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**State Annual Report  
for the  
Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Block Grant  
July 1, 2003 – June 30, 2004**

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**Suzanne McClain Atwood**  
Executive Coordinator

**DeLynn Fudge**  
Director of Federal Programs

**Oklahoma District Attorneys Council**  
Federal Programs Division  
421 N.W. 13<sup>th</sup>, Suite 290  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73103  
405/264-5008  
405/264-5095 (fax)

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**STATE ANNUAL REPORT**  
**for the**  
**Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Block Grant**  
July 1, 2003 – June 30, 2004

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**STATE ANNUAL REPORT  
for the  
Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Block Grant  
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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Since 1986, the Oklahoma District Attorneys Council (DAC) has served as the state-administering agency for the Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program (Byrne Grant) available from the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, United States Department of Justice. For the 2003-2004 fiscal year, Oklahoma was awarded \$6,245,952.00 of which \$5,933,654.25 was available for distribution. Consistent with the federal mandate, Oklahoma utilized these funds to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with special emphasis on drugs, violent crime, and serious offenders.

Comprised of 17 voting and non-voting members, the Drug and Violent Crime Board provides the leadership for the Byrne Grant. The mission of the Board is to assist with the development of the state strategy, determine the priority areas for funding, review grant proposals, and approve applications for funding.

In the 2003-2004 funding year, the Drug and Violent Crime Board awarded funds to 42 subgrantees throughout the state. These subgrantees included state agencies, local law enforcement agencies, tribal law enforcement, and district attorney's offices, among others. The Board considered proposals submitted under nine purpose areas. However due to the type of applications submitted, projects were funded in only seven of the nine purpose areas. The chart below identifies the number of projects funded under each Purpose Area, the percentage allocation of the total funds, and the aggregate amount for each Purpose Area.

<b>Purpose Area</b>	<b>Number of Projects Funded</b>	<b>Percentage Allocation Of Total Funds</b>	<b>Total Allocation of Funds</b>
1	1	2%	\$ 156,268.00
2	26	67%	\$3,955,892.00
7A	1	1%	\$ 40,369.00
13	5	5%	\$ 303,905.25
15A	2	8%	\$ 483,424.00
15B	2	10%	\$ 586,662.00
16	4	6%	\$ 334,207.00
24	1	1%	\$ 72,927.00
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$5,933,654.25</b>

The following provides a brief summary of the accomplishments that were achieved by the subrecipients during the grant period:

***Purpose Area 1 - Demand-reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate.***

- The Oklahoma Department of Public Safety's Oklahoma School Law Enforcement Training Center provided 9 trainings to 458 law enforcement officers and educators throughout the state on D.A.R.E. and the American Red Cross Curriculum, *Facing Fear*.

***Purpose Area 2 - Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Force Programs that integrate local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence and facilitating multi-jurisdictional investigations.***

- During the reporting period, the multijurisdictional drug task forces continued investigations in 447 cases while initiating investigations in 2,189 new cases. As a result, 3,849 offenders were arrested and to date 2,726 offenders have been convicted. Collectively, the drug task forces seized nearly 47 pounds of cocaine, more than 2,954 pounds of marijuana, almost 3,569 marijuana plants, and 308 pounds of amphetamines/methamphetamines. Nearly 1,141 guns were recovered. Drug task forces provided 321 community education and professional training programs to 11,295 individuals. Throughout the reporting year, the drug task forces responded to 5,454 meth labs, 234 meth lab dumpsites, and 116 chemical, glassware, and meth lab equipment seizures. The value of the illegal drugs seized was worth approximately \$28,313,000.00 based on street value information from the Drug Enforcement Administration.
- The Wire Intercept Project, implemented by the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control, initiated 32 new cases during the reporting period for a total of 79 active cases. Ten (10) wire intercept cases and 34 pen registers were initiated. A total of 145,540 calls were intercepted, of which 4,920 were relevant drug calls. To date, 15 arrests have been made and 9 offenders have been convicted. In investigating these cases, the Wire Intercept Unit worked with eight federal agencies, four state agencies (two in Oklahoma, one in Tennessee, and one in Florida), and five local agencies.

***Purpose Area 7A - Programs to improve the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, and gang-related and low-income housing drug-control programs.***

- The Oklahoma Criminal Justice Resource Center analyzed and published an in-depth report on the sentencing practices for 5 participating counties in the state. The results of the study provided unique feedback for each participating county.

***Purpose Area 13 - Programs to identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug and alcohol dependent offenders.***

- The Pontotoc County Drug Court served 95 participants. Upon entry, 48.5% of the participants were unemployed and upon graduation 97% of the participants were employed. By providing intensive supervision and drug and alcohol treatment to the 79 program graduates, the program saved the state more than \$5 million dollars.
- The Pontotoc County Juvenile Drug Court served 12 participants during the reporting period. An assessment was conducted on each juvenile participant and an individual treatment plan was developed. During the project period, the participants attended a total of 104 counseling sessions. Eight hundred and seventy three (873) scheduled and random urinalyses (UAs) were conducted. Out of these UAs, only 17 positives were confirmed, a minimal 2% positive rate.
- The William S. Key Correctional Facility through the Department of Corrections developed a regimented treatment program for adult males aged 18 to 25. The paramilitary structure also incorporates an educational component. This alternative program to standard imprisonment provided treatment for 240 inmates. Through the educational component of the program, 217 inmates received their GED.
- The City of Elk City developed a program to target first-time juvenile offenders charged with an alcohol-related offense. A total of 28 youth were referred to this early intervention program from three counties in Western Oklahoma. While in the program, the youth had to pass random drug tests, complete 4 hours of alcohol and drug education, and complete 10 hours of community service. Eighty-nine percent (89%) of the youth who were referred to the program completed it and the charges against them were dismissed.
- The Hughes County Drug Court served 29 participants during the reporting period. Due to an increase in funding, the number of urinalyses was increased by 10 per week, or a total of 1,508. The increase in the number of urinalyses resulted in an 87% drug and alcohol reduction use among active participants.

***Purpose Area 15A - Programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs, which provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management and monitoring of drug dependent offenders, and enhancement of state and local forensic laboratories.***

- The Clan Lab Enhancement Project at the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation analyzed and typed 3,330 meth lab cases during the reporting period. In addition, the staff testified in 21 cases and spent 202 hours assisting prosecutors in court.
- The focus of the District Attorney District 7 Office was to obtain accreditation from the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors-Lab Accreditation Board

(ASCLD-LAB) for the Questioned Document Laboratory. Through the purchase of equipment, development of quality assurance manuals, and the relocation of the lab, the application for ASCLD-LAB accreditation was submitted on June 30, 2004. It is anticipated that the inspection will occur in January 2005.

***Purpose Area 15B - Criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations.***

- The District Attorneys' Council continued with a project that allows for electronic transmission of criminal history data to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation. To date, five of the 25 participating districts are "live" on the system. Tests of the data transmission system of these districts have been 100% successful and accurate.
- The Oklahoma Criminal Justice Resource Center continued efforts through the Offender Data Information System (ODIS), a computerized records management system to capture and maintain law enforcement data. ODIS supports 106 law enforcement agencies, including 42 of the 77 sheriff's offices and 55 police departments.

***Purpose Area 16 - Innovative programs, which demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.***

- The Oklahoma County District Attorney's Methamphetamine and Serious Violent Felony Initiative is an innovative and comprehensive project that addresses the problem of methamphetamine labs through a number of preventative approaches and strategic interventions. Twenty-three (23) trainings were provided to 1,532 professionals and community persons, tripling the number of participants compared to last year. Attendees included business service providers, neighborhood association members, county employees, and first responders. In the area of prosecution, 86 motions have been filed for detention or the setting of conditions of release pursuant to the Brill and Shanbour decisions. One of the purposes for use of these motions is to preserve the testimony of vulnerable witnesses by detaining the defendant so that the incentive to threaten, tamper, or kill the witness is removed. During the reporting period, 13 witnesses were preserved. Training on the issues pertaining to Brill was provided to 76 law enforcement officers in jurisdictions across the county.
- The Tulsa County Court Services created a systemic approach targeting non-violent, drug-related offenders in order to determine qualification for alternative sentencing and substance abuse treatment. Potential offenders are identified early in the process, preferably at the booking stage. There have been 311 offenders identified for the program and their case information was entered into the database. An assessment was conducted on 107 of the offenders as 204 offenders bonded out of jail prior to the assessment phase.

- The Youthful Drunk Driving Program (YDD) operated by the Oklahoma County Sheriff's Department is an alternative sentencing program for youth and young adults between the ages of 14 and 29 who are convicted of one or more of the following offenses: 1) driving while intoxicated; 2) driving under the influence; 3) open container; 4) false identification; 5) possession of an illegal substance; and, 6) public intoxication. Special sanctions have been established to link the dangers of drinking and driving in a direct and powerful manner. In 2004, the YDD Program served 138 participants. Young adults in the 19-20 year-old age range comprised the largest percentage of participants at 31% followed by 14 to 18 year-olds and 23 – 29 year-olds, both at 29%.
- The Office of Juvenile Affairs Juvenile Sanctions Detention Program provides a short-term crisis intervention program for male/female juveniles aged 12-18 years of age. The project served 782 youth during the reporting year. Nearly 90% of the youth made changes in attitudes and behavior and only 10% of the youth participating were required to repeat the program due to behavior.

***Purpose Area 24 - Law enforcement and prevention programs that relate to gangs or to youth who are involved in or are at risk of involvement in gangs.***

- The Gang Task Force within the Tulsa Police Department initiated 145 new cases during the reporting period. During the investigations, 31 guns were seized. Sixty (60) offenders were arrested and, to date, 27 offenders have been convicted. The Gang Task Force identified 186 new certified gang members and new associate gang members. In addition, over 131 intelligence reports were written regarding criminal street gang activity. Task force personnel conducted 22 training programs for 825 citizens and law enforcement personnel on the culture and behaviors surrounding criminal street gangs.

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## OKLAHOMA MULTIJURISDICTIONAL DRUG TASK FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

### Drug Trafficking

The **District 22 Drug Task Force**, **District 18 Drug Task Force**, in collaboration with the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), disrupted an operation involving a methamphetamine manufacturing ring that was responsible for the diversion of **112 pounds of pseudoephedrine** and the manufacture and distribution of over **80 pounds of methamphetamine** in southeast Oklahoma. The investigation resulted in three federal convictions, three state convictions, and the seizure of over 50 firearms.

The **District 3 Drug Task Force** and **District 5 Drug Task Force**, in conjunction with the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics Wire Tap Division, rounded up a crack cocaine ring in the Altus and Lawton areas resulting in **five federal convictions**, the **seizure of \$11,487 in cash and 1.5 pounds of crack cocaine**.

The **District 16 Drug Task Force** worked with the DEA Methamphetamine Enforcement Team (MET), and Arkansas officials on the border of Oklahoma and Arkansas in a six-month long investigation to dismantle a methamphetamine trafficking ring. Currently, over **50 suspects** from Oklahoma and Arkansas were arrested and are awaiting trial. The operation was named "Hell on the Border" in reference to an Arkansas jail in Ft. Smith which was used by Federal Judge Isaac C. Parker in the late 1800's.

The **District 21 Drug Task Force** concluded an eight-month investigation resulting in **147 felony arrest warrants on 58 suspects** for the unlawful delivery of controlled dangerous substances including rock cocaine, methamphetamine, marijuana, MDMA, methamphetamine ice, mushrooms, and prescription medications. During the warrant sweep, officers processed four methamphetamine labs and seized additional illegal drugs. The round-up involved 55 law enforcement officers from 11 different agencies, including the Dallas Police Department.

The **District 1 Drug Task Force** hired a Spanish speaking Investigator to work undercover to infiltrate the **cocaine trafficking rings** that were operating in their region. To date, the Investigator has purchased over **9 kilograms of cocaine** and has identified the major distributor of the area. The Investigator also developed intelligence identifying the Mexican Cartel supplying the cocaine. In another undercover roll, the Investigator developed information that lead to the indictment of a murder suspect in Texas County.

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## **Anhydrous Ammonia**

The **District 6 Drug Task Force** initiated a “Lock Out” Program providing free steel locking devices to all the farmers in their district to prevent the ***theft of anhydrous ammonia*** from storage tanks in the field. Anhydrous ammonia is a main ingredient in one of the most common methods of manufacturing methamphetamine. The lock prevents the thief from opening the valves on the storage tanks.

## **Methamphetamine Labs**

With the passage of a pseudoephedrine control bill, Oklahoma’s Drug Task Force’s have documented a ***51% reduction in methamphetamine lab-related cases*** since the law went into effect in April of 2004.

## **Joint Investigations**

The **District 6 Drug Task Force** developed vital information and utilized an informant that led officials to the identification and arrest of the suspect in the ***homicide of Oklahoma Highway Patrolman Nik Green***. Trooper Green was killed on December 26, 2003, in the early morning hours responding to what he thought was a motorist assist call. Trooper Green encountered someone who was manufacturing methamphetamine on the side of a rural road. Trooper Green was shot to death during the process of arrest.

The **District 15 Drug Task Force, District 27 Drug Task Force, and District 22 Drug Task Force** joined forces with the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and State Veterinarian Board to shut down a ***dog fighting ring*** that was involved in marijuana and methamphetamine sales. The ring had ties across the nation. Dried marijuana, a marijuana cultivation operation, methamphetamine, a meth lab, 23 firearms, and over 100 fighting dogs and equipment were seized. Twenty-two (22) arrests were made over a seven county area.

## **Community Collaboration**

The **District 23 Drug Task Force** received a donation of a SUV from the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma to use as a patrol vehicle. The **District 20 Drug Task Force** received a donation of a generator from their local Wal-Mart to use in their crime scene trailer. The **District 26 Drug Task Force** received a patrol vehicle from the local Sheriff’s Office to use in their highway drug interdiction efforts.

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**BYRNE GRANT PROGRAM IN OKLAHOMA**

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Comprised of 17 voting and non-voting members, the Drug and Violent Crime Board provides the leadership for the Byrne Grant. The mission of the Board is to assist with the development of the state strategy, determine the priority areas for funding, review grant proposals, and approve applications for funding.

**DRUG AND VIOLENT CRIME BOARD  
MEMBERSHIP ROSTER**

***Ron Ward***

Director, Department of Corrections  
Bill McCollum, Designee

***Mickey Perry***

Chief, Claremore Police Department  
Oklahoma Association of Chiefs of Police

***Sandy Garrett***

Superintendent, Oklahoma Department of  
Education  
Gayle Jones, Designee

***Lonnie Wright***

Director, Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics  
and Dangerous Drug Control

***Terry Cline***

Commissioner, Department of Mental  
Health and Substance Abuse Services  
Brian Karnes, Designee

***John Whetsel, Vice-Chair***

Sheriff, Oklahoma County  
Oklahoma Sheriff's Association

<p><b>Kevin Ward</b> Commissioner, Oklahoma Department of Public Safety</p>	<p><b>DeWade Langley</b> Director, Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation Tom Jordan, Designee</p>
<p><b>John David Luton, Chair</b> District Attorney District 15</p>	<p><b>Non-Voting Members:</b> <b>The Honorable Robert McCampbell</b> U.S. Attorney for the Western District</p>
<p><b>Suzanne McClain Atwood</b> Executive Coordinator, District Attorneys Council</p>	<p><b>The Honorable David O’Meilia</b> U.S. Attorney for the Northern District</p>
<p><b>Richard Kirby</b> Representative for Governor Brad Henry</p>	<p><b>The Honorable Sheldon Sperling</b> U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District</p>
<p><b>Richard DeLaughter</b> Director, Office of Juvenile Affairs Terry Smith, Designee</p>	<p><b>Agent Robert Surovec</b> Drug Enforcement Administration</p>
<p><b>Drew Edmondson</b> Attorney General, Office of the Attorney General Joel-Lyn McCormick, Designee</p>	

In the 2003-2004 funding year, the Drug and Violent Crime Board awarded funds to 42 subgrantees throughout the state. These subgrantees included state agencies, local law enforcement agencies, tribal law enforcement, and district attorney’s offices, among others. The Board considered proposals submitted under nine purpose areas. However due to the type of applications submitted, projects were funded in only seven of the nine purpose areas. The chart below identifies the number of projects funded under each Purpose Area, the percentage allocation of the total funds, and the aggregate amount for each Purpose Area.

The Drug and Violent Crime Board has a successful history in bringing together the criminal justice agencies in Oklahoma to address the mandate of the Byrne Grant. The overall goals of the Drug and Violent Crime Board are:

1. Through multijurisdictional drug task forces, encourage, assist, foster, and promote the prevention, control, and eradication of illegal importation, manufacture, distribution, possession, and improper use of illegal drugs and controlled substances, especially methamphetamines;
2. Reduce the trafficking of illegal drugs and narcotics in and through the state;

3. Educate and improve coordination with the professional, general public, education, civic, charitable, and religious groups, and other entities on the prevention, detection, control and eradication of illegal drugs and controlled substances, especially methamphetamine;
4. Improve the completeness, accuracy and the access of criminal history and disposition information through the increased use of technology, with a special emphasis on integration efforts.
5. Continue efforts toward the development and implementation of a state plan for criminal justice information systems integration;
6. Improve the quality, credibility, timeliness of forensic science services for the criminal justice system;
7. Address law enforcement programs that relate to gangs or youth at risk of gang involvement;
8. Reduce recidivism by providing effective drug and alcohol treatment for adult and juvenile offenders;
9. Provide training to law enforcement on demand reduction education programs for youth;
10. Improve the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, and gang-related and low-income housing drug-control programs.

The following prioritized purpose areas were approved by the Drug and Violent Crime Board in an effort to achieve the above goals. The limitations for funding in each purpose area are italicized.

Purpose Area	Descriptions and Limitations
1	Demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate. <i>*Only as related to Statewide D.A.R.E. officer training.</i>
2	Multi-jurisdictional Task Force programs that integrate Federal, State and/or local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence and facilitating multi-jurisdictional investigations.
3	Programs designed to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories and cannabis cultivation.
7A	Programs to improve the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, and gang-related and low-income housing drug-control programs.
13	Providing programs which identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent offenders.

<b>Purpose Area</b>	<b>Descriptions and Limitations</b>
15A	Developing programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs, programs which provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management and monitoring of drug-dependent offenders, and enhancement of State and local forensic laboratories. <i>*Only related to forensic lab enhancement.</i>
15B	Criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts and corrections organizations. <i>*Only as related to criminal history and information systems that are directly related to integration.</i>
16	Innovative programs that demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.
20	Programs to provide alternatives to detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community.
24	Law enforcement and prevention programs that relate to gangs or to youth involved in or at risk of involvement in gangs.

The chart below identifies the number of projects funded under each Purpose Area, the percentage allocation of the total funds, and the aggregate amount for each Purpose Area.

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**SUMMARY OF PROGRAM COORDINATION EFFORTS AND ACTIVITIES**

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***General Coordination***

Coordinating efforts regarding the functioning of the criminal justice system is a priority for the State of Oklahoma. General coordination occurs through the Drug and Violent Crime Board as the membership of the Board reflects the various state agencies and organizations that make up the criminal justice system. Members from the following agencies serve on the Drug and Violent Crime Board:

- Department of Corrections
- Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services
- Department of Public Safety
- District Attorneys Council
- Office of the Attorney General
- Office of the Governor
- Office of Juvenile Affairs
- Oklahoma Association of Chiefs of Police
- Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Control
- Oklahoma Sheriffs Association
- Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation
- State Department of Education

The Drug and Violent Crime Board has two permanent subcommittees. These include the Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) Task Force and the National Forensic Sciences Improvement Task Force. The CJIS Task Force is charged with writing a state plan for the integration and the improvement of criminal history records, and making funding recommendations for grant applications under Purpose Area 15B to the Drug and Violent Crime Board. The agency representatives that serve on the CJIS Task Force include:

- Administrative Office of the Courts
- Department of Corrections
- Department of Public Safety
- District Attorneys Council
- Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Control
- Office of Juvenile Affairs
- Oklahoma Association of Chiefs of Police

- Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation
- Oklahoma Sheriffs Association

The purpose of the Forensic Sciences Improvement (FSI) Task Force is to improve the quality, timeliness, and credibility of forensic science services to the criminal justice system in Oklahoma. The delegated duties of the FSI Task Force are to assist in any updates to the State Plan for Forensic Science Laboratories, make recommendations on the funding of the National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act funds, and to assist in meeting the goals as set forth in the State Plan. Through this effort, the Drug and Violent Crime Board collaborates with the following agencies on forensic sciences services in the state:

- Ardmore Police Department
- Broken Arrow Police Department
- Office of the Chief Medical Examiners Office
- Oklahoma City Police Department
- Oklahoma County District Attorneys Office
- Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation
- Tulsa Police Department

#### ***Local Law Enforcement Collaborative Initiatives***

In addition to the general collaboration efforts, several new initiatives were initiated or continued in order to improve the coordination between local and state resources as well as to further the knowledge and expertise of law enforcement within the state.

Since drug task forces continue to be the primary approach to combat Oklahoma's growing drug problem, an effort between local law enforcement agencies and the drug task forces was continued. Administrative funds were used to provide local law enforcement officers throughout the state with the opportunity to attend a premier, state-of-the-art training on narcotics enforcement. This four-day annual training is sponsored by the Association of Oklahoma Narcotics Enforcers (A-ONE) and was held August 2-6, 2004, in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The District Attorneys Council (DAC) paid for the registration fees and lodging expenses for two task force members and two local law enforcement officers from each of the 26 drug task force districts. Overwhelmingly, the drug task forces report that attending this training has significantly improved relationships with local law enforcement more than any other effort ever undertaken. A total of 49 Drug Task Force Agents and 50 local law enforcement officers attended the A-One training, joining over 450 additional law enforcement officers at the conference.

The DAC in collaboration with the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics (OBN) produced a CD-ROM containing guidelines on conducting searches with and without a search warrant. The legal research was provided by OBN's General Counsel. One thousand (1000) copies were produced and distributed to local and state law enforcement agencies to help educate their officers and provide a quick reference for search warrant issues.

### ***Drug Task Force Collaboration Initiatives***

An initiative that began three years ago to improve coordination among the drug task forces within the state has been successfully maintained. Quarterly meetings with drug task forces have increased communication and coordination throughout the state. As per the Special Conditions of the grant award, drug task force coordinators are required to attend 50% of the meetings. However, attendance has consistently exceeded this level over the past three years. The quarterly meetings include opportunities for:

- 1) sharing potential intelligence information among regions;
- 2) identifying successful strategies in investigation procedures, especially with methamphetamine labs;
- 3) educating all regions of the state on new manufacturing or laboratory operations;
- 4) relating favorable methods to involve various components of the public in the prevention and intervention of illegal drug activity, such as educators, business owners, civic groups, etc.; and,
- 5) providing organizational strategies that enhance the functioning of the individual Task Forces.

Through this multi-purpose forum, the drug task forces not only have the opportunity to collaborate with one another but to network with representatives from other state and federal law enforcement agencies. These meetings are coordinated by the Drug Task Force Coordinator, who serves as a central contact point for the drug task forces and provides ongoing consultation and technical assistance.

As a result of these meetings, DAC established a Drug Task Force Advisory Committee to address issues specific to drug task forces, such as data elements to be contained in the Annual Byrne Progress Report, the implementation of a data base to store case reports as well as to collect statistical information needed for the annual report.

The state was divided into six geographical regions and each region elected a representative to serve on the Advisory Task force for a one-year period. In order to have comprehensive representation, the Advisory Committee is comprised of drug task force coordinators, investigators, and a prosecutor. The meetings are held on an ad-hoc basis when issues pertinent to the drug task forces arise.

DAC also produced and distributed a Drug Task Force Roster containing information on each task force, including the Project Director, Investigators, and other staff along with contact numbers such as direct lines, cell phones, and pagers. The roster delineates the task force's jurisdictions through a state map. The roster also includes contact information for state and federal law enforcement agencies. Approximately 1000 copies of the roster were distributed to Task Force members, federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. This roster has fostered communication among all levels of government.

The Drug Task Force Coordinator, in collaboration with the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics (OBN), sponsored a two-day tactical entry training for the Drug Task Forces. The training was held in April, 2004, at Camp Gruber in Braggs, Oklahoma. The training focused on raid planning and safety. It also provided an opportunity for the

DTF's to practice as individual task forces and in groups with other task forces. When the Task Force members share the same skills, it allows for safer execution of warrants during joint operations. Twenty-three (23) agents participated in the training representing eight (8) Drug Task Forces. Those in attendance reported the training to be extremely useful and plans are under way for a second session.

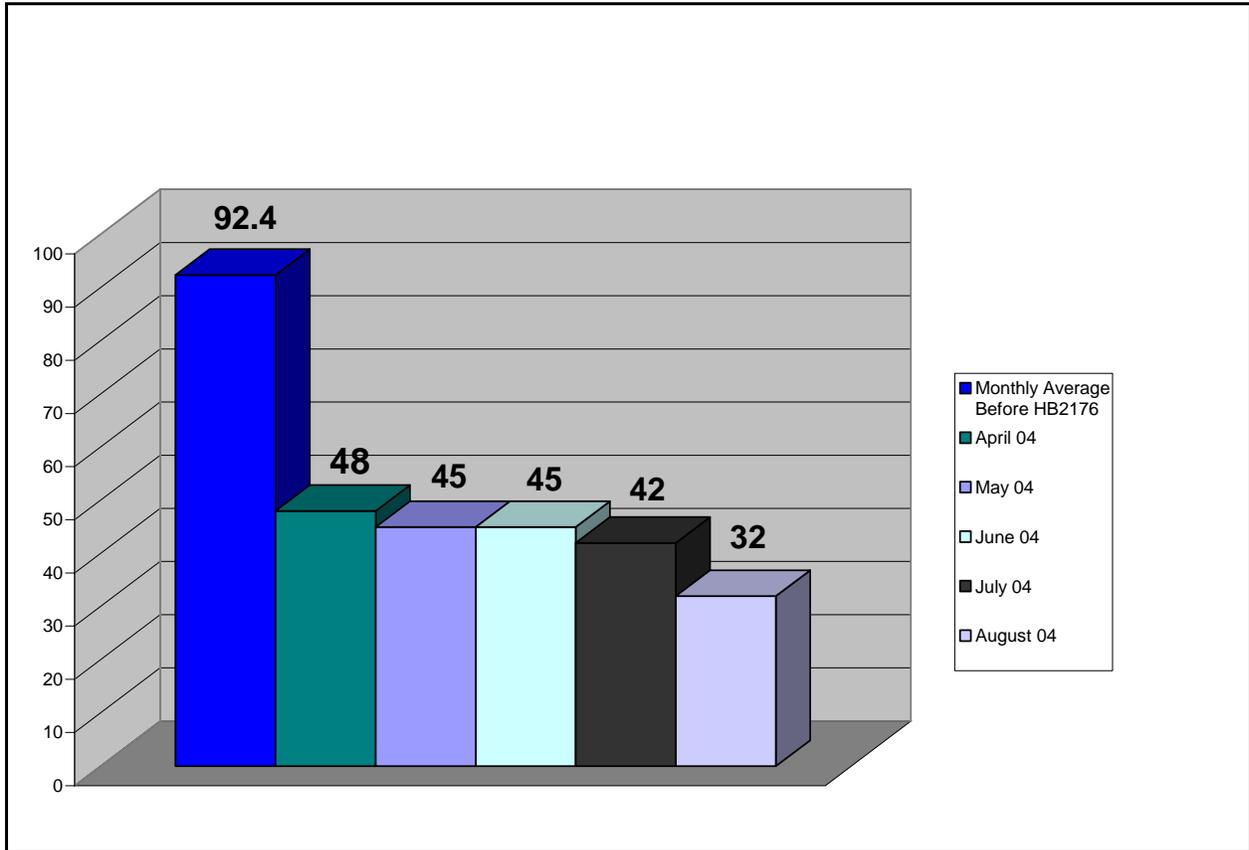
The DAC, the DEA, and the Tulsa Police Department sponsored a two-week basic narcotics investigations course in Tulsa, Oklahoma in April 2004. Participants included 64 state and local law enforcement personnel, of which 13 were Drug Task Force members. The training provided 27 narcotic related topics and practical exercises in interviews and raid planning.

The Drug Task Force Coordinator has maintained and updated an e-mail list which contains members of the Drug Task Forces including Investigators, Project Directors, Executive Administrators, and other staff. Over the past year, the Coordinator has sent and received over 2,000 e-mails. The Coordinator uses e-mail to inform Drug Task Force members about upcoming trainings, court decisions, new products, important deadlines, and other related items.

The highlight of collaborative efforts started in September of 2003 when the Drug Task Forces came together with local police agencies, Sheriff's Office, DEA, OBN, the Oklahoma Highway Patrol, and District Attorneys to discuss solutions for the clandestine methamphetamine lab problem in Oklahoma at an Interim Study on Methamphetamine which was conducted by the Oklahoma House of Representatives Committee on Criminal Justice. There was a concerted effort by all law enforcement in Oklahoma to request pseudoephedrine control, locks on anhydrous ammonia storage tanks, and zero bond for those arrested for a manufacturing related charge.

As a result of the study and the unified effort, House Bill 2176 was passed and signed into law making pseudoephedrine a schedule V drug requiring any product containing any amount of pseudoephedrine to be dispensed by a pharmacist. It also requires the customer to present photo identification and limits their purchase to 9 grams in a 30 day period. The bill also gives judges the ability to set zero bond on offenders who have been arrested for a manufacturing related charge and who have a history of drug use. The first month following the implementation of House Bill 2176, there was a drop from a monthly average of 92.4 meth labs to 48 meth labs for the month of April 2004. Since April 2004, the number of meth labs continues to drop for drug task forces throughout the state. The Oklahoma City and Tulsa Police Departments have seen similar results. The impact is being reviewed and analyzed on a monthly basis.

**Meth Labs Seized Pre and Post HB 2176 Implementation  
for April 2004 through August 2004**



With the passage of the Pseudoephedrine Control Bill in Oklahoma, other states have inquired about the bill and are considering similar legislation, including Georgia, Kansas, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Iowa.

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**OVERVIEW OF EVALUATION ACTIVITIES**

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The new guidelines for evaluation set forth by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) require the evaluation of at least one program within the first four years after the State of Oklahoma receives the fiscal year 2003 grant award. According to BJA, the evaluation must be an impact evaluation using scientifically accepted and rigorous practices by a state agency, college or university, or other qualified researcher with evaluation expertise. At least one or more programs must then be evaluated within each four-year period following, unless a waiver of the requirement is approved.

In complying with this requirement, the Drug and Violent Crime Board approved the evaluation of Drug Courts. In FY2004, three drug court programs were funded with Byrne Grant funds. The Pontotoc County Drug Court, the Pontotoc County Juvenile Drug Court, and the Hughes County Drug Court Program received \$142,421.50 in Byrne Grant funds.

The first Drug Court in Oklahoma started in Payne County in 1995. In 1997, the passage of the Oklahoma Drug Court Act gave broad powers to the Drug Court judges and teams to assist nonviolent felony drug abusers. The Oklahoma Juvenile Drug Court Act was passed in 1998. Since that time, Drug Courts have become a common tool to address nonviolent, felony drug offenders in the community in lieu of incarceration. Currently, there are 42 Drug Courts and five more in the planning stages.

While no two Drug Court programs are precisely alike, there are commonalities. Each Drug Court is comprised of a team that includes a district court judge, district attorney, defense counsel, coordinator, substance abuse treatment provider, and law enforcement officer. While there are elements that are consistent among Drug Courts, such as rapid intervention, unified court system, immediate treatment, coordinated team, program phases, staffing and status hearing, drug testing and supervision, sanctions and incentives, termination, and graduation; in order for a Drug Court to be successful, the unique needs of the jurisdiction must be taken into account in the planning of the program.

In terms of evaluation, the Oklahoma Criminal Justice Resource Center conducted an evaluation and compiled and analyzed the data from 19 adult Drug Courts operating in 21 counties in Oklahoma during fiscal years 2002 and 2003 for the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services. The evaluation information was then extrapolated for the Pontotoc County and Hughes County Adult Drug Courts. During the reporting period, the two drug courts served 30 participants, or 8%, of the total number of participants attending drug court throughout the state. The following is a

list of characteristics of the drug court participant at entry for Pontotoc and Hughes County:

- The average age of the participant is 34 years, which is consistent with the statewide average.
- Approximately 65% of the participants in Hughes and Pontotoc Counties are white, which is the statewide average as well.
- The majority of participants are male (67%), slightly lower than the statewide average of 70%.
- More than one-third (33%) of the participants are employed full time, less than the statewide average of 45%.
- The average monthly income of the participants in Pontotoc and Hughes Counties was \$468.00, significantly less than that of the statewide average of \$744 per month.
- Approximately one-third of the participants (33%) do not have a high school diploma.
- Thirty-eight percent (38%) are married and 25% have no children.
- Thirty-five percent (35%) plead guilty of Possession of a Controlled Dangerous Substance, consistent with the statewide average.
- Forty-one percent (41%) had no prior felony conviction, although it is possible that other extenuating factors, such as numerous prior arrests, misdemeanors, or a sentence that is about to be revoked or accelerated may cause some offenders with no priors to be prison-bound.
- The most common drug of choice of participants in the Pontotoc and Hughes County Drug Courts was methamphetamine (40%), followed by alcohol (29%), and marijuana (25%). The drug of choice for drug court participants statewide was alcohol (32%), methamphetamine (25%), and marijuana (16%).

To comply with the statute, participants must plead guilty upon entry into drug court and receive a deferred sentence. Nearly one-third of the participants received a deferred judgment or a suspended sentence. The remaining participants received a delayed imposition of prison sentence. If participants successfully completed drug court, their case was dismissed 100% of the time, compared to a statewide average of 59%.

The average length of drug court for the participating counties is 22 months compared to the statewide average of 16 months. This complies with statute, which allows for a two-year treatment program and one year of supervision.

There is a wide variance in the average length of the prison sentence given if a participant fails drug court. The range is 10 months to 15 years, 9 months, with a statewide average of 6 years, 5 months. For Hughes and Pontotoc Counties, the average length of the prison sentence for a participant failing drug court is 6 years, 11 months.

A key component of the Drug Court is swift and certain sanctions for rule violations, such as positive drug tests, missed group sessions, missed court appearances, missed individual sessions, and missed self-help sessions. The top violation resulting in a sanction was a positive drug test which occurred 124 times. The most frequently given sanction was community service hours followed by jail time.

In determining whether drug courts are successful, outcomes need to be assessed. The retention rate for active and graduated participants for the Pontotoc and Hughes County Drug Courts is 93.6% which is higher than the state average and the national average of 83.1% and 70% respectively.

Comparisons on a number of indicators were made among Hughes and Pontotoc drug court graduates' characteristics at entry and at graduation. The following are the findings:

- More than twice the number of drug court graduates had full-time jobs upon completion of the program.
- There was an increase from an average of \$518 per month to \$1132 per month in income;
- There was an improvement in each of the seven components of the Addiction Severity Index (ASI).

According to the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, the average cost to the state is \$2,325 per Drug Court participant. The average cost of prison according to the Oklahoma Department of Corrections is \$16,482 per participant per year. Given these figures, the cost savings to the State of Oklahoma for the 365 Drug Court participants in Hughes and Pontotoc Counties only is \$5,167,305.

As Drug Courts continue to expand in Oklahoma, it is anticipated that the research and analysis will continue to show that Drug Courts are not only effective but are fiscally necessary to reduce the costs to an overburdened correctional budget.

**ANNUAL REPORT  
for the  
Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Block Grant  
July 1, 2003 – June 30, 2004**

**AGGREGATE FIGURES FOR BJA REQUIRED PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

**PROGRAMS IN PURPOSE AREA 1**

**Purpose Area 1:**

Demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate.

**Summary:**

The Drug and Violent Crime Board voted Purpose Area 1 as one of four purpose areas ranked as priority one for funding. The purpose area was limited to funding as related to statewide D.A.R.E. officer training. Three percent (3%) of Oklahoma's total allocation was awarded to Purpose Area 1.

**PURPOSE AREA SUMMARY 1**

Program	Subgrantee	Aggregate Funding	Number of Programs Funded
Oklahoma School Law Enforcement Training Center	Oklahoma Department of Public Safety	\$156,268.00	1

PROJECT SUMMARY		
Project	Subgrantee	Funding
Oklahoma School Law Enforcement Training Center	Oklahoma Department of Public Safety	\$156,268.00

**Program Overview:**

The mission of the Oklahoma Department of Public Safety's Oklahoma School Law Enforcement Training Center is to provide training to law enforcement officers on Drug Abuse Resistance Education Program (D.A.R.E.), a drug and violence prevention program targeting children in kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> grade. Taught by law enforcement officers, the goal of the D.A.R.E. program is to encourage children to resist the pressure to use tobacco, alcohol and other drugs. The primary focus is with children in 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> grades that are exiting elementary schools and are very vulnerable to peer pressure. Junior high, high school, and parent programs are also provided.

The main objective of this project is to promote the D.A.R.E. Program throughout the State of Oklahoma. The Statewide D.A.R.E. Office is responsible for providing training and assistance to local law enforcement agencies to create and implement the D.A.R.E. Program in their communities and serve as a central coordinating entity. The Statewide Office monitors all programs, educates and informs D.A.R.E. instructors on state and national policies, and provides updates on curriculum changes and/or modifications.

In addition, the Oklahoma Department of Public Safety is coordinating with the Oklahoma Office of Homeland Security and the American Red Cross to provide training to educators and school resource officers on issues related to homeland security by using the American Red Cross Curriculum *Facing Fear*.

### **Program Goals and Objectives:**

The goals of the State D.A.R.E. Office are to serve as a central coordinating entity for law enforcement, education professionals, and the public and provide training to law enforcement officers on implementing the D.A.R.E. curriculum.

The objectives include:

- Conducting two, eight-hour training seminars to law enforcement on providing classroom training on homeland security.
- Developing and coordinate training with the Oklahoma Office of Homeland Security and the American Red Cross for law enforcement officers.
- Providing Homeland Security Training to law enforcement and fire service officers.
- Mailing quarterly updates to the participants in the Homeland Security Classroom Training.
- Providing one eight-hour training to School Resource Officers on D.A.R.E.

### **Program Activities:**

The Department of Public Safety provided nine trainings to 485 law enforcement officers and educators. The Office was involved in planning and implementing training programs for new officers as well as programs to recertify existing D.A.R.E. officers. Officers must obtain annual recertification by attending the statewide conference or an in-service training program. Without re-certification, the officers cannot teach. In addition, a newsletter was developed and distributed to all participants attending the new training, *Facing Fear*.

### **Program Performance Measures:**

The following performance measures were used:

- Number of trainings provided;
- Number of officers in attendance;
- Summary of survey results; and,
- Number of newsletter distributed.

### **Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:**

The Department of Public Safety provided nine (9) trainings to law enforcement officers and educators including:

- One, one-day recertification training for 31 officers on the D.A.R.E. Program D.A.R.E. curriculum.
- Two, two-day trainings for 153 officers and educators using the American Red Cross Curriculum, *Facing Fear*.
- Two, two-week seminars for 53 law enforcement officers on the new Junior High D.A.R.E. curriculum and the D.A.R.E. School Resource Officer block of instruction.
- One, three-day recertification training for 14 law enforcement officers on the Senior High D.A.R.E. curriculum.
- One eight-hour training on juvenile issues for 118 law enforcement officers and educators.
- One eight-hour training for 27 school resource officers on the D.A.R.E. School officers and educators using the American Red Cross Curriculum, *Facing Fear*.
- One, two-week training for 26 officers on the new D.A.R.E. Junior High curriculum.
- Published and distributed two Homeland Security newsletters to participants that attended the *Facing Fear* training.
- One, three-day recertification training for 63 officers.

### **PROGRAMS IN PURPOSE AREA 2**

#### **Purpose Area 2:**

Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Force Programs that integrate local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence and facilitating multi-jurisdictional investigations.

#### **Summary:**

The Drug and Violent Crime Board voted Purpose Area 2 as one of three purpose areas ranked as priority one. Sixty-seven percent (67%) of Oklahoma's total allocation was awarded to Purpose Area 2. Twenty-six (26) projects were funded.

## PURPOSE AREA SUMMARY 2

Projects	Subgrantees	Aggregate Funding	Number of Programs Funded
Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces	Offices' of the District Attorneys, Native American Tribe, Law Enforcement Jurisdictions	\$3,955,892.00	26
Wire Intercept Project	Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics		

PROJECT SUMMARY			
Project	Subgrantee	Funding	Number of Programs Funded
Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces	Offices' of the District Attorneys, Native American Tribe, Law Enforcement Jurisdictions	\$3,559,806.00	25

### **Program Overview:**

Through the development and maintenance of the multi-jurisdictional drug task forces, a statewide approach to combat Oklahoma's growing drug problem has been established. Of the 25 drug task forces, twenty-two are operated by District Attorneys Offices. One is operated by a local police department, one through a sheriff's office, and one by an Indian Tribe.

Each drug task force focuses on a specific geographic district. The 25 drug task forces cover the entire state except for four counties. These are Custer, Blaine, Kingfisher, and Oklahoma Counties.

Through the drug task forces, approximately 80 investigators work on narcotics investigations throughout Oklahoma. There are an additional 100 more local law enforcement officers that work in tandem with the drug task forces pursuant to interagency agreements. Collectively, drug task forces represent the largest drug enforcement body in Oklahoma.

The multi-faceted capabilities of drug task forces create unique localized drug enforcement response. Continually fostering the necessary relationships between local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors, the drug task forces are able to achieve maximum impact on the drug problem.

Since inception, drug task forces have progressively evolved and developed into well-trained, experienced professionals who are widely respected within their communities. In the early days, drug task forces struggled to find properly trained and qualified personnel. Inexperience and insufficient oversight often resulted in problems. With the systematic implementation of appropriate procedures and supervision, years of practical experience, and the advent of readily available specialized drug enforcement training from organizations like the Association of Oklahoma Narcotics Enforcers (A-ONE), drug task forces have matured into the respected “elite” in local law enforcement and drug enforcement circles in which they serve.

Drug task forces are vital to state and federal drug enforcement agencies and are frequently requested to provide manpower and essential drug intelligence to those agencies in order to assist with investigations that have wider implications. They also develop local investigative leads that have a state, national, and/or international scope. Fortunately, in Oklahoma, a collaborative spirit continues to exist between the drug task forces and state and federal agencies in narcotics enforcement.

The dramatic proliferation of methamphetamine manufacturing and use during the last decade has required drug task forces to change direction. Drug task forces have almost discontinued proactively pursuing primary multi-jurisdictional sources of major drug supply, for which they were created, in lieu of reacting to small local cells of independent users who manufacture their own methamphetamine.

Local methamphetamine manufacturers are not generally part of any significant distribution network, but simply produce enough for themselves and a few close associates. These meth drug manufacturers do, however, represent a major public safety problem statewide. They are offensive and threatening to the public, who steadily complain to police. Methamphetamine users are particularly prone to violence and seem to rarely sleep. They cause trouble and commit other crimes wherever they go, at all hours of the day and night. They seem to have an affinity for weapons and are considered unpredictable and dangerous. As a result, meth manufacturers are now the primary targets of local police and drug task force operations statewide.

As a result of the extensive training and well equipped protective gear of drug task forces, they have become Oklahoma’s first line of defense and have collectively emerged as the premiere entity to face the challenge of this relatively localized methamphetamine phenomenon.

**Program Goals and Objectives:**

The overall goal of the drug task forces is to integrate local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and multi-jurisdictional investigations to reduce the illegal importation, manufacturing, distribution, and possession of illegal drugs and controlled substances.

The objectives include:

- 1) Identifying and target drug dealers at all levels;

- 2) Increasing criminal intelligence gathering and sharing among the law enforcement agencies in the various jurisdictions as well as throughout the state;
- 3) Increasing the seizure of illegal drugs and currency derived from narcotics trafficking
- 4) Enhancing interagency coordination by integrating Federal, State, and local law enforcement and prosecution entities;
- 5) Providing training to law enforcement agents in the recognition, seizure, dismantling, and handling of hazardous chemicals, especially related to methamphetamine labs
- 6) Increasing the public's awareness about methamphetamines, designer drugs and clandestine labs;
- 7) Providing effective drug interdiction on the highways in the identified areas;
- 8) Conducting educational programs within the community on the identification of drugs, the symptoms of drug use and associated paraphernalia and chemicals; and,
- 9) Increasing the safety of citizens by reducing drug related crime and violence.

**Program Activities:**

The activities of the task forces may differ depending on the individual focus of the task force. However, the general emphasis is on gathering, coordinating, and corroborating intelligence information, coordinating surveillance as well as undercover officer and informant operations for buys and investigations, seeking out clandestine meth labs, submitting cases to the District Attorney for prosecution, and assisting in prosecution efforts.

**Program Performance Measures:**

The following performance measures were used:

**Drug Investigation Efforts**

- Number of Cases Initiated During the Reporting Period
- Number of Cases Dropped During the Reporting Period
- Number of Cases Filed During the Reporting Period
- Number of Active Cases During the Reporting Period
- Number of Arrests by Drug Offenses and by Drug Related Activity
- Number of Convictions by Drug Offenses and by Drug Related Activity
- Number of Meth Labs Seized
- Amount and Type of Drugs Seized
- Number of Cannabis Plants Eradicated
- Number of Guns Seized
- Number of Cases Convicted

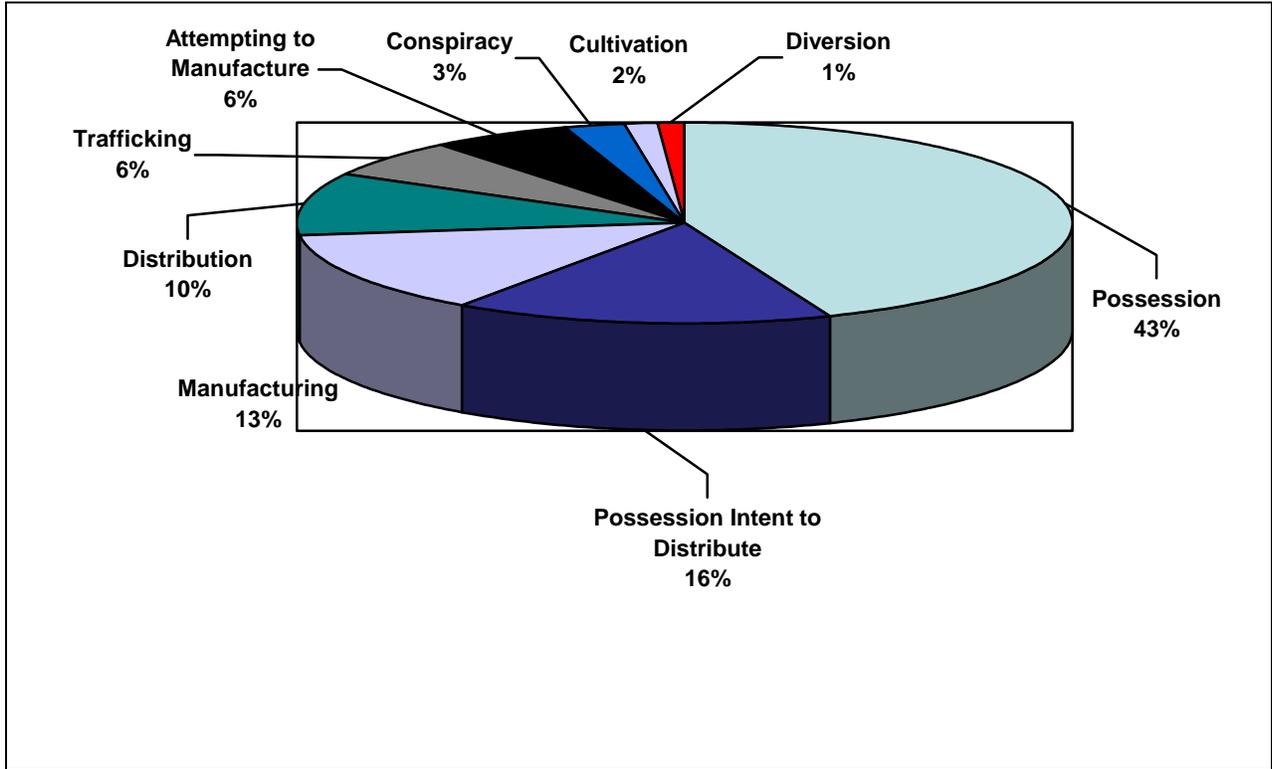
**Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:**

The following information regarding the accomplishments of the task forces is based on complete and accurate data from 100% of the 25 drug task forces. The drug task forces reported 447 active cases at the beginning of the award period. During the reporting period, the 25 drug task forces initiated 2,189 cases.

Collectively, the task forces closed 1,729 cases during the project period and 785 are still pending at the conclusion of the grant. Only 122, or 4%, of the active cases were dropped during the reporting period. As a result of the investigations conducted by the drug task forces, 3,849 arrests were made and 2,726 offenders have been convicted to date.

Arrests were made most frequently for amphetamine/methamphetamine, marijuana, and crack cocaine. More than twice as many individuals were arrested for methamphetamine possession, possession with intent to distribute, trafficking, distribution, manufacturing, conspiracy, and attempting to manufacture methamphetamine (2,248) than were arrested for marijuana (1,026) for the same charges. Only 356 were arrested on these same offenses for crack cocaine.

