

2023 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program Oklahoma District Attorneys Council Proposal Narrative

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUE

A 1. Overview

The Oklahoma District Attorneys Council (DAC) has served as the state administering agency for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program since 1986. The DAC uses a board that provides general oversight for the JAG program, approves the state strategy, prioritizes purpose areas for funding, reviews grant proposals, and determines awards.

Comprised of 17 voting and non-voting members, the Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Board represents a cross section of state and federal criminal justice agencies in Oklahoma.

The following agencies have representatives that serve on the JAG Board:

Voting Members

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

Non-Voting Members

- Drug Enforcement Administration
- U.S. Attorneys for the Western, Eastern, and Northern Districts of Oklahoma

The JAG Board leverages federal funding to best allocate the state's resources in responding to Oklahoma's most pressing needs, such as controlling drug trafficking, limiting violent crimes, and focusing on the most serious offenders.

The District Attorneys Council has developed a five-year state strategic plan charting the JAG Board's goals and objectives. The plan will guide Oklahoma's JAG grant expenditures through the end of 2025.

A 2. 2021-2025 State Strategy Funding Priorities: FY 2023 JAG Funds

From a careful review of the data and analysis, the following goals were established:

1. Increase collaboration between law enforcement agencies, specialized task forces, and community agencies in working cases and sharing resources.
2. Support law enforcement agencies by awarding eligible local law enforcement equipment awards (maximum \$10,000) of Department of Justice-approved items.
3. Reduce the number of violent crimes occurring in Oklahoma by funding specialized task forces whose sole aim is to identify, arrest, and prosecute perpetrators of these crimes.
4. Expand access and awareness of substance abuse treatment for offenders in custody or serving sentences.
5. Enhance the ability of specialized task forces to identify, investigate, and prosecute drug-related crimes.
6. Improve awareness of the prevalence of domestic violence, circulating relevant and productive resources to law enforcement about effectively investigating and prosecuting these cases.

7. Identify and nurture alternative sustainable funding sources for drug and violent crime task forces.
8. Heighten the ability of prosecutors to efficiently investigate and charge offenders of gang violence, domestic violence, and/or drug related crimes.
9. Improve the ability of JAG programs across all purpose areas to respond to drug treatment and rehabilitation needs, improving access to residential inpatient programs and alternatives to incarceration.
10. Seek out training opportunities and resources for law enforcement officers, encouraging recipients of JAG awards to use and expand their training on issues such as offender re-entry, mental health training, and trauma training.
11. Develop programs to upgrade technology and databases, improve information sharing equipment, and pursue new technology for use by law enforcement personnel.
12. Support community-based programs that aid children exposed to violence.

Consistent with the above goals, it is anticipated that the following broad categories of programs may be funded: 1) multijurisdictional drug and violent crime task forces; 2) gang-related enforcement and prosecution projects; 3) residential substance abuse treatment for incarcerated offenders; 4) drug treatment diversion programs; 5) programs that aid children exposed to violence; and 6) equipment for local law enforcement.

A 3. Progress and Challenges

For the 2021/2023 subgrant cycle, the JAG Board awarded 12 multijurisdictional task forces, one residential corrections-based drug treatment program, two gang-related prosecution projects, and one project aimed toward tracking and organizing all evidence related to violent crimes and firearms. All task forces work daily with local, state, federal, and tribal law enforcement

agencies to work cases, share intel and resources, and assist as needed. The drug and violent crime task forces (DVCTFs) have conducted the following trainings for: de-escalation, trauma-informed approach, PTSD and law enforcement, racially biased policing, community policing, white-collar crime, and public corruption. Prosecutors for the district attorneys' offices receive regular training through DAC conferences, bootcamps, and other events.

DAC awarded the local law enforcement equipment grant in 2021 and 2022 and will award it again in 2023. In 2022 and 2023, DAC awarded just under \$800,000 to local law enforcement agencies to purchase vital equipment. DAC sent nearly 500 letters out to local law enforcement agencies statewide to notify them of available funds for equipment purchases.

