The State of Oklahoma

Byrne JAG State Strategic Plan

2021–2025

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**State of Oklahoma 2021-2025 Byrne JAG Strategic Plan**

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (JAG) is administered by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), through the Oklahoma District Attorneys Council (DAC), Federal Grants Division. The DAC is the assigned State Administering Agency (SAA) on behalf of the State of Oklahoma for all JAG funding.

Since 1986, the District Attorneys Council (DAC) has served as the state administering agency for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program. The DAC utilizes a board that is charged with providing general oversight for the JAG Program, developing the state strategy, prioritizing purpose areas for funding, reviewing grant proposals, and determining awards. Comprised of 17 voting and non-voting members, the JAG Board represents a cross section of state and federal criminal justice agencies in Oklahoma as well as partner agencies and organizations. Federal representatives on the Board serve as non-voting members. A list of the members that serve on the JAG Board and the agencies they represent can be found in the Appendix.

As of 2019, the estimated population of Oklahoma was 3,956,971. Seventy four percent of the population is white, 7.8% is Black or African American, 9.4% is American Indian and/or Alaskan Native, and 2.4% is Asian.

Per capita income as of 2018 is $27,432 with 15.2% of the population living in poverty.

As of January 4th, 2021, there are 25,515 individuals currently incarcerated with the Oklahoma Department of Corrections in all the facilities in the state, including community and private institutions.

Through the dedication and knowledge of the JAG board members, strategies and approaches have been developed and executed to prevent, as well as control, drug and violent crimes, and serious offenders. In this capacity, the Board, through the JAG Program, leverages federal funding in order to marshal the State’s resources in responding to these criminal justice issues.

JAG funds may be used to support state and local initiatives allowed under eight purpose areas outlined in the grant. The broad legislatively authorized purpose areas are flexible to enable states to target resources where the need is the greatest. The purpose areas with current percent of JAG award (not including Local Law Enforcement awards) are:

- Purpose Area 1 – Law Enforcement Programs – 83.71%
- Purpose Area 2 – Court/Prosecution Programs – 13.16%
- Purpose Area 3 – Prevention and Education Programs – 0%
- Purpose Area 4 – Corrections and Community Corrections Programs – 3.13%
- Purpose Area 5 – Drug Treatment Programs – 0%
- Purpose Area 6 – Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement Programs – 0%
- Purpose Area 7 – Crime Victim and Witness Programs (Other Than Compensation) – 0%
- Purpose Area 8 – Mental Health Programs and Related Law Enforcement and Corrections Programs, including Behavioral Programs and Crisis Intervention Teams – 0%
Problem Statement

The State of Oklahoma continues to have a problem with gang and violent crime that is fueled by ongoing drug and substance abuse. This issue has been constant for many years and has been a fight for the current JAG funded Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces for the last decade. JAG funding has allowed Oklahoma to combat this issue at both the level of incarceration and at the level of arrest. Continued efforts and expansion into treatment services will enable Oklahoma to approach the problem from all angles and serve substance abuse clients with a holistic approach.

Needs Assessment for Byrne JAG

To determine the current needs for Oklahoma for Byrne JAG, the Federal Grants Division of the District Attorneys Council composed a survey using questions from past surveys along with new questions to reflect the current issues and trends. These questions were reviewed numerous times to ensure we had a broad range of questions, but most importantly to ensure the questions were not written to influence the response.

Once the questions were determined, they were entered into Survey Monkey for distribution and to collect the responses. The first part of the survey was composed of background questions, such as whether respondents were currently in law enforcement, and their jurisdiction. The second section asked about most concerning public safety issues and where JAG funds should be allocated.

After these initial questions, each allowable JAG funding area was listed with questions for specific areas of that funding section. For each question, there was an “other” category where a response could be written. The last section of the survey asked for the respondents’ top concerns in the criminal justice area and where they think the JAG funds should go in the next five years.

The survey was open and available for about a month. Efforts were made to request each of the major law enforcement agencies along with the associations representing the Oklahoma sheriffs and the chiefs of police to forward the survey to all of their members. The survey was also sent to district attorneys’ offices, tribal governments, victim services agencies and various state agencies. Two hundred thirty nine (239) surveys were completed and returned. The survey was anonymous and no efforts were made to determine the survey responder. The survey questions can be found in Appendix B, and the responses can be located in Appendix C.

Upon closing the survey, the results were accumulated and analyzed to determine the State Strategy for the upcoming years.
Goals and Objectives
2021-2025 State Strategy

1. Increase collaboration between law enforcement agencies, specialized task forces, and community agencies in working cases and sharing resources.
   o Require subgrantees to have at least 1 project goal aimed toward improving or increasing collaboration at the community level and/or with state, federal, and tribal law enforcement agencies.

2. Support law enforcement agencies by awarding eligible Local Law Enforcement equipment awards (maximum $10,000) of Department of Justice-approved items.
   o Continue to support eligible law enforcement agencies by awarding the Local Law Enforcement equipment awards for each year covered in this state strategic plan.

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.
   o Designate at least 50% of the total JAG award budget to grant awards that fund or support specialized task forces during each funding cycle covered in this state strategic plan.

4. Expand access and awareness of substance abuse treatment for offenders in custody or serving sentences.
   o Fund at least 1 substance abuse treatment program for offenders in custody or serving sentences during each funding cycle covered in this state strategic plan.

5. Enhance the ability of specialized task forces to identify, investigate, and prosecute drug-related crimes.
   o Supply at least 1 annual training for specialized investigators that focuses on improving the quality of investigative work surrounding drug 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.
   o Provide each subgrantee with the contact information for the District Attorneys Council’s Training and Outreach Division.
   o Establish an open channel of communication between task force personnel and the District Attorneys Council Training and Outreach Division for sharing resources and requesting training, and so that division can circulate informational materials.

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.
   o Offer 1 specialized training annually for prosecutors working cases involving gang violence, domestic violence, and/or drug crimes.
   o Connect specialized prosecutors with the District Attorneys Council’s Training and Outreach division, creating space for a dialogue to exist for resources, training, and new investigative approaches.
9. Improve the ability for JAG programs across all purpose areas to respond to drug treatment and rehabilitation needs, improving access to residential in-patient programs, and alternatives to incarceration.
   o When possible, subgrantees will explore alternative options to incarceration, routing eligible persons to treatment programs, drug court, in-patient programs, court diversion programs or other innovative alternatives to incarceration.
   o Award at least 1 drug treatment program that functions as an alternative to incarceration during each funding cycle covered in this state strategic plan.

10. Seek out training opportunities and resources for law enforcement officers, encouraging recipients of JAG awards to utilize and expand their training on issues such as offender re-entry, mental health training, and trauma training.
   o Locate training opportunities and network with other agencies across the state to develop and organize training sessions that provide specialized topical training for law enforcement officers.

11. Develop programs to upgrade technology and databases, improve information sharing equipment, and pursue new technology for use by law enforcement personnel.
   o Award technology upgrades as part of the JAG Local Law Enforcement equipment grant.

12. Support community-based programs that aid children exposed to violence.
   o Reach out to organizations across the state specializing in children exposed to violence programs and encourage these agencies to apply for funding.
   o Consider funding a grant specifically focused on helping children exposed to violence.
   o Encourage JAG subgrantees to cooperate and work with these programs across the state.

The goals and objectives will be reviewed annually by the JAG Board to ensure yearly progress on the five year state strategic plan. In addition to reviewing the goals and objectives, the board will review the following list of JAG purpose areas with desired percentages of the total award (excluding JAG LLE). The board will ensure diversification of funding into different purpose areas, and that the award is allocated according to the overall goals.

- Purpose Area 1 – Law Enforcement Programs – 53%
- Purpose Area 2 – Court/Prosecution Programs – 15%
- Purpose Area 3 – Prevention and Education Programs – 1%
- Purpose Area 4 – Corrections and Community Corrections Programs – 3%
- Purpose Area 5 – Drug Treatment Programs – 15%
- Purpose Area 6 – Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement Programs – 5%
- Purpose Area 7 – Crime Victim and Witness Programs (Other Than Compensation) – 5%
- Purpose Area 8 – Mental Health Programs and Related Law Enforcement and Corrections Programs, including Behavioral Programs and Crisis Intervention Teams – 3%
Appendix A

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Appendix B

Survey Questions

Justice Assistance Grant State Strategy

Five Year 2021-2025 Statewide Strategic Plan

The District Attorneys Council (DAC) is the state administering agency for the Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program. The funding for the JAG Program is received from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Beginning in 2019, each state must submit a comprehensive statewide Strategic Plan with their federal JAG application. Additionally, in any year in which the Statewide Strategic Plan is not fully updated, states must also submit a brief annual report with their application.

The District Attorneys Council has submitted a five-year Statewide Strategy along with the federal JAG application for the last decade or more. Now the process has become mandatory and future funding for Oklahoma's JAG program is contingent upon successful submission of a Statewide Strategic Plan.

The Statewide Strategic Plan, which must be updated at least every five years, should:

- Be designed in consultation with local governments and representatives of all segments of the criminal justice system, including judges, prosecutors, law enforcement personnel, corrections personnel, and providers of indigent defense services, victim services, juvenile justice delinquency prevention programs, community corrections, and reentry services.

- Include a description of how the state will allocate funding within and among each of the JAG Program areas.

- Describe the process used by the state for gathering data and developing and using evidence-based and evidence-gathering approaches in support of funding decisions.

- Describe the barriers at the state and local levels for accessing data and implementing evidence-based approaches to preventing and reducing crime and recidivism.

With this aim of addressing these elements, a survey was composed and sent out. Here is the survey in its entirety, including the questions and possible answer choices.

Survey Purpose and Confidentiality

This survey has been designed to obtain your feedback in relation to the above mentioned criteria. Your responses will be used to assist in the development of the 2021-2025 Justice
Assistance Grant Statewide Strategic Plan. Your responses will be confidential and anonymous. You do not have to disclose personal information while participating in the survey and no attempt will be made to identify respondents. Your input is vital.

You are also encouraged to forward the survey to all of your contacts as we are seeking a wide variety of thoughts and inputs in formulating the Statewide Strategy.

The survey is designed to take less than 10 minutes to complete.

1. Are you located in a:
   Primarily rural area
   Primarily urban area
   Both urban and rural

2. Do you live in Oklahoma?
   Yes
   No

3. Do you serve as a representative or designee on the Justice Assistance Grant Board?
   Yes
   No

4. My Agency is a:
   State or Local Prosecution Agency
   State or Local Juvenile or Youth Services Agency
   Corrections Agency
   Mental Health Agency
   Courts/Judiciary
   Law Enforcement
   Non-Profit/Community Based Agency
   Federal Agency
   Tribal Government
   Victims Service Agency
   Indigent Defense Agency
   Retired/Not Working
   Other (please specify)

5. Are you currently in Law Enforcement on any level?
   Yes
   No
6. If you are currently in or retired from law enforcement, which best describes you:
   Local Law Enforcement
   County Law Enforcement
   Tribal Law Enforcement
   State Law Enforcement
   Federal Law Enforcement

7. How large is your service area?
   One County
   Two to Three Counties
   Four or more Counties
   Statewide

   The following questions asked for these rating:
   High Threat; Moderate Threat; Low Threat; No Threat; Don’t Know

8. Please rate the following Public Safety Issues:
   - Drug Use
   - Gun Violence
   - Gang Violence
   - Human Trafficking
   - School Violence
   - Violent Crimes, including Murder, Rape, Aggravated Assault
   - Juvenile Delinquency
   - Use of Excessive Force by Law Enforcement

9. JAG funds can be used for the following seven program areas. Based upon the needs of your community, please rate each of the following program areas.
   - Law Enforcement Programs
   - Court/Prosecution Programs
   - Prevention/Education Programs
   - Corrections (including community corrections Programs
   - Drug Treatment Programs
   - Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Programs
   - Crime Victims and Witness Programs (other than compensation)
10. JAG Purpose Area 1, Law Enforcement Programs – Based on the needs of your community/agency, rate the need for projects in these areas:

- Drug Enforcement Projects
- Gang/Gun Enforcement Projects
- Interoperable Communication Project
- Prescription Drug Projects
- Violent Crime Projects
- Law Enforcement Training Projects
- Juvenile Delinquency Projects
- Human Trafficking Projects
- School Violence Projects
- Law Enforcement De-escalation Projects
- Other

11. JAG Purpose Area 2, Court/Prosecution Programs - Based on the needs of your community/agency, rate the need for projects in these areas:

- Drug Prosecution Projects
- Gun/Gang Prosecution Projects
- Specialty Court i.e. Mental Health Courts, Veterans Courts, Drug Courts, Family Courts
- Pre-Trial Diversion
- Indigent Defense Projects
- Other

12. JAG Purpose Area 3, Prevention and Education Programs - Based on the needs of your community/agency, rate the need for projects in these areas:

- Gang Prevention Projects
- Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Projects
- Prescription Drug Prevention Projects
- School Violence Prevention Projects
- Substance Abuse Prevention Projects
- Domestic Violence Prevention Projects
- Sexual Assault Prevention Projects
- Generalized Violence Prevention Projects
- Law Enforcement De-escalation Projects
- Other
13. JAG Purpose Area 4, Corrections. Community Programs - Based on the needs of your community/agency, rate the need for projects in these areas:

- Substance Abuse Treatment for Incarcerated Offenders Projects
- Alternate to Incarceration Projects
- Female Offender Diversion Projects
- Special Corrections Projects such as: Geriatrics, Parents, or Veterans
- Probation Initiative Projects
- Other

14. JAG Purpose Area 5, Drug Treatment Programs - Based on the needs of your community/agency, rate the need for projects in these areas:

- Community Based Projects
- Teen/Family Treatment Projects
- Outpatient Treatment Projects
- Residential In-Patient Treatment Projects
- Other

15. JAG Purpose Area 6, Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Programs - Based on the needs of your community/agency, rate the need for projects in these areas:

- Criminal History Improvement Projects
- Forensic Science Crime Lab, i.e. DNA, Cold Case Projects
- Database and Technology Upgrade Projects
- Information Sharing Equipment Projects
- Research and Evaluation Projects
- Other

16. JAG Purpose Area 7, Crime Victim and Witness Programs (other than compensation) - Based on the needs of your community/agency, rate the need for projects in these areas:

- Children Exposed to Violence Projects
- Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Projects i.e. Advocacy
- Juvenile Victims/Witness Projects
- Family Justice Center Projects
- Witness Intimidation Projects
- Stalking Projects
- Human Trafficking Projects
- Other
17. Based on your experience with a JAG funded Task Force, they are:

- Extremely responsive
- Moderately responsive
- Mildly responsive
- Not responsive
- Unsure/haven’t worked with a JAG funded Task Force

18. Based on your experience, JAG funded Task Forces need more training in the area(s) of:

- Crimes Scene Investigations
- Human Trafficking Investigations
- De-escalation of Force
- Electronic Tracking (cell phone)
- Man-Tracking
- White Collar Crimes
- Drug Trafficking
- Violent Crimes
- Equipment Theft
- Unsure/don’t know
- Other

19. Based on your experience, JAG funded Task Forces cooperate well with:

- Mental Health Professionals
- Local Law Enforcement
- State Law Enforcement
- Tribal Law Enforcement
- Federal Law Enforcement
- Federal, State, Local Courts
- No one
- Other

20. The majority of JAG funding in Oklahoma has paid for District Attorneys Drug and Violent Crimes Task Forces for the past decade. Would you like to see JAG funding used for other areas?

- Yes
- No
21. Each year, local law enforcement agencies can apply for up to $10,000 through the JAG – LLE grant for Department of Justice approved equipment. Currently law enforcement agencies make individual applications and the JAG Board makes the awards. Would you like to see the JAG Board make one or two large awards to agencies (such as the Police Chiefs Association and/or the Sheriffs’ Association) to decide how best to spend the funds?

Yes
No

General Questions (Open Ended)

22. What do you consider the current top concerns and/or barriers in the criminal justice system?

23. Please describe any areas you would like to see JAG funding go in the next 5 years?
Appendix C

Survey Results

Demographics:

Staff received a total of 239 completed surveys. Most respondents (35.56%) indicated that their community was both urban and rural. Almost thirty-five percent (34.73%) identified themselves as living in an urban area and the other 29.71% of respondents were from a rural area.

Of those who responded to the survey, 75.3% were from state or local law enforcement. The second highest response rate, with 15.9%, was state or local prosecution offices. The remaining respondents were individuals from corrections, mental health, courts or the judiciary, tribal, and, local or state government. Of the respondents, 95.8% were not a representative or a designee on the JAG Board. Eleven JAG Board representatives or designees responded to the survey.
Most participants in the survey were state law enforcement (75.9%). The second most common affiliation was local law enforcement (14.6%) followed by county law enforcement (9.1%). The following graph shows the 2020 survey respondents’ affiliation.

In response to a question about the breadth of respondents’ service area, the survey found that 61% of respondents served the entire state. The remaining respondents served one county (16.5%), two-three counties (11.9%) or four + counties (10.6%).
Views on Major Safety Issues

The survey asked respondents to rate major public safety issues on a scale from “no threat” or “don’t know” to “high threat.” Drug use was the most common issue to be rated as a high threat, at seventy-four percent of respondents. Almost forty-seven and forty-two percent of respondents consider Violent Crimes, and Gun Violence, respectively, to be high threats to the public.
**JAG Purpose Areas: Overall Order of Importance**

Before we began asking specific questions about the JAG program areas, we asked the respondents to rate their overall necessity. Program areas with the highest need, according to the survey, are Law Enforcement Programs (75%) and Drug Treatment Programs (57.6%). For a more detailed breakdown, please see the following graph.
Purpose Area 1: Law Enforcement Programs
In this category, 198 respondents provided input and 42 respondents did not answer the question. The top-ranked area of importance was Drug Enforcement Programs, followed by Law Enforcement training and Violent Crime.

Comments:
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
Purpose Area 2: Court/Prosecution Programs

For this question, 198 respondents provided input and 42 respondents did not answer the question. The highest ranked response in this category was Drug Prosecution Projects. Exactly 50% of the respondents ranked this project area first in terms of need. Drug Prosecution Projects were followed by Specialty Courts, Gun/Gang Prosecution Projects, Pre-Trial Diversion, Indigent Defense Projects, and Other projects.

Comments:
Other Project Areas identified in the Comments Section included:

- Court Intervention Programs
- Domestic Violence Compliance Courts
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.

Comments:
Other Project Areas identified in the Comments Section included:
- Mental health community advocacy training
- Strangulation Prevention
**Purpose Area 4: Corrections/Community Corrections Programs**

One hundred ninety-eight respondents provided input and 72 respondents did not answer the question. By a substantial margin, Substance Abuse Treatment for Incarcerated Offenders was ranked first as a project area for funding. The following areas ranked second and third: 2) Alternate to Incarceration Projects 3) Female Offender Diversion Projects.

The following chart identifies how respondents perceive the need for projects in this purpose area.

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**Comments:**

Other Project Areas identified in the Comments Section included:

- Re-entry Projects
- Specialized Supervision for Domestic Abuse and Sexual Assault Offenders
Purpose Area 5: Drug Treatment Programs
For this question, the highest ranking area of need was Residential In-Patient Treatment Projects at 48.8%, followed by Community-based projects (42%) and Teen/Family Treatment Projects (41.9%).

**Comments:**
Other Project Areas identified in the Comments Section included:
- Drug Treatment for those without insurance
- Telemedicine programs
- Juvenile (pre-teen) residential in-patient 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

Comments:
Other Project Areas identified in the Comments Section included:
- License Plate Reading Technology
- Equal radio communication for all agencies
Purpose Area 7: Crime Victim and Witness Programs (other than crime victim compensation)

Fifty-seven percent of respondents reported that Children Exposed to Violence Projects are of a High Need, followed by Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Advocacy Projects at 53.5%.

Comments:
Other Project Areas identified in the Comments Section included:
- Male Family Justice Center Projects
- Major Crimes Advocacy-Families left behind
JAG Task Force Survey Questions

The next portion of the survey asked respondents to answer various questions regarding Task Forces. Sixty-three percent of respondents reported that JAG Task Forces work well with Local Law Enforcement and 61.7% reported that JAG Task Forces work well with State Law Enforcement. In response to a question about the emphasis of the JAG grant revolving around Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces, 63.1% reported that they would like to see JAG funds used in other areas.

Currently, law enforcement agencies make individual applications, and the JAG board awards the grants. The survey asked respondents whether they would like to see the JAG board make one or two large awards to agencies such as the Police Chief’s Association or Sheriff’s Association to decide how to parse out funds. Almost 56% of responses said they would not prefer that way of allocating funds, compared to 35.8% of response that voted ‘yes’.

![JAG-Funded Task Forces: Need for Training](image)
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
Appendix D

Crime in Oklahoma

Violent Crime
Violent crimes are on a downward trend as of 2019, decreasing 6% compared to nine years ago (OSBI). Murder, however, has increased—there were 249 murders in 2019. All the violent crimes combined in 2019 number 16,840. Robberies numbered 2,326, and 11,901 aggravated assaults were reported, which accounts for over seventy percent of violent crimes (OSBI).

Non-Violent crime
Non-violent crimes have decreased by almost fourteen percent since 2010, with burglary diminished by 31.4% and larceny 11.2% lower. Motor Vehicle Theft has increased by almost thirty percent. Burglaries numbered 25,642 in 2019, and 70,776 larcenies occurred, which contributes to almost 65 percent of Non-Violent Crime in the state (OSBI).

Uniform Crime Report 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense Type</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Offenses</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>+18.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>210</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>246</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2,364</td>
<td>-4.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2,465</td>
<td>+9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2,246</td>
<td>+15.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2,326</td>
<td>-15.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2,765</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2,978</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aggravated Assault</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>11,901</td>
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<td>2018</td>
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<td>2017</td>
<td>12,461</td>
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<td>Violent Crime Total</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>18,664</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>17,931</td>
<td>+8.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
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<td>2018</td>
<td>26,630</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>28,174</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larceny Theft</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>70,474</td>
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<td>Auto Theft</td>
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<td>Non-Violent Crime Total</td>
<td>2019</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>128,613</td>
<td>+2.5%</td>
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</table>
Domestic Violence
Domestic abuse has increased by 1.6% since 2018, and from 2010’s figure by 3.3%, averaging 3,756 reports each day. Nearly half of all reports occur on the weekends and between the hours of three in the afternoon to midnight (OSBI). The most common type of domestic violence is assault and battery, accounting for 79.6% of all domestic violence.

Drug Crimes
According to the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics, as of 2018 methamphetamine is the biggest concern in the state, followed by prescription opioids and marijuana. Heroin is considered to be an impending concern. Eighteen percent of total arrests in the year 2018 were drug-related and 29.2% of fatal vehicle crashes were related to drugs. Nearly 40% of fatal overdoses were prescription drug related. Drugs present a major problem for law enforcement due to Oklahoma’s hundreds of miles of interstate, the lack of treatment centers and the number of Oklahomans in need of centers, and drug distribution channels in the state (OBN).

Gang Crimes
As of 2010, the total gang population in Oklahoma amounted to 13,512 members. Law enforcement agencies in 80% of the state’s counties reported that they have at least one gang set in their counties (OKC PD). Oklahoma, Tulsa, and Comanche counties represent almost 60% of all gang sets in the state. Oklahoma County has the most gang sets, with 23% of the state total. The most prevalent gangs in the state are the Bloods, Crips, Hispanic gangs, outlaw motorcycle gangs, and hate groups (OKC PD).

In the central part of the state, including Oklahoma City, there are over 100 different gangs. Some of the prevalent gangs include South Side Locos, Grande Barrio Centrale, Juaritos, 107 Hoovers, Westside Rolling 60’s, and the Rolling 90’s (Oklahoma Gang Investigators Association). Oklahoma County’s Gang Unit has 5,874 confirmed gang members in its system, and 112 confirmed sets.
In the Northeast, including Tulsa, the largest gang is the Hoover Crips. Other gangs in that area include the Neighborhood Crips, the Bloods, and the Surenos. Half the state’s total gang population resides in the southwestern part of the state. There are seven gangs, including the Crips, Bloods, Surenos and Outlaw Motorcycle Bikers, with numerous smaller street gangs, or sets. Some of the predominant sets in the southwest include the Outlaws, Latin Kings, Southside Vato Locos, 456 Piru, and the 107 Hoover Crips.

From 2004-2008, Oklahoma had 1,159 homicides, and 15% of those were gang-related. Guns were used in 94% of all gang homicides and 68% of gang-like homicides. Eighty percent (80%) of all gang homicides and gang-like homicides occurred in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Comanche counties (Injury Prevention Service). Gang violence is a statewide problem, and has to be approached from the angles of law enforcement, prosecution programs, and intervention programs.
Appendix E

JAG Funded Task Forces: Accomplishments

2017-2018 Cycle

In the 2017-2018 JAG grant cycle, the fifteen (15) Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces made 130 arrests for possession, distribution, and drug trafficking; opened over 220 violent crime investigations; and arrested 252 suspects. Approximately 386 drug related arrests were made in this period, including 408 arrests for possession and distribution of prescription drugs and marijuana. The task force members assisted in over 731 investigations.

More specifically, District 18 identified 35 methamphetamine networks and disrupted 18 of them. District 23 arrested 215 low to mid-tier offenders and offered them the opportunity to cooperate. District 21 identified 104 gang members and arrested 106. On a similar note, District 14 filed 954 felony cases against gang members.

2019-2020 Cycle

The fourteen (14) Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces have thus far made 464 arrests for drug trafficking, manufacturing, possession, and distribution, and have recommended over 74 people to drug rehabilitation treatment centers. One hundred sixty-eight (168) arrests were made for violent crimes, and assists with other agencies and levels of government surpassed 220 cases. The task forces worked on 376 cases involving felons with firearms, filed 281 charges against gang members, and identified over 780 gang members in their communities.

District 8 investigated and ended a stolen property ring spanning the entirety of the state of Oklahoma and recovered property worth more than $25,000. District 1 seized 2,600 tablets that were lab-certified as fentanyl. When tracing the tablets, investigators learned from a suspect that the distributor was headquartered in Minneapolis. The operation has led to a wide scale inter-agency operation of this drug trafficking operation, which is suspected in 10 homicides and which circulates tens of thousands of fentanyl tablets per year.
Appendix F

Resources