**A Comparison of Number of Persons Arrested on Drug Related Activity**  
*(Drug related activity includes possession, possession with intent to distribute, trafficking, distributing, manufacturing, conspiracy, cultivation, and attempting to manufacture.)*

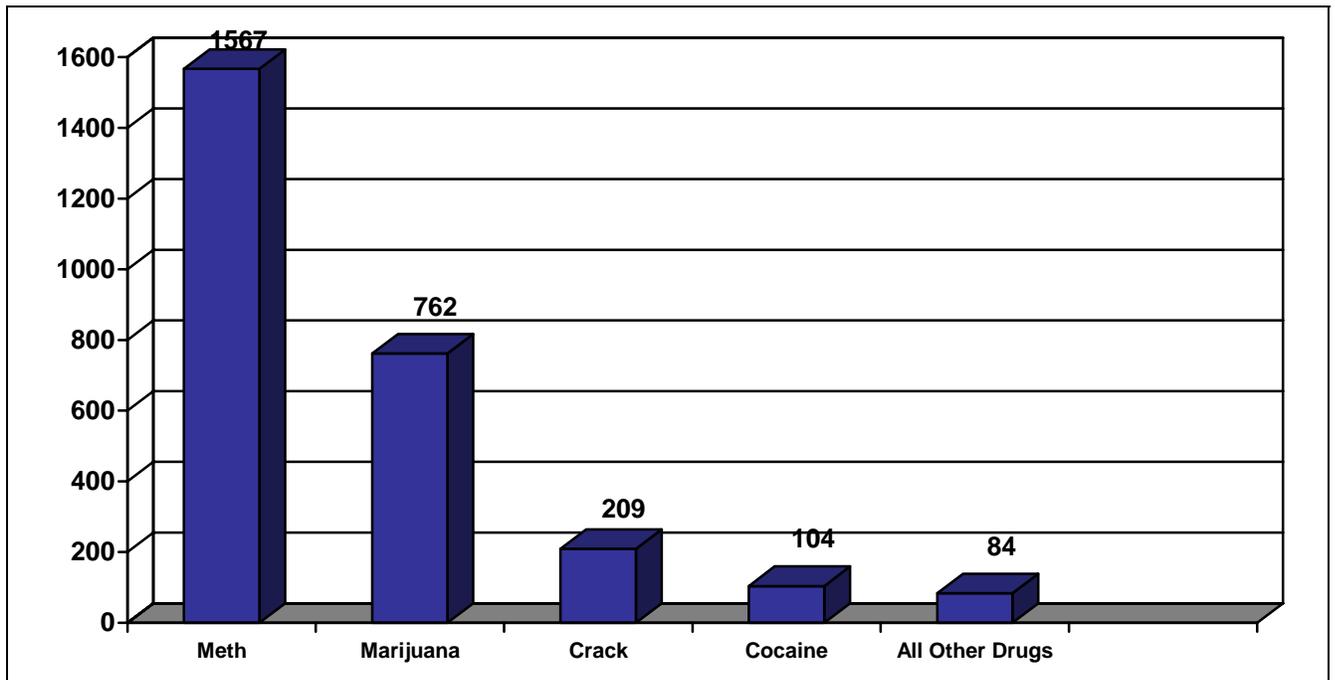


The most common conviction for drug related activity involved methamphetamine. Overall, 1,567 of the total number of convictions, or 57%, were for methamphetamine related drug activity. Methamphetamine possession accounted for 653 arrests followed by convictions for manufacturing at 252. Possession of methamphetamine with intent to distribute was third with 233 convictions. The remainder was for methamphetamine distribution, conspiracy, and attempting to manufacture.

This information is consistent with the methamphetamine problem that has proliferated over the last decade. According to the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Control, Oklahoma ranked 4<sup>th</sup> in the nation in the 1980's for the number of meth labs seized. From 1994 to 2002, the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI) processed more than 10,000 meth labs. The processing occurred through on-site dismantling, crime scene processing, and chemical analysis or the analysis needed when law enforcement brings a "box lab" to the OSBI.

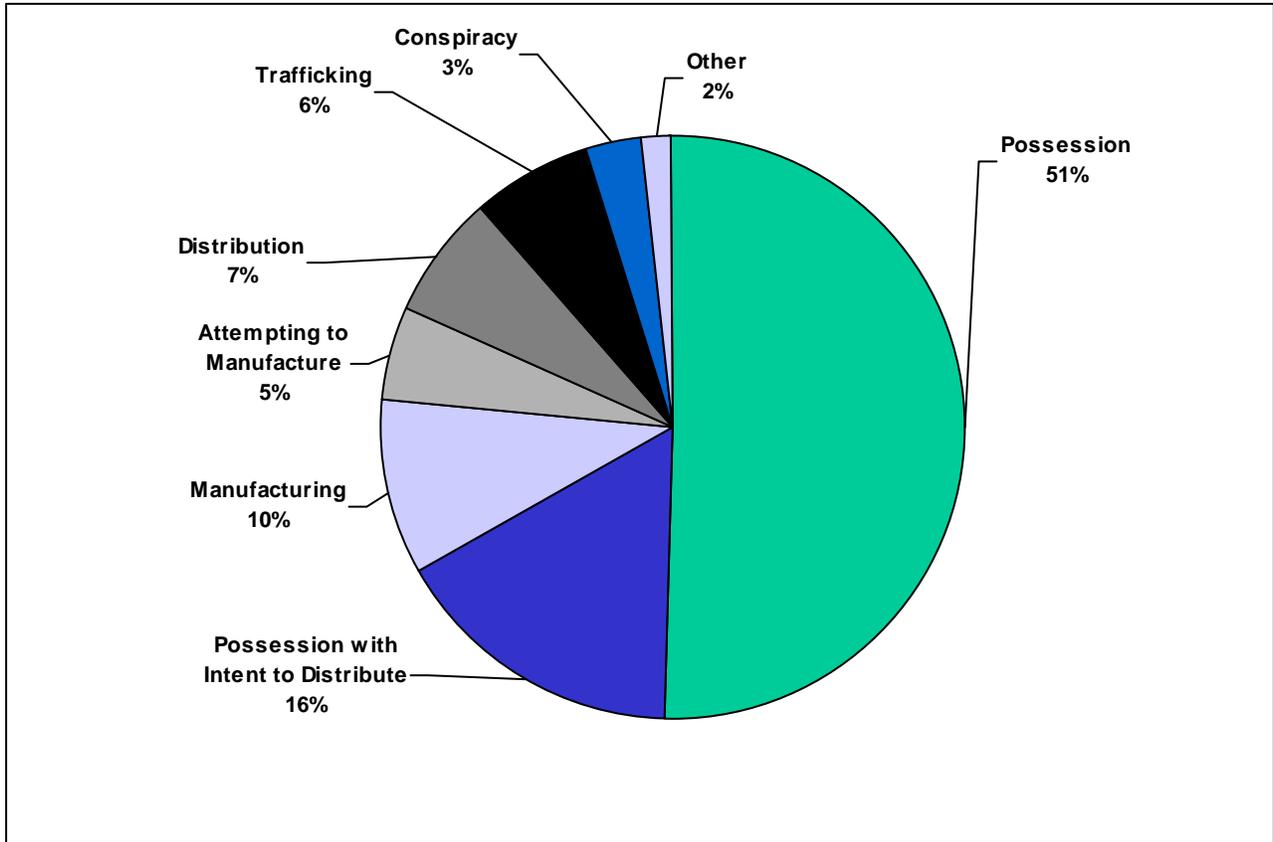
Marijuana was second in the most common type of drug related activity. Marijuana convictions, however, were half the number of convictions for methamphetamine.

**A Comparison of Number of Persons Convicted of Drug Related Activity  
By Type of Drug in 2004**  
*(Drug related activity includes possession, possession with intent to distribute, trafficking, distributing,  
manufacturing, conspiracy, cultivation, and attempting to manufacture.)*



For all drug related activity, 51% were convicted for possession, followed by possession with intent to distribute at 16%. It is recognized that a portion of the convictions for possession were pled down from higher charges. Convictions for manufacturing represented 10% and attempting to manufacture was 5% of the total. Distribution, trafficking, conspiracy, and diversion made up the remaining convictions.

**PERSONS CONVICTED BY DRUG RELATED ACTIVITY  
JULY 1, 2003 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2004**



In addition, the drug tasks forces seized a significant amount of illegal drugs through their investigations. The table below identifies the primary illegal drugs seized. The value of the drugs seized was approximately \$28,313,000.00 based on street value information from the Drug Enforcement Administration.

<b>TYPE OF DRUGS SEIZED</b>	<b>2004 SEIZURES IN POUNDS/DOSAGE UNITS</b>
Cocaine	47 pounds
Crack Cocaine	21 pounds
Marijuana	2954 pounds
Opiates	4 pounds
Amphetamine/ Methamphetamine	309 pounds
Heroin	.5 pound
Designer Drugs (Ecstasy)	1,676 dosage units

Along with the seized drugs identified above, the drug task forces destroyed 3,569 marijuana plants and during the process of arrest seized nearly 1,150 guns.

A priority for the drug task forces is the education and training of professionals and lay persons in their communities. Drug task force personnel frequently conduct educational programs within the community on the identification of drugs, the symptoms of drug use, and associated paraphernalia and chemicals. During the reporting period, 321 training programs were conducted for more than 11,295 individuals throughout the state. That is an average of 13 trainings per task force and an average of 35 individuals in attendance. The range of the number of trainings provided was a low of 2 to a high of 45, which was conducted by the District 22 Drug Task Force.

PROJECT SUMMARY		
Project	Subgrantee	Funding
Wire Intercept Project	Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics	\$396,892.00

**Program Overview:**

This project uses traditional drug enforcement methods such as undercover techniques, surveillance, search and seizures but is augmented with court ordered wiretaps and electronic data intercepts to secure evidence against co-conspirators of selected targeted organizations. Generally, the investigations target the upper echelons of major drug distribution networks. These highly placed individuals often control major Mexican distribution networks that are responsible for supplying local distributors and retailers. The identities of these individuals are often not known or are insulated from traditional investigative methods and are only uncovered through the wiretap operations.

The project employs six bilingual Hispanic agents and three bilingual transcriber typists that complement a cadre of seasoned drug agents. The project targets wire intercepts that are directed at Spanish speaking Mexican wholesale organizations and Mexican supply sources. The project develops targets internally as well as accepting target proposals from other agencies and drug task forces.

**Program Goals and Objectives:**

The goal of this project is to reduce the local availability of illicit drugs by removing complete supply organizations in a manner that precludes their reconstruction and reorganization.

The objectives include:

- 1) Utilizing legal court-ordered wire intercept techniques in conjunction with traditional investigative methods to secure evidence on four cases for prosecution.
- 2) Conducting simultaneous financial investigations with criminal investigations to remove drug proceeds and assets in four cases.

**Program Activities:**

Case investigation activities begin with the identification and selection of targeted suspects. Since wire intercept tasks are performed twenty-four hours a day for extended periods of time, well-defined standard procedures have been developed. These procedures and tasks are performed in a team concept environment. Activities include:

- Assemblage of documentation and drug intelligence information to establish probable cause for a communication intercept;
- Development and management of informants;
- Issuance of subpoenas for target telephones and other information;
- Liaison with other agencies on mutual cases;
- Writing and obtaining court orders for pin register installation;
- Writing and obtaining court orders to monitor the communication of suspects;
- Installation and maintenance of sophisticated audio and video monitoring and recording equipment;
- Monitoring and recording multiple telephone lines, cellular telephones, and digital pagers;
- Surveillance of suspect activities;
- Generation of reports pertaining to relevant suspect conversations and activities;
- Intelligence analysis to identify suspects, obtain previous suspect history, determine locations of activities, etc.;
- Reviewing data analysis for strategic planning;
- Processing digitally recorded evidence and transcribing relevant communications;
- Obtaining and serving search and arrest warrants;
- Preparation and submission of legally required progress reports;
- Raid planning and execution;
- Communication evidence management;
- Seizure and processing of evidence and forfeitable assets;
- Conducting and documenting extensive interviews with cooperating suspects;
- Preparing for court presentation.

**Program Performance Measures:**

The following performance measures were used:

- Number of Cases Investigated
- Number of Cases Closed
- Number of Cases Pending
- Number of Cases Dropped
- Number of Wire Taps Conducted
- Amount of Drugs Seized
- Type and Amount of Assets Seized
- Number of Persons Arrested for Drug Related Activity
- Number of Persons Convicted for Drug Related Activity

### **Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:**

At the beginning of the project period, the Wire Intercept Project had 47 cases still active. During the reporting period, 32 new cases were initiated. Of the 79 cases worked by the Wire Intercept Project, 12 were closed and 67 remain active. As is consistent with last year, no cases were dropped during the reporting period. The Wire Intercept Unit worked with eight federal agencies, four state agencies (two in Oklahoma, one in Tennessee, and one in Florida) and five local agencies in investigating these cases.

In the cases that have been worked, 10 wire intercept cases were initiated. Seven of these occurred in one case that has identified a major Mexican drug organization operating in Oklahoma and several other states, as well as, Mexico and Canada. The Wire Intercept Unit has provided the Special Operations Division in Washington, D.C., with Spanish transcripts to forward to other DEA offices throughout the U.S. and Mexico so that they may obtain wire intercepts in those jurisdictions. According to the DEA, the Mexican source of supply for this Oklahoma cell group is one of their top 25 targets nationwide. Sixty (60) arrests of top-level importers and distributors are anticipated within the next month along with the execution of 30 search warrants in Oklahoma, Texas, and Tennessee. Although this case has taken almost a year to complete, the defendants are top-level heads of cell groups operating in Oklahoma.

In addition, one of the intercepts involved a group of methamphetamine cooks. It was determined that the pseudoephedrine was provided to them by middle-eastern speaking (Pakistani or Turkish) individuals. The FBI counter terrorism group in Oklahoma City has indicated that four of the interceptees are on the FBI's terrorist watch list. This case is continuing and further intercepts are anticipated.

During the reporting period, 34 pen registers were initiated. A total of 145,540 calls were intercepted, of which 4,920 were relevant drug calls. These calls were then transcribed for the court.

Of the cases that have been worked to date, 15 arrests have been made and nine have been convicted. Four offenders were convicted for distributing cocaine and marijuana and five for possession of cocaine, marijuana, and opiates. As a result of the project, eight guns were seized; 3,266 grams of cocaine, 279 grams of marijuana, and 443 grams of stimulants were also confiscated. Seizures of large shipments of drugs brought into Oklahoma are commonly not made during wire interception. Once large shipments arrive, the drugs are typically broken down, weighed, repackaged, and distributed throughout Oklahoma and other states. To seize loads as they come in and currency as it leaves the state jeopardizes the investigation.

The Wire Intercept Unit also provided six training programs during the reporting period. Over 200 law enforcement officers attended the trainings.

## PROGRAMS IN PURPOSE AREA 7

### **Purpose Area 7A:**

Programs to improve the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, and gang-related and low-income housing drug-control programs.

### **Summary:**

The Drug and Violent Crime Board approved Purpose Area 7A as one of five purpose areas under priority three and one program was funded. One percent (1%) of Oklahoma's total allocation was awarded to Purpose Area 7A.

### **PURPOSE AREA SUMMARY 7**

Programs	Subgrantee	Aggregate Funding	Number of Programs Funded
Oklahoma County Justice Resource Project	Criminal Justice Resource Center	\$40,369.00	1

PROJECT SUMMARY		
Project	Subgrantee	Funding
Oklahoma County Justice Resource Project	Criminal Justice Resource Center	\$40,369.00

### **Program Overview:**

The Oklahoma Criminal Justice Resource Center will prepare and publish an overview of sentencing practices specific to five judicial districts in Oklahoma. Two metropolitan jurisdictions will be targeted, one larger non-metropolitan community with a population of 25,000 to 35,000, and two rural jurisdictions.

### **Program Goals and Objectives:**

The overall goal of the project is to provide the county with specific data as it relates to sentencing practices.

The objectives include:

- Reviewing the existing database structure and determine the data elements to be obtained;
- Contacting five jurisdictions to solicit participation; and,
- Collecting, analyzing, publishing, and disseminating a report to each of the selected jurisdictions during the project period.

**Program Activities:**

A Criminal Statistical Analyst and a Research Assistant for this project were identified. The counties selected for participation include Comanche, Garfield, Pontotoc, Tulsa and Washita. Project staff identified the data elements to be included in the reports. Data for the report was gathered by project staff. Comparisons of the data were made for the counties, between the counties, and with the state and national averages, and a report was drafted. The reports were published and distributed to each county.

**Program Performance Measures:**

The data collected includes:

- Total Arrests, Drug Arrests, and UCR Arrests
- Sentence Type for Felons
- Percentage of Arrests Resulting in Felony Convictions
- Conviction Rate
- Offense Categories
- Felony Offenders Sentenced to Prison
- Top Offenses Among Males and Females
- Proportions of Population, Arrests, and Convictions by Race
- Convictions by Gender
- Top Prison, Probation, and Jail Sentences by Offense Category
- Non-violent and Violent Convictions by Sentence Category
- Drug Possession, Distribution, and DUI Convictions by Sentence Type
- Average Prison Sentence Lengths
- Recidivism Rates

**Project Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:**

For each county, the project staff compiled information on the above listed information. The following is a brief summary of the information that was obtained:

**Garfield County**

- When compared to the other selected counties, Garfield County had the largest decrease in the number of arrests for UCR index crimes, specifically, a 37% decrease.
- Drug arrests for Garfield County increased by more than 70% between 1993 and 2002. This is higher than any of the other four participant counties.
- The most common felony offense for males in Garfield County is Felony DUI/APC.
- As a percentage, more offenders who committed a non-violent offense in Garfield County were convicted and sentenced to probation (46.4%) than in any other county selected.
- The average prison sentence length for the top conviction categories of Garfield County offenders was longer than the state average for all offenders.

**Comanche County**

- Comanche County sends significantly more offenders to prison (79.6%) when compared to the state, U.S., and the selected counties.

- Comanche County used probation significantly less (6.8%) than the state, U.S., or the selected counties.
- Comanche County has more offenders convicted in all offense categories when compared to the state.
- The top probation sentence given to offenders in Comanche County was Fraud at 46.7%. This is significantly higher than in any other selected county and the state's average at 13.4%.
- Comanche County sends fewer offenders to probation and jail when compared to the state.
- The recidivism rate for Comanche County offenders is lowest (18.5%) when compared to selected counties.

### **Pontotoc County**

- Pontotoc County sentences more than three times as many offenders to jail when compared to the state averages and almost two times as many as the U.S., however, they send fewer to probation and prison when compared to the state and the U.S.
- Pontotoc County's conviction rate is 51% higher than the state average as well as higher than any of the selected counties.
- Out of the top prison sentences by offense category, Pontotoc County sends fewer offenders to prison for Drug Possession than any other selected county.
- As a percentage of all jail sentences, Pontotoc County has more offenders convicted of Drug and Felony DUI offenses than any of the other counties selected.
- The average prison sentence length of Pontotoc County offenders was shorter than the state average among all of the top conviction categories.

### **Washita County**

- When compared to the selected counties the largest decrease in number of arrests over a ten-year span was seen in Washita County, specifically a 31.4% decrease.
- When compared to the selected counties, Washita County has the highest percent of arrests which result in a felony conviction. For every 3.4 arrests, there is one felony conviction, or 29% of arrests result in a felony conviction.
- Washita County had the highest percentage (67%) of offenders who were convicted of drug and alcohol offenses when compared to the selected counties.
- Washita County had the lowest percentage of arrestees convicted of violent offenses at 1.5% when compared to the selected counties.
- The average prison sentence length for drug possession in Washita County (60 months) is longer than the U.S. average (53 months) and the state average (16 months).
- The average prison sentence length for Felony DUI offenders was the shortest in Washita County compared to the other selected counties.
- The average suspended probation sentence length for drug distribution was significantly higher in Washita County when compared to the other selected counties.

## **Tulsa County**

- Tulsa County sentences the least number of arrestees to jail (3.4%) when compared to the selected counties.
- The top offense for males (26%) and females (39%) in Tulsa County is Drug Possession which is higher than any of the selected counties.
- Tulsa County sends more DUI offenders to prison while fewer are sent to jail and probation.
- The average prison sentence length for drug possession in Tulsa County (43 months) is shorter than both the U.S. average (53 months) and the state average (44 months).
- The average suspended probation sentence length was shorter in Tulsa County for offenders convicted of the top convictions when compared to the selected categories.

## **PROGRAMS IN PURPOSE AREA 13**

### **Purpose Area 13:**

Programs to identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug and alcohol dependent offenders.

### **Summary:**

The Drug and Violent Crime Board identified Purpose Area 13 as one of five purpose areas ranked as priority three for funding. Five (5) programs were funded. Five percent (5%) of Oklahoma's total allocation was awarded to Purpose Area 13.

<b>Programs</b>	<b>Subgrantees</b>	<b>Aggregate Funding</b>	<b>Number of Programs Funded</b>
Pontotoc County Adult Drug Court Program	Pontotoc County Drug Court	\$303,905.25	5
Pontotoc County Juvenile Drug Court Program	Pontotoc County Drug Court		
Regimented Treatment Program	Department of Corrections		
30-Day Diversionary Program	City of Elk City		
Hughes County Drug Court Program	Hughes County Drug Court		

PROJECT SUMMARY		
Project	Subgrantee	Funding
Pontotoc County Adult Drug Court	Pontotoc County Drug Court	\$93,446.25

**Program Overview:**

The operation of a Drug Court Program includes, at a minimum, intensive judicial supervision, mandatory drug testing, substance abuse treatment, and swift sanctions for non compliance, all designed to address the problem of substance abuse addiction, reducing criminal justice system costs, and reducing crime and recidivism in Pontotoc County, Oklahoma.

**Program Goals and Objectives:**

The goal of the project is to provide all non-violent, eligible substance abusers with an opportunity to return to society with improved behavioral control over their substance abuse problem, with improved moral and social responsibility, and with enhanced educational, vocational, and employment opportunities.

The objectives include:

- Reducing the state court and incarceration costs associated with case processing and re-arrest of substance abusing offenders and costs associated with prosecution of drug-related criminal cases by 10-20% during the award period.
- Reducing the number of drug related crimes by 50% by Drug Court participants as compared to probationers during the award period.
- Increasing employment among Drug Court participants by 61% during the award period.
- Providing a drug and alcohol assessment for 100 participants and develop a treatment plan.
- Attending 24 Drug Court Pre-Hearing staff meetings, held bi-monthly, to report on participants.
- Providing a weekly meeting with 100 participants for case management services.

**Program Activities:**

The Pontotoc County Adult Drug Court provided a broad range of services for participants to reduce the number of offenders who are incarcerated or on probation. Services provided include random and scheduled drug tests, group and individual counseling sessions, self-help support groups, employment assistance, on-going assessments, and interagency meetings with the treatment team.

**Program Performance Measures:**

The following performance measures were used:

- Cost for a Participant in a Drug Court Program Compared to Prison Costs
- Number of Participants in the Program
- Number of Assessments Conducted
- Employment Rate for Participants
- Number of Employment Changes
- Number of Urinalyses Given and the Positive/Negative Rate
- Number of Case Staffings/Multidisciplinary Case Meetings
- Number of Graduates

**Project Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:**

In February 2004, the Pontotoc County Adult County Drug Court was named “The Most Outstanding Drug Court in Oklahoma” by the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services at the 16<sup>th</sup> Annual Mental Health and Substance Abuse Conference.

The Pontotoc County Adult Drug Court served 95 participants during the reporting period. One hundred and thirty-eight (138) new assessments were provided upon entry to the program to determine the severity of addiction using the Substance Addiction Severity Index (SASI). An individual treatment plan is then developed. The participant is then assessed again at the 12 month mark in the program. Forty-eight (48) follow-up assessments were also administered.

Three (3) case managers provided monitoring of the participants for attendance at self-help groups, drug court hearings, case manager meetings, and other required appointments. The progress of each participant is measured by the counselors through written exercises, homework assignments, participation, and behavioral compliance with the drug court performance contract. Each participant was permitted to advance to the next stage of treatment only after the participant demonstrated measurable progress in the substance abuse treatment curricula used in the group therapy sessions. Topics for individual counseling included relapse prevention, building healthy relationships, physical or sexual abuse recovery, goal setting, and cognitive behavioral therapy to reduce substance dependency. Approximately 4,940 meetings were held with the 95 participants.

During the project period, 2,260 random urinalyses (UAs) were conducted and 4,940 scheduled UA's were conducted. Out of these UAs, only 48 positives were found. This is a less than 1% positive UA rate. Drug use among participants was reduced by 91.5% for active drug court participants.

Upon entry, 48.5% of the participants were unemployed. The Pontotoc County Adult Drug Court was able to reduce the number of participants who were unemployed and improve the pattern of steady employment among the participants. Upon completion of the program, the average number of changes in employment per participant was five, significantly lower than the pre-entry average of 9.5. In addition, 97% of the participants were employed at the time of graduation.

By providing intensive supervision and drug and alcohol treatment to the 79 program completers in the last fiscal year, the program saved the state more than \$5 million dollars.

PROJECT SUMMARY		
Project	Subgrantee	Funding
Pontotoc County Juvenile Drug Court	Pontotoc County Drug Court	\$22,817.25

**Program Overview:**

The purpose of this project is to establish and maintain a juvenile drug court in Pontotoc County, Oklahoma, that will provide, through court incentives, sanctions, and a supervised treatment program, the opportunity for juveniles and their families to acquire the skills and knowledge necessary to choose a responsible, drug and alcohol free lifestyle.

**Program Goals and Objectives:**

The goal of the project is to provide all eligible non-violent juvenile substance abusers with an opportunity to return to society with improved behavioral control over their substance abuse problem, with improved moral and social responsibility, and with enhanced educational, vocational, and employment opportunities.

The objectives include:

- Increasing the parental involvement in the program through the use of Performance Contracts with parents prior to the juvenile’s involvement with the program and attendance in at least two Positive Parenting family counseling sessions.
- Conducting 52 weekly staff meetings to provide intensive supervision for the participants.
- Ensuring attendance at 24 juvenile drug court hearings.
- Conducting an assessment on 100% of participants and develop 12 individual treatment plans containing three measurable goals.
- Conducting weekly random urinalyses on participants.
- Contacting teachers via telephone on a weekly basis to increase communication and promote school performance for the participants.

**Program Activities:**

The Pontotoc County Juvenile Drug Court provided a broad range of services for participants to reduce the number of juvenile offenders who are incarcerated or on probation. Services provided include random and scheduled drug tests, group and individual counseling sessions, self-help support groups, employment assistance, on-going assessments, and interagency meetings with the treatment team.

**Program Performance Measures:**

The following performance measures were used:

- Number of Signed Performance Contracts
- Number of Staff Meetings
- Number of Treatment Sessions Provided
- Number of Urinalyses Conducted
- Number of Teacher Progress Reports Obtained
- Number of Curfew and Other Violations
- Number of Meetings Held by Case Managers
- Number of Participants Participating

**Project Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:**

The Project Coordinator increased time on the project moving from part time to full time which allowed for expansion of services. As a result, during the reporting period the capacity increased from five participants to 12 participants with a total of 30 participants since inception. To date, nine juveniles have successfully completed the program and one was terminated. Of the 30 active, graduated, or terminated participants, 60% were male and 40% were female. Sixty-six percent (66%) of the participants were Native American, twenty-five (25%) were Caucasian, and nine percent (9%) were African American.

A Performance Contract was obtained from 100% of the parents having youth participating in the program. While a Performance Contract was obtained, the project found that requiring parental compliance in attending parenting classes was unsuccessful. The policies and procedures were revised and now the Performance Contract requires parents to attend a two-hour session on “Drug and Alcohol Use and Abuse among Teens.” Parents did participate in 24 drug court hearings. An assessment was conducted on each participant and individual treatment plan were developed. During the project period, the participants attended 104 counseling sessions. Two hundred and forty-nine (249) scheduled urinalyses (UAs) were conducted weekly at or around the meeting with the Juvenile Drug Case Manager as well as 624 bi-monthly random UAs. Out of these UAs, only 17 positives were found. This is a minimal 2% positive UA rate.

Juveniles were required to attend 26 Juvenile Drug Court Hearings held once every two weeks. Only eight sessions were missed with an approved absence due to illness or other extenuating circumstances.

Seven juvenile drug court team members attended 52 weekly staff meetings and 24 drug court hearings during the project period. The Juvenile Drug Court Case Manager contacted the parent/guardian of the participating juvenile once a week to discuss the juvenile’s behavior and attitude. In addition, the juvenile drug court team members made an average of 20 phone calls to the participant’s schools during the period for a total 572 phone calls. The vast majority of the phone contacts determined that the juvenile was responding positively in the school environment. The participants met with the Project Coordinator weekly during the project period.

PROJECT SUMMARY		
Project	Subgrantee	Funding
Regimented Treatment Program	Department of Corrections	\$117,022.00

**Program Overview:**

The Regimented Treatment Program, located at the William S. Key Correctional Facility, is an alternative to standard imprisonment for court ordered adult males 18 to 25 years of age. The regimented treatment program operates as a boot camp with a para-military structure but also incorporates an educational component consisting of adult basic education. In addition, participants will receive cognitive behavioral treatment, including components on anger management, addictions, relapse prevention, health and nutrition, stress management, relationships, parenting, job skills, and social skills.

**Program Goals and Objectives:**

The goal of the project is to establish an effective and holistic regimented treatment program for young male offenders between the ages of 18 and 25.

The objectives include:

- Providing cognitive behavioral treatment to 135 offenders.
- Establishing a treatment plan for 100% of the participants.
- Conducting assessments on 100% of the participants.
- Assessing whether participants have a high school diploma and if not participate in GED testing by the education staff to determine their educational needs.

**Program Activities:**

After obtaining funding, the program purchased materials necessary to implement the program. There was some delay in hiring staff but eventually three alcohol and drug counselors were hired and began conducting drug and alcohol treatment classes. Currently, 39 treatment classes per week are being conducted using the recognized curriculum in the other treatment based correctional programs.

**Program Performance Measures:**

- Number of inmates participating in the program
- Number of inmates obtaining a GED
- Number of drug and alcohol treatment sessions provided
- Number positive urinalyses

**Project Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:**

An extensive assessment is conducted on each offender assigned to this program. The assessments that are used include the Level of Services – Inventory, the Sensation Seeking Scale, and the Life-Purpose Questionnaire. Individualized treatment plans are then developed. The plan outlines the strategy to address the risks identified from the assessments. The treatment staff, in conjunction with correctional staff, provides daily

structured programming utilizing individual and group counseling and structured para-military exercises.

Since the project began in January 2004, a total of 459 participants have entered the RID Program. Of the 459 inmates, 240 have received treatment classes. Through the educational component of the program, 217 inmates have received their GED. The RID Program conducts random and scheduled urinalysis (UAs) tests. During the project period, 320 UAs were conducted and there have not been any positive tests. A pre- and post-test system was developed to determine the level of treatment effectiveness. The overall results have been positive. While the number and time frames are very preliminary, there has been an increase in pro-social thinking, decrease in pro-criminal thinking, and a decrease in comfort in engaging in criminal behavior.

PROJECT SUMMARY		
Project	Subgrantee	Funding
30-Day Diversionary Program	City of Elk City	\$44,462.00

**Program Overview:**

This program targets first-time juvenile offenders that have been charged with an alcohol-related offense. The multi-dimensional approach provides the juvenile with an opportunity to partake in the intense intervention strategy which confronts the alcohol use, offers treatment, and also holds them accountable to their respective community.

**Program Goals and Objectives:**

The goal of this project is to provide a court-driven, treatment-based diversionary program to target first-time juvenile offenders charged with alcohol related offenses.

The objectives include:

- Increasing the public awareness of alcohol abuse among juveniles in Beckham, Washita, and Roger Mills Counties.
- Reducing the incidence of alcohol use among juveniles in Beckham, Washita, and Roger Mills Counties.

**Program Activities:**

The staff spent time educating the public and the criminal justice professionals about this project in order to obtain referrals. Upon obtaining referrals each participant was administered a chemical dependency assessment and the results are reviewed with a parent. Participants are required to attend alcohol and drug education classes.

**Program Performance Measures:**

The following performance measures were used:

- Number of Youth Participating in the Program
- Number of Alcohol and Drug Education Classes Provided

- Number of Chemical Dependency Assessments Administered
- Number of Agency Participants Collaborating with the Program

### **Project Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:**

A total of 28 youth were referred to this program from the counties of Beckham, Roger Mills, and Washita Counties. Prior to participation, the youth were administered a chemical dependency assessment by Red Rock West Behavioral Health Services. While in the program, the youth had to satisfactorily pass random drug tests, complete four hours of alcohol and drug education, and complete 10 hours of community service. Upon successful completion of the program, the Program Coordinator recommended dismissal of the charges to the Judge or the Office of Juvenile Affairs.

In reviewing the data collected from the program, it was determined that the most frequent charge against those referred was for a Minor in Possession of alcohol, which accounted for 55% of all charges. Public Intoxication was the next most common charge representing 18%. The remaining charges included Driving under the Influence, Actual Physical Control, and Transporting Open Container. Sixty-four percent (64%) of the youth, or 18 of those referred, were males and 36%, or 10, were females. Most (79%) were white and 11% were Native American with 4% designated as other and ranged from 12 to 18 years of age.

One-fourth (25%) of the youth in the program reported “no prior use” of alcohol before the charge and 11% reported using alcohol once to twice per week. Fifty percent (50%) reported using alcohol from one to three times a week before their arrests. Eleven percent (11%) reported using alcohol three to six times per week and 4% reported daily use of alcohol.

In addition to alcohol, 4% of the youth reported using cocaine and 4% crack. Eleven percent (11%) reported using other unspecified drugs. On usage, this pattern is similar to national drug findings and to those reported for this area in a local needs assessment.

Eighty-nine percent (89%) of the youth who were referred to the program completed it and the charges against them were dismissed. Eleven percent (11%) of the participants, or three, was expelled.

The majority of the participants liked the program and would recommend it to other youth. The survey responses indicated that the participants received the necessary help from the program and that it was appropriate for their situations. Eighty-four percent (84%) indicated that they would be able to stay alcohol free after the program but 17% were unsure.

To encourage public awareness of this project, the staff participated in the Project Under 21. Flyers were developed and placed in convenience store windows. In addition, staff presented alcohol awareness information to approximately 300 high school students at two health fairs. Articles were published about the project in the *Elk City Daily News*, the *Sayre Record*, and the *Sentinel Leader*. Staff reported the progress of the project to the Youth Prevention Policy Board on a quarterly basis. The project staff

worked with agencies, including the District and municipal courts, Office of Juvenile Affairs – Graduated Sanctions Office, Red Rock West Behavioral Health Services, and more than nine law enforcement agencies.

While the youth in the program should be tracked for a longer period of time to assess future alcohol violations, it appears that the program’s diversion was a success in early intervention.

PROJECT SUMMARY		
Project	Subgrantee	Funding
Hughes County Drug Court Program	Hughes County Drug Court	\$26,158.00

**Program Overview:**

The operation of a Drug Court Program includes, at a minimum, intensive judicial supervision, mandatory drug testing, substance abuse treatment, and swift sanctions for non compliance, all designed to address the problem of substance abuse addiction, reducing criminal justice system costs, and reducing crime and recidivism in Hughes County, Oklahoma.

**Program Goals and Objectives:**

The goal of the project is to provide all non-violent, eligible substance abusers with an opportunity to return to society with improved behavioral control over their substance abuse problem, with improved moral and social responsibility, and with enhanced educational, vocational, and employment opportunities.

The objectives include:

- Increasing the number of participants from 20 to 35 during the project period.
- Increasing the number of drug and alcohol tests among participants from one test every 10 to 14 days to one per week for each participant.

**Program Activities:**

The Hughes County Drug Court provided a broad range of services for participants to reduce the number of offenders who are incarcerated or on probation. Services provided include random and scheduled drug tests, group and individual counseling sessions, self-help support groups, employment assistance, on-going assessments, interagency meetings with the treatment team.

**Program Performance Measures:**

The following performance measures were used:

- Number of Signed Performance Contracts
- Number of Staff Meetings
- Number of Treatment Sessions Provided
- Number of Urinalyses Conducted

- Number of Teacher Progress Reports Obtained
- Number of Curfew and Other Violations
- Number of Meetings Held by Case Managers
- Number of Participants Participating

**Project Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:**

With the addition of an administrative assistant, the Program Coordinator was able to devote many more hours toward case management duties. The number of participants in the program was increased from 15 to 29, just short of the goal of 35. During the project period, one participant graduated, one transferred to another court, and three were terminated. At the end of the project there were 26 active participants.

The number of urinalyses was increased by 10 per week for 52 weeks, or a total of 1,508. The increase in the number of urinalyses resulted in an 87% reduction in drug and alcohol use among active participants.

**PROGRAMS IN PURPOSE AREA 15A**

**Purpose Area 15A:**

Programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs, which provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management and monitoring of drug dependent offenders, and enhancement of state and local forensic laboratories.

**Summary:**

The Drug and Violent Crime Board identified Purpose Area 15A as the fourth purpose area under priority one for funding. Funding is limited to forensic lab enhancement. There are two subgrantees under this purpose area. Eight percent (8%) of Oklahoma’s total allocation was awarded to Purpose Area 15A.

Programs	Subgrantees	Aggregate Funding	Number of Programs Funded
Clan Lab Enhancement	Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation	\$483,424.00	2
Oklahoma County District Attorney’s Forensic Lab Enhancement	District 7 District Attorneys Office		

PROJECT SUMMARY		
Program	Subgrantee	Funding
Clan Lab Enhancement	Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation	\$351,302.00

**Program Overview:**

The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI) is mandated by statute to provide scientific laboratory services to all law enforcement agencies across the state. Currently, the OSBI has six laboratories throughout the state of Oklahoma, located in Oklahoma City, Enid, Tahlequah, McAlester, Durant, and Lawton. However, due to the high number of illegal clandestine drug manufacturing laboratories that have been identified, the OSBI requested funding to expand their forensic lab services to address the issue. OSBI employs six clan lab responders and four evidence technicians to respond, process, and analyze clandestine drug laboratories.

**Program Goals and Objectives:**

The goal of the project is to assist law enforcement in responding to, processing, and analyzing rural clandestine drug lab scenes.

The objectives include:

- Responding to clandestine drug laboratory scenes within one hour from the law enforcement officer's initial request for assistance;
- Analyzing approximately 2,400 drug related cases; and,
- Providing a 30-day turnaround time for 100% of laboratory reports.

**Program Activities:**

All ten positions remained filled during the reporting period. Scientific analysis, responses to clan labs, preparation of reports, and processing of evidence continued during this period.

**Program Performance Measures:**

The following performance measures were used:

- Number of Clan Labs Scenes Attended
- Number of Hours Spent Responding to Clan Lab Scene
- Cases Completed and Typed
- Number of Items Analyzed and Typed
- Hours Spent Analyzing Cases
- Number of Court Appearances
- Number of Times Testified in Court
- Number of Hours Spent in Court

**Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:**

The following chart compares the accomplishments between 2001 and 2004.

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>
Number of Clan Labs Processed On-Site	10	62	34	7
Hours Spent Responding to On-Site Clan Labs	59	276	70	33

Cases Analyzed and Typed	284	2,346	2,451	3,330
Number of Items Analyzed and Typed	1,389	6,459	9,171	12,408
Hours Spent Analyzing Cases	295	2,452	3,022	4,638
Number of Court Appearances	3	29	16	21
Hours Spent in Court	35	134	171	202

The number of hours spent responding to on-site clan labs were significantly less due to the number of walk-ins that have been brought to OSBI. A walk-in is when a meth lab is brought to one of the OSBI's labs for analysis. A response is when actual OSBI criminalists respond to a scene and collect the lab on-site. In addition, with the increased experience of the analysts, the response time has been shortened.

From 2003 to 2004, the number of cases analyzed and typed increased by slightly more than 35% and the number of items analyzed and type also increased 35%. Therefore, the analysts are typing more items in each case as well as spending more hours in court.

The overall turnaround time for all forensic cases analyzed by the OSBI lab is 13 days, down from 36 days from the previous year.

PROJECT SUMMARY		
Program	Subgrantee	Funding
Oklahoma County District Attorney's Forensic Lab Enhancement	District 7 District Attorneys Office	\$132,122.00

**Program Overview:**

In order to become accredited by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors-Lab Accreditation Board (ASCLD-LAB), the Oklahoma County District Attorney's Office is enhancing the Questioned Documents Lab. Only one of two such labs in the state, the Questioned Documents lab examines and renders opinions on the approximately 3,200 questioned documents per year.

**Program Goals and Objectives:**

The goal of this project is to obtain ASCLD-LAB accreditation in forensic document examination to assist other local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies when possible.

The objectives include:

- Securing necessary equipment and supplies to adequately set up and operate the lab;
- Identifying, securing and renovating a lab location to comply with ASCLD-LAB standards;
- Applying and receiving ASCLD certification.

**Program Activity:**

The Oklahoma County District Attorneys Questioned Documents Laboratory provides services not only to law enforcement agencies in Oklahoma County, but to numerous others both at the state and federal levels, such as the United State's Marshall's Services, the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Bureau of Investigation – Financial Crimes Task Force, the United States Secret Service, the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics, Department of Human Services, Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Public Safety, the Attorney General's Office, the Office of the Inspector General, and all surrounding police agencies.

In order to continue to provide these services, the lab must obtain ASCLD-LAB accreditation as required by state law. The lab needed to meet specific facility requirements and it was determined that a new location would need to be secured. In addition, equipment needed to be updated to meet ASCLD-LAB standards. Finally, lab staff prepared quality assurance manuals.

**Project Performance Measures:**

The following performance measures were used:

- Making application to the ASCLD-LAB by September 30, 2004.
- Development of a project timeline by October 30, 2004.
- Securing a location for the new lab site by January 30, 2004.
- Purchasing equipment for lab by May 30, 2004
- Submitting application to ASCLD-LAB by June 30, 2004.

**Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:**

The goal of this project is to obtain ASCLD-LAB accreditation for the Questioned Document Division of the District 7 District Attorneys Office to enable the lab to continue to provide services and to render opinions in court on the prosecution of cases. It was a long and difficult process to obtain new space in a very crowded county facility. However, the new space was secured which allowed the remainder of the project to proceed. A significant level of equipment was purchased in accordance with the guidelines established by ASCLD-LAB.

Through the ASCLD-LAB Mentoring Program, the Questioned Documents Lab was able to gain guidance and direction when proceeding through the arduous process of becoming ASCLD-LAB accredited. The application for ASCLD-LAB accreditation was submitted on June 30, 2004. It is anticipated that the inspection will occur in January 2005.

**PROGRAMS IN PURPOSE AREA 15B****Purpose Area 15B:**

Criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections agencies.

**Summary:**

The Drug and Violent Crime Board prioritized purpose area 15B as priority two for funding. Ten percent (10%) of the total allocation falls under this purpose area. In order to receive funding, the project must follow the Oklahoma Plan for Criminal History Records Improvement. Two projects were funded under this purpose area and one project received an extension for which data is being provided.

**PURPOSE AREA SUMMARY 15B**

<b>Program</b>	<b>Subgrantees</b>	<b>Aggregate Funding</b>	<b>Number of Programs Funded</b>
Oklahoma District Attorney Area Wide Network (ODAWAN)	District Attorneys Council	\$483,424.00	2
Offender Data Information Systems (ODIS)	Criminal Justice Resource Center		
Oklahoma Criminal Justice Information Systems Integration	Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation	\$175,000 in 2002	

**Program Overview:**

The Criminal History Records Improvement Subcommittee is comprised of Information Technology Directors from the various criminal justice agencies and operates as a subcommittee of the Drug and Violent Crime Board. The Criminal History Records Improvement Subcommittee is comprised of representatives of the following state agencies:

- Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Control
- Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation
- Department of Corrections
- Department of Public Safety
- District Attorneys Council
- Office of Juvenile Affairs
- Administrative Office of the Courts
- Oklahoma Sheriff’s Association
- Oklahoma Police Chief’s Association

The Subcommittee is focused on implementing changes to improve the quality, accuracy and timeliness of criminal history records collection and computer integration.

PROJECT SUMMARY		
Project	Subgrantee	Funding
Oklahoma District Attorney Area Wide Network (ODAWAN)	District Attorneys Council	\$367,150.48

**Project Overview:**

This project, referred to as ODAWAN – Oklahoma District Attorney Wide Area Network, provides the District Attorney offices throughout the State of Oklahoma with the hardware, software, and support to improve general record-keeping, establish a comprehensive case management system, maintain e-mail communication and networking via the Wide Area Network and advance the integration of criminal history information within the criminal justice system.

**Project Goals and Objectives:**

The overall goal of this project is to purchase the hardware and software and provide the services to the Oklahoma District Attorney Wide Area Network for 77 counties and 86 district attorney offices.

The objectives include:

- Improving hardware across the District Attorneys districts to ensure key personnel have the ability to utilize resources throughout the criminal justice community by purchasing and installing 150 new workstations by June 30, 2004.
- Providing continued quality of support for the network by providing 95% network uptime during working hours, 99% SQL Server uptime, 97% e-mail services uptime, 99% internet services uptime.
- Providing continued quality support to end-users through support maintenance 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Implementing the new case management system software by February 2004.
- Installing upgrades and maintaining Anti-virus software in 25 DA Districts.
- Developing and completing electronic submission of criminal history records from the District Attorneys Council to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation and replicate the date between the 27 Districts by February 2004.

**Project Activities:**

The staff in the MIS Division continues to provide the infrastructure to establish an integrated criminal justice information system among the prosecution districts throughout the state.

**Project Performance Measures:**

The following performance measures were used:

- Install 150 new workstations throughout Oklahoma’s prosecutorial districts by June 30, 2004.

- Network uptime at 95% level during working hours or no more than 143 hours unscheduled downtime;
- Provide statewide network maintenance 24 hours per day 7 days per week technical support.
- E-mail service uptime at 97% level of the established work year, or not more than 84 hours of unscheduled downtime;
- Proxy service for DAC employees at 99% level of the established work year, or not more than 28 hours of unscheduled downtime;
- SQL Server services will be provided at 99% level of the established work year, or not more than 28 hours of unscheduled downtime.
- Installation and maintenance of Anti-virus software in 25 DA Districts by June 30, 2004;
- Develop and complete electronic submission of criminal history records from the District Attorneys Council to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation and replicate the data between the 27 Districts by February 2004.

### **Project Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:**

During the project period, the MIS Division was down several positions at various times throughout the year. Even without full staffing levels during the project period, 268 workstations were installed within the District Attorneys Council and throughout the prosecutorial districts. As MIS continues to standardize and upgrade the computers that are on the network, involving both hardware and software, the support, access to resources and secure communication will be improved. This will also reduce bandwidth consumption which will increase the speed of the network.

The MIS Division continues to provide 24-hour network support and maintenance for districts statewide. An on-line help desk system was previously implemented. However, the procedures for this system are still being refined and not all requests for assistance, such as phone requests, are accounted for in the computer log. During the reporting period, the technicians assisted with 305 work orders requiring 451 hours of service. In addition, it is estimated that the six MIS staff received and assisted an average of 50 phone calls per day from prosecutorial staff throughout the state. This translates into 1100 phone calls per month or more than 13,000 per year.

The MIS Division staff maintained network uptime of 95% for the year. The SQL Service services for MIS supported programs and functions were at 98% uptime for the project period. All SQL servers have been upgraded accordingly. The e-mail service maintained the goal of 97% uptime. It is anticipated that the e-mail system will be upgraded in the future, rather than migrating to Lotus Notes due to associated additional costs. The Internet service for DAC and District Attorneys employees was provided at least 98% uptime. One hundred percent (100%) of the districts have Internet connectivity.

In order to combat and e-mail "attack" via spoofing, phishing, and open relay, the MIS staff installed and is maintaining anti-virus software in 25 DA Districts. A policy is being developed to require that no system be connected to the network unless adequate protection is in place.

As of June 30, 2004, 51 out of 77 district attorney offices have been converted to share data communication resources with the Oklahoma State Courts Network (OSCN). As the OSCN connects to more counties, the MIS Division will connect these counties as well.

In late 2002, the DAC purchased the JustWare Case Management system in order to begin electronically submitting criminal history information from DAC to OSBI. To date, 11 of the 25 districts are "live" on the system. This is an increase of six from the previous year. Tests of the data transmission system have been 100% successful and accurate.

PROJECT SUMMARY		
Project	Subgrantee	Funding
Offender Data Information Systems (ODIS)	Criminal Justice Resource Center	\$337,815.00

**Program Overview:**

ODIS is a computerized records management system to improve the capture, maintenance, and quality of law enforcement data. This web-based program is constructed using three tiers: database for storage, compiled application components to handle business logic, and the presentation layer, which is what the end user sees. ODIS is capable of running in any combination of centralized or decentralized network environments. ODIS is built upon a foundation of service to and cooperation with local law enforcement agencies in Oklahoma. The following applications have been developed with input from law enforcement:

- Jail Management
- Arrest Reports
- Citations
- Radio Log
- Sex Offender Registration
- Warrants
- Search Capabilities
- Field Interview Entry and Reports
- Civil Process Entry and Reports
- Probable Cause Affidavits
- Pawn Shop Ticket Tracking
- Property Room Inventory and Tracking
- Statewide Searches on Vehicles and Property
- Internal Inventory Tracking
- Immediate Access to Information from Other ODIS Agencies

Projects in current development include modules for online help incorporated into the application and streaming narrated video training accessible at each site.

**Program Goals and Objectives:**

The overall goal of the program is to provide law enforcement agencies with a viable, cost effective means of managing their records while increasing the completeness, accuracy, and timeliness of criminal history records.

The objectives include:

- Identifying data elements that will be necessary for adding additional components to the program by July 30, 2003.
- Identifying and install ODIS in 30 agencies during the grant program.
- Providing training to the staff of the 30 new agencies.
- Providing technical support to the current 76 installed agencies and the 30 new agencies.

**Program Activities:**

The ODIS Program provided software and hardware support, software development, identification of new interested agencies, training, purchasing and configuring of hardware and software, installations, data conversions, demonstrations, website maintenance, general education, and evaluation. All of these activities are crucial to meeting the goals and objectives of the ODIS project. In addition, the project staff continually strives to approve upon its work product and provide a high level of customer service.

**Program Performance Measures:**

The following performance measures were used:

- Number of Installations;
- Number of Agencies Supported;
- Number of Application Components Developed; and,
- Number of Users Trained;
- Results of Year End Survey Conducted with Users.

**Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:**

As of June 30, 2004, the Oklahoma Criminal Justice Resource Center (OCJRC) has placed ODIS in 97 law enforcement agencies. These 97 agencies are comprised of 42 sheriff's offices and 55 police departments. In addition to the police departments and sheriff's offices, ODIS has been installed at four multi-jurisdictional drug task forces and five state parks – for a grand total of 106 agencies. ODIS has been removed from six agencies that decided they did not wish to use the program any longer. However, ODIS was reinstalled at two of the six agencies from which it was removed.

The sheriff's offices are located in Beaver, Muskogee, Garvin, Marshall, Ellis, Woods, Dewey, Harper, Woodward, Roger Mills, Beckham, Custer, Washita, Kiowa, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kingfisher, Logan, Pittsburg, Stephens, Seminole, Hughes, Murray, Johnston, Coal, Pushmataha, Choctaw, Latimer, McCurtain, Leflore, Haskell, Sequoyah, McIntosh, Cherokee, Wagoner, Creek, Craig, Mayes, Washington, Tulsa and Nowata counties.

