



OKLAHOMA
DEPARTMENT OF
CRIME CONTROL & PUBLIC SAFETY

FALL 1980

127543

Director of the Dept. of
Public Safety, Oklahoma

Message from the Governor of the State of Oklahoma



The dollars spent today to combat drugs and to win the surrender of drug-related criminals will translate into a better quality of life in Oklahoma both through short-term improvements in crime rates and long-term benefits from better education and other government services.

More than eighty percent of the inmates confined in Oklahoma's prisons have substance abuse problems. At an average cost of approximately \$12,000 per prisoner, drug-driven incarcerations cost Oklahoma taxpayers more than \$90 million each year.

If our state is to success-

fully compete in the world economy, these millions of dollars must be directed toward more beneficial programs in education, transportation and the general welfare of our citizens.

A well-coordinated, effective drug crime control strategy is vital to these goals.

Henry Bellmon
Governor

127543

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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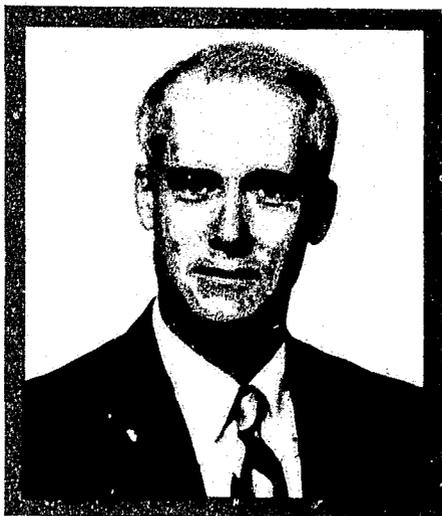
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U.S. Department of Justice

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

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Message from the Chairman of the District Attorneys Council



The District Attorneys Council is the designated agency responsible for administering the federal funds provided for drug and violent crime enforcement by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. The State of Oklahoma distributed \$1.7 million in F.F.Y. '89 funds to various state and local agencies to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system. A special emphasis was placed on drug trafficking, violent crime, and serious offenders. This document describes the development and imple-

mentation of the Oklahoma Strategy for Drug and Violent Crime Control. I would like to extend a special thanks to Dr. Steve Davis for his cooperation in providing us with the data necessary to describe the nature and extent of the drug problem in Oklahoma. Although no longer serving in the same capacity, his efforts while the Statistical Analysis Center Director at the Oklahoma Department of Corrections are greatly appreciated.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tom Gruber".

Tom Gruber
Chairman

A Letter from the Attorney General of Oklahoma



Drugs are big business in Oklahoma. If you doubt it, look at the astounding amount of money and property seized from drug dealers in Oklahoma last year. Together, the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Control, the state's

27 District Attorneys and the three United States Attorneys Offices in the state report that last year they seized and forfeited almost \$8 million in money and assets from drug dealers.

As with all organized criminal activity, the only way to stop drug trafficking operations is to cut the purse strings. Fortunately we have some powerful tools available to accomplish this formidable task, such as the federal "Racketeering Influenced Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act" and the state's new anti-racketeering law, the "Oklahoma Corrupt Organizations Prevention Act", as well as the state's first Multi-county Grand Jury, an investigative grand jury with statewide jurisdiction which is empaneled by the Oklahoma Supreme Court upon application of the Attorney General.

Utilizing the grand jury's broad power to subpoena records and witnesses and to compel testimony and grant immunity to those witnesses, we can gather the necessary information about drug dealer's activities and financial operations so that we can indict and arrest. Drug dealers can then be prosecuted using the strict criminal penalties and stringent forfeiture provisions of the federal and state anti-racketeering laws to cripple and dismantle their drug trafficking organizations financially.

It is time we bankrupt the criminals who are bankrupting the lives of so many of our citizens. The Attorney General in partnership with the District Attorneys of the state can make this happen.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Robert Henry".

Robert Henry
Attorney General

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"It's about time that we involve the whole of society and every element of our nation in this effort to deal with the drug problem. You're not going to win this battle in the courtroom. You're going to win this battle in the classroom, in the home, in the community, in churches and synagogues, in every institution in this society that ought to be concerned about the quality of life that we have in the United States."

*-- Richard Thornburgh
U.S. Attorney General*

INTRODUCTION

The District Attorneys Council (DAC) was created in 1976 by the Oklahoma Legislature in recognition of the need to maintain an experienced, well-trained, highly-motivated and professional system of legal representation for the State of Oklahoma on a local level. The Council is statutorily authorized to perform those functions deemed necessary to strengthen the criminal justice system in Oklahoma; to provide a professional organization for the education, training, and coordination of technical efforts for all state prosecutors; to improve prosecutorial efficiency and effectiveness in enforcing the laws of the State of Oklahoma; to establish and maintain a high level of representation and counsel to county officers, employees, and agencies throughout the state, and to advise and assist the Legislature in its efforts to upgrade and maintain a professional District Attorney system.

In furtherance of these objectives, the DAC was designated in 1985 to administer grant funds under the Victims of Crime Act and the Justice Assistance Act. Under the direction of a full-time Grants Administrator, over \$4 million has been awarded over a 4-year period to 108

different subgrantees to improve the justice system in Oklahoma.

Because of this expertise and demonstration of effectiveness, the DAC was designated in 1986 to administer funds available to Oklahoma under the State and Local Narcotics Control Assistance Program authorized by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, Pub. L. 99-570, Subtitle K, now the Drug Control and System Improvement Program of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, Pub. L. 100-690, title VI, Subtitle C.

These programs are administered through an application/review/approval process. Each application is reviewed by the District Attorneys Council staff to see that it meets the necessary federal, state, and Board requirements. The staff makes any necessary recommendations concerning the application. If corrections or additional information is needed, the applicant will be notified to make the necessary corrections. The Board reviews each application and permits the applicant the opportunity to appear and answer questions concerning their application. The applicant is notified in writing within fifteen days of the Board's decision. If the appli-

cant disagrees with the Board's decision or the reasons for their decision, the applicant has a right to appeal and ask the Board to reconsider. Thus far, the Board has awarded \$4 million for drug law enforcement projects.

In terms of fiscal responsibility, the various projects and the District Attorneys Council have a continuous responsibility to faithfully discharge the public trust which accompanies the authority to expend public funds. The projects must therefore establish and maintain fiscal and accounting procedures which assure grant funds are properly disbursed, adequately controlled and used for the stated purposes.

Actual grant decisions for the Drug Control and System Improvement Program are made by a thirteen-member Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board comprised of representatives from: Prosecution, the Attorney General's Office, Department of Education, a District Judge, Local Law Enforcement, Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics, Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, Department of Public Safety, Department of Corrections, and Department of Mental Health.

"The casual user may think when he takes a line of cocaine or smokes a joint in the privacy of his nice condo, listening to his expensive stereo, that he's somehow not bothering anyone. But there is a trail of death and destruction that leads directly to his door. The casual user cannot morally escape responsibility for the actions of drug traffickers and dealers. I'm saying that if you're a casual drug user, you are an accomplice to murder."

*--Nancy Reagan Speaking at the
White House Conference for a
Drug-Free America*

War on Drugs Enlists Campers

Hot Line Now Available to Catch Growers in Foreign

By [Name] Washington Bureau
 [Text about drug enforcement and hot lines]

DETA "to stop the increasing use of the national forests for..."
 [Text about national forests]

held hearings on the problem of the...
 [Text about hearings]

See [Name] Section on...
 [Text about section]

Brothers Plead Guilty To Drug Distribution

[Text about brothers pleading guilty to drug distribution]

[Text about drug distribution]

[Text about drug distribution]

[Text about drug distribution]

Doctors Turned Defense to Drug Sco

Convicted of Running Secret Drug Laboratory

[Text about doctors turned defense to drug sco]

The Oklahoma Report



Printed in the U.S. Eastern Edition here U.S. [Date]

Life Term Given in Crack Deal

[Text about life term given in crack deal]

ROLE OF THE BOARD

The purpose and function of the Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board shall be to (1) serve as a forum for communication and a structure for coordination with affected agencies and to take into account the needs and requests of local government; (2) develop the Strategy as described in Section 503(a)(1) of the Act; (3) hear and decide all matters relating to the subgrant applications; (4) authorize and make subgrants to state agencies and units of local government which have as objectives the use of formula grant funds for programs/projects which meet the purposes and criteria of Section 501(b) of the Act and describe how it contributes to the implementation of the Statewide Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy, and (5) encourage the implementation of proven programs which will have been found, based on research and evaluation, to be effective in drug and violent crime control.

The policies of the Oklahoma Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board are as follows:

1. Drug Policy Board Authority

The Act requires the chief executive of each participating state to designate a state office for the purpose of preparing an application and administering and coordinating the funds. Former Governor George Nigh designated the District Attorneys Council (DAC) as the administering agency of the State and Local Narcotics Control Assistance Act on November 3, 1986. On July 7, 1987, DAC appointed an eleven-member Board to be responsible for the Statewide Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy which coordinates and targets the available resources on

activities having the greatest impact on the drug problem in Oklahoma. The Board was restructured and re-named as a result of the Drug Control and System Improvement Act of 1988, on January 18, 1989.

2. Name

The name of this organization shall be the Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board hereinafter referred to as the Board.

3. Membership

The Board shall consist of thirteen members who shall be appointed by DAC. Members will be appointed for a term of three (3) years. The initial term of appointment will be January 1, 1989. New appointments will be effective January 1 of the appropriate year. The ex-officio membership includes the heads of statewide criminal justice agencies or their designated representative including the Director of the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, the Executive Coordinator of the District Attorneys Council, the Administrative Officer for Drug Education of the Department of Education, the Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety, the Director of the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, the Attorney General, the Department of Mental Health (treatment), the Department of Corrections, as well as representatives from local law enforcement, a judge, and a district attorney. In the event of a vacancy, the position will be filled by DAC for the balance of the unexpired term. In making the appointment, the Council may consider the position or area from which the original appointments were made.

4. Powers and Duties of the Board The Board shall have the power:

- To review all proposals for funds and decide all awards.
- To regulate its own procedures except as otherwise provided in the Act.
- To adopt policies to implement the provisions of the Act.
- To define any term not defined in the Act.
- To prescribe forms necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act.
- To request access to any reports or other data necessary to assist the Board in carrying out the terms of the Act.
- To submit annually to the Bureau of Justice Assistance a Statewide Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy and a performance/evaluation report as described in the federal "Program Guidance" document.

5. Administration

The District Attorneys Council will provide necessary administrative and support staff to the Board and perform all functions necessary for the effective and efficient administration of the grant program. The Grants Administrator shall be the chief executive officer of the Board. He/she shall be hired by the Executive Coordinator of the Oklahoma District Attorneys Council. He/she shall be responsible for the administration of the policies established by the Board and within such restraints mandated by statute or required by regulations.

The Grants Administrator shall establish and administer all procedures required to fulfill the responsibilities of the Board and of the District Attorneys Council.

DRUG AND VIOLENT CRIME POLICY BOARD MEMBERS

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designee for Tony Graham,

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Asst. United States Attorney

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Mr. Carl Kelley - Designee for

U.S. Attorney, Eastern District

LECC Coordinator

Federal Courthouse, Room 333

Muskogee, OK 74401

"As a member of the Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board, I believe we must attack the drug problem from all angles; not only funding enforcement and prosecution projects, but also including treatment, education, and prevention programs."

-- Chief Bob Hendricks

Chairman of the Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board

21 PURPOSE AREAS AND PRIORITY AREAS ESTABLISHED BY THE BOARD

On October 22, the 100th Congress of the United States passed the omnibus drug bill (HR 5210). This Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 provides for increased drug education and treatment programs, broader federal drug interdiction efforts, and more assistance to local law enforcement anti-drug activities. This new bill, which was signed by President Reagan on November 18, 1988, at a formal ceremony in the East Room of the White House, combined the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 and the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986. The law authorized spending of \$2.8 billion in the fiscal year 1989 and 1990, but less than \$500 million was actually available in 1989. Oklahoma received \$1.7 million. Under this new legislation, 21 purpose areas have been established as Drug and Violent Crime Control Programs by the Bureau of Justice Assistance; they are listed below. Parenthesis indicate federally approved program briefs.

Out of these 21 purpose areas, the Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board has prioritized ten areas to be addressed by the State. The priority is indicated to the left of each purpose number (Display 1).

FIFTH 1. Education programs that promote demand reduction in which law enforcement officers participate. **(Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE))**

FIRST 2. Multi-jurisdictional task force programs that integrate federal, state, and local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing inter-agency coordination, intelligence, and facilitating multi-jurisdictional investigations. **(Organized Crime/Narcotics)**

THIRD 3. Programs designed to

target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories, and cannabis cultivations. **(Marijuana Eradication and Pharmaceutical Diversion)**

EIGHTH 4. Providing community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the problems of crimes committed against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions. **(Community Crime Prevention)**

FOURTH 5. Disrupting illicit commerce in stolen goods and property. **(Property Crime (Sting))**

6. Improving the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime, organized crime, public corruption crimes, and fraud against the government with priority attention to cases involving drug-related official corruption. **(Organized Crime/Narcotics and Arson Prevention and Control)**

SIXTH 7. a) Improving the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, gang-related and low-income housing drug control **(Integrated Criminal Apprehension (ICAP))**

b) developing and implementing anti-terrorism plans for deep draft ports, international airports, and other important facilities.

8. Career criminal prosecution programs including the development of proposed model drug control legislation. **(Career Criminal Prosecution)**

9. Financial investigative programs that target the identification of money laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, including the development of proposed model legislation, financial investigative training, and financial information sharing systems.

10. Improving the operational effectiveness of the court process through programs such as court delay reduction programs and enhancement programs. **(Court Unification and Court Delay Reduction)**

TENTH 11. Programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections' system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs, and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies. **(Intensive Supervision Probation and Parole)**

12. Providing prison industry projects designed to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment which will enable them to acquire marketable skills and to make financial payments for restitution to their victims, for support of their own families, and for support of themselves in the institution.

NINTH 13. Providing programs which identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent offenders. **(Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) and Restitution by Juveniles)**

14. Developing and implementing programs which provide assistance to jurors and witnesses, and assistance (other than compensation) to victims of crimes. **(Victim/Wit-**

ness Assistance and Jury Management Improvement)

15. a) 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, enhancement of state and local forensic laboratories (Prosecution Management Support Systems (PMSS), Treatment Alternatives To Street Crime (TASC), and Pretrial Drug Detection)

SECOND b) criminal and justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations (including

automated fingerprint identification systems). (Prosecution Management Support Systems (PMSS)) An analysis for developing a Statewide Criminal Justice Network is being implemented under this purpose.

SEVENTH 16. Innovative programs that demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.

17. Addressing the problems of drug trafficking and the illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing.

18. Improving the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to

domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly.

19. Drug control evaluation programs which state and local units of government may utilize to evaluate programs and projects directed at state drug control activities.

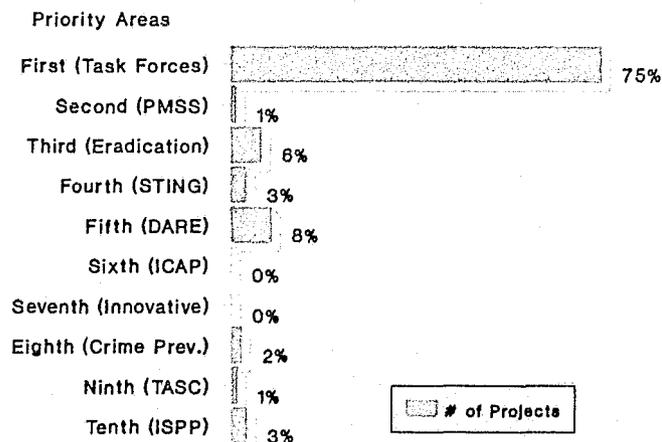
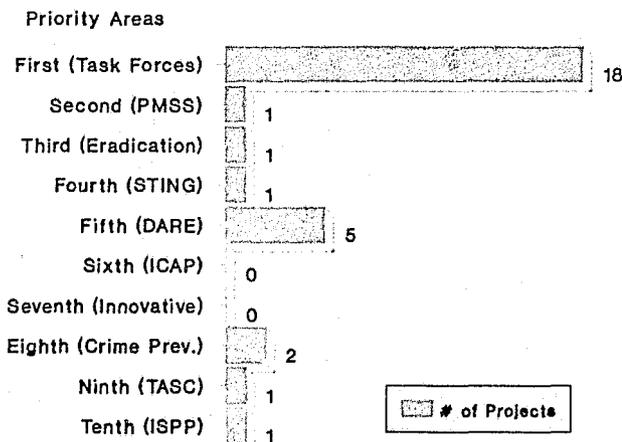
20. Providing alternatives to prevent detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community. (Jail Capacity Management)

21. Programs of which the primary goal is to strengthen urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales.

Display 1

**Anti-Drug Abuse Act Projects For 1989
Priority Areas Established by the Board**

**Anti-Drug Abuse Act Projects For 1989
% of Money Spent In Each Priority Area**



Total Projects - 30

Total Amount - \$1,544,400

We must have a comprehensive approach involving prevention, enforcement, treatment, international cooperation, and research. Without that, this [drug] epidemic will only continue to weaken this great country.

*-- Jack Lawn
DEA Administrator*

Moore Police Intercept Load Of Marijuana

MOORE — Police officers have intercepted a large load of marijuana in the city of Moore, Okla. The load was found in a vehicle traveling on the highway near Moore. The police officers were alerted by a tip from a confidential source. The load was found in a vehicle traveling on the highway near Moore. The police officers were alerted by a tip from a confidential source.

State Schools Pushing Anti-drug Message

State schools are pushing an anti-drug message to students. The message is being delivered through various programs and activities. The schools are working to educate students about the dangers of drug use and to provide them with the tools they need to resist peer pressure. The message is being delivered through various programs and activities.

B. Public Hearing

Current Efforts / Resource Needs Coordination of Efforts and Areas of Greatest Needs

The public hearing will discuss current efforts and resource needs. The hearing will provide an opportunity for the public to voice their concerns and suggestions. The hearing will be held on [date] at [location]. The hearing will discuss current efforts and resource needs.

Border Patrol Station Expands

The Border Patrol station in [location] is expanding. The expansion will include the addition of new personnel and equipment. The station is currently one of the busiest in the area. The expansion will allow the station to handle an increasing volume of traffic. The expansion will include the addition of new personnel and equipment.

Days Keep Miami Facility Open

The Miami facility is being kept open for several days. The facility is being kept open to allow for the processing of a large number of detainees. The facility is currently at capacity. The facility is being kept open to allow for the processing of a large number of detainees. The facility is currently at capacity.

Information that [subject] was [action] [location]. The information was obtained from [source]. The information was obtained from [source].

Drug-Fighting Grants Awarded

Two grants for drug fighting have been awarded. The grants will be used to fund various drug fighting activities. The grants will be used to fund various drug fighting activities. The grants will be used to fund various drug fighting activities.

Bush Proposes \$7.9 Billion War on Drugs

Drug Watch

Heroin

10 million addicts and 100,000 deaths
100,000 deaths
100,000 deaths

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AP) — President Bush on Tuesday proposed a \$7.9-billion war on drugs, including a new \$1-billion program to combat heroin.

Drug Warriors' Quarrel

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AP) — A sharp quarrel between two leading drug warriors broke out Tuesday over the president's new \$7.9-billion war on drugs.

No Big Worry for Bellmon

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AP) — The Justice Dept. Tuesday said it has no major concerns about the president's new \$7.9-billion war on drugs.

Two Men Indicted

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AP) — Two men were indicted Tuesday on charges of conspiring to sell heroin to a federal informant.

Union Worker Falls From Top

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AP) — A union worker fell from the top of a building Tuesday, killing him.

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AP) — Two men were indicted Tuesday on charges of conspiring to sell heroin to a federal informant.

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AP) — The Justice Dept. Tuesday said it has no major concerns about the president's new \$7.9-billion war on drugs.

PUBLIC HEARING

Assessment of Resources and Needs

A public hearing was held in Oklahoma City on January 6, 1989, to hear testimony from state and local officials whose duty it is to enforce drug and criminal laws and direct the administration of justice. Written testimony was encouraged if attendance was not possible. The purpose of the hearing was to learn what the current efforts for drug and violent crime control are and what resources are needed in the state to help with the war on drugs and violent crime.

Five (5) specific areas were addressed: apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, corrections, and treatment. Below are excerpts from the testimony presented to the Drug and Violent Crime Board. A complete list of those participating can be obtained at DAC Headquarters.

Apprehension

Edmond Police Department: "The intensity in which enforcement of narcotics laws can be accomplished is directly proportional to the manpower and other resources available to enforcement units. The major problems that face enforcement efforts in Edmond are the lack of adequate manpower resources and the absence of a forensic laboratory or qualified technicians within the police department to assist in the identification of confiscated drugs and in the technical investigation of clandestine drug laboratories."

Sheriff-Elect of Pittsburg County: "The major drug problem in Pittsburg County . . . is the manufacturing and distribution of methamphetamine and amphetamine both commonly known as "crank." Eighty-five percent of child molesting, incest, family rapes, date rapes, and severe family problems are caused by the abuse of this and other drugs. Alcohol and other drugs are a problem, but methamphetamine is the

chief problem without any doubt. The McAlester Police Department has formed a two-man narcotics task force. During 1988, they worked 70 cases, recovered nearly \$1 million worth of stolen property, made around 100 arrests and confiscated controlled substances with a street value of nearly \$1 million. More manpower and more equipment is needed to make any headway. The main thing that needs to be done is more manpower for drug education for 4th, 5th, and 6th graders in the State of Oklahoma."

Oklahoma City Police Department: "At the present time, we estimate that approximately eighty percent of all crimes in the Oklahoma City area are a result of drugs and drug abuse. Statistics recently released by the Oklahoma Department of Corrections reflect that seventy percent of the inmates are incarcerated as a result of crimes committed while under the influence of drugs or for the purpose of obtaining drugs. Trends we have observed, indicate the demand for drugs has remained at a fairly high and consistent level. Statistics reflect that from 1987 to 1988, the number of cocaine cases analyzed by our forensic laboratory increased approximately 200 percent. Prevention must be a major part of the solution. A commitment to educate the citizens of tomorrow began with the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) program being implemented in several area schools. Additionally, on the demand side, we feel that the user must be held accountable for their actions through criminal or civil penalties. On the supply side, we feel that the most effective efforts could be made through a unit whose sole function is interdiction. This would enable us to seize incoming drugs before they reach the communities. Through the same efforts, officers will seize drug-related cash as it is sent out of

the area. These efforts would be greatly enhanced through additional manpower and drug detector dogs."

Broken Arrow Police Department: "During the year 1988, the Special Investigation Unit seized 1 pound 3.04 ounces of cocaine, and seized 46.5 grams of methamphetamines. The Special Investigation Unit is made up of one officer and one hidden microphone/transmitting device. It is felt that by adding additional manpower to the Special Investigation Unit the listed item from seizures would triple during the oncoming years. Further, it would most certainly increase the number of arrests of people dealing narcotics."

Woodward County Sheriff's Department: "The narcotics problem in Woodward County, Oklahoma, is a multiple-faced problem. It is not limited to usage of narcotics but involves manufacturing and transportation, both internationally and throughout the United States. This is again not limited to narcotics manufactured in clandestine labs but involves prescription narcotics as well. Law enforcement also defeats itself to a great extent by not sharing information and not working together. More needs to be done in the area of prevention. A full-time juvenile officer assigned to working with and doing more detailed programs showing the effects of narcotics and alcohol usage, both on the physical and on the economics side, would add a great deal to prevention. Until the demand for the narcotics is eliminated, the supply will be there. More law enforcement officers are needed that can operate outside their normally assigned jurisdiction if need be."

Stringtown Police Department: "This county is mostly rural with large areas of open range, but has U.S. Highway 69 running through the Stringtown

city limits. U.S. Highway 69 is a major artery for the moving of illegal substances from the Texas area, north and east, toward the midwest and toward Kansas City, Kansas. The most pressing need is for additional training and help in identifying those persons most likely to be carrying illegal substances or transporting them through the area. Undercover operations, through the truck stops as well as the training of the small police departments up and down U.S. Highway 69 would be a great help in closing down this route as a major narcotics highway.

Prosecution

D. A. District #25, [Okmulgee County]: "The multi-jurisdictional task force program and funding for effective implementation has pro-

vided the greatest benefit in drug law enforcement in our district. We have established communication and data exchange channels that enable effective coordination with other agencies. The task force has and will increasingly in the future be the single-most effective tool in drug enforcement in this area. Effective training and updating of officers is also of major importance. Not only will officer expertise and ultimate prosecution be enhanced, but the community and citizen programs and education process will be improved as a result.

D.A. District #7, [Oklahoma County]: "Gang members are here; it's not hype. The hiring of more undercover agents and implementing additional anti-drug programs like DARE are what this state need

needs. Police and prosecutors should increase their use of the asset forfeiture law."

Corrections/Treatment

"Research indicates that substance-abusing offenders pose a high risk of recidivism. This high recidivism rate is due to the inability of Probation and Parole Officers across the state to refer offenders to quality substance abuse treatment. Only by funding chemical abuse treatment can Oklahoma genuinely claim that it is responding to the cause and not the symptom of drug related crime."

Adjudication

Testimony was not provided to the District Attorneys Council for the public hearing.

NATIONAL PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY

(excerpted from the Annapolis Capital newspaper, Annapolis, Maryland, August 15, 1989)

Teenagers and adults alike view drug abuse as the most important problem facing the country - eclipsing fear of war, the economy, AIDS, crime, abortion and alcohol abuse as top concerns, says a new Gallup poll.

One adult in four and one teen-

ager in three has come to believe that drug abuse is the country's greatest problem, said the poll, released at the White House [August 15, 1989]. Six in ten teenagers believe it is the greatest problem facing their generation.

"In times of crisis such as war, the public is willing to make great sacrifices to the public good," said George

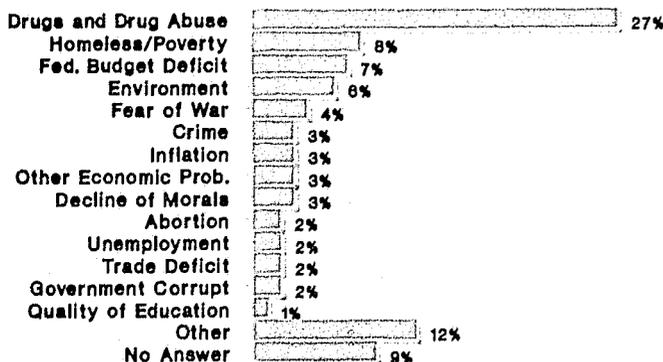
H. Gallup. "In key ways today, the American people are in a wartime mode and sense a national emergency in the drug crisis."

Only six years ago, in a similar poll, unemployment most bothered 53 percent of adults; drugs and drug abuse did not register. Four years ago it was the top concern of only two percent (Display 2).

Display 2

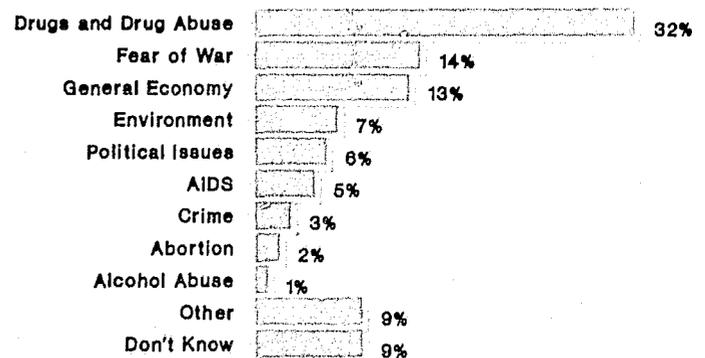
What is the Most Important Problem Facing the Country?

□ Adult Respondents



What is the Most Important Problem Facing the Country?

□ Teen-aged Respondent



Results of Gallup Poll of 1,006 adults taken in June and July, 1989. Margin of error is plus or minus 4%.

Results of Gallup Poll of 500 teenagers taken in June and July, 1989. Margin of error is plus or minus 6%.

CURRENT EFFORTS

At the state level, current efforts are most sharply focused in four distinct enforcement areas. These areas of emphasis are illicit manufacturing of controlled dangerous substances in clandestine laboratories; smuggling and distribution organizations whose illegal activities affect the State of Oklahoma; marijuana eradication, including both cultivated and wild-growing cannabis, and the diversion of controlled dangerous substances into illicit channels of distribution by certified, professional handlers of such substances.

Although, the Oklahoma State

Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (OBND) currently operates under some constraint as a result of limited resources, it has magnified its effect at the enforcement level by close cooperation with other state and federal agencies and a strong, support base provided by municipal and county police agencies. In addition, OBND provides specialized training in narcotics investigations to selected local and state officers at a yearly narcotics, investigation academy. As a result of these efforts, the number of drug removals, plant eradications, asset seizures and for-

feitures have steadily increased throughout the state.

The OBND operates an educational program designed to acquaint popular audiences, such as civic clubs and school authorities with the dangers of drug abuse. The education program frequently interacts with ad hoc citizens groups with expressed interests in drug awareness. Further, more specialized programs designed to enhance medical professionals' knowledge of their responsibilities under the law are offered twice a year.

"But even treatment and education won't do the trick until the average American citizen wakes up, takes a long look in the mirror, and says, 'I'm responsible.' It is the yuppie businessmen who snort coke on the job or at parties, the high school kids who smoke marijuana or crack cocaine, and the professional athletes who unwind after the game with a little nose candy who are killing the DEA agents, the police officers, and the innocent bystanders caught in the gun battles on the streets of our cities. It is parents who are too busy to pay attention to their own kids, the young mothers addicted to heroin, and the neighborhood physicians pushing pills out the back door who are killing our police officers. Until the new President addresses the nation on prime-time TV, points the finger at everyone who uses or tolerates drugs, and says, 'You are responsible,' ... our police officers will continue to be slaughtered in the streets of this nation, the deserts of Mexico, and in the jungles of South America."

-- Betty B. Bosarge

"Here's Your Mandate, Mr. Bush"

Washington Crime News Services

RESOURCE NEEDS

As a result of the public hearing and surveys that have been administered, the majority of agencies and members of the Board have expressed a need for personnel, equipment, training, and buy money. The consensus is to target those resources on major violators and career criminals. To accomplish this, multi-jurisdictional narcotics teams and interdepartmental sharing is needed. This state needs an overall, multi-agency, highly-integrated and responsible intelligence network which links

local and state drug investigations at some central point. Its purpose should be to develop, analyze, and provide drug intelligence and information to participating agencies. It should be highly professional and ongoing in its functions. The following other needs were also expressed:

Information - Additional information, as well as a more efficient means of collecting and sharing it, as required for police, prosecutors, labs, judges, treatment personnel,

and the public at large.

Training - Training is needed for those involved in apprehension, prosecution, and adjudication of drug and violent crime offenders.

Analysis - State laboratories do not have the analytical capability to test for the presence of marijuana in blood.

Major Violators/Career Criminals - Need to create multi-jurisdictional narcotics teams and the means to undertake major investigations.

COORDINATION OF DRUG CONTROL EFFORTS

Efforts for administration of the State's drug enforcement program included initiating contact with the other state agencies which would be responsible for anti-drug abuse funds coming to Oklahoma; assembly of the Drug Control and Violent Crime Policy Board; scheduling of a public hearing to invite testimony from state and local officials for drug and violent crime problems facing the criminal justice community, and collection of data to provide another perspective of drug trafficking and violent crime in Oklahoma today.

In Oklahoma, the Department of Mental Health is responsible for treatment services. The Department of Education and the Governor's office administer discretionary money for at risk youth and prevention for the education program. The District Attorneys Council has consulted with these departments in an effort to coordinate the resources of all three facets of the anti-drug abuse program.

Other than UCR data, much of the required data is not available on a statewide basis or in a central repository. Surveys of criminal justice agencies have and will continue to

attempt to provide the required information for the strategy update each year. To alleviate the gaps in the current data available, the following steps are being taken:

1. Obtain technical assistance in data gathering and analysis.
2. Establish collective ownership of and responsibility for the data.
3. Encourage federal agencies to collect and share necessary data.
4. Require state crime labs to keep certain data by drug specific categories as a condition for a grant.
5. Coordinate with treatment and education components of the federal program.
6. Request help in data collection from various law enforcement associations.
7. Make data collection a condition of funding under the DCSI Program.

In relation to coordination of law enforcement agencies, the Drug Control and Violent Crime Policy Board recommends that:

1. Drug units continue to be established in District Attorney districts and the Attorney General's Office. These units have assistant prosecuting attorneys working, assisting, and coordinating with federal, state, and

local investigative agencies.

2. District Attorneys Council continue to develop training sessions for drug prosecution specialists.
3. An organization of investigators from each drug task force be developed to have a close working relationship with federal narcotics task forces, including regular meetings to be briefed on federal cases and investigations and to discuss strategies, the sharing of reports and information, teamwork in developing evidence of crime, and the cross designation of attorneys and joint prosecution of cases where appropriate.

The A ONE (Association of Oklahoma Narcotics Enforcers) was the official name given to the investigators' organization at their second meeting on June 30, 1989. Also at this meeting, officers were elected and bylaws were ratified. The elected officers include the President, First Vice President, Second Vice President and a Secretary/Treasurer. Each officer serves a term of one year. The bylaws of A ONE are available upon request from OBNDD or the District Attorneys Council.

CRITERIA FOR AREAS OF GREATEST NEED

The Oklahoma Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board adopted the following criteria, which the Director of the Office of Drug Control Policy is legislatively directed to consider in determining high intensity drug trafficking areas, and in determining the areas of greatest need:

- The extent to which the area is a center of illegal drug production, manufacturing, importation, or distribution;

- The extent to which state and local law enforcement agencies have committed resources to respond to the drug trafficking problem in the

area, thereby indicating a determination to respond aggressively to the problem;

- The extent to which drug related activities in the area are having a harmful impact on other areas of the country, and

- The extent to which a significant increase in the allocation of federal resources is necessary to respond adequately to drug-related activities in the area.

Using the data and survey information collected, their own knowledge and expertise, and the testi-

mony provided through the public hearing, the Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board was able to develop the strategy and set funding priorities.

The only two jurisdictions with a population of at least 250,000 are Oklahoma City and Tulsa. These jurisdictions were represented at the public hearing as well as included in the data collection process. Needs for the jurisdictions did not particularly deviate from the needs expressed for the state as a whole. Therefore, the proposed strategy takes into account all jurisdictions in Oklahoma.

Drug Sting Nets Arrests Statewide

4 Arrested On Drug Complaints

Four men were arrested on drug complaints in a sting operation...

Agents Hold Man, Seize Press, Drugs

Agents held a man and seized a press and drugs in a sting operation...

Logan County Raids Nab 14 Suspects

Fourteen suspects were nabbed in Logan County during a raid...



Bust Open Drug Week

A bust was open during Drug Week, resulting in several arrests...

Jury Indicts Ardmore Men In Drugs Distribution Case

A jury has indicted several men from Ardmore in a drugs distribution case...



Information regarding the indictment and the distribution case...

War on Drugs Tied to Tolerance

Discussions on the war on drugs and its connection to tolerance...

Further details on the war on drugs and tolerance...

Analysis of the war on drugs and tolerance...

Opinions and perspectives on the war on drugs and tolerance...

Concluding thoughts on the war on drugs and tolerance...

OKLAHOMA'S WAR ON DRUGS

Oklahoma has many forces fighting in the war on drugs. Listed below are the efforts of some of the agencies in the state that are currently involved in the battle.

District Attorneys

District Attorneys in Oklahoma have the primary responsibility to prosecute violators of Oklahoma law, including violations of the Controlled Dangerous Substances Act. According to Oklahoma State Bureau of Narcotics (OSBI) statistics, there were 9,016 adult arrests in 1988 for drug violations.

Prosecutors throughout the state are involved, in varying degrees, in the investigation of drug violations. As the chief law enforcement officer in their respective district, prosecutors are called upon to advise local law enforcement on legal matters.

Currently, 18 District Attorneys coordinate multi-jurisdictional task forces designed to facilitate drug investigations over an extended area. These task forces are also designed to gather and share information with the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics Statewide Intelligence unit and the Attorney General's Multi-County Grand Jury unit.

District Attorneys Council

The District Attorneys Council serves as the administrative agency for Oklahoma's District Attorneys. As such, the Council conducts seminars and training for prosecutors and support staff. Recently, these efforts have included two seminars

specifically relating to drug prosecution, one especially designed for prosecutor-law enforcement training.

The Council also prepares and distributes a criminal law update monthly and recently started a drug-specific newsletter entitled CRACK-DOWN.

Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation

The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation is mandated under O.S. Title 74, Section 150.2 to maintain scientific laboratories to assist all law enforcement agencies in the discovery and detection of criminal activity. The criminalistics laboratory system received 10,401 cases during fiscal year 1988; of these 56.3% were drug-related. The source of these cases are investigations involving undercover drug buys, pharmaceutical drug diversion, clandestine laboratories and drug conspiracies. The OSBI Drug Criminalists (chemists) are involved in the initial take-down of clandestine laboratories. This case category has been almost doubling each year. The laboratory responded to 35 clandestine laboratory crime scenes during F.Y. '88 with many more smaller cases being submitted directly to the lab.

Another drug-related laboratory activity involves the examination of blood samples from traffic-related offenses for driving under the influence of drugs (DUID).

In the area of drug activity, the OSBI is also mandated under O.S. Title 63, Section 2-508 to destroy all

controlled dangerous substances, raw materials, products, equipment, and drug paraphernalia found in violation of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Act. In addition, under Section 2-505, paragraph B of Title 63, the OSBI is required to destroy all raw materials (chemicals) used in clandestine drug manufacturing in accordance with state and federal guidelines for disposal of hazardous materials. This requires the OSBI to contract with an EPA approved hazardous waste disposal firm.

Senate Bill number 391 was passed during the 1988 Legislative Session adding Section 2-315 to Title 63. This mandates the OSBI to destroy controlled dangerous substances which are out of date, unwanted, unused, or which are abandoned by their owner at their facility due to the owner's death or other circumstances. The substances are submitted by registrants, group homes, and residential care facilities. The personnel for this project was funded under a Bureau of Justice Assistance grant from the District Attorneys Council through approximately December of 1989. It is up to the Legislature to provide additional funding in order to continue this project aimed at controlling diversion.

The OSBI laboratory applied for and received the following three federal drug grants:

A) Gas Chromatographs/Mass Spectrometers for the regional laboratories.

- "-60 percent of all crimes committed in the United States are drug related.*
- 60 percent of the illegal drugs produced in the world are consumed in the United States.*
- 5,000 people a day try cocaine for the first time.*
- Of the estimated 100 million Americans in the work force, 3 to 7 percent use drugs daily.*
- 60 percent of all traffic deaths are caused by drunk drivers."*

*--Dan Vogel,
FBI Spokesperson
Oklahoma City, OK*

B) Computerized case automation system.

C) Perscription Abuse Data Synthesis (PADS) Committee Drug Destruction.

The total dollar amount for these projects is \$535,089.00, of which \$380,207.00 will be provided in federal funding with the remaining \$154,882.00 provided by the state. These projects are designed to enhance the OSBI's case tracking and drug analytical capabilities, as well as assisting in controlling drug diversion by funding the additional personnel required to carry out the mandate passed in Senate Bill number 391 as previously discussed.

The OSBI Investigative Division does not normally initiate drug investigations. However, in the course of other investigations, they may become involved, and occasionally they are asked to assist other agencies in these endeavors.

Southwest Regional Center for Drug-Free Schools and Communities

The Southwest Regional Center for Drug-Free Schools and Communities (SWRC) was established in October of 1987 through a cooperative agreement with the United States Department of Education (USDE). Located on the campus of the University of Oklahoma in Norman, SWRC operates under the auspices of Public Responsibility and Community Affairs (PRCA), a division of Continuing Education and Public Service (CEPS).

SWRC is one of five such regional centers in the nation mobilized to address one of America's greatest challenges: alcohol and drug abuse among youth and adults. Primary responsibilities of SWRC are to engage in training, technical assistance, and evaluation and dissemination activities in ten southwestern states--Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah.

Client groups include schools and their surrounding communities mo-

bilizing to solve local problems, state departments of education which are working to expand their services to local education agencies, and institutions of higher education which are involved in expending teacher preservice and inservice opportunities related to alcohol/drug prevention and education. SWRC also works closely with governors' offices, law enforcement agencies, state alcohol agencies, and community networks that have been spawned under the recent federal funding for alcohol/drug education and prevention efforts.

A fundamental premise of SWRC is that local people best solve local problems. In addition to its central staff and offices on the campus of the University of Oklahoma in Norman, SWRC staff includes a coordinator residing in each of the ten states in the southwest region. Specialization in alcohol/drug abuse prevention and education is relatively recent, and the field necessarily draws upon expertise from the social sciences and education. As a result, both SWRC staff on the Norman campus and the state coordinators bring a diverse repertoire of educational, professional, and geographical backgrounds.

Project DARE

Project DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) is a substance use prevention education program designed to equip elementary school children with skills for resisting peer pressure to experiment with drugs and alcohol. This unique program, developed in 1983 as a cooperative effort by the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles Unified School District, uses well-trained, uniformed police officers to teach a formal curriculum to students in the classroom on a regular basis. By helping students develop self-management and resistance skills, Project DARE is in the forefront of innovative programs designed to give young people the facts and to "inoculate" them against peer pressure.

Several of the DARE lessons focus on building students' self-esteem, stressing that children who feel positive about themselves will be more capable of asserting themselves in the face of negative peer pressure. Still other sessions emphasize the consequences of using tobacco, alcohol, and drugs and identify alternative means of coping with stress, gaining peer acceptance, and having fun.

CRCS Alcohol and Drug Program (Department of Human Services)

As a result of Senate Joint Resolution 13, and the interlocal agreement between the Department of Human Services and the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, the Court Related Community Services Unit (CRCS) was established to provide intake, probation, and custody services. Since 1975, the Department of Human Services has established a statewide continuum of care for youth in the statutory categories of Delinquent, In Need of Supervisors (INS), and In Need of Treatment (INT). This continuum of care ranges from in-home placement, foster care, residential community placement, to institutionalization. Youth in these categories are both the perpetrators and the victims of the crimes in the drug war. Many of the juvenile property offenses are believed to be drug related in some way. Burglaries, thefts, and robberies are often committed by juveniles in need of drug money. Some of the assaults and other personal injury offenses of juveniles are also drug related. Juveniles are used more than ever as drug distributors. There is indeed a vicious circle of youth abusing drugs and resorting to crime to support drug habits. With this in mind, the Department of Human Services has begun to address this problem.

The following is an outline of programs implemented for the treatment of youth in the Department of Human Services programs with alcohol and/or drug problems.

In 1983, a training program was established to certify a number of Department of Human Services treatment staff as alcohol and drug counselors. Through this training program, 18 staff became certified in the Court Related and Community Services program and the Department of Human Services institutional staff. This staff has provided direct services to children, trained other staff in the recognition and identification of drug abuse, and assisted in program efforts directed towards the early identification and intervention of youth at risk of further involvement with delinquency and/or drugs in the early stages.

The Department of Human Services has established contracts with the House of Life in Arcadia, Oklahoma, the Southern Oklahoma Adolescent Addictive Rehabilitative Ranch in Southwestern Oklahoma, and is in the process of contracting with two additional resources for the treatment of youth in the categories of delinquent, INS, and INT. Additionally, the Department of Human Services has established a Supervised Community Home for delinquent boys with substance abuse problems.

In 1985, the Department of Human Services established drug and alcohol treatment as an option for Title 21 Federal Entitlement money. This option allowed for the hospitalization of youth with substance abuse problems who are in the Department of Human Services' custody or who are income eligible for these services.

Court Related and Community Services has been authorized to establish five alcohol and drug specialists in the community based program whose sole function will be to provide services to youth with drug and alcohol related problems. The Department of Human Services Institutional Services Unit has had drug and alcohol treatment components in the institutional programs for some time. They too are in the

process of establishing drug and alcohol specialists which will establish a Specialized Treatment Unit within the institution.

Court Related and Community Services, through the Court Intake Process is responsible for making recommendations to the District Attorney for any delinquent act committed by juveniles. This includes those charged with drug-related delinquent acts.

The program components which are outlined above are considered to be only the beginning of addressing the substance abuse problems of the youth who come to the attention of the Department of Human Services programs. Much rests, however, in the success or failure of these programs in the war against drugs in Oklahoma. If the appropriate intervention does not occur, these youth will become tomorrow's adult criminals.

Oklahoma Department of Mental Health

Prevention is a positive, proactive approach to helping children and youth develop and maintain healthy lifestyles and attitudes without the use of alcohol and other drugs. Prevention should be targeted to non-users and users and includes the referral of a person in need to an appropriate treatment agency when identified through primary prevention activities.

The goal of the Department of Mental Health is to provide regional prevention and intervention services in at least fifteen prevention centers statewide to accomplish the following goals:

1. Provide for more consistent, comprehensive services.
2. Provide services to children and youth, through those who impact them.
3. Require process, outcome, and longitudinal evaluation to provide a database to demonstrate effectiveness of prevention services.

These programs would function

under the philosophy of networking and collaboration to conserve limited resources, building on existing community strengths, and achieving the highest quality in programming through evaluation. The centers would routinely involve other important volunteers, grassroots organizations, political systems, as well as other child and adolescent-serving agencies locally.

The Department of Mental Health would support the system in the following ways:

1. Provide printed and audio-visual materials for dissemination locally.
2. Provide a statewide communication network through the REACH-OUT hotline and PARTNERS IN PREVENTION newsletter.
3. Provide training on research-based alcohol and drug abuse prevention curricula and community programs.
4. Develop statewide public awareness campaigns.
5. Develop new prevention materials and approaches that can be replicated locally at a low cost.

Title 43A, Section 3-404, "The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Training, Treatment and Rehabilitation Authority" names the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health as the sole state authority for alcohol and drug abuse treatment and prevention in Oklahoma.

Since the early 1970's, the Department of Mental Health has provided drug and alcohol abuse treatment and prevention services through a variety of contracts with agencies and individuals.

Prevention services are based on a "continuum of services" model, offering many different prevention approaches which are delivered in schools and/or communities and are research-based. The department now provides prevention services in four categories: awareness services, information services, education, and direct program services. These are summarized below:

Awareness services - The first

step in providing prevention services to a community is to encourage awareness that a problem (and some solutions) exists. The Department of Mental Health Public Information Office sponsors many public events and television broadcasts such as "The Chemical People" and "A Generation At Risk" to accomplish this.

Information services - Once a community is aware that there is a problem, quality information must be provided to help them access information on a wide variety of topics from drug and alcohol abuse, to AIDS, to domestic violence. The department maintains REACH-OUT, a toll-free, 24-hour statewide hotline that provides information and referral to treatment on drug and alcohol abuse problems.

Linked with the hotline services is the REACH-OUT clearinghouse. The clearinghouse provides a variety of brochures, booklets, posters, and other materials free of charge. Also available through the clearinghouse is a film/video lending library.

In the Fall of 1988, a bi-monthly newsletter, "PARTNERS IN PREVENTION," was initiated to provide prevention programs and training information to interested communities statewide.

Education - Education programs provide more focused and intensive programs and materials on prevention. In conjunction with the "Generation At Risk" telecast, many communities formed task forces to organize planned approaches to prevention. The department has provided several workshop series for these groups on community organization, fundraising, and prevention services planning.

Planning services - Through the new federal program, "Drug Free Schools and Communities," the department now offers twenty-seven new prevention services grants. These programs are based in already existing agencies and are focused on serving youths aged infant to eighteen who are at high-risk of developing

alcohol and/or other drug abuse or dependency problems. Programs were chosen for funding based on many factors including an already existing successful track record based on research. Most of the programs fall into one or more of the four following categories:

1. Alcohol and drug abuse curricula and related teacher training.
2. Student assistance programs (early problem recognition and referral to treatment).
3. Alternative Activities (activities that encourage high self-esteem and personal competency).
4. Community education and development.

Department of Health

The Oklahoma State Department of Health has limited statutory authority in the war on drugs. Although drugs and substance abuse are of great public health significance, other state agencies such as the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, the Pharmacy Board, the Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision, the Board of Tests for Alcohol and Drug Influence, and the Department of Mental Health have a shared responsibility for control measures. The Department of Health has been a cooperative member of many task force groups and committees within those focal points due to the public health ramifications of drug use. The Department of Health has also worked with the State Medical Association's effort to control prescriptive drug abuse. The Special Health Services program which deals with hospitals, nursing homes, room and board facilities and emergency medical services diligently examines the institutional policies which address the handling of prescriptive drugs and controlled substances.

From the public health point of view, the Department of Health's current concerns also include unintended injuries and violence related to substance abuse, child abuse prevention, actions related to substance

abuse, adverse outcomes of pregnancy such as fetal-alcohol syndrome and the relationship of illicit intravenous drug use and the transmission of the HIV virus in AIDS.

Department of Education

THE DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS & COMMUNITIES ACT OF

1986 P.L. 99-570 As amended by

H.R.5, P.L. 100-297

April 28, 1988

Purpose

It is the purpose of this title to establish programs of drug abuse education and prevention (coordinated with related community efforts and resources) through the provision of Federal financial assistance:

1. to states for grants to local and intermediate educational agencies and consortia to establish, operate, and improve local programs of drug abuse prevention, early intervention, rehabilitation referral, and education in elementary and secondary schools (including intermediate and junior high schools);
2. to states for grants to and contracts with community-based organizations for programs of drug abuse prevention, early intervention, rehabilitation referral, and education for school dropouts and other high-risk youth;
3. to states for development, training, technical assistance, and coordination activities;
4. to institutions of higher education to establish, implement, and expand programs of drug abuse education and prevention (including rehabilitation referral) for students enrolled in colleges and universities, and,
5. to institutions of higher education in cooperation with state and local educational agencies for teacher training programs in drug abuse education and prevention.

Alcoholic Beverage Laws Enforcement (ABLE) Commission

The ABLE Commission is a constitutionally created agency. Accord-

ing to Article 28, Sec. 1:

"There is hereby created the Alcoholic Beverage Laws Enforcement Commission. The purpose of the Commission shall be to enforce the alcoholic beverage laws of the state, and the Commission shall have such power and authority to enforce such laws, rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Legislature."

Also in Article 28, Sec. 2 it is stated:

"The terms and provisions of this amendment, and laws enacted by the Legislature pursuant hereto, shall not include nor apply to any beer or cereal malt beverage containing not more than three and two-tenths percent (3.2%) of alcohol by weight..."

Since the ABLE Commission functions as both an enforcement and a regulatory agency, their major contributions to the "Drug War" effort will be in the areas of:

1. Information gathering, assessment, and dissemination. By licensing establishments that serve alcoholic beverages, enforcement personnel are constantly conducting investigations or inspections of these businesses.
2. Assisting other state agencies by providing law enforcement personnel upon request. It is agency policy to refrain from establishing drug investigations involving licensed establishments and 3.2% beer taverns to preclude the possibility of impairing another agency's in-progress investigation.

Oklahoma Department of Corrections (DOC)

This agency is committed to participating in the effort to develop a cooperative, comprehensive plan to fight drug abuse. The Oklahoma Department of Corrections' staff are available to participate in board meetings, provide record information and research data, and to assist in coordinating the efforts. DOC is also committed to the treatment of offenders with substance abuse needs

through programming provided by Department of Corrections' staff as well as coordinating with other agencies who provide these services.

The Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) is also housed in the Planning and Research Department of the Department of Corrections. The SAC receives Federal money in the form of a Consortium grant. The Consortium money is used to coordinate drug strategy evaluations across states that will produce valuable data for state and federal decisionmakers.

Oklahoma State Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control (OBNDD)

The Oklahoma State Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control (OBNDD) was established in 1975 as a professional and independent agency charged with the responsibility of enforcing Oklahoma drug laws and providing assistance to local authorities. OBNDD has emerged as one of the nation's most aggressive law enforcement agencies, and the successes of the Bureau testify to the wisdom of thirteen years ago.

OBNDD enforces the narcotics laws set forth in Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes, also referred to as the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Act, 1971. Headquartered in Oklahoma City, OBNDD has five district offices in Tulsa, McAlester, Ardmore, Lawton, and Enid. These offices are staffed by a total of fifty-five (55) narcotics agents with varying areas of expertise.

OBNDD incorporates six different sections, with various responsibilities:

1. Enforcement Section
2. Intelligence Section
3. Compliance Section
4. Registration Section
5. Education and Training Section
6. Records and Communications Section

Oklahoma Department of Public Safety (DPS)

The Department of Public Safety's

involvement in the war against drugs is extensive. Efforts are devoted to intercepting illegal drugs being cultivated, manufactured, or transported in Oklahoma. Every trooper in the State has received additional training, and DPS is now devoting their efforts toward the apprehension of commercial drivers using and transporting narcotics.

The Aircraft Division of the Oklahoma Highway Patrol (OHP) has eight pilots assigned to aircraft patrol. They utilize nine aircraft and one helicopter. The helicopter was obtained through a Bureau of Justice Assistance grant through the District Attorneys Council. There are presently two trooper/pilots assigned to the helicopter.

The pilots have received training in the aerial identification of cannabis cultivation and clandestine laboratory operations. The fixed-wing aircraft and helicopter were both utilized with very successful results. The helicopter is providing access to enforcement areas of the Drug Interdiction Program which has not been accessible with fixed-wing aircraft.

The Aircraft Division will continue to provide direct efforts into the Oklahoma Highway Patrol Drug Interdiction Program and assistance to other state, federal and local law enforcement agencies as requested.

An eight-hour Aircraft Narcotics Interdiction Course will be presented to Troop command personnel and will be videotaped for presentation in the field to all troopers. There are many remote airports in Oklahoma, with intelligence information indicating a steady flow of narcotics into the state through these airports. This training will make the troopers alert to this type of activity as part of their regular patrol duties.

The interdiction program works well with OHP's normal duties. The Department is 70 troopers short, and they do not wish to expand drug enforcement at this time.

The Oklahoma Office of Attorney General

The Office of the Attorney General has a critical, often overlooked, function in the state's criminal prosecution system. Its Criminal Appeals and Federal Habeas Corpus Divisions are responsible for handling the appeals and other post conviction actions on behalf of the state which sustain convictions and keep criminals in jail.

But the office also is very active in the fight against drugs in Oklahoma. Attorney General Robert Henry, a member of the state's Drug Policy and Violent Crime Board, is resolved to stop the proliferation of drugs in our state. Realizing that strict laws are the foundation needed for effective prosecution of drug traffickers and users, he has dedicated much time and effort to working the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws to draft several proposed amendments to the "Uniform Controlled Substances Act" which will make it harder on drug dealers to operate in our state.

In addition, the Attorney General, in cooperation with the District Attorneys of the state and the United States Attorneys' Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee (LECC), has been responsible for several pieces of innovative legislation which impose tough sanctions on drug dealers and users. These include the passage in 1989 of a law providing for the loss of drivers licenses by juveniles convicted of drug or alcohol offenses, and a law which thwarts gangs who utilize juveniles to ply their drug trade by expanding the list of crimes for which a juvenile is automatically certified to stand trial as an adult to include the manufacture and distribution of controlled dangerous substances.

The Attorney General is also responsible for action which has led to the enactment of several major laws in the past few years to aid in the investigation and prosecution of the drug trafficking organizations. These

include the "Oklahoma Corrupt Organizations Prevention Act" which provides for the investigation and prosecution of racketeering influenced organizations with severe criminal penalties and stringent forfeiture provisions, and the "Multi-county Grand Jury Act" which provides for an investigative grand jury with statewide jurisdiction to investigate and prosecute organized criminal activity. Pursuant to this act, and federal funding awarded by the Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board, the state's first Multi-county Grand Jury convened February 1, 1989.

The Attorney General has created a Multi-county Grand Jury Division which works with the state's 27 District Attorneys, local police and sheriffs' offices, the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control (OBNDD), the Oklahoma Bureau of Investigation (OSBI), and various other state and federal agencies, to investigate and prosecute criminal organizations, particularly drug trafficking organizations.

The Multi-county Grand Jury, using its broad power to subpoena witnesses and records and to compel testimony, has demonstrated its effectiveness in investigating organized criminal activity throughout the state. Since its empaneling, the grand jury has issued countless subpoenas for witnesses to appear and testify concerning drug manufacturing and distribution in Oklahoma.

In addition, the grand jury has issued numerous subpoenas for financial and phone toll records to assist District Attorneys, OBNDD and the OSBI in gathering information about the assets and business activities of drug traffickers. This has led to the arrest of several defendants in major drug distribution networks and the gathering of invaluable intelligence concerning drug activity in our state. Such successes are proof of what a powerful tool the grand jury can be in the drug war.

The Attorney General is committed to increasing the effective-

ness of the fight against drugs in our state. To assist in this effort, he has also formed an Oklahoma Drug Policy Board, a comprehensive group of treatment, prevention, education, and law enforcement representatives from various agencies and organizations who meet regularly to develop strategies in this fight. A major goal of this group, and a priority of the Attorney General, is to develop a plan to increase coordination between the several state law enforcement agencies. The hope is that these agencies will be able to share information and intelligence in an automated format to prevent duplication and increase effectiveness.

Oklahoma Area Health Education Center Program

The Oklahoma Area Health Education Center Program (Ok-AHEC, or AHEC), of the College of Osteopathic Medicine, Oklahoma State University, sponsors a number of prevention and health promotion programs, primarily in the areas of alcoholism and drug abuse. A program recently funded by a grant from the U.S. Department of Education is the Statewide Alcohol-Drug Abuse Prevention Program. It is referred to as a statewide program not because it covers the entire state, but because it establishes programs in each of the four quadrants of the state as defined by AHEC regional boundaries. Also, other AHEC health education efforts are statewide in nature.

The prevention program will establish prevention coordinators in the following locations: Southwest AHEC, Lawton; Northwest AHEC, Enid; Southeast AHEC, Poteau; and Northeast AHEC, Tulsa. These prevention coordinators will identify three to four communities in each region for their first year's effort. Their prevention approach will be a community organization and mobilization approach to enable such groups as school and law enforce-

ment personnel, parents, and community leaders to identify and confront their own community problems. It will use methods that minimize costs while requiring the mutual involvement of people. The methods will include developing effective networks, developing and sharing of resources, and training a wide range of community participants in various prevention related areas. The program approach will continue to focus on community responsibility and the necessity for cooperative efforts in solving community problems at the community level.

The second year will see the development of additional communities. Each regional prevention coordinator will encourage communities with developed programs to network and share resources with these additional communities. In this manner, a continuing growth of drug-alcohol education and prevention strategies will be set into motion. The AHEC prevention personnel will be attentive to continuing communications and resource sharing with other prevention resource agencies and groups, especially the Department of Education, the Department of Mental Health, the Southwest Center for Drug Free Schools, and Communities, and the Oklahoma Alliance Against Drugs.

Oklahoma Alliance Against Drugs (OAAD)

Incorporated in December 1986, the Alliance is recognized by the

Internal Revenue Service as a 501 (c) 3 not-for-profit organization within the State of Oklahoma. The organization receives the support of the private sector, numerous foundations and a portion of the Governor's discretionary drug prevention funds as well as other community funding sources.

The Alliance coordinates the presentation of various educational events throughout the State of Oklahoma. One-day rallies, or educational symposia for junior high and high school students have been hosted annually in both Oklahoma City and Tulsa. Similar regional events targeting younger students have been held in Lawton, McAlester, Tishomingo, and Muskogee, as well as other areas.

At these workshops, students learn from nationally known and locally significant speakers about the problem of substance abuse today. Students also explore decision-making skills and what they might do individually to address the issue in their local communities and/or schools. These events educate specially targeted audiences varying in size from 1,300 to 4,000.

Special educational events have also been hosted for professionals from the educational, religious, law enforcement and medical communities.

The OAAD, in conjunction with Oklahoma Educational Television Authority (OETA) and the Scott Newman Center, has developed a 20-minute video presentation for concerned management teams to offer

their employees within the workplace or for other concerned organizations to share the hazards of substance abuse with their members.

Summer Youth Leadership Training Conferences are held annually to provide young leaders with the tools they need to return to their individual communities and to organize Teens Against Drugs or other support groups.

Community Chapters of the OAAD are continually being formed throughout the state. These task forces are instrumental in the implementation of special programs for individual communities.

The Alliance implemented Luby's Cafeterias' "Community Drug Education System for Oklahoma," in March 1988. This 24-hour, toll-free hot line is a series of 64 pre-recorded messages that work on an unmanned computer unit connected to a phone jack. The system, partially underwritten by Luby's and Scrivner Inc., will help thousands of kids learn to say "No" to alcohol and other drugs.

A printed menu outlines each message by title and is available by contacting the OAAD or can be picked up from any Luby's Cafeteria in Oklahoma.

Youth Court of Oklahoma City, implemented by the Alliance, is a unique model program to combat the problem of Juvenile Crime by providing "justice for youth by youth" or the use of peer pressure to handle those young people who find themselves on the wrong side of the law.

"In the past, the patterns of illicit drug use were restricted to only small segments of the population and, for the most part, affected the general public slightly. Today, the selling and use of illegal drugs seems to touch every corner of our life and transcends the individuals who are users and peddlers.

Increasingly, federal, state, and local governments are shifting more and more scarce taxpayer dollars into the war on drugs. It is, therefore, imperative that planning and coordination of efforts be instituted to maximize our efforts if we are to make headway in reducing the devastating impacts of illegal drugs on Oklahoma's future quality of life."

-- Steve Lewis

Speaker - Oklahoma House of Representatives

ASSESSMENT OF DATA AND THE PROBLEM

Data was gathered from a variety of state and federal sources in an attempt to complete the picture of Oklahoma's drug and violent crime problem. Sources included: Department of Mental Health, Department of Education, Department of Corrections, Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Office of the Medical Examiner, Department of Health, Department of Public Safety, United States Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Attorneys' Offices, Oklahoma Hospital Association, local law enforcement agencies, and prosecutors.

As can be noted from the data summary, much of the requested information was either nonexistent or incomplete. A particular problem with the data that was available is that it lacks specificity or is not consistent with the requirements of the DCSI program. An analysis of the extent and nature of the problem is also limited due to the unavailability of "trend" data in the abuse of particular substances.

Given the expense and expertise needed to implement drug-testing programs for offenders, few jurisdictions have data on the volume and types of crime committed by persons under the influence of drugs. Information on drug-related school incidents or suspensions is not kept. Complete, drug-related emergency room incidents information was unavailable because the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) no longer collects data in Oklahoma; consequently, none of the hospitals in the State keep such statistics. Therefore, focusing only on the violation of drug statutes greatly underestimates the magnitude of the drug problem in Oklahoma.

Existing information systems make it impossible to reliably track drug offenders through the criminal justice system. Thus, one of the Board's

high priorities is a statewide network that shares information and collects data on drug offenders.

Lack of reliable data makes it difficult to present an accurate picture of drug-related incidents in the state. However, the data available, accompanied by testimony provided by state and local agencies does indicate, in terms of drug production and activity, that:

*Oklahoma is recognized as a manufacturer of drugs, particularly, amphetamine, methamphetamine, PCP, and marijuana, rather than an importer.

*Marijuana is the most widely used drug in the state. Much of it is produced in the state. Due to the amount of importation of cocaine in the state, cocaine is emerging as a close second.

*Gang activity in the state has increased steadily in the past several years.

Testimony presented at the public hearing and the data which was received from the sources listed above provide an assessment of the nature and extent of the state's drug problem. That problem relates to the production, possession, and transfer of controlled substances. Areas identified include: drug labs, airplane drug smuggling, marijuana cultivation, money laundering, and major distribution networks.

A problem hindering the effort to combat organized, narcotics distribution in Oklahoma is the fact that Oklahoma has large rural areas. These areas are often used for production and distribution of controlled substances. Investigators say that the preference of illicit operations is to locate in rural and uninhabited areas because of lack of sufficient law enforcement resources and the anonymity these operations enjoy.

Oklahoma has approximately 1200 unmarked airfields, many of which are used for the smuggling of narcotics. Informant networks are difficult

to develop by local law enforcement because of the ability to relocate from state to state.

There are three United States Attorneys' Offices in Oklahoma. These offices are mainly involved in seizing and prosecuting large quantities of narcotics, and do not have the resources to enforce narcotics laws against moderate and small amounts of narcotics. This contributes to the enforcement problems in rural areas.

Patterns of drug trafficking and drug usage indicate rural Oklahoma contains the majority of marijuana crops and clandestine labs. The Oklahoma City and Tulsa Metropolitan areas contain the majority of narcotics abusers and a significant share of drug-related crime. Larger cities are frequently the base for drug organizations designed to smuggle and distribute controlled dangerous substances in Oklahoma and other states. Limited information available suggests that organized, crime groups and motorcycle gangs are involved in various levels of drug trafficking. The property crime and drug problem are interrelated.

The illicit manufacture and trafficking of methamphetamine has continued to increase at an unprecedented rate during the past 4 years. Mobile, domestic, clandestine laboratories remain the principal source of methamphetamine. There has been a marked increase in production of the drug during the past several years.

Specific problems in drug enforcement facing nonmetropolitan counties generally are:

*A lack of resources committed to non-metropolitan counties.

*The lack of a coordinated effort on the part of local law enforcement in these areas.

*The need to share manpower and other resources between jurisdictions, especially in the area of undercover operations.

OKLAHOMA BUREAU OF NARCOTICS REPORT

Description of roles of major organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking in Oklahoma:

The Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics periodically receives intelligence information regarding La Cosa Nostra figures who visit Oklahoma or deal with non-La Cosa Nostra associates in Oklahoma. The following are non-traditional, organized crime groups operating within the State of Oklahoma.

1. Los Angeles Street Gangs

During 1988, the Oklahoma City and Tulsa metropolitan areas, as well as several rural areas, in Oklahoma have seen the arrival of Los Angeles Street Gang members (Crips and Bloods). These gang members have sources for cocaine in Los Angeles that allow them to purchase their cocaine much cheaper than local distributors. Crips and Bloods can then under-sell local distributors, thus establishing themselves in the local Oklahoma market. As these gang members become established in the local market, more Los Angeles gang members arrive to expand the distribution network.

Crips and Bloods have been observed to contact local distributors in Oklahoma City and in Tulsa offering them cocaine at significantly lower prices than they normally pay. Crips and Bloods members also offer to front (distribute drugs with the agreement that when the drugs are sold, they will be paid for) cocaine to local distributors, but insist that a Los Angeles gang member accompany the local distributor as he sells the fronted cocaine. After the Los Angeles gang member has met all the local distributor's business, the Los Angeles gang member then takes over the local distributor's network and brings other Los Angeles gang members in to assist them. It should be noted that the Los Angeles based Crips and Bloods are known for their violent behavior. However, there is a documented instance in Oklahoma

City where a Los Angeles Crip and a Los Angeles Blood have worked together to distribute cocaine in Oklahoma.

2. Organized Drug Laboratory Activities

From an organized crime standpoint, illegal drug laboratories (primarily amphetamine and methamphetamine laboratories) in Oklahoma traditionally operate as small, cell groups as opposed to operating in a pyramidal structure. These cell groups are composed of some or all of the following:

- » Laboratory equipment and chemical companies and their employees;
- » Procurers of glassware, chemicals and manufacture sites;
- » Chemists and assistants;
- » Guards for the laboratory site, and
- » A distribution network which includes wholesale distributors, mid-level retailers, and street dealers.

Drug laboratory organizations are loose-knit and frequently tend to overlap, particularly at the distribution level. Drug laboratory organizations in Oklahoma are frequently found to operate and have strong ties with co-conspirators in Texas and in California. During the past year, Oklahoma has experienced a 100% increase in illegal drug laboratory activity. On an average, one laboratory per week is seized in Oklahoma.

3. Dangerous Motorcycle Gang Activity

Dangerous motorcycle gang activity in Oklahoma continues to exist despite the disbanding of the Oklahoma charter of the Chicago headquartered Outlaw Motorcycle Club as a result of a 1984 RICO prosecution. Drug trafficking has traditionally been the source of income for many individual gang members as well as the gangs. Drug trafficking

by dangerous motorcycle gangs has been proven to finance gang activities. The dangerous motorcycle gangs are organized by military-type rank and file structure. Their unwritten "Biker code" which includes total loyalty to the "Brother" (associate member) and a code of silence tends to make infiltration and intelligence gathering efforts by law enforcement difficult.

Since the 1984 RICO prosecution of the Outlaw Motorcycle Club, no other major national motorcycle gang is known to have attempted to establish a local chapter in Oklahoma. Local experts have expected the Bandido Motorcycle Club, headquartered in Corpus Christi, Texas, or possibly the Hell's Angels Motorcycle Club, headquartered in California, to attempt to establish a local chapter in Oklahoma. Several secondary motorcycle gangs (gangs with chapters in several states) currently have established chapters in Oklahoma. The most notable secondary motorcycle gangs in Oklahoma include the Mongols, who operate in the Tulsa, Oklahoma, area, and the Hangman Motorcycle Club based in Oklahoma City. Many local motorcycle gangs with only one or two local chapters exist in Oklahoma, most notably, the Rogue Motorcycle Club and the Deciders Motorcycle Club.

It has been noticed that retired gang members, their associates, and independent bikers probably pose more of a local threat from a drug enforcement standpoint than do patch-wearing gang members. These non-patch-wearing bikers enjoy the same basic lifestyle and principles as do patch-wearing gang members. These bikers have generally been a patch-wearing biker and are known and respected by the various current organized gang members. They have generally been bikers for a long time

and know and deal with other old-time established bikers. Many of these types of bikers have moved from larger metropolitan areas to rural areas where law enforcement is less effective. The old-time, retired gang members, independent bikers, and their associates are part of the loose-knit and generally unrecognized organization that feed on old relationships to manufacture and/or distribute drugs.

Independent bikers' and organized gang members' influence frequently spills over into other vice areas including prostitution and activities centered around nude dancing establishments. Motorcycle gangs are particularly worthy of law enforcement attention because of their relationships with other motorcycle gangs in other geographic areas. These relationships establish the potential for a nationwide, criminal-type organization.

4. Little Dixie Mafia

The Little Dixie Mafia which rose to some degree of notoriety during the 50's and 60's currently exists with little attention being paid to it. The Little Dixie Mafia is composed of a loose-knit group of hardened, self-proclaimed gangsters who are in reality, career criminals located throughout the southeast United States. The self-proclaimed members of the Little Dixie Mafia have personal relationships with other members. These individuals come together to commit specific crimes, then disband. Many of these members possess a specific criminal skill and are contacted and used by other Little Dixie Mafia members to perform their skill as necessary. As drug trafficking became more profitable in the 70's, some of these members became involved in various phases of drug trafficking. This included smuggling of drugs into the United States, the manufacture of drugs, marijuana cultivation, and financing others involved in drug

activities. There tends to be a larger concentration of these self-proclaimed Little Dixie Mafia members residing in Eastern, Southern, and Central Oklahoma than elsewhere.

5. Pharmaceutical Fraud Organizations

A number of loose-knit pharmaceutical fraud organizations have been detected and are known to exist in Oklahoma. These groups consist primarily of an organizer/distributor who directs a number of people called "runners" to a number of specific doctors to obtain prescriptions for specific, controlled dangerous substances. As the runner obtains the controlled dangerous substance from the pharmacy, the runner then, in turn, brings the controlled substance to the organizer/distributor who pays the runner for his or her services. The organizer then acts as a distributor by distributing these controlled dangerous substances to midlevel retailers who, in turn, distribute the controlled dangerous substances to street dealers. The primary drug category these organizers like to obtain are the Schedule II Narcotic Drugs.

The next most widely noticed fraud-type organization consists of those attempting to obtain stimulants followed by those organizations attempting to obtain depressants. It has been frequently noticed that when an organization is obtaining narcotic-type drugs, that many times the runner is a legitimate cancer patient. When an organization is attempting to obtain stimulants, the runner is frequently an overweight person with a legitimate claim to the prescribed medication. It should further be noted that on occasion, the prescribing doctor is involved in the organization. The majority of the time, the doctor prescribing the specific medication is unaware of the fact that the runner is also obtaining prescriptions from other physicians.

6. Marijuana Producers

Marijuana production occurs throughout Oklahoma. Commercial activity has traditionally been greatest in the Central, Eastern, and Southern portions of the state. Illicit commercial operations run the gamut from small-scale production for local consumption to large multi-state operations replete with sophisticated distribution networks.

During the last decade, investigators have noted significant changes in patterns of cultivation. Large cultivated fields of low grade marijuana have nearly disappeared. The current trend is toward intensive cultivation of exotic, high THC content plants. The diminution in the numbers of plants has been offset by a higher quality, more expensive product. Recent analyses by the University of Mississippi indicate that the THC content of some Oklahoma cultivated marijuana plants is as high as any produced in the world.

The planting of marijuana generally occurs in rural areas, including National Forest Lands. It is usually planted near water or in areas with a high annual rainfall. It is frequently planted in small patches (four or five plants or "clumps") which are spread out over a large area or in "clumps" which are strung out along creek banks, rivers, ponds, or marshes.

Cultivators fertilize and tend the plants with some care. Portable irrigation pumps are used during the hottest months and are sometimes fed into plastic irrigation systems which may utilize sprinklers and drip-type irrigation. Agents have discovered sophisticated greenhouse operations in widely, disparate areas on rare occasions.

Large operations may utilize armed guards to prevent intrusion into cultivation areas. Shooting incidents at cultivation sites between guards and law enforcement officers has occurred. The use of booby traps to injure intruders or to warn off their presence have been fre-

quently reported, discovered, and documented. At least one injury due to such a device (a pipe bomb with a trip wire) has been suffered in Oklahoma by law enforcement. The use of dogs to alert guards is fairly common.

Campers, hikers, hunters, and visitors in remote state and National forests have been accosted by armed individuals thought to be associated with marijuana cultivation operations. Reports of brief, armed clashes between rival cultivation groups have been reported by reliable informants.

The violence associated with marijuana cultivation operations, including the murder of informants, is well documented and can be related to traditional patterns of criminal activity in Oklahoma. Investigators are urged to exercise caution in approaching cultivation sites for purposes of investigation or eradication (Display 3 - 4).

The following are organizations which operate within specific ethnic groups in Oklahoma:

1. Jamaican Organizations

Jamaican organizations such as the Jamaican Posse exist in Oklahoma in the form of loose-knit, organized, cell groups which derive their primary income from the distribution of marijuana and cocaine. These organizations are notorious for their violence and the use of firearms while conducting their drug trafficking. The Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Office in Oklahoma City has recently established a Task Force to deal with gang activity. One of the targets of this particular Task Force is the local Oklahoma City Jamaican Organization.

2. Cuban Marielitos (Boat People)

A group of Cuban Marielitos have established their presence in Enid, Oklahoma. This organization has been documented to distribute large

quantities of cocaine. They are closely affiliated with other Cuban Marielitos in the Wichita, Kansas, area. This organization is comprised of a specific leader and a loose-knit group of drug distributors. Although there has been no documented violent activity, these individuals are reported to be extremely dangerous and have the potential of using firearms to facilitate their drug trafficking.

3. Mexican Organizations

There is a relatively large and growing Mexican/American and Mexican /National community within the Oklahoma City area. Within this group, there are a number of loose-knit organizations whose primary purpose is the distribution of cocaine, marijuana, and heroin. These traffickers generally tend to be young, Mexican-male subjects primarily Mexican/National in origin. Several substantial enforcement cases have been made against these Mexican, drug-trafficking organizations. However, as a general rule, the members of these organizations will not cooperate, and further investigation becomes very difficult. As a result of the language barrier and the attitude of the organizations' members, it is difficult to infiltrate the drug trafficking organizations which operate in the Mexican/American community.

4. Crack House Organizations

In the Oklahoma City and Tulsa metropolitan area, particularly within the black community, there exists a number of independent organizations which keep and maintain crack or rock cocaine houses. These organizations are formed in the pyramid structure wherein one or two individuals obtain large quantities of cocaine, return to Oklahoma with it or have it brought directly to them from an out-of-state supplier. The heads of these organizations or their workers process the cocaine into crack

"Crack cocaine hits you - boom - then you're down 20 minutes later. A crack user will usually get four or five hits a night. I have seen the future, and it is hell."

*-- Richard Wintory,
Assistant District Attorney
Oklahoma County*

or rock form. The heads of these organizations further rent a number of houses and employ crack house managers to operate, sell, and distribute crack cocaine at these locations. A crack-house manager employs several people to act as guards and distributors for the operation. Individual users then frequent crack houses to purchase crack or rock cocaine in small quantities and sometimes smoke it on the premises. A crack-house manager takes the proceeds from the sale of the cocaine. This cycle is continuous. The organizational head usually does not allow the crack-house manager to keep large quantities of cash or rock cocaine on hand as they are subject to be robbed by cocaine addicts or arrested by the police and have their cash and cocaine seized. If the police raid one of the crack-houses, it is as simple as the organizational head finding another location and another volunteer to become the crack-house manager. These organizations are difficult to infiltrate; police efforts frequently lead to the arrest and conviction of the crack-house manager, their guards, and their distributor but seldom lead to the organizational head. On the few occasions when law enforcement has managed to work their investigation back to the organizational head, it has been very fruitful, and seizure of property and cash has been very substantial.

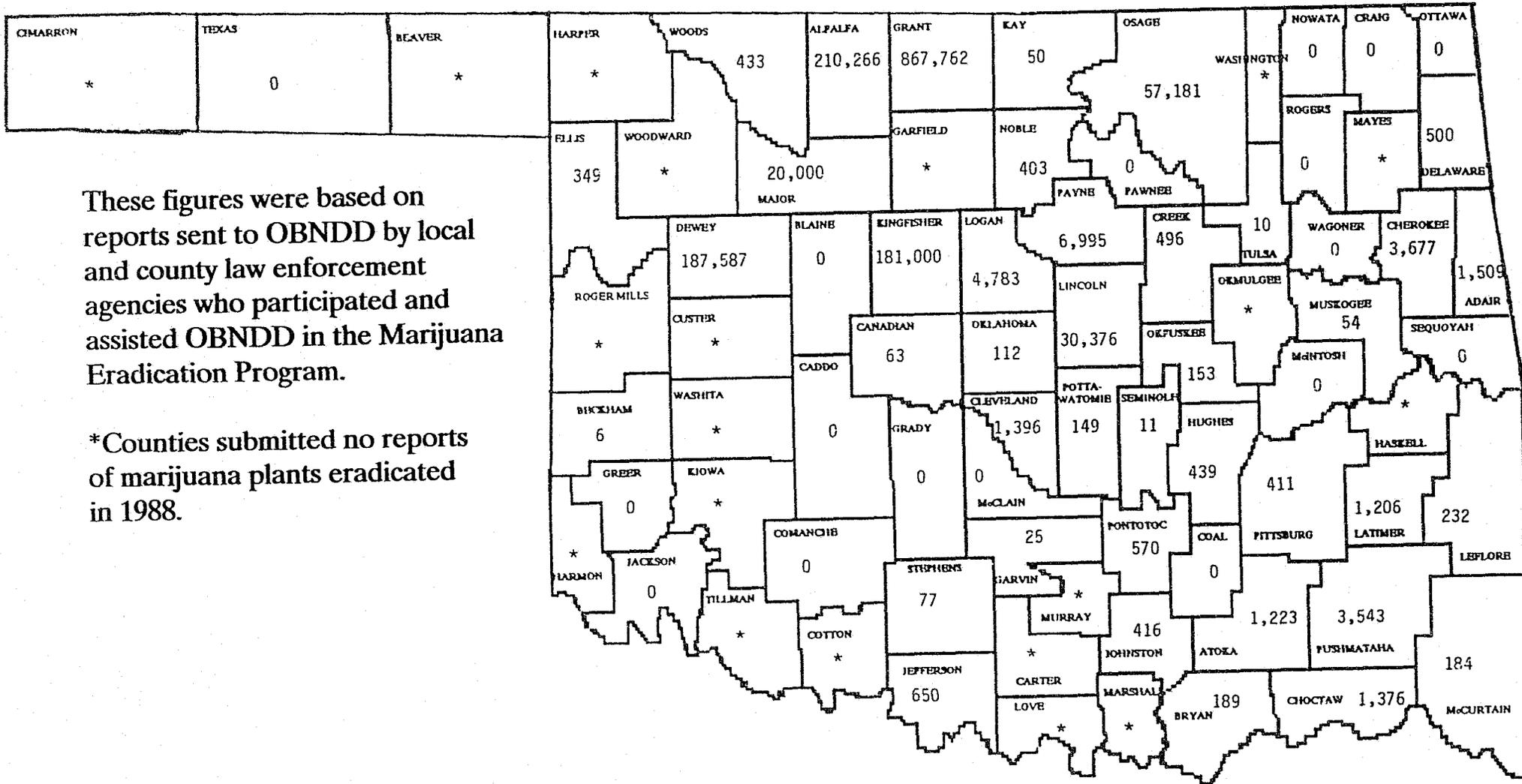
1988 MARIJUANA PLANTS SEIZED BY COUNTY

<u>County</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1987</u>
Adair	1,509	153	Latimer	1,206	0
Alfalfa	210,266	329,250	LeFlore	232	654
Atoka	1,223	14,373	Lincoln	30,376	0
Beaver	*	*	Logan	4,783	109
Beckham	6	0	Major	20,000	0
Blaine	0	13,676	Marshall	*	*
Bryan	189	225	Mayes	*	*
Caddo	0	36,839	McClain	0	1,930
Canadian	63	500	McCurtain	184	429
Carter	*	*	McIntosh	0	839
Cherokee	3,677	1,575	Murray	*	*
Choctaw	1,376	2,368	Muskogee	54	120
Cimarron	*	*	Noble	403	51
Cleveland	1,396	2,368	Nowata	0	547
Coal	0	20	Okfuskee	153	301
Comanche	0	100	Oklahoma	112	151
Cotton	*	*	Okmulgee	*	*
Craig	0	2	Osage	57,181	98,662
Creek	496	100	Ottawa	0	9
Custer	*	*	Pawnee	0	124
Delaware	500	1,067	Payne	6,995	0
Dewey	187,587	55,885	Pittsburg	411	23
Ellis	349	0	Pontotoc	570	0
Garfield	*	*	Pottawatomie	149	76
Garvin	25	1,043	Pushmataha	3,543	3,964
Grady	0	528	Roger Mills	*	*
Grant	867,762	133,861	Rogers	0	300
Greer	0	60	Seminole	11	0
Harper	*	*	Sequoyah	0	121
Haskell	0	282	Stephens	77	69
Hughes	439	0	Texas	0	17
Jackson	0	2	Tillman	*	*
Jefferson	650	0	Tulsa	10	59
Johnston	416	0	Wagoner	0	59
Kay	50	0	Washington	*	*
Kingfisher	181,000	0	Washita	*	*
Kiowa	*	*	Woodward	*	*
			Woods	433	0

* Counties did not submit reports of marijuana plants eradicated in 1987 or 1988.
(Figures obtained from OBND Annual Report, 1988, Director, Fred Means.)

Display 4

OBNDD 1988 MARIJUANA PLANTS SEIZED BY COUNTY



These figures were based on reports sent to OBNDD by local and county law enforcement agencies who participated and assisted OBNDD in the Marijuana Eradication Program.

*Counties submitted no reports of marijuana plants eradicated in 1988.

State Impact of President's Anti-Drug Plan

BY SCOTT

A Congress member has made it a point to highlight the impact of the President's anti-drug plan on the states. He says the plan will have a significant impact on the states, particularly in the area of law enforcement and the courts.

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Drug Dealer's Deal: Penalties Lax

D.

District Attorneys Survey

NIDA High School Senior Survey

Department of Corrections Data

Police Plan to End

Drug Traffic

On Highway Routes

Police plan to end drug traffic on highway routes by increasing patrols and using more mobile units.

The police department is planning to increase its highway patrols and use more mobile units to combat drug traffic.

Police Plan to End

'Low Law' Releases

for Drug Dealers

Police plan to end 'low law' releases for drug dealers by increasing penalties and improving enforcement.

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DISTRICT ATTORNEYS' SURVEY

Oklahoma has 27 District Attorneys which represent the 77 counties in the state. All of the District Attorneys filled out an Anti-Drug Abuse Needs Assessment Survey. Some of the results of the survey follow:

In response to the question, "To improve your prosecution capabilities, what would your preferences be for using any additional resources?", over half of the DAs said that hiring additional personnel would improve their prosecution capabilities. The second most popular choice was the need for buy money. More buy money would en-

able the new personnel to infiltrate the dealers that sell larger quantities and that are higher in the drug organizations. One of the DAs mentioned that it is frustrating to have the information on the drug dealers but no buy money to make a case against them. The training of existing personnel tied with the need for buy money. The war on drugs is a new field for most law enforcement officers and prosecutors, and many of them need new training to deal with drug cases.

Each DA was also asked which drug in their particular jurisdiction contributed to the commission of

property related crimes and violent crimes. The majority of them said that crank and methamphetamines contributed to both types of crime in their area.

Overwhelmingly, the most predominantly used drug in Oklahoma is marijuana. Oklahoma is a major producer of marijuana, and it is the easiest drug to get in the state. Amphetamines and methamphetamines are the second drugs most widely abused in the state. Several labs have been seized by current drug task forces around the state (Display 5 - 7).

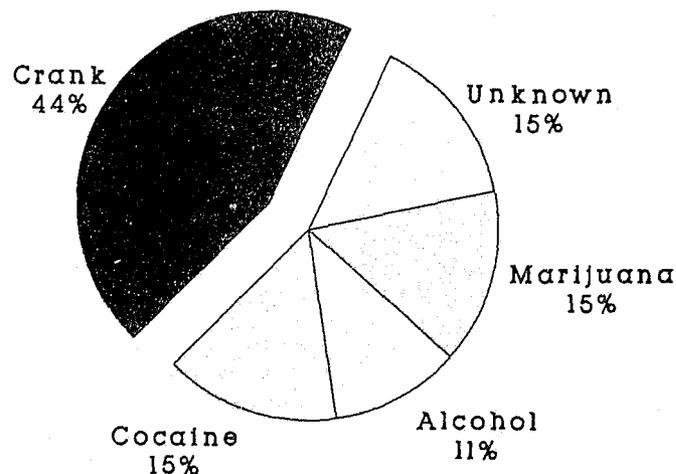
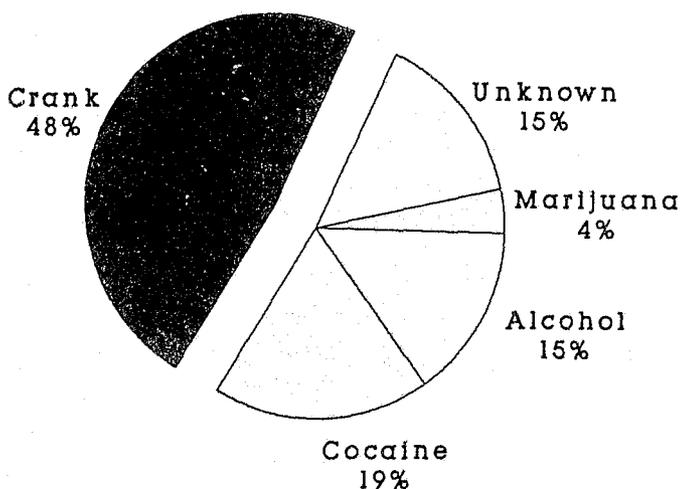
Display 5

DRUG WHICH MOST SIGNIFICANTLY CONTRIBUTES TO THE COMMISSION OF:

	<u>Cocaine</u>	<u>Marijuana</u>	<u>Alcohol</u>	<u>Crank/Methamphetamine</u>	<u>Unknown</u>
<u>Property related crimes:</u>	4	4	3	12	4
<u>Violent Crimes:</u>	5	1	4	13	4

Violent Crime

Property Related Crime



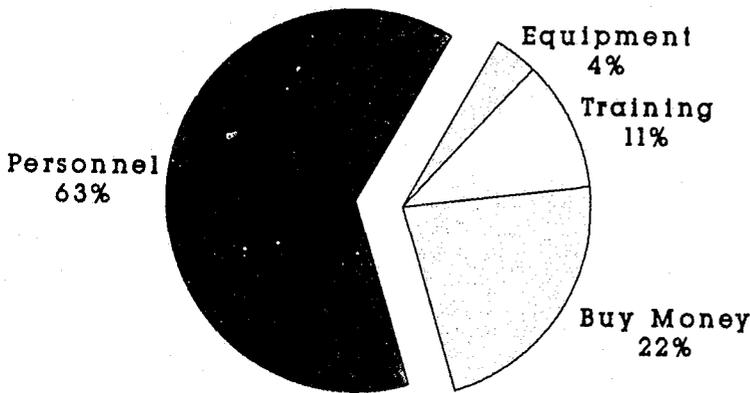
Display 6

TOP PRIORITIES FOR IMPROVING DISTRICT ATTORNEYS' PROSECUTION CAPABILITIES

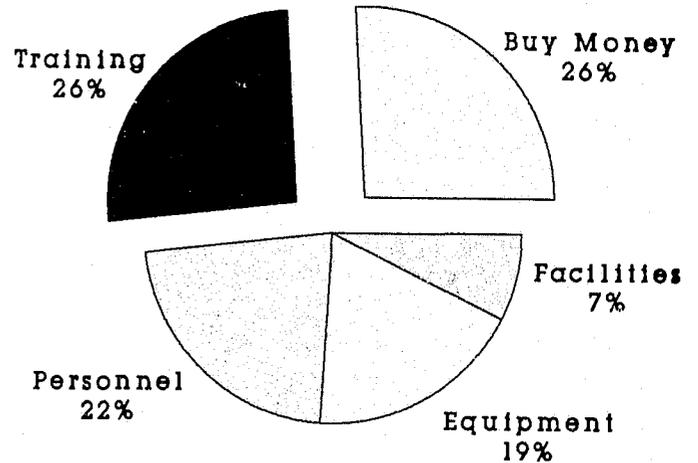
First and Second Choices Listed

		<u>#1</u>	<u>#2</u>
Hiring additional personnel	-	17	6
Training existing personnel	-	3	7
Special equipment purchase	-	1	5
Additional facilities	-	0	2
Supplies/Buy Money	-	6	7

First Choice



Second Choice



*"We must be tough. We must be humane. And we must pursue change -- in some cases, sweeping change. But before it can begin, we must get smart about the drug problem -- smarter than we have been in the past."
 -- Dr. William Bennett
 Drug Czar*

Display 7

THE THREE MOST PREDOMINANTLY USED DRUGS OF ABUSE BY
DA DISTRICT

	1	2	3
District 1	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine
District 2	Alcohol	Marijuana	Methamphetamine
District 3	Methamphetamine	Marijuana	Cocaine
District 4	Marijuana/Alcohol	Cocaine	Methamphetamine
District 5	Methamphetamine(Crank)	Marijuana	Cocaine (Crack)
District 6	Marijuana	Methamphetamine	Cocaine
District 7	Cocaine/Crack	Methamphetamine	Heroin
District 8	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine
District 9	Methamphetamine	Cocaine (Crack)	PCP
District 10	Marijuana	Methamphetamine	Cocaine (Crack)
District 11	Cocaine	Marijuana	Methamphetamine
District 12	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine
District 13	Marijuana	Methamphetamine	Cocaine
District 14	Marijuana	Cocaine (Crack)	Methamphetamine
District 15	Marijuana	Methamphetamine	Cocaine
District 16	Methamphetamine	Marijuana	Alcohol
District 17	Methamphetamine	Marijuana	Cocaine
District 18	Marijuana	Methamphetamine	Amphetamine
District 19	Methamphetamine	Cocaine	Marijuana
District 20	Marijuana	Methamphetamine	Cocaine
District 21	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine
District 22	Marijuana	Amphetamine	Methamphetamine
District 23	Methamphetamine	Marijuana	Cocaine
District 24	Marijuana	Methamphetamine	PCP
District 25	Marijuana	Cocaine (Crack)	Methamphetamine
District 26	Alcohol	Amphetamine	Marijuana
District 27	Marijuana	Amphetamine	Cocaine

Source: DA's Survey, 1988.

ILLICIT DRUG USE BY HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS CONTINUES TO DROP

Drug abuse by high school seniors continued to decline last year, according to a survey of 16,300 youths in 130 public and private schools across the nation. The findings indicate that anti-drug education efforts are paying off, according to officials of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), which has funded the survey annually since 1975. But drug abuse remains at unacceptably high levels and drugs are still readily available to teenagers, officials said.

The percentage of seniors who said in the confidential survey that they have ever used cocaine, crack cocaine, marijuana, or heroin declined between 1987 and 1988, the survey found (see chart below). "We are encouraged by the downward trend in the use of all illicit drugs, including the use of cocaine, which has declined for the second year in a row," said Dr. Charles R. Schuster, director of NIDA. "But we must be cautious in interpreting these en-

couraging trends. These figures indicate that one out of every two students has tried an illicit drug before they graduated high school."

Furthermore, NIDA said drug use is becoming "more compulsive and more damaging" in certain groups not covered by the survey, including high school dropouts. "We have heard of major metropolitan areas reporting dropout rates as high as 40 to 50 percent," Dr. Schuster said. "These young people are more likely to become involved with the criminal justice system and experience problems with drugs," he continued. Data from NIDA's Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) indicate that there were more than 46,000 hospital emergency room cases involving cocaine in 1987, up from 25,000 in 1986.

The survey found that youths in urban areas were especially likely to use illicit drugs, though drug abuse in rural areas was not rare. For ex-

ample, 14.3 percent of the youths from large metropolitan areas said they had used cocaine at least once, compared to 12.8 percent of those in medium-size metropolitan areas and 8.6 percent of those in rural areas. Use of marijuana was more common in the Northeast and the West than in the South and North Central states. Youths in Western states were more than twice as likely to report use of crack as youths in other regions.

High school seniors increasingly are becoming concerned about the health effects of illicit drugs. More than 51 percent of the class of 1988 said they believed there is "great risk" in trying cocaine once or twice, compared to 33.5 percent just two years ago. More than 31 percent of the class of 1988 saw great risk in occasional use of marijuana, compared to 25 percent of the class of 1986 (Display 8-9).

Display 8

Percentage of high school seniors

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
Ever used marijuana/hashish	47.3	59.2	59.5	54.9	50.2	47.2
Used marijuana/hashish in last 30 days	27.1	37.1	31.6	25.2	21.0	18.0
Ever used cocaine	9.0	12.9	16.5	16.1	15.2	12.1
Used cocaine in last 30 days	1.9	3.9	5.8	5.8	4.3	3.4
Ever used crack cocaine	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.6	4.8
Used crack cocaine in last 30 days	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5	1.6
Ever used heroin	2.2	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1
Used heroin in last 30 days	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Believe marijuana would be easy to get	87.8	87.8	89.2	84.6	84.8	85.0
Believe cocaine would be easy to get	37.0	37.8	47.5	45.0	54.2	55.0

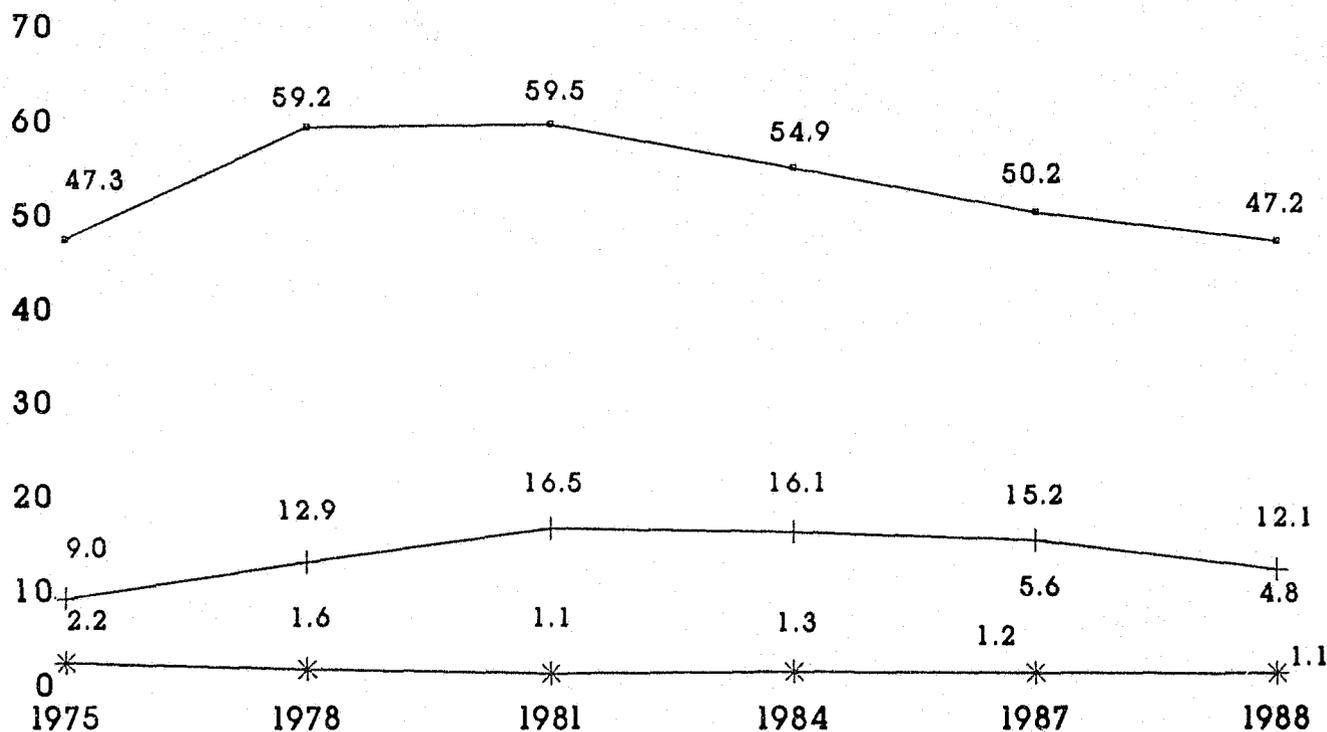
NA= data not available

(Reprinted from Drug Enforcement Report, March 8, 1989)

Display 9

DRUG USE BY HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse



Students who have ever used:

—•— Marijuana + Cocaine * Heroin —□— Crack Cocaine

"How can we effectively raise the standards of our schools when the most prominent influence on our young people is drugs? We must devote our energies to fighting the current epidemic of drug abuse which is poisoning the learning environment for students across the country."

*-- Sen David Boren
(D.-Ok.)*

DRUG RELATED SCHOOL INCIDENTS

Data for drug-related school incidents is not available. There is new legislation called the "Education Opportunity Act of 1989" which will be developed through a year-long team effort by representatives of the Legislature, state government, education, business, labor, law enforcement, senior citizens, anti-drug abuse organizations and other groups.

It is hoped that this legislation will require that some kind of drug data will be kept in all of the schools in Oklahoma.

Dan Reich, Administrative Officer for Drug Education for Comprehensive Health for the Department of Education, has stated that there will be a drug survey conducted across the State of Oklahoma for seventh,

ninth, and eleventh graders. The purpose of the survey is to collect baseline data on prevalence of drug use among the students and their attitudes towards drug use. The survey will be administered on a voluntary basis. The design of the survey is still under construction, and the start-up date is projected to be in the first few months of 1990.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS DATA

(excerpted from the ODOC's Fiscal Year 1988 Annual Report)

The mission of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections is: 1) to protect the public; 2) to protect the employees; and 3) to protect the offenders.

This mission is accomplished through the development of more specific goals by the Oklahoma Department

of Corrections. These goals elaborate on the basic elements of the mission and include provision of appropriate, secure confinement and supervision of offenders for the duration of their sentences; provision of opportunities for personal growth, career development, and training for employees; provision of constitutional conditions of confine-

ment; and provision of programs and services to the offender population which promote opportunity to develop skills as well as more responsible behaviors.

Employees participate in the development of the goals and objectives established to carry out the department's mission, and these are reviewed annually.

OVERCROWDING

Oklahoma faces the same prison overcrowding problem as most other states. With a larger portion of the population in the crime-prone age group and with harsher penalties being given for many crimes, the prison population has outgrown prison capacity. There are only three ways to solve this problem: send fewer people to prison, let more people out of prison sooner, or build more prisons. Currently the number of people sent to prison is reduced by deferred and suspended sentences and by some use of community service sentencing, restitution, and fines. Offenders are let out of prison early through parole, commutation, and most notably, the emergency time

credit, or "cap" law. Prison capacity has been increased by building new facilities and by acquiring existing facilities previously used for other purposes. There are problems with all these efforts. Too many deferred and suspended sentences lead to accusations that there is no accountability in the criminal justice system, no certainty of punishment. Too many early releases produce complaints that there is no "truth in sentencing." Finally, construction is an expensive alternative and facilities built for other purposes can make offender management difficult and dangerous.

Overcrowding in the state's prison system was exacerbated by the May

riot at the Mack Alford Correctional Center at Stringtown. The most critical bed space shortage is in medium security, and space for 265 medium security beds was destroyed in the fires set by inmates during the riot.

The number of new receptions per year has increased from 4,276 in Fiscal Year 1985 to 5,326 in Fiscal Year 1988. The distribution of offenses for which offenders are committed has varied slightly over the past four years with slight increases or decreases in each of the major crime categories. One offense that has steadily increased is drugs; starting in 1985 at 11.8% and increasing to 17.8% by 1988 (Display 10).

SUMMARY OF DRUG TESTS FOR 1988 FOR ALL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

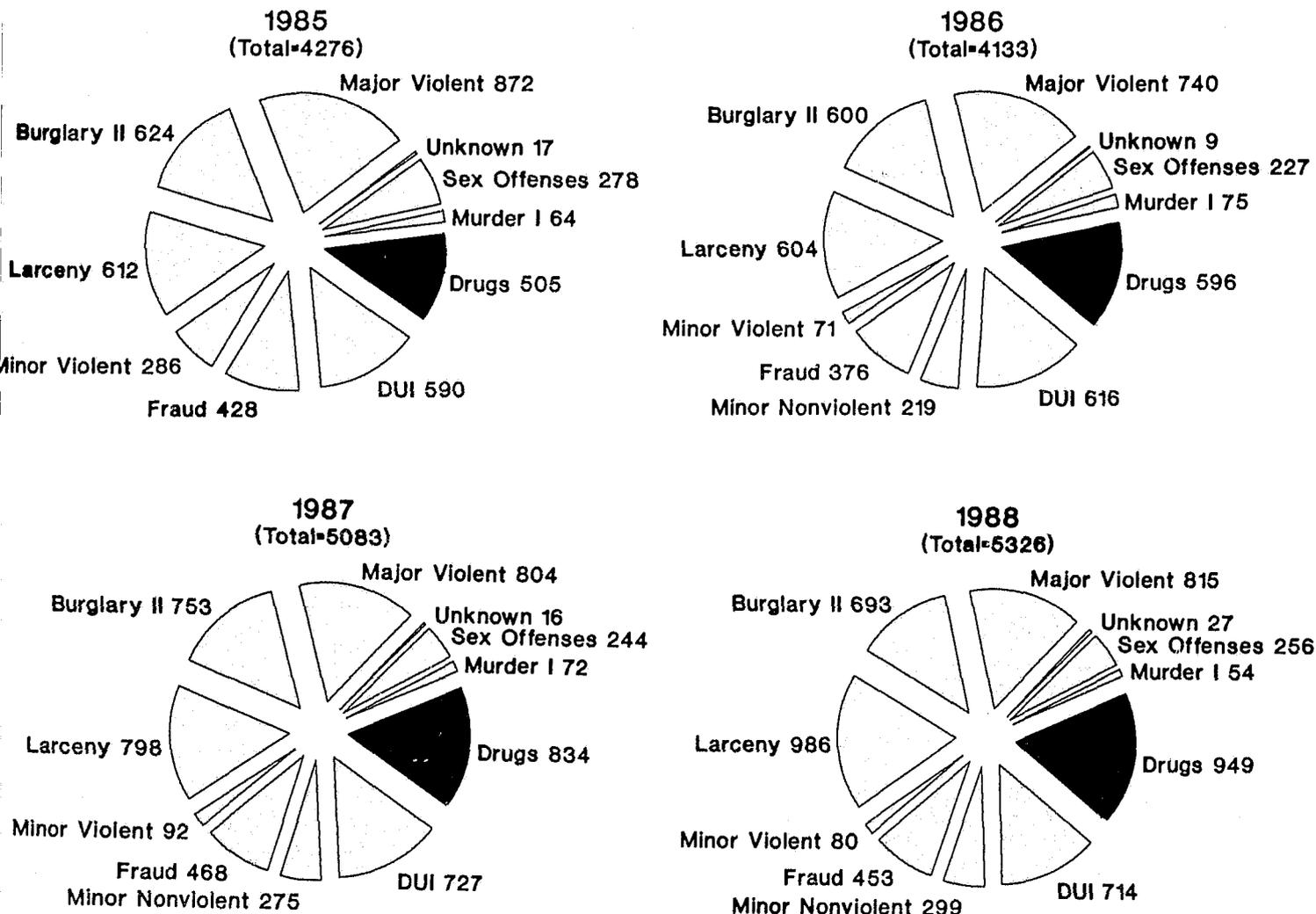
In January 1988, the Oklahoma Correctional Facilities housed 9,639 inmates. In December 1988, the facilities housed 10,448. Approximately 5,000 people entered the system in 1988, and approximately 4,000 exited. The approximate total

of those people on probation or parole in 1988 was 24,000. The combined total of the people incarcerated and on probation or parole were subject to drug testing while in the correctional system. There are four ways these people might have been tested:

initial, when they first entered the system; random; suspect, if the person is brought in on drug charges or suspected of drug use, and unmarked, which reflects those tests that were not identified as initial, random, or suspect (Display 11).

Display 10

**OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS RECEPTIONS
BY CRIME CATEGORIES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1985-1988**



Display 11

SUMMARY OF DRUG TESTS FOR 1988 FOR ALL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

<u>Type of Drug</u>	<u>Total for 1988</u>	<u># of Positive</u>	<u>% Positive</u>
Alcohol	109	11	10.1
Amphetamines	5515	346	6.3
Barbiturates	3684	43	1.2
Benzodiazepines	3449	226	6.6
Cocaine	8666	970	11.2
Opiates	5202	96	1.8
PCP	7075	310	4.4
THC	13175	3136	23.8

Display 12

SENTENCE LENGTH FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH</u>
Cultivation of Controlled Substance -	3.8
Distribution of Controlled Dangerous Substances Not in Course of Legitimate Business -	25.0
Endeavor and Conspiracy -	7.5
Illegal Distribution of Controlled Substances -	6.7
Larceny/Burglary of Controlled Dangerous Substances -	7.5
Obtain or Attempt - Controlled Substances -	5.5
Unlawful Possession of Paraphernalia -	10.4

"We need to send a message in Oklahoma to drug dealers and drug traffickers that we want them in prison and not on the street selling to our young people and to the population of Oklahoma."

*--Rep. Ed Apple
(R.-Duncan)*

PROBATION AND PAROLE

The Division of Probation and Parole is one of eight divisions of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. The division employs 487 persons, and ranks as the third largest division of the department. Three hundred and nine (309) persons are employed by the division to provide direct offender contact. At any given time, approximately 25,000 offenders are being supervised by the Division of Probation and Parole, under the provisions of probation, parole, house arrest, and deferred prosecution. The division is also responsible for preparing presentence investigative reports and

reports for offenders supervised under delayed sentencing.

The Division of Probation and Parole accomplishes the mission of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections by providing services aimed at diverting or effecting a readjustment within the community setting of the attitudes, habits, and capabilities of the offender. Supervision is provided on a level system, with varying contacts required at each level. With the exception of "administrative cases," all levels of supervision call for home and office contacts, employment and residence verifications, monthly record checks

with law enforcement agencies, and urinalysis for offenders with an identified drug problem. Specific goals and objectives are developed and annually reviewed assuring validity in services aimed at the above areas.

Supervision services have recently been enhanced by the creation of a statewide resource manual. This manual, which will soon be available to officers across the state, provides an extensive listing of agencies providing employment, counseling, and financial assistance to community-based offenders.

Crack State's Top Drug; Official Sees Grim Future

By The Daily Staff Writer

The state's top drug is... official sees grim future...

all crimes in Oklahoma City are...

The Oklahoma City police chief...

Drugs Boost Big-Time Crime

... 20, 2700 lbs; 70, 1000 lbs...

E.

State Strategy

Recommendations From the National Drug Control Strategy

Drug Control and System Improvement Legislation Signed by the Governor in 1989

... in Drug Raid ...

Arrested in Pair of Del City Drug Raids

By Associated Press Staff

Two men were arrested in Del City, Okla., in a pair of raids on drug stores.

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Alleged Cocaine Kingpin Wanted in Texas, Arrested

A man alleged to be a cocaine kingpin was wanted in Texas, but was arrested in Del City, Okla., in a pair of raids on drug stores. The man was arrested in a pair of raids on drug stores.

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Arrested That Cocaine Kingpin Was on Trial

The man was arrested in a pair of raids on drug stores. The man was arrested in a pair of raids on drug stores. The man was arrested in a pair of raids on drug stores.

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STATE STRATEGY

GOAL: Reduce the demand and consumption of drugs

I. EDUCATION

First Objective: Assess the Problem

Recommendation:

Determine the extent and character of drug use and establish a means of monitoring that use regularly.

Since drug-related school incident data is not available, a special objective for education is being addressed.

In order to guide and evaluate effective drug prevention efforts, schools need to:

*Conduct anonymous surveys of students and school personnel and consult with local law enforcement officials to identify the extent of the drug problem.

*Bring together school personnel to identify areas where drugs are being used and sold.

*Meet with parents to help determine the nature and extent of drug use.

*Maintain records on drug use and sale in the school over time, for use in evaluating and improving prevention efforts. In addition to self-reported drug use patterns, records may include information on drug-related arrests and school discipline problems.

*Inform the community, in non-technical language, of the results of the school's assessment of the drug problem.

Second Objective: Enforcing Policy

Recommendation:
Enforce established policies against drug use fairly and consistently. Implement security measures to eliminate drugs on school premises and at school functions. (See Law Enforcement recommendations)

Ensure that everyone understands the policy and the procedures that will be followed in case of infractions. Make copies of the school policy available to all parents, teachers, and students, and take other steps to publicize the policy.

Impose strict security measures to bar access to intruders and prohibit student drug trafficking. Enforcement policies should correspond to the severity of the school's drug problem. Enforcement practices should be reviewed regularly to ensure that penalties are uniformly and fairly applied.

Third Objective: Tough Law Enforcement

Recommendation:

Involve local law enforcement agencies in all aspects of drug prevention: assessment, enforcement, and education. The police and courts should have well-established and mutually-supportive relationships with the schools.

II. LAW ENFORCEMENT'S ROLE

Law enforcement authorities must enforce laws concerning both drug trafficking and abuse in order to provide a credible deterrent to drug

abuse and to reinforce the growing consensus that drug abuse is not acceptable behavior. In particular, students found to be in possession of drugs in school should be arrested.

State and local jurisdictions must inform themselves and others about the consequences of drug trafficking and its global effects.

To foster cooperation and reduce the level of competition that sometimes exists among groups involved in reducing the demand for drugs, drug law enforcement authorities will facilitate communication among these groups whenever coordination is desirable.

Lastly, drug law enforcement authorities should initiate drug abuse education and prevention activities where communities lack sufficient projects. This includes encouraging the formation of appropriate parent and other groups, and referring these groups to the national organizations that will help them get started.

The ultimate goal of both supply and demand reduction efforts is the elimination of drug abuse and trafficking. This is a long-term goal. Thus, the focus at the state level joins the intermediate national goal of a measurable and sustained decline in drug abuse of all kinds.

"If you want to lose the war on drugs, just leave it to law enforcement. I'm not meaning to downplay or make light of the efforts that are made on a day-to-day basis by men and women who are out there literally with their lives on the line, but I am reminding this nation that even an infinite amount of resources devoted to law enforcement is not going to solve this problem. It's going to depend on the nation realizing the value of a drug-free lifestyle as against the despair and ruin of a drug-dependent lifestyle. Only when the demand for drugs dries up will there be real progress in the war on drugs.

*-- Richard Thornburgh
Attorney General*

Drug law enforcement should support the national goal by attacking the supply of drugs all along the distribution chain from field or laboratory to consumer with the long-term objective of reducing the availability of drugs to such a degree that drug abuse by new or current users is inhibited. As intermediate objectives leading to reduced supply, law enforcement efforts should focus on deterrence, disruption, and displacement to increