

SUB-COMMITTEE REPORT OF THE ALABAMA DRUG ABUSE TASK FORCE

The Alabama Drug Abuse Task Force Sub-Committee was created pursuant to Act 2012-237 to assess the effectiveness of the provisions of that Act and its comprehensive efforts to reduce or eliminate the dangers of Meth Labs in Alabama.

Report to the Alabama Legislature



Alabama Drug Abuse Task Force (ADATF): Subcommittee on Pseudoephedrine (PSE)/Ephedrine and Methamphetamine

BACKGROUND (Methamphetamine and PSE/Ephedrine)

The manufacturing and abuse of methamphetamine (Meth) has left a devastating effect on the lives of Alabamians, endangering communities and costing the state millions in prevention efforts, enforcement and clean-up of contaminated properties. Although Meth is created using a variety of processes that often includes a combination of chemicals such as acetone, lithium, ether, red phosphorus and anhydrous ammonia, the primary precursor source for domestic Meth production is cold and allergy medicine containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine.

The manufacturing process used to make Meth endangers not only any person near this caustic process but also creates lasting toxic effects upon hotels rooms, homes and all other property where clandestine methamphetamine laboratories (Meth labs) are discovered. Meth also takes a horrible toll on the human body. No ingredient in the manufacturing process of Meth is a natural substance. From drain cleaner to starter fluid, Meth poisons the body and destroys the mind of the user. The physical effects of Meth lead to malnutrition, skin disorders, ulcers, lung and heart disease and other cardiovascular diseases. In addition, frequent use results in mental illness, suicide and violent death. Amphetamine-induced psychosis is a paranoid state that develops after ingestion or the injection of Meth. This places law enforcement at an added danger due to the often agitated and paranoid state of a Meth user as well as the violent nature of the Meth culture.

The Alabama Legislature recognized the dangers of Meth and has enacted a wealth of laws to aid law enforcement and prosecutors in the prevention, investigation, apprehension and prosecution of Meth manufacturing, sells and trafficking. The Legislature recognized that the one essential ingredient in the manufacturing process of Meth is cold and allergy medicine containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine sold at retail stores and pharmacies. Although these substances are an important source of legitimate relief for many allergy and cold sufferers, Meth cannot be created without these products. Meth manufacturers enlist the aid of persons to buy large quantities of PSE products, circumventing legally restricted access through a technique called 'smurfing'.

ACT 2012-237 / §20-2-190 (h) (1) Code of Alabama 1975,

This report is provided to the Alabama Legislature by the Subcommittee of the Alabama Drug Abuse Task Force in fulfillment of the requirements of Act 2012-237 (hereinafter referred to the ACT). The ACT was passed by the Alabama Legislature in 2012 and became incrementally effective through the summer of 2012 until January 2013. On January 1, 2013 the last portion of the ACT (Drug Offender Database) became effective. The ACT amended portions Act 2010-215 as well as other titles and sections of the Code of Alabama. With regard to the responsibilities of this Subcommittee, we will address the portions of Act 2012-237 which amended §20-2-190.

SUB-COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The members of the ADATF Sub-committee are designated by the ACT as follows:

1. Attorney General (Law Enforcement Coordinator **Louis Zook**)
2. Member of the Legislature appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives (Representative **April Weaver**-Montevallo AL.)
3. Member of the legislature appointed by the President Pro tempore (Senator **Greg Reed**-Jasper AL.)
4. District Attorney (District Attorney **Steve Marshall**-Marshall County)
5. Sheriff (Sheriff **Todd Entrekin**-Etowah County)
6. Chief of Police (Chief **Terry Davis**-Boaz AL.)
7. Director Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences (Director **Mike Sparks**),
8. Chairperson ADATF (Deputy Director Office of Prosecution Services **Barry Matson**).

SUB-COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of the Sub-committee pursuant to Act 2012-237 are as follows:

1. Report to the Alabama Legislature a detailed assessment of efforts to limit or eliminate the availability of ephedrine products to persons with the intent to use them for the manufacture Meth.
2. Evaluate and report the effectiveness of the electronic drug offender tracking system.
3. Evaluate and report the effectiveness of the provisions to track or block any illegal or inappropriate sales of ephedrine products. This evaluation shall include:
 - a. Consideration of criminal statutes regarding the trafficking and manufacture of Meth

- b. Industry reports to prevent improper usage of ephedrine products
 - c. Pertinent laws
4. Where possible, project future capabilities to sustain or improve efforts to limit illegal access to ephedrine products for manufacture purposes. In the Sub-committees efforts to complete its report, the Sub-committee is authorized to utilize any of the following sourced and verifiable data or information:
- a. Reports of any governmental agency
 - b. Statistical data or reports from Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center (ACJIC)
 - c. National Precursor log Exchange
 - d. Alabama Fusion Center
 - e. Drug Enforcement Administration
 - f. Any entity that has membership on the ADATF
 - g. Other appropriate law enforcement, drug treatment, drug prevention, or medical entities that gather verifiable data regarding drug usage, drug crime, or drug related crime
 - h. Relevant public hearings by the ADATF
 - i. Anecdotal information from named and verifiable sources

Pursuant to Act 2012-237, the Alabama Department of Public Health (ADPH) has reviewed this report utilizing the data provided by the Alabama Drug Abuse Task Force's Subcommittee on Pseudoephedrine/Ephedrine and Methamphetamine. While the department did not have access to the raw data within the current databases, the department reviewed and confirmed the mathematical calculations throughout the report.

ADPH looks forward to the opportunity to review future reports generated by the Subcommittee. If provided access to the databases, ADPH will be available to give input regarding further statistical methods, including trend analyses, and scientific interpretation of the data. One limitation of the current report is the limited time frame, i.e., having only three months of comparable data, due to the newly developed data collection process. Over time, it will be easier to fully appreciate the richness of the database and the potential for drawing conclusions that will be beneficial to policy makers.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL PRECURSOR LOG EXCHANGE (NPLeX)

In 2009 the legislature passed Act 2009-283 (§20-2-190, Code of Alabama) which required that all over-the-counter cold and allergy medications containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine (PSE) be placed *"behind a counter where the public is not permitted or placing the products in a locked display case so that a customer wanting access to the packages must ask a store employee for assistance,"*. The new law created a paper logging system which requires the retailer to maintain a written (non-electronic/non-searchable) logging system for all sales of ephedrine/PSE products. Any purchase of these products required customers to sign into the logging system, to be monitored by the Alabama Alcohol Beverage Control Board (ABC). This system soon proved to be unmanageable, inadequate and subject to excessive abuse.

In 2010, the Alabama Legislature passed Act 2010-215 amending §20-2-190 of the Code of Alabama 1975. This Act maintained the regulation of PSE products and provided for an electronic verification system operated by the Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center (ACJIC) *without cost* to the state or retailers, replacing the prior paper-based system. The electronic system is called the National Precursor Log Exchange system (NPLEx). Access to NPLEx system is being provided to Alabama law enforcement, pharmacies and retailers at no cost to the state or retailers through a Memorandum of Understanding between the Alabama Criminal Justice Information Commission (ACJIC) and the National Association of Drug Diversion Investigators (NADDI). NADDI has an agreement with an entity called Appriss as the technology provider for NPLEx. Appriss provides software-based services to other local, state and federal criminal justice agencies. The 2010 Act created an electronic PSE/ephedrine sales tracking system for all purchases or attempted purchases of over-the-counter cold and allergy medications in Alabama through the *National Precursor Log Exchange (NPLEx)* system. The secure NPLEx system also is being used to log and issue stop-sale alert notifications to Alabama retailers for purchasers attempting to violate the quantity limits established under this law. (The purpose was to create a scenario in which a customer that was seeking to purchase a prohibited quantity of PSE/ephedrine would be 'blocked' from the purchase.

Act 2010-215 required purchasers of PSE/ephedrine products to show government-issued photographic identification at the *time* of the purchase. The system can scan a customer's photo identification such as a driver's license, or use the information from the ID entered manually by the retailer at the point of sale, through the NPLEx portal.

The NPLEx system logged the identifiers of the purchaser, the time and date of the sale, the name of the product being sold, and the total quantity in grams of PSE being sold. The system then sent an instant message recommending the denial of sale to the retailer when a transaction exceeds the legal limit or violated any other provision of the act. The information is automatically transferred to the NPLEx database where it is reviewable **only** by law enforcement. By statute, the information contained in the entire database is made available by ACJIC only to qualifying Alabama law enforcement agencies and users or pursuant to a subpoena. Act 2010-215 also provides criminal penalties for retailers that violate the stop-sale NPLEx system and sell unauthorized PSE/ephedrine products.

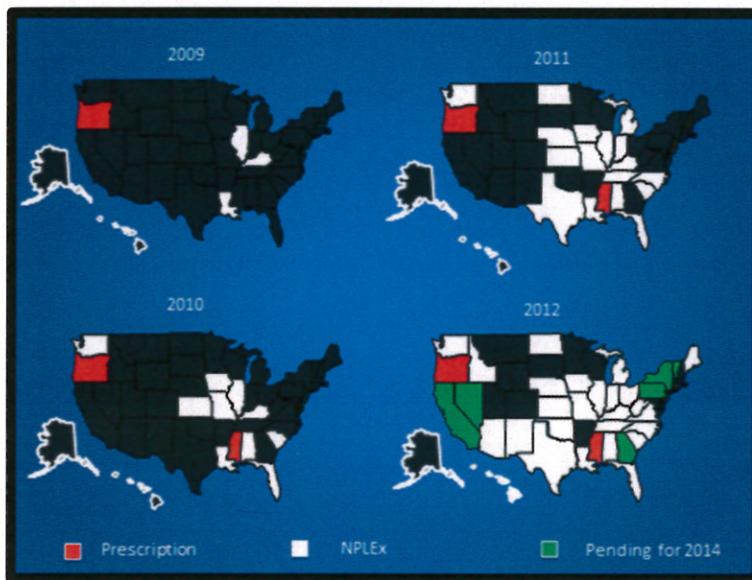
In 2010, the Alabama District Attorneys Association (ADAA) sent a signed letter to *every* Alabama business licensed to sell PSE/ephedrine products explaining the new law and the procedures for accessing and using the NPLEx system. Since 2009, the **Consumer Healthcare Products Association (CHPA)** has sponsored the costs of continued expansion of the NPLEx in the United States. What began as a 3 state initial rollout in 2009 has grown to 25 states today. Currently, the states of New York, California, Vermont, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Georgia and Delaware are considering legislation to adopt NPLEx in 2014.

The NPLEx electronic log now is being used by 100% of Alabama's pharmacies as required by the law. Many state, federal and local law enforcement agencies have been trained on, and have registered to use, the NPLEx system. Under the old 2010-215 Act, non-pharmacy stores could sell PSE/ephedrine products by obtaining a pseudoephedrine license from the Alabama Alcoholic Beverage Control Board (ABC). This proved to be a problematic part of the law and one that was addressed in the ACT of 2012. As of March 31, 2011 only 41 of the 4,351 PSE/ephedrine licensed stores were registered to participate in the legally mandated system. (Ultimately the 2012 ACT only permits pharmacies to sell PSE/ephedrine products)

NPLeX IN 2010

In 2010, in its first quarter of operation, Alabama's electronic sales tracking system had **blocked 26,354 attempted purchases**, accounting for a total of 64,000 grams, of over-the-counter (OTC) cold and allergy medications containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine precursors used to make the illegal drug Meth (*see 2011 Report of the Alabama Drug Abuse Task Force*). The system also **documented 399,345 sales**, accounting for a total of 829,875 grams, of lawfully-purchased quantities of the precursors during the same quarter.

NPLeX IN OTHER STATES SINCE 2009



WHAT IS NPLeX? FAQ

NPLeX is a unique public/private partnership offering a real-time electronic methamphetamine precursor tracking service, free of charge, to law enforcement and state governments.

What is the cost to state government?

NPLeX is provided free of charge on a permanent basis to state governments that pass appropriate legislation and regulations. This includes implementation to all retailers, access to law enforcement, full 24/7 technical support, training for retailers and law enforcement and maintenance and upgrades.

How does law enforcement get access to the data in NPLeX?

Law enforcement officers simply visit <http://www.nplexle.apriss.com/>. Officers self-register by providing a user name, password and other agency information. Upon verification, the officers will receive an email letting them know their registration request has been approved, and they can begin using the system.

How does NPLeX work?

The federal Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005 (CMEA), as well as numerous state and local laws, require retailers of products containing pseudoephedrine and ephedrine to capture customer data at the point of sale. The pharmacy scans a state issued drivers or non-drivers ID, United States military ID, or a verified passport identification or enters the data into the secure MethCheck portal. The information is transmitted instantly to the database where it is available for review by law enforcement.

Why is real-time so important?

Real-time enables the blocking of sales that would exceed the legal limits, thereby potentially preventing the manufacture of Meth. Real-time also prevents customers from inadvertently purchasing too much of the medicine, and finally, real-time gives law enforcement immediate information.

How secure is the data?

The data is housed at the Appriss data center, subject to annual FBI audit, and under tight security policies that include independent security testing and HIPAA compliance. Appriss is also the disaster recovery site for the National Law Enforcement Recovery System (NLETS).

What about servers, software, or hardware?

The NPLeX tool, MethCheck, is entirely web-based, with no servers, software or hardware. Law enforcement and retailers need only a computer with Internet access.

What is a blocked sale?

All retailers in the system voluntarily block the sale of precursors that would exceed any law of jurisdiction, including 3.6 grams per day and 7.5 grams in 30 days according to federal law. When a transaction is submitted by a retailer that would exceed the limits, a message is instantly sent to the retailer recommending denial of the sale. A manual override can be used if the clerk feels in danger, and law enforcement is notified that the sale may have exceeded the limits.

The sale is also blocked if the identification requirements are not met by the type identification provided by the customer. A sale is further not allowed if the customer is subject to the Drug Offender Database or other restrictive provisions of Act 2012-237.

NPLeX IN PHARMACIES

Over 37,000 retailers are participating in NPLeX, even if a state has not adopted a mandated policy requiring its use. National retailers like Wal-Mart, CVS, Kroger, Target and Rite-Aid (among others) all report their PSE sales to NPLeX. This retail reach extends to 48 of the 50 states in the Union. The State of Arkansas electronically blocks the illegal sale of PSE as well, however, their state supported system does not currently communicate with the other 25 NPLeX state systems. CHPA is working with Arkansas officials to make connectivity a priority.