The participating police departments include: Beaver, Mooreland, Mangum, Hollis, Duncan, Marlow, Lexington, Tecumseh, Wewoka, Chandler, Henryetta, Wagoner, Skiatook, Oologah, Nowata, Dewey, Sayre, Carnegie, Tuttle, Minco, Blanchard, Mounds, Moffett, Roland, McIntosh, Tonkawa, Hominy, Purcell, Noble, Stigler, Sperry, Luther, Muldrow, Pauls Valley, Newcastle, Eufaula, Gore, Sallisaw, Clayton, Anadarko, Burns Flat, Altus, Goodwell, Woodward, Piedmont, Guthrie, Crescent, Davis, Sapulpa, Kellyville, Claremore, Poteau, Mountain View, Collinsville and Nichols Hills.

The seven agencies that have elected to have ODIS removed based on lack of use are the Norman Police Department and Stephens, Canadian, Pittsburg, Lincoln, Payne and Cimarron County Sheriff Offices. The systems were removed from these agencies and were installed at other sites. After removal, two agencies requested to have ODIS reinstalled. These are the Pittsburg and Stephens County Sheriff Offices.

Of the 106 ODIS agencies, all but four have dedicated connectivity to the ODIS network either through the courts network or virtual private connections to the OCJRC. A graphical representation of the installed agencies and their connectivity is provided after this summary.

Some additional accomplishments include:

- Adding seven existing ODIS agencies to the statewide network that did not previously have this access due to limited availability of high speed internet at their location.
- Addition of several new components to the ODIS application including collision reports, protective orders, property room bar coding and tracking, internal inventory tracking, vehicle maintenance logs, printing from ODIS onto DPS carbon forms for court clerks and customizable summary reporting for statistical purposes.
- Incorporation of DOC offender and OTAX vehicle tag information for statewide search by all connected ODIS agencies.
- Initial consultation and preliminary testing of SIBRS and Livescan interfaces with ODIS.

A training curriculum was redeveloped and submitted for Continuing Law Enforcement Education Training (CLEET) certification. The training program was reviewed and certified for twelve hours of CLEET credit consisting of four separate modules each worth three hours. An interactive online help program was enhanced and the

development of an ODIS training video is progressing. During the reporting period, the ODIS staff formally conducted 24 training sessions for 252 staff members from 59 ODIS agencies.

In an effort to continually improve the level of service provided to participating agencies, the project staff has implemented several procedures or policies. First, the staff has taken upon itself to write conversion programs for any possible records management application such as booking, mug shot, warrant, etc. that an agency is using. When an agency sees how ODIS can integrate all of their record keeping tasks into one program, they are more interested in using the program. There are several common applications in use by agencies throughout Oklahoma that the staff has written conversion programs for. This has allowed for a smooth transition for most agencies to ODIS while severing the dependency on any old applications.

The time spent on site with each agency during installations has been lengthened from one or two days to at least three or more days as needed to make sure the transition is a smooth one.

The staff observes a follow-up period with each agency periodically checking with any newly installed agency to make sure they aren't having any problems. The staff often says they would rather have an abundance of calls from an agency as opposed to none at all because it means the agency is using ODIS and are helping to make the program better.

The staff has taken a proactive approach in monitoring an agency's use of ODIS through a periodic monitoring of their database activity and contacting the agencies when it is observed they have not used the ODIS program over a period of time. When an agency is asked why they are not using ODIS, the call generally uncovers unknown support issues or issues that have not been resolved.

The staff has developed a program for recording and tracking support issues that arise to assist with similar problems that occur with different agencies and to guarantee that unresolved issues get resolved.

Lastly, the staff pays close attention to the results of any survey conducted to gauge how an agency is utilizing the ODIS program and how they perceive the project to be meeting their needs over all. As mentioned earlier all agencies that gave marks that could be perceived as being low were contacted so staff may assist them with any problems they may be having and find out how staff can improve the job we are doing.

The project staff has begun the process of establishing regional ODIS working groups for all agencies using the program to come together and share their experiences, support issues and future development regarding the ODIS project. The strength and success of the project comes from the agencies using the program and the staff will continue to strive to serve those agencies.

<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>		
<b>Project</b>	<b>Subgrantee</b>	<b>Funding</b>
Oklahoma Criminal Justice Information Systems Integration	Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation	\$175,000 in 2002

**Program Overview:**

The Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) Task Force is charged with creating and implementing the State Plan for the Integration of the State's Justice Information Systems. The CJIS Task Force recognized the need to have a professional firm with experience in this area to develop this comprehensive plan. The purpose of this project is to hire an outside vendor to assess the progress of the State with justice systems integration. The consultant would conduct an assessment and provide recommendations regarding: 1) Project Initiation and Management; 2) Needs Assessment within the CJIS Task Force Guidelines; 3) Identify a Vision of the Future and A Strategic Plan; and 4) Produce an Implementation Plan.

**Program Goals and Objectives:**

The goal of the program is to acquire a consulting firm to provide the State of Oklahoma with a valid plan for future integration of justice systems.

The objectives include:

- Researching, planning, and preparing RFP for competitive bid within 60 days from beginning of grant.
- Conducting a needs assessment with 90 days of acceptance of the Project Plan.
- Creating a vision statement/strategic plan for Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) integration, within 45 days of completion of needs assessment.
- Creating an implementation plan for justice integration within 120 days from completion of the Strategic Plan.
- Presenting the plan for the integration of justice systems in Oklahoma to the Drug and Violent Crime Board.

**Program Activities:**

In 2002, an Invitation to Bid (ITB) was drafted after an eight month review process for an experienced justice information systems planning consultant and forwarded to the Department of Central Services. A bid was awarded in March 2003. The Criminal Justice Information Systems Task Force reviewed the bids in May 2003. A vendor was selected in June of 2003. Due to the protracted process of the ITB, a one-year's extension was requested and approved for this project.

**Project Performance Measures**

The project performance measures are as follows:

- Creation of a Request for Proposal (RFP) within 60 days of grant start.
- Completion of a Project Plan within 45 days of Consultant Start.

- Completion of Needs Assessment with 90 days of acceptance of Project Plan.
- Completion of Strategic Plan within 45 days of completion of Needs Assessment.
- Completion of Implementation Plan within 120 days of completion of Strategic Plan.

### **Project Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:**

The MTG Management Consultants of Seattle, Washington, was selected as the vendor for this project. A meeting was held on July 29, 2003, in conjunction with a CJIS Task Force meeting to initiate the consultant project. At this time, MTG provided an overview of the company structure and experience of employees of MTG Management. The presentation also included the goals, objectives, strategies, and scope of the project. CJIS Task Force members will be able to track progress regarding the integration project via an Internet site.

Between September 2003 and January 2004, MTG conducted comprehensive on-site interviews with the CJIS Task Force members, administrative and technical staff at each of the participating agencies. In addition, meetings were held throughout the state to obtain input from multiple disciplines at the local level involved in the criminal justice integration effort, either by providing information or as users of the information. Participants in the on-site interviews included municipal and county level law enforcement, courts, prosecutors, juvenile officers, and corrections officials.

As a result of the information obtained, MTG was able to fulfill the contract with the development of a Needs Assessment, Vision Statement, Strategic Plan and the Implementation Plan. This five-year plan sets forth a plan for integration at all levels and identifies the cost at \$7 million.

The Implementation Plan calls for a new governance structure which was implemented this last legislative session. The plan also identifies the need to create a justice information portal to be established in a medium sized county to pull together all of the justice agencies in that county, from municipalities to county to state agencies. This abbreviated level of implementation would act as a “proof of concept” and encourage “buy-in” from other justice administrators across the state.

The portal design would serve two purposes. The secured internet portal design would allow access to the various law enforcement or justice data systems currently in place and ensure privacy and security. Through the Internet, many more agencies would have access that is currently available. Secondly, the portal would serve as a mechanism to move identified shared data between justice agencies. This would be accomplished through standard formatting, the use of internet protocols, and XML technology. Data captured during the booking process would be transmitted to the prosecutor’s office for the decision to file without having to re-enter all of the descriptive and charge data. Subsequently, the data would then be transmitted to the court and eventually to corrections.

Through this project, the scope and cost of the integration of the state’s justice information system was identified, as well as the need for central direct management of the project in order to ensure success.

## PROJECTS IN PURPOSE AREA 16

### **Purpose Area 16:**

Innovative programs, which demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.

### **Summary:**

In 2003, the Drug and Violent Crime Board identified Purpose Area 16 as one of five purpose areas ranked as the third priority for funding. Six percent (6%) of the total allocation for Oklahoma was awarded to this purpose area.

### **PURPOSE AREA SUMMARY 16**

Project	Subgrantees	Aggregate Funding	Number of Projects Funded
Youthful Drunk Driving Program	Oklahoma County Sheriff's Office	\$334,207.00	4
Juvenile Sanctions Detention Program	Office of Juvenile Affairs		
Oklahoma County DA's Methamphetamine and Serious Violent Felony Initiative	District Attorney #07		
Community HOPE	County of Tulsa		

PROJECT SUMMARY		
Project	Subgrantee	Funding
Youthful Drunk Driving Program	Oklahoma County Sheriff's Office	\$48,464.00

### **Project Overview:**

The Youthful Drunk Driving Program is an alternative sentencing program for local courts for youth between the ages of 14 and 29 who are convicted of one or more of the following offenses: 1) driving while intoxicated; 2) driving under the influence; 3) open container; 4) false identification; 5) possession of an illegal substance; and, 6) public intoxication.

### **Project Goals and Objectives:**

The overall goal of this project is to provide a sentencing alternative for judges in Oklahoma County to provide effective treatment for persons age 14 through 26 who have a DUI or DWI.

The objectives include:

- Increasing the number of judges by six that participate in the YDD Program.
- Providing an educational program to 400 youthful offenders that are referred by the court regarding the consequences of driving under the influence;
- Conducting ten presentations to schools in Oklahoma County.

**Project Activities:**

This is the third year of implementation for the Youth Drunk Driving Program (YDD Program). After an assessment of the program last year, staff made efforts to expand the number of courts making referrals to the YDD Program. Even though extensive efforts have been made to increase the number of judges making referrals, staff has determined that many judges are hesitant to make changes in current processes and procedures. Another issue appears to be that judges are less likely to refer because they don't want to assess the cost to attend the program to the defendant on top of other costs which the defendant must pay.

Specific sanctions have been developed and implemented through the program. These sanctions include an observational visit to the detoxification center on Friday or Saturday nights between 10:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m., an emergency/trauma center observational visit on Friday or Saturday night, an observational visit to a rehabilitation hospital to address head and spinal cord injuries, victim impact sessions, and alcohol and drug education sessions to address decision making, responsibility and consequences of actions. In addition, each participant is required to complete a narrative report that is submitted to the District Attorney and the referring judge. The staff has participated in six community events to educate the public about this program.

**Project Performance Measures:**

The following performance measures were used:

- Number of participants in the program
- Percentage of successful completions;
- Number of judges referring to program; and,
- Number of presentations provided.

**Project Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:**

From 2003 to 2004, the YDD Program saw 138 participants. Young adults in the 19 to 20 year-old age range continue to comprise the largest percentage of participants at 31% followed by 14 to 18 year olds and 21 to 22 year-olds, both at 29%. Eighty-two percent (82%) of the participants were male and 18% were female.

Age of Participants	Number of Participants in 2002	Percentage	Number of Participants in 2003	Percentage	Number of Participants in 2004	Percentage
14 – 18	11	5%	31	20%	40	29%
19 – 20	68	35%	48	32%	43	31%
21 –22	61	31%	37	24%	40	29%
23 – 29	59	29%	36	24%	15	11%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>100%</b>

To date, 731 have participated in the program. Eighty-one percent (81%), or 588 of the participants, have completed the program and 66 are still active. Seventy-seven (77) participants, or 10% of those referred have dropped out of the program. A 6% recidivism rate was reported compared to the national average, which is 32% based on data from the National Traffic Safety Administration.

Currently, there are a total of 12 judges referring to the program. This is less than the set goal of 16; however, outreach efforts continue to be made throughout the county.

The project staff provided significant community outreach and training regarding this program. Information or a presentation was provided at 14 meetings or events during the reporting period. Over 26,000 professionals or individuals from the community received information on the Youthful Drunk Driving Program. The following chart identifies the diversity of the training programs provided.

<b>Audience</b>	<b>Number of Persons Attending</b>
Hispanic Expo	2,000
Physician Staff Information Luncheon	100
Whitehouse Substance Abuse Presentation	30
Governor's Safe School Summit	10,000
OU Department of Psychology	10
High School Students	8,670
Latino Community Development Center	5
Disability Awareness Week	5,000
Disability Awareness Day at the Capitol	200
OU Health Science Center – Stress Day	400
Hispanic Health Fair	300
Safe Kids Summit	150
Health Fair in Newcastle	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,965</b>

<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>		
<b>Project</b>	<b>Subgrantee</b>	<b>Funding</b>
Juvenile Sanctions Detention Program	Office of Juvenile Affairs	\$187,790.00

**Project Overview:**

The Sanctions Detention Program is designed as a short-term crisis intervention program. Residents, both male and female, are 12-18 years of age. These residents are placed in the program for a period of three to five days. Referrals are initiated from the Courts or directly from the Juvenile Services Unit of the Office of Juvenile Affairs following a District Review Hearing regarding the juvenile's behavior in the community. The short-term sanctions component is intended to serve as a "wake-up call" for juveniles that may be on the brink of committing serious delinquent acts. All participants

in the program are court ordered referrals into this 12-bed program. The program's operating principles are highlighted by a trained, disciplined, and professional staff executing a well-orchestrated and coordinated life skills curriculum.

**Project Goals and Objectives:**

The goals of the Sanctions Detention Program are to provide graduated sanctions for juvenile offenders that enhance public protection, provide an environment for rehabilitation, offer a life skills curriculum which is focused on anger management and decision making with a focused diagnostic process to identify a "prescription for future success" for each resident, provide immediate consequences, and restore accountability.

The objectives include:

- Maintaining a 12-bed sanctions program in Oklahoma at the Gary E. Miller Juvenile Center in El Reno, Oklahoma, through a contract with Canadian County officials for 400 youth between the ages of 12-18.
- Providing a highly structured environment that stresses set rules and resulting consequences that are swift and consistent.
- Providing daily activities, including one-hour daily life skills training and two hours of physical exercise, education and chores.

**Project Activities:**

The Juvenile Sanctions Detention Program reinitiated a contract with the Canadian County Commissioners for bed-space for juveniles at the Gary E. Miller Juvenile Center in El Reno, Oklahoma.

The staff implemented the Juvenile Sanctions Detention Program, which incorporated the use of life skills modules, educational experiences, physical exercise, and reinforcement of positive behavior to address the needs of youth in the program. A pre- and post-test instrument was used to assess general improvement and overall comprehension of the life skills curriculum.

A Needs Assessment Survey was provided to OJA field staff, judges, district attorneys, law enforcement and local community representatives on the need for additional sanctions programming. Finally, a Satisfaction Survey was also sent to the juvenile justice staff, judges, district attorneys, and parents.

**Project Performance Measures:**

The following performance measures were used:

- Number of Juveniles Participating in the Program
- Average Daily Population
- Utilization Rate
- Number of Counties Participating
- Recidivism Data
- Data from Pre/Post Test Survey

**Project Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:**

The OJA Juvenile Sanctions Detention Program served 782 youth during the reporting year. Due to behavior, approximately 10% of the participants had to repeat their stay. The program has three levels of involvement which include three-day, four-day or five-day stays.

Each participant was administered the University of Rhode Island Assessment Scale (URICA) to assess their willingness to change their current attitudes and behavior. The URICA was found that residents who were ordered into the program for five days moved in their willingness to change. Twenty-nine percent (29%) of the five-day residents improved on their willingness to change. While those participating in the three-day or four-day program produced minimal or no willingness to change their current attitude or behavior.

A life skills curriculum is presented to residents during their stay in the program. One hundred percent (100%) scores on the post tests showed an increase in their overall knowledge of life skills. The average score on the pre-test was 78% and the average score on the post-test was 98%, an overall increase of 20%. The information for each participant is forwarded to the referring county to assist in the development of treatment plans and information to the courts.

The Satisfaction Survey, which is sent to juvenile justice staff, judges, district attorneys, and parents, assesses the accessibility of the program, whether the program changed the juvenile’s behavior, the improvement of the juvenile’s problem solving skills, whether the Sanctions Detention Program produced the desired results, and the overall satisfaction with the program. The Satisfaction Survey revealed that from the perspective of the professionals involved with the youth, they felt that 72% of the youth that took part in the program showed a noticeable positive change in attitude and behavior.

PROJECT SUMMARY		
Project	Subgrantee	Funding
Oklahoma County DA’s Methamphetamine and Serious Violent Felony Initiative	District Attorney District #07	\$67,553.00

**Project Overview:**

This project seeks to address the problem of methamphetamine labs through a number of preventative approaches and strategic interventions. The project will provide training to governmental, non-profit, and commercial employees on the chemicals used in active labs and the potential for contamination. In addition, the project will develop a standard protocol in responding to children and the elderly who may be chemically exposed as a result of meth production and conduct training for medical personnel who will be providing the medical examinations for the children and seniors. Finally, an attorney will

aggressively pursue high rate offenders on pre-trial release or probation on other cases by utilizing the recent Brill and Shanbour court decisions.

**Project Goals and Objectives:**

One of the goals of the project is to raise the level of awareness of identification of drugs, particularly meth, the symptoms of drug use and associated paraphernalia, chemicals, and the potential for dangerous situations by targeting governmental workers, community groups, and various professions through articles in newsletters and conducting training.

The objectives include:

- Providing training for 200 business providers.
- Distributing camera ready materials about the dangers of meth labs to 80 neighborhood associations that have between 600 – 1,800 houses/apartments.
- Conducting training at ten community education trainings reaching approximately 400 residents.
- Developing a written protocol for the Drug Endangered Children Team and review at least 80 cases involving children and the elderly.
- Filing at least 100 Brill and Shanbour motions on high-rate offenders who are identified at the screening/arrest stage who have committed new crimes while on pre-trial release or probation.

**Project Activities:**

The tasks needed to conduct the various training programs stated in the objectives were implemented, including mailing invitations to apartment and hotel managers and local broadcasts of the dangers of meth labs. Articles were written on meth labs for local neighborhood newsletter associations as well as for the Daily Oklahoman concerning the dangers of meth labs and how to identify them.

The Drug Endangered Children and Seniors Team (DECS) was organized and met on several occasions in order to coordinate activities within the county.

Finally, an assistant district attorney was hired to aggressively pursue high rate offenders on pre-trial release or probation on other cases by utilizing the recent Brill and Shanbour court decisions.

**Project Performance Measures:**

The following performance measures were used:

- Number of Business Service Providers Trained
- Number of Articles Provided to Neighborhood Associations
- Number of Trainings for Neighborhood Meetings
- Number of Participants at Neighborhood Trainings
- Number of Agency Participants in Drug Endangered Children Team Meetings
- Number of County’s First Responders Attending Training on Protocol for Standardized Response for Drug Endangered Children
- Number of Briefings Provided on Protocol for Standardized Response for Drug Endangered Children

- Number of Motions Filed for Detention or Setting of Conditions of Release Pursuant to the Brill and Shanbour Decisions
- Number of Trainings Provided to Law Enforcement Agencies In Metro Oklahoma County Area and Other Law Enforcement Trainings

**Project Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:**

Through a number of preventative strategies, this creative and comprehensive project seeks to educate pivotal members of the community on the problem of methamphetamine labs. The staff conducted four trainings with 265 various business service providers. In addition, training was provided at twelve neighborhood association meetings providing training to approximately 497 individuals in the community. A total of 19 trainings were provided, including training to 500 parents and children at Columbus Elementary School and 100 Oklahoma County Employees.

<b>Audience</b>	<b>Number of Presentations</b>	<b>Number of Persons Attending</b>
Business Service Providers	4	265
Neighborhood Associations	12	497
Parent Program	1	500
Oklahoma County Employees	1	100
Protocol Training	1	94
First Responder Training	4	76
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1532</b>

In addition, five newsletter/newspaper articles were published in the *Edmond Sun* and the *Daily Oklahoman*.

Through this project a Drug Endangered Children and Seniors (DECS) Team was established. Membership on the team includes the district attorneys office, the Oklahoma City Police Department, the Oklahoma County Sheriff's Department, the Oklahoma State Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, the Oklahoma County Fire Department, medical personnel, emergency medical personnel, the Department of Human Services, and the Drug Enforcement Administration. The purpose of the DECS Team is to protect children and seniors who may be exposed to meth labs through a multidisciplinary approach. Ten meetings of the DECS Team were held during the project period. In addition, the DECS Team provided training to officers from nine law enforcement agency's within the Oklahoma County area on the DECS concept. Seven meetings were held during the reporting period.

The DECS Team developed a protocol to address issues such as notification, crime scene processing, DECS intervention, preservation of evidence, interviewing victims and witnesses, decontamination procedures, medical screenings, and interagency communication. Ninety-four (94) professionals received extensive training on the protocol and 131 received training first responder training.

In the area of prosecution, 86 motions have been filed for detention or the setting of conditions of release pursuant to the Brill and Shanbour decisions. One of the purposes for use of these motions is to preserve the testimony of vulnerable witnesses by

detaining the defendant so that the incentive to threaten, tamper, or kill the witness is removed. During the reporting period, 13 witnesses were preserved. Training on the issues pertaining to Brill was provided to 76 law enforcement officers in jurisdictions across the county.

In order to encourage replication of this successful project in other areas of the state, the staff provided training at three District Attorney Council sponsored training events. Participants included prosecutors, victim witness coordinators, investigators, and drug task force investigators. In addition, information was transferred to a CD-Rom containing sample briefs, form pleadings, and advice. The goal was to distribute information on the project to four urban and rural jurisdictions. This particular goal was exceeded and nine counties received the information to encourage use of prosecution efforts to address these high rate offenders in the community.

PROJECT SUMMARY		
Project	Subgrantee	Funding
Community HOPE	County of Tulsa	\$30,400.00

**Project Overview:**

The Community HOPE Project is a multi-purpose project designed to identify treatment needs for non-violent offenders, reduce court appearances, reduce staff workload, and ease an overcrowded jail population. The project will provide a single judge to sentence non-violent cases in order to obtain consistency in sentencing practices and graduated sanctions. By diverting defendants from regular court dockets, treatment needs are identified more quickly, alternative sentence practices can be utilized, thus, cutting the costs for Tulsa County taxpayers.

**Project Goals and Objectives:**

The goal of this project is provide an alternative docket for non-violent offenders in the Tulsa County court system.

The objectives include:

- Hiring a part-time community corrections officer for pre-screening potential participants;
- Identifying 120 low/moderate non-violent offenders that may need substance abuse treatment;
- Training 40 criminal justice professionals on the project, including judges, district attorneys, court clerks, public defenders, private attorneys, and probation and parole officers.

**Project Activities:**

The project created a specific single judge assigned to the Accelerated Accountability Procedure docket. A part-time community corrections officer was hired to conduct the pre-screening in order to identify potential candidates for the project. The staff conducted training for criminal justice professionals to educate them about this effort. The jail population was continually monitored to determine the impact of this program. A

database was created to identify recidivism, sentencing times, drug related crimes and alternative sentencing. The database can identify specific cases that were accepted for the program by flagging those cases to show that the offender is incarcerated and might be a candidate for the single judge system. The pre-screening tool was administered to identify offenders identified for the program.

**Project Performance Measures:**

- Number of court appearances for HOPE defendants;
- Number of violation hearings for new crimes committed and sanctions for technical violations;
- Amount of court ordered financial obligations to be paid by offenders;
- Number of offenders who have been sentenced to treatment; and,
- Number of enhancements that will go through new process of sentencing.

**Project Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:**

The Tulsa County Court Services created a systemic approach targeting non-violent, drug-related offenders in order to determine qualification for alternative sentencing and substance abuse treatment. Potential offenders are identified early in the process, preferably at the booking stage. There have been 311 offenders identified for the program and their case information was entered into the database. An assessment was conducted on 107 of the offenders; however, 204 offenders bonded out of jail prior to the assessment phase. Out of the 107 offenders, 67 scored in the low range, 36 scored in the moderate range, and 4 scored in the high range for substance abuse problems.

Training was provided to 75 criminal justice professionals about the project, including judges, district attorneys, court clerks, public defenders, private attorneys, and probation and parole officers.

It is anticipated that this project will decrease the population within the jail and reduce an overburdened court docket. To date, a slight decrease has been realized. Sixty-five (65) offenders have been released on regular Pre-trial Release. The remaining 246 offenders have been offered alternative release options and sentencing. Over 700 community sentence cases have been transferred to the Accelerated Accountability Procedure docket. To date, only one offender has failed to appear for court and twelve who have re-offended and been arrested on new charges, a 3% recidivism rate. The collection of court ordered financial obligations have increased by 13% in Community Corrections for the past year.

**PROJECTS IN PURPOSE AREA 24**

**Purpose Area 24:**

Law enforcement and prevention programs that relate to gangs or to youth that are involved in or are at risk of involvement in gangs.

**Summary:**

The Drug and Violent Crime Board identified Purpose Area 24 as one of five purpose areas ranked as priority three for funding. One percent (1%) of the total allocation for Oklahoma was awarded to this purpose area.

**PURPOSE AREA SUMMARY 24**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Subgrantee</b>	<b>Aggregate Funding</b>	<b>Number of Projects Funded</b>
Tulsa Area Response to Gang Enforcement Team	Tulsa Police Department	\$72,927.00	1

<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>		
<b>Project</b>	<b>Subgrantee</b>	<b>Funding</b>
Tulsa Area Response to Gang Enforcement Team	Tulsa Police Department	\$72,927.00

**Project Overview:**

The mission of the multi-jurisdictional gang task force is to reduce participation in criminal street gangs and to reduce violence associated with these groups through identification, investigation, suppression, intervention, and prevention. The task force aggressively enforces the laws of the State of Oklahoma to prosecute criminal street gang members, who organize to commit crimes. Special emphasis is placed on violent offenders and those who use firearms during the commission of criminal acts and organizations that use illegal drug sales as a means of revenue.

**Project Goals and Objectives:**

The goal of the project is to respond to major gang incidents, to ensure a quick law enforcement response to major crimes, and identify suspects for prosecution.

The objectives include:

- Documenting and cataloguing 250 new gang members that meet the criteria of criminal street gang members.
- Printing and distributing 500 gang books.
- Preparing 100 intelligence reports.
- Interviewing 275 contacts with gang members to determine hostile relationships between criminal street gangs.
- Preparing and distributing 25 “gang bulletins” to inform area law enforcement of current gang trends and activities.
- Providing six Gang Awareness Training Programs to various community groups.
- Holding monthly meetings with law enforcement and community members for an update of the trends of gangs in the Tulsa area.

**Project Activities:**

The Gang Task Force continues to obtain a high level of participation from area law enforcement agencies and community groups. Education and training programs were provided as well as the on-going investigation and prosecution efforts toward gang-related crimes.

**Project Performance Measures:**

The following performance measures were used:

- Number of Cases Initiated During the Reporting Period
- Number of Cases Dropped During the Reporting Period
- Number of Active Cases During the Reporting Period
- Number of Arrests by Drug Offenses and by Drug Related Activity
- Number of Convictions by Drug Offenses and by Drug Related Activity
- Amount and Type of Drugs Seized
- Number of Guns Seized
- Number of New Certified Gang Members and Number of New Associate Gang Members
- Number of Law Enforcement Meetings
- Number of Firearms Related Charges Accepted by the U.S. Attorneys Offices

**Project Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:**

Gang Task Force personnel reported 51 active cases at the beginning of the award period. During the reporting period, 145 cases were initiated. One hundred and thirty (130) cases were closed and 66 are still pending, and no cases were dropped.

During the investigations, the Gang Task Force seized approximately .4 pounds of crack cocaine, 4.4 pounds of methamphetamine, 11.2 pounds of cocaine, and 75 pounds of marijuana, and 31 guns were seized. Fifty-eight (58) offenders were arrested and 27 offenders were convicted.

The Gang Task Force reported 186 new certified gang members and new associate gang members during the grant year. In addition, over 131 intelligence reports were written regarding criminal street gang activity. This information was documented in the 500 gang books that were printed.

During the reporting period, task force personnel conducted 22 training programs for 825 citizens and law enforcement personnel. The purpose of the trainings was to provide education on the culture and behaviors surrounding criminal street gangs so that they may intervene with at-risk youth. As a result of these meetings, the public has become involved. Through the Citizens Crime Commission, the Gang Advisory Council has been formed. This community-based advisory group assists in educating the public regarding the facts of the criminal street gang problem and is preparing a community report offering suggestions for interventions. In addition, the Gang Advisory Council is encouraging a coordinated response from twelve service providers operating in the Tulsa area in gang interventions.

The Gang Task Force held 51 meetings in which 688 law enforcement officers from 49 local, state, federal agencies, in addition to other community-based agencies, attended. The purpose of the meetings was to increase communication throughout the area.

The Gang Task Force made 224 contacts with gang members during the reporting and 142 interviews were conducted to determine hostile relationships between criminal street gangs operating in the Tulsa County area. Fourteen “gang bulletins” were distributed to law enforcement throughout the county. Due to the overwhelming gang activity, the Gang Task Force has been participating in Project Safe Neighborhood (PSN) with the United States Attorney’s Office of the Northern District of Oklahoma. The U.S. Attorney has accepted 12 firearms charges during this grant period.

### PURPOSE AREA SUMMARY 26

**Purpose Area 26:**

Programs to develop and implement antiterrorism training and procure equipment for local law enforcement authorities.

**Summary:**

In 2003, the Drug and Violent Crime Board eliminated Purpose Area 26 as one of the priorities for funding. However, the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation requested and received an extension for this project. The activities and accomplishments for this project are being reported for the extended funding year.

Program	Subgrantee	Aggregate Funding	Number of Programs Funded
OSBI – State Integration Network	Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation	\$132,000 in 2002	0

PROJECT SUMMARY		
Project	Subgrantee	Funding
Statewide Information Network	Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation	\$132,000.00

**Program Overview:**

The Statewide Criminal Intelligence Network (SIN) Project by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI) was developed in order to provide the State of Oklahoma’s criminal justice and law enforcement agencies with a comprehensive central data repository for criminal intelligence information, where the user agencies have access and control of submitted reports. The SIN Project will collect, analyze, disseminate, and manage information concerning the identity and activity of individuals and/or organizations where there is a reasonable suspicion of engagement in criminal activity. The SIN Project will allow the user agencies the ability to search for criminal

intelligence information across jurisdictional lines from their local office, laptop, or mobile terminals, and where authorized, from the internet. As a component of the project, the OSBI will train user agency employees on the legal issues related to usage of the SIN Project.

### **Program Goals and Objectives:**

The goal of the program is to establish a comprehensive, easily accessible criminal intelligence information database to offer to all authorized criminal justice and law enforcement agencies.

The objectives include:

- Establishing a Change Control Board to review software/hardware components used now, and to evaluate and approve any recommendations for change.
- Installing and updating new e-series users.
- Providing training to local agencies to ensure compliance under 28 CFR.
- Providing software license updates to local agencies, if required.
- Providing access to the system with 99.95% uptime.
- Providing on-line access to any authorized law enforcement agency via the Internet.
- Modifying the application software to become browser based.
- Modifying the application software to permit download of authorized records to local clients.
- Developing procedures for the implementation of an internal quality assurance program.

### **Program Activities:**

Based on other agency's input and designs from out-of-state jurisdictions, OSBI designed, developed, and tested an application that provides the following elements: 1) complete case management and criminal intelligence application; 2) access and control by agency and by individual, of any criminal information entered into the system; 3) multiple subject and parameter searches on name, places, gangs, and text narrative; 4) search capacity on tattoos and photo information; 5) partial or incomplete tag information through the Oklahoma Tax Commission and information collected from field interviews and other intelligence gathering activity; 6) access to photos and the ability to print photos to local computers via the Internet using dial-up or wireless connections; and 7) a single point of entry for data collection. The SIN Network was tested within the OSBI and the OSBI intelligence data was transferred to the system. Selected police departments, sheriff's offices, and task forces served as BETA testers of the application under live circumstances.

### **Program Performance Measures:**

The following performance measures were used:

- Provide the training of all enrolled agencies.
- Provide technical support to user for installation and set up.
- Establish a user group steering committee to ensure that the developments meet the needs to all law enforcement agencies in the state.

### **Project Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:**

The SIN Project requested and received an extension through June 30, 2004. Therefore, additional information on the activities and accomplishments is being provided in the annual report.

The SIN Project was evaluated by the Justice Department to ensure compliance with 28 CFR Part 23. The evaluation was conducted and slight modifications were required and made by OSBI. These modifications included:

- The field “Crime Code”, as referenced on data entry pages, must be a mandatory entry for identification of the crime of which the subject is suspected.
- Individuals, groups, organizations, and businesses may not exist in the database without any association to a particular crime.
- Administrative actions for misuse of the system must be identified.
- Information that includes unreliable/unknown sources, which does not satisfy the reasonable suspicion test, may not exist in the database.
- OSBI maintains temporary intelligence files for a period of two years. Under existing OJP policy, information that falls into the anonymous or unconfirmed “tip” category cannot remain in the system for longer than 90 days without confirmation that would warrant its inclusion in, or exclusion from, the intelligence database. If the information is not shared outside of OSBI, Part 23 would not apply.

As a result of the implementation of the SIN Project, the number of law enforcement agencies increased from 86 to 137 during the reporting period. In addition, the number of law enforcement users (non OSBI) is up to 429, an increase from 246 last year.

In addition to the increase in users, the hard drive storage space was upgraded. The new software version was tested and released and hardware for program updates was purchased and distributed. A support specialist was hired to aid in customer installs and support. Preliminary research is underway to develop and support SIN in a web-based format.

**STATE ANNUAL REPORT**  
**for the**  
**Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Block Grant**  
**July 1, 2003 – June 30, 2004**

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