription bottles;

- a) Alprazolam, 2 mg, 90 count, prescribed by Dr. Lawrence I. Miller
- b) Alprazolam 2 mg, 90 count, prescribed by Dr. Lawrence I. Miller
- c) Alprazolam 2 mg, 90 count, prescribed by Dr. Lawrence I. Miller
- d) Oxycodone tablets, 60 count, prescribed by Dr. Lawrence I. Miller
- e) Alprazolam 2 mg, 90 count, prescribed by Dr. Lawrence I. Miller

Investigators reviewed the NMS Labs Toxicology Report dated October 8, , 2016 performed on JH1986's blood and urine as part of his autopsy conducted by the Montgomery County Coroner's Office. Despite prescriptions for Oxycodone and Xanax, neither medication was found in the decedent's toxicology report.

The report indicated positive findings:

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Matrix Source</u>
Caffeine	Positive	mcg/mL	Peripheral Blood
Cotinine	Positive	ng/mL	Peripheral Blood
Nicotine	Positive	ng/mL	Peripheral Blood
Theobromine	Positive	mcg/mL	Peripheral Blood
Clonazepam	14	ng/mL	Peripheral Blood
7-Amino Clonazepam	350	ng/mL	Peripheral Blood
Codeine - Free	29	ng/mL	Peripheral Blood
Morphine-Free	940	ng/mL	Peripheral Blood
6-Monoacetylmorphine-Free	95	ng/mL	Peripheral Blood
6-Monoacetylmorphine-Free	900	ng/mL	Urine

Decedent (2)

MRL1970, Age 46, 150 N. Bethlehem Pike, Ambler, PA, 19002. Probable Cause of Death: Combined Drug Intoxication: Cocaine, Fentanyl, Amphetamine, Alprazolam, Trazadone & Fluoxetine.

We reviewed the Ambler Borough Police Department death investigation report for the drug overdose death of MRL1970. According to the report, on July 27, 2016, Ambler Borough Police responded to 150 N. Bethlehem Pike, in Ambler, Pennsylvania for a medical emergency involving an unresponsive person. Upon arrival, officers located the deceased lying on a couch in the living room with white or tan foam around his mouth and nostrils. During an interview of the decedent's roommate, he stated that the deceased took a lot of prescription medication. The roommate stated when he last saw the decedent, he appeared drunk but did not smell of alcohol.

A review of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program database showed MRL1970 received twenty-seven prescriptions between November 19, 2012 and

July 11, 2016 from Dr. Lawrence I. Miller. All of these prescriptions were for Oxycodone HCL 30 mg tablets, a DEA schedule II controlled substance, which were in either 150 count or 180 count.

A review of MRL1970's medical record also contains records of prescriptions for Xanax including a copy of a prescription issued on July 11, 2016.

Investigators reviewed the NMS Labs Toxicology Report dated August 12, 2016 performed on MRL2970's blood and urine as part of his autopsy conducted by the Montgomery County Coroner's Office.

The report indicated positive findings:

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Matrix Source</u>
Ethanol	14	mg/dL	001-Peripheral Blood
Blood Alcohol Concentration(BAC)	0.014	g/100mL	001-Peripheral Blood
Caffeine	Positive	mcg/ML	001-Peripheral Blood
Levamisole	Positive	ng/ML	001-Peripheral Blood
Nicotine	Positive	ng/ML	001-Peripheral Blood
Alprazolam	27	ng/ML	001-Peripheral Blood
Cocaine	150	ng/ML	001-Peripheral Blood
Cocaethylene	92	ng/ML	001-Peripheral Blood
Benzoyllecgonine	1400	ng/ML	001-Peripheral Blood
Lamotrigine	6.5	mcg/ML	001-Peripheral Blood
Fentanyl	6.1	ng/ML	001-Peripheral Blood
Norfentanyl	0.33	ng/ML	001-Peripheral Blood
mCPP	58	ng/ML	001-Peripheral Blood
Amphetamine	38	ng/ML	001-Peripheral Blood
Ziprasidone	30	ng/ML	001-Peripheral Blood
Fluoxetine	820	ng/ML	001-Peripheral Blood
Norfluoxetine	560	ng/ML	001-Peripheral Blood

Trazodone 0.25 mcg/ML 001-Peripheral Blood

Decedent (3)

JB1961, Age 56, of 702 Shaw Avenue Lansdale, Pennsylvania 19446.  
Probable Cause of Death: Adverse effects of Drugs-Tramadol & Diazepam.

We obtained a copy of the Lansdale Borough Police Department incident report, which showed on August 14, 2016 Lansdale Borough Police Officers responded to a medical emergency involving an unresponsive male at 702 Shaw Avenue in Lansdale Borough. They found JB1961 slumped over in a chair in the living room, obviously deceased. The report states JB1961 was known to have a prescription medication problem.

A review of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program records for Doctor Lawrence I. Miller showed that JB1961 had received eighteen prescriptions for Tramadol HCL 50mg between September 20, 2014 and July 12, 2016. The most recent prescription was dated July 12, 2016 for 240 count of Tramadol HCL 50mg Tablet for 30 days. Tramadol, is a DEA Schedule IV controlled substance.

A review of JB1961's medical record indicates there is no record detailing a medical examination or physical office visit with the doctor since July of 2015. There are numerous detailed messages between July of 2015 and JB1961's death from Dr. Miller merely stating: "Start Tramadol HCl Tablet, 50 MG, Orally, 180, 1-2 tablets as needed, every 6 hrs, 30 days, Refills=2."

A further review of the PDMP showed a female relative, who resided at the same address as JB1961, was prescribed Diazepam 5mg tablets by Dr. Lawrence I, Miller. Her last prescription for Diazepam 5mg was filled on July 25, 2016 approximately three weeks prior to his death.

Investigators reviewed the NMS Labs Toxicology Report dated September 8, 2016 performed on JB1961's blood and urine as part of his autopsy conducted by the Montgomery County Coroner's Office.

The report indicated positive findings:

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Matrix Source</u>
Diazepam	100	ng/ML	001-Peripheral Blood
Nordiazepam	200	ng/ML	001-Peripheral Blood
7-Amino Clonazepam	31	ng/ML	001-Peripheral Blood
Tramadol	4600	ng/ML	001-Peripheral Blood
O-Desmethyltramadol	1500	ng/ML	001-Peripheral Blood

Decedent (4)

GS1996, Age 20, of 27 Smith Road Schwenksville, Pennsylvania 19476.  
Probable Cause of Death: Adverse effects of Drugs-Fentanyl, Alprazolam & Promethazine.

A review of the Pennsylvania State Police Non-Traffic Death Investigation dated September 4, 2016 indicated Pennsylvania State Police Troopers responded to 27 Smith Road in Lower Frederick Township, Montgomery County for a medical emergency involving an unresponsive male. The responding Troopers found GS1996 deceased in bathroom inside his residence and there was heroin and syringes found on scene. They spoke with his mother who advised GS1996 began abusing prescription pills and eventually started using heroin in October 2014. She advised he went to drug rehabilitation and counseling and was a student at Penn State University. His mother advised GS1996 was prescribed Ativan which he took for anxiety and to help him sleep.

A review of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program records for Doctor Lawrence I. Miller showed GS1996 was listed as a patient and last received a prescription for Promethazine-Codeine syrup 180 ml, a DEA schedule V controlled substance, on September 3, 2016 which was one day prior to his overdose death. We found he received a prescription for 90 count of Alprazolam .5mg tablets, a DEA schedule IV controlled substance, on August 26, 2016 and a 30 count prescription for Ativan .5 mg tablets, a DEA schedule IV controlled substance, on June 28, 2016.

Detective Hoffner found the website [healthgrades.com](http://healthgrades.com) had a posted online review by user whose given identity matches the initials of GS1996 "in Schwenksville, Pa" dated August 27, 2016, which was a five star review with this comment posted "*Dr. Miller has been my parent's doctor for as long as I can remember. And when i became old enough, he became my doctor as well. He is truly phenominal and truly cares about each and everyone of his patientents. He has done a great job helping me with my anxiety and sleep that college is actually possible for me. Thank for everything Dr.miller -GS*" This online review of Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. was posted eight days prior to GS1996's fatal drug overdose.

Investigators reviewed the NMS Labs Toxicology Report dated September 29, 2016 performed on GS1966's blood and urine as part of his autopsy conducted by the Montgomery County Coroner's Office.

The report indicated positive findings:

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Matrix Source</u>
Naloxone	Positive	ng/ML	001-Peripheral Blood
Alprazolam	72	ng/ML	001-Peripheral Blood
Fentanyl	4.2	ng/ML	001-Peripheral Blood
Delta-9 Carboxy THC	6.7	ng/ML	001-Peripheral Blood
Delta-9 THC	2.2	ng/ML	001-Peripheral Blood

Promethazine 19 ng/ML 001-Peripheral Blood

Decedent (5)

KM1965, Age 52, of 332 Yankee Road Quakertown, Pennsylvania 18951. We learned he died on March 10, 2017 at St. Luke's University Hospital in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania from a drug overdose.

A review of the Lehigh County Coroner's Office Toxicology report showed on March 11, 2017, KM1965's blood was analyzed as part of his autopsy. The results showed he had Alprazolam, Lorazepam, Methadone, Gabapentin, Venlafaxine, and O-Desmethylvenlafaxine in his blood system.

A review of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program records for Doctor Lawrence I. Miller showed KM1965 was listed as a patient and last received a prescription for 180 count of Hydrocodone-Acetaminophen 10-325 mg for twenty days on January 25, 2017. In addition Dr. Miller was prescribing him 120 count of Alprazolam 2mg tablets for 30 days.

The last notation in KM1965's medical file is a message left by Tammy Blum, dated 3/15/2017. The message states as follows:

"Reason: passed away on Fri

Message: [KM1965's first name]'s boys were both just in the office, Ken passed away on Fri. They said that [patient KF1964's name] was getting his scripts & selling them & they wanted to make sure we marked his chart so that he could no longer have scripts written"

Patient KF1964 was a patient of Dr. Miller's who was also receiving prescriptions for Hydrocodone-Acetaminophen and Xanax according to the

Prescription Drug Monitoring Program. Patient KF1964 has a drug related record including Driving Under the Influence of Controlled Substances and Possession with Intent to Deliver.

Decedent (6)

JT1979, Age 37, of 52 Maple Avenue Sellersville, Pennsylvania 18960.  
Probable Cause of Death: Multiple Drug Overdoses (Prozac, Oxycodone)

A review of the Delaware County Medical Examiner's Office report showed JT1979 was declared dead on May 13, 2017 in Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Detective Hoffner obtained the Tincum Township Police Death Investigation report which detailed the police response to the Motel 6 in Tincum Township on May 13, 2017 for a possible drug overdose. Responding Officers found JT1979 lying upon a bed inside a motel room with syringes and drug paraphernalia consistent with heroin use nearby. He was pronounced dead on scene and the Delaware County Medical Examiner's Office took custody of the decedent. An autopsy was later performed and toxicology analysis was performed. The findings of the Medical Examiner indicated JT1979 died of multiple drug overdoses (Prozac, Oxycodone).

A query of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program database showed JT1979 was a patient of Dr. Lawrence I. Miller and was prescribed 180 count of Oxycodone 30mg HCL for 30 days. JT1979 received between June 5, 2015 and August 8, 2016 fourteen prescriptions for Oxycodone 30mg HCL tablets 180 count for thirty days.

Decedent (7)



CH1979, Age 38, of 314 Christopher Court, Lansdale, Pennsylvania 19446. Probable Cause of Death: Multiple Drug Intoxication (Cocaine and Fentanyl)

A review of the Marcus Hook Borough Police Department incident report showed that on November 20, 2017 Marcus Hook Borough Police Officer Dave Ford responded to 1032 Green Street in Marcus Hook Borough, Delaware County, Pennsylvania for a sudden death involving a 35 year old female.

According to the police report, Officer Ford found Crozier Hospital Emergency Medical Services personnel on scene and learned they had determined CH1979 was deceased upon his arrival. Officer Ford found CH1979 in a second floor bedroom with both knees on the floor and her body slumped over the bed. Officer Ford observed there was an empty prescription bottle for Methadone 10mg next to her left hand. Officer Ford observed there were four round white pills with no imprint on the end table next to her. Officer Ford further observed there were two prescription pill bottles on the table next to the pills. One of the prescription pill bottles had CH1979's name on it for Levothyroxine 50mg and there 54 white oval shaped pills inside it with imprint L5/M. The second prescription pill bottle was found to have no label on it and it contained various different pills inside of it including eleven pills imprinted Zyrtec 10mg and five blue oval pills imprinted T129.

Officer Ford spoke with CH1979's roommate and learned she had been living there off and on for about a year. The roommate advised CH1979 arrived home last night around 7:30 PM and went up to her room. Officer Ford learned the roommate received a telephone call this morning from CH1979's husband, JF1975 (who is detailed in this affidavit as patient #12 of Dr. Lawrence I. Miller), who said he was unable to get a hold of her and requested the roommate check on CH14979 resulting in her discovering CH1979 to be

deceased. The roommate advised she knew CH1979 smoked crack cocaine when she was asked about the decedent's prior drug usage by Officer Ford.

Upon arrival, of the Medical Examiner, they located a "crack pipe" under CH1979 on the bed. They also located a small denim bag containing seven syringes, copper mesh, a One Touch Verio bottle containing a white powdery substance, and empty wax paper packets. They also located a tan plastic bag which contained six syringes and three One Touch Verio bottles. Two of the bottles contained a white powdery substance. Inside the third One Touch Verio bottle was a torn glassine baggy and a wax paper packet.

According to the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program database and her patient medical record, CH1979 had received eighty-six prescriptions between March 4, 2013 and November 20, 2017 from Dr. Lawrence I. Miller for Methadone and Clonazepam.

Dr. Miller has been prescribing CH1979 360 count of Methadone 10mg for 30 days and 90 count of Clonazepam .5mg for 30 days. This prescription indicates an MME level well over that recommended by the CDC and Pennsylvania State Guidelines. Clonazepam is a benzodiazepine which in combination with this level of opioids appears to create a very high risk of overdose as dictated by the numerous warnings listed earlier in the affidavit.

A further review of the PDMP database and her patient medical record showed the last prescription written for CH1979 by Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. was on November 20, 2017 for 360 count of Methadone 10mg for 30 days. This prescription was filled on the same date of November 20, 2017 at the CVS Pharmacy located at 2333 Welsh Road in Hatfield Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. CH1979 was last seen alive on the evening of November 19, 2017 at 7:30 PM and then being found deceased of a drug overdose on the morning of November 20, 2017 at her residence in Marcus Hook Borough.

Based on the timeframe of her death, she could not have obtained this prescription from Dr. Miller and filled it on the same date, November 20, 2017, at the CVS Pharmacy in Hatfield Township.

CH1979 was not seen by Dr. Miller for over one year between June 6, 2016 and June 28, 2017. During this one year period and afterwards Dr. Miller prescribed her Methadone 10mg and Klonopin on a monthly basis. The only doctor-patient interaction was via phone calls and messages requesting refills on her prescriptions according to CH1979's medical file. Prior to her June 6, 2016 doctor visit, she was last seen by Dr. Miller on December 18, 2015. Her last doctor visit with Dr. Miller before December 18, 2015 was on March 27, 2015.

Detective Hoffner obtained the toxicology report from the Delaware County Medical Examiner's Office from her autopsy. The toxicology report showed the presence of fentanyl and cocaine in her blood sample however there was no methadone detected in her blood despite her being prescribed Methadone 10mg on a monthly basis since March of 2013 by Lawrence I. Miller, D.O.

CH1979 was found to have a criminal history on file in Pennsylvania with prior arrests and convictions for Retail Theft, Forgery, and Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Theft by Unlawful Taking. CH1979 was also found to have three prior arrests for Possession of a Controlled Substance by an Unregistered Person Except by Prescription in 2005, 2006, and 2015. Additionally, CH1979 was found to have two convictions for Possession of a Controlled Substance by an Unregistered Person Except by Prescription in 2005 and 2015.

JF1975 advised he and CH1979 were both seeing Dr. Miller for drug addiction more specifically heroin addiction. He recalled they were both

prescribed the same thing by Dr. Miller; Methadone and Klonopin. He also recalled CH1979 had back pain issues. JF1975 stated they would both pick each other's prescriptions up and fill them at CVS. JF1975 is detailed later in this affidavit.

Decedent (8)

TB1976, Age 41, 2347 Merel Drive, Hatfield, Pennsylvania 19440.  
Probable Cause of Death: Drug Intoxication (Heroin, Cocaine, Fentanyl, Fluoxetine, Sertaline, Quetiapine and Trazodone)

On February 21, 2018, Hatfield Township Police responded to 2347 Merel Drive for a report of a possibly deceased male. Upon arrival, the deceased, identified as TB1976, was located lying on his back in his bed. There were no signs of life and life-saving measures were not performed. The deceased was a known heroin and opioids addict. The deceased's parents stated he was addicted to prescription pills and suspected his death was related to his abuse of Xanax and other prescription pills.

Officers also located several handwritten notes from the deceased's bedroom. One note had "DR MILLER" underlined at the top of it and read "*Xanax 2mg Plan 10 months + done.*" The note had a 10 month plan listed for December 2017 to September 2018. The note read the following: "*50- Dec 17, 50- Jan 18, 40- Feb, 40- Mar, 30- Apr, 30- May, 20- Jun, 20- July, 10- Aug, 5- Sept 18.*"

Another hand written note read: "*Seroquel 400mg, Zolof 100 mg, Trazadone 200mg, (215-412-4910)- Miller Script Refill. (215-361-2542) CVS on Cowpath Rd Hatfield.*"

Another note appeared to contain a list of names and money that the deceased owed. Written on this note was the following; "\$800 Dr. Miller 320," and another note read "320 Dr. Miller."

Several prescription pill bottles were seized by Alexander Balacki, M.S., F-ABMDI, First Deputy Coroner, Administrator, Montgomery County Coroner's Office. Also, the deceased's cell phone was seized and examined for evidence. One of the contacts listed in the phone was "Miller MD Lawrence Xan/Soma/etc..." The phone number for this contact was 215-412-4910. Your affiants are aware this is the office number for Dr. Lawrence Miller's medical practice. The deceased had a missed phone call from this contact on February 20, 2018.

The deceased had several text messages on his phone regarding "bars," which is a common street name for Xanax. In one text message conversation between the deceased and "N East Guy" (215-287-2662), the deceased stated; "Need 8, can't let pops c the pills. Need 10." N East Guy responded with "10 bars." Another text message read, "24 brs. I have 120." The deceased sent another text message to this contact saying; "you got 20 Xan?" Other text messages from the deceased to "N East Guy" read; "Need 8 bars, need 12. Need 8. I need 8, maybe 12. Meet at Dunkin, need 14. Leaving to meet up. Need 27 brs. Heading down for another 20 tomm." Based on our training, knowledge and experience, we believe the deceased was reaching out to his source of drug supply in attempt to purchase Xanax from him.

The deceased texted a contact named "Tiff" (267-347-3469) and stated; "Called Dr. Office for Flexeril 10mg and Ativan 2mg. Got 60 Ativan 2mg." The deceased and "Tiff" appeared to be speaking about prescription medication, and the deceased stated; "should be easy to get you on. You have medical records, etc..." Based on these series of text messages, coupled with my

training, knowledge and experience, we believe the deceased was attempting to have "Tiff" become a patient of Dr. Lawrence Miller in attempt to receive additional prescription medication.

On November 27, 2017, the deceased texted; *"mom Dr. Miller 10 AM Wed."* On November 29, 2017, the deceased texted; *"mom 1<sup>st</sup> appt is cash, check, money order than cc for all appts. He agreed to my plan of coming off Xanax."* Based on this series of text messages, we believe the deceased was attempting to wean himself off the medication being prescribed by Dr. Lawrence I. Miller.

The deceased has been the subject of several incidents investigated by the Hatfield Township Police Department involving prescription pills and heroin. On August 1, 2017, the deceased's mother reported the theft of 49 Xanax pills, which were prescribed to the deceased by Dr. Lawrence Miller for anxiety and issues relating to opiate withdrawal. The deceased's mother was in possession of the pills so she could distribute them to him and prevent him from abusing his prescribed Xanax.

On December 29, 2017, Hatfield Township Police Officers responded to 2347 Merel Drive for a report of an overdose. It was reported that TB1976 ingested approximately 20 pills of Soma. Officers found prescriptions for Tramadol and a muscle relaxer on location.

A review of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program database for TB1976 showed he received sixteen prescriptions from Doctor Lawrence I. Miller between April 25, 2017 and December 29, 2017. The prescriptions were for Carisoprodol 350 mg tablets, a DEA schedule IV controlled substance Alprazolam 2mg tablets, DEA Schedule IV controlled substance, and Alprazolam 1mg, a DEA schedule IV controlled substance.

The following medications and/or prescription bottles were found at TB1976's residence;

- a) Trazodone 50mg prescribed by Dr. Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. on February 18, 2018
- b) Naltrexone 50mg prescribed by Dr. Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. on January 29, 2018
- c) Alprazolam 1mg prescribed by Dr. Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. on November 12, 2017
- d) Trazodone 100 mg prescribed by Dr. Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. on February 14, 2018
- e) Quetiapine Fumarate 400mg prescribed by Dr. Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. on February 14, 2018
- f) Fluoxetine 400 mg prescribed by Dr. Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. on February 14, 2018
- g) Sertraline 50 mg prescribed by Dr. Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. on
- h) Trazadone 100 mg prescribed by Dr. Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. on November 9, 2017
- i) Lorazepam 2 mg prescribed by Dr. Lesley Lee on February 1, 2018

Investigators reviewed the NMS Labs Toxicology Report dated March 12, 2018 performed on TB1976's blood and urine as part of his autopsy conducted by the Montgomery County Coroner's Office.

The report indicated positive findings:

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Matrix Source</u>
Caffeine	Positive	mcg/mL	001-Cardiac Blood
Lidocaine	Positive	mcg/mL	001-Cardiac Blood
Benzoylcegonine	450	ng/mL	001-Cardiac Blood
Codeine-Free	13	ng/mL	001-Cardiac Blood
Morphine - Free	180	ng/mL	001-Cardiac Blood

6-Monoacetylmorphine-Free	2.0	ng/mL	001-Cardiac Blood
Quetiapine	730	ng/mL	001-Cardiac Blood
Sertraline	300	ng/mL	001-Cardiac Blood
Desmethylsertraline	1000	ng/mL	001-Cardiac Blood
Fluoxetine	1200	ng/mL	001-Cardiac Blood
Norfluoxetine	1800	ng/mL	001-Cardiac Blood
Trazodone	0.42	mcg/mL	001-Cardiac Blood
mCPP	180	ng/mL	001-Cardiac Blood
Diphenhydramine	100	ng/mL	001-Cardiac Blood
Fentanyl	0.57	ng/mL	001-Cardiac Blood
Norfentanyl	0.99	ng/mL	001-Cardiac Blood
Pseudoephedrine	340	ng/mL	001-Cardiac Blood
Norpseudoephedrine	8.2	ng/mL	001-Cardiac Blood
6-Beta-Naltrexol-Free	4.7	ng/mL	001-Cardiac Blood
6-MAM-Free	>500	ng/mL	007- Urine

Decedent (9)

PC1959, Age 58, of 1141 Snyder Road Lansdale, Pennsylvania 19446.  
 Probable Cause of Death: Acute Oxycodone Intoxication complicated by  
 ischemic cardiomyopathy with arterosclerotic coronary artery disease.

We obtained a copy of the Towamencin Township Police Department  
 Sudden Death report, which showed on March 10, 2018 Towamencin Township  
 Police Officers responded to a medical emergency involving an unresponsive  
 female at 1141 Snyder Road in Towamencin Township. They found PC1959  
 lying on her back in the master bedroom bathroom not breathing and with no  
 pulse. Responding Officers learned the decedent and her husband, GC1946,  
 are both pain management patients of Dr. Lawrence I. Miller, D.O.



The decedent's husband, GC1946, advised she was sleeping on the couch when she had an accidental bowel movement so he helped her into the bathroom to finish her bowel movement. GC1946 advised when he returned to check on her, she was unresponsive so he called her sister, LB1951, who responded and called 911.

GC1946 told the responding officers that he suspected his wife had taken approximately forty of his Oxycodone 15mg pills prescribed by Dr. Lawrence I. Miller causing her to overdose. GC1946 advised his wife was also prescribed pain medication for back pain. Officers found a handwritten prescription for Roxycodone 30mg for PC1959 dated March 5, 2018 written by Dr. Lawrence I. Miller on the dining room table that had not yet been filled. They also located an empty prescription bottle for Morphine prescribed to her husband by Dr. Lawrence I. Miller inside of her purse. GC1946 and LB1951 advised they did not believe she intentionally took her own life but rather took too much pain medication as she was seeking pain relief.

They both independently recalled she overdosed last week on prescription Tramadol but they never called emergency services. They advised last weekend, on March 3rd - 4th, PC1959 took thirty of her prescribed Tramadol pain medication pills which were prescribed to her by Dr. Lawrence I. Miller. They advised she was "out of it" for several days as a result of taking so much Tramadol. They did not seek medical attention for her as they believed she was only trying to get relief for her chronic back pain by taking more medication than she was prescribed for her pain.

GC1946 advised she lost her medical insurance approximately six months ago and was unable to afford her regularly prescribed pain medications as a result. Neither GC1946 nor LB1951 believed she had intentionally tried to harm herself or commit suicide instead they believe she was seeking pain relief and overdosed.

Towamencin Township Police Department investigators found the following prescription medications on scene and collected them as part of the death scene investigation:

- a) Tramadol HCL 50mg prescribed to PC1959 by Dr. Lawrence I. Miller
- b) Sulfamethoxalone prescribed to PC1959 by Dr. Lawrence I. Miller
- c) Flurosemide 20mg prescribed to PC1959 by Dr. Lawrence I. Miller

A review of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program records for Doctor Lawrence I. Miller showed PC1959 had obtained one hundred and ninety prescriptions between March 22, 2013 and February 16, 2018. Further review showed Dr. Lawrence I. Miller never checked PC1959 on the PDMP within the past year despite having written all of these prescriptions to her.

We found Dr. Miller had prescribed her Oxycodone-Acetaminophen 10mg-325mg, Endocet 10mg-325mg, Oxycodone 15mg , Oxycontin 80mg, Morphine Sulfate ER 30mg, Tramadol HCL 50mg, and Oxycodone HCL 30mg. We found her most recent prescription was for 180 count of Oxycodone 30mg Tablet for 15 days. This prescription had an MME per day well over the CDC and Pennsylvania state guidelines.

Investigators reviewed the NMS Labs Toxicology Report dated March 29, 2018 performed on PC1959's blood and urine as part of his autopsy conducted by the Montgomery County Coroner's Office.

The report indicated positive findings:

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Matrix Source</u>
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Caffeine	Positive	mcg/mL	001-Peripheral Blood
Oxycodone-Free	460	ng/mL	001-Peripheral Blood
Oxymorphone-Free	18	ng/mL	001-Peripheral Blood
Delta-9 Carboxy THC	6.0	ng/mL	001-Peripheral Blood
Delta-9 THC	2.3	ng/mL	001-Peripheral Blood

### Sources of Illegal Drug Supply

Several of Doctor Lawrence Miller's patients were identified as sources of illegal drug supply. While reviewing the Prescription Drug Monitoring database, four of the patients are known to Detective Hoffner and believed to currently be or were previously distributing illegal narcotics to their drug customers throughout Montgomery County. Of these suspected drug suppliers, many had been previously arrested and/or convicted of Possession with Intent to Deliver Controlled Substances. These patients are known to your affiants, but in an effort to keep their identity confidential, they will only be referred as their initials.

#### Drug Supplier Number One - (CN1977)

Suspected drug supplier CN1977, was identified as a patient of Dr. Lawrence Ian Miller after obtaining the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) list from 2012-2017. It was found that CN1977 was obtaining a large quantity of prescriptions for Schedule II drugs - namely Oxycodone - on a monthly basis for more than five years. CN1977's patient medical record was obtained by investigators and subsequently reviewed. The patient medical record confirmed the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program information regarding the prescriptions Dr. Miller was writing for him.

CN1977's most recent arrest was the result of a Montgomery County District Attorney's Office Local Drug Task Force investigation for distributing Heroin and Oxycodone. Detective Hoffner assisted with this investigation and a subsequent search warrant was served on CN1977's residence on September 29, 2016. During the search of the residence, post-dated prescriptions issued by Dr. Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. for Oxycodone was found inside a Koran book. The post-dated prescriptions were written each for 100 tablets of Oxycodone and were dated October 28, 2016 and November 28, 2016. The last prescription written for CN1977 according to the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program was written September 28, 2016 and filled the same day. This would indicate Dr. Lawrence Ian Miller issued three prescriptions to CN1977 on September 28, 2016 for Oxycodone, a DEA Schedule II controlled substance, with the latter two prescriptions being post-dated for the months of October and November.

Your affiant knows through this investigation that Post-dating prescriptions is a violation of Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, §1306.05 Manner of issuance of prescriptions:

In that, all prescriptions for controlled substances shall be dated as of, and signed on, the day when issued and shall bear the full name and address of the patient, the drug name, strength, dosage form, quantity prescribed, directions for use, and the name, address and registration number of the practitioner.

CN1977 has an extensive Pennsylvania criminal history dating back to 1995. A check of CN1977's criminal history showed two prescription/forgery cases from Lancaster County in the year 2012. The Prescription Drug Monitoring Program shows the first prescription written by Dr. Lawrence Ian Miller and filled for CN1977 was dated 8/23/12, which is just two weeks after his arrest in East Hempfield Lancaster County for prescription fraud (8/8/12).

For the year 2016, CN1977 received ten (10) Schedule II prescriptions for a total of 950 pills. All prescriptions were for Oxycodone HCL 30 mg tablets. For the year 2015, CN1977 received thirteen (13) prescriptions for Oxycodone HCL 30 mg tablets. Each prescription was for 120 tablets totaling 1,560 tablets. The PDMP shows that CN1977 was being prescribed an average of almost 12 Oxycodone HCL 30 mg tablets per day in 2016 and almost 9 tablets per day in 2015.

Further review of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program database revealed CN1977's sibling, AN1971, and his former paramour, ET1987, are both listed as patients of Lawrence I. Miller, D.O., P.C. and prescribed Oxycodone HCL 30mg.

The PDMP showed AN1971 was prescribed Oxycodone HCL 30 mg from December 19, 2013 through November 1, 2016 by Dr. Miller. The last prescription received by the sibling was approximately one month after CN1977's arrest for selling Oxycodone pills.

A review of the PDMP database for ET1987 showed Dr. Miller has been prescribing her Oxycodone HCL 30mg from March 6, 2013 through February of 2018. She began obtaining these Oxycodone prescriptions around the same time that CN1977 did in March of 2013.

Drug Supplier Number Two - (AL1984)

AL1984, a current patient of Dr. Lawrence I. Miller, who was receiving prescriptions for Oxycodone, a DEA schedule II controlled substance in varying dosages since May of 2015.

During this time frame Lansdale Borough Police Department conducted a Montgomery County District Attorney's Office Local Drug Task Force investigation of AL1984 beginning in February of 2017 and culminating in his arrest on July 13, 2017. According to members of the Drug Task Force, they made several controlled buys of Oxycodone pills from AL1984. AL1984 was prescribed Oxycodone 15mg tablet from 2015 through 2018.

Detective Hoffner later queried Pennsylvania State Police computerized criminal history records and found AL1984 had several prior arrests and convictions for drug law violations including possession with intent to deliver controlled substances.

- On February 4, 2006, AL1984 was arrested by the Lower Salford Township Police Department and charged with Possession with Intent to Deliver a Controlled Substance, Possession of a Controlled Substance, Possession of Drug Paraphernalia, Possession of a Small Amount of Marijuana, and Public Drunkenness. He later pled guilty to Possession of a Controlled Substance and the remaining charges were either nolle prosequere, quashed, withdrawn, or dismissed.
- On March 8, 2006, AL1984 was arrested by the Lansdale Borough Police Department and charged with Possession with Intent to Deliver, Possession of a Controlled Substance, Possession of a Small Amount of Marijuana, and Possession of Drug Paraphernalia. He later pled guilty to Possession of a Controlled Substance and the remainder of the charges were nolle prosequere or withdrawn.
- On December 12, 2006, AL1984 was arrested by the Pottstown Borough Police Department and charged with Aggravated Assault, Possession with Intent to Deliver, Possession of a Controlled

Substance, Possession of a Small Amount of Marijuana, Possession of Drug Paraphernalia, Simple Assault and Resisting Arrest. He later pled guilty to Aggravated Assault and Possession with Intent to Deliver and the remaining charges were nolle prosequere, withdrawn, or disposition unreported. AL1984 was sentenced to State Prison for the Pottstown Borough Police Department case.

- On July 13, 2017, AL1984 was arrested by the Lansdale Borough Police Department and charged with Possession with Intent to Deliver, Possession with Intent to Deliver a Designer Drug, Possession of Drug Paraphernalia, and Criminal Use of a Communication Facility. AL1984 later pled guilty to Possession with Intent to Deliver and received a county prison sentence of 11 and half months to 23 months with a four year probation period.

A review of the contents of AL1984's cellular telephone was searched and investigators found he had Dr. Lawrence I. Miller's medical office telephone number (215) 412-4910 saved in his contacts as "Doc."

#### Drug Supplier Number Three – (KW1961)

A review of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program database showed Dr. Lawrence I. Miller had issued sixty-eight prescriptions to KW1961 for Oxycodone HCL 15mg Tablet, Androgel 1.62% Gel Pump, and Oxycodone-Acetaminophen 10mg-325mg and 5mg-325mg between July 30, 2014 and May 29, 2018. The total number of Oxycodone pills, a DEA schedule II controlled substance, prescribed to KW1961 in this three and a half year period was 11,155.

Your affiant, Detective Hoffner, is familiar with KW1961 as he previously arrested KW1961 on August 25, 2008 for Possession with Intent to Deliver a

Controlled Substance as part of a Montgomery County District Attorney's Local Drug Task Force investigation.

A review of KW1961's Pennsylvania State Police Criminal History Record found it dated back to 1982.

- On September 11, 1992, KW1961 was arrested by the Lansdale Borough Police Department for Possession with Intent to Deliver a Controlled Substance and later pled guilty. He was sentenced to County Prison for two days to one year.
- On August 7, 1997 KW1961 was arrested by Lansdale Borough Police Department and charged with Possession of a Controlled Substance. KW1961 pled guilty and received a County Probation sentence.
- On March 13, 1999 KW1961 was arrested by Lansdale Borough Police Department and charged with Possession with Intent to Deliver a Controlled Substance and Possession of a Controlled Substance. KW1961 pled guilty to Possession of a Controlled Substance and received a County Probation sentence.
- On January 27, 2000, KW1961 was arrested by Pennsylvania State Police and charged with Possession with Intent to Deliver a Controlled Substance and Possession of a Controlled Substance. KW1961 later pled guilty to Possession with Intent to Deliver a Controlled Substance and received a County Prison sentence of eleven and half months to twenty-three months.
- On August 25, 2007, KW1961 was arrested by the Lansdale Borough Police Department for Driving after imbibing and he later pled guilty to that charge.

In January and December of 2017, Lansdale Borough Police Department received drug information from concerned citizens reporting KW1961 was



selling prescription pain medication from his residence in Lansdale Borough. The sources of information advised there was heavy foot traffic out of his residence and they had heard KW1961 talking about the drug sales.

In May of 2018, Lansdale Borough Police Department met with a confidential source, who provided them with information that KW1961 was selling his prescribed Oxycodone 15mg pain medication. This confidential source spoke with KW1961 and learned he would be getting another prescription for 180 count of Oxycodone 15mg pills on June 5, 2018. KW1961 agreed to sell a portion of his prescribed Oxycodone 15mg pills to the confidential source for \$10.00 apiece.

After an investigation involving an undercover operation and surveillance, KW1961 was subsequently arrested and charged with Possession With Intent To Deliver, Criminal Use of A Communication Facility, and Criminal Conspiracy on July 6, 2018.

The most recent Prescription Drug Monitoring Program data showed KW1961 had received a total of five prescriptions for 180 count of Oxycodone HCL 15mg pills during a three month period. Dr. Miller was prescribing him 180 count of Oxycodone HLC 15mg for fifteen days. This prescription has an MME per day well over that recommended by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention and Pennsylvania state guidelines.

Detective Hoffner met with KW1961 at the Lansdale Borough Police Department on July 6, 2018 after his arrest. I advised him that I was investigating Dr. Lawrence Miller and that I knew he was a patient. KW1961 advised he has been seeing Dr. Miller for six years for treatment of lower back pain. KW1961 advised he initially hurt his back at work and was treated under worker's compensation but then when able to started seeing Dr. Miller for

treatment. KW1961 said his lower back pain was caused by a slipped and or bulging L1 disc.

He advised Dr. Miller was treating this by prescribing him Percocets for the past six years. He said his last prescription was for 180 count of 15mg Percocet for 20 days. I asked him about any other treatment and he said he went for shots once but it didn't help. He was never sent to physical therapy by Dr. Miller and only received the prescriptions for pain medication as treatment. He said at one point Dr. Miller tried to cut down his prescription but he was able to talk him into raising it back up again. He said Dr. Miller did not do any urine testing on him but did talk to him about addiction. KW1961 advised he was taking about 12 pills a day and suffered withdrawal when he stopped taking them.

He claimed he was seeing Dr. Miller once a month and paying \$120.00 a visit. He said the doctor's visit consisted of him speaking with Dr. Miller about music and bands and then Dr. Miller would touch his back. He said he would flinch and then Dr. Miller would write him a prescription. I asked him if he had medical insurance and he said he had Keystone Mercy coverage from welfare. I asked him why he didn't go to a doctor who accepted his medical insurance so he wouldn't have to pay out of pocket. KW1961 said the doctors who took his insurance wouldn't give him prescriptions for Percocets. KW1961 said he paid a lot of money out of pocket for his prescriptions because his insurance wouldn't always cover them being filled

#### Drug Supplier Number Four (SG1958)

SG1958 was previously detailed in this affidavit as a patient of Dr. Miller who was identified as a drug abuser and was reportedly selling his prescribed Oxycodone medication according to a confidential source.

On May 9, 2018, Montgomery County Local Drug Task Force Officers executed a search warrant as part of a drug investigation at 120 Rosemary Avenue in Ambler. The primary target of this investigation was SG1958 who was previously identified as a patient of Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. During the search of the residence, Officers found two prescription medication bottles in SG1958's name for Oxycodone 30mg prescribed by Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. Officers also found a prescription for Viagra 10mg written to SG1958 by Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. on March 16, 2018.

Officers also found digital scales, drug packaging materials, suspected methamphetamines, numerous loose pills, and drug paraphernalia consistent with heroin / opioid and methamphetamine use inside the residence during the search.

Drug Supplier Number Five Harry Linsinbigler and Russell Timbers

On Tuesday, March 6, 2018, at approximately 11:00 AM, Detectives from the Montgomery County District Attorney's Office Narcotics Enforcement Team (NET), Hatfield Township Police Department, Lansdale Borough Police Department and the Pennsylvania Attorney General's Office were conducting surveillance at Dr. Lawrence I. Miller, D.O., P.C. medical practice located at 1000 Walnut Street, Suite 116, Hatfield Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

At approximately 11:11 AM, surveillance observed a silver Ford Expedition bearing Pennsylvania registration KMW3948 arrive at Dr. Lawrence I. Miller, D.O., PC medical practice located at 1000 Walnut Street in Hatfield Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Surveillance Officers observed an elderly white male passenger of the silver Ford Expedition go into Dr. Lawrence I. Miller, D.O., P.C. medical office. The white male exited the doctor's

office within two minutes and returned to the vehicle. Surveillance Officers followed the silver Ford Expedition bearing Pennsylvania registration KMW3948 from the doctor's office to the Walmart Pharmacy located at 1515 Bethlehem Pike, Hilltown Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Investigators identified the vehicle owner and operator as Russell Timbers Jr., and the elderly male passenger as Harry Linsinbigler.

Detectives observed Harry Linsinbigler obtain a prescription from the pharmacy within the Walmart. Harry Linsinbigler met with Russell Timbers Jr. in the parking lot of the Walmart. At the time, Russell Timbers Jr. was sitting in the driver's seat of his silver Ford Expedition, displaying Pennsylvania Registration KMW-3948. According to surveillance, Harry Linsinbigler went to the passenger side of the Ford Expedition and handed Russell Timbers Jr. the prescription medication that he had just purchased at the Walmart Pharmacy. Harry Linsinbigler then entered the passenger seat of the Ford Expedition. Russell Timbers Jr. and Harry Linsinbigler departed the area. A short time later, Detective James Lavin observed Russell Timbers Jr. place the prescription bag into his center console.

Surveillance followed the Ford Expedition to the 800 block of Main Street, Harleysville, Lower Salford Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. This location was identified as Harry Linsinbigler's residence. Harry Linsinbigler exited the Ford Expedition and went into his apartment. When Harry Linsinbigler exited the Ford Expedition he was not carrying a Walmart Pharmacy bag. Russell Timbers Jr. left the area and started traveling eastbound on Main Street in Harleysville.

Believing that a drug transaction had just been completed, Hatfield Township Police Detective Sergeant John Ciarllo made contact with Harry Linsinbigler at his apartment building and talked to him about what had just transpired between him and Russell Timbers Jr. Harry Linsinbigler admitted

that he went to Dr. Lawrence I. Miller, D.O., P.C. Family Practice in Hatfield Township where he picked up his monthly prescription for 180 count of Oxycodone 15mg tablets from Dr. Miller. He advised he then sold the prescription medication that he had just purchased at the Walmart Pharmacy for \$60.00 of United States currency to Russell Timbers Jr. Harry Linsinbigler said that after he gave the Percocet pills to Russell Timbers Jr., Russell Timbers Jr. put them in his center console. Mr. Linsinbigler advised he has been obtaining Oxycodone prescriptions every month from Dr. Lawrence I. Miller for the past five years.

Harry Linsinbigler advised this was the third time he had sold his Oxycodone prescription from Dr. Lawrence I. Miller to Russell Timbers Jr. Surveillance Detectives continued to follow Russell Timbers Jr. from the time he dropped off Harry Linsinbigler in Lower Salford Township to Ambler Borough, Montgomery County. Due to the fact that the drug transaction was confirmed, Ambler Borough Police Sergeant Urner and Officer Iochum initiated a traffic stop on Russell Timbers Jr.'s vehicle at the intersection of Bethlehem Pike and Valley Brooke Road in the Ambler section of Lower Gwynedd Township, Montgomery County.

Detective James Lavin made contact with Russell Timbers Jr. and asked him to step out of the car so they could talk. When Russell Timbers Jr. was exiting the vehicle, Detective Lavin asked him if he had any weapons on him. Russell Timbers Jr. told Detective Lavin that he had a gun in his right pants pocket. Detective Lavin had prior knowledge that Russell Timbers Jr. is a person prohibited from possessing firearms due to prior, felony convictions. Detective Lavin recovered a Smith and Wesson, AirLite, snub nose revolver. The revolver was loaded with five (5), live rounds of ammunition. A further search of Russell Timbers Jr.'s person revealed an unmarked prescription bottle containing 112 Oxycodone 30MG pills, and \$849.00 of United States currency.

After being Mirandized, Russell Timbers Jr. told Detective James Lavin that he obtained the firearm approximately one (1) week ago. Russell Timbers Jr. also admitted that he did not have a prescription for the Oxycodone 30mg tablets found on his person. Russell Timbers Jr. later told Detective James Vinter that he had Harry Linsinbigler's pills in his center console and crack and powder cocaine in the rear pocket of the front passenger seat.

During a consent search of Russell Timbers Jr.'s Ford Expedition, Detectives located and seized a Walmart Pharmacy bag containing two prescription bottles in the center console of the vehicle. The prescription bottles, labeled 1 of 2 and 2 of 2, contained a total of #180 Oxycodone 15mg pills.

Additionally, Detectives located a plastic bag that contained six individually packaged bags of cocaine base (crack) and four individually packaged bags of cocaine power in the rear pocket of the passenger seat. Detectives also located and seized three cellular phones on the center console of the vehicle. These phones belonged to Russell Timbers Jr.

Your affiants are aware that the current street value for Oxycodone in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania is \$1.00 per milligram. The street value for the #112 Oxycodone 30mg pills is \$3,360. The street value for the #180 Oxycodone 15mg pills is \$2,700. After paying Harry Linsinbigler \$60.00 for the Oxycodone 15mg pills and selling the pills on the street, Russell Timbers Jr. would have profited \$6,000 for the Oxycodone pills alone.

Detectives obtained consent to search Harry Linsinbigler's cellular telephone and found he had Dr. Lawrence I. Miller's office and cellular telephone numbers saved in the contacts of his cellular telephone.

A review of recent SMS text messages found on Harry Linsinbigler's cellular telephone showed that on March 6, 2018 at 5:46 AM he received a text message from Dr. Lawrence I. Miller's cellular telephone #215-262-1381 which stated "okay." The only other SMS text message found on his cellular telephone was from March 6, 2018 at 12:15 PM from #45500 found to be WalmartRx services, which stated *"WalmartRX - Thank you for your business! 1 RX ready until 3/14, 1515 Bethlehem Pike #104.33. Open 9-9. Reply HELP for help or STOP to unenroll Q? Call 215-997-1670"*

A review of the call log on Harry Linsinbigler's cellular telephone showed he called the contact "Biggie" with telephone number 267-904-3660 that is saved in his cellular telephone on March 6, 2018 at 10:14 AM. This telephone number was later identified as belonging to Russell Timbers Jr. An incoming call was received on March 6, 2018 at 10:36 AM from "Biggie" with telephone number 267-904-3660 which lasted 39 seconds. Five outgoing telephone calls were then made to Dr. Miller's office telephone number 215-412-4910 at 10:40:38 AM, 10:40:51 AM, 10:40:57 AM, 10:41:06 AM, 10:41:14 AM, and 10:41:43. The last call at 10:41:43 lasted two minutes and thirty-three seconds.

At 10:46 AM, he received an incoming telephone call from "Biggie" with telephone number 267-904-3660 identified as Russell Timbers Jr. which lasted three seconds. Again, at 12:12 PM, an outgoing telephone call was made to "Biggie" with telephone number 267-904-3660 identified as Russell Timbers which lasted eleven seconds.

On April 18, 2017, Investigators obtained Verizon Wireless call detail records which listed incoming and outgoing telephone calls for Lawrence I. Miller's cellular telephone #215-262-1381.

A review of Dr. Miller's call detail records showed there were fifteen electronic communications or calls between Harry Linsinbigler's cellular telephone and the doctor's cellular telephone.

On July 27, 2018, Harry Linsinbigler was charged with possession with intent to deliver, receipt in commerce, and criminal use of a communication facility for selling his prescribed Oxycodone pills.

### **Violation of Pennsylvania's Prescription Drug Monitoring Program**

Pennsylvania's Prescription Drug Monitoring Program Web Portal, per Act 191 of 2014, Achieving Better Care by Monitoring All Prescriptions (ABC-MAP), or per Act 122 of 2016, Safe Emergency Prescribing Act – signed into Law by Governor Wolf on November 2, 2016, and effective in 60 days (January 1, 2017):

#### **Section 8. Requirements for Prescribers:**

- (a) System query.--A prescriber shall query the system:
  - (1) For each patient the first time the patient is prescribed a controlled substance by the prescriber for purposes of establishing a baseline and a thorough medical record;
  - (2) If a prescriber believes or has reason to believe, using sound clinical judgment, that a patient may be abusing or diverting drugs; or
  - (3) Each time a patient is prescribed an opioid drug product or benzodiazepine by the prescriber.

The Prescription Drug Monitoring Program is a tool that allows prescribers of controlled substances to check if a patient is "doctor shopping" or receiving multiple prescriptions from other doctors. In addition, by querying



the system, physicians can also check if the patient has received other active medications. The program provides doctors with an effective tool to protect against pill diversion, identifying if a patient may be abusing medications and a possible check on whether a patient is being truthful about their current prescribed medications.

Your affiants requested the assistance of Pennsylvania Department of State Bureau of Enforcement and Investigation (BEI) Investigator Sherilyn Gillespie to check if Dr. Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. had registered for the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program. Investigator Sherilyn Gillespie found that Dr. Lawrence Miller had registered for the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program on August 30, 2016.

Additionally, Investigator Gillespie found two additional unlicensed delegates were registered for Dr. Lawrence I. Miller. They were identified as Tammy Blum, who registered on August 30, 2016, and Merit R. Hartzell, who registered on November 1, 2016.

On April 27, 2018, we further inquired if Dr. Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. had ever checked the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program before writing prescriptions for opioids and other DEA controlled substances as required by law. We learned neither Dr. Miller nor Tammy Blum had checked the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program since April 18, 2017. Dr. Lawrence I. Miller in particular had not queried the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program since December 6, 2016.

Merit R. Hartzell was found to have never queried the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program. Neither Dr. Miller nor his designee, Tammy Blum, has queried the PDMP, as required by law, in past twelve months yet he continued to prescribe opioids and other DEA controlled substances on a daily basis.

## **Undercover Investigation**

### **Confidential Source Number One**

On Tuesday, March 6, 2018, Investigators met with a confidential source who had previously scheduled an appointment with Dr. Lawrence I. Miller at our request. This confidential source was originally arrested in Bucks County and is currently cooperating with Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Department of State Bureau of Enforcement (BEI) and Montgomery County District Attorney's Office Detective Bureau (MCDB). We believe that if the identity of this source is known by the target of this investigation or any of his associates, this source could likely be subjected to retaliation. Therefore, this source will herein be referred to as CS #1.

According to CS #1, he/she is currently a registered nurse and aware of the ongoing overprescribing of prescription medication from doctors to drug dependent patients. Additionally, CS #1 is well versed in the initial interaction and questionnaire used by doctors during initial patient visits. Even though CS #1 does not know Dr. Lawrence I. Miller he/she agreed to cooperate and assist with this investigation and offered to act as a new patient.

At the direction of law enforcement, the confidential source called and scheduled an appointment to see Dr. Lawrence I. Miller. According to CS #1, he / she scheduled an appointment to see Dr. Lawrence Miller for March 6, 2018 at 11:00 AM. Below is a summary of several separate office visits where CS #1 received prescriptions for Xanax, Tramadol, and Vicodin from Dr. Lawrence I. Miller, DO.

### **Confidential Source Number Two**

On Friday, March 30, 2018, Investigators met with a confidential source who had previously scheduled an appointment with Dr. Lawrence I. Miller at our request. This confidential source was originally arrested in Bucks County and is currently cooperating with Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). We believe that if the identity of this source is known by the target of this investigation or any of his associates, this source could likely be subjected to retaliation. Therefore, this source will herein be referred to as CS #2.

Even though CS #2 does not know Dr. Lawrence I. Miller he/she agreed to cooperate and assist with this investigation and offered to act as a new patient.

At the direction of law enforcement, the confidential source called and scheduled an appointment to see Dr. Lawrence I. Miller. According to CS #2, he / she scheduled an appointment to see Dr. Lawrence Miller for March 30, 2018 at 11:30 AM

**Office Visit #1 – Controlled Purchase of Prescription  
For Xanax on March 6, 2018**

On March 6, 2018, United States Drug Enforcement Administration assisted Montgomery County District Attorney's Office Narcotics Enforcement Team, Hatfield Township Police Department, Lansdale Borough Police Department and the Pennsylvania Attorney General's Office with surveillance at Lawrence I. Miller, D.O., P.C. Family Practice located at 1000 Walnut Street, Suite 116 Lansdale, Pennsylvania 19446, within Hatfield Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. On this date, investigators also arranged for Confidential Source #1 to have his/her first appointment with Dr. Miller.

At approximately 11:00 AM, a briefing was held at a neutral location. Special Agent Criniti, Special Agent Seshar, and Detective Vinter later met with Confidential Source #1. Both Confidential Source #1 and Confidential Source

#1's vehicle were searched with negative results. Confidential Source #1 was provided with United States Currency totaling \$500.00 (OAF).

At approximately 11:17 AM, Detective Vinter activated the recording device, and placed it on the Confidential Source #1's person. During the preamble, Detective Vintner confirmed the date and time, which was later observed to be consistent with the recorded data.

At approximately 11:19 AM, Special Agent Criniti and Detective Vinter followed Confidential Source #1 to the office of Dr. Lawrence I. Miller located at 1000 Walnut Street in Hatfield Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania to attend his or her scheduled office visit with Dr. Miller. Approximately ten minutes later, investigators observed Confidential Source #1 enter the parking lot of 1000 Walnut Street in Hatfield and later enter the front door of Dr. Miller's office.

At approximately 1:17 PM, Confidential Source #1 exited the office building and returned to his or her vehicle. Detective Vinter followed the Confidential Source #1 back to the neutral location. Approximately ten minutes later, Confidential Source #1 arrived at the neutral location at which time the recording device was deactivated.

Confidential Source #1 provided investigators with \$380.00 of the non-utilized United States Currency, a receipt for the office visit (\$120.00), literature received from the doctor, and a paper prescription for Xanax, a DEA schedule IV controlled substance. Immediately following, both Confidential Source #1 and CS #1's vehicle were searched by Task Force Officer Seshar with negative results.

At approximately 1:35 PM, Confidential Source #1 was asked to explain how the office visit went. Confidential Source #1 provided the following details;

Confidential Source #1 stated that after arriving, s/he made contact with a white female receptionist with blonde hair. The receptionist provided the CS#1's paperwork to complete. After completing the paperwork, Confidential Source #1 sat for approximately an hour prior to being called back to see the doctor. During the wait, Confidential Source #1 observed about 5 to 6 patients enter the office and pick up prescriptions directly from the receptionist. Confidential Source #1 stated those patients did not see the doctor and were in and out very quickly. Confidential Source #1 stated that the waiting room was about half full the entire time s/he was there. Confidential Source #1 stated s/he believed there were no other doctors working out of the office. Confidential Source #1 stated that once s/he was called back, the doctor was very friendly. Confidential Source #1 stated that s/he complained to the doctor that his or her father had passed away recently and also complained about gaining weight since his or her father's death. Confidential Source #1 stated that Dr. Lawrence I. Miller checked his or her lungs with a stethoscope, checked his or her blood pressure, and looked in the CS #1's ears and nose. Confidential Source #1 stated that Dr. Miller did not check his or her weight, pulse, nor did the doctor complete a physical examination on the CS #1. Dr. Miller never asked the Confidential Source #1 for any medical records and or reports. After the above conversation, Dr. Miller offered Confidential Source #1 Wellbutrin and Prozac to which CS#1 declined. Dr. Miller then offered Confidential Source #1 Valium or Xanax. Confidential Source #1 accepted the Xanax. Dr. Miller provided a written prescription for 30 count of 0.25mg Xanax pills.

At the conclusion of the office visit, Dr. Miller pitched Confidential Source #1 a "concierge" type service for \$1650.00 per year. Dr. Miller explained that they were reducing the size of the practice to only six hundred patients. Dr. Miller told Confidential Source #1 that s/he could call or text him any time and also explained that when CS #1 came into the office there would be no wait. Dr. Miller then brought Confidential Source #1 to another office

and introduced him or her to a woman by the name of "Rachel Davis." Rachel elaborated on the above concierge service. Confidential Source #1 informed Rachel, s/he would decide to enroll or not at his or her next doctor appointment.

A review of the recording confirmed that Confidential Source #1's recollection was fairly accurate. The video showed that Confidential Source #1 was with Dr. Miller from the hours of 12:47 PM and 1:02 PM. Between the hours of 12:58 PM and 1:02 PM, Dr. Miller mainly talked about the above mentioned "concierge" services. Confidential Source #1, advised Dr. Lawrence I. Miller provided him/her with the doctor's cellular telephone number 215-262-1381 and instructed him/her to contact him if they needed anything.

The original paper prescription was secured by Detective Vinter. Detective Vinter later processed the evidence per Montgomery County Narcotics Enforcement Team's policies and procedures. The recording device was later downloaded and contents were put onto a DVD.

**Office Visit #2 - Controlled Purchase of Prescription  
For Xanax on March 20, 2018**

On March 20, 2018 DEA Investigators assisted Montgomery County District Attorney's Office Narcotics Enforcement Team and the Hatfield Township Police Department with surveillance at Dr. Lawrence Miller's office located at 1000 Walnut Street, Suite 116, in Hatfield Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. On this date, investigators also arranged for Confidential Source #1 to have his/her second appointment with Dr. Miller.

At approximately 11:00 AM, a briefing was held at a neutral location. Special Agent Criniti, Task Force Officer Fallon, Task Force Officer Nigro,

Detective Vinter, and Detective Hoffner met with Confidential Source #1. Confidential Source #1 and CS#1's vehicle were searched with negative results. Confidential Source #1 was provided with United States Currency \$120.00.

At approximately 11:30 AM, Detective Vinter activated the recording device, and placed it on the Confidential Source #1's' person. During the preamble, Detective Vintner confirmed the date and time, which was later observed to be consistent with the recorded data.

Confidential Source #1 was instructed to travel to 1000 Walnut Street in Hatfield Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania and to attend his or her scheduled office visit with Doctor Lawrence I. Miller. At approximately 11:35 AM, Special Agent Criniti and Task Force Officer Fallon followed Confidential Source #1 to the doctor's office. Approximately fifteen minutes later, investigators observed Confidential Source #1 enter the parking lot of 1000 Walnut Street in Hatfield Township and later enter Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. P.C. Family Practice.

At approximately 1:11 PM, Confidential Source #1 exited the office building and returned to his or her vehicle. Special Agent Criniti and Task Force Officer Fallon followed Confidential Source #1 back to the neutral location.

At 1:24 PM, Confidential Source #1 arrived at the neutral location at which time the recording device was deactivated. Confidential Source #1 provided investigators with a receipt for the office visit (\$120.00), literature received from the doctor, and a paper prescription for Xanax, a DEA schedule IV controlled substance. At the same time, Confidential Source #1 and CS#1's vehicle were searched by Task Force Officer Fallon with negative results.

At approximately 1:30 PM, Confidential Source #1 was asked to explain how the office visit went. CS#1 provided the following details;

Upon arrival, Confidential Source #1 made contact with a female receptionist. Confidential Source #1 paid the receptionist \$120.00 for the office visit. CS#1 stated that while s/he was at the receptionist's desk, s/he observed a completed prescription sitting on the countertop. Confidential Source #1 picked up the prescription and told the receptionist someone left their prescription behind. The receptionist removed the prescription from the CS#1's hand and told CS#1 that she just put it there for someone who was coming to pick it up. Confidential Source #1 could not make out what the prescription was for. Confidential Source #1 stated that s/he waited for approximately one hour. Confidential Source #1 stated that when s/he was waiting, approximately six other patients were also seen in the waiting room.

Confidential Source #1 stated that Dr. Miller asked how the medication worked. Confidential Source #1 stated that no vitals were taken, no physical exam was performed, and stated that the doctor did not inquire nor talk about the medication's possible side effects. Confidential Source #1 indicated that s/he told the doctor that the medicine only lasted two days. At that time, the doctor indicated that he would increase the prescription to 1mg Xanax tablets 3 times per day (sixty tablets).

The doctor asked Confidential Source #1 how everything else was. CS#1 told the doctor that s/he was having pain and believed it may be from anxiety. Dr. Miller told Confidential Source #1 to see how the increased medication works and if needed, they would discuss further next appointment. Confidential Source #1 indicated that s/he then showed interest in the "Concierge Service" that was offered during the previous visit. CS#1 stated that s/he told Dr. Miller that s/he could not pay yet but was definitely "in." Dr. Miller introduced CS#1 again to the representative, Ms. Rachael Davis, who



promoted the service. After advising Ms. Davis that s/he could not pay yet, Ms. Davis informed Confidential Source #1 that she could not get him or her enrolled until payment was made. This concluded CS#1's appointment at the office.

A review of the recording confirmed that CS#1's recollection was fairly accurate. The video showed that CS#1 was with Dr. Miller from the hours of 12:54 PM and 1:04 PM. It is to be noted that CS#1 told Dr. Miller specifically that s/he wanted "1mg Xanax," and wanted to take them "3x per day, as needed." As a result, Dr. Miller gave CS#1 exactly what was requested. The original paper prescription was secured by Detective Vinter.

The recording device was later downloaded and contents were put onto a DVD which was later secured as evidence.

**Office Visit #3- Attempted Controlled Purchase of Prescription  
For Oxycodone on March 30, 2018**

On March 30, 2018 United States Drug Enforcement Administration Investigators assisted Montgomery County District Attorney's Narcotics Enforcement Team, and the Hatfield Police Department with surveillance at Dr. Lawrence Miller's office located at 1000 Walnut Street, Suite 116, in Hatfield, Pennsylvania.

On this date, investigators also arranged for Confidential Source number two to have an appointment with Dr. Miller. This Confidential Source was originally arrested in Bucks County, Pennsylvania and is currently cooperating with Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). We believe that if the identity of this source is known by the target of this investigation or any of his associates, this source could likely be subjected to retaliation. Therefore, this source will herein be referred to as Confidential Source #2.

At approximately 11:30 AM, a briefing was held at a neutral location. GS Trainor, Task Force Officer Fallon, Special Agent Jackson, and Detective Hoffner met with Confidential Source #2. Confidential Source #2 was searched with negative results. CS#2 was provided with United States Currency totaling \$500.00.

Confidential Source #2 was instructed to attend his or her scheduled first office visit with Dr. Lawrence I. Miller. During the office visit, Confidential Source #2 was instructed to attempt to obtain Oxycodone or similar medication without submitting to a physical examination.

At approximately 11:57 AM, Detective Hoffner activated the recording device and placed it on the CS#2's person. During the pre-amble, Detective Hoffner confirmed the date and time, which was later observed to be consistent with the recorded data.

At approximately 11:58 AM, TFO Fallon transported Confidential Source #2 to the doctor's office. Approximately twelve minutes later, Confidential Source #2 was dropped off in the parking lot of 1000 Walnut Street, in Hatfield Township, where he/she entered the office.

At approximately 2:22 PM, CS#2 exited the office building and returned to Task Force Office Fallon's vehicle. TFO Fallon transported Confidential Source #2 back to the neutral location. Approximately ten minutes later, Confidential Source #2 and TFO Fallon returned to the neutral location at which time Detective Hoffner deactivated the recording device.

Confidential Source #2 provided investigators with a receipt for the office visit (\$120.00), literature received from the doctor, a paper prescription with notes written on it, and the non-utilized United States Currency totaling

\$380.00. Confidential Source #2 was searched by Task Force Officer Fallon with negative results.

At approximately 2:45 PM, Confidential Source #2 was debriefed and asked to explain how the office visit went. CS#2 provided the following details; Upon arrival, Confidential Source #2 made contact with a female receptionist. CS#2 was required to complete new patient paperwork. After which, CS#2 paid the office visit fee, \$120.00, to the receptionist. Confidential Source #2 stated that s/he waited for approximately 1 ½ to 2 hours. Confidential Source #2 stated that when s/he was waiting, approximately six patients entered the office and picked up prescriptions at the counter. Confidential Source #2 stated that the patients did not see the doctor.

Confidential Source #2 stated that once with Dr. Miller, he inquired about his or her medical history. CS#2 stated that s/he suffered from Diabetes and had pain from it. Confidential Source #2 told Dr. Miller that s/he previously took Oxycodone. Dr. Miller told Confidential Source #2 that he no longer writes Opiates to new patients because of the Opiate epidemic. Dr. Miller discussed medical marijuana with Confidential Source #2 and stated that he would be able to prescribe it in the upcoming months.

Confidential Source #2 indicated that no vitals were taken during the appointment. CS#2 stated that Dr. Miller briefly touched his or her shoulder after telling the doctor about a torn rotator cuff injury. No other examinations were conducted by Dr. Miller and or his staff.

Dr. Miller ultimately referred Confidential Source #2 to Southeastern PA Pain Management. Dr. Miller also told Confidential Source #2 that s/he could use an over the counter pain medication such as "CBO Oil." Dr. Miller wrote this on a blank prescription and provided it to CS#2.

At the conclusion of the appointment, Dr. Miller explained the concierge service, MDVIP to CS#2. Confidential Source #2 stated that s/he left and did not speak with the MDVIP employees.

A review of the recording confirmed that Confidential Source #2's recollection was fairly accurate. The audio/video showed that the CS was with Dr. Miller from the hours of 2:03 and 2:22 PM. The paper prescription with notes, other documentation, and three DVDs containing the video/audio recording were secured as evidence by Detective Hoffner.

**Office Visit #4 – Controlled Purchase of Prescription  
For Xanax & Tramadol on April 3, 2018**

On April 3, 2018 DEA Investigators assisted Montgomery County District Attorney's Office Narcotics Enforcement Team, Hatfield Township Police Department, and Lansdale Borough Police Department with surveillance at Lawrence I. Miller, D.O., P.C. Family Practice located at 1000 Walnut Street, Suite 116, in Hatfield Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. On this date, investigators also arranged for Confidential Source #1, to have an appointment with Dr. Miller.

At approximately 11:45 AM, a briefing was held at a neutral location. Group Supervisor Trainor, Special Agent Criniti, Task Force Officer Fallon, Detective Vinter, and Detective Hoffner met with Confidential Source #1. Confidential Source #1 and CS#1's vehicle were searched with negative results. Confidential Source #1 was provided with United States Currency \$120.00.

At approximately 12:09 PM, Detective Vinter activated the recording device, and placed it on the Confidential Source #1's' person. During the pre-ample, Detective Vintner confirmed the date and time, which was later observed to be consistent with the recorded data.

Confidential Source #1 was instructed to travel to 1000 Walnut Street in Hatfield Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania and to attend his or her scheduled office visit with Doctor Lawrence I. Miller.

At approximately 12:10 PM, Special Agent Criniti and Task Force Officer Fallon followed Confidential Source #1 to the doctor's office. Approximately ten minutes later, investigators observed Confidential Source #1 enter the parking lot of 1000 Walnut Street in Hatfield Township and later enter Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. P.C. Family Practice.

At approximately 1:59 PM, Confidential Source #1 exited the office building and returned to his or her vehicle. Special Agent Criniti and Task Force Officer Fallon followed Confidential Source #1 back to the neutral location. Approximately ten minutes later, Confidential Source #1 arrived at the neutral location at which time the recording device was deactivated. Confidential Source #1 was searched by TFO Fallon and CS#1's vehicle was searched by SA Criniti with negative results.

Confidential Source #1 provided investigators with a receipt for the office visit (\$120.00), an appointment card for his next doctor's visit, and a paper prescription for Xanax 1mg, a DEA schedule IV controlled substance and Tramadol 50mg, a DEA schedule IV controlled substance.

Confidential Source #1 was asked to explain how the office visit went. CS#1 provided the following details; Upon arrival, Confidential Source #1 made contact with a female receptionist. The receptionist complained that s/he was late and indicated that doctor may not see him or her. Confidential Source #1 paid the receptionist \$120.00 for the office visit and took a seat.

Confidential source #1 observed approximately six other patients in the waiting room. CS#1 indicated that while s/he was waiting s/he observed numerous people come into the office and obtain prescriptions from the front desk without seeing the doctor. Confidential Source #1 stated they were in and out within 3-4 minutes.

Confidential Source #1 described two of the patients as males in their late twenties. CS#1 indicated that they both had the "profile" of someone getting drugs. CS#1 indicated the males had a street look to them and were very anxious. Confidential Source #1 explained that when the one patient arrived he told the receptionist "I'm here for my script." CS#1 described the other patients as younger females.

Confidential Source #1 stated that s/he also overheard the receptionist taking phone calls for prescription refills. CS#1 stated that it was apparent because the receptionists were asking details such as quantity and dosage. Confidential Source #1 stated that s/he waited for about an hour prior to being called back. Once back with the doctor, Dr. Miller asked how everything was going. CS#1 told the doctor that s/he took most of the Xanax and only had 1-2 left. Dr. Miller asked Confidential Source #1 if s/he felt like s/he needed to talk to someone. CS#1 told Dr. Miller no.

Confidential Source #1 then told the doctor that s/he had general body pain. Dr. Miller asked CS#1 if s/he was having fevers. Confidential Source #1 replied no. CS#1 explained that Dr. Miller first offered an anti-inflammatory then a muscle relaxer. After CS#1 declined, Dr. Miller then offered Tramadol which Confidential Source #1 accepted. Confidential Source #1 indicated that his or her vitals were never taken and stated no physical examination was conducted. As a result, CS#1 received a paper prescription for 60 count of 1mg Xanax tablets and 30 count of 50mg Tramadol tablets.

A review of the recording confirmed Confidential Source #1's recollection to be accurate. The video showed CS#1 with Dr. Miller from 1:48 PM to 1:57 PM.

The original paper prescription was secured by Detective Hoffner. Detective Hoffner later processed the evidence per Hatfield Police Department's policies and procedures.

**Office Visit #5 – Controlled Purchase of Prescription  
For Xanax & Tramadol on April 18, 2018**

On April 18, 2018 DEA Investigators assisted Montgomery County District Attorney's Office Narcotics Enforcement Team, Hatfield Township Police Department, and Lansdale Borough Police Department with surveillance at Lawrence I. Miller, D.O., P.C. Family Practice located at 1000 Walnut Street, Suite 116, in Hatfield Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. On this date, investigators also arranged for Confidential Source #1 to have an appointment with Dr. Miller.

At approximately 11:15 AM, a briefing was held at a neutral location. Special Agent Criniti, Task Force Officer Fallon, Detective Vinter, and Detective Hoffner met with Confidential Source #1. Confidential Source #1 and CS#1's vehicle were searched with negative results. Confidential Source #1 was provided with United States Currency \$120.00.

At approximately 11:43 AM, Detective Hoffner activated the recording device, and placed it on the Confidential Source #1's person. During the preamble, Detective Hoffner confirmed the date and time, which was later observed to be consistent with the recorded data.

Confidential Source #1 was instructed to travel to 1000 Walnut Street in Hatfield Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania and to attend his or her scheduled office visit with Doctor Lawrence I. Miller.

At approximately 11:47 AM, Special Agent Criniti and Task Force Officer Fallon followed Confidential Source #1 to the doctor's office. Approximately ten minutes later, investigators observed Confidential Source #1 enter the parking lot of 1000 Walnut Street in Hatfield Township and enter Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. P.C. Family Practice.

At approximately 1:14 PM, Confidential Source #1 exited the office building and returned to his or her vehicle. Special Agent Criniti and Task Force Officer Fallon followed Confidential Source #1 back to the neutral location. Approximately ten minutes later, Confidential Source #1 arrived at the neutral location at which time Detective Hoffner took custody of the recording device and conducted a post-ambly prior to deactivating it. Confidential Source #1 was searched by TFO Fallon and CS#1's vehicle was searched by SA Criniti both with negative results.

Confidential Source #1 provided investigators with a receipt for the office visit (\$120.00), an appointment card for his next doctor's visit, and a paper prescription for Xanax 1mg and Tramadol 50mg, both of which are DEA schedule IV controlled substances.

Confidential Source #1 was asked to explain how the office visit went. CS#1 provided the following details; upon arrival, Confidential Source #1 made contact with a female receptionist. Confidential Source #1 paid the receptionist \$120.00 for the office visit and took a seat. Confidential Source#1 stated that while at the receptionist's desk, s/he observed a pre-filled paper prescription lying on the counter. CS#1 stated that it appeared to be placed there for someone to pick up.



While waiting to see the doctor, Confidential Source #1 observed approximately (3) three other patients in the waiting room. CS#1 stated that the office did not seem as busy as during the past doctor's visits.

Confidential Source #1 stated that s/he waited for about an hour prior to being called back. Once back with the doctor, Dr. Miller asked how everything was going. CS#1 told the doctor that the Xanax was helping but that the Tramadol wasn't helping enough. Confidential Source #1 described his or her pain as general body aches. Dr. Miller expressed reluctance to prescribe a narcotic pain medication with the Xanax.

Confidential Source #1 stated that Dr. Miller then asked CS#1 if s/he was going to enroll in the "concierge service." Confidential Source informed Dr. Miller that s/he only brought cash but still wanted to enroll. After Confidential Source #1 indicated that s/he was interested in enrolling, Dr. Miller stated to CS#1 that they would discuss further about his or her pain next appointment.

Confidential Source #1 indicated that his or her vitals were never taken and stated no physical examination was conducted.

Confidential Source #1 received a paper prescription for 45 count of tablets of 1mg Xanax and 30 count of tablets of 50mg Tramadol.

A review of the recording confirmed Confidential Source #1's recollection to be accurate. The video showed Confidential Source #1 was with Dr. Miller from the hours of 1:00 PM and 1:11 PM.

The original paper prescription and receipt was secured by Detective Hoffner. Detective Hoffner later processed the evidence per Hatfield Township Police Department's policies and procedures.

**Office Visit #6 - Controlled Purchase of Prescription**  
**For Vicodin May 2, 2018**

On May 2, 2018, DEA Investigators and Lower Salford Township Police Department assisted Hatfield Township Police Department with surveillance at Dr. Lawrence Miller's office located at 1000 Walnut Street, Suite 116, in Hatfield Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. On this date, investigators also arranged for Confidential Source #1 to have an appointment with Dr. Lawrence I. Miller.

At approximately 11:15 AM, a briefing was held at which time Special Agent Criniti, Task Force Officer Fallon, Task Force Officer Seshar and Detective Hoffner met with Confidential Source #1. Confidential Source #1 and CS#1's vehicle were searched with negative results. Confidential Source #1 was provided with \$500.00 in United States Currency (OAF) to be used for obtaining a money order and \$120.00 in United States Currency (OAF) which was to be used for the office visit fee.

At approximately 11:21 AM, Confidential Source #1 and investigators traveled to the United States Post Office located at 20 Vine Street in Lansdale, Pennsylvania. Upon arrival Confidential Source #1 was instructed to obtain a money order in the amount of \$500.00.

At approximately 11:36 AM, Detective Hoffner activated the recording device, NANO Raven Serial #102, and placed it on the CS#1's person. During the pre-amble, Det. Hoffner confirmed the date and time. Please note, the recorder time was one minute slower than actual time (Activation time 11:36 AM, Recorder showed 11:35 AM).

Confidential Source #1 was instructed to travel to 1000 Walnut St and to attend his or her scheduled office visit with Dr. Lawrence I. Miller.

At approximately 11:36 AM, Task Force Officer Fallon followed Confidential Source #1 to the doctor's office.

At approximately 11:40 AM, investigators observed Confidential Source #1 enter the parking lot of 1000 Walnut Street in Hatfield and later enter Dr. Miller's office (11:41 AM).

At approximately 1:33 PM, Confidential Source #1 exited the office building and returned to his or her vehicle.

At approximately 1:34 PM, Special Agent Criniti followed Confidential Source #1 back to the neutral location.

At 1:42 PM, Confidential Source #1 arrived at the neutral location at which time Task Force Officer Seshar deactivated the recording device.

Confidential Source #1 provided investigators with literature received from the MDVIP Program, a "Customer's Receipt" from the Money Order, and a paper prescription for 60 count of Norco 5/325mg (Vicodin), a DEA schedule II controlled substance.

At approximately 1:45 PM, Confidential Source #1 was searched by Task Force Officer Fallon and the CS#1's vehicle was searched by Task Force Officer Seshar, both with negative results.

At approximately 1:45 PM, Confidential Source #1 was asked to explain how the office visit went. CS#1 provided the following details;

Upon arrival, Confidential Source #1 checked in at the counter with the receptionist. CS#1 provided the \$120.00 United States Currency to the receptionist. CS #1 was then directed to take a seat until s/he was called back. While waiting, Confidential Source #1 observed approximately (3) three other patients in the waiting room. CS#1 stated that after a few minutes s/he was called back by the MDVIP representative - Joshua Savadove.

Once back with Mr. Savadove, CS#1 provided the United States Postal Service Money Order to him and enrolled in the program. After some conversation about the program and Mr. Savadove's employment with MDVIP Confidential Source #1 returned to the waiting room.

Shortly thereafter, Confidential Source #1 was called back by Dr. Miller. Confidential Source #1 stated s/he mentioned right away that s/he enrolled in the program and paid \$500.00. CS#1 stated that s/he immediately noticed a "difference" in Dr. Miller.

Confidential Source #1 spoke with Dr. Miller about the Xanax and how s/he thought about their last conversation. CS#1 stated that s/he stopped taking the Xanax and wanted to take something for the pain. Confidential Source #1 told Dr. Miller s/he would like something like Oxycodone or Hydrocodone. As a result, CS #1 was provided with a prescription for 60 count of Norco 5/325mg (Vicodin), a DEA schedule II controlled substance.

Dr. Miller did not conduct any physical examinations on Confidential Source #1 and CS#1's blood pressure, weight, and temperature were not checked.

Prior to leaving, Confidential Source #1 and Dr. Miller spoke about the CS#1's mother. Dr. Miller asked Confidential Source #1 to bring in his or her mother during next week's appointment.

A review of the recording confirmed CS#1' recollection to be accurate. The video showed Confidential Source #1 with Dr. Miller from the hours of 1:12 and 1:29 PM.

Note: During conversations between Confidential Source #1 and Dr. Miller, Dr. Miller asked where the pain was and inquired if it was in the CS#1's back. Confidential Source #1 responded by stating it was general aches and sometimes it was here and sometimes it's there. Dr. Miller also mentioned about getting blood work done to make sure it wasn't lime disease. Confidential Source #1 laughed and the doctor never mentioned it again. Prior to offering Norco (Vicodin), Dr. Miller did offer Gabapentin. Confidential Source #1 stated no to this and that is when Dr. Miller offered the Norco (Vicodin).

The original paper prescription and money order receipt was secured by Detective Hoffner. Detective Hoffner later processed the evidence per Hatfield Township Police Department's policies and procedures.

**Office Visit #7 – Controlled Purchase of Prescription**  
**For Vicodin May 15, 2018**

On May 15, 2018, United States Drug Enforcement Administration Investigators along with Montgomery County District Attorney's Office Narcotics Enforcement team and the Hatfield Township Police Department conducted surveillance at Lawrence I. Miller, D.O., P.C. Family Practice located at 1000 Walnut Street, Suite 116, in Hatfield, Pennsylvania. On this date, investigators also arranged for Confidential Source #1, to have an appointment with Dr. Lawrence I. Miller, D.O.

At approximately 10:15 AM, a briefing was held at which time Special Agent Criniti, Task Force Officer Fallon, Task Force Officer Seshier and Detective Hoffner met with Confidential Source #1. Confidential Source #1 and CS#1's vehicle were searched with negative results. The Confidential Source #1 was provided with \$120.00 in United States Currency (OAF).

At approximately 10:38 AM, Detective Hoffner activated the recording device, NANO Raven Serial #102, and placed it on Confidential Source #1's person. During the pre-amble, Detective Hoffner confirmed the date and time. Please note, the recorder time was off by approximately (1) one minute.

Confidential Source #1 was instructed to travel to 1000 Walnut Street and to attend his or her scheduled office visit with Dr. Miller.

At approximately 10:39 AM, Special Agent Criniti and Task Force Officer Fallon followed Confidential Source #1 to the doctor's office.

At approximately 10:48 AM, investigators observed Confidential Source #1 enter the parking lot of 1000 Walnut Street in Hatfield Township and later enter Dr. Miller's office (10:49 AM).

At approximately 12:23 PM, Confidential Source #1 exited the office building and returned to his or her vehicle.

At approximately 12:24 PM, Special Agent Criniti and Task Force Officer Fallon followed Confidential Source #1 back to the neutral location.

At 12:35 PM, Confidential Source #1 arrived at the neutral location at which time Task Force Officer Fallon deactivated the recording device.

The Confidential Source #1 provided investigators with a receipt dated May 15, 2018, a receipt dated from his or her last appointment –May 2, 2018, and a paper prescription for 90 count of Norco 10/325mg (Vicodin), a DEA Schedule II controlled substance.

At approximately 12:35 PM, Confidential Source #1 was searched by Task Force Officer Fallon and CS#1's vehicle was searched by Special Agent Criniti, both with negative results.

At approximately 12:40 PM, Confidential Source #1 was asked to explain how the office visit went. CS#1 provided the following details; Upon arrival, Confidential Source #1 checked in at the counter with the receptionist. CS#1 provided the \$120.00 in United States Currency to the receptionist. Confidential Source #1 stated that s/he obtained the receipt from this office appointment as well as his or her previous appointment.

Confidential Source #1 stated that s/he sat and waited in the waiting room at which s/he observed approximately (4) four other people in the waiting room.

Confidential Source #1 stated that while waiting to see Dr. Miller, s/he spoke with the MDVIP representative - Josh Savadove. Mr. Savadove apologized and explained how they thought they lost the money order which CS#1 had provided during his or her previous appointment. Confidential Source #1 stated Josh Savadove said the money order was given to an old guy who misplaced it but they managed to locate it later.

Confidential Source #1 stated the s/he believed Josh Savadove was possible addicted to opioids. CS#1 explained that he appeared to have recently lost a lot weight, his face was flushed and Josh Savadove had "conjunctive red eyes."

After waiting approximately (1) one hour, Confidential Source #1 was called back by Dr. Miller. CS#1 stated that s/he initially made small talk with the Dr. Miller and spoke about his or her mother. After which, Dr. Miller asked CS#1 how the medication was doing. Confidential Source #1 stated to Dr. Miller that it worked but had to take (2) two at a time and it only lasted him or her a few days.

As a result, Dr. Miller agreed to up the dosage and quantity. Confidential Source #1 was provided with a prescription for 90 count of Norco tablets - 10/325mg (Vicodin).

Confidential Source #1 did state that Dr. Miller at one point asked where the pain was and CS#1 responded vaguely by stating everywhere. Confidential Source #1 stated that Dr. Miller and his staff did not conduct any physical examinations on CS#1 and CS#1's blood pressure, weight, and temperature were not checked.

A review of the recording confirmed CS#1's recollection to be accurate. The video showed Confidential Source #1 was with Dr. Miller from 12:04 and 12:19 PM.

The original paper prescription and office receipts were secured by Detective Hoffner. Detective Hoffner later processed the evidence per Hatfield Township Police Department's policies and procedures.

**Office Visit #8 - Controlled Purchase of Prescription  
for Vicodin June 1, 2018**

On June 1, 2018, United States Drug Enforcement Administration Investigators along with the Hatfield Township Police Department and Lansdale Borough Police Department conducted surveillance at Lawrence I. Miller, D.O.,



P.C. Family Practice located at 1000 Walnut Street, Suite 116, in Hatfield, Pennsylvania. On this date, investigators also arranged for Confidential Source #1, to pick up a prescription for Vicodin, a DEA schedule II controlled substance from Dr. Lawrence I. Miller, D.O., P.C. Family Practice.

At approximately 10:15 AM, a briefing was held at which time DEA Task Force Officer Joseph Fallon, Special Agent Jackson, Task Force Officer Nigro and Detective Hoffner met with Confidential Source #1. Confidential Source #1 and CS#1's vehicle were searched with negative results. The Confidential Source #1 was provided with \$120.00 in United States Currency (OAF).

At approximately 10:37 AM, Detective Hoffner activated the recording device, NANO Raven Serial #102, and placed it on Confidential Source #1's person. During the pre-amble, Detective Hoffner confirmed the date and time.

Confidential Source #1 was instructed to travel to 1000 Walnut Street and to pick up his or her prescription from the office of Dr. Lawrence I. Miller.

At approximately 10:37 AM, Task Force Officer Fallon and Task Force Officer Nigro followed Confidential Source #1 to the doctor's office.

At approximately 10:47 AM, investigators observed Confidential Source #1 enter the parking lot of 1000 Walnut Street in Hatfield and later enter Dr. Miller's office (10:48 AM).

At approximately 10:51 AM, Confidential Source #1 exited the office building and returned to his or her vehicle.

At approximately 10:52 AM, Task Force Officer Fallon and Task Force Officer Nigro followed Confidential Source #1 back to the neutral location.

At 11:01 AM, Confidential Source #1 arrived at the neutral location at which time Task Force Officer Fallon deactivated the recording device.

The Confidential Source #1 provided investigators with a paper prescription for 90 count of Norco 10/325mg (Vicodin), a DEA Schedule II controlled substance and an appointment card dated June 12, 2018 at 11:30 AM.

At approximately 11:05 AM, Confidential Source #1 and CS#1's vehicle was searched by Task Force Officer Nigro, both with negative results.

At approximately 11:10 AM, Confidential Source #1 was asked to explain what happened once inside the doctor's office. CS#1 provided the following details;

Upon arrival, Confidential Source #1 went to the counter and spoke with the receptionist. After a brief conversation, the receptionist provided Confidential Source #1 with a paper prescription which was filled out for 90 count of 10 mg Norco (Vicodin) and pre-signed by Dr. Lawrence I. Miller.

Confidential Source #1 stated s/he pulled out the \$120.00 in recorded United States Currency at which time the receptionist stated that there was no charge.

Confidential Source #1 stated the receptionists each had a stack of pre-filled prescriptions and estimated that each stack contained approximately 50 paper prescriptions.

Confidential Source #1 stated that s/he did not see the doctor and the receptionist never asked about any medical conditions nor did they conduct any medical checks or examinations on CS#1.

A review of the recording confirmed CS#1's recollection to be accurate. The video showed Confidential Source #1 obtained his prescription from the receptionist and never saw Dr. Miller. Furthermore, no examinations or check-up was performed by any of Dr. Miller's staff.

The original paper prescription and appointment card were secured by Detective Hoffner. Detective Hoffner later processed the evidence per Hatfield Township Police Department's policies and procedures.

Between March 6, 2018 and June 1, 2018, Confidential Source #1 visited Lawrence I. Miller, D.O., P.C. Family Practice seven times. Confidential Source #1 paid \$120.00 for six of these office visits when s/he was seen by Dr. Lawrence Miller for a total of \$720.00. In addition s/he made a \$500.00 partial payment to join the MDVip concierge medical plan being sold to Dr. Lawrence Miller's patients.

Dr. Lawrence Miller wrote seven prescriptions for Confidential Source #1 for Xanax, a DEA schedule IV controlled substance, Tramadol, a DEA schedule IV controlled substance and Vicodin, a DEA schedule II controlled substance. The total quantities of these prescriptions were 150 Xanax pills, 75 Tramadol pills, and 240 Vicodin pills (465 pills total) prescribed by Dr. Lawrence Miller to Confidential Source #1 in less than 90 days.

### **Search Warrants**

On June 6, 2018, Investigators served search warrants in relation to this investigation at Lawrence I. Miller, D.O., P.C. Family Medicine located at 1000 Walnut Street Suite 116 in Hatfield Township, Montgomery County,

Pennsylvania and Lawrence Miller's residence located at 1100 Grenoble Road in Warminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania

During the search of the medical office, several pre-written prescriptions for controlled substances made out to patients were located in a pile on the receptionist's desk. Investigators were able to electronically download patient medical files which we were seeking from the computers on the receptionist's desk.

During the search of Lawrence Miller's residence several thousand dollars in United States Currency was found in the home. The money was later counted and the serial numbers were cross referenced against the recorded serial numbers of the buy money provided to the confidential informants who paid for office visits to be seen by Dr. Miller. A total of \$320.00 in recovered pre-recorded investigative funds or "buy money" was identified by serial number. This buy money was the \$100.00 from the March 6, 2018 doctor visit, \$100.00 from the March 20, 2018 doctor visit, \$100.00 from the April 3, 2018, and \$20.00 from the May 15, 2018 doctor visit.

### **Interview of Lawrence Ian Miller**

At approximately 9:45 AM, Investigators spoke with Lawrence Ian Miller, D.O. concerning his medical practice and his prescribing habits. Dr. Miller advised he was the sole practitioner and owner of Lawrence I. Miller, D.O., P.C. Family Practice. Dr. Miller advised he has been practicing medicine since 1999 after obtaining a degree as a Doctor of Osteopathy from the New York College of Osteopathic Medicine. Dr. Miller stated a recent survey showed he had 5000 patients over a three year period at his sole practitioner family practice. Dr. Miller advised they were in the process of converting the medical practice over to a "Concierge" style practice reducing the practice to 600 patients who would pay a yearly premium to remain in the medical practice.

Dr. Miller stated he treated about 100 pain management patients but he had no specialized training in pain management treatment. Dr. Miller advised he prescribed Norco, Tramadol, Oxycodone, Methadone and Subutex typically for lower back pain. Dr. Miller when asked for clarification advised he actually did not prescribe Subutex for pain but rather to prevent withdrawal. Dr. Miller advised us that he had only seen signs of drug abuse on one patient years ago but he didn't always check for signs of drug abuse. He further advised us that he did not do urine drug screens on his long term pain management patients nor did he have a contract with the pain management patients.

He stated he would generally see his pain management patients on average three months but some were six months and have went a year without being seen. He advised during the periods of time the patients weren't being seen they would call and leave a message on a prescription line or speak with the front desk to request a refill. Dr. Miller said he would sometimes post-date some prescriptions and give the patients three months of prescriptions post-dated. He would then schedule an appointment three months out for follow-up.

Dr. Miller acknowledge being familiar with the Pennsylvania Prescription Drug Monitoring Program database. He advised he was registered to access the database along with a delegate who worked in the medical practice. Dr. Miller said he did not know the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program requirements for prescribing benzodiazepines or opiates. He further stated he did not document his checks of the database.

Dr. Miller stated in the last year maybe 1200 patients received prescriptions for pain medication from him. Dr. Miller advised part of the reason he wasn't checking the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program database was because of the amount of patients and the size of his practice caused him to get busy. He said he was talking with patients and running behind so he didn't have the

time to do it. He said after the initial advent of the database he got so busy and it just fell by the wayside.

Dr. Miller stated he prescribed Subutex for maybe three or four patient but within the last few months he became aware that he needed specialized training to do so. He thought he was okay with it because the pharmacies were filling it. He advised a pharmacy made him aware of the requirements but he does not have Suboxone training or registration.

On June 6, 2018, Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. voluntarily surrendered his DEA registration number under the provisions of the Controlled Substances Act as a practitioner and agreed to no longer prescribed any controlled substances in Schedules I through V.

### **Additional Patients**

During this investigation we reviewed the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program and patient medical files to determine the prescriptions for controlled substances written to each patient by Lawrence I. Miller, D.O.. The following files and records were identified by law enforcement as evidence of unlawful prescribing and to drug dependent persons. Patient's names have been abbreviated for their protection and privacy.

#### **Patient TG1988**

A review of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program database and this patient's medical records showed TG1988 was a patient of Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. since January 15, 2014. During the past four years, TG1988 was prescribed the following schedule II controlled substances by Dr. Miller; Oxycodone 10-325 mg, Methadone HCL 10mg, Oxycodone 5-325 mg, DextroAmp-Amphetamin 20 mg tab, Oxycontin 30 mg, Oxycontin 40mg, Oxycontin 80 mg, Oxycodone HCL 10 mg, Oxycodone HCL 15mg, Oxycodone

HCL ER 20 mg, and Oxycodone HCL 30mg. The total number of prescriptions for schedule II and IV controlled substances prescribed by Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. for TG1988 was one hundred and twenty eight for a total of over 12,000 tablets.

In 2014, TG1988 was prescribed Oxycodone-Acetaminophen 10-325 mg on multiple occasions. Beginning on March 17, 2015 through July 30, 2015, she was prescribed Methadone HCL 10 mg and Dextro-Amph-Amphetamine 20mg. On August 11, 2015, TG1988 began receiving Oxycodone prescriptions again and continued receiving Dextro-Amph-Amphetamine 20mg through May 22, 2018.

TG1988 was found to have prior convictions for violating drug laws in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The Quakertown Borough Police Department report stated that a former employer of TG1988 in Quakertown, reported unauthorized prescriptions being written and filled in the names of TG1988's sister and boyfriend. TG1988 admitted to taking a prescription pad from the office and forging the prescriptions, which were for Percocet, a DEA schedule II controlled substance containing Oxycodone. In an interview with TG1988's sister, she stated that she knew TG1988 had a doctor who liked to prescribe TG1988 pills.

Detective Hoffner met with TG1988's current and former Adult Probation Officers concerning her supervision by their agency. Detective Hoffner learned TG1988 has been under Adult Probation supervision after being convicted of Acquisition or Obtaining Possession of a Controlled Substance by Misrepresentation, Fraud, Forgery, Deception or Subterfuge. Her former probation officer recalled contacting Dr. Lawrence Miller concerning TG1988 being prescribed opiate pain medication which she had been overtaking. He recalled Dr. Miller sending him a letter explaining why he was prescribing

TG1988 opiate pain medication but could not retrieve it as her file had been purged.

A review of TG1988's probation records and notes of supervision showed their concerns about her continuing to receive opiate pain medication from her family doctor even though she appears to be a prescription medication addict. On September 3, 2014, it was noted TG1988's probation officer spoke with Dr. Lawrence I. Miller. Dr. Miller stated he was unaware if the offender was getting into pain management. Dr. Miller said he has been weary of TG1988 for one year. Dr. Miller advised he heard TG1988 was in the emergency room over the weekend and he got a call from her and she sounded drunk. Dr. Miller said he doesn't trust TG1988 but she was associated with a trusted patient of his.

A review of TG1988's patient medical file revealed a letter written by Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. dated July 3, 2015 on the medical practice letterhead. The letter titled "RE: (TG1988)" was addressed to Whom It May Concern:. The letter stated "(TG1988) is being prescribed Methadone for her chronic lumbago and due to her history of being dependent on opiates. This has suppressed her opiate cravings and controlled her pain. She has responded remarkably well to this treatment and has been stable on it. Please contact me with any questions regarding her care. Thank you, signed Lawrence Miller, D.O."

Also found within TG1988's patient medical file were three letters from TG1988's health insurance company, United Healthcare, identifying issues of concern with the prescriptions Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. had prescribed to her. The first two letters were received via facsimile on March 3, 2017, June 7, 2017 and the third letter was possibly mailed and dated May 15, 2018. All three letters identified prescriptions for Oxycodone 15 mg or Oxycodone 30 mg which the correspondence stated were "High daily dose of opioids (exceeds 200mg morphine equivalent dose/day by the American Pain Society/American



Academy of Pain Medicine) increases the risk of adverse events and may require more intense monitoring and/or opioid rotation.”

A review of Dr. Miller’s and his designee’s queries of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program database showed they had never queried patient, TG1988. If Dr. Miller had conducted this query of the PDMP, he would have found that TG1988 had obtained prescriptions for Oxycodone, Hydrocodone, and Dextro-Amp-Amphetamines from six other physicians during the time period she was obtaining these same controlled substances and others from Dr. Miller.

#### Patient JM1966

A review of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program database and this patient’s medical records showed JM1966 has been a patient of Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. since November 4, 2014.

According to our review, Dr. Miller has been prescribing JM1966 60 count of Dextro-Amphetamine 30mg tablets for 30 days, 330 count of Methadone 10mg tablets for 28 days, and 60 count of Alprazolam 2 mg tablets for 30 days. This prescription indicates an MME level well over what the CDC and Pennsylvania state guidelines recommend. Alprazolam is a benzodiazepine which in combination with this level of opioids appears to create a very high risk of overdose as dictated by the numerous warnings listed earlier in the affidavit.

JM1966 was found to have a Pennsylvania criminal history which showed he had a prior conviction in 1996 for Criminal Attempt Acquisition or Obtaining Possession of a Controlled Substance by Misrepresentation, Fraud, Forgery, Deception, or Subterfuge. In 1999 he was twice convicted of Possession of a Controlled Substance by An Unregistered Person Except by Prescription is Unlawful in Philadelphia. In 2007 he was convicted of

Possession of a Controlled Substance by An Unregistered Person Except by Prescription is Unlawful. In 2010, he was convicted of Use of Drug Paraphernalia for Purpose in Violation of this Act.

On June 15, 2017, JM1966 was arrested by the Lower Providence Township Police Department and charged with Use of Drug Paraphernalia for Purpose in Violation of this Act. JM1966 was charged after he was found to be in possession of a syringe and a digital scale on his person. On March 28, 2018, JM1966 pled guilty in Montgomery County Court of Common Pleas and received a one year probation sentence with a drug treatment evaluation and treatment ordered for heroin addiction.

Based on our training, knowledge and experience, coupled with interviewing heroin addicts and other intravenous drug users, we know they use syringes to inject heroin and other controlled substances into their body intravenously. We also know digital scales are used to weigh and package controlled substances which are commonly sold and purchased by their weight.

A review of JM1966's patient record showed that on April 30, 2018 the nurse case manager from Eagleville Hospital called Dr. Miller to advise JM1966 will be treated with methadone maintenance but no more benzodiazepines or narcotics from Dr. Miller's office. Dr. Miller replied to the message stating "that's fine."

On June 4, 2018, Detective Hoffner spoke with JM1966's Montgomery County Adult Probation Officer who advised that JM1966 was no longer seeing Dr. Miller after his release from drug rehabilitation at Eagleville Hospital last month. He further advised he met with JM1966 last week and he is no longer taking Methadone for pain management.

A review of JM1966's patient file showed he was seen by Dr. Miller on June 5, 2018 for chronic lower back pain and received a prescription for 360 count of Methadone 10 mg. He also received two post-dated prescriptions for 360 count of Methadone 10 mg dated July 5, 2018 and August 5, 2018

A further review of his patient file showed on November 22, 2017 Walgreens Pharmacy called Dr. Miller's office and notified them that JM1966 had received a prescription for 120 count of Oxycodone 15mg from Dr. John Keim and also filled his Methadone prescription at Giant. Dr. Miller responded to this message stating "I won't fill his methadone any longer." Despite being notified of this information, Dr. Miller continued to write JM1966 multiple prescriptions for Methadone, Dextro-Amph-Amphetamine, and Alprazolam until June 5, 2018.

#### Patient RP1977

On April 18, 2018 at approximately 1:24 PM, Investigators were conducting surveillance at Lawrence I. Miller, D.O., P.C. Family Practice located at 1000 Walnut Street, Suite 116, Hatfield Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania

Surveillance observed a gray Ford Escape bearing Pennsylvania registration JWB3269 pull in and park in front of the doctor's office. The white male passenger, later identified as RP1977, exited the vehicle and entered the doctor's office. Approximately ten minutes later the white male passenger exited the doctor's office and returned to the vehicle. A few minutes later the Ford Escape departed.

Surveillance Officers followed the gray Ford Escape from the doctor's office to the Rite Aid Pharmacy at 1856 North Broad Street. Detective Jamie Lavin observed RP1977 enter the pharmacy and exit a few minutes later. Surveillance Officers followed the gray Ford Escape from the pharmacy back to

Lawrence I. Miller, D.O., P.C. Family Practice. The vehicle parked away from the doctor's office and the driver exited and walked around talking on a cellphone. RP1977 eventually exited and went back inside the doctor's office. A few minutes later RP1977 exited the doctor's office and returned to the vehicle and the vehicle departed the area.

Surveillance Officers followed the gray Ford Escape throughout Montgomery County and into the City of Philadelphia. Surveillance Officers observed the gray Ford Escape pull into the Mount Airy Arms apartment complex where it parked. After several minutes, the gray Ford Escape drove out of the Mount Airy Arms apartment complex. Surveillance Officers followed the gray Ford Escape back into Montgomery County.

Due to the fact that the occupants drove directly to a known drug area in the city of Philadelphia, coupled with the fact that they were only there for a few minutes, It was our belief, based on our training knowledge and experience, that a drug transaction had occurred in the City of Philadelphia and the occupants were heading back to Montgomery County with illegal narcotics.

As a result, Cheltenham Township Police Department conducted a traffic stop on the gray Ford Escape and identified the driver as GR1979 and the passenger as RP1977. During the traffic stop, heroin, cocaine and drug paraphernalia were observed within the passenger's side area. RP1977 was taken into custody for violations of the drug act. GR1979 agreed to speak with the investigating officers and voluntarily went to the Cheltenham Township Police Department.

At approximately 5:00 PM, both subjects were advised of their Constitutional Rights and Waiver of Rights. Immediately following, both

subjects signed the forms and agreed to speak with Detectives and provide a written statement.

During these interviews, RP1977 advised he was a patient of Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. RP1977 advised he had been at Dr. Miller's office earlier today to make a payment toward the concierge level of care membership. RP1977 advised Dr. Miller prescribed him Oxycodone and is a great doctor. RP1977 admitted he was addicted to Oxycodone and heroin. Investigators observed he had "track marks" from injecting controlled substances all over both of his arms and he appeared gaunt and undernourished. Based on our training, knowledge and experience, coupled with interviewing heroin addicts, we know "track marks" are caused by heroin addicts injecting heroin into their body with a needle.

According to the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program database and a review of the patient's medical record, RP1977 is prescribed 30mg Oxycodone with a quantity of anywhere from 90-110 pills each time. RP1977's medical records begin with a letter dated July 10, 2015 which summarized his medical history and treatment record. This letter prepared by Henry S. Mishel, M.D. This summary states "I recommend that he evaluate and his sciatica and anxiety problem as I will not fill prescriptions for Klonopin nor Oxycodone after today. This summary of treatment goes on to state "Dr. Julia Snyder, recommended that the patient be seen by orthopedics to deal with his sciatica and that she would not support further narcotics prescription. He has since left the practice."

Despite the warning present in RP1977's medical records which were faxed to Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. P.C. Family Practice, Dr. Miller prescribed 60 count of Roxicodone 15mg for 30 days on July 14, 2015 to RP1977 during his initial visit. Dr. Miller continued to prescribe RP1977 Roxicodone increasing the dosage to 30 mg and the counts up to 110 for 30 days. Dr. Miller also

prescribed RP1977 60 count of Klonopin .5 mg for 30 days. Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. prescribed RP1977 thirty eight prescriptions for schedule II and IV controlled substances totaling over 3,600 pills.

RP1977's medical records for his doctor visits with Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. during the past three years within the Examination section under General Appearance state "well developed, well nourished, in no acute distress." This is completely inaccurate as RP1977 appeared gaunt, undernourished, and sickly due to his opioid addiction and medical issues when contacted on April 16, 2018.

A further review of RP1977's medical records showed a letter from SilverScript was faxed to Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. on January 12, 2017 regarding RP1977's prescriptions from Dr. Miller. The letter was titled "Notification of Concurrent Use of opioid WITH a Benzodiazepine or non-benzodiazepine (CNS Depressant hypnotics) drug: SAFETY ALERT" The letter went on to state "The misuse and abuse of prescription medications is on the rise. This notification is to inform you that according to our prescription records your patient may be receiving concurrent therapy with CLONAZEPAM and OXYCODONE HCL. Opioid Analgesics are the leading class of prescription drugs that have caused unintentional overdose deaths. Although benzodiazepines, alone rarely cause clinically significant respiratory depression, the risk of oversedation and clinically significant central nervous system depression increases when benzodiazepines or other central nervous system depressant drugs are used concurrently with opioids. While concurrent use of opioids and benzodiazepines may be warranted for certain situations, clinicians should avoid prescribing this combination." This warning would be very significant in RP1977's case as his respiratory system is already compromised by a medical condition.

Patient JF1975

A review of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program database and this patient's medical records showed JF1975 has been a patient of Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. since March of 2013. According to our review, JF1975 has received eighty-nine prescriptions between March 2, 2013 and November 27, 2017 for Methadone and Clonazepam.

Dr. Miller has been prescribing JF1975 360 count of Methadone 10mg for 30 days and 90 count of Clonazepam .5mg for 30 days. This prescription indicates an MME level well over that recommended by the CDC and Pennsylvania state guidelines. Clonazepam is a benzodiazepine which in combination with this level of opioids appears to create a very high risk of overdose as dictated by the numerous warnings listed earlier in the affidavit.

JF1975 was found to be romantically involved with CH1979 (Decedent #8), another Dr. Miller patient, who died of a fatal drug overdose on November 20, 2017 as previously detailed in this affidavit.

JF1975 advised Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. has been his primary care physician for approximately fourteen years. He further advised during this time he sought help from Dr. Miller with alcoholism and heroin addiction at different times. He recalled Dr. Miller prescribed him benzodiazepines a few times to help him get through alcohol withdrawal. When he sought help for his heroin addiction Dr. Miller prescribed him Methadone and Klonopin.

JF1975 advised Dr. Miller prescribed him a large maintenance amount of Methadone which he believed started 360 count of Methadone 10 mg a month. JF1975 advised he was prescribed this combination of Methadone 10 mg and Klonopin for approximately eight years. During that time he would see Dr. Miller normally every three months for follow-up. He said if he came in for a check-up than Dr. Miller would not check his vitals, nor did he conduct urine

drug screens or pill counts. JF1975 advised Dr. Miller never had him complete a Methadone treatment contract. He believed Dr. Miller adjusted his Methadone dosage twice once initially from 420 count o Methadone 10 mg a month to 360 count and then recently down to 300 count prior to him going to drug rehabilitation.

He advised the only reason he was prescribed Methadone by Dr. Miller was to treat his heroin addiction. JF1975 said he never had any pain issues nor did he ever have lower back issues. He said Dr. Miller always wrote an asterisk and "for pain" on the bottom of his prescriptions. JF1975 said the way he understood this was the only way that Dr. Miller a primary-care physician could write that prescription.

JF1975 advised Dr. Miller prescribed him Klonopin for about eight years for anxiety but never referred him to a mental health provider or discussed the danger of taking this with Methadone. He advised during this eight year period he relapsed and abuse heroin and sometimes disclosed this to Dr. Miller but he never withheld prescribing Methadone and Klonopin to him. JF1975 sought treatment on his own in November of 2017 and has been drug free for the past seven months. He decided not to return to Dr. Miller after treatment after becoming sober.

#### Patient JS1983

A review of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program database and this patient's medical records showed JS1983 has been a patient of Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. since March 26, 2014. During the past four years, JS1983 was prescribed the following schedule II and IV controlled substances by Lawrence I. Miller, D.O.; Methadone HCL 10mg and Alprazolam 2 mg. JS1983 has been prescribed 600 count of Methadone HCL 10 mg for thirty days and 120 count of Alprazolam 2 mg for thirty days. This Methadone HCL 10 mg prescription indicates an MME level well over that recommended by the CDC and



Pennsylvania state guidelines. The total number of prescriptions for schedule II and IV controlled substances prescribed by Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. for JS1983 was seventy-two for a total of over 43,000 tablets.

Alprazolam is a benzodiazepine which in combination with this level of opioids creates a very high risk of overdose as dictated by the numerous warnings listed earlier in the affidavit.

According to his patient medical record, JS1983's last office visit with Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. was on March 6, 2018. Inside his patient medical record which was seized on June 6, 2018 were scanned images of several prescriptions for Methadone HCL 10 mg that were post-dated. There were a total of five prescriptions for 600 count of Methadone HCL 10 mg dated March 10, 2018, April 10, 2018, May 10, 2018, June 10, 2018, and July 10, 2018 prescribed by Lawrence I. Miller, D.O.

A further review of JS1983's medical record showed there was a letter from Aetna's Active Health Management dated January 9, 2018 Tracking #249271403 titled Chronic Opioid Therapy – Avoid Benzodiazepine Use #1391L. The letter stated "your patient has evidence for concomitant use of opioids and benzodiazepines. The CDC Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain recommends that clinicians avoid prescribing opioids and benzodiazepines concurrently whenever possible due to the increased the risk of potentially fatal overdose. If the concomitant use of these drugs is medically necessary, clinicians should incorporate strategies to mitigate the risk such as offering naloxone and increasing the frequency of monitoring. If your patient fits this clinical profile, and if not already done, consider reassessment of the risks/benefits of continuing these drugs concomitantly." This letter cited CDC Guidelines for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain United States, 2016-MMWR-2016;65(1):1-50 FDA warns about serious risks and death when combining opioid pain or cough medicines with benzodiazepines; requires its

strongest warning- FDA Safety Alert – 2016. The letter indicated JS1983 has been prescribed Methadone HCL since September 29, 2009 through December 20, 2017 and Apirazolam beginning August 5, 2015 through December 20, 2017.

A further comparison of the doctor's visits documented within JS1983's medical record and the scanned images of prescriptions issued to him showed it was common practice over the past four years for Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. to issue him multiple post-dated prescriptions for 600 count of Methadone at each of his visits. A review of the prescriptions written revealed there were multiple occasions where he was issued a post-dated prescription for a certain date and then issued a second post-dated prescription for this same date at a subsequent doctor visit. Examples of this would be following his March 6, 2018 doctor visit he received post-dated prescriptions for March 10, 2018, April, 10, 2018, and May 10, 2018 for 600 count of Methadone 10 mg. JS1983's medical record showed following his December 12, 2017 doctor visit he received post-dated prescriptions for 3/10/18, 4/10/18, 5/10/18 for 600 count of Methadone 10 mg from Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. There were other occasions where the same duplicate prescribing of post-dated prescriptions for 600 count of Methadone 10 mg occurred in 2017, 2016, and 2014 due to JS1983 being seen every three months for follow-up and prescriptions being post-dated.

JS1983 was found to have a criminal history record on file in Pennsylvania and Delaware. In Pennsylvania, JS1983 has a criminal history on file which showed he had convictions for Retail Theft and Theft by Deception from 2004. In the State of Delaware, JS1983 had a criminal history on file with a prior conviction for possession of drug paraphernalia from 2011.

Patient SR1974

A review of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program database and this patient's medical records showed SR1974 has been a patient of Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. since March 21, 2013.

SR1974 has been prescribed various controlled substances by Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. including stimulants, sedatives, and neuropain medications since March 21, 2013 until May of 2018. SR1974 began receiving prescriptions for stimulants such as Ritalin, Dextro-Amphetamines, and Methylphenidate, which are DEA Schedule II narcotic stimulants used to treat Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder. On March 14, 2016 SR1974 began receiving prescriptions for Clonazepam 1mg, a sedative, DEA schedule IV controlled substance and Zolpidem (Ambien), Carisoprodol (Soma) and Lyrica (neuropain). The total number of prescriptions for schedule II and IV controlled substances prescribed by Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. for SR1974 was seventy-six for a total of over 4,400 tablets

SR1974 was found to have a Pennsylvania criminal history which showed he had a prior conviction for retail theft from 2009 and a second conviction for violation of the Pharmacy Act in 2012.

We obtained the Montgomery Township Police Department dated November 23, 2013 titled "Prescription Fraud." The report indicated SR1974 was arrested after he passed a fraudulent prescription for forty-five (45) count of Methylphenidate (Ritalin), a DEA schedule II controlled substance at the Walgreen's Pharmacy in Montgomery Township, Montgomery County.

As detailed above, SR1974 has been obtaining Methylphenidate 20mg or Ritalin prescriptions from Dr. Lawrence I. Miller since March 21, 2013.

A review of this patient's medical file found a letter from OPTUMRX to Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. dated May 4, 2018 Correspondence Number: CORR-

4928022 . This letter was titled RE: Retrospective Drug Utilization Review and went on to state the attached report identifies your patients with potential concerns that require your attention. The letter identified SR1974 and stated a potential concern "Drug-Disease Interaction – Seizure and stimulants. The use of stimulants in patients with a history of seizures should be done with caution. Stimulants can lower the seizure threshold and increase the risk of seizures. The manufacturer recommends discontinuation of the stimulant in the presence of seizures." The letter identified Methylphenid Tab 20MG quantity of seventy-five over thirty days filled on May 2, 2018. The letter addressed another potential clinical concern Drug Disease Interaction. Anxiety/panic disorder and stimulants. It stated "Stimulants are contraindicated in patients with marked anxiety and/or panic disorder since these drugs may aggravate symptoms of anxiety, tension. or agitation."

On June 1, 2016, OptumRX sent a letter to Lawrence I. Miller, MD indicating they recently reviewed your patient's prescription and medical claims and identified the following potential clinical concern for SR1974 involving Zolpidem Tart ER 12.5 mg Tab. It stated "After reviewing your patient's utilization of sedative or hypnotic therapy, we are concerned that they may be taking the medication more often than how it was originally prescribed. Overutilization of the prescribed dosing regimen may lead to supertherapeutic effects and an increase risk of adverse events (e.g. nausea, fatigue, confusion). Tolerance and dependence can be avoided by using the lowest possible dose, intermittently and for the shortest duration." The letter had an attached chart of the forty-eight prescriptions SR1974 had filled in the past six months for Methylphenidate 20 mg, Levetiracetam 1000 mg, Zolpidem Tart ER 12.5 mg, Carisoprodol 350 mg, Morphine Sulf ER 30 mg, Morphine Sulfate IR 30 mg, Quetiapine Fumarate 200 mg, Clonazepam 1 mg, and Azithromycin.

Within SR1974's medical record was a memorandum concerning a telephone call received on April 24, 2018 at 7:31 AM in which Dr. Miller stated "please

inform him that I don't want to increase his Ritalin" Tammy Blum replied "spoke with pt, he said that he had been texting with Dr. Miller." There was another memorandum concerning a telephone call received on April 9, 2014 at 9:32 AM from "Paresh" at RiteAid pharmacy concerning SR1974. The pharmacist called and said on March 17th this patient filled 90 clonazepam tablets for a 30 day supply. He told the pharmacist that he sometimes takes more then the directions. Also the pharmacist mentioned that this patient has multiple narcotics from you and another doctor among them morphine and Adderall as well as controls such as clonazepam and I think he said Ativan. I told him we were not going to allow it to fill and the pharmacist told him the same thing but he needs to hear it from you. Dr. Miller replied "let's not fill it. I'll need to see him for anymore prescriptions. Spoke with Paresh at the pharmacy the patient will be told that he will not be able to fill that script and if he wants anything else he must come to the office and speak with the dr."

#### Patient JY1971

A review of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program database and this patient's medical records showed JY1971 has been a patient of Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. since March 5, 2013.

According to the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, Dr. Miller has been prescribing him 540 count of Methadone 10mg for 20 days and 90 count of Clonazepam 2 mg for 30 days. This prescription indicates a combined MME per day level well over the Center for Disease Control and Pennsylvania state guidelines. Clonazepam is a benzodiazepine which in combination with this level of opioids appears to create a very high risk of overdose as dictated by the numerous warnings listed earlier in the affidavit. The total number of prescriptions for schedule II and IV controlled substances prescribed by Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. for JY1971 was eighty-one for a total of over 45,500 tablets

A review of JY1971's medical record showed that he requested Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. send him his Methadone 10 mg prescriptions by U.S. Mail. This was corroborated through interviews of the medical practice's employees. A review of his medical record showed his last office visit was on May 10, 2018. His medical record was found to contain scanned images of postdated prescriptions from Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. They were found to be dated May 28, 2018 for 540 count of Methadone 10 mg, dated June 15, 2018 for 540 count of Methadone 10 mg, and dated July 3, 2018 for 540 count of Methadone 10 mg.

Another item of concern found within JY1971's medical records was a scanned image of a Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations driver's medical examination form dated October 1, 2015, which was signed by Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. Dr. Miller by signing this form certified JY1971 was qualified or driving duties at a time when he was prescribing JY1971 seventeen to twenty-four tablets of Methadone 10 mg and Klonopin 2mg daily

#### Patient JN1963

A review of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program database and this patient's medical records showed JN1963 has been a patient of Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. since June 11, 2014.

According to the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, JN1963 has received eighty-one prescriptions from Dr. Lawrence Miller between March 18, 2013 and February 7, 2018 for Methadone, Hydrocodone, and Alprazolam. Dr. Miller has been prescribing JN1963 most recently 420 count of Methadone 10 mg for 35 days. JN1963 was also getting 90 count of Alprazolam 0.5 mg for 30 days. This prescription indicates an MME level well over that recommended by the CDC and the Pennsylvania state guidelines. Alprazolam is a benzodiazepine which in combination with this level of opioids appears to

create a very high risk of overdose as dictated by the numerous warnings listed earlier in the affidavit.

#### Patient DC1955

According to the PDMP, DC1955 has received seventy-nine prescriptions from Dr. Lawrence I. Miller between November 12, 2013 and February 23, 2018 for Methadone 10mg and Alprazolam 2mg. Dr. Miller has recently been prescribing DC1955 300 count of Methadone 10mg for 30 days and 90 count of Alprazolam 2mg for 30 days. This prescription indicates an MME level well over the level recommended by the CDC and Pennsylvania state guidelines. Alprazolam is a benzodiazepine which in combination with this level of opioids appears to create a very high risk of overdose as dictated by the numerous warnings listed earlier in the affidavit.

DC1955 was found to have a Pennsylvania criminal history on record with two prior convictions for Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol and or a Controlled Substance in 1999 and 2000.

Additionally, on November 5, 2003, DC1955 was arrested for Acquisition or Obtaining Possession of a Controlled Substance by Misrepresentation, Fraud, Forgery, Deception, or Subterfuge, Forgery, Criminal Attempt to Commit Forgery, and Violating the Pharmacy Act by the Hatfield Township Police Department. A review of the Hatfield Township Police Report showed DC1955 attempted to pass a fraudulent prescription for Oxycontin at a CVS Pharmacy in Hatfield Township, Montgomery County. DC1955 later pled guilty to violating the Pharmacy Act.

#### Patient MC1987

A review of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program database and this patient's medical records showed MC1987 has been a patient of Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. since

According to the PDMP, MC1987 has received forty-eight prescriptions from Dr. Lawrence I. Miller between April 1, 2013 and February 2, 2018 for Oxycodone 30mg. MC1987's most recent prescription was for 360 count of Oxycodone 30 mg for 30 days. This prescription indicates an MME level which is six times the CDC recommended level for doctors to avoid.

MC1987 was found to have a criminal history on file in Pennsylvania with a prior arrest and conviction for Possession with Intent to Deliver a Controlled Substance by a Person not Registered or a Practitioner not Registered, Creating a Counterfeit Controlled Substance by the Perkasio Borough Police Department on May 13, 2015 for selling cocaine.

#### Patient RP1974

According to the PDMP, RP1974 has received forty-eight prescriptions from Dr. Lawrence I. Miller between October 8, 2014 and February 2, 2018 for hydrocodone-acetaminophen, Oxycodone, and Clonazepam. RP1974's most recent prescriptions were for 360 count of Oxycodone HCL 30mg for 30 days and 120 count of Clonazepam 2mg for 30 days. This prescription indicates an MME level which is six times the CDC recommended level for doctors to avoid. Clonazepam is a benzodiazepine which in combination with this level of opioids appears to create a very high risk of overdose as dictated by the numerous warnings listed earlier in the affidavit.

#### Patient JP1991

According to the PDMP, JP1991 has received 102 prescriptions from Dr. Lawrence I. Miller between July 11, 2015 and January 29, 2018 for Oxycodone, Oxycontin, Hydromorphone, Morphine Sulfate, Alprazolam,



Zolpidem Tartrate, Ezopicone, Temazepam, Belsomra, Carisoprodol, Dronabinol, Diazepam, Methadone, and Clorazepate. The most recent prescriptions were for 60 count of Morphine Sulfate ER 100mg for 30 days, 360 count of Methadone 10mg for 30 days, and 120 count of Clorazepate 7.5mg for 30 days. This prescription indicates an MME level well over the recommended limits stated by the CDC and the Pennsylvania state guidelines. Clorazepate 7.5 mg is a benzodiazepine which in combination with this level of opioids appears to create a very high risk of overdose as dictated by the numerous warnings listed earlier in the affidavit.

#### Patient AC1958

According to the PDMP, AC1958 has received one hundred and sixty-four prescriptions from Dr. Lawrence I. Miller between June 19, 2013 and February 16, 2018 for Oxycodone, Oxycontin, Morphine Sulfate, Fentanyl, and Lorazepam. AC1958's most recent prescriptions were for 180 count of Oxycodone 30mg for 15 days and 90 count of Lorazepam 0.5mg for 30 days. This prescription indicates an MME level which is six times the CDC recommended level for doctors to avoid. Lorazepam 0.5mg is a benzodiazepine which in combination with this level of opioids appears to create a very high risk of overdose as dictated by the numerous warnings listed earlier in the affidavit.

#### Patient BB1973

A review of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program database and this patient's medical records showed BB1973 was been a patient of Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. from March 13, 2014 until his death on October 16, 2017. During that timeframe Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. wrote BB1973 prescriptions for controlled substances including Methadone, Fentanyl, Diazepam, Oxycodone, and Hydromorphone in varying dosages. Investigators learned of his death

after locating his obituary and Gofundme page established for BB1973 after his death.

Detective Hoffner contacted the Penn Ridge Regional Police Department and learned they responded to BB1973's residence on October 11, 2017 for a medical emergency. BB1973 reportedly fell multiple times during the day and complained of leg pain. BB1973 was transported by ambulance from his residence to the hospital for medical treatment. Detective Hoffner learned BB1973 later died at the hospital. Detective Hoffner checked with the Bucks County and Montgomery County Coroner's Offices and learned there was no death investigation conducted by either office.

### **Conclusion**

The facts and circumstances set forth herein establish probable cause that Lawrence Ian Miller, D.O. has committed violations of the Pennsylvania Controlled Substances, Drugs, Device & Cosmetic Act, including 35 P.S. §780-113(a)(13), 35 P.S. §780-113(a)(14) and violations of the Pennsylvania Crimes Code; specifically 18 P.S. §911(b)(1) and 18 P.S. §7512(a). Based upon our training, experience, and the facts of this investigation, there is probable cause to believe that for years, Lawrence I. Miller, D.O. has been writing prescriptions for controlled substances not done in good faith, nor in the course of his professional practice, nor within the scope of the patient relationship, nor in accordance with treatment principals accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

We respectfully request an arrest warrant be issued charging Lawrence Ian Miller with violations of the Pennsylvania Controlled Substances, Drugs, Device & Cosmetic Act specifically sections; 35 P.S. §780-113(a)(13), 35 P.S. §780-113(a)(14) and violations of the Pennsylvania Crimes Code; specifically 18 P.S. §911(b)(1) and 18 P.S. §7512(a).

The information contained within this affidavit of probable cause is true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.



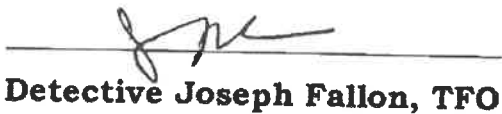
**Detective Richard Hoffner**  
**Hatfield Township Police Dept.**

9/12/18  
Date



**Detective James Vinter**  
**Montgomery County Detective Bureau**

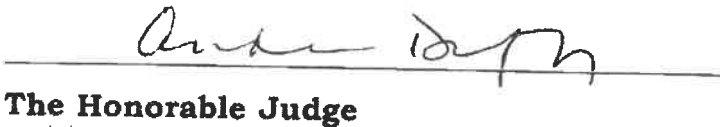
9/12/2018  
Date



**Detective Joseph Fallon, TFO**  
**United States Drug Enforcement Administration**

9/12/18  
Date

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME THIS 12<sup>th</sup> DAY OF  
SEPTEMBER 2018.



**The Honorable Judge**



Filed in Open Co  
SEP  
10/23/19

INFORMATION  
IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA  
CRIMINAL DIVISION

CRIMINAL ACTION NO. CP-46-CR-0005736-2018  
OTN: X 205689-1

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
True and correct Copy  
Certified from the record

VS. This 25 Day of JUNE A.D. 2020

LAWRENCE IAN MILLER

*Lou Schreiber*  
Clerk of Courts

The District Attorney of Montgomery County, by this Information charges that on or about Friday, the 7th day of June, 2013, in said County of Montgomery, Lawrence Ian Miller did commit the crime or crimes herein,

COUNT 1: CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS  
18911B1 -- Felony 1st DEGREE

Having received income derived, directly or indirectly, from a pattern of racketeering activity in which said person participated as a principal, did unlawfully use or invest, directly or indirectly, any part of such income, or the proceeds of such income, in the acquisition of any interest in, or the establishment or operation of any enterprise;

COUNT 2: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT  
35780-113A14 -- Felony

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession TO  
WIT: Schedule II controlled substances

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen  
Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

COUNT 3: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT  
35780-113A14 -- Felony

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession TO  
WIT: Schedule IV controlled substances

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen  
Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

COUNT 4: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT  
35780-113A14 -- Felony

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession TO  
WIT: Patient KB

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen  
Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

Lawrence Ian Miller, - Docket Number: CP-46-CR-0005736-2018

**COUNT 5: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT  
35780-113A14 -- Felony**

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

**COUNT 6: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT  
35780-113A14 -- Felony**

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

**COUNT 7: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT  
35780-113A14 -- Felony**

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

**COUNT 8: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT  
35780-113A14 -- Felony**

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

**COUNT 9: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT  
35780-113A14 -- Felony**

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

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**COUNT 10: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT**  
35780-113A14 -- Felony

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

**COUNT 11: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT**  
35780-113A14 -- Felony

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

**COUNT 12: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT**  
35780-113A14 -- Felony

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

**COUNT 13: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT**  
35780-113A14 -- Felony

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

**COUNT 14: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT**  
35780-113A14 -- Felony

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

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**COUNT 15: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT**  
**35780-113A14 -- Felony**

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

**COUNT 16: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT**  
**35780-113A14 -- Felony**

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

**COUNT 17: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT**  
**35780-113A14 -- Felony**

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

**COUNT 18: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT**  
**35780-113A14 -- Felony**

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

**COUNT 19: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT**  
**35780-113A14 -- Felony**

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

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**COUNT 20: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT**  
35780-113A14 -- Felony

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

**COUNT 21: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT**  
35780-113A14 -- Felony

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

**COUNT 22: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT**  
35780-113A14 -- Felony

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

**COUNT 23: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT**  
35780-113A14 -- Felony

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

**COUNT 24: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT**  
35780-113A14 -- Felony

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_



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**COUNT 25: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT**  
35780-113A14 - Felony

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

**COUNT 26: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT**  
35780-113A14 - Felony

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

**COUNT 27: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT**  
35780-113A14 - Felony

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

**COUNT 28: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT**  
35780-113A14 - Felony

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

**COUNT 29: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT**  
35780-113A14 - Felony

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

Lawrence Ian Miller, - Docket Number: CP-46-CR-0005736-2018

**COUNT 30: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT**  
35780-113A14 -- Felony

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

**COUNT 31: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT**  
35780-113A14 -- Felony

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

**COUNT 32: VIOLATION OF THE DRUG, DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT**  
35780-113A14 -- Felony

Did unlawfully administer, dispense, deliver, gift or prescribe any controlled substance without the direction or supervision of a practitioner's direction, unless done;(i) in good faith in the course of professional practice;(ii) within the scope of the patient relationship;(iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

35 P.S. §780-114: Distribution to persons under age eighteen

Defendant is at least twenty-one years of age and is not himself a drug dependent person and delivered a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age who is at least four years his junior: \_\_\_\_\_

**COUNT 33: CRIMINAL USE OF A COMMUNICATION FACILITY**  
187512A -- Felony 3rd DEGREE

Did unlawfully use a communication facility to commit, cause or facilitate the commission or the attempt thereof of any crime, to wit: UNLAWFUL PRESCRIPTIONS/DISTRIBUTION BY A PRACTITIONER, 35 PACS 780-113(a)(14)

**COUNT 34: PHARMACY ACT**  
35780-113A13 -- Misdemeanor

Did, as a practitioner otherwise authorized by law so to do, sell, dispense, distribute, prescribe, or give any controlled substance to any person known to such practitioner to be or whom such practitioner has reason to believe is a drug dependent person. Said drug not being prescribed, administered, dispensed, or given for the cure or treatment for some malady other than drug dependency.

**COUNT 35: PHARMACY ACT**  
35780-113A13 -- Misdemeanor

Did, as a practitioner otherwise authorized by law so to do, sell, dispense, distribute, prescribe, or give any controlled substance to any person known to such practitioner to be or whom such practitioner has reason to believe is a drug dependent person. Said drug not being prescribed, administered, dispensed, or given for the cure or treatment for some malady other than drug dependency.

Lawrence Ian Miller, - Docket Number: CP-46-CR-0005736-2018

**COUNT 36: PHARMACY ACT**  
35780-113A13 -- Misdemeanor

Did, as a practitioner otherwise authorized by law so to do, sell, dispense, distribute, prescribe, or give any controlled substance to any person known to such practitioner to be or whom such practitioner has reason to believe is a drug dependent person. Said drug not being prescribed, administered, dispensed, or given for the cure or treatment for some malady other than drug dependency.

**COUNT 37: PHARMACY ACT**  
35780-113A13 -- Misdemeanor

Did, as a practitioner otherwise authorized by law so to do, sell, dispense, distribute, prescribe, or give any controlled substance to any person known to such practitioner to be or whom such practitioner has reason to believe is a drug dependent person. Said drug not being prescribed, administered, dispensed, or given for the cure or treatment for some malady other than drug dependency.

**COUNT 38: PHARMACY ACT**  
35780-113A13 -- Misdemeanor

Did, as a practitioner otherwise authorized by law so to do, sell, dispense, distribute, prescribe, or give any controlled substance to any person known to such practitioner to be or whom such practitioner has reason to believe is a drug dependent person. Said drug not being prescribed, administered, dispensed, or given for the cure or treatment for some malady other than drug dependency.

**COUNT 39: PHARMACY ACT**  
35780-113A13 -- Misdemeanor

Did, as a practitioner otherwise authorized by law so to do, sell, dispense, distribute, prescribe, or give any controlled substance to any person known to such practitioner to be or whom such practitioner has reason to believe is a drug dependent person. Said drug not being prescribed, administered, dispensed, or given for the cure or treatment for some malady other than drug dependency.

**COUNT 40: PHARMACY ACT**  
35780-113A13 -- Misdemeanor

Did, as a practitioner otherwise authorized by law so to do, sell, dispense, distribute, prescribe, or give any controlled substance to any person known to such practitioner to be or whom such practitioner has reason to believe is a drug dependent person. Said drug not being prescribed, administered, dispensed, or given for the cure or treatment for some malady other than drug dependency.

**COUNT 41: PHARMACY ACT**  
35780-113A13 -- Misdemeanor

Did, as a practitioner otherwise authorized by law so to do, sell, dispense, distribute, prescribe, or give any controlled substance to any person known to such practitioner to be or whom such practitioner has reason to believe is a drug dependent person. Said drug not being prescribed, administered, dispensed, or given for the cure or treatment for some malady other than drug dependency.

**COUNT 42: PHARMACY ACT**  
35780-113A13 -- Misdemeanor

Did, as a practitioner otherwise authorized by law so to do, sell, dispense, distribute, prescribe, or give any controlled substance to any person known to such practitioner to be or whom such practitioner has reason to believe is a drug dependent person. Said drug not being prescribed, administered, dispensed, or given for the cure or treatment for some malady other than drug dependency.

**COUNT 43: PHARMACY ACT**  
35780-113A13 -- Misdemeanor

Did, as a practitioner otherwise authorized by law so to do, sell, dispense, distribute, prescribe, or give any controlled substance to any person known to such practitioner to be or whom such practitioner has reason to believe is a drug dependent person. Said drug not being prescribed, administered, dispensed, or given for the cure or treatment for some malady other than drug dependency.

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**COUNT 44: PHARMACY ACT**  
**35780-113A13 -- Misdemeanor**

Did, as a practitioner otherwise authorized by law so to do, sell, dispense, distribute, prescribe, or give any controlled substance to any person known to such practitioner to be or whom such practitioner has reason to believe is a drug dependent person. Said drug not being prescribed, administered, dispensed, or given for the cure or treatment for some malady other than drug dependency.

**COUNT 45: PHARMACY ACT**  
**35780-113A13 -- Misdemeanor**

Did, as a practitioner otherwise authorized by law so to do, sell, dispense, distribute, prescribe, or give any controlled substance to any person known to such practitioner to be or whom such practitioner has reason to believe is a drug dependent person. Said drug not being prescribed, administered, dispensed, or given for the cure or treatment for some malady other than drug dependency.

**COUNT 46: PHARMACY ACT**  
**35780-113A13 -- Misdemeanor**

Did, as a practitioner otherwise authorized by law so to do, sell, dispense, distribute, prescribe, or give any controlled substance to any person known to such practitioner to be or whom such practitioner has reason to believe is a drug dependent person. Said drug not being prescribed, administered, dispensed, or given for the cure or treatment for some malady other than drug dependency.

**COUNT 47: PHARMACY ACT**  
**35780-113A13 -- Misdemeanor**

Did, as a practitioner otherwise authorized by law so to do, sell, dispense, distribute, prescribe, or give any controlled substance to any person known to such practitioner to be or whom such practitioner has reason to believe is a drug dependent person. Said drug not being prescribed, administered, dispensed, or given for the cure or treatment for some malady other than drug dependency.

**COUNT 48: PHARMACY ACT**  
**35780-113A13 -- Misdemeanor**

Did, as a practitioner otherwise authorized by law so to do, sell, dispense, distribute, prescribe, or give any controlled substance to any person known to such practitioner to be or whom such practitioner has reason to believe is a drug dependent person. Said drug not being prescribed, administered, dispensed, or given for the cure or treatment for some malady other than drug dependency.

**COUNT 49: PHARMACY ACT**  
**35780-113A13 -- Misdemeanor**

Did, as a practitioner otherwise authorized by law so to do, sell, dispense, distribute, prescribe, or give any controlled substance to any person known to such practitioner to be or whom such practitioner has reason to believe is a drug dependent person. Said drug not being prescribed, administered, dispensed, or given for the cure or treatment for some malady other than drug dependency.

**COUNT 50: PHARMACY ACT**  
**35780-113A13 -- Misdemeanor**

Did, as a practitioner otherwise authorized by law so to do, sell, dispense, distribute, prescribe, or give any controlled substance to any person known to such practitioner to be or whom such practitioner has reason to believe is a drug dependent person. Said drug not being prescribed, administered, dispensed, or given for the cure or treatment for some malady other than drug dependency.

Lawrence Ian Miller, - Docket Number: CP-46-CR-0005736-2018

**COUNT 51: PHARMACY ACT**  
**35780-113A13 -- Misdemeanor**

Did, as a practitioner otherwise authorized by law so to do, sell, dispense, distribute, prescribe, or give any controlled substance to any person known to such practitioner to be or whom such practitioner has reason to believe is a drug dependent person. Said drug not being prescribed, administered, dispensed, or given for the cure or treatment for some malady other than drug dependency.

All of which is against the Acts of Assembly and the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

I certify that this filing complies with the provisions of the *Public Access Policy of the Unified Judicial System of Pennsylvania: Case Records of the Appellate and Trial Courts* that require filing confidential information and documents differently than non-confidential information and documents.

  
District Attorney

DOS Prothonotary  
Aug 31 2020



**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL**

Kenneth J. Suter  
Assistant Counsel

ksuter@pa.gov  
Counsel Division

August 31, 2020

***Via First-Class Mail and Certified Mail***

Lawrence I. Miller, DO  
1000 Walnut Street, Ste 116  
Lansdale, PA 19446

***Via Interoffice Mail***

Adam L. Morris, Esquire  
2601 North Third Street  
P.O. Box 69521  
Harrisburg, PA 17106-9521

**Re: Notice and Order of Automatic Suspension:  
In the Matter of the Automatic Suspension of the License to Practice as an  
Osteopathic Physician and Surgeon of Lawrence I. Miller, DO  
Case No. 18-53-008576**

Dear Dr. Miller and Mr. Morris:

Enclosed please find a Notice and Order of Automatic Suspension issued by the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kenneth J. Suter".

Kenneth J. Suter, Counsel  
State Board of Osteopathic Medicine

KJS/dps  
Enclosure

cc: Aaron Hollinger, Board Administrator  
State Board of Osteopathic Medicine