METH LABS (PRESCRIPTION V. NPLeX)

After the initial flood of Meth labs in the 1990's and early 2000's, Alabama has seen the number of Meth lab discoveries rise and fall. After the passage of the 2009 statute Alabama experienced a sharp decline in Meth lab seizures. However, deficiencies in that statute and the resolve of Meth manufacturers would make Meth lab numbers skyrocket within a year. The 2010 statute, which introduced the NPLeX system, was an integrated attempt to block the availability of PSE/Ephedrine to persons manufacturing Meth. The 2010 statute, unlike the 2012 ACT, was only focused upon the availability of PSE/Ephedrine at the point of sale.

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE GROWTH IN METH LABS, POST 2009: After the introduction of the NPLeX system, several issues gradually began to impact the Meth lab numbers in Alabama and the effectiveness of the NPLeX system through 2011 and 2012. Those issues included, but were not limited to:

1. The Meth smurfer creativity to circumvent the NPLeX identification system. Smurfers could use different forms of 'government issued identification' that may have different combinations of one's name, thus allowing access to buy PSE/ephedrine products that should have been denied. Example: John Richard Doe's driver's license has his full name, but his government issued benefit card, non-drivers ID or any other 'government issued identification' may have "Richard Doe" or "JR Doe". The NPLeX system need to be adjusted and the statute regarding qualified identification needed amending.
2. The State of Mississippi passed legislation requiring a prescription for all PSE/ephedrine products. This caused a flood of Mississippi based Meth manufacturers and smurfers to enter southwest and northwest Alabama to purchase PSE/ephedrine. The Meth manufacturers endangered Alabama communities and law enforcement.
3. Due to court rulings, the ability to charge persons with the crime of Manufacturing Methamphetamine in the 1st or 2nd degree were prohibited unless PSE/ephedrine or actual finished Meth were present at the location of the Meth lab. This created major problems for law enforcement in Alabama. An average Meth lab can cost a local law enforcement agency thousands of dollars to clean up, pursuant to DEA and EPA standards. However if no PSE/ephedrine or finished Meth is present law enforcement were unable to charge any significant crime. The other dangerous and caustic elements were present, placing law enforcement, communities and citizens in harm's way, but the only potential criminal charge was misdemeanor paraphernalia.
4. In 2011, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) stopped funding local Alabama law enforcement Meth lab cleanup cost. The cost could often be thousands of dollars and failure to follow federal disposal regulations would make the law enforcement agency and the individual officers subject to punitive financial penalties.

5. 'Shake & Bake' or the 'One-Pot' method of making Meth added a new dynamic in the Meth manufacturing process. In the past a 'Meth lab' involved a lengthy convoluted process that required much larger quantities of PSE/ephedrine, time, space and equipment. The development of the 'Shake & Bake' or the 'One-Pot' methods streamlined the Meth manufacturing process. Each "cooking" of Meth is contained within a single bottle and requires only a single box of PSE/Ephedrine to produce an equal amount of Meth. Where previous Meth cooking methods required large quantities of PSE/Ephedrine, this new process needed only individual boxes per cook. Suddenly 'Smurfing' was again a critical ingredient in the Meth cooking process and Meth labs returned with a vengeance. By 2012 the peak numbers of Meth lab seizures prior to 2009 quickly returned and were surpassed in many areas of Alabama.

'Shake & Bake' or the 'One-Pot' ingredients and process require the following:

- a) **PSE/Ephedrine Pills**, (approximately ½ ounce)
- b) **Anhydrous Ammonia**, Meth manufacturers typically store this in propane tanks causing the valve to turn green and weaken.
- c) **Ammonium Nitrate**, Found in fertilizer or freezer packs.
- d) **Lithium Strips**, from dismantled lithium batteries.
- e) **Solvents**, Camp fuel, cold weather starter fuel, ether and acetone.
 - Typically the Meth manufacturer will start with a plastic container such as a soda bottle or 2-liter bottle. Then he will mix all ingredients together and roll the bottle around periodically "burping" the container while the chemical reaction takes place. It is common to see fire or an ignition inside the bottle as the lithium reacts to the liquid fuel.
 - When the reaction is finished the used container filled with the leftover toxic chemicals is tossed out the window.
 - For each pound of Meth made 5 to 6 pounds of excess toxic chemicals are produced.
 - For every gram of PSE/Ephedrine used in a 'Shake & Bake' or the 'One-Pot' cook, an equal gram of Meth is produced.

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE RECOGNIZED THE NEED FOR A COMPREHESIVE APPROACH TO THE METH LAB ISSUES

Because Meth is largely produced outside the borders of the continental United States and smuggled in the U.S. through surreptitious measures, the NPLEx system can have no effect upon the overall availability of imported Meth. It is important to understand that the complete elimination of Meth is not the emphasis of the NPLEx system of blocking retail sales of PSE/Ephedrine. Its focus is to stop the diversion of legitimate uses of PSE/Ephedrine into the domestic Meth manufacturing process.

It is imperative to understand that the measure of the effectiveness of any system designed to block the diversion of PSE/Ephedrine into the hands of Meth manufactures must be based on a significant reduction of Meth lab seizures, Meth lab submissions for analysis and the number of persons diverting PSE/Ephedrine into the manufacturing process.

ACT 2012-237: A COMPREHENSIVE ASSAULT ON METH LABS IN ALABAMA

The effectiveness of Act 2012-237 (HB 363) and its efforts to eliminate Meth labs must be viewed as an omnibus act addressing all the areas of enforcement and prevention pertaining to the domestic manufacturing of Meth.

COMPONENTS OF ACT 2012-237

TO OBTAIN EPHEDRINE BY FRAUD, DECEIT OR FORGERY. The issue of Mississippi residents coming into Alabama to obtain PSE/ephedrine because Mississippi required a prescription was tackled in several ways. PSE/ephedrine is not controlled and if it was made a prescription drug by law, the forgery of a prescription would not be covered by Alabama's existing forgery of prescription statutes. The ACT corrected those statutes by adding the PSE/ephedrine precursor language. This is a tremendous tool that gives law enforcement the ability to charge a person that obtains PSE/ephedrine through fraud, deceit or forgery.

FELONY DRUG PARAPHERNALIA. The ACT amended the drug paraphernalia statute to provide that if drug paraphernalia is used for the manufacturing of a controlled substance then the punishment is a Class C felony. If a firearm is present at the time of the offense, then the offense is a Class B felony.

BROADER ANTI-SMURFING LANGUAGE. The ACT enhances the crime of "smurfing" which is the act of soliciting or attempting to solicit an individual or individuals to acquire precursor chemicals, namely ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, etc...for the purpose of manufacturing a controlled substance.

SOLD IN PHARMACIES ONLY. The ACT limits where ephedrine can be sold and under what conditions. It may only be sold from a pharmacy by a licensed pharmacist, a licensed pharmacist tech or a person under the direct supervision of a pharmacist. The products are also now required to only be kept behind the counter in the pharmacy area.

STRONGER IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS. The ACT further clarified what can be used as identification when purchasing ephedrine. Before, the law simply required government photo identification. Under this ACT, the photo ID must be, among other things, unsuspended, valid and current. A person seeking to purchase PSE/ephedrine must have a state driver's license or non-drivers identification, a properly issued passport or an authorized military identification. If these identifications are not present, the pharmacy is blocked for the sale of the product. A person who sells ephedrine and fails to collect the proper information or fails to require the proper identification to be shown shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor upon a first offense and a Class C felony for second offense.

PRESCRIPTION ONLY FOR RESIDENTS OF STATES THAT REQUIRE PRESCRIPTION. The selling of ephedrine in Alabama does not require a prescription unless the person seeking to buy the ephedrine resides in a state whose law requires a valid prescription to buy the ephedrine. This was especially significant for western counties, due to the prescription requirements of Mississippi.

RESTITUTION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PROSECUTORS FOR COST OF INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION. For the first time, we have an avenue to collect restitution for costs incurred in the investigation or prosecution of Meth crimes. Before this ACT, restitution was not available to law enforcement for the extraordinary expenses of Meth lab cleanup. Often the investigation and prosecution can cost local agencies and the state thousands of dollars that cannot be recouped.

RESTITUTION FOR LAND OWNERS FOR COST OF CLEAN -UP AFTER DISCOVERY OF A METH LAB. Millions of dollars of damage have been done to private property due to Meth lab contamination. The ACT provided that any innocent land owner may petition the court, through the prosecutor, for remuneration for the cost of a Meth lab on his or her property.

THE COMPANION ACT 2012-393. This Act made *possession of a controlled substance with the intent to distribute*, a Class B Felony in Alabama. Previously Alabama law did not distinguish between possession of small amounts of Meth (Class C Felony) and the larger weights that were only shy of trafficking weights (Class A Felony). This Act identified those higher weights under the trafficking amounts and made them a Class B Felony. Since manufacturing Meth domestically typically yields amounts in this midrange, Act 2012-393 should have a significant impact upon Meth lab seizures in Alabama.

Due to the Omnibus nature of Act 2012-237 and its statutory incremental effectiveness extending from April 24, 2012 to January 1, 2013 it is difficult to assess the total effectiveness of the Act. Initial anecdotal data and relevant numbers relating to Meth lab seizures are very promising. The factors that influenced the recent rise in domestic Meth labs were diverse in origin and geography. It not only addressed the NPLEx system for point-of-sale of PSE/Ephedrine products, it also focused on other ingredients and mechanisms significant to the Meth manufacture process.

As reported above, the Act amended or created several new statutes that directly relate to law enforcement and their ability to reduce the number of Meth labs in Alabama. Since the

passage of the Act training events have been held for law enforcement as well and pharmacy personnel across Alabama. The reception from law enforcement has been overwhelmingly positive. The tools within the Act are considered great assets to them in their ability effectively and safely eradicate Meth labs in Alabama

Since the passage of the new pseudo law (Act 2012-237) we have had a 20 % decrease in the number of Meth labs. Plus the new felony paraphernalia has helped us to make cases before they have all the components to start the Meth lab. This prevents the dangerousness of the actual Meth lab operation.

NPLEx works for us and is a great investigative tool. Without (NPLEx) it would mean a lot more man hours invested in each case.

Jason Murray, Commander
Talladega County Alabama Drug and Violent Crime
Task Force

BY THE NUMBERS: Evaluating the Data

The aim of the NPLEx point-of-sale PSE/Ephedrine electronic system and the other provisions of Act 2012-237 are to eliminate domestic Meth labs from Alabama. To evaluate the number of Meth labs in Alabama since Act 2012-237 became fully in effect, the Subcommittee went to several sources referenced below.

ALABAMA CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION COMMISSION, ACJIC

The **Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center (ACJIC)** is the state agency responsible for gathering and providing critical information for Alabama's law enforcement and the criminal justice community. Leading the nation in the development of ground-breaking technology, ACJIC connects local, state and federal law enforcement agencies to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and also provides access to law enforcement in all 50 states and internationally via Nlets, the International Justice and Public Safety Network. Established in 1975 by the Alabama Legislature to collect, store, retrieve, analyze, and disseminate vital information relating to certain crimes, criminals, and criminal activity, ACJIC is the state's criminal history repository agency. ACJIC also houses the Alabama Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), which collects Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) and reports Alabama crime information statistics to the FBI. ACJIC is headquartered in Montgomery, Alabama, and operates under the guidance of the ACJIC Commission.

ACJIC is the state partner and conduit for law enforcement access to the NPLEx system. For the purposes of this report, ACJIC is the independent source for the totals relative to PSE/ephedrine and the electronic point-of-sale monitoring system. ACJIC, in collaboration

with Appriss, NADDI, and NPLeX developed the Drug Offender Database which is a critical component of ACT 2012-237. That portion of the Act did not become effective until January 1, 2013. For the purposes of this report, the numbers reflected in this section shall only include totals from January through March 2013, after the full Act was implemented.

Totals in Grams January through March 2012 and 2013

January February March	<i>Total Grams Sold</i>	Total Grams Blocked	Population	Grams Sold per Capita	Grams Blocked per Capita
2012	927,474.899	48,194.852	4,822,023.000	.192	.010
2013	856,229.230	69,121.334	4,822,023.000	.178	.014

Source: ACJIC / NPLeX *

Prior to Act 2012-237 and modifications to NPLeX in Alabama

In the reporting months of 2012 the top 10 counties for grams **sold** of PSE/ephedrine were Mobile, Jefferson, Madison, Shelby, Baldwin, Calhoun, Tuscaloosa, Houston, Montgomery and Marshall.

County	Total Grams Sold	Total Grams Blocked	Population	Grams Sold per Capita	Grams Blocked per Capita
MOBILE	105,800.074	6,629.270	413,936	0.256	0.016
JEFFERSON	103,610.925	4,425.632	660,009	0.157	0.007
MADISON	72,867.206	4,575.892	343,080	0.212	0.013
SHELBY	49,570.976	1,615.322	200,941	0.247	0.008
BALDWIN	41,150.870	1,769.540	190,790	0.216	0.009
CALHOUN	40,462.700	2,251.300	117,296	0.345	0.019
TUSCALOOSA	39,875.752	1,468.720	198,596	0.201	0.007
HOUSTON	31,869.866	1,723.880	103,402	0.308	0.017
MONTGOMERY	28,184.930	776.692	230,149	0.122	0.003
MARSHALL	26,244.306	1,740.350	94,776	0.277	0.018

Source: ACJIC / NPLeX

In the reporting months of 2012 the top 10 counties for grams **blocked** of PSE/ephedrine were Mobile, Madison, Jefferson, Calhoun, Russell, Baldwin, Marshall, Houston, Shelby and Cullman.

County	Total Grams Sold	Total Grams Blocked	Population	Grams Sold per Capita	Grams Blocked per Capita
MOBILE	105,800.074	6,629.270	413,936	0.256	0.016
MADISON	72,867.206	4,575.892	343,080	0.212	0.013
JEFFERSON	103,610.925	4,425.632	660,009	0.157	0.007
CALHOUN	40,462.700	2,251.300	117,296	0.345	0.019
RUSSELL	22,917.556	1,903.650	57,820	0.396	0.033
BALDWIN	41,150.870	1,769.540	190,790	0.216	0.009
MARSHALL	26,244.306	1,740.350	94,776	0.277	0.018
HOUSTON	31,869.866	1,723.880	103,402	0.308	0.017
SHELBY	49,570.976	1,615.322	200,941	0.247	0.008
CULLMAN	25,643.250	1,582.620	80,440	0.319	0.020

Source: ACJIC / NPLeX

After Act 2012-237 and modifications to NPLeX in Alabama

In the reporting months of 2013 the top 10 counties for grams **sold** of PSE/ephedrine were Jefferson, Mobile, Madison, Shelby, Baldwin, Tuscaloosa, Calhoun, Houston, Montgomery and Marshall.

