



ALABAMA

2024 DRUG THREAT ASSESSMENT



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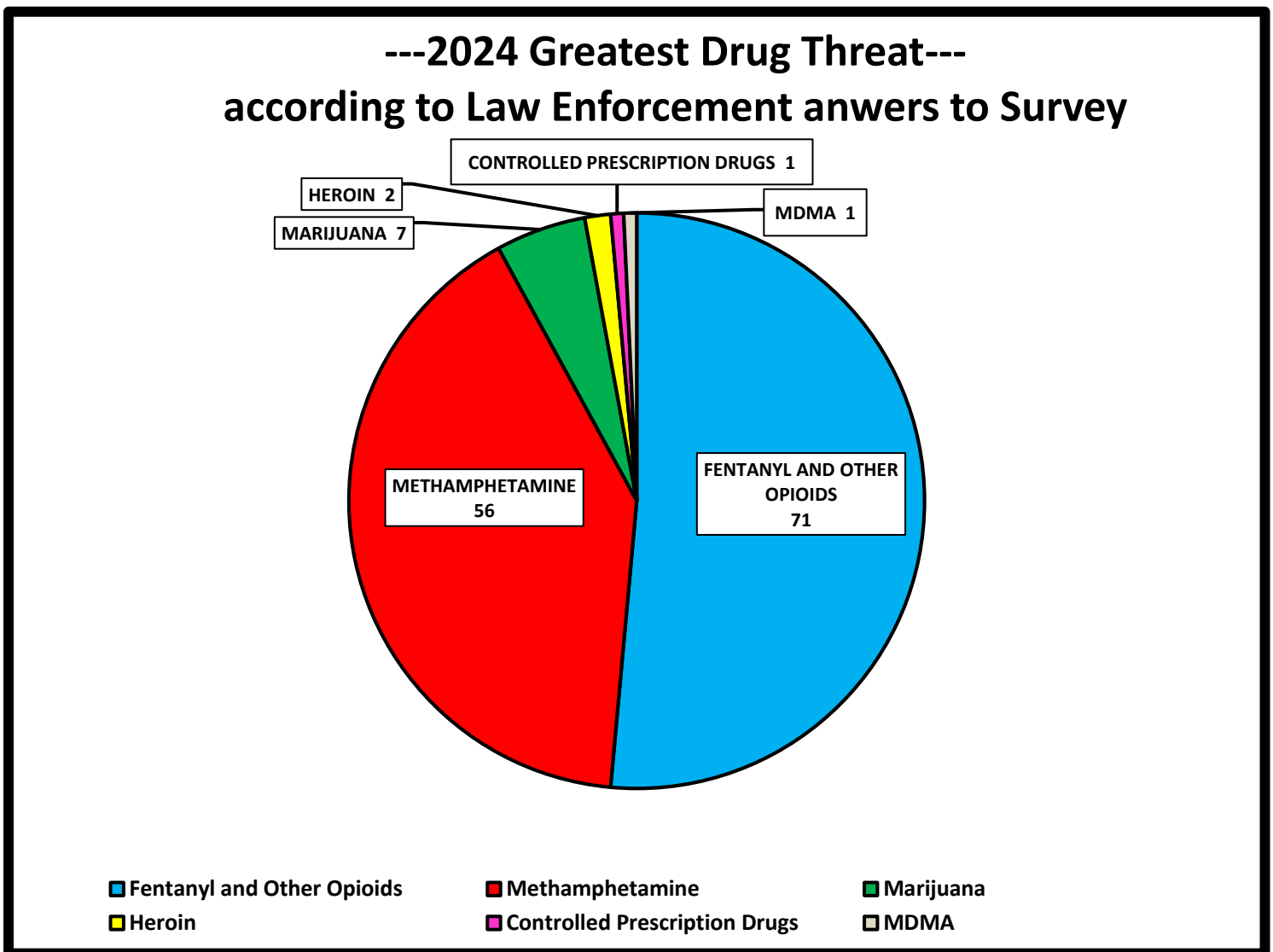
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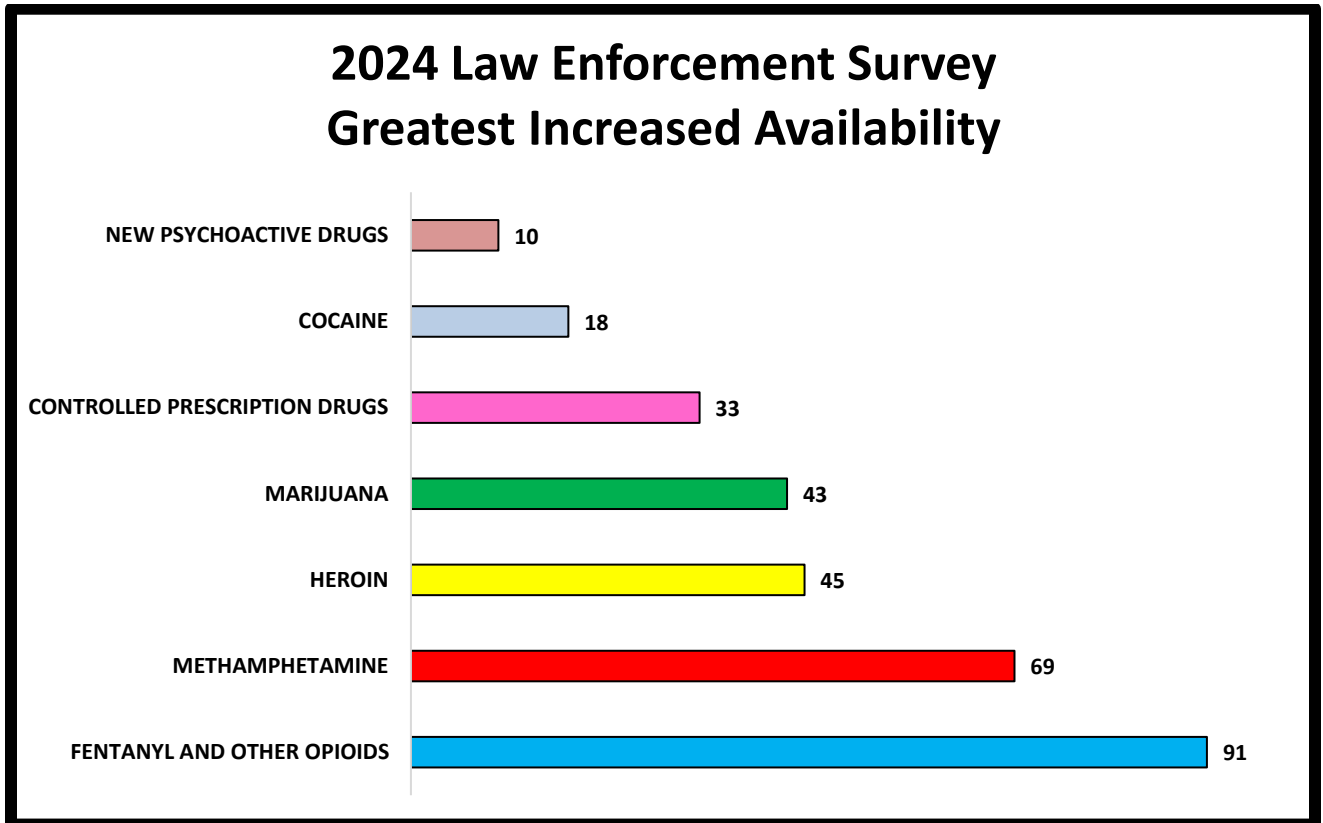
I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The State of Alabama with interstates crossing horizontally and vertically make it very convenient for the transportations of illegal drugs. The location of Alabama with its close distance to Atlanta, Georgia, and the close proximity to the Mexican border also contribute to drugs commonly seized within the State.

Each year the Alabama Drug Threat Assessment is written in order to inform law enforcement agencies of current and potential illicit drug concerns that exist throughout Alabama. The assessment has also been used in assisting law enforcement with statistics for funding future operations. The diagram below depicts the greatest drug threat as documented by results from the 2024 GC HIDTA law enforcement survey respondents. There were 138 law enforcement respondents across Alabama that answered the greatest drug threat question. This year as in last year, fentanyl and other opioids was recorded as the number one greatest drug threat across the State. (A map showing responses per agency/location is listed in the appendix).

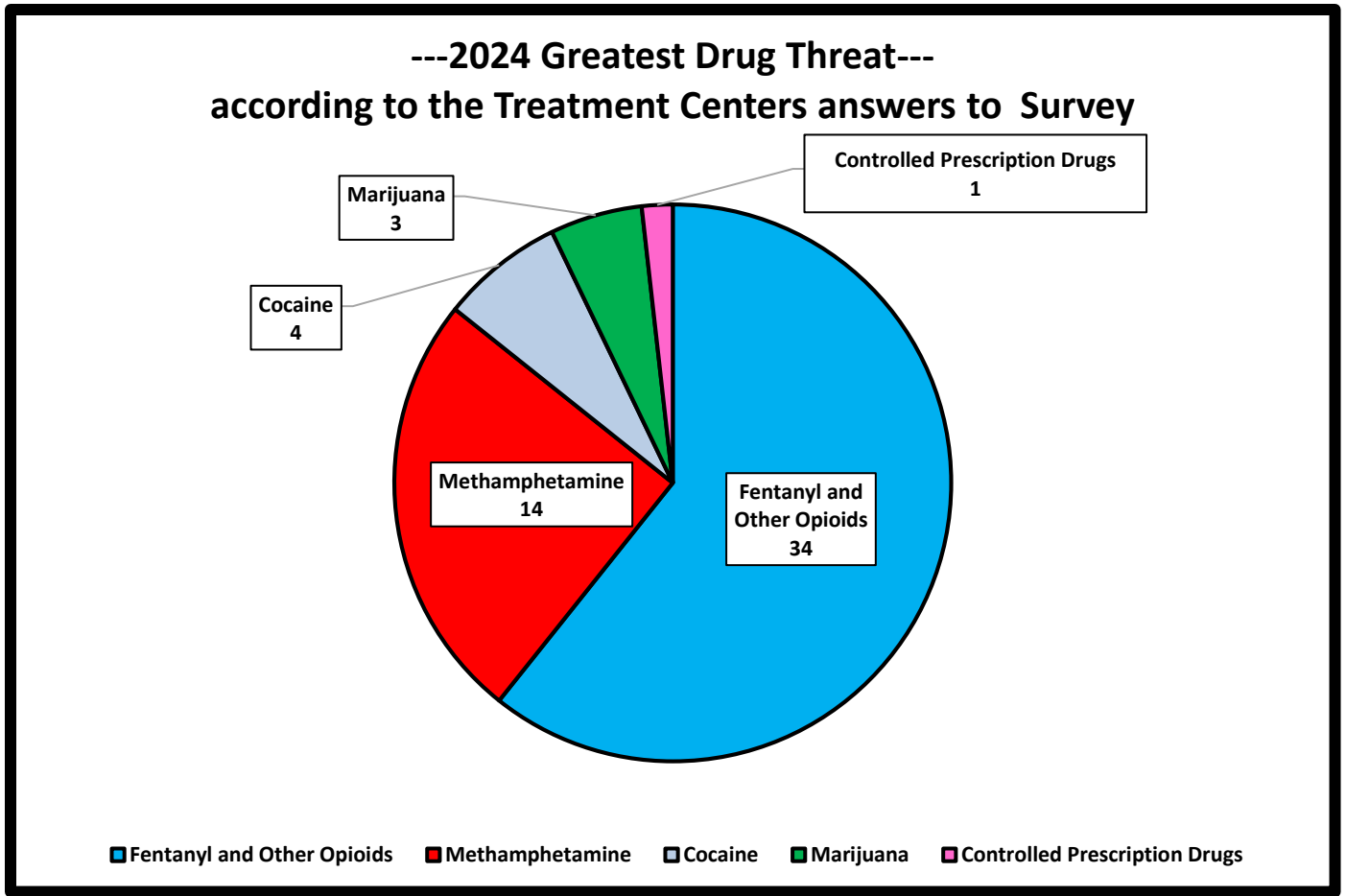


Law Enforcement respondents on the Survey listed the following as what they consider to be the drugs increasing as most available in their part of the State. This ranking is based on each drug and using only the increased category per drug and per law enforcement respondent.

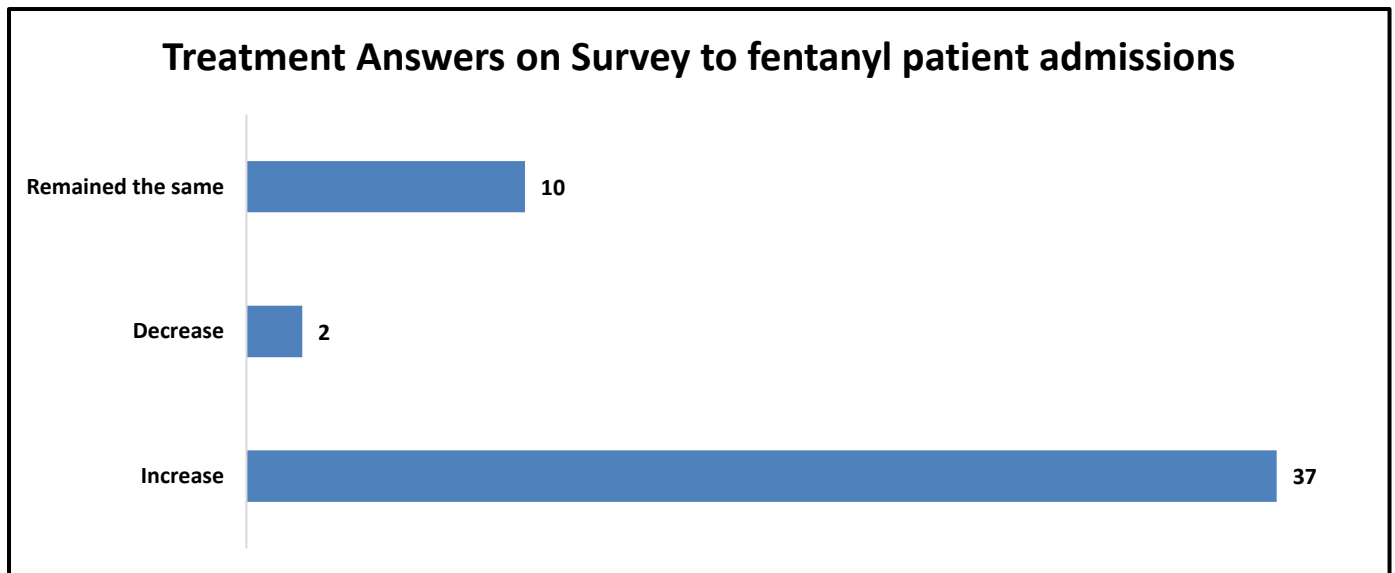


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According to the 2024 GC HIDTA Treatment Survey, fentanyl and other opioids surged ahead to the greatest threat in Alabama. Methamphetamine was next, followed by cocaine, marijuana, and controlled prescription drugs. (See Chart below).

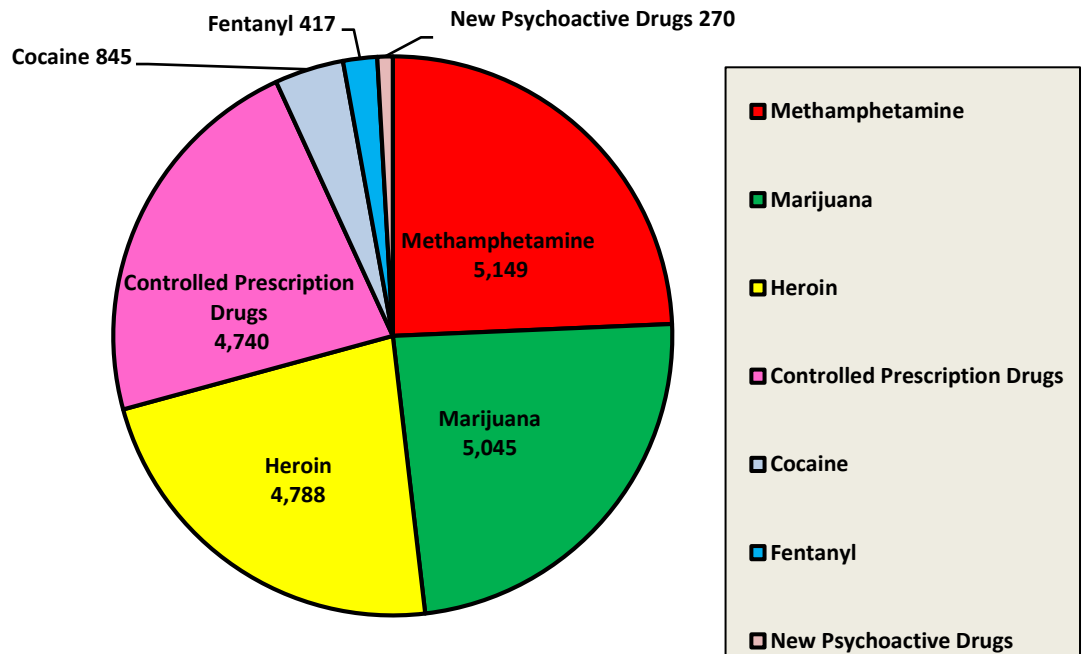


Answers from the Treatment Survey that requested the status of fentanyl admissions compared to last year, definitely showed an increase (chart below).

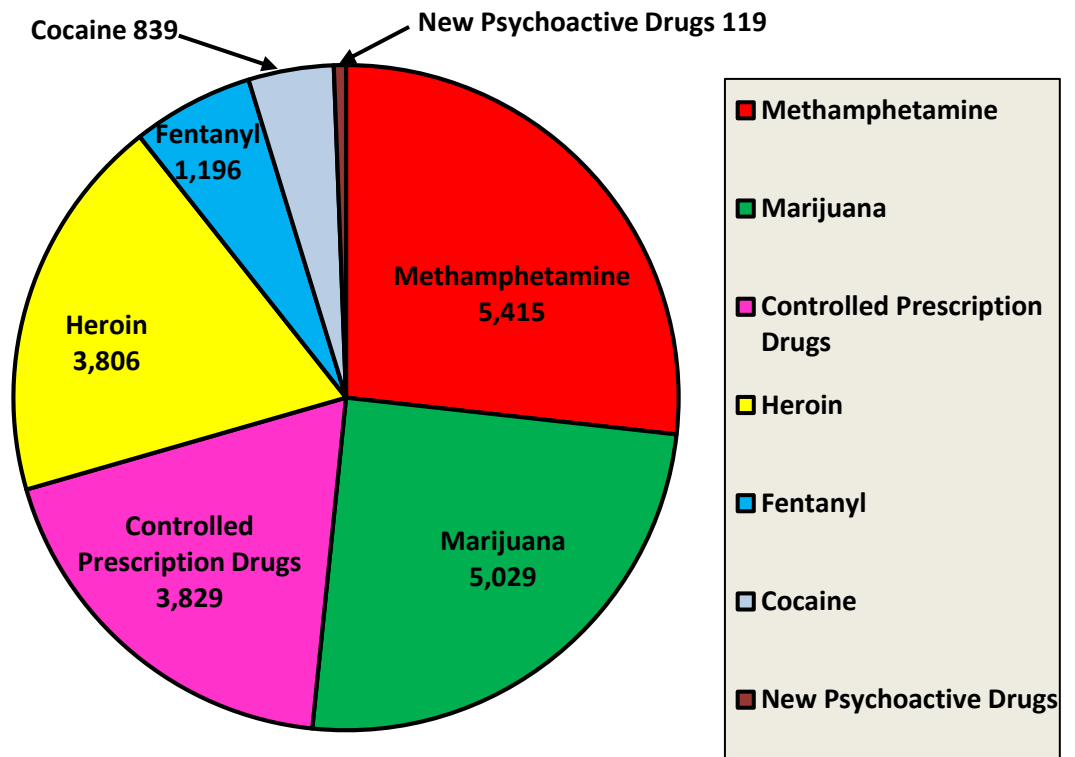


According to the Alabama Department of Mental Health, methamphetamine is the drug most commonly attributed to treatment admissions in 2022, followed by marijuana, controlled prescription drugs, heroin, fentanyl, cocaine, and new psychoactive drugs. Treatment admissions decreased in all of the below drugs with the exception of fentanyl, and methamphetamine. Fentanyl represented the highest increase with 779 admissions more in 2022 than in 2021. The following diagrams depict the treatment admissions for 2021 and 2022.

2021 Mental Health Admissions



2022 Mental Health Admissions



- **Fentanyl and other Opioids**

Fentanyl and other opioids have surged well ahead of methamphetamine to become the greatest drug threat according to law enforcement respondents, and treatment respondents to the survey. According to the 2024 GC HIDTA Drug Survey, seventy-one law enforcement respondents across Alabama, ranked fentanyl as the drug of greatest threat. Fentanyl, like last year has shown the highest increase in mental health admissions, compared to other illegal drugs. The overdose death rate in Alabama continues to increase. Jefferson County alone reported 348 confirmed fentanyl related overdose deaths in 2022, with some still pending.

- **Methamphetamine**

Methamphetamine was reported as the second greatest drug threat by both law enforcement, and treatment respondents. Methamphetamine also continues to be reported as the greatest contributor to violent crime, and property crime, according to law enforcement respondents. In 2022, there were no methamphetamine laboratory seizures reported in Alabama to the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), however one lab was reported according to investigations within the middle district of Alabama.

- **Marijuana**

Law enforcement respondents have marijuana as the fourth most available drug in Alabama. The Alabama Department of Mental Health lists marijuana as the number two illegal drug according to treatment admissions, based on the drugs monitored by the Gulf Coast HIDTA. Marijuana related mental health treatment admissions slightly decreased from 5,045 admissions in 2021 to 5,029 in 2022. Marijuana is still reported as the third greatest contributor to violent crime in 2022 according to law enforcement respondents. The Marijuana Eradication Program eradicated a total of 521 plants both indoor and outdoor in 2022.

- **Heroin**

Only two law enforcement respondents listed heroin as the greatest drug threat, and the treatment respondents did not list heroin at all as being the greatest threat. The mental health admissions also drastically declined from 2021 to 2022. The Alabama Department of Mental Health still ranks heroin as the third most abused illegal drug based on treatment admissions. The majority of law enforcement respondents reported heroin availability as the same as last year.

- **Cocaine**

Cocaine remains available in Alabama; however, cocaine poses a lower threat compared to some other illicit drugs in Alabama. Cocaine was not listed as a great drug threat by law enforcement respondents, however, treatment respondents did rank cocaine behind methamphetamine, and fentanyl according to the GC HIDTA Survey of 2024. With cocaine showing a continued presence when it comes to violent and property crimes, as well as the continual seizures in the State, it will be ranked below heroin in the Alabama drug threat assessment order.

- **Controlled Prescription Drugs**

Hydrocodone (lortab and vicodin) and oxycodone (oxycontin, roxycontin) continue to be the most frequently abused pharmaceutical drugs in Alabama as reported by the Alabama Department of Mental Health. According to law enforcement survey respondents, Alprazolam (Xanax) is the most commonly encountered counterfeit prescription pill. Pharmaceutical diversion remains the primary method of obtaining pharmaceuticals; however, pharmaceuticals transported into the state by vehicle or postal packaging also persists. The availability and demand of controlled prescription drugs in Alabama according to law enforcement respondents stayed basically the same as last year.

- **New Psychoactive Drugs**

The Alabama Department of Mental Health, still encounters admissions into treatment, for gamma hydroxybutyric (GHB) and lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), but for 2022 they were not showing a high admission rate. Synthetic cannabinoids such as Spice are the most commonly encountered new psychoactive substance in Alabama. The Department of Forensic Sciences continues to see the synthetic drug 5-fluoro MDMB-PICA listed as a top synthetic cannabinoid substance analyzed for 2022. The Alabama Department of Mental Health showed a decrease in the new psychoactive drugs which went from 270 individuals seeking treatment in 2021 to 182 individuals seeking treatment in 2022.

- **Money Laundering**

Law enforcement continues to see various methods of money laundering across Alabama. According to FINCEN the most suspicious activity reports (SARs) filed in Alabama for 2022 were from Depository Institutions. The second highest group of SARs were filed by the Money Service Businesses. The primary reason on the Depository Institutions was due to check, counterfeit instrument, and transactions below the CTR threshold. The primary reason for Money Service Businesses was transactions below BSA recordkeeping threshold. Casino activity regarding SARs saw a decrease of 177 in 2022, from 205 in 2021.

II. ENVIRONMENT AND OTHER RELATED RISKS

A. Demographic Factors/Cultural Diversity

The United States (U.S.) Census Bureau population estimate for Alabama in July of 2022 was 5,074,296 residents. This represents a .48% increase in population from 2021. With this increase for 2022, it makes Alabama one of the fastest growing states in the country. Alabama is ranked as the 26th most populous, in the estimate for 2022.

| 2022 Population Race Estimates | |
|---|--------------|
| White | 68.9% |
| Black | 26.8% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 4.8% |
| Two or more races | 1.9% |
| Asian | 1.6% |
| American Indian, Alaskan native | .7% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | .1% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

B. Economics

The most recent study of median income done in 2021 by the U.S. Census Bureau, estimates Alabama’s median income as \$54,943 per year. Alabama’s leading employers include manufacturing jobs, retail sales, and health care professions.

C. Geography

Alabama covers 50,647.13 square in land miles, making it the 24th largest state in the nation. The Alabama State Port Authority operates port facilities in Axis, Bridgeport, Claiborne, Columbia, Cordova, Demopolis, Eufaula, Mobile, Montgomery, Phenix City, Selma, and Tuscaloosa-Northport. The Port of Mobile is one of the larger ports in the country.

The primary interstates in Alabama include: I-10, I-20, I-59, I-65 & I-85, consisting of 904 miles of interstate highways. According to BLOC/GC HIDTA and EPIC statistics, the top seizure interstate reported was I-20 with a combined total of 66 stops. The interstate of I-65 showed 50 stops, and I-10 showed 16 stops.



III. DRUG THREATS AND OVERVIEW

A. Overall Scope of Drug Threat

According to law enforcement, and treatment respondents, answering the GC HIDTA Drug Survey, fentanyl is the greatest drug threat in Alabama. and the overdose data certainly supports this. Methamphetamine, although not ranked as high as fentanyl is still attributed to property and violent crime in the State. Controlled prescription drugs, marijuana, cocaine, and new psychoactive drugs are listed as available but not as dangerous as fentanyl or methamphetamine. The most prominent places where DTO's obtain the drugs seen in Alabama, are mainly distributed from Atlanta, Georgia or from the southwest border.

The charts below show DEA, HSI, HIDTA statistics on arrests, asset values, and drugs seized for all offices in Alabama for calendar year 2022. The drugs seized includes all categories of drugs seized.

| CY 2022 HUNTSVILLE DEA | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| ARRESTS | ASSET VALUE SEIZED | DRUGS SEIZED |
| 44 | 50,544.00 | 24.75 kgs. |

| CY 2022 HUNTSVILLE-HIDTA | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| ARRESTS | ASSET VALUE SEIZED | DRUGS SEIZED |
| 233 | 924,748.00 | 643.85 kg., 42,366 d.u., 367 ml. |

| CY 2022 BIRMINGHAM DEA (TF & DIVERSION & TD & HIDTA) | | |
|--|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| ARRESTS | ASSET VALUE SEIZED | DRUGS SEIZED |
| 126 | 1,463,753.00 | 181.39 kgs., 217.3 oz., 5,498 d.u. |

| CY 2022 BIRMINGHAM (HSI) | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| ARRESTS | ASSET VALUE SEIZED | DRUGS SEIZED |
| 57 | 262,851.00 | 510.92 kgs., 113.4 oz., 229 d.u. |

| CY 2022 MONTGOMERY DEA (TF & DOTHAN & HIDTA) | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| ARRESTS | ASSET VALUE SEIZED | DRUGS SEIZED |
| 237 | 747,026.00 | 11,545 kgs., 112 oz., 96 d.u. |

| CY 2022 MOBILE DEA (TF & HIDTA) | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| ARRESTS | ASSET VALUE SEIZED | DRUGS SEIZED |
| 76 | 590,322.00 | 458.77 kgs., 1,789 d.u. |

| CY 2022 MOBILE (HSI) | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| ARRESTS | ASSET VALUE SEIZED | DRUGS SEIZED |
| 450 | 1,093,801.00 | 7,085 kgs., 7,976 d.u. |

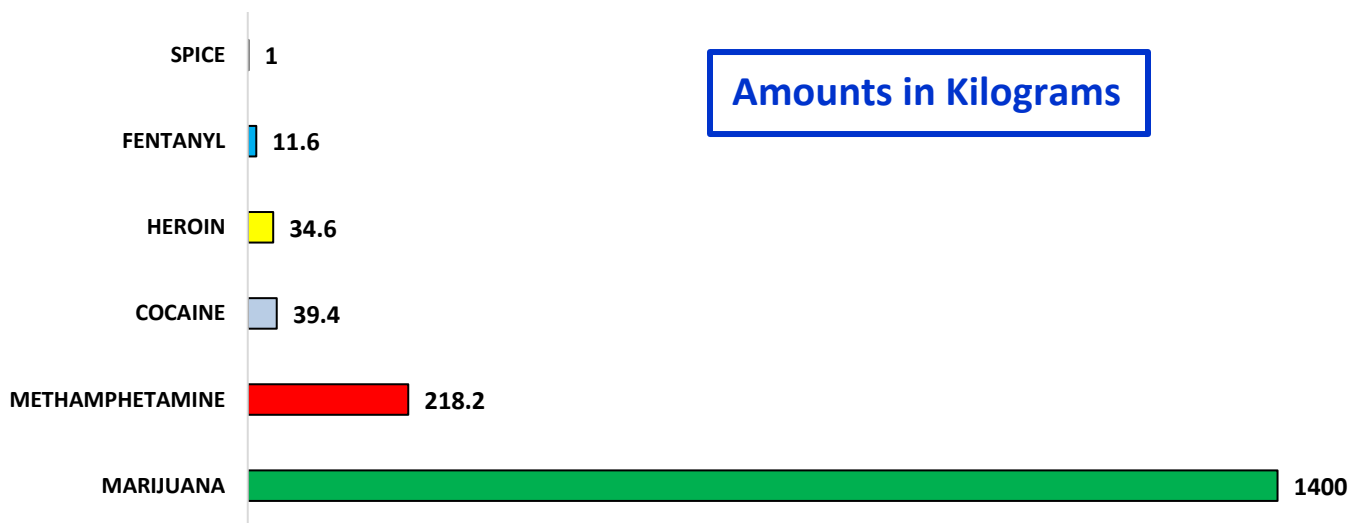
*d.u. (dosage unit)

The Alabama Law Enforcement Agency (ALEA), division State Bureau of Investigation (SBI), lists the below drug seizures for CY 2022. Also included in the immediate chart below are the two counties with highest seizure amounts for each drug, as well as the number of counties in the State that had that drug seized. (Alabama has 67 counties).

| Drug | Highest Seizure Counties | Number of Counties in Alabama where this Drug has been Seized |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| COCAINE | Jefferson County | 38 |
| | Colbert County | |
| METHAMPHETAMINE | Houston | 45 |
| | Madison | |
| FENTANYL | Madison | 23 |
| | Jefferson | |
| MARIJUANA | Jefferson | 55 |
| | Madison | |
| HEROIN | Greene | 12 |
| | Shelby | |

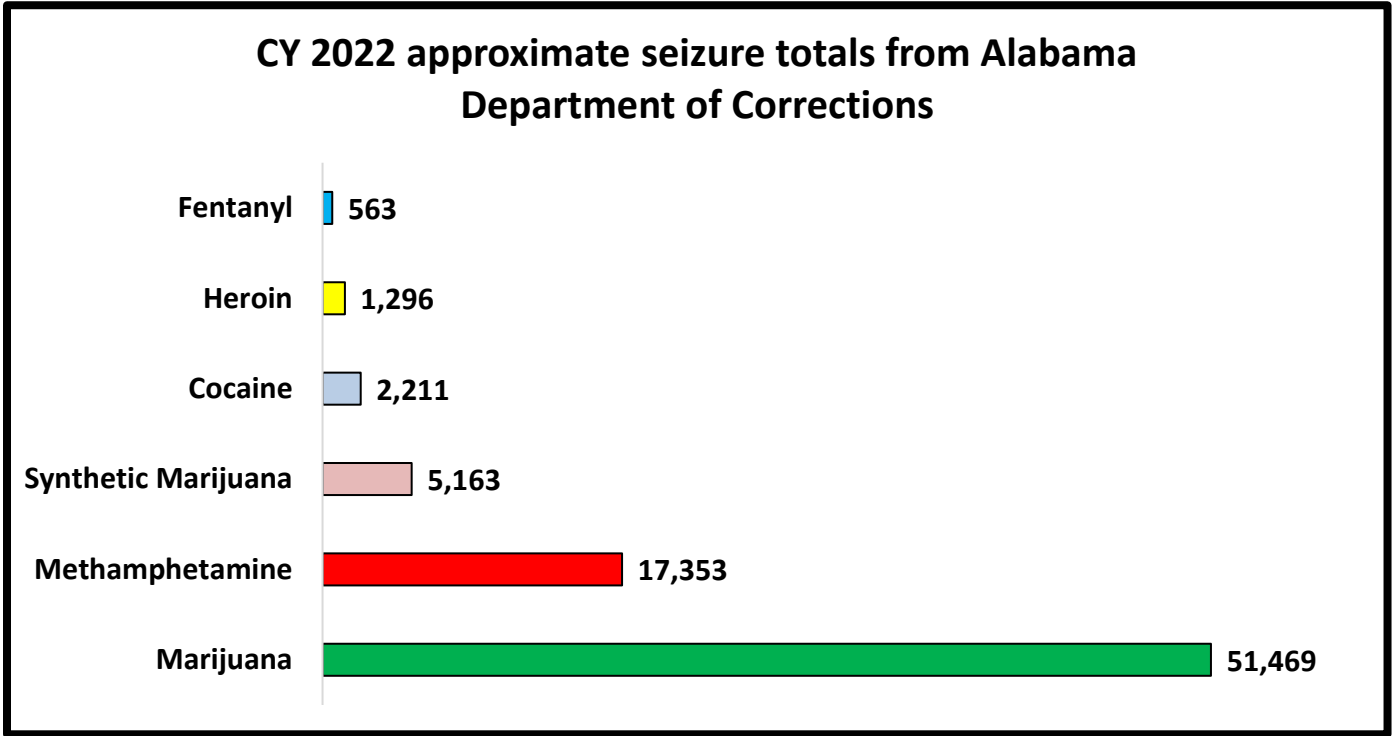
Alabama Law Enforcement Agency/SBI Drug Seizures CY 2022

***includes all cases, including ADETF, and assists of other agencies**



Drug abuse in Alabama can have a devastating effect on children. According to the Alabama Department of Human Resources, **AFCARS (The Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System)** report, there were 1,431 children removed from homes, due to drug abuse in 2022. This is much lower than last year's total, but is still quite concerning.

According to the Alabama Department of Corrections, multiple drugs are confiscated daily in the prison system. The chart below depicts several types of drugs that were seized in the prison system in 2022. (The approximate amounts are in grams).

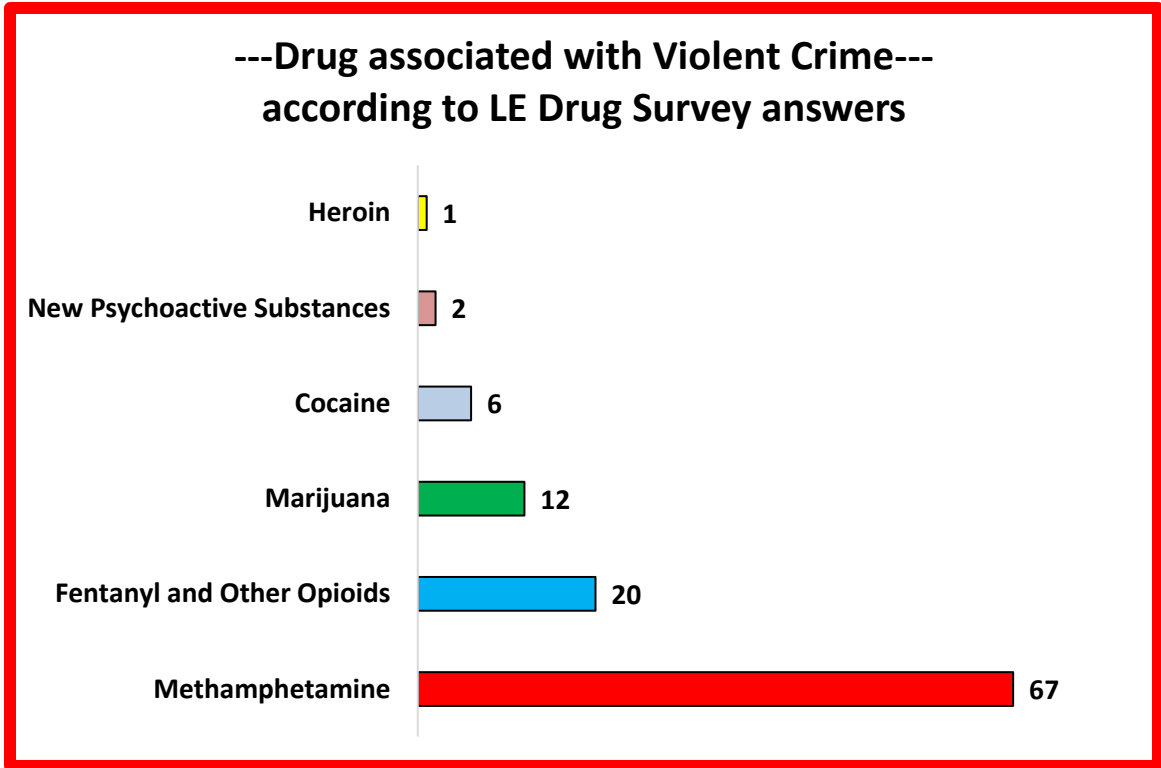


*All amounts are in grams.

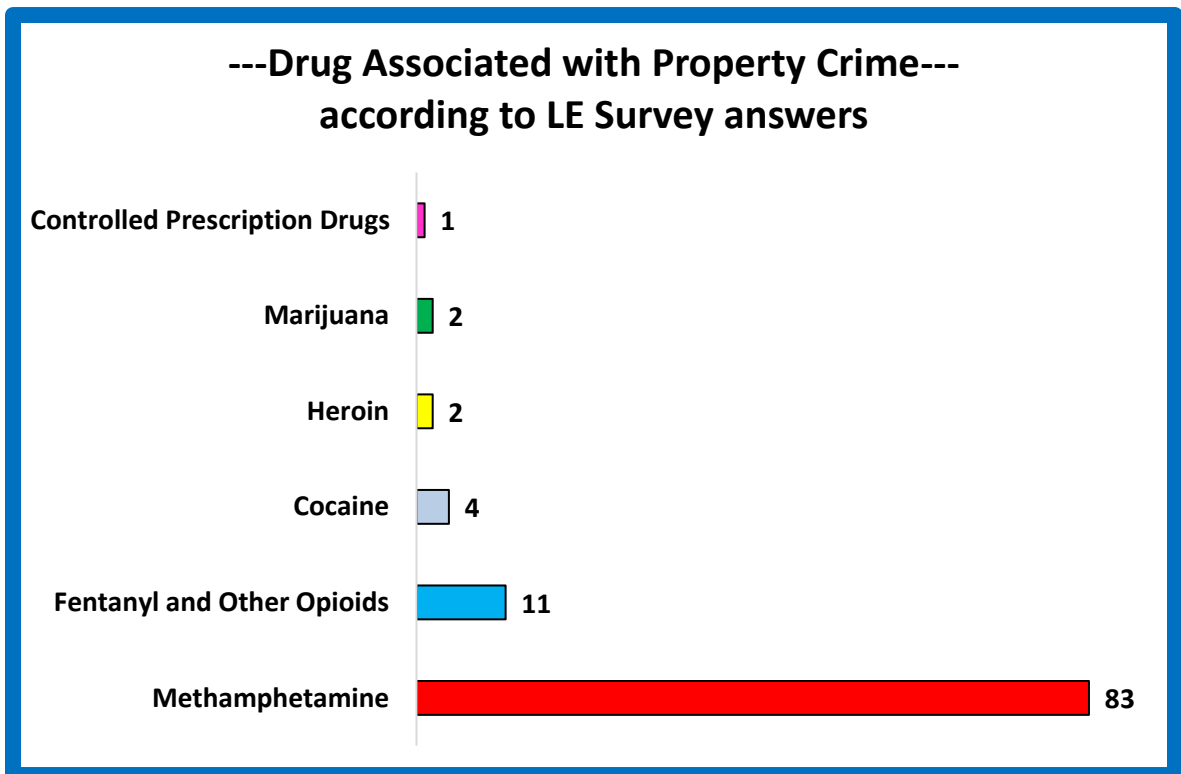
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Based on data gathered from the 2024 GC HIDTA Drug Survey, the graphs below depict drugs most frequently associated with violent crime and property crime in Alabama, per number of law enforcement respondents. The majority of law enforcement respondents indicated both violent and property crime is most closely associated with methamphetamine use within their jurisdictions.

DRUG MOST OFTEN ASSOCIATED WITH **VIOLENT CRIME in ALABAMA**



DRUG MOST OFTEN ASSOCIATED WITH **PROPERTY CRIME in ALABAMA**



B. Fentanyl and other Opioids



1. Assessment of the Threat

The Alabama Department of Mental Health, recorded 1,196 admissions into treatment centers for the abuse of fentanyl in 2022, compared to 417 in 2021, representing 779 more admissions. Fentanyl mental health admissions, drug seizures, and deaths are continuing to increase at an alarming rate throughout the State. In 2022, EPIC reported over 43.83 kilograms and 4,453 dosage units of fentanyl seized in investigations and traffic stops in Alabama. This is over five times the amount that was seized and reported to EPIC last year. Fentanyl has been encountered in the form of counterfeit pills as well as mixed in with multiple other drugs. The fentanyl related overdose death rate has continued to increase in Alabama in 2022. Fentanyl, as well as the fentanyl analogues, are also rising quite rapidly according to the department of Forensic Sciences. Fluorofentanyl, an analogue of fentanyl, but much more potent, went from being seen in 36 cases in 2021, to 211 in 2022, according to the Department of Forensic Sciences. The Jefferson County coroner still has 26 outstanding cases with 15 of those thought to be drug overdoses, however, the confirmed fentanyl overdose rate as reported statewide by both Jefferson County and the Department of Forensic Sciences is still showing big increases. (See table below).

| Category | 2021 | 2022 | % Change |
|----------|-------|-------|----------|
| Fentanyl | 1,069 | 1,337 | ↑ 25.07 |

2. Abuse

According to the 2024 GC HIDTA Drug Survey, Black Americans are the primary distributors of fentanyl and other opioids as reported by Alabama law enforcement respondents. The tables below document statewide fentanyl deaths:

| FENTANYL only/combination 2022 *(All case types) | |
|--|--------------|
| All Counties (excluding Jefferson County) | 989 |
| Jefferson County | 348 |
| TOTAL STATEWIDE | 1,337 |

| FENTANYL only/combination 2021 *(All case types) | |
|--|--------------|
| All Counties (excluding Jefferson County) | 753 |
| Jefferson County | 316 |
| TOTAL STATEWIDE | 1,069 |

*All case types include: Overdose deaths, DUI's-living, Traffic fatalities, suicides..etc.

3. Availability

Once again fentanyl and other opioids were reported as the drug with the greatest increase in availability according to law enforcement, with over 81 percent of respondents reporting a high availability of fentanyl in Alabama. Additionally, over 75 percent of treatment respondents reported an increase of inpatient admissions due to the use of fentanyl. Fentanyl is most commonly combined with controlled prescription drugs and heroin as reported by law enforcement.

4. Associated Crime and Violence

Fentanyl and other opioids were ranked as the second greatest contributor to violent crime and property crime by law enforcement in Alabama. Twenty of the 108 respondents reporting fentanyl as the greatest contributor to violent crime, and 11 of 103 respondents, reporting fentanyl as the primary contributor to property crime.

5. Production

Fentanyl and other opioids are not produced in Alabama. Most of these opioids abused in Alabama are transported from out of state and/or across the border.

6. Transportation

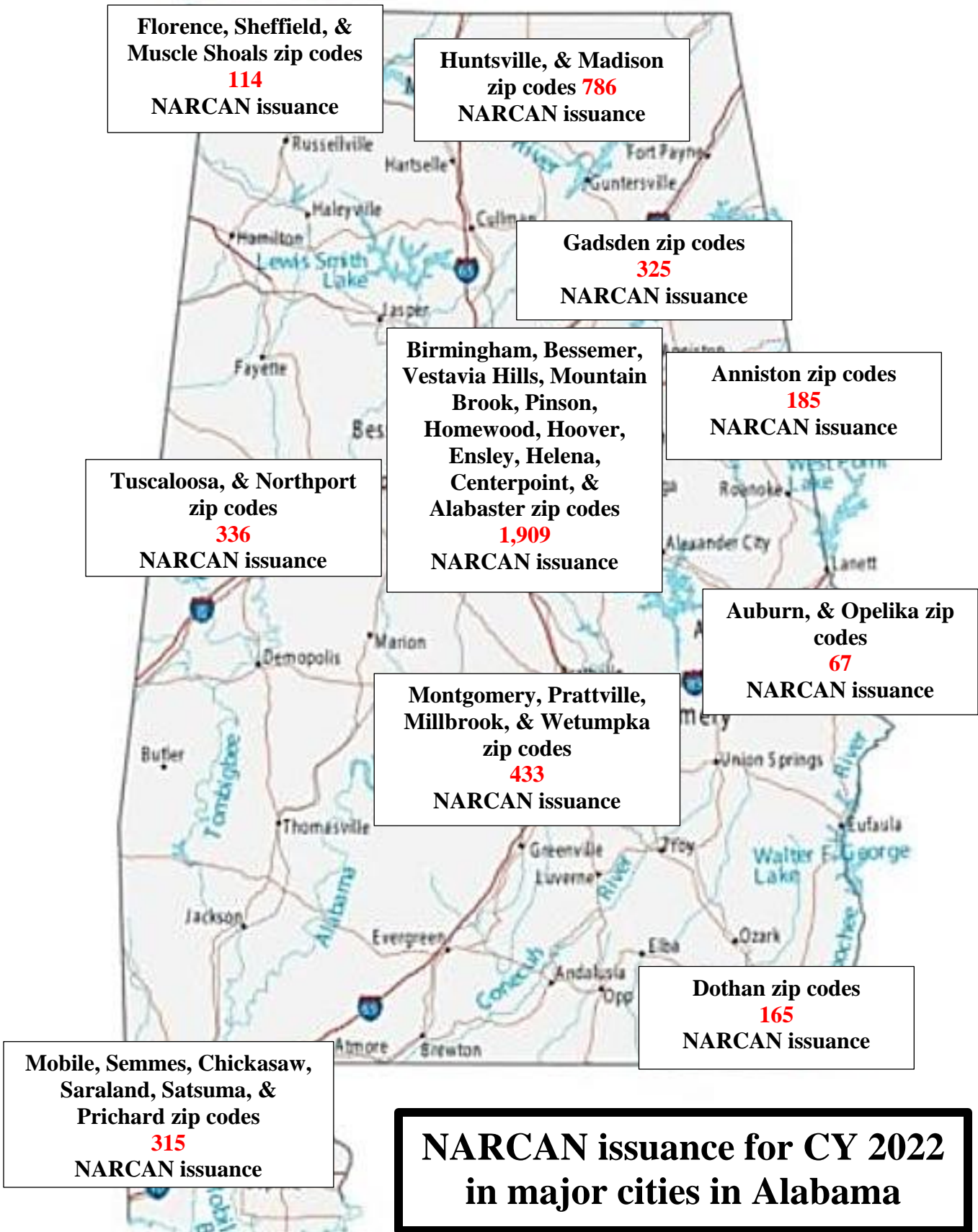
The majority of the law enforcement respondents on the GC HIDTA Drug Survey reported an increase in fentanyl transportation. Over the past 12 months, the law enforcement response on the survey listed Caucasian American DTOs as the primary responsible group for the transportation of fentanyl and other opioids in Alabama. In 2022, BLOC/GC HIDTA reported approximately 9 lb. of fentanyl seized in Alabama.

7. Distribution

According to the 2024 GC HIDTA Drug Survey, Black American DTOs are primarily responsible for the wholesale and retail distribution of fentanyl and other opioids, followed by Caucasian American DTOs.

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According to Alabama Department of Public Health, the below chart shows the NARCAN issuance for calendar year 2022 per zip code location. The most populated areas of the State have been represented.



Example of a Fentanyl seizure in Alabama during 2022:

- On March 30, 2022, Agents in Baldwin county seized over 4 kilos of fentanyl.



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C. Methamphetamine

1. Assessment of Threat

Law enforcement, and treatment survey respondents both ranked methamphetamine as the second greatest drug threat in Alabama, following fentanyl and other opioids. Methamphetamine continues to be reported as the greatest contributor to violent crime, and property crime, according to the law enforcement survey answers. According to EPIC, there were 290.04 kilograms of methamphetamine seized through investigations in Alabama in 2022.



The Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences analyzed the following methamphetamine-related drugs and chemicals in 2022:

| | Items/Results |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| • Amphetamine | 124 |
| • Methamphetamine | 2,444 |
| • Pseudoephedrine | 14 |
| • Ephedrine | 2 |

2. Abuse

According to the Alabama Department of Mental Health, 5,415 individuals sought treatment at state operated or funded institutions for abuse of methamphetamine in calendar year 2022. The results and amount of methamphetamine analyzed from the Department of Forensic Sciences showed a decrease from 9,318 results in 2021 to 2,444 results in 2022.

The NPLEX (National Precursor Log Exchange) reports the following data for Alabama in years 2021 and 2022 concerning the precursors used in methamphetamine production. An increase has been seen in purchase activity this past year, but there is still a huge number of blocked grams of products. NPLEX system is helping reduce the illegal abuse of these substances.

| Data Years | Total Purchase Activity | Total Grams Sold | Total Boxes Sold | Blocked Purchases | Total Grams Blocked |
|--|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 2021 NPLEX total of amphetamine/products | 662,566 | 1,426,285 | 677,341 | 21,516 | 63,859 |
| 2022 NPLEX total of amphetamine/products | 667,231 | 1,404,735 | 683,375 | 21,358 | 86,432 |

3. Availability

The majority of methamphetamine seen in Alabama is transported into the area via the Interstate Highway System. Most of what is seen in Alabama is generally from the Southwest Border. The availability of methamphetamine continues to remain high in Alabama.

The law enforcement respondents indicated methamphetamine has a high availability with 113 answering, and of those, 69 showing an increase in methamphetamine availability.

| Methamphetamine Availability | |
|------------------------------|----|
| Increased | 69 |
| Same | 42 |
| Decreased | 2 |

Methamphetamine price is most often determined based on location within the state. According to law enforcement across the State, methamphetamine prices range from \$25 a gram up to \$8,000 a kilogram.

4. Associated Crime and Violence

In 2022, methamphetamine was still identified by law enforcement as the leading drug contributing to property crime, and violent crime.

5. Production

There was one conversion lab documented in Alabama for CY 2022. Most of the methamphetamine seized on the highways and in DTO investigations is Mexico-produced methamphetamine which is transported into the state.

6. Transportation

Law enforcement survey respondents listed Caucasian American DTOs as the primary group responsible for the transportation of methamphetamine into Alabama. The BLOC GC HIDTA Watch Center reported a total of 177 pounds of methamphetamine seized on Alabama highways in 2022. EPIC reported 435.21 kilograms of methamphetamine seized in Alabama traffic stops in 2022.

7. Distribution

Results from the 2024 GC HIDTA Drug Survey indicated Caucasian American DTOs are responsible for the wholesale and retail distribution of methamphetamine.

Example of Methamphetamine seizure in/to Alabama during 2022:

- On June 1, 2022, on I-20/I-59, 40 pounds of methamphetamine was seized.



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D. Marijuana

1. Assessment of the Threat

Marijuana is the second most used and available illegal drug in the state, followed by methamphetamine. Alabama has not legalized marijuana for recreational use but there are measures for medical use CBD in place. Marijuana is grown indoors, outdoors, and hydroponically in Alabama. According to the 2024 GC HIDTA Drug Survey, marijuana is primarily distributed by black Americans.



2. Abuse

According to mental health admission data, marijuana is once again is the second most abused illegal drug in Alabama. The Alabama Department of Mental Health reported 5,029 individuals seeking treatment from marijuana in 2022.

3. Availability

Marijuana is available from three primary sources: locally produced marijuana, marijuana produced in states that allow the production, and Mexican produced marijuana. Marijuana encountered in Alabama is transported via the interstate highway system. The majority of law enforcement respondents reported a high availability of marijuana.

4. Associated Crime and Violence

Based on the law enforcement survey respondents, marijuana is not considered a major leading contributor to violent crime or property crime.

5. Production

The temperatures in Alabama easily allows for marijuana to be grown outdoors. According to EPIC, 1,490.35 kilos of marijuana were seized in traffic stops, and investigations in Alabama in 2022. The tables on the following page show the results of the marijuana eradication team seizures and hours flown in 2022.

| FLIGHT HOURS FLOWN | COUNTIES |
|--------------------|----------|
| 431.6 | 34 |

| MARIJUANA ERADICATION 2022 | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------|
| OUTDOOR | | |
| GROW SITES | PLANTS SEIZED | ARRESTS |
| 17 | 474 | 7 |
| INDOOR | | |
| GROW SITES | PLANTS SEIZED | ARRESTS |
| 3 | 47 | 3 |

6. Transportation

Most marijuana seized in Alabama occurs during traffic stops via highway interdiction. According to the BLOC/GC HIDTA Watch Center, 2,119 pounds of marijuana was seized in traffic stops in Alabama in 2022. EPIC reported a total of 818.11 kilograms seized in traffic stops in Alabama, not including edible marijuana or synthetic marijuana. According to the 2024 GC HIDTA Drug Survey, Black American DTOs are the primary transporters of marijuana in Alabama, with the origination points mainly from the states of California and Colorado.

7. Distribution

According to the survey answered by law enforcement respondents, marijuana is distributed primarily by Black American DTOs.

Marijuana seizure in Alabama during 2022:

- On March 28, 2022 Cleburne County Sheriff's Deputies conducted a traffic stop. The traffic stop resulted in a seizure of 240 pounds of marijuana being seized.



E. Heroin

1. Assessment of the Threat

Heroin is a highly addictive drug processed from morphine, a naturally occurring substance extracted from the seed pod of certain varieties of poppy plants.

Heroin comes in several forms, the main forms being “black tar” from Mexico (found primarily in the western United States) and white/brown powder from south of the border (primarily sold in the Southeast). Most of the heroin encountered in Alabama is in the powder form.



Heroin abuse and death is continuing to show big decreases throughout Alabama. Medical examiners, law enforcement authorities, and mental health officials once again have seen a decrease in heroin abuse in Alabama. The tables below show the percentage decrease as well as the overdose deaths as reported by the coroner in Jefferson County and The Department of Forensic Sciences statewide:

| Category | 2022 | 2021 | % Change |
|----------|------|------|----------|
| Heroin | 72 | 140 | ↓ 48.5 |

| HEROIN OVERDOSE DEATHS 2021 | |
|---|------------|
| All Counties (excluding Jefferson County) | 72 |
| Jefferson County | 68 |
| TOTAL STATEWIDE | 140 |

| HEROIN OVERDOSE DEATHS 2022 | |
|---|-----------|
| All Counties (excluding Jefferson County) | 52 |
| Jefferson County | 20 |
| TOTAL STATEWIDE | 72 |

2. Abuse

Alabama continues to see individuals seeking treatment for heroin abuse. According to the Alabama Department of Mental Health, 3,806 individuals sought treatment for heroin abuse in 2022.

3. Availability

Fifty-three law enforcement respondents to the GC HIDTA Drug Survey reported the availability of heroin as being the same as last year, while 45 reported an increase in heroin availability. Heroin prices range from \$80 a gram to \$55,000 per kilogram.

4. Associated Crime and Violence

According to law enforcement survey respondents, heroin is not a contributor to violent crime, and is seldom a contributor to property crime in Alabama.

5. Production

Opium is not cultivated nor is heroin produced in Alabama. Heroin is produced primarily in Mexico, South America, Middle East, Southeast and Southwest Asia.

6. Transportation

Caucasian American DTOs are the primary transporters of heroin to Alabama. Heroin is primarily transported to Alabama overland via private, commercial, and rental vehicles. The BLOC/GC HIDTA Watch Center reported a total of 44 pounds of heroin seized on Alabama highways in 2022. EPIC reported a total of 10.09 kilograms seized from traffic stops in Alabama.

7. Distribution

The 2024 GC HIDTA Drug Survey respondents indicated that Black American DTOs are the primary distributors of heroin.

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Example of a Heroin seizure in Alabama during 2022:

- In 2022 Federal Agents seized 1.533 kilos of black tar heroin on I-20/59.



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F. Cocaine

1. Assessment of Threat

Cocaine, both powder and crack, continues to pose a threat to Alabama according to GC HIDTA law enforcement, and treatment survey respondents. Cocaine related mental health admissions continues to see a decline. In 2022, the Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences analyzed 480 results of cocaine.



2. Abuse

According to the Alabama Department of Mental Health, 839 individuals sought treatment for cocaine abuse in 2022, showing a slight decrease from 845 individuals from 2021.

3. Availability

Cocaine is readily available throughout the state. Sixty-two respondents to the survey reported the availability of cocaine was moderate in 2022. The 2024 GC HIDTA law enforcement survey responses indicated the cocaine availability in Alabama is as follows:

| Cocaine Availability | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Number of Respondents |
| Decrease | 17 |
| Increase | 18 |
| Same | 75 |

The price of cocaine ranges from \$80 per gram to \$35,000 per kilogram as reported by law enforcement.

4. Associated Crime and Violence

The crime and violence associated with cocaine continues to be less of a threat compared to methamphetamine, and fentanyl, according to law enforcement in Alabama.

5. Production

Coca is not cultivated nor is cocaine produced within Alabama, but rather originates in South America and is transported into Alabama via hub cities along the Southwest Border and through Atlanta. Wholesale levels of cocaine are generally sold in powder form with street level retailers converting the powder cocaine to crack cocaine prior to retail.

6. Transportation

Law enforcement survey respondents stated that Black American DTOs are primarily responsible for the majority of the powder and crack cocaine transported into Alabama. Cocaine is transported to the area overland in private and commercial vehicles. According to the BLOC/GC HIDTA Watch Center, 35 pounds of cocaine was seized in Alabama in 2022. EPIC reports 45.15 kilograms of cocaine seized from Alabama traffic stops in 2022.

7. Distribution

According to the 2024 GC HIDTA Drug Survey, Black American DTOs dominate the wholesale and retail distribution of crack and powder cocaine.

Example of a Cocaine seizure in Alabama during 2022:

In August of 2022, a north Alabama police officer stopped a driver on I-20 traveling to Birmingham from Georgia. A search resulted in 4 kilograms of cocaine being seized.



G. Controlled Prescription Drugs

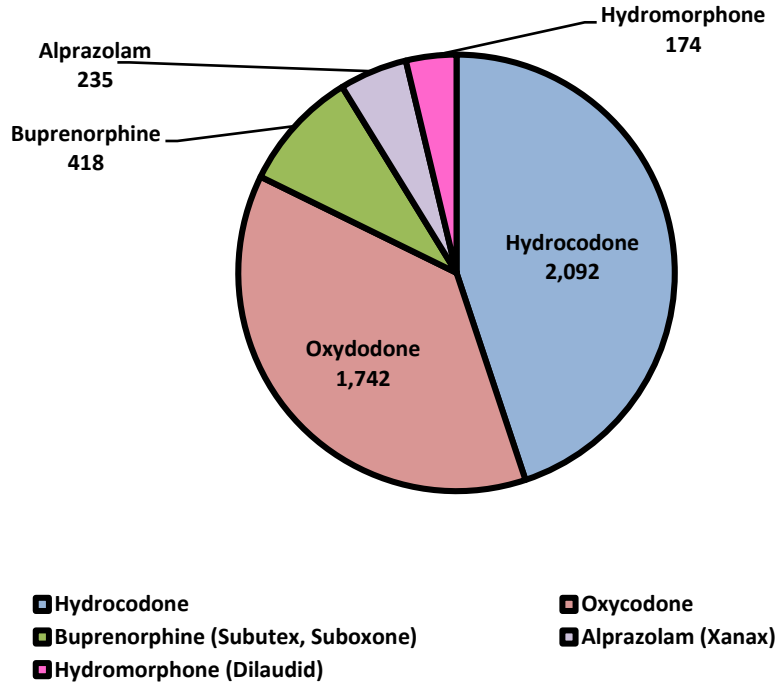
1. Assessment of the Threat

Oxycontin and hydrocodone are the two most frequently abused controlled prescription drugs (CPDs) according to Mental Health statistics. There were 1,867 admissions to treatment centers attributed to hydrocodone in 2022, representing a decrease from 2,092 admissions in 2021 according to the Mental Health statistics. Oxycodone also decreased going from 1,742 in 2021 to 1,580 in 2022. The number of mental health treatment admissions for each of the pharmaceutical drugs listed in the charts on the next page has all shown decreases from 2021.

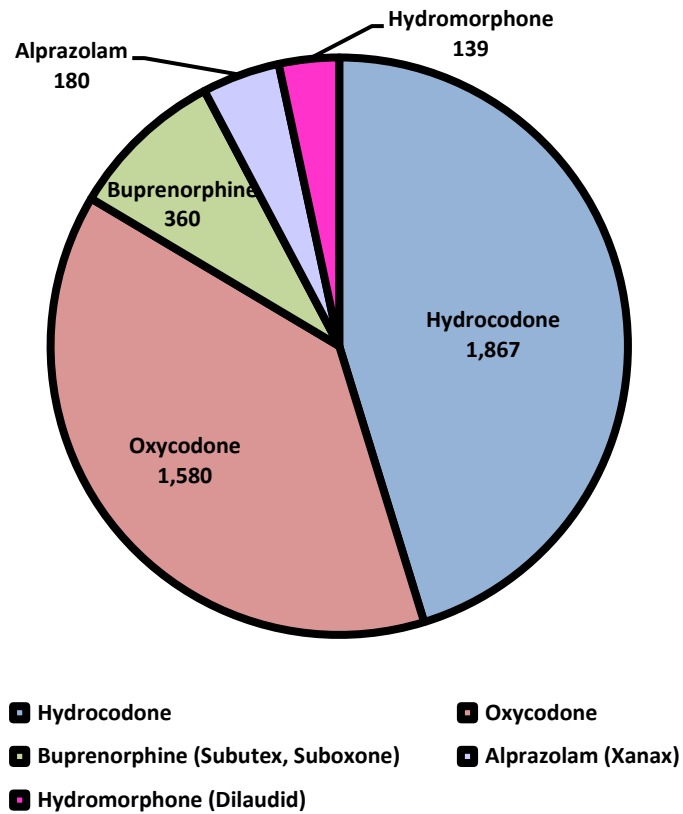


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2021 Mental Health Admissions



2022 Mental Health Admissions



In 2022, the Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences analyzed the following pharmaceuticals:

| | Items/Results |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| • Alprazolam (Xanax): | 309 |
| • Carisoprodol | 17 |
| • Clonazepam | 149 |
| • Codeine | 44 |
| • Diazepam | 32 |
| • Ephedrine | 2 |
| • Fentanyl | 838 |
| • Oxycodone | 216 |
| • Hydrocodone | 237 |

2. Abuse

There were 1,580 mental health admissions for oxycodone and there were 1,867 admissions for hydrocodone in 2022. These totals do show a decrease as reported from 2021. The Alabama Department of Public Health, Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, recorded 10,417,398 prescriptions written in 2022 for Schedule 2-4 which continues to show a decrease over the past two years in Alabama. The chart listed below shows the statistics as broken down by the last two years and the Category/Schedule of drugs.

| YEAR | CATEGORY | RECIPIENT COUNT | RX COUNT | QTY DISPENSED | DAYS OF SUPPLY |
|------|----------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| 2021 | C2 | 1,151,673 | 5,318,136 | 287,009,919 | 120,254,236 |
| 2021 | C3 | 194,077 | 1,018,691 | 36,958,645 | 26,876,389 |
| 2021 | C4 | 788,391 | 4,250,283 | 210,453,138 | 117,098,047 |
| | | | | | |
| 2022 | C2 | 1,145,226 | 5,299,590 | 281,587,193 | 120,546,094 |
| 2022 | C3 | 193,900 | 1,037,252 | 37,807,353 | 28,465,642 |
| 2022 | C4 | 759,041 | 4,080,556 | 200,089,477 | 112,062,348 |

As listed on the DEA website the following controlled substance definitions describe the basic or parent chemical and do not necessarily describe the salts, isomers and salts of isomers, esters, ethers and derivatives which may also be classified as controlled substances. These lists are intended as general references and are not comprehensive listings of all controlled substances.

Schedule II (C2 on chart above) substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with a high potential for abuse, less abuse potential than Schedule I drugs, with use potentially leading to severe psychological or physical dependence. These drugs are also considered dangerous. Some examples of Schedule II drugs are:

Cocaine, methamphetamine, methadone, hydromorphone (Dilaudid), meperidine (Demerol), oxycodone (OxyContin), fentanyl, Dexedrine, Adderall, and Ritalin

Schedule III (C3 on chart above) substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with a moderate to low potential for physical and psychological dependence. Schedule III drugs abuse potential is less than Schedule I and Schedule II drugs but more than Schedule IV.

Combination products with less than 15 milligrams of hydrocodone per dosage unit (Vicodin), Products containing less than 90 milligrams of codeine per dosage unit (Tylenol with codeine), ketamine, anabolic steroids, testosterone

Schedule IV (C4 on chart above) substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with a low potential for abuse and low risk of dependence. Some examples of Schedule IV drugs are:

Xanax, Soma, Darvon, Darvocet, Valium, Ativan, Talwin, Ambien

3. Availability

According to the 2024 GC HIDTA Drug Survey, 62 law enforcement respondents reported CPDs as highly available while an additional 46 reported a moderate availability of CPDs in Alabama.

4. Associated Crime and Violence

Law enforcement survey respondents indicated that CPDs slightly contributed to property crime, but there were no respondents who indicated CPDs contributed to violent crime in Alabama.

5. Production

There are several pharmaceutical companies located in Alabama. Qualitest Pharmaceuticals, Inc, now Endo International, which manufactures and sells prescription and over-the-counter products is located in Huntsville. Oxford Pharmaceuticals which manufactures generic drugs is located in Birmingham. Kowa Pharmaceuticals America Inc. in Montgomery. The majority of the CPDs abused in Alabama are transported in from out of state or are obtained from forged prescriptions or the internet.

6. Transportation

CPDs are primarily transported by private and commercial vehicles; however, some CPDs are also shipped to the state via mail services. Caucasian American DTOs have been identified as transporting the majority of diverted pharmaceuticals into Alabama. In 2022, EPIC traffic stops reported 3,217 dosage units seized, and .002 kilograms seized in Alabama. The BLOC/GC HIDTA Watch Center reported 5 pounds seized through highway interdiction efforts in Alabama in 2022.

7. Distribution

The majority of respondents of the 2024 GC HIDTA Drug Survey reported Caucasian American DTOs as the primary wholesale and retail distributors of CPDs in Alabama.

H. New Psychoactive Drugs

1. Assessment of the Threat

New Psychoactive drugs which includes PCP, LSD, GBL, and GHB are not seen as a major threat in Alabama currently. The synthetic cannabinoids which are listed as new psychoactive drugs, are continuing to show a presence according to the Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences. These types of drugs act on the same brain receptors as THC and CBD do, however, since they are man-made and are a conglomeration of multiple chemicals they can become very dangerous once ingested.



2. Abuse

The presence of LSD and MDMA continues to be available in Alabama according to the Mental Health Admissions data, however, the Synthetic cannabinoids are seen more often than any other drug in this category. According to EPIC, 4 kilograms and 3,870 dosage units of new psychoactive drugs were seized in Alabama from investigations and traffic stops in 2022. In 2022, the BLOC/GC HIDTA Watch Center seized 79 pounds in Alabama and 3,785 dosage units.

3. Availability

The majority of law enforcement respondents to the 2024 GC HIDTA Drug Survey reported a low availability of new psychoactive drugs. Synthetic cannabinoids which change their chemical contents frequently in order to become legal are very easy to obtain from the retail sector. The table below lists the top five items/results from 2022 that were analyzed by Forensics.

| DRUG | ITEMS/RESULTS |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 5-FLUORO-MDMA-PICA | 210 |
| MDMB-4en-PINACA | 199 |
| ADB-BUTINACA | 68 |
| 4-Fluoro MDMB-BUTNACA | 63 |
| 5-Fluoro ADB | 62 |

4. Associated Crime and Violence

New psychoactive drugs are not reported according to the GC HIDTA Drug Survey as a contributor to property crime and violent crime is ranked very low.

5. Production

Most new psychoactive drugs are not produced in Alabama.

6. Transportation

According to the 2024 GC HIDTA Drug Survey, Caucasian American DTOs and Black American DTOs are listed as equal transporters of new psychoactive drugs. These DTOs transport via the highways and mail as the main source of transportation.

7. Distribution

The most prominent areas for distribution continue to be social gatherings of the younger generation; however, there are the individual dealers that sell new psychoactive drugs on the street as well. The internet is also an easy way to obtain these drugs for a drug abuser.

Example of a new psychoactive drugs drug seizure in Alabama during 2022:

- A HIDTA team in Alabama seized 168 dosage units of LSD in July 2022.



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IV. DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATION

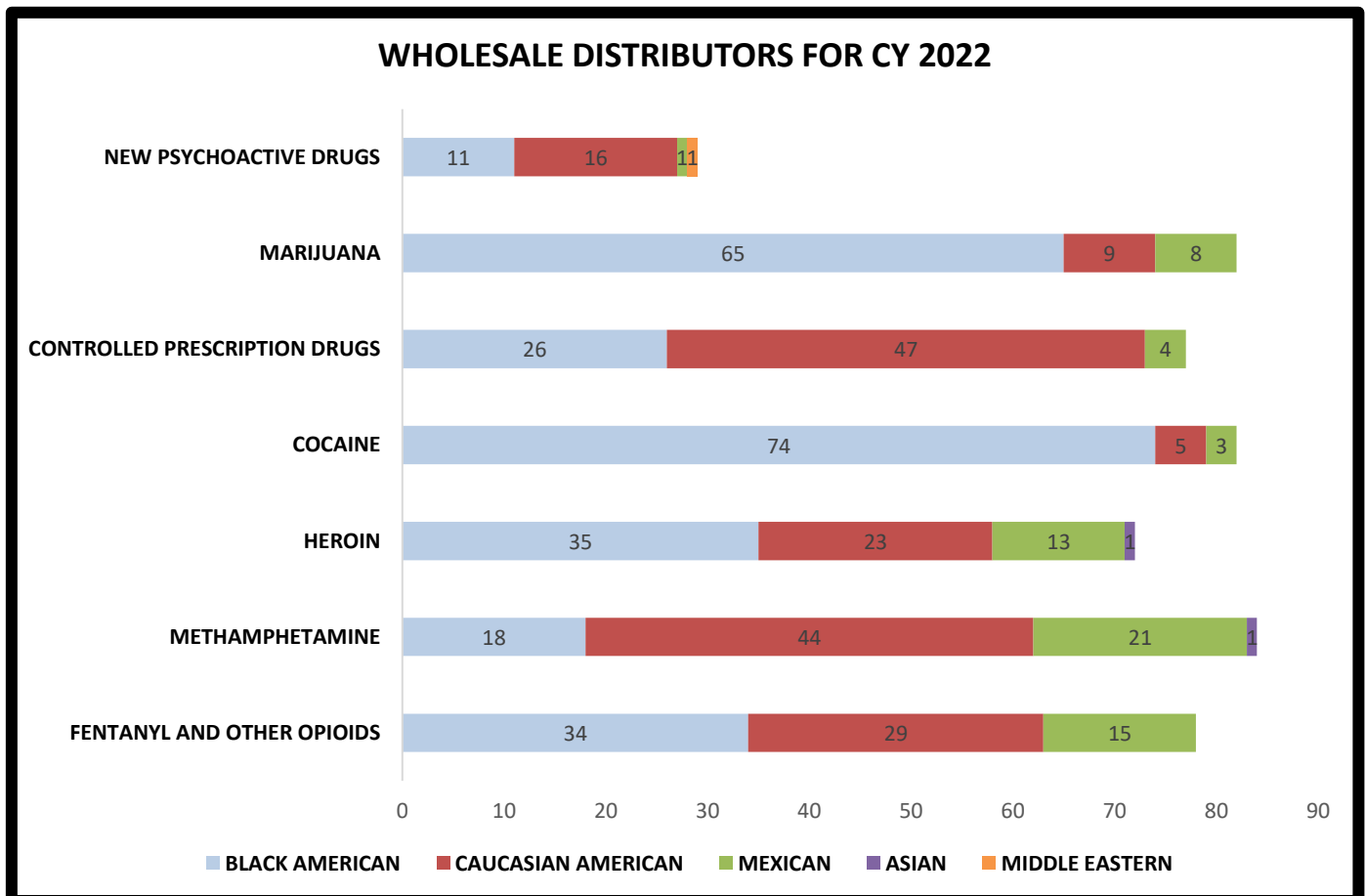
Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) are the primary subjects who control the main drug distribution details in a defined area whether it be locally, regionally, nationally or internationally. Within Alabama, these groups can vary widely depending on the source of the drug, and who or how that particular drug is distributed in a specific area. The main source of the majority of illegal drugs in Alabama, as well as who the main groups are that are primarily responsible for their distribution, are stated below.

a. Sources of Drugs

Fentanyl is mostly transported from Mexico into Alabama. According to 91 out of 111 law enforcement respondents who answered the survey, the availability of fentanyl is increasing in their area. Methamphetamine in Alabama is also mainly sourced directly from Mexico. Heroin is mainly sourced from Mexico as well as California. Cocaine which has varied in availability over the years is mainly sourced from South and Central America and transported via the Southwest Border. Marijuana is mainly sourced from Colorado and California where the laws on producing and selling marijuana are legal as opposed to Alabama. Diverted pharmaceuticals as well as new psychoactive drugs are mainly sourced from the internet or dark web.

b. Groups in Alabama distributing the drugs

The following chart documents the main criminal groups according to law enforcement respondents, responsible for the wholesale distribution of drugs in Alabama. As the chart below documents, Black American DTOs are primarily responsible for the fentanyl and other opioids, cocaine, marijuana, and heroin. Caucasian American DTOs are responsible for methamphetamine, controlled prescription drugs, and new psychoactive drugs. Mexican DTOs did show a high presence with methamphetamine distribution in Alabama.



V. ILLICIT FINANCE

Money laundering from drug proceeds will always be something that DTOs are looking for in order to elude law enforcement. The top SAR Activity for Alabama in 2022 is the Depository Institutions. Money Service businesses via SAR reports are standing at number two for Alabama. In 2022, the BLOC/GC HIDTA Watch Center reported a total of \$2,552,613.00 in U.S. currency seized in Alabama. According to EPIC the currency seizures from traffic stops and investigations for Alabama in 2022 totaled \$4,210,684.00.

Suspicious Activity Reports

FinCEN reported 177 SARS filed by casinos and card clubs in Alabama in 2022. The SAR totals as reported to FinCen in each category below have shown increases in every category with the exception of the Casino and Card Clubs, but this is only a slight decrease. The chart below shows the SAR reports for Alabama as reported to FinCEN during calendar years 2021 and 2022.

| FinCEN Suspicious Activity Reports 2021-2022 | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| | 2021 | 2022 |
| SAR-C (Casino and Card Clubs) | 205 | 177 |
| SAR-DI (Depository Institution) | 29,274 | 31,073 |
| SAR MSB (Money Service Businesses) | 10,823 | 11,657 |
| SAR (Other business) | 24 | 85 |

In the SAR filings for Alabama, the Depository Institutions and the Money Service Businesses continue to top the list. The Depository Institutions show the most filed SARS for 2022. The below chart explains the top reasons for the SARS filed by Depository Institutions, and Money Service Businesses in Alabama. The characteristic of Check has soared to the top by over 8,000, since in 2021 it showed 8,544 and now in 2022 it shows 16,719.

| Top Characteristics listed on SARS filed for Money Service Business | |
|--|--------------|
| Transaction(s) Below BSA Recordkeeping Threshold | 5,420 |
| Two or more individuals working together | 3,907 |
| Suspicious use of multiple transaction locations | 3,739 |
| Other suspicious activities | 2,486 |

| Top Characteristics listed on SARS filed for Depository Institutions | |
|---|---------------|
| Check | 16,719 |
| Counterfeit Instrument | 6,440 |
| Transaction(s) below CTR Threshold | 6,403 |
| Suspicion Concerning the Source of Funds | 4,998 |

Example of an Alabama currency seizure for 2022:

- On January 4, 2022, deputies seized \$44,820.00 in currency on I-65. The driver was arrested and his travel itinerary was from Texas to Georgia.



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VI. OUTLOOK

Based on the 2024 GC HIDTA Drug Survey, fentanyl has surged well ahead to be the most significant drug threat in Alabama for law enforcement respondents, as well as with the treatment and prevention respondents. Based on 2022 data from forensics, and the mental health admission data, fentanyl appears to be a growing presence in Alabama and will continue to be readily available in Alabama. The increasing presence of potent drugs mixed in with fentanyl should also be monitored as their presence has and will continue to cause multiple deaths. Methamphetamine is now ranked as the second greatest drug threat according to law enforcement, and treatment respondents. Methamphetamine will likely remain as the drug most contributing to violent and property crime in Alabama, as it has in the past several years. Heroin has dropped to the fourth greatest drug threat among law enforcement, and the treatment centers did not even post heroin in their greatest drug threat for 2022. Heroin is still ranked as fourth on mental health admissions, so heroin will likely remain a moderate threat in Alabama. Cocaine has over the years, seen increases and decreases, and will continue to pose a moderate threat when compared to other illicit drugs in Alabama, as its availability, and demand, has stayed the same according to law enforcement respondents. Marijuana especially high grade, will continue to be widely available and in high demand in Alabama. Marijuana also continues to be high in mental health admissions.

Atlanta, Georgia, will remain the primary distribution hub for drugs coming into Alabama. The state of Texas will also continue to be a prominent source for drugs in Alabama due to its location next to the Mexican border.

Hydrocodone and oxycodone continue to remain the primary CPDs most frequently abused. Other dangerous drugs such as synthetic cannabinoids and synthetic cathinones, as well as hallucinogens and other designer drugs, will continue to be a threat to the population of Alabama

Illegal drug transactions and communications, will continue to take place via social media platforms, especially FB Messenger and Whatsapp.

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VII. METHODOLOGY

In December 1996, the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) designated 12 counties/parishes across Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama as the Gulf Coast High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (GC HIDTA); additional counties/parishes were designated at later dates. In 2008, the GC HIDTA added four additional designated counties located in Arkansas and in 2010 the county of Shelby Tennessee was added. Northwest Florida became a member of the Gulf Coast HIDTA in 2016. Combined, the six states serve as a gateway/throughway for drugs crossing into the United States and as a transit and staging zone for drug distribution.

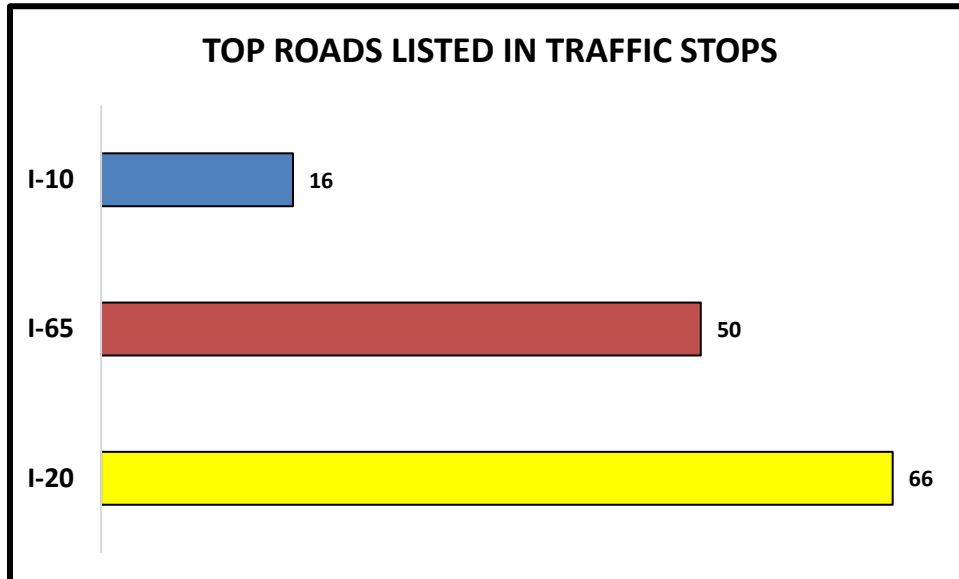
The 2024 Alabama Drug Threat Assessment details the drug categories of fentanyl and other opioids, methamphetamine, heroin, controlled prescription drugs, cocaine, marijuana, and synthetic / other dangerous drugs. Also included within the threat assessment are details on drug overdose deaths, and admissions/treatment given at various mental health facilities located across the state.

Sources used to create this assessment include statistics from the 2024 GC HIDTA Drug Survey, El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Alabama Law Enforcement Agency (ALEA), Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences, Jefferson County coroner, Alabama Department of Mental Health, Alabama Department of Public Health, Alabama Department of Corrections, BLOC/GC HIDTA Watch Center, Alabama Department of Human Resources and various law enforcement agencies who contributed individual statistics from their area.

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VIII. APPENDICES, TABLES AND ADDENDUMS

**The following chart documents the top seizure roads as recorded by EPIC and HIDTA/GC BLOC Watch Center in Alabama for CY 2022.



The following two charts includes totals accounting for all traffic stops reported to EPIC and BLOC/GC Watch Center in 2022.

| |
|--|
| EPIC and HIDTA BLOC Total Traffic Stops in Alabama for 2022 with currency, illegal drugs, controlled prescription drugs, and/or drug paraphernalia seized |
| 227 |

| EPIC and HIDTA BLOC 2022 Total of each drug and currency seized in stops | |
|--|----------------------------|
| Methamphetamine | 515.49 kilos |
| Marijuana | 1,906.17 kilos |
| Cocaine | 61.02 kilos |
| Heroin | 30.04 kilos |
| Fentanyl | 15.93 kilos |
| Controlled Prescription Drugs | 3,067 dosages, .90 kilos |
| Other Dangerous Drugs | 5,814 dosages, 58.51 kilos |
| Psychotic Drugs | 1,995 dosages, 2.26 kilos |
| Currency | 6,763,297.00 dollars |

The following chart references all Alabama traffic stops (drug, currency, firearm....etc.) as reported to EPIC and HIDTA/GC BLOC Watch Center, according to day of the week and highest time of day stopped.

| 2022 TRAFFIC STOPS BY DAY OF WEEK | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| MONDAY | 52 |
| TUESDAY | 40 |
| WEDNESDAY | 48 |
| THURSDAY | 41 |
| FRIDAY | 25 |
| SATURDAY | 8 |
| SUNDAY | 13 |

| 2022 TOP TIMES FOR STOPS | |
|--------------------------|----|
| 10 AM to 1:59 PM | 54 |
| 3 PM to 6 PM | 47 |

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SAFETY CONCERNS / TRENDS/ OF VARIOUS DRUGS SEEN IN ALABAMA or SURROUNDING STATES or NATIONWIDE

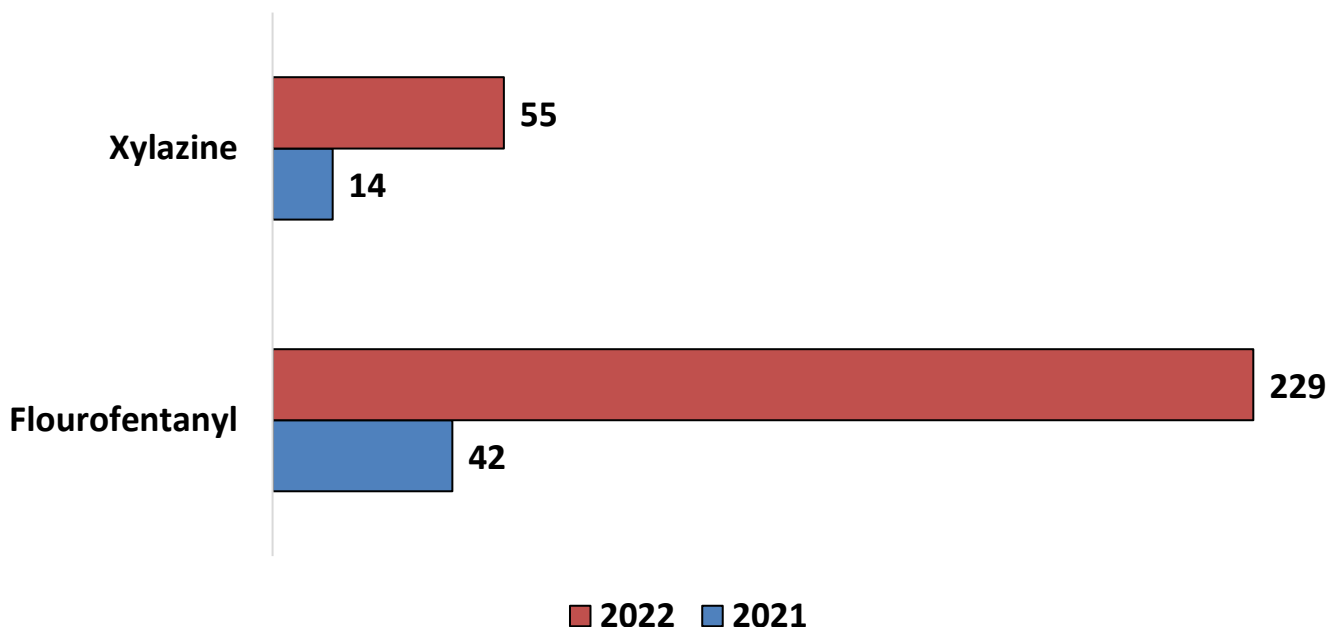
Xylazine (Trade and Other Names: Rompun®, Sedazine®, AnaSed®)

Xylazine is a pharmaceutical drug used for sedation, anesthesia, muscle relaxation, and used mainly in large animals. It is not approved for human use. It has been seen mixed with various illegal drugs around the country. Xylazine can cause blurred vision, confusion, and leave users unable to walk, and with gapping wounds that don't heal quickly. This particular drug is not considered an opioid so when NARCAN is used it has no effect on counteraction. In Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, and also in Canada, this drug has been seen heavily, and contributed to multiple deaths. Alabama had not seen this drug much until 2022, where in Jefferson county alone it has been seen mixed with fentanyl and has caused 44 deaths.

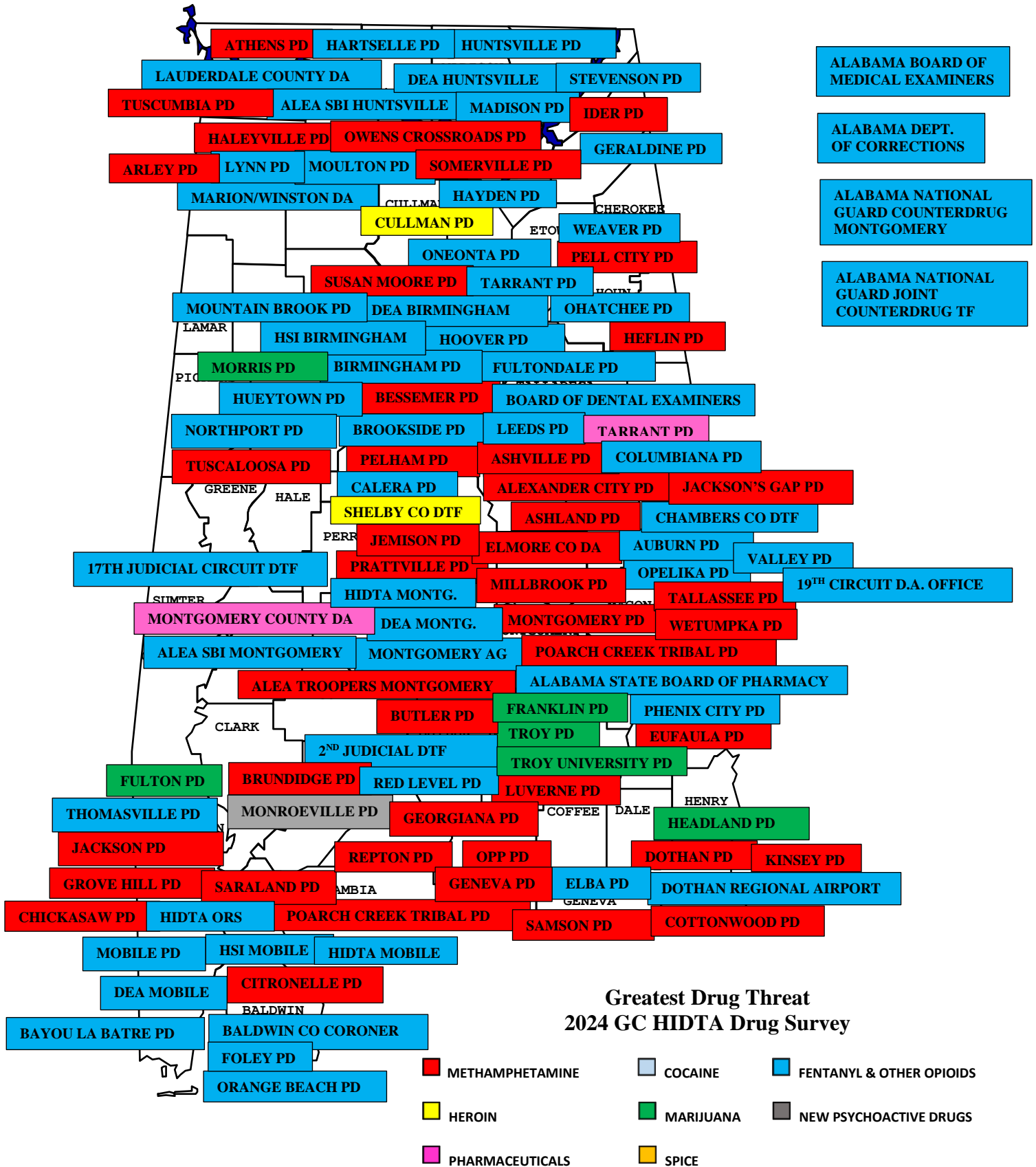


The number of overdose deaths seen in Alabama with xylazine and fentanyl combined in 2022 is very concerning, especially since NARCAN cannot reduce the effects of xylazine. (see chart below) Another substance which is common to see combined with fentanyl is the flourofentanyl which produces a much more potent combination.

CY 2021-2022 Overdose deaths with Concerning Secondary Substances combined with Fentanyl



2024 GC HIDTA Drug Survey with Alabama PD/DTF/Board Agencies



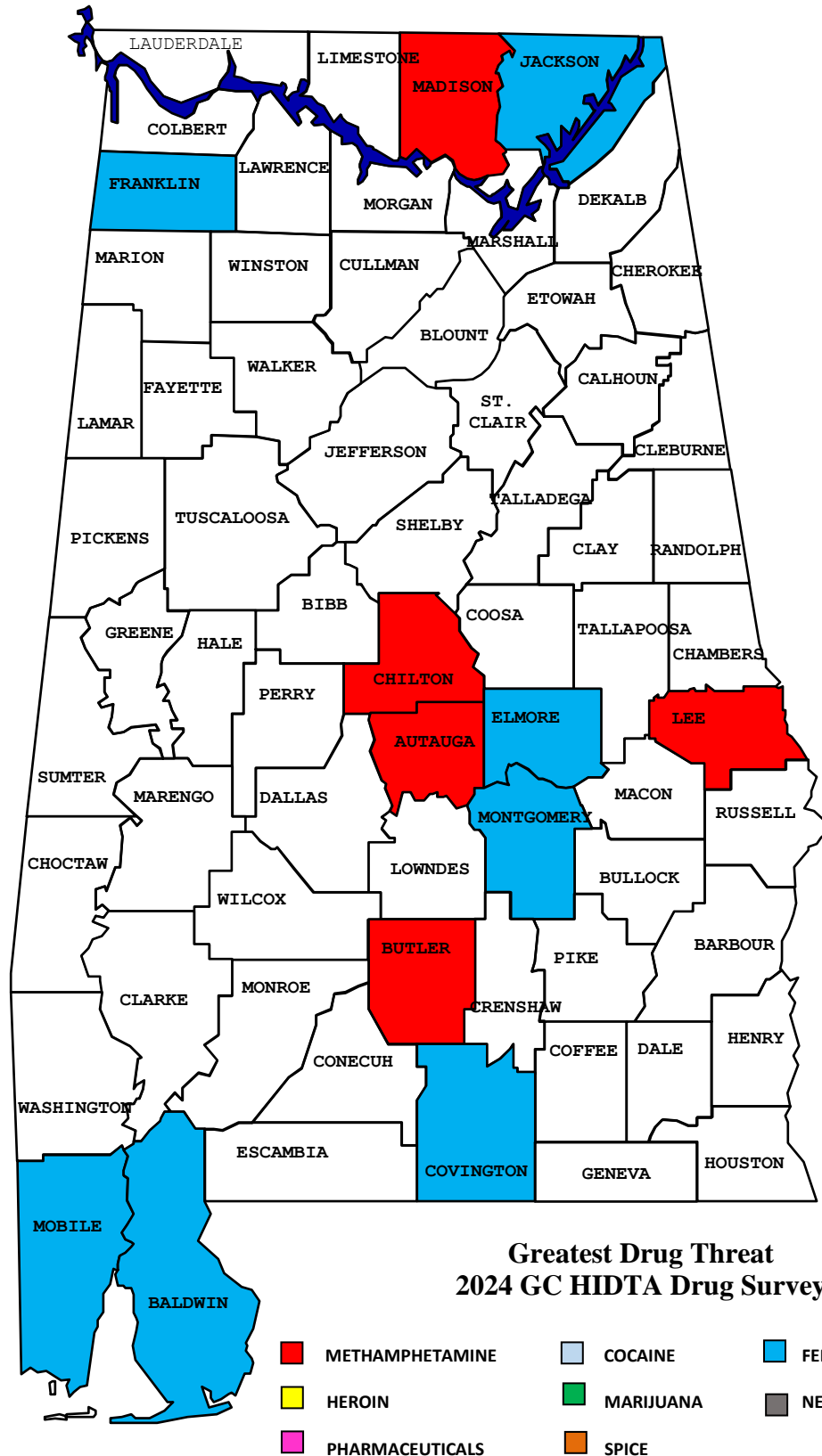
*If there is more than one answer per agency, then the answer with the most is recorded, or if only two are presented, then the first response is used.

2024 GC HIDTA Drug Survey with participates from (Local Police, State/Board Agencies, District Attorneys, DEA and Drug Task Forces).

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 17th Judicial Circuit Drug Task Force | Fultondale Police | Poarch Creek Tribal Police |
| 19th Circuit District Attorney's Office | Geneva Police Department | Prattville Police |
| 2nd Judicial DTF/ Butler County | Georgiana Police Department | Red Level Police |
| Alabama Board of Medical Examiners | Geraldine Police Department | Repton Police Department |
| Alabama Department of Corrections | Grove Hill Police Department | Samson Police |
| Alabama State Board of Pharmacy | Haleyville Police Department | Saraland Police |
| ALEA - Huntsville | Hartselle Police Department | Shelby County Drug Task Force |
| ALEA - Montgomery | Hayden Police Department | Somerville Police |
| Alexander City Police | Headland Police Department | Stevenson Police |
| ALNG Counterdrug | Heflin Police | Susan Moore Police |
| Andalusia Police Department | HIDTA - Mobile | Tallassee Police |
| Arley Police | HIDTA - Montgomery | Tarrant Police Department |
| Ashland Police Department | HIDTA - ORS | Thomasville Police |
| Ashville Police Department | Hoover Police Department | Troy Police |
| Athens Police Department | HSI - Mobile | Troy University Police |
| Auburn Police Department | HSI-Birmingham | Tuscaloosa Police |
| Baldwin County Coroner | Hueytown Police | Tuscumbia Police Department |
| Bayou La Batre Police | Huntsville Police | Valley Police Department |
| Bessemer Police Department | Ider Police Department | Weaver Police Department |
| Border Patrol TFO | Jackson Police | Wetumpka Police Department |
| Brundidge Police | Jackson's Gap Police Department | |
| Butler Police Department | Jemison Police | |
| Calera Police Department | Kinsey Police | |
| Chambers County Drug Task Force | Leeds Police Department | |
| Chickasaw Police Department | Lynn Police Department | |
| Citronelle Police Department | Madison Police Department | |
| Columbiana Police | Millbrook Police | |
| Cottonwood Police | Mobile Police | |
| Cullman Police Department | Monroeville Police Department | |
| DEA - Birmingham | Morris Police Department | |
| DEA - Huntsville | Moulton Police Department | |
| DEA - Mobile | Mountain Brook Police Dept | |
| DEA - Montgomery | Northport Police Department | |
| Dothan Police Department | Ohatchee Police Department | |
| Dothan Regional Airport | Oneonta Police Department | |
| Elba Police Department | Opelika Police Department | |
| Eufaula Police Department | Orange Beach Police | |
| Foley Police Department | Owens Cross Roads Police | |
| Franklin Police Department | Pell City Police Department | |
| Fulton Police Department | Phenix City Police Department | |

2024 GC HIDTA Drug Survey

County Sheriff Offices



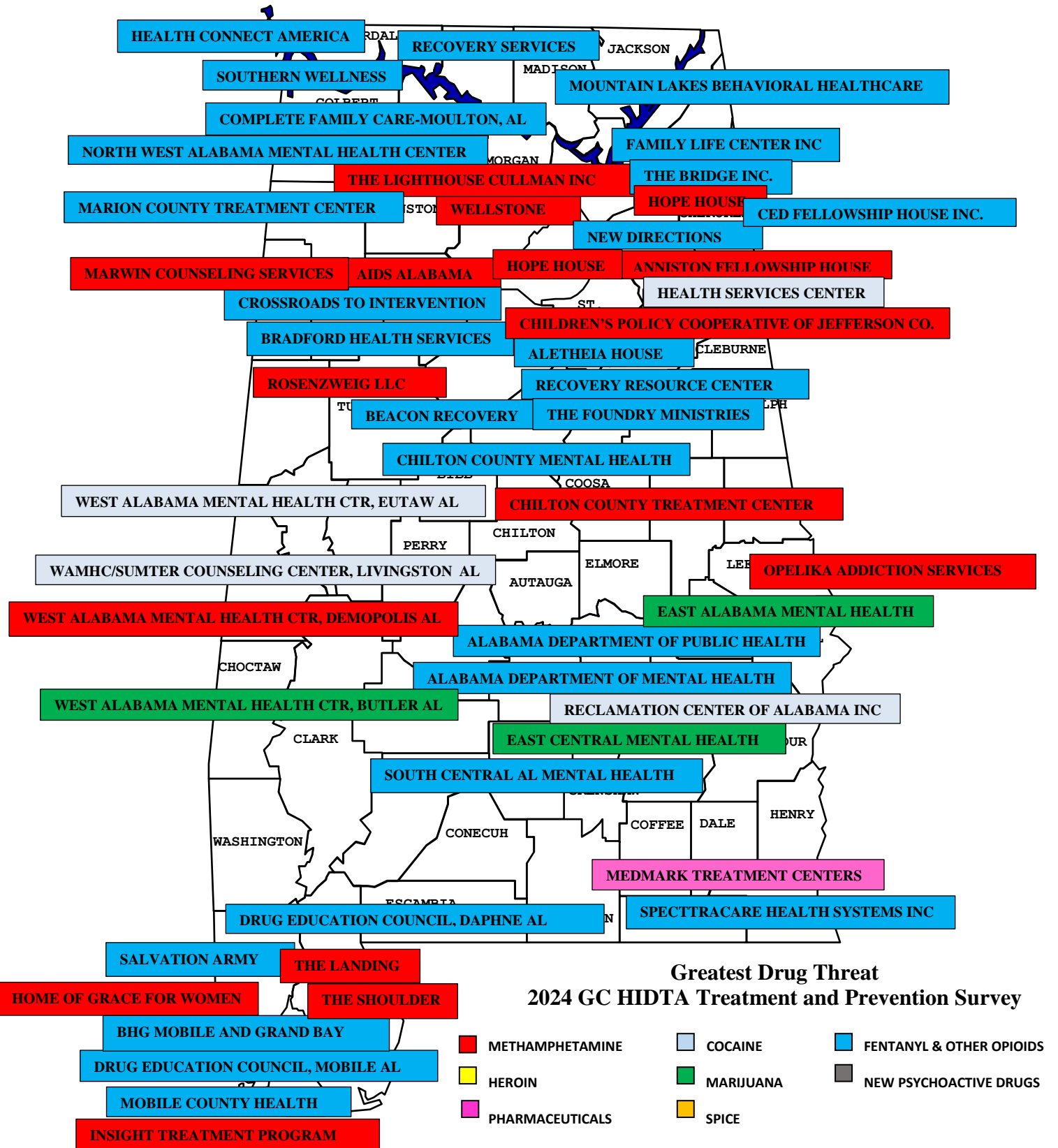
*If there is more than one answer per agency, then the answer with the most is recorded, or if only two are presented, then the first response is used.

2024 GC HIDTA Drug Survey with participates from County Sheriffs.

Autauga County Sheriff
Baldwin County Sheriff
Butler County Sheriff
Chilton County Sheriff
Covington County Sheriff
Elmore County Sheriff
Franklin County Sheriff
Jackson County Sheriff
Lee County Sheriff
Madison County Sheriff
Mobile County Sheriff
Montgomery County Sheriff

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2024 GC HIDTA Treatment and Prevention Survey



*If there is more than one answer per center, then the answer with the most is recorded, or if only two are presented, then the first response is used.

2024 GC HIDTA Treatment and Prevention Survey

| | |
|---|---|
| AIDS Alabama | The Landing |
| Alabama Mental Health Dept | The Lighthouse |
| Alabama Public Health | The Shoulder |
| Aletheia House | Wellstone |
| Anniston Fellowship House, Inc. | West Alabama Mental Health Center (Demopolis) |
| Beacon Recovery | West Alabama Mental Health Center (Eutaw) |
| BHG Mobile and Grand Bay | West Alabama Mental Health Center (Butler) |
| Bradford Health Services | |
| CED Fellowship House, Inc. | |
| Children's Policy Cooperative of Jefferson County | |
| Chilton County Mental Health | |
| Chilton County Treatment Center | |
| Complete Family Care (Moulton) | |
| Crossroads To Intervention | |
| Drug Education Council (Daphne) | |
| Drug Education Council (Mobile) | |
| East Alabama Mental Health Center | |
| East Central Mental Health | |
| Family Life Center, Inc. | |
| Health Connect America | |
| Health Services Center | |
| Home of Grace for Women | |
| Hope House | |
| Insight Treatment Program | |
| Marion County Treatment Center | |
| Marwin Counseling Services | |
| MedMark Treatment Centers | |
| Mobile County Health | |
| Mountain Lakes Behavioral Healthcare | |
| New Directions | |
| Northwest Alabama Mental Health Center | |
| Opelika Addiction Center Services | |
| PharmD - AL | |
| Reclamation Center of Alabama, Inc. | |
| Recovery Resource Center | |
| Recovery Services | |
| Rosenzweig LLC | |
| Salvation Army | |
| South Central Mental Health Center | |
| Southern Wellness | |
| SpectraCare Health Systems | |
| Sumter Counseling Center / WAMHC | |
| The Bridge Inc | |
| The Foundry Ministries | |

A. Additional Sources

The following agencies contributed additional sources to the Alabama Drug Threat Assessment:

Alabama Department of Corrections (DOC)
Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences
Alabama Department of Human Resources
Alabama Department of Mental Health
Alabama Department of Public Health
Alabama Law Enforcement Agency (ALEA)
GC Watch Center, Gulfport, MS (BLOC)
Jefferson County Coroner's Office
Drug Enforcement Administration / HIDTA
El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC)
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN)
U.S. Army National Guard
U.S. Census Bureau

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B. Illicit Drug Prices for Alabama (2022 prices)

Cocaine (Crack)

State/Territory/District City
Price in Dollars

| | Gram | Ounce |
|------------|-------------|--------------|
| Birmingham | 100 | 1,050 |
| Mobile | 56-100 | 900-1,300 |
| Montgomery | 60-80 | 1,000 |
| Huntsville | 100 | N/A |

Cocaine (Powder)

State/Territory/District City
Price in Dollars

| | Gram | Ounce | Kilogram |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Birmingham | 80 | 1,100-1,800 | 31,000-32,000 |
| Mobile | 80-100 | 1,100-1,400 | 28,000-30,000 |
| Montgomery | 80-100 | 1200 | 32,000-35,000 |
| Huntsville | 100 | N/A | N/A |

Methamphetamine

State/Territory/District City
Price in Dollars

| | Gram | Ounce | Pound | Kilogram |
|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Birmingham | 25-50 | 150-550 | 2,800-5,000 | 5,000-6,000 |
| Mobile | 90-100 | 125-350 | 2,000-2,400 | 6,400-8,000 |
| Montgomery | 25-30 | 250-300 | 2,000-2,500 | 4,000-5,000 |
| Huntsville | 75 | N/A | N/A | N/A |

High Grade Marijuana

State/Territory/District City
Price in Dollars

| | Gram | Ounce | Pound |
|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Birmingham | 20 | N/A | 1,600-3,000 |
| Mobile | N/A | 130-200 | 1,500-2,400 |
| Montgomery | 10 | 300 | 2,500-3,000 |
| Huntsville | 20 | N/A | N/A |

Heroin (Brown)

State/Territory/District City

Price in Dollars

| | Gram | Ounce | Kilogram |
|------------|---------|-------------|---------------|
| Birmingham | 65-80 | 1,400-2,400 | 45,000-55,000 |
| Mobile | 125-175 | 1,900-3,000 | N/A |
| Montgomery | 80-150 | 2,000 | 70,000 |
| Huntsville | 160 | N/A | N/A |

Fentanyl

State/Territory/District City

Price in Dollars

| | Pill | Gram | Ounce | Kilogram |
|------------|------|---------|-------------|---------------|
| Birmingham | 8-10 | 100-120 | 2,800-3,300 | 45,000-50,000 |
| Mobile | 15 | 50 | 1,500-4,500 | N/A |
| Montgomery | 50 | 150 | 1,000 | 35,000 |
| Huntsville | N/A | 200 | N/A | N/A |

MDMA

State/Territory/District City

Price in Dollars

| | Dosage/Unit |
|------------|-------------|
| Birmingham | 10-20 |
| Mobile | 1-5 |
| Montgomery | 20 |
| Huntsville | 15 |

Spice / K2 (Synthetic Cannabinoids)

State/Territory/District City

Price in Dollars

| | Package |
|------------|---------|
| Birmingham | N/A |
| Mobile | 3-5 |
| Montgomery | N/A |
| Huntsville | 20 |

LSD

State/Territory/District City

Price in Dollars

| | Tablets | Full Sheet |
|------------|---------|------------|
| Birmingham | N/A | N/A |
| Mobile | N/A | N/A |
| Montgomery | N/A | |
| Huntsville | 10 | N/A |