Thanks to JAG funding, 2021/2023 JAG sub-awardees successfully prosecuted gang members for violent robberies and assisted police departments in the investigation of home invasions. From January to June 2023 alone, Violent Crime and Drug Task Force agents seized over 50 pounds of methamphetamine, 3,000+ fentanyl pills, numerous illegal firearms, and 35 pounds of marijuana. Task force agents helped to locate the missing bodies of homicide victims and contributed to investigations that directly led to the prosecution of child predators, and human traffickers. Without JAG funding, Oklahoma communities would be measurably less safe.

The most notable element of the DVCTFs is the level of communication and collaboration between various agencies, from rural police and tribal law enforcement departments to FBI and ATF. The 2020 McGirt Supreme Court decision ruled that much of eastern Oklahoma is still Native American land, as Congress never disestablished the reservations. McGirt changed how law enforcement and prosecution work cases. State and local law enforcement rely more heavily on relationships with their federal and tribal contacts in the

wake of this decision. The task forces have already built strong relationships based on vital interagency cooperation.

A 4. Subgrantee Award Process and Timeline

The JAG Board uses two separate award processes, one for JAG programs, another for JAG Local Law Enforcement (LLE) grants. DAC applies through DOJ for the federal allocation of JAG each year. Applications for JAG open every two years, while those seeking LLE grants may apply every year.

The JAG Notice of Availability of Funds (NOAF) goes out to all current subgrantees and interested applicants in February every other year. The NOAF goes out in August each year. The application period remains open for 30 days. DAC maintains a database containing updated email and physical addresses of interested applicants. Similarly, DAC has a database for those interested in JAG LLE grants. Applicants may submit for either program through OKGrants, our online grant management system. The JAG Board meets in May of award years to review the JAG applications and make funding decisions. For JAG LLE, decisions are made in November.

A six-month award running from January 1st to June 30th, (the next grant award cycle began in August of 2023 for a start date of January 1, 2024), the JAG grant began its new award cycle in February 2023. The program awarded subgrants with a start date of July 1. The previous subgrants ended on June 30, 2023. Grant recipients must make significant progress on their goals and objectives for the entire 24 months. Failure to do so can lead to award termination. Oklahoma's competitive JAG awards have many applicants vying program funding. Eligibility for funding requires meeting grant program stipulations, good standing on all previous and current grants, and completion of the application process.

JAG LLE grants applications must also include crime data from the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI). DAC assesses the need for funding in comparison to all other grant requests and funding histories.

For each award process, the state administering agency (SAA) staff reviews applications and provides information to the board on programmatic and fiscal compliance. The JAG Board reviews the submitted applications and meets to make decisions based on staff reviews and the goals previously listed. Prior to the JAG program award meeting, the board provides an opportunity for applicants to answer questions the board may have and offer additional information as needed. For JAG LLE awards, the board meets in November to review staff recommendations and assess all submitted applications before making award decisions.

The board notifies applicants of decisions via online award notices and denial letters. DAC also posts awards on its website. Awarded applicants must complete award packets through OKGrants and attend financial and administrative grant training prior to release of funds.

A 5. Programs to be Funded over the 4-Year Grant Period

The following provides detailed description of types of projects funded through the general JAG program and JAG LLE grant programs:

❖ Multijurisdictional Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces

Currently, Oklahoma funds 12 DVCTFs through JAG awards. The DVCTFs' multifaceted capabilities have created unique localized drug enforcement responses to the import, manufacture, distribution, and possession of controlled substances throughout the state. Since 2009, task forces have expanded to encompass all types of violent crimes. Recent legislation names possession of certain controlled substances as misdemeanor offenses.

Offering a wealth of knowledge for local LEOs, task forces assist rural agencies in investigation of homicides, sexual assaults, robberies, property crimes, gangs, arsons, kidnappings, human trafficking, and child abuse cases in order to keep violent offenders off the streets and control drug distribution and trafficking. The task forces.

❖ **Gang-Related Enforcement and Prosecution Projects**

Currently, both Oklahoma and Tulsa Counties have gang-specific prosecution projects under JAG. Difficulties in prosecuting gang cases often include getting witnesses to appear for court dates and understanding the dynamics among active gangs. The two funded projects focus on charging known gang members and associates, targeting gang-related shootings, charging felons in possession of firearms, interdicting drug crimes, seizing gang-related drug proceeds, and investigating shootings with intent to kill.

❖ **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for Incarcerated Offenders**

Drug and alcohol treatment services to incarcerated offenders remains a priority for Oklahoma. According to the Oklahoma Department of Corrections (ODOC), approximately 30.6% of inmates assessed needed substance abuse treatment. Providing inmates treatment reduces recidivism and relapse. The 2021/2023 JAG subaward cycle funded ODOC's treatment facility at North Fork Correctional Center (NFCC), a comprehensive program addressing not only substance abuse but also education, anger management, reintegration, and problem-solving. The DAC 2023/2025 JAG sub award cycle funded no substance abuse treatment programs but plans to prioritize the programs in the future.

❖ **Equipment for Local Law Enforcement**

The state of Oklahoma passes a percentage of JAG funding to local LEOs. DAC awards these grants with a maximum \$10,000. Many jurisdictions, particularly in rural areas,

struggle with limited financial resources, so JAG LLE exists to help local law enforcement agencies obtain equipment necessary to perform their jobs. Local LEOs may request only equipment allowable under DOJ guidelines. If agencies seek to buy body-worn cameras (BWCs), they must attach a BWC policy certification to their applications. If LEOs request ballistic and stab resistant body armor, they must upload mandatory-wear policy and certification to OKGrants. To qualify, LEOs may only purchase American-made “uniquely fitted vests” that meet NIJ standards.

❖ **Aiding Children Exposed to Violence**

The 2021-2025 JAG state strategy prioritizes funding grants focused on helping children exposed to violence. DAC funds many programs focused on helping child victims of sexual assault and physical abuse under other grants such as VOCA. One specific aim is to encourage JAG subgrantees, especially drug and violent crime task forces, to cooperate and work with these programs.

B. PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

B 1. State Strategic Planning Process and Community Engagement

Historically, the JAG Board obtained input for the state strategy through presentations to the board by criminal justice professionals and other agency representatives in a public forum. Due to the COVID pandemic, DAC used Survey Monkey for the 2020 survey. The previous survey question prompts reflected the most current issues. Available for one month, DAC encouraged LEOs and board members to forward the anonymous survey to anyone in the field. District attorneys’ offices, tribal governments, victim services agencies, LEOs, the Oklahoma Sheriff’s Association, and the Oklahoma Chiefs of Police all participated, returning two hundred thirty-nine (239) completed returned surveys.

B 2. Data and Analysis of State Strategic Plan Survey

The first portion of the survey included questions about respondents' professional background.

The second section of the survey addressed the most concerning public safety and correct allocation of funds. This section asked participants to rank the need of projects within each purpose area. The final section of the survey included questions about JAG task forces, how to allocate JAG LLE awards, where JAG funding should head in the next five years, and an open-ended prompt to write about other concerns. Though not included in the survey, DAC will consider Purpose Area 8 for inclusion in the next strategic plan.

35.6% of respondents saw their communities as both urban and rural. Almost 35% identified urban, while 29.7% chose rural. Local LEOs comprised 75% of survey takers. State or local prosecution offices represented the second highest response rate at 15.9%. Individuals from corrections, mental health, courts, tribal, and local/state government made up the remainder. Non-representative and non-board designees constituted 4.2% of participants. State LEOs completed the most (75.9%), and 61% of respondents served the entire state population as opposed to a single county or two-three counties.

JAG Strategic Plan Survey Results

The entire survey is in the state strategic plan. The most pertinent data will be replicated here for convenience.

Views on Public Safety Issues

The survey asked respondents to rate major public safety issues on a scale including “no threat,” “don’t know,” and “high threat.” Drug use emerged as the most common high threat at 74%. Almost 47% and 42% of respondents considered violent crimes and gun violence, respectively, high threats.

JAG Purpose Areas: Overall Order of Importance

The DAC survey asked participants to rate the overall necessity of the various JAG program areas. Surveys showed Law Enforcement Programs (75%), and Drug Treatment Programs (57.6%) as areas with the highest need.

Purpose Area 1: Law Enforcement Programs

Only 198 respondents provided input, and 42 respondents did not answer the question. Drug Enforcement Programs topped concerns, followed by Law Enforcement Training and Violent Crime. Other project areas identified in the comments section included, mental health training, offender re-entry programs, trauma informed approach training, domestic violence and sexual assault-specific projects, de-escalation techniques.

Stakeholders: Oklahoma Sheriff's Association, Oklahoma Association of Chiefs of Police, Drug and Violent Crime Task Force members, and local and tribal law enforcement officers.

Purpose Area 2: Court/Prosecution Programs

For this question, 198 respondents provided input and 42 respondents did not answer. Drug Prosecution Projects ranked highest in this category was. 50% of the respondents ranked this project area first in terms of need. Specialty Courts, Gun/Gang Prosecution Projects, Pre-Trial Diversion, and Indigent Defense Projects trailed behind Drug Prosecution Projects. The comments section included intervention programs and domestic violence compliance courts.

Stakeholders: District Attorneys Council, Administrative Office of the Courts, and local judges and prosecutors.

Purpose Area 3: Prevention and Education Programs

The highest ranked response in this category was Substance Abuse Prevention Projects. This project area was followed by: Domestic Violence Projects; Prescription Drug Prevention

Projects; Sexual Assault Prevention Projects. Other project areas identified in the comments section included mental health community advocacy training, and strangulation prevention.

Stakeholders: Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, Office of Juvenile Affairs, Department of Corrections, Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics, Department of Public Safety, the Attorney General's Office, and the Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

Purpose Area 4: Corrections/Community Corrections Programs

198 respondents provided input and 72 respondents did not answer the question. By a substantial margin, Substance Abuse Treatment for Incarcerated Offenders ranked first for funding.

Alternate to Incarceration Projects came in second, while Female Offender Diversion Projects showed up in third place. Other project areas of concern included re-entry projects and specialized supervision for domestic abuse and sexual assault offenders.

Stakeholders: Department of Corrections, Oklahoma Sheriff's Association, and the Oklahoma Pardon and Parole Board.

Purpose Area 5: Drug Treatment Programs

For this question, the highest-ranking area of need was Residential Inpatient Treatment Projects at 48.8%, followed by Community-Based Projects (42%) and Teen/Family Treatment Projects (41.9%). Other project areas identified in the comments section included drug treatment for those without insurance, telemedicine, juvenile (pre-teen) residential in-patient treatment.

Stakeholders: Department of Corrections, Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics, the Drug Enforcement Administration, District Attorneys Council, Administrative Office of the Courts, local drug treatment programs.

Purpose Area 6: Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Programs

In this category, these projects were ranked as being of the highest need:

1. Database and Technology Upgrade Projects
2. Information Sharing Equipment Projects
3. Forensic Science Crime Lab, i.e. DNA, Cold Case Project
4. Research and Evaluation Projects
5. Criminal History Improvement Projects

Other project areas identified included license plate reading technology and equal radio communication for all agencies

Stakeholders: Office of Management and Enterprise Services, Oklahoma State Bureau of

Investigation (including the Statistical Analysis Center), Department of Public Safety, Office of Homeland Security, District Attorneys Council, Medical Examiner's Office, Tulsa Crime Lab, and Oklahoma City Crime Lab.

Purpose Area 7: Crime Victim and Witness Programs (other than crime victim compensation)

57% of respondents considered Children Exposed to Violence Projects of a high need, followed by Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Advocacy Projects at 53.5%. Other project areas identified included male family justice center projects and major crimes advocacy-families left behind.

Stakeholders: District Attorneys Council Victims Services Division, Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, Native Alliance Against Violence, Attorney General's Office, Office of Juvenile Affairs, Palomar dba Oklahoma City's Family Justice Center, Victim-Witness Coordinators, local and tribal victim service programs.

Purpose Area 8: Mental Health Programs and Related Law Enforcement and Corrections Programs, including Behavioral Programs and Crisis Intervention Teams

Not covered in the initial survey or the first edition of the 2021-2025 JAG state strategic plan, DAC will include this purpose area in the next edition of the plan by the JAG. Survey responses

indicate a shift toward providing treatment substance abuse and improving access to mental health treatment as an alternative to incarceration.

Local Law Enforcement Survey Question

Currently LEAs make individual applications to DAC, and the JAG Board awards the grants.

The survey asked respondents if the board should make one or two large awards to agencies such as the Police Chief's Association or Sheriff's Association, allowing them to decide how to parse out funds. Almost 56% of respondents said they would not prefer that method, while 35.8% of respondents voted "yes." Based on this response, the LLE awards will continue the same award process.

Major Concerns about the Criminal Justice System

The last survey question, as open-ended response, asked about major concerns and barriers they notice in the criminal justice system. 195 participants answered this question. For the sake of space, not all answers will be replicated here—only the most prevalent.

Major Concerns Voiced in the Survey:

- The McGirt decision and its effect on how state, local, and tribal law enforcement respond to and work cases
- Budget cuts leading to understaffed police departments and district attorneys' offices
- Updated equipment needs: equipment constantly changes and needs to be regularly updated in order to maintain cross-agency communication, but this is cost prohibitive
- The need for alternatives to incarceration, specifically mental health treatment centers and substance abuse treatment facilities
- State Question 780 reclassified simple drug possession as a misdemeanor offense, making it more difficult for investigators to gain informants
- Negative perception of law enforcement
- The absence of adequate support for victims of crime
- The increased need for officer training, specifically for de-escalation and strangulation
- Inadequate communication between agencies and with the public, and lack of community outreach

Survey Findings: Major Takeaways

- Drug crimes are the most pressing public safety issue
- Purpose Area 1 is the highest need for respondents
- Within Purpose Area 1, Law Enforcement and Drug Enforcement have the highest need
- In Project Area 2, Specialty Courts and Drug Prosecution are most needed

- For Area 4, Substance Abuse Treatment for Incarcerated Offenders is most pressing
- Project Area 5: Residential In-patient Treatment is of a high need
- For Area 6, respondents most need technology upgrade programs and information sharing equipment projects
- Drug treatment and rehabilitation programs were consistently ranked high across all purpose areas, from substance abuse prevention, to treatment for incarcerated offenders, to residential in-patient programs
- Most survey respondents (63.1%) reported they would like to see JAG funds allocated to programs other than drug and violent crime task forces

B 3. State Strategic Planning

In years when the state strategy is created anew, a state strategic planning survey is disseminated as the state strategic plan is compiled. The survey aims to capture lesser heard voices, particularly local agencies. Through the next state strategy survey, state and local communities and stakeholders will have additional space to provide input and direction for the subsequent plan. There is also the possibility for the annual report regarding the state strategy to adjust where the state's priorities fall based on discussions and direction from the JAG Board. Coordination challenges revolve around keeping individuals engaged in the process, and reaching communities previously ignored or with low response percentages.

B 4. Gaps and Challenges

Like most states, Oklahoma could use additional funding to address the expansive needs in law enforcement, criminal justice, and other related areas.

Domestic violence is a widespread issue within the state. According to the Violence Policy Center's September 2022 Report, "When Men Murder Women – An Analysis of 2020 Homicide Data." In 2020, Oklahoma ranked second in the nation in DV-related homicides, up from number 8 in 2019. According to The Oklahoma Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board (DVRFB) 2022 annual report, there 104 cases in which one or more people were killed in a domestic violence event – 118 victims and 110 homicide perpetrators. 57.6% of those cases occurred in Oklahoma and Tulsa Counties, representing 68 deaths. "The rate of domestic violence-related

fatalities in both Oklahoma and Tulsa Counties was 4.6 per 100,000 citizens; this is higher than the statewide rate of 2.6 deaths per 100,000 people. The death rates in Oklahoma and Tulsa Counties are 77% higher than the state rate.” (DVRFB).

Rural police departments and smaller departments find it difficult to keep qualified officers, and as these employees gain experience, they often leave for other areas and for departments that can pay them more. The pay for officers in general is low, and resources are sparse. At DAC, the JAG LLE award helps supply equipment and lifesaving items such as vests, radios, computers, and body cameras. However, resources are still needed to provide salary increases to rural officers and to hire additional officers so that departments are not operating understaffed.

Substance abuse and mental health are two very pressing needs for the state. In 2020, 762 people died of drug overdoses in Oklahoma (*The Journal Record*). From 2019 to 2020, overdoses rose by 31%. In 2022, 1,027 people died from drug overdose in Oklahoma, which is the second largest increase in the United States – up 22% from 2021 (McNutt). Oklahoma needs more substance abuse treatment programs and in-patient clinics that are accessible to everyone in the state. In a similar vein, people who need substance abuse or mental health treatment end up in jail or prison instead because the services they need are unavailable. JAG funding could help fund some of these treatment and diversion programs. Poor mental health services and no substance abuse treatment often leads to recidivism, so supporting these programs also means supporting the criminal justice system as a whole. While the task forces receive training on these topics, patrol officers across the state also need mental health training so they can best handle situations where a victim or offender is experiencing a mental health event that may impact their behavior.

Plans to improve the administration of Oklahoma’s criminal justice system revolve around adhering to the state strategic plan, revisiting it yearly to ensure it still captures and reflects the state’s needs, and conducting outreach to the community, state and local agencies, and all other stakeholders for feedback.

C. CAPABILITIES AND COMPETENCIES

Coordination with State and Related Justice Funds

Efforts to coordinate the JAG program with other federal programs continues. This is accomplished with the various boards, who provide oversight as well as increased collaboration with other state agencies that implement and/or receive federal funding in an effort to reduce duplication and maximize resources.

National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)

The Criminal Justice Information System Task Force, a subcommittee of the JAG Board, provides oversight for the NCHIP award in Oklahoma. The NCHIP grant program aims to improve the nation’s safety and security by enhancing the quality, completeness, and accessibility of criminal history record information and by ensuring the nationwide implementation of criminal justice and noncriminal justice background check systems.

NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP)

The Criminal Justice Information System Task Force, a subcommittee of the JAG Board, also provides oversight to the NARIP grant in Oklahoma. This is a two-year award that exists to improve the completeness, automation, and transmittal of records to state and federal systems used by the NICS. Such records include criminal history records, records of felony conviction, warrants, records of protective orders, convictions for misdemeanors involving domestic violence and

stalking, drug arrests and convictions, records of mental health adjudications, and others which may disqualify an individual from possession of a firearm under federal law.

Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Grant (NFSIA)

The oversight body for the Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grant is the Forensic Sciences Improvement Task Force, a subcommittee of the JAG Board. The purpose of the Forensic Sciences Improvement Task Force is to improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science services to the criminal justice system in Oklahoma and to reduce the backlog of forensic science cases. Because forensic labs are indelibly intertwined in the types of crimes that JAG is focused upon, it is a coordinating effort that functions well and maximizes the funding efforts for both grant programs.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program (RSAT)

A representative from the Department of Corrections serves on both the JAG Board and the RSAT Board and as such coordinates federal funding in providing residential substance abuse treatment for incarcerated offenders. Through these boards, the District Attorneys Council ensures coordination between the RSAT program and the JAG program. In addition, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections continues to coordinate RSAT funding with JAG and other funding sources in order to continue current RSAT programs while adding additional prison-based treatment programs using evidence-based models.

Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)

The Oklahoma District Attorneys Council is awarded three grants with the PSN funds, one for each of the three (3) U.S. Attorneys' Offices in Oklahoma. These grants aid the U.S. Attorneys' Offices in combating gun and gang violence. The PSN grant has a narrower scope than JAG does, requiring a 30% gang set-aside, so there isn't much overlap with JAG funding. Current programs

funded by PSN grants include: overtime for officers to patrol hot spots; an equipment grant to Okmulgee Police Department to expand and improve crime scene documentation and increase the ability to locate witnesses and offenders of crimes; a dedicated DV investigator; and a SAUSA.

Coordination with other Agencies

The Fusion Center, located within the OSBI, is a partner with the task forces across the state.

Information from the Fusion Center is available to the task forces while they funnel information to the Fusion Center for dissemination. Representatives from the Fusion Center are present at most of the quarterly task force meetings. The JAG task forces also work closely with the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and the Regional Organized Crime Information Center (a Regional Information Sharing System). Both organizations as well as the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) have representatives that participate at the quarterly task force meetings.

D. PLAN FOR COLLECTING THE DATA REQUIRED FOR THIS SOLICITATION'S PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Currently, the District Attorneys Council requires a semi-annual progress report and a quarterly PMT report from the subrecipients in order to collect and report performance measurement data. For the semi-annual narrative progress report, the subgrantees submit a report based on the funded project and the approved goals and objectives. In addition, narrative information on grant successes and barriers is required. Multijurisdictional drug and violent crime task forces also submit the following information as part of their semiannual progress report:

- Federal agency coordination
- State agency coordination
- Local agency coordination
- Assists to law enforcement agencies
- Number of full-time personnel funded
- Number of part-time personnel funded
- Number of cases prior to reporting period

- Number of cases initiated
- Number of cases closed
- Number of cases dropped
- Number of cases pending
- Number of non-drug arrests
- Type of violent crimes investigated
- Number of search warrants served
- Number of meth related investigations
- Number of arrests per drug offense type
- Number of firearms seized
- Number of meth seizures and dumpsites
- Amount/type of drugs seized
- Number of prevention programs conducted and number of professionals trained
- Number of law enforcement trainings provided and number of law enforcement professionals trained
- Number of wiretap investigations initiated
- Number of wiretap investigations assists

The project director of each subgrant completes this progress report online in the OKGrants grant management system. The report is due 30 days after the end of the second and fourth quarter or January 30th and July 31st, respectively. Submitting the semi-annual progress report is a special condition of the grant and a requirement of the subrecipients. If this performance measure data is not provided, subrecipients are placed on draw hold and are not allowed to draw any funds until the report is submitted.

In addition to the semiannual progress report, subgrantees are required to complete the Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) on a quarterly basis. The reporting of the performance measures is comprised of two (2) sections: numerical data and narrative information. The numerical data is reported by the subgrantee for activities that occurred during the previous quarter and the narrative information is reported on a semi-annual basis by the subgrantee.

Once the PMT data is completed by the subgrantee, the DAC Grant Programs Specialist reviews the information and creates a report from the data entered. By January 30th and July 31st, the PMT report containing six months of numerical and narrative information is submitted

through the federal grants management system, JustGrants. The subgrantee's report is individualized based on the approved budget categories for each subgrantee. JAG local law enforcement (LLE) grant data is entered entirely into PMT by the Grant Programs Specialist. Again, submitting the PMT data is a special condition of the grant and a requirement of the subrecipients. If this performance measure data is not provided, subrecipients are put on draw hold and are not allowed to draw any funds until the report is submitted.

Death in Custody Reporting Act

Since October of 2019, DAC has reported deaths occurring in custody on a quarterly basis through the PMT system. In early 2022, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner agreed to send a monthly spreadsheet containing all deaths in that month to be used as a cross reference tool. In June 2022, DAC held a DCRA meeting with all relevant stakeholders to discuss how to improve data collection and prevent duplication of reporting by law enforcement. Through this meeting, the Oklahoma State Department of Health agreed to send quarterly lists of deaths occurring in jails or detention facilities. The Office of Juvenile Affairs (OJA) has agreed to send over a quarterly spreadsheet of any deaths occurring in juvenile facilities. Additionally, DAC has asked the Oklahoma Association of Chiefs of Police (OACP) and the Oklahoma Sheriff's Association (OSA) to send notice of deaths occurring at the local law enforcement level that previously were not captured by the report. Receiving data from local law enforcement agencies has proven a challenge due to the educational barrier of how to report and keep the data, as well as many local departments experiencing regular employee overturn. DAC plans to train local law enforcement agencies on the Death in Custody Reporting Act on a regular basis and has reached out to the OACP and the OSA to schedule these opportunities.