County	Total Grams Sold	Total Grams Blocked	Population	Grams Sold per Capita	Grams Blocked per Capita
JEFFERSON	102,312.618	7,184.394	660,009	0.155	0.011
MOBILE	95,013.294	8,937.034	413,936	0.230	0.022
MADISON	72,874.422	5,514.726	343,080	0.212	0.016
SHELBY	46,281.948	2,264.930	200,941	0.230	0.011
BALDWIN	41,941.804	2,347.124	190,790	0.220	0.012
TUSCALOOSA	38,032.496	2,050.922	198,596	0.192	0.010
CALHOUN	35,444.458	4,736.160	117,296	0.302	0.040
HOUSTON	31,073.374	2,454.000	103,402	0.301	0.024
MONTGOMERY	27,113.764	1,039.622	230,149	0.118	0.005
MARSHALL	24,831.626	3,276.030	94,776	0.262	0.035

Source: ACJIC / NPLeX

In the reporting months of 2013 the top 10 counties for grams **blocked** of PSE/ephedrine were Mobile, Jefferson, Madison, Calhoun, Marshall, Cullman, Talladega, Houston, Baldwin and Shelby.

County	Total Grams Sold	Total Grams Blocked	Population	Grams Sold per Capita	Grams Blocked per Capita
MOBILE	95,013.294	8,937.034	413,936	0.230	0.022
JEFFERSON	102,312.618	7,184.394	660,009	0.155	0.011
MADISON	72,874.422	5,514.726	343,080	0.212	0.016
CALHOUN	35,444.458	4,736.160	117,296	0.302	0.040
MARSHALL	24,831.626	3,276.030	94,776	0.262	0.035
CULLMAN	22,705.062	3,043.050	80,440	0.282	0.038
TALLADEGA	17,441.192	2,750.910	81,762	0.213	0.034
HOUSTON	31,073.374	2,454.000	103,402	0.301	0.024
BALDWIN	41,941.804	2,347.124	190,790	0.220	0.012
SHELBY	46,281.948	2,264.930	200,941	0.230	0.011

Source: ACJIC / NPLeX

When population information is factored, a different picture emerges from the NPLeX data. The top 10 counties in 2012 for **per Capita sold** PSE/ephedrine products were Russell, Calhoun, Cullman, Houston, Pike, Franklin, Walker, Marshall, Geneva, and Mobile.

County	Total Grams Sold	Total Grams Blocked	Population	Grams Sold per Capita	Grams Blocked per Capita
RUSSELL	22,917.556	1,903.650	57,820	0.396	0.033
CALHOUN	40,462.700	2,251.300	117,296	0.345	0.019
CULLMAN	25,643.250	1,582.620	80,440	0.319	0.020
HOUSTON	31,869.866	1,723.880	103,402	0.308	0.017
PIKE	10,185.290	725.640	33,182	0.307	0.022
FRANKLIN	9,734.676	381.240	31,761	0.306	0.012
WALKER	19,191.400	1,452.180	66,221	0.290	0.022
MARSHALL	26,244.306	1,740.350	94,776	0.277	0.018
GENEVA	7,268.680	501.580	26,931	0.270	0.019
MOBILE	105,800.074	6,629.270	413,936	0.256	0.016

Source: ACJIC / NPLeX

The top 10 counties in 2013 for **per Capita blocked** PSE/ephedrine products were Russell, Calhoun, Cullman, Houston, Pike, Franklin, Walker, Marshall, Geneva, and Mobile.

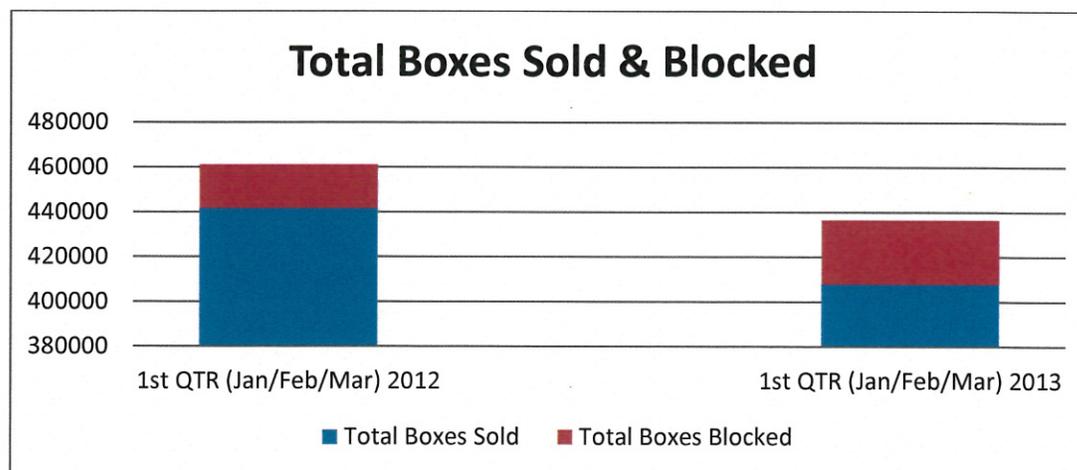
County	Total Grams Sold	Total Grams Blocked	Population	Grams Sold per Capita	Grams Blocked per Capita
COFFEE	14,355.550	2,147.432	51,252	0.280	0.042
CALHOUN	35,444.458	4,736.160	117,296	0.302	0.040
CULLMAN	22,705.062	3,043.050	80,440	0.282	0.038
MARSHALL	24,831.626	3,276.030	94,776	0.262	0.035
TALLADEGA	17,441.192	2,750.910	81,762	0.213	0.034
PIKE	8,510.282	996.120	33,182	0.256	0.030
GENEVA	4,193.880	697.920	26,931	0.156	0.026
HOUSTON	31,073.374	2,454.000	103,402	0.301	0.024
RUSSELL	13,927.520	1,363.230	57,820	0.241	0.024
SAINT CLAIR	18,372.404	1,910.580	85,237	0.216	0.022

Source: ACJIC / NPLeX

The total number of individual boxes of PSE/ephedrine product sold in Alabama during the reporting period is reflected below. Alabama experienced an increase of 8,942 boxes of PSE/ephedrine blocked at the point-of-sale from the reporting period of 2012 to 2013.

Quarter	Total Boxes Sold	Total Boxes Blocked
1st QTR (Jan/Feb/Mar) 2012	441523	19566
1st QTR (Jan/Feb/Mar) 2013	407866	28508

Source: ACJIC / NPLeX



Source: ACJIC / NPLeX

*See attached exhibits B (ACJIC / NPLeX numbers for State of Alabama)

ALABAMA FUSION CENTER

35% decrease in Meth lab seizures in Alabama

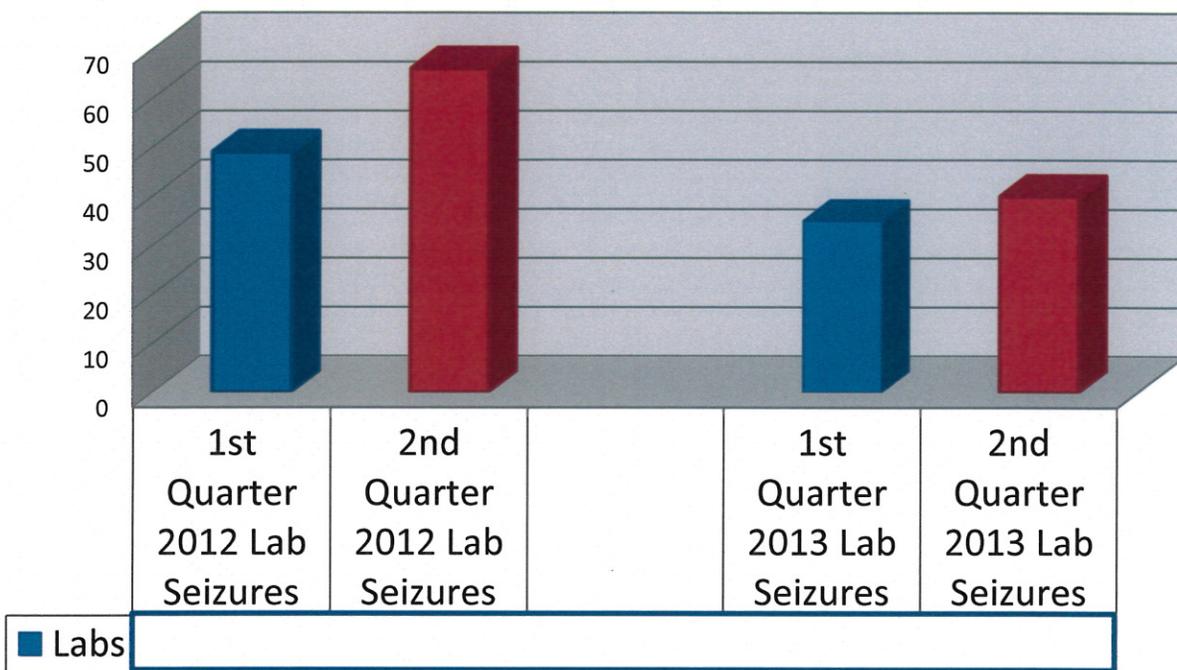
The **Fusion Center** is the primary entity within this state with the functional responsibility for the fusion and dissemination of terrorism-related, law enforcement, public safety and all hazards information [relating to criminal and terrorist activity]. The mission of the Fusion Center is to promote the collection, integration and evaluation of information that has an effect on detecting and preventing criminal or terrorist related activity. Additionally, it serves as an intergovernmental bridge between federal, state, local and private entities to promote collaboration and information sharing. In this regard, the Alabama Fusion Center assists in enabling law enforcement, public safety, emergency management, private sector and other partners to mutually aggregate, analyze and disseminate criminal and terrorist related information. Stated simply, the Alabama Fusion Center is responsible for gathering tips and suspicious activity reports, analyzing the information and providing relevant information and intelligence to Alabama law enforcement officials, homeland security officials, first responders, private sector security personnel and other stakeholders.

The data provided by the Alabama Fusion Center to the Subcommittee is based on Alabama law enforcement reports to the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC). EPIC is an information focal point, collecting and analyzing interdiction reports and multi-source intelligence to identify and track trafficking activities and organizations, identify and fill intelligence gaps and provide tactical intelligence to law enforcement officers in the field. EPIC also serves as a multi-agency center, hosted by the Drug Enforcement Agency, and has grown to include more than 26 federal, state, local, tribal and foreign enforcement agencies. Foreign partners include Mexico and Colombia.

The Fusion Center compiled data from the first and second quarter of this fiscal year and compared it to the first and second quarter of last year. This is significant because Act 2012-237 was only fully implemented on January 1, 2013. These two windows of time give a first clear view of the effect the Act is having on Meth lab seizures, beyond the theory.

It is important to note that only a small percentage of Alabama law enforcement agencies report data to EPIC. However, the significant factor in this data is that the two periods of time contain the same reporting agencies and therefore are comparable for the purposes of this report. The Fusion Center is working to develop templates that will facilitate reporting in the future and simplify the process for Alabama law enforcement agencies.

Methamphetamine Lab Seizure Comparisons



ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC SCIENCES, ADFS

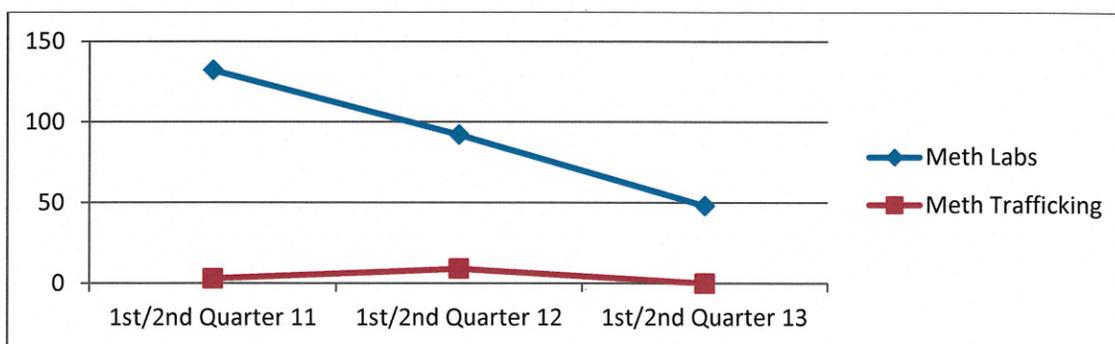
ADFS reports a 63.649 % decrease in Meth lab cases

The **Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences (ADFS)** is an independent state agency which provides forensic services to law enforcement agencies throughout the State of Alabama. The purpose is to provide unbiased scientific analysis of evidence in the pursuit of justice in the criminal system. ADFS was established in 1935 and is one of the oldest forensic agencies in the country. ADFS offers analytical services in Forensic Pathology, Drug Chemistry, Forensic Biology/DNA, Firearm and Tool-mark, Forensic Toxicology, Death Investigation and Implied Consent/Draeger Training. There is no charge for these services for law enforcement agencies including prosecutorial and defense attorneys in criminal cases. ADFS does not provide these services for civil cases.

The Drug Chemistry Section within ADFS is designated to receive, examine and test clandestine Meth lab seizure cases from law enforcement across Alabama. The Drug Chemistry Section utilizes various scientific methodologies and instrumentation to perform analyses to examine suspicious

materials in order to identify controlled substances, non-controlled substances, precursor chemicals and other chemicals used in the manufacture of illegal drugs. The data provided by the ADFS is based upon submitted cases to the department by Alabama law enforcement agencies for testing and analysis. The ADFS uses a statistical database that allows the department to track cases submitted to the agency as well as its progress through final disposition.

The ADFS had 132 Meth lab cases in the first and second quarter of the fiscal year 2011. In 2012 the department had 92 Meth lab cases for the same quarters. In the first two quarters of 2013 the ADFS has only had 48 Meth lab cases. That equates to a 63.649 % decrease in Meth lab cases since the full implementation of ACT 2012-237 and the revised NPLeX system. From the first and second quarter of 2011 ADFS received 3 cases of trafficking in Meth which rose to 9 in the same period of 2012. During the first and second quarter of 2013 the department has had zero cases of Meth trafficking submitted.



ALABAMA NARCOTICS OFFICERS ASSOCIATION, ANOA

Significant decreases in Meth labs across Alabama.

The Alabama Narcotic Officers Association (ANOA) is founded in the belief that the public is better served when law enforcement officers and support groups endeavor to work together in order to successfully accomplish their common goals. ANOA promotes exchange of ideas and information among law enforcement agencies and support groups, in particular those charged with the responsibility of combating the use and abuse of illicit drugs, and through that exchange, promote closer working relations among these different agencies and support groups in the state of Alabama.

The ANOA does not compile or maintain a database of specific narcotic cases or statistics. However it is the premier entity representing the interest of narcotic investigators and law enforcement in Alabama. At a recent state convention of the members of ANOA they were polled as to their anecdotal observations regarding the ramifications of Act 2012-237 and the response was overwhelmingly positive. Every attendee reported significant reductions in Meth labs in every county but one. Walker County ANOA attendees reported no decrease in Meth labs cases.

In an interesting bit of irony, east Alabama narcotic officers are reporting that local smurfers are going into the state of Georgia to obtain PSE/Ephedrine due to the new restrictions on diversion of PSE/Ephedrine in Alabama since the passage of Act 2012-237.

From the first quarter of FY 2013 to the second quarter of FY2013 we experienced a 66% reduction in clandestine Meth labs. The legislation limiting access to pseudo is directly related to this reduction. Without, Meth cannot be produced.

Rob Savage, Commander
Etowah County Drug and
Violent Crime Task Force

THE ALABAMA SENTENCING COMMISSION

Data not yet available to access the amended or new offenses in Act 2012-237

The Alabama Sentencing Commission shall work to establish and maintain an effective, fair and efficient sentencing system for Alabama that enhances public safety, provides truth-in-sentencing, avoids unwarranted disparity, retains meaningful judicial discretion, recognizes the most efficient and effective use of correctional resources and provides a meaningful array of sentencing options.

Although it appears likely we will see a significant future increase in cases related to Act 2012-237, the Alabama Sentencing Commission does not have the data from the period since the Act has been fully implemented.

The enforcement of portions of the Act that may increase the numbers of criminal filing relate to the following: (1) felony drug paraphernalia, (2) drug offender anti-smurfing database, (3) obtaining a precursor by fraud, forgery or deceit, and (4) the prescription requirements for residents of prescription state such as Mississippi.

The Alabama Sentencing Commission's most recent published information on criminal justice data can be found in the Commission's 2013 Report. Felony conviction information for State courts contained in the report displays data for the year 2011. The Commission collects and manages statewide felony conviction information and reports offender based figures (as opposed to case based). This allows the Commission to report the number of offenders convicted of felony offenses in State court.

Bennett Wright, Director
Alabama Sentencing Commission

THE ALABAMA PHARMACY ASSOCIATION

NPLEX training available to all pharmacies in Alabama

The Alabama Pharmacy Association is dedicated to serving the needs of all pharmacy professionals in Alabama. The voice of pharmacy in Alabama, APA's mission is to promote, defend and expand the profession and its essential role in patient care.

The Alabama Pharmacy Association in conjunction with NPLEX promotes web based training for the NPLEX system for pharmacies in Alabama. This training is especially helpful to the smaller independent stores. *

NPLEX users can also watch video training tutorials at their convenience from the NPLEX system. This is done by logging into the NPLEX system, going to the HELP tab, then the TRAINING sub tab, and clicking the hyperlink "Proceed to Appriss University Training". They then have the option to download the video or conduct the training online.

***SEE ATTACHED EXHIBIT A** (Training document for pharmacy access to NPLEX.)

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DRUG DIVERSION INVESTIGATORS, NADDI

NADDI maintains MOU with APPRISS and NPLEX

The National Association of Drug Diversion Investigators (NADDI) is a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization that facilitates cooperation between law enforcement, healthcare professionals, state regulatory agencies, pharmaceutical manufacturers in the investigation and prevention of prescription drug abuse and diversion. NADDI also sponsors and conducts specialized educational seminars and conferences.

NPLEX blocks the illegal sale of pseudoephedrine. In 2012 alone, with only seventeen states operating, the system blocked nearly 1 million boxes from being sold nationally. This translates to over 2.3 million grams kept off of the streets and out of the hands of potential criminals. The volume of boxes blocked is sure to increase for 2013 as 25 states are now online. In Alabama, over 14,000 boxes were prevented from sale in 2012.

PUBLIC AWARENESS

Attorney General, District Attorneys, and Law Enforcement advance ANTI-SMURFING education

Alabama was the first state in the Union to roll out a statewide anti-smurfing campaign. This voluntary, poster project is intended to create awareness among the general public to the illegal nature of “smurfing –“ the act of purchasing PSE for another individual who has the intent of producing Meth. Attorney General Luther Strange rolled out the program this summer, and additional regional rollouts have taken place throughout the state. The states of Kentucky and Missouri have followed Alabama’s lead and conducted their own anti-smurfing programs. Other states like West Virginia, Michigan, Oklahoma, and Tennessee are also considering joining the effort.

METH TRAFFICKING / CARTEL METH / MEXICAN METH

Cartels remain a force in Meth production and distribution

Even as Alabama has done an admirable job of reducing the number of domestic Meth labs, Meth use in the community remains widespread. This is due to the continuing infusion of foreign made Meth; most of which comes from Mexican drug cartels. In fact, according to the DEA, the crackdown on local produced Meth has increased the demand for Mexican made Meth. In an interview by the newspaper Nogales International, DEA spokeswoman Ramona Sanchez stated, “the increased flow of Meth from Mexico is largely the result of a crackdown on production labs in rural areas of the U.S. and restrictions placed on the purchase of pseudoephedrine, a precursor ingredient for Meth.” She continued, “the number of Meth labs in the U.S. has fallen dramatically...in their place, Meth labs in Mexico have increased in number, especially the large-scale clandestine labs controlled by the Sinaloa Cartel.” Local Alabama law enforcement seems to agree. DeKalb County Sheriff Jimmy Harris said in a recent interview with WHNT 19, “America has got an appetite for Meth, and Mexico supplies the Meth. So the market’s over here so they’re going to bring it over here to make money. It’s just a full circle.”

THE RISE OF MEXICAN METHAMPHETIMINE; Mexican made Meth continues to increase in purity and potency, while decreasing in price. In a recent article by Jo Ciavaglia entitled *The Secret World of Methamphetamine Users and Dealers*, he quotes a DEA agent of saying “Starting around 1995, Mexico-based drug traffickers entered the market, which they now dominate...The Mexican cartels also have perfected the art of Meth manufacturing, creating an extremely high-grade drug, as high as 99 percent pure.” Similarly, Tim Mulcahy, a principal research assistant of a four-year project studying Meth markets across the United States told the Associated Press, “the response we kept getting from users and dealers was that the (Mexican) product was just better: purer, less adulterated, with a greater high.” Meanwhile, the price per gram of Meth on the street hovers around \$100 and is decreasing.

NEW TECHNOLOGY TO STOP METH

Meth proof PSE/Ephedrine being developed

A couple of pharmaceutical companies are promoting new cold and allergy medications containing PSE and marketing them as “lockable,” that is, containing technology that prevents Meth cooks from extracting or converting the PSE into Meth. Both of these companies have applied for exemptions with the DEA from the Combat Meth Epidemic Act – a process created and approved by Congress in 2006. To date, neither company has been granted an exemption. CHPA applauds both of these organizations for their attempts at locking the PSE in their medications, and we remain optimistic that chemists will continue to search for innovative ways to prevent criminal access to these important medicines. However, we caution any state or local government against prematurely “exempting” these products from current or future restrictions. According to federal law, ONLY the DEA has the authority to grant an exemption or determine a product to be truly “Meth proof.” Until that exemption is granted by the DEA, any action by state or local governments is premature.

CONCLUSION

The provisions of Act 2012-237 (Sponsored by former Representative Blaine Galliher) and the modifications to the NPLeX system have had a major impact on reducing Meth labs and domestic Meth production in Alabama.

The early data from numerous critical sources, as well as ‘boots-on-the-ground’ reporting provide strong evidence that Act 2012-237 and the modifications to the NPLeX system have significantly reduced Meth lab numbers in Alabama. Alabama is proof that law enforcement, industry and political leadership can come together on a policy which maintains over-the-counter access of PSE to law abiding consumers, all the while having a positive impact on the reduction of domestically produced Meth labs. Unfortunately, until demand for Meth is reduced, illegal Meth use (and all of its peripheral social ills) will continue to prevail in Alabama and across the country. The ADATF and its Sub-Committees will continue to strive for ways to prevent diversion of PSE/Ephedrine medications.

In January through March of 2013, Alabama's NPLeX system blocked attempted purchases, accounting for a total of 69,121.334 grams, of over-the-counter cold and allergy medications containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, precursors used to make the illegal drug Meth. In the same period of 2012 Alabama blocked only 48,194.852 grams of pseudoephedrine. The total number of individual boxes of PSE/ephedrine product sold in Alabama during the reporting period is reflected below. Alabama experienced an increase of 8,942 boxes of PSE/ephedrine blocked at the point-of-sale from the reporting period of 2012 to 2013.

Although the Subcommittee notes these accomplishments, our work is not done. The effectiveness of this law cannot be fully achieved without increased participation at all levels. Drug abuse destroys Alabama communities, neighborhoods, and families. The Subcommittee on PSE/Ephedrine and the ADATF pledges to continue its duty to inform and assist the Alabama Legislature in its efforts to strengthen enforcement, encourage prevention and treatment of drug abuse, and support other entities also involved in this effort.

Respectfully Submitted, 17th of May, 2013.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Barry Matson". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above a horizontal dashed line.

Barry Matson

Chairman,
Alabama Drug Abuse Task Force
Member, Sub-Committee on PSE/ephedrine
& Meth Labs in Alabama

NPLEx Retail Portal Process Steps

- 1) Log into the NPLEx secure Web portal via your company's prescribed method. Enter your User ID and Password.
- 2) Transaction page - Information Section: Complete the required fields as noted with an asterisk. After entering the ID Number, Type, and Issuing Agency, click on the Find icon. If the customer has previously made a PSE purchase, the rest of the customer's information will automatically populate the information fields.
- 3) Transaction page - Describe Product Section: Begin typing the first few letters of the product name or the first few numbers of the UPC and a pick list will appear. Select the product and enter the number of boxes being purchased.
- 4) Transaction page: Complete other information as required. Click submit.
- 5) Safety Override button: This allows you to proceed with a sale if the customer's purchase exceeds allowable amounts, becomes belligerent, and you are concerned for your safety.
- 6) Confirm Transaction: If information is incorrect, click edit and make changes. If information is correct, click YES to add it to the database.
- 7) Returns: Complete the required fields as noted with an asterisk. After entering the ID Number, Type, and Issuing Agency, click on the Find icon. This function is used when the Transaction Number is unavailable or only a portion of a previous purchase is being returned.
- 8) Voids: To cancel or issue a credit, enter the Transaction Number and click submit.
- 9) Transaction Report: This provides a list of transactions based on a date range entered.

Transaction Page

Safety Override Page

Confirm Transaction

Void Page

Reports Page

NPLEx Administration

Admin Transactions Reports My Profile Help

List Users Add User Pharmacy Edit Product List Near Product Request

List Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Reset Password
John	Anna	MALLETT	Pharmacy Supervisor	Reset Password
User1	Ann	WAGNER	Pharmacy User	Reset Password
User2	Ann	WAGNER	Pharmacy User	Reset Password
Smith	John	JOHNSON	Pharmacy User	Reset Password
User	Test	TESTUSER	Pharmacy User	Reset Password
Pauline	Angie	SCHEIDT	Pharmacy Manager	Reset Password
Carson	John	JOHNSON	Pharmacy Supervisor	Reset Password
Lynn	Ann	WAGNER	Pharmacy Manager	Reset Password
Pharmacist	Ann	WAGNER	Pharmacy User	Reset Password
Support User	Ann	WAGNER	Support User	Reset Password
Support	Ann	WAGNER	Pharmacy Support	Reset Password
Support	Ann	WAGNER	Pharmacy Support	Reset Password
Brancher	Tim	WAGNER	Pharmacy Support	Reset Password
Bill	Dawn	DAVIS	Pharmacy Administrator	Reset Password
Ernie	Michelle	WAGNER	Pharmacy Supervisor	Reset Password
Bond	Lynn	WAGNER	Pharmacy Support	Reset Password
admin	pharm	WAGNER	Pharmacy Administrator	Reset Password
manager	pharm	WAGNER	Pharmacy Manager	Reset Password
supervisor	pharm	WAGNER	Pharmacy Supervisor	Reset Password
user	pharm	WAGNER	Pharmacy User	Reset Password
user	pharm	WAGNER	Pharmacy User	Reset Password
user	pharm	WAGNER	Pharmacy User	Reset Password

1) Each pharmacy has an Administrator setup:

List Users Screen: This allows the Administrator to add users, edit user information and reset passwords.

Pharmacy Edit: Use this page to enter or change the pharmacy address, phone, fax, or e-mail information.

Product List: Use this page to add or delete PSE products from the 'Your Product List.'

Admin Transactions Reports My Profile Help

List Users Add User Pharmacy Edit Product List Near Product Request

Name: Drug World

Address1: 444 Market St

Address2: address2

City: Louisville

State: Kentucky

Postal Code: 40223

Phone: (502) 555-5555

Fax: (502) 555-5555

Email: jw@cwtsd.com

*Required

Save Cancel

2) If a Pharmacy Administrator is locked out, the Administrator can e-mail support at _____.

Admin Transactions Reports My Profile Help

List Users Add User Pharmacy Edit Product List Near Product Request

Enter Product Description or UPC Code (at least 3 letters/digits)

Enter Product Description or UPC Code

<input type="checkbox"/>	300739181018	0.84	ADVA. COLDESTIN CAP (975)
<input type="checkbox"/>	30071-2240-218	0.39	DR. DREXEL'S DIMETAPP DM COLD AND COUGH (42)
<input type="checkbox"/>	390449920647	0.36	CHILD MCTDIB CLD (82)
<input type="checkbox"/>	841100021710	2.49	CLARITHO 12HR (20CT)
<input type="checkbox"/>	841100020997	3.95	CLARITHO 24HR (15CT)
<input type="checkbox"/>	84110002080	1.29	CLARITHO 12 HOUR (18CT)
<input type="checkbox"/>	841100031191	3.95	CLARITHO 12 HOUR (20CT)
<input type="checkbox"/>	84110000421	2.49	CLARITHO 24 HOUR (10CT)
<input type="checkbox"/>	84110000455	1.29	CLARITHO 24 HOUR (60T)
<input type="checkbox"/>	300850147031	2.49	ORAL CLDBALRGY (300)
<input type="checkbox"/>	36382457187	1.99	MUCHEX D (18CT)

Save Cancel

3) If a customer is denied a purchase and wants to know why, the pharmacy should write the transaction ID along with the Web site www.nplexanswers.com, to provide to the customer. The customer can visit the online portal to receive more information.



The following chart shows Alabama's county-by-county statistics of the grams of PSE precursors BY TOTAL GRAMS SOLD by the NPLEx system for January, February, March 2012:

County	Total Grams Sold	Total Grams Blocked	Population	Grams Sold per Capita	Grams Blocked per Capita
MOBILE	105,800.074	6,629.270	413,936	0.256	0.016
JEFFERSON	103,610.925	4,425.632	660,009	0.157	0.007
MADISON	72,867.206	4,575.892	343,080	0.212	0.013
SHELBY	49,570.976	1,615.322	200,941	0.247	0.008
BALDWIN	41,150.870	1,769.540	190,790	0.216	0.009
CALHOUN	40,462.700	2,251.300	117,296	0.345	0.019
TUSCALOOSA	39,875.752	1,468.720	198,596	0.201	0.007
HOUSTON	31,869.866	1,723.880	103,402	0.308	0.017
MONTGOMERY	28,184.930	776.692	230,149	0.122	0.003
MARSHALL	26,244.306	1,740.350	94,776	0.277	0.018
MORGAN	26,064.546	1,333.542	120,395	0.216	0.011
CULLMAN	25,643.250	1,582.620	80,440	0.319	0.020
RUSSELL	22,917.556	1,903.650	57,820	0.396	0.033
WALKER	19,191.400	1,452.180	66,221	0.290	0.022
SAINT CLAIR	18,922.580	1,033.000	85,237	0.222	0.012
LEE	18,624.030	483.570	147,257	0.126	0.003
LAUDERDALE	18,418.980	681.360	92,542	0.199	0.007
TALLADEGA	18,102.324	1,278.540	81,762	0.221	0.016
ETOWAH	17,630.154	1,013.960	104,392	0.169	0.010
LIMESTONE	15,353.984	685.540	87,654	0.175	0.008
COFFEE	12,796.606	952.680	51,252	0.250	0.019
ELMORE	12,030.118	387.400	80,629	0.149	0.005
PIKE	10,185.290	725.640	33,182	0.307	0.022
JACKSON	9,932.378	1,159.480	53,019	0.187	0.022
FRANKLIN	9,734.676	381.240	31,761	0.306	0.012
DE KALB	9,708.570	530.280	71,080	0.137	0.007
CHILTON	9,406.648	550.540	43,819	0.215	0.013
AUTAUGA	9,353.282	293.702	55,514	0.168	0.005
COLBERT	8,407.758	388.860	54,446	0.154	0.007
COVINGTON	7,353.708	136.900	37,955	0.194	0.004
GENEVA	7,268.680	501.580	26,931	0.270	0.019
DALLAS	6,355.088	353.300	42,864	0.148	0.008
TALLAPOOSA	6,096.840	191.640	41,168	0.148	0.005
ESCAMBIA	6,022.944	129.240	37,994	0.159	0.003
DALE	6,017.674	308.580	50,444	0.119	0.006
RANDOLPH	5,295.280	134.380	22,675	0.234	0.006
BLOUNT	5,216.476	598.370	57,826	0.090	0.010
MARION	4,912.370	454.870	30,327	0.162	0.015
CHAMBERS	4,663.898	122.160	34,064	0.137	0.004
CLARKE	4,126.374	68.830	25,161	0.164	0.003

ACJIC / NPLEX

2012 PSUEDOEPHEDRINE

TOTALS GRAMS SOLD

LAWRENCE	3,874.538	155.800	33,838	0.115	0.005
WINSTON	2,829.198	220.440	24,108	0.117	0.009
BIBB	2,808.216	204.560	22,597	0.124	0.009
BARBOUR	2,594.520	15.560	27,201	0.095	0.001
BUTLER	2,520.806	119.810	20,307	0.124	0.006
CHEROKEE	2,263.720	76.660	26,021	0.087	0.003
MONROE	2,157.360	63.360	22,602	0.095	0.003
MARENGO	2,011.872	63.660	20,401	0.099	0.003
FAYETTE	1,931.570	110.420	16,983	0.114	0.007
PICKENS	1,917.498	92.220	19,405	0.099	0.005
LAMAR	1,063.434	45.600	14,259	0.075	0.003
CHOCTAW	881.880	39.360	13,633	0.065	0.003
CRENSHAW	842.364	9.150	14,083	0.060	0.001
BULLOCK	605.220	49.680	10,474	0.058	0.005
CLAY	498.214	12.480	13,435	0.037	0.001
SUMTER	463.500	20.400	13,427	0.035	0.002
CONECUH	456.024	2.400	12,981	0.035	0.000
HALE	440.508	13.200	15,388	0.029	0.001
MACON	430.122	23.760	20,535	0.021	0.001
HENRY	420.000	3.120	17,287	0.024	0.000
WILCOX	410.580	17.100	11,431	0.036	0.001
WASHINGTON	311.088	23.880	17,109	0.018	0.001
CLEBURNE	291.840	18.000	14,832	0.020	0.001
PERRY	40.080	0.000	10,181	0.004	0.000
COOSA	19.680	0.000	10,966	0.002	0.000
GREENE	0.000	0.000	8,876	0.000	0.000
LOWNDES	0.000	0.000	10,857	0.000	0.000

TOTALS 927,474.899 48,194.852 4,822,023.000 0.192 0.010

Population stats via U.S. Census, 2012 estimate

The following chart shows Alabama's county-by-county statistics of the grams of PSE precursors by TOTAL GRAMS SOLD PER CAPITA by the NPLEx system during January, February, March 2012:

County	Total Grams Sold	Total Grams Blocked	Population	Grams Sold per Capita	Grams Blocked per Capita
RUSSELL	22,917.556	1,903.650	57,820	0.396	0.033
CALHOUN	40,462.700	2,251.300	117,296	0.345	0.019
CULLMAN	25,643.250	1,582.620	80,440	0.319	0.020
HOUSTON	31,869.866	1,723.880	103,402	0.308	0.017
PIKE	10,185.290	725.640	33,182	0.307	0.022
FRANKLIN	9,734.676	381.240	31,761	0.306	0.012
WALKER	19,191.400	1,452.180	66,221	0.290	0.022
MARSHALL	26,244.306	1,740.350	94,776	0.277	0.018
GENEVA	7,268.680	501.580	26,931	0.270	0.019
MOBILE	105,800.074	6,629.270	413,936	0.256	0.016
COFFEE	12,796.606	952.680	51,252	0.250	0.019
SHELBY	49,570.976	1,615.322	200,941	0.247	0.008
RANDOLPH	5,295.280	134.380	22,675	0.234	0.006
SAINT CLAIR	18,922.580	1,033.000	85,237	0.222	0.012
TALLADEGA	18,102.324	1,278.540	81,762	0.221	0.016
MORGAN	26,064.546	1,333.542	120,395	0.216	0.011
BALDWIN	41,150.870	1,769.540	190,790	0.216	0.009
CHILTON	9,406.648	550.540	43,819	0.215	0.013
MADISON	72,867.206	4,575.892	343,080	0.212	0.013
TUSCALOOSA	39,875.752	1,468.720	198,596	0.201	0.007
LAUDERDALE	18,418.980	681.360	92,542	0.199	0.007
COVINGTON	7,353.708	136.900	37,955	0.194	0.004
JACKSON	9,932.378	1,159.480	53,019	0.187	0.022
LIMESTONE	15,353.984	685.540	87,654	0.175	0.008
ETOWAH	17,630.154	1,013.960	104,392	0.169	0.010
AUTAUGA	9,353.282	293.702	55,514	0.168	0.005
CLARKE	4,126.374	68.830	25,161	0.164	0.003
MARION	4,912.370	454.870	30,327	0.162	0.015
ESCAMBIA	6,022.944	129.240	37,994	0.159	0.003
JEFFERSON	103,610.925	4,425.632	660,009	0.157	0.007
COLBERT	8,407.758	388.860	54,446	0.154	0.007
ELMORE	12,030.118	387.400	80,629	0.149	0.005
DALLAS	6,355.088	353.300	42,864	0.148	0.008
TALLAPOOSA	6,096.840	191.640	41,168	0.148	0.005
CHAMBERS	4,663.898	122.160	34,064	0.137	0.004
DE KALB	9,708.570	530.280	71,080	0.137	0.007
LEE	18,624.030	483.570	147,257	0.126	0.003
BIBB	2,808.216	204.560	22,597	0.124	0.009
BUTLER	2,520.806	119.810	20,307	0.124	0.006
MONTGOMERY	28,184.930	776.692	230,149	0.122	0.003
DALE	6,017.674	308.580	50,444	0.119	0.006

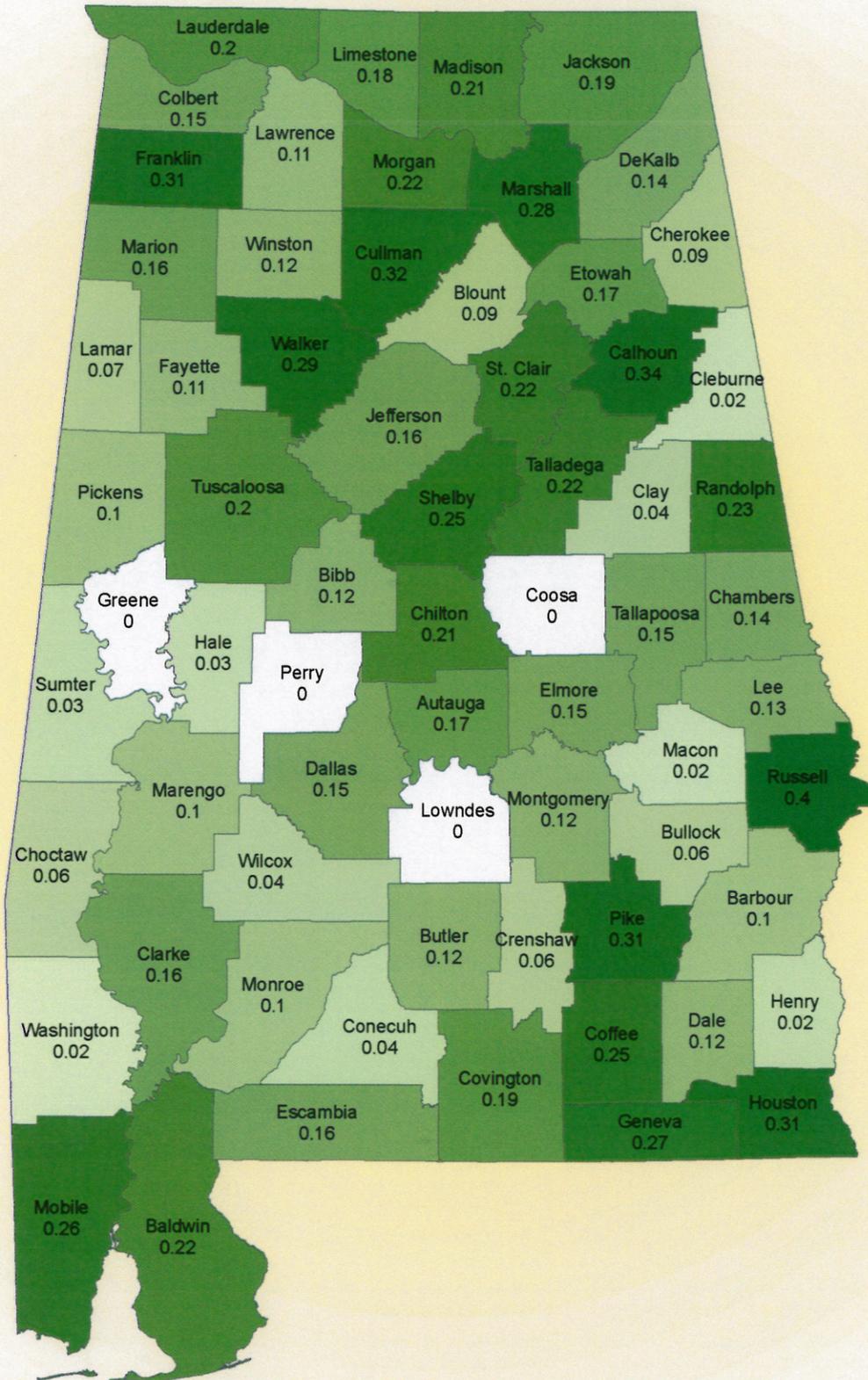
ACJIC / NPLeX

2012 PSUEDOEPHEDRINE TOTAL GRAMS SOLD PER CAPITA

WINSTON	2,829.198	220.440	24,108	0.117	0.009
LAWRENCE	3,874.538	155.800	33,838	0.115	0.005
FAYETTE	1,931.570	110.420	16,983	0.114	0.007
PICKENS	1,917.498	92.220	19,405	0.099	0.005
MARENGO	2,011.872	63.660	20,401	0.099	0.003
MONROE	2,157.360	63.360	22,602	0.095	0.003
BARBOUR	2,594.520	15.560	27,201	0.095	0.001
BLOUNT	5,216.476	598.370	57,826	0.090	0.010
CHEROKEE	2,263.720	76.660	26,021	0.087	0.003
LAMAR	1,063.434	45.600	14,259	0.075	0.003
CHOCTAW	881.880	39.360	13,633	0.065	0.003
CRENSHAW	842.364	9.150	14,083	0.060	0.001
BULLOCK	605.220	49.680	10,474	0.058	0.005
CLAY	498.214	12.480	13,435	0.037	0.001
WILCOX	410.580	17.100	11,431	0.036	0.001
CONECUH	456.024	2.400	12,981	0.035	0.000
SUMTER	463.500	20.400	13,427	0.035	0.002
HALE	440.508	13.200	15,388	0.029	0.001
HENRY	420.000	3.120	17,287	0.024	0.000
MACON	430.122	23.760	20,535	0.021	0.001
CLEBURNE	291.840	18.000	14,832	0.020	0.001
WASHINGTON	311.088	23.880	17,109	0.018	0.001
PERRY	40.080	0.000	10,181	0.004	0.000
COOSA	19.680	0.000	10,966	0.002	0.000
GREENE	0.000	0.000	8,876	0.000	0.000
LOWNDES	0.000	0.000	10,857	0.000	0.000

TOTALS 927,474.899 48,194.852 4,822,023.000 0.192 0.010

Population stats via U.S. Census, 2012 estimate



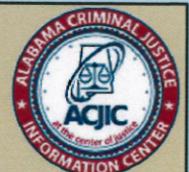
Based on US Census Bureau 2012 Estimates

Grams PSE Sold Per Capita

January 1, 2012 - March 31, 2012

Produced by the
Alabama Criminal
Justice Information Center
GIS Department

May 16, 2013



The following chart shows Alabama's county-by-county statistics of the grams of PSE precursors BY TOTAL GRAMS **BLOCKED** by the NPLeX system during January, February, March 2012:

County	Total Grams Sold	Total Grams Blocked	Population	Grams Sold per Capita	Grams Blocked per Capita
MOBILE	105,800.074	6,629.270	413,936	0.256	0.016
MADISON	72,867.206	4,575.892	343,080	0.212	0.013
JEFFERSON	103,610.925	4,425.632	660,009	0.157	0.007
CALHOUN	40,462.700	2,251.300	117,296	0.345	0.019
RUSSELL	22,917.556	1,903.650	57,820	0.396	0.033
BALDWIN	41,150.870	1,769.540	190,790	0.216	0.009
MARSHALL	26,244.306	1,740.350	94,776	0.277	0.018
HOUSTON	31,869.866	1,723.880	103,402	0.308	0.017
SHELBY	49,570.976	1,615.322	200,941	0.247	0.008
CULLMAN	25,643.250	1,582.620	80,440	0.319	0.020
TUSCALOOSA	39,875.752	1,468.720	198,596	0.201	0.007
WALKER	19,191.400	1,452.180	66,221	0.290	0.022
MORGAN	26,064.546	1,333.542	120,395	0.216	0.011
TALLADEGA	18,102.324	1,278.540	81,762	0.221	0.016
JACKSON	9,932.378	1,159.480	53,019	0.187	0.022
SAINT CLAIR	18,922.580	1,033.000	85,237	0.222	0.012
ETOWAH	17,630.154	1,013.960	104,392	0.169	0.010
COFFEE	12,796.606	952.680	51,252	0.250	0.019
MONTGOMERY	28,184.930	776.692	230,149	0.122	0.003
PIKE	10,185.290	725.640	33,182	0.307	0.022
LIMESTONE	15,353.984	685.540	87,654	0.175	0.008
LAUDERDALE	18,418.980	681.360	92,542	0.199	0.007
BLOUNT	5,216.476	598.370	57,826	0.090	0.010
CHILTON	9,406.648	550.540	43,819	0.215	0.013
DE KALB	9,708.570	530.280	71,080	0.137	0.007
GENEVA	7,268.680	501.580	26,931	0.270	0.019
LEE	18,624.030	483.570	147,257	0.126	0.003
MARION	4,912.370	454.870	30,327	0.162	0.015
COLBERT	8,407.758	388.860	54,446	0.154	0.007
ELMORE	12,030.118	387.400	80,629	0.149	0.005
FRANKLIN	9,734.676	381.240	31,761	0.306	0.012
DALLAS	6,355.088	353.300	42,864	0.148	0.008
DALE	6,017.674	308.580	50,444	0.119	0.006
AUTAUGA	9,353.282	293.702	55,514	0.168	0.005
WINSTON	2,829.198	220.440	24,108	0.117	0.009
BIBB	2,808.216	204.560	22,597	0.124	0.009
TALLAPOOSA	6,096.840	191.640	41,168	0.148	0.005
LAWRENCE	3,874.538	155.800	33,838	0.115	0.005
COVINGTON	7,353.708	136.900	37,955	0.194	0.004
RANDOLPH	5,295.280	134.380	22,675	0.234	0.006

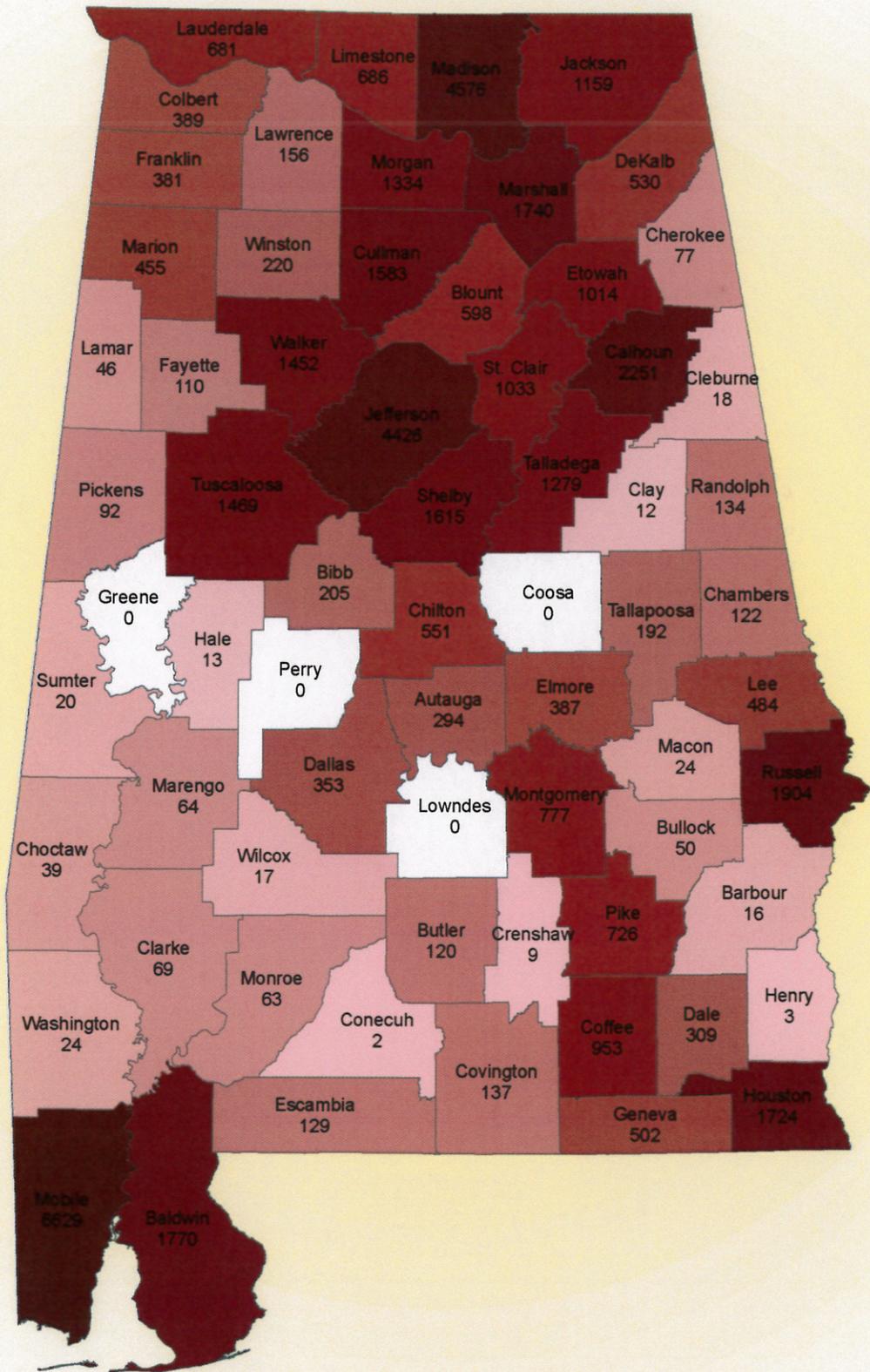
ACJIC / NPLeX

2012 PSEUDOEPHEDRINE TOTAL GRAMS BLOCKED

ESCAMBIA	6,022.944	129.240	37,994	0.159	0.003
CHAMBERS	4,663.898	122.160	34,064	0.137	0.004
BUTLER	2,520.806	119.810	20,307	0.124	0.006
FAYETTE	1,931.570	110.420	16,983	0.114	0.007
PICKENS	1,917.498	92.220	19,405	0.099	0.005
CHEROKEE	2,263.720	76.660	26,021	0.087	0.003
CLARKE	4,126.374	68.830	25,161	0.164	0.003
MARENGO	2,011.872	63.660	20,401	0.099	0.003
MONROE	2,157.360	63.360	22,602	0.095	0.003
BULLOCK	605.220	49.680	10,474	0.058	0.005
LAMAR	1,063.434	45.600	14,259	0.075	0.003
CHOCTAW	881.880	39.360	13,633	0.065	0.003
WASHINGTON	311.088	23.880	17,109	0.018	0.001
MACON	430.122	23.760	20,535	0.021	0.001
SUMTER	463.500	20.400	13,427	0.035	0.002
CLEBURNE	291.840	18.000	14,832	0.020	0.001
WILCOX	410.580	17.100	11,431	0.036	0.001
BARBOUR	2,594.520	15.560	27,201	0.095	0.001
HALE	440.508	13.200	15,388	0.029	0.001
CLAY	498.214	12.480	13,435	0.037	0.001
CRENSHAW	842.364	9.150	14,083	0.060	0.001
HENRY	420.000	3.120	17,287	0.024	0.000
CONECUH	456.024	2.400	12,981	0.035	0.000
COOSA	19.680	0.000	10,966	0.002	0.000
GREENE	0.000	0.000	8,876	0.000	0.000
LOWNDES	0.000	0.000	10,857	0.000	0.000
PERRY	40.080	0.000	10,181	0.004	0.000

TOTALS 927,474.899 48,194.852 4,822,023.000 0.192 0.010

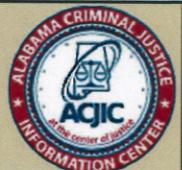
Population stats via U.S. Census, 2012 estimate



Grams PSE Blocked

January 1, 2012 - March 31, 2012

Produced by the
Alabama Criminal
Justice Information Center
GIS Department



May 16, 2013

The following chart shows Alabama's county-by-county statistics of the grams of PSE precursors BY TOTAL GRAMS BLOCKED **PER CAPITA** by the NPLEx sytem during January, February, March 2012:

County	Total Grams Sold	Total Grams Blocked	Population	Grams Sold per Capita	Grams Blocked per Capita
RUSSELL	22,917.556	1,903.650	57,820	0.396	0.033
WALKER	19,191.400	1,452.180	66,221	0.290	0.022
JACKSON	9,932.378	1,159.480	53,019	0.187	0.022
PIKE	10,185.290	725.640	33,182	0.307	0.022
CULLMAN	25,643.250	1,582.620	80,440	0.319	0.020
CALHOUN	40,462.700	2,251.300	117,296	0.345	0.019
GENEVA	7,268.680	501.580	26,931	0.270	0.019
COFFEE	12,796.606	952.680	51,252	0.250	0.019
MARSHALL	26,244.306	1,740.350	94,776	0.277	0.018
HOUSTON	31,869.866	1,723.880	103,402	0.308	0.017
MOBILE	105,800.074	6,629.270	413,936	0.256	0.016
TALLADEGA	18,102.324	1,278.540	81,762	0.221	0.016
MARION	4,912.370	454.870	30,327	0.162	0.015
MADISON	72,867.206	4,575.892	343,080	0.212	0.013
CHILTON	9,406.648	550.540	43,819	0.215	0.013
SAINT CLAIR	18,922.580	1,033.000	85,237	0.222	0.012
FRANKLIN	9,734.676	381.240	31,761	0.306	0.012
MORGAN	26,064.546	1,333.542	120,395	0.216	0.011
BLOUNT	5,216.476	598.370	57,826	0.090	0.010
ETOWAH	17,630.154	1,013.960	104,392	0.169	0.010
BALDWIN	41,150.870	1,769.540	190,790	0.216	0.009
WINSTON	2,829.198	220.440	24,108	0.117	0.009
BIBB	2,808.216	204.560	22,597	0.124	0.009
DALLAS	6,355.088	353.300	42,864	0.148	0.008
SHELBY	49,570.976	1,615.322	200,941	0.247	0.008
LIMESTONE	15,353.984	685.540	87,654	0.175	0.008
DE KALB	9,708.570	530.280	71,080	0.137	0.007
TUSCALOOSA	39,875.752	1,468.720	198,596	0.201	0.007
LAUDERDALE	18,418.980	681.360	92,542	0.199	0.007
COLBERT	8,407.758	388.860	54,446	0.154	0.007
JEFFERSON	103,610.925	4,425.632	660,009	0.157	0.007
FAYETTE	1,931.570	110.420	16,983	0.114	0.007
DALE	6,017.674	308.580	50,444	0.119	0.006
RANDOLPH	5,295.280	134.380	22,675	0.234	0.006
BUTLER	2,520.806	119.810	20,307	0.124	0.006
AUTAUGA	9,353.282	293.702	55,514	0.168	0.005
ELMORE	12,030.118	387.400	80,629	0.149	0.005
PICKENS	1,917.498	92.220	19,405	0.099	0.005
BULLOCK	605.220	49.680	10,474	0.058	0.005
TALLAPOOSA	6,096.840	191.640	41,168	0.148	0.005

ACJIC / NPLEX

2012 PSUEDOEPHEDRINE TOTAL GRAMS BLOCKED PER CAPITA

LAWRENCE	3,874.538	155.800	33,838	0.115	0.005
COVINGTON	7,353.708	136.900	37,955	0.194	0.004
CHAMBERS	4,663.898	122.160	34,064	0.137	0.004
ESCAMBIA	6,022.944	129.240	37,994	0.159	0.003
MONTGOMERY	28,184.930	776.692	230,149	0.122	0.003
LEE	18,624.030	483.570	147,257	0.126	0.003
LAMAR	1,063.434	45.600	14,259	0.075	0.003
MARENGO	2,011.872	63.660	20,401	0.099	0.003
CHEROKEE	2,263.720	76.660	26,021	0.087	0.003
CHOCTAW	881.880	39.360	13,633	0.065	0.003
MONROE	2,157.360	63.360	22,602	0.095	0.003
CLARKE	4,126.374	68.830	25,161	0.164	0.003
SUMTER	463.500	20.400	13,427	0.035	0.002
WILCOX	410.580	17.100	11,431	0.036	0.001
WASHINGTON	311.088	23.880	17,109	0.018	0.001
CLEBURNE	291.840	18.000	14,832	0.020	0.001
MACON	430.122	23.760	20,535	0.021	0.001
CLAY	498.214	12.480	13,435	0.037	0.001
HALE	440.508	13.200	15,388	0.029	0.001
CRENSHAW	842.364	9.150	14,083	0.060	0.001
BARBOUR	2,594.520	15.560	27,201	0.095	0.001
CONECUH	456.024	2.400	12,981	0.035	0.000
HENRY	420.000	3.120	17,287	0.024	0.000
COOSA	19.680	0.000	10,966	0.002	0.000
GREENE	0.000	0.000	8,876	0.000	0.000
LOWNDES	0.000	0.000	10,857	0.000	0.000
PERRY	40.080	0.000	10,181	0.004	0.000

TOTALS 927,474.899 48,194.852 4,822,023.000 0.192 0.010

Population stats via U.S. Census, 2012 estimate

The following chart shows Alabama's county-by-county statistics of the grams of PSE precursors BY TOTAL GRAMS SOLD by the NPELx system during January, February, March 2013:

County	Total Grams Sold	Total Grams Blocked	Population	Grams Sold per Capita	Grams Blocked per Capita
JEFFERSON	102,312.618	7,184.394	660,009	0.155	0.011
MOBILE	95,013.294	8,937.034	413,936	0.230	0.022
MADISON	72,874.422	5,514.726	343,080	0.212	0.016
SHELBY	46,281.948	2,264.930	200,941	0.230	0.011
BALDWIN	41,941.804	2,347.124	190,790	0.220	0.012
TUSCALOOSA	38,032.496	2,050.922	198,596	0.192	0.010
CALHOUN	35,444.458	4,736.160	117,296	0.302	0.040
HOUSTON	31,073.374	2,454.000	103,402	0.301	0.024
MONTGOMERY	27,113.764	1,039.622	230,149	0.118	0.005
MARSHALL	24,831.626	3,276.030	94,776	0.262	0.035
MORGAN	23,014.366	1,574.676	120,395	0.191	0.013
CULLMAN	22,705.062	3,043.050	80,440	0.282	0.038
LEE	20,066.464	869.702	147,257	0.136	0.006
SAINT CLAIR	18,372.404	1,910.580	85,237	0.216	0.022
LAUDERDALE	18,252.966	1,089.110	92,542	0.197	0.012
TALLADEGA	17,441.192	2,750.910	81,762	0.213	0.034
ETOWAH	15,724.340	1,376.522	104,392	0.151	0.013
LIMESTONE	14,809.845	1,534.080	87,654	0.169	0.018
COFFEE	14,355.550	2,147.432	51,252	0.280	0.042
RUSSELL	13,927.520	1,363.230	57,820	0.241	0.024
ELMORE	10,947.602	346.260	80,629	0.136	0.004
JACKSON	9,298.318	846.750	53,019	0.175	0.016
AUTAUGA	9,048.104	433.440	55,514	0.163	0.008
DE KALB	8,835.000	726.774	71,080	0.124	0.010
PIKE	8,510.282	996.120	33,182	0.256	0.030
COLBERT	8,177.262	487.860	54,446	0.150	0.009
COVINGTON	7,750.110	428.040	37,955	0.204	0.011
FRANKLIN	7,738.980	528.540	31,761	0.244	0.017
WALKER	7,664.690	933.720	66,221	0.116	0.014
CHILTON	7,617.750	597.360	43,819	0.174	0.014
DALE	6,440.010	830.790	50,444	0.128	0.016
DALLAS	6,006.818	404.400	42,864	0.140	0.009
TALLAPOOSA	5,904.330	212.820	41,168	0.143	0.005
ESCAMBIA	5,591.628	171.960	37,994	0.147	0.005
RANDOLPH	5,397.090	421.410	22,675	0.238	0.019
GENEVA	4,193.880	697.920	26,931	0.156	0.026
LAWRENCE	4,046.052	259.200	33,838	0.120	0.008
BIBB	3,530.544	312.840	22,597	0.156	0.014
BLOUNT	3,524.670	339.936	57,826	0.061	0.006
CLARKE	3,522.114	119.760	25,161	0.140	0.005

ACJIC / NPLeX

2013 PSUEDOPHEDRINE TOTAL GRAMS SOLD

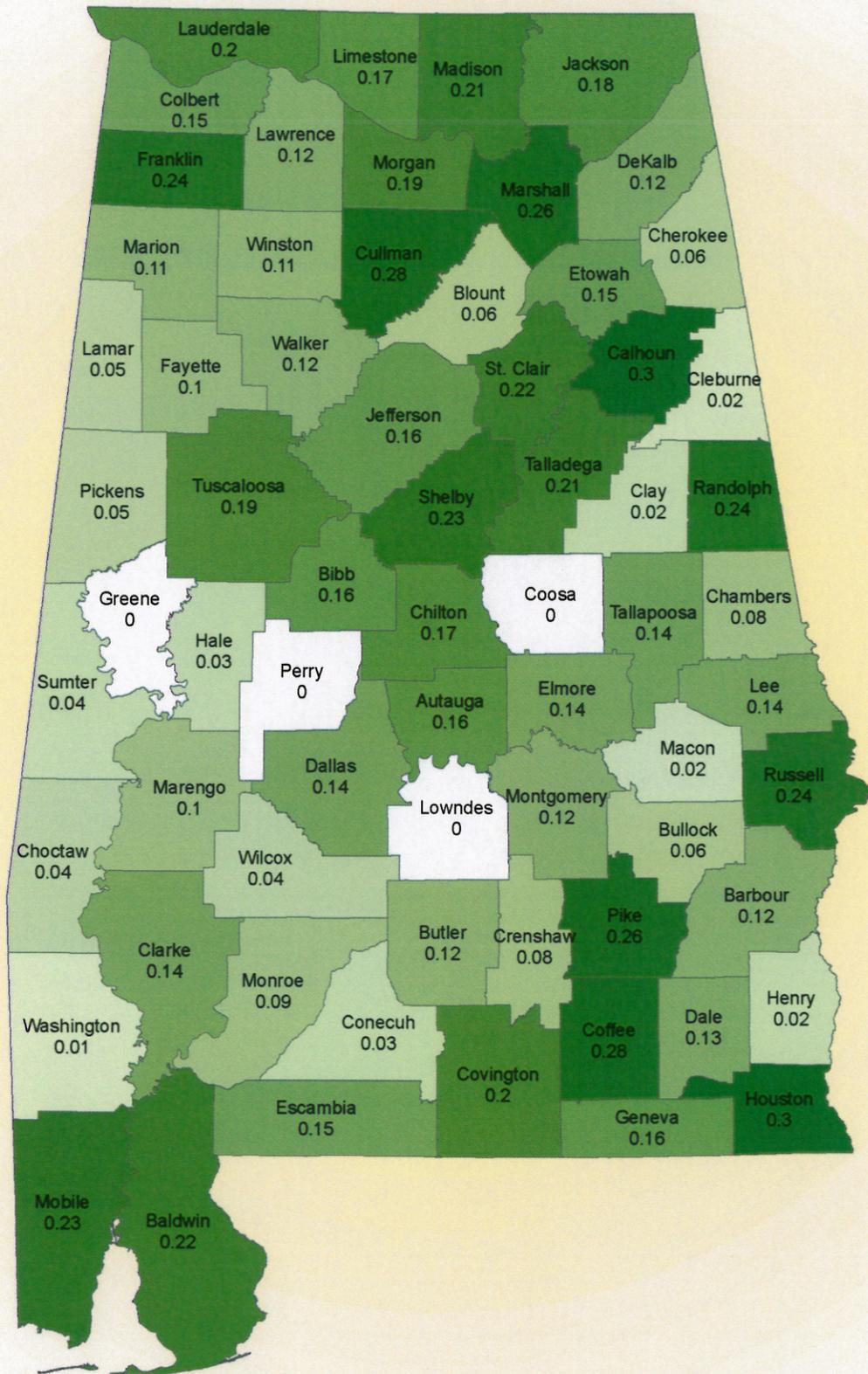
MARION	3,451.260	341.880	30,327	0.114	0.011
BARBOUR	3,233.440	111.000	27,201	0.119	0.004
CHAMBERS	2,674.824	74.400	34,064	0.079	0.002
WINSTON	2,606.216	178.320	24,108	0.108	0.007
BUTLER	2,369.592	85.080	20,307	0.117	0.004
MARENGO	2,001.210	58.200	20,401	0.098	0.003
MONROE	1,946.542	49.560	22,602	0.086	0.002
FAYETTE	1,658.880	113.040	16,983	0.098	0.007
CHEROKEE	1,524.912	68.760	26,021	0.059	0.003
CRENSHAW	1,062.309	14.400	14,083	0.075	0.001
PICKENS	986.574	88.320	19,405	0.051	0.005
LAMAR	688.794	84.960	14,259	0.048	0.006
BULLOCK	672.948	28.080	10,474	0.064	0.003
CHOCTAW	545.436	17.520	13,633	0.040	0.001
SUMTER	476.580	55.920	13,427	0.035	0.004
WILCOX	473.862	31.200	11,431	0.041	0.003
HALE	455.268	36.480	15,388	0.030	0.002
CONECUH	440.322	14.640	12,981	0.034	0.001
HENRY	400.500	11.040	17,287	0.023	0.001
MACON	399.900	30.000	20,535	0.019	0.001
CLAY	318.960	15.600	13,435	0.024	0.001
WASHINGTON	236.394	10.080	17,109	0.014	0.001
CLEBURNE	236.040	42.720	14,832	0.016	0.003
PERRY	22.560	0.000	10,181	0.002	0.000
COOSA	11.160	0.000	10,966	0.001	0.000
GREENE	0.000	0.000	8,876	0.000	0.000
LOWNDES	0.000	0.000	10,857	0.000	0.000

TOTALS	856,229.230	69,121.334	4,822,023.000	0.178	0.014
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Population stats via U.S. Census, 2012 estimate

The following chart shows Alabama's county-by-county statistic of the grams of PSE precursors BY TOTAL GRAMS SOLD PER CAPITA by the NPLEX system during January, February, March 2013:

County	Total Grams Sold	Total Grams Blocked	Population	Grams Sold per Capita	Grams Blocked per Capita
CALHOUN	35,444.458	4,736.160	117,296	0.302	0.040
HOUSTON	31,073.374	2,454.000	103,402	0.301	0.024
CULLMAN	22,705.062	3,043.050	80,440	0.282	0.038
COFFEE	14,355.550	2,147.432	51,252	0.280	0.042
MARSHALL	24,831.626	3,276.030	94,776	0.262	0.035
PIKE	8,510.282	996.120	33,182	0.256	0.030
FRANKLIN	7,738.980	528.540	31,761	0.244	0.017
RUSSELL	13,927.520	1,363.230	57,820	0.241	0.024
RANDOLPH	5,397.090	421.410	22,675	0.238	0.019
SHELBY	46,281.948	2,264.930	200,941	0.230	0.011
MOBILE	95,013.294	8,937.034	413,936	0.230	0.022
BALDWIN	41,941.804	2,347.124	190,790	0.220	0.012
SAINT CLAIR	18,372.404	1,910.580	85,237	0.216	0.022
TALLADEGA	17,441.192	2,750.910	81,762	0.213	0.034
MADISON	72,874.422	5,514.726	343,080	0.212	0.016
COVINGTON	7,750.110	428.040	37,955	0.204	0.011
LAUDERDALE	18,252.966	1,089.110	92,542	0.197	0.012
TUSCALOOSA	38,032.496	2,050.922	198,596	0.192	0.010
MORGAN	23,014.366	1,574.676	120,395	0.191	0.013
JACKSON	9,298.318	846.750	53,019	0.175	0.016
CHILTON	7,617.750	597.360	43,819	0.174	0.014
LIMESTONE	14,809.845	1,534.080	87,654	0.169	0.018
AUTAUGA	9,048.104	433.440	55,514	0.163	0.008
BIBB	3,530.544	312.840	22,597	0.156	0.014
GENEVA	4,193.880	697.920	26,931	0.156	0.026
JEFFERSON	102,312.618	7,184.394	660,009	0.155	0.011
ETOWAH	15,724.340	1,376.522	104,392	0.151	0.013
COLBERT	8,177.262	487.860	54,446	0.150	0.009
ESCAMBIA	5,591.628	171.960	37,994	0.147	0.005
TALLAPOOSA	5,904.330	212.820	41,168	0.143	0.005
DALLAS	6,006.818	404.400	42,864	0.140	0.009
CLARKE	3,522.114	119.760	25,161	0.140	0.005
LEE	20,066.464	869.702	147,257	0.136	0.006
ELMORE	10,947.602	346.260	80,629	0.136	0.004
DALE	6,440.010	830.790	50,444	0.128	0.016
DE KALB	8,835.000	726.774	71,080	0.124	0.010
LAWRENCE	4,046.052	259.200	33,838	0.120	0.008
BARBOUR	3,233.440	111.000	27,201	0.119	0.004
MONTGOMERY	27,113.764	1,039.622	230,149	0.118	0.005
BUTLER	2,369.592	85.080	20,307	0.117	0.004



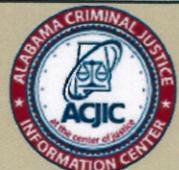
Based on US Census Bureau 2012 Estimates

Grams PSE Sold Per Capita

January 1, 2013 - March 31, 2013

Produced by the
Alabama Criminal
Justice Information Center
GIS Department

May 16, 2013



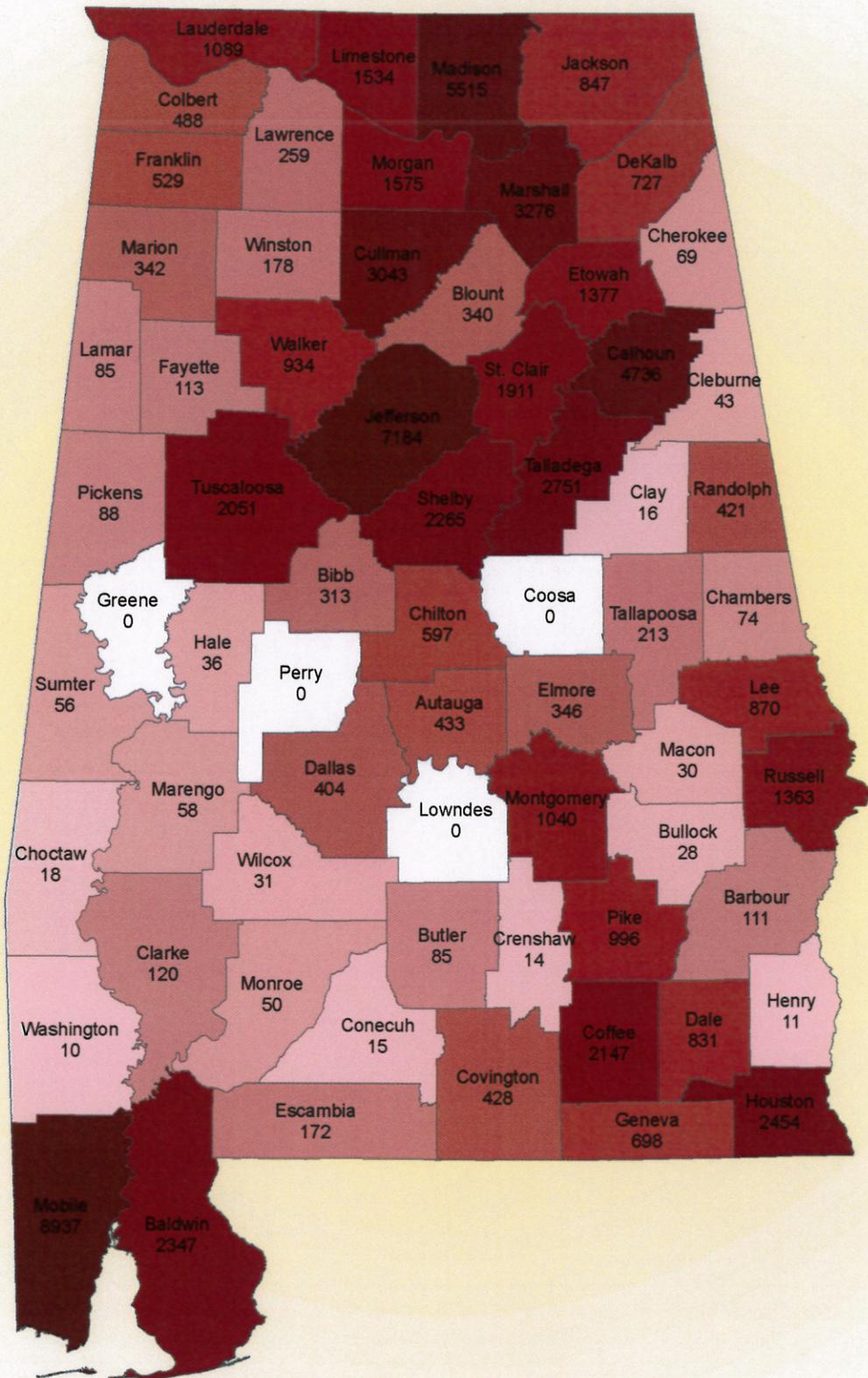
The following chart shows Alabama's county-by-county statistic of the grams of PSE precursors BY TOTAL GRAMS BLOCKED by the NPELx system during January, February, March 2013:

County	Total Grams Sold	Total Grams Blocked	Population	Grams Sold per Capita	Grams Blocked per Capita
MOBILE	95,013.294	8,937.034	413,936	0.230	0.022
JEFFERSON	102,312.618	7,184.394	660,009	0.155	0.011
MADISON	72,874.422	5,514.726	343,080	0.212	0.016
CALHOUN	35,444.458	4,736.160	117,296	0.302	0.040
MARSHALL	24,831.626	3,276.030	94,776	0.262	0.035
CULLMAN	22,705.062	3,043.050	80,440	0.282	0.038
TALLADEGA	17,441.192	2,750.910	81,762	0.213	0.034
HOUSTON	31,073.374	2,454.000	103,402	0.301	0.024
BALDWIN	41,941.804	2,347.124	190,790	0.220	0.012
SHELBY	46,281.948	2,264.930	200,941	0.230	0.011
COFFEE	14,355.550	2,147.432	51,252	0.280	0.042
TUSCALOOSA	38,032.496	2,050.922	198,596	0.192	0.010
SAINT CLAIR	18,372.404	1,910.580	85,237	0.216	0.022
MORGAN	23,014.366	1,574.676	120,395	0.191	0.013
LIMESTONE	14,809.845	1,534.080	87,654	0.169	0.018
ETOWAH	15,724.340	1,376.522	104,392	0.151	0.013
RUSSELL	13,927.520	1,363.230	57,820	0.241	0.024
LAUDERDALE	18,252.966	1,089.110	92,542	0.197	0.012
MONTGOMERY	27,113.764	1,039.622	230,149	0.118	0.005
PIKE	8,510.282	996.120	33,182	0.256	0.030
WALKER	7,664.690	933.720	66,221	0.116	0.014
LEE	20,066.464	869.702	147,257	0.136	0.006
JACKSON	9,298.318	846.750	53,019	0.175	0.016
DALE	6,440.010	830.790	50,444	0.128	0.016
DE KALB	8,835.000	726.774	71,080	0.124	0.010
GENEVA	4,193.880	697.920	26,931	0.156	0.026
CHILTON	7,617.750	597.360	43,819	0.174	0.014
FRANKLIN	7,738.980	528.540	31,761	0.244	0.017
COLBERT	8,177.262	487.860	54,446	0.150	0.009
AUTAUGA	9,048.104	433.440	55,514	0.163	0.008
COVINGTON	7,750.110	428.040	37,955	0.204	0.011
RANDOLPH	5,397.090	421.410	22,675	0.238	0.019
DALLAS	6,006.818	404.400	42,864	0.140	0.009
ELMORE	10,947.602	346.260	80,629	0.136	0.004
MARION	3,451.260	341.880	30,327	0.114	0.011
BLOUNT	3,524.670	339.936	57,826	0.061	0.006
BIBB	3,530.544	312.840	22,597	0.156	0.014
LAWRENCE	4,046.052	259.200	33,838	0.120	0.008
TALLAPOOSA	5,904.330	212.820	41,168	0.143	0.005
WINSTON	2,606.216	178.320	24,108	0.108	0.007

ESCAMBIA	5,591.628	171.960	37,994	0.147	0.005
CLARKE	3,522.114	119.760	25,161	0.140	0.005
FAYETTE	1,658.880	113.040	16,983	0.098	0.007
BARBOUR	3,233.440	111.000	27,201	0.119	0.004
PICKENS	986.574	88.320	19,405	0.051	0.005
BUTLER	2,369.592	85.080	20,307	0.117	0.004
LAMAR	688.794	84.960	14,259	0.048	0.006
CHAMBERS	2,674.824	74.400	34,064	0.079	0.002
CHEROKEE	1,524.912	68.760	26,021	0.059	0.003
MARENGO	2,001.210	58.200	20,401	0.098	0.003
SUMTER	476.580	55.920	13,427	0.035	0.004
MONROE	1,946.542	49.560	22,602	0.086	0.002
CLEBURNE	236.040	42.720	14,832	0.016	0.003
HALE	455.268	36.480	15,388	0.030	0.002
WILCOX	473.862	31.200	11,431	0.041	0.003
MACON	399.900	30.000	20,535	0.019	0.001
BULLOCK	672.948	28.080	10,474	0.064	0.003
CHOCTAW	545.436	17.520	13,633	0.040	0.001
CLAY	318.960	15.600	13,435	0.024	0.001
CONECUH	440.322	14.640	12,981	0.034	0.001
CRENSHAW	1,062.309	14.400	14,083	0.075	0.001
HENRY	400.500	11.040	17,287	0.023	0.001
WASHINGTON	236.394	10.080	17,109	0.014	0.001
COOSA	11.160	0.000	10,966	0.001	0.000
GREENE	0.000	0.000	8,876	0.000	0.000
LOWNDES	0.000	0.000	10,857	0.000	0.000
PERRY	22.560	0.000	10,181	0.002	0.000

TOTALS	856,229.230	69,121.334	4,822,023.000	0.178	0.014
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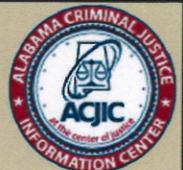
Population stats via U.S. Census, 2012 estimate



Grams PSE Blocked
 January 1, 2013 - March 31, 2013

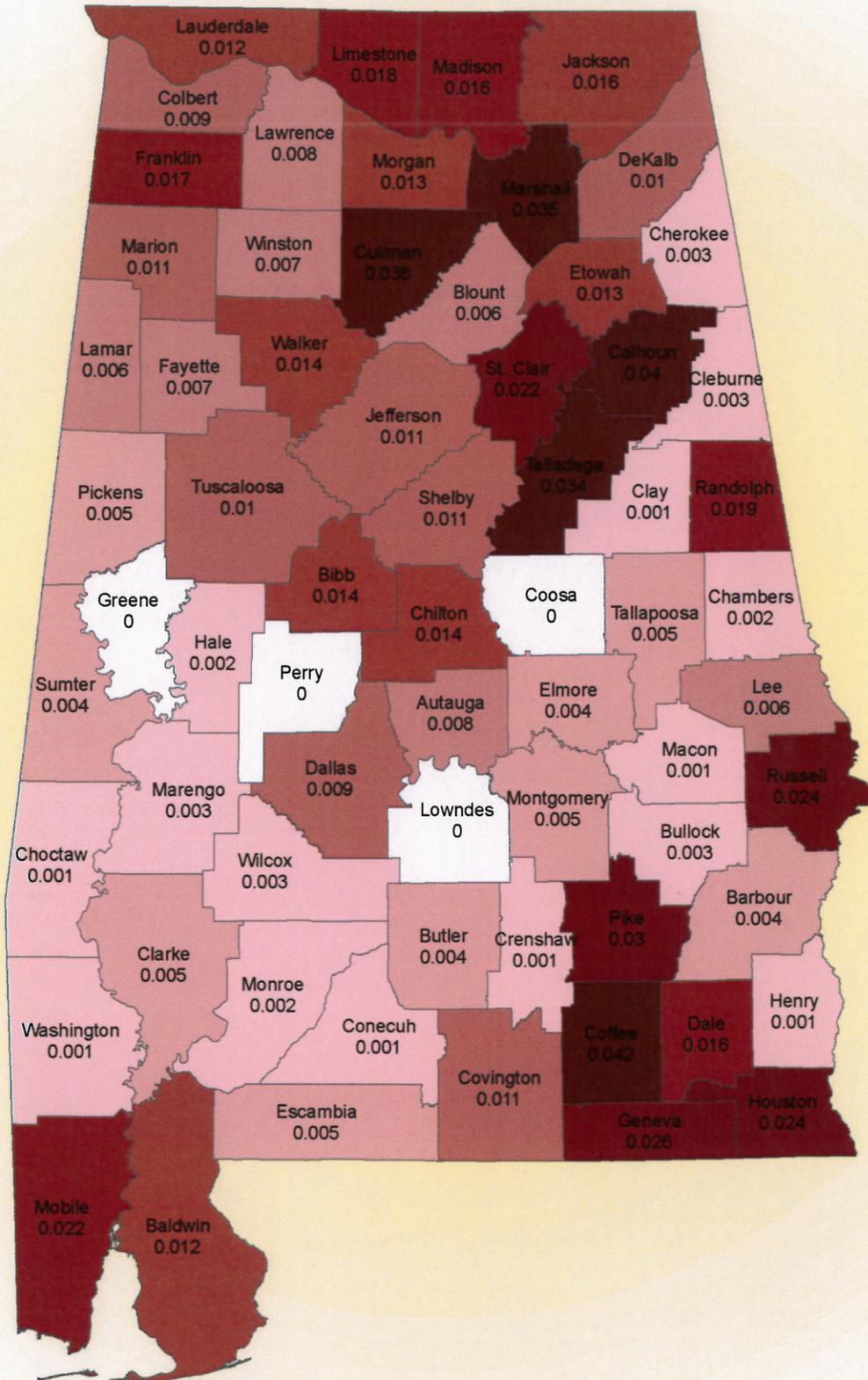
Produced by the
 Alabama Criminal
 Justice Information Center
 GIS Department

May 16, 2013



The following chart shows Alabama's county-by-county statistics of the grams of PSE precursors BY TOTAL GRAMS BLOCKED PER CAPITA by the NPLEX system during January, February, March 2013:

County	Total Grams Sold	Total Grams Blocked	Population	Grams Sold per Capita	Grams Blocked per Capita
COFFEE	14,355.550	2,147.432	51,252	0.280	0.042
CALHOUN	35,444.458	4,736.160	117,296	0.302	0.040
CULLMAN	22,705.062	3,043.050	80,440	0.282	0.038
MARSHALL	24,831.626	3,276.030	94,776	0.262	0.035
TALLADEGA	17,441.192	2,750.910	81,762	0.213	0.034
PIKE	8,510.282	996.120	33,182	0.256	0.030
GENEVA	4,193.880	697.920	26,931	0.156	0.026
HOUSTON	31,073.374	2,454.000	103,402	0.301	0.024
RUSSELL	13,927.520	1,363.230	57,820	0.241	0.024
SAINT CLAIR	18,372.404	1,910.580	85,237	0.216	0.022
MOBILE	95,013.294	8,937.034	413,936	0.230	0.022
RANDOLPH	5,397.090	421.410	22,675	0.238	0.019
LIMESTONE	14,809.845	1,534.080	87,654	0.169	0.018
FRANKLIN	7,738.980	528.540	31,761	0.244	0.017
DALE	6,440.010	830.790	50,444	0.128	0.016
MADISON	72,874.422	5,514.726	343,080	0.212	0.016
JACKSON	9,298.318	846.750	53,019	0.175	0.016
WALKER	7,664.690	933.720	66,221	0.116	0.014
BIBB	3,530.544	312.840	22,597	0.156	0.014
CHILTON	7,617.750	597.360	43,819	0.174	0.014
ETOWAH	15,724.340	1,376.522	104,392	0.151	0.013
MORGAN	23,014.366	1,574.676	120,395	0.191	0.013
BALDWIN	41,941.804	2,347.124	190,790	0.220	0.012
LAUDERDALE	18,252.966	1,089.110	92,542	0.197	0.012
COVINGTON	7,750.110	428.040	37,955	0.204	0.011
MARION	3,451.260	341.880	30,327	0.114	0.011
SHELBY	46,281.948	2,264.930	200,941	0.230	0.011
JEFFERSON	102,312.618	7,184.394	660,009	0.155	0.011
TUSCALOOSA	38,032.496	2,050.922	198,596	0.192	0.010
DE KALB	8,835.000	726.774	71,080	0.124	0.010
DALLAS	6,006.818	404.400	42,864	0.140	0.009
COLBERT	8,177.262	487.860	54,446	0.150	0.009
AUTAUGA	9,048.104	433.440	55,514	0.163	0.008
LAWRENCE	4,046.052	259.200	33,838	0.120	0.008
WINSTON	2,606.216	178.320	24,108	0.108	0.007
FAYETTE	1,658.880	113.040	16,983	0.098	0.007
LAMAR	688.794	84.960	14,259	0.048	0.006
LEE	20,066.464	869.702	147,257	0.136	0.006
BLOUNT	3,524.670	339.936	57,826	0.061	0.006
TALLAPOOSA	5,904.330	212.820	41,168	0.143	0.005

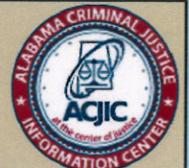


Based on US Census Bureau 2012 Estimates

Grams PSE Blocked Per Capita

January 1, 2013 - March 31, 2013

Produced by the
Alabama Criminal
Justice Information Center
GIS Department



May 16, 2013

The following chart shows Alabama's yearly statistical totals of the grams of PSE precursors by the NPLeX system for the years 2012 & 2013:

YEAR	Total Grams Sold	Total Grams Blocked	Population	Grams Sold per Capita	Grams Blocked per Capita
2012	927,474.899	48,194.852	4,822,023.000	0.192	0.010
2013	856,229.230	69,121.334	4,822,023.000	0.178	0.014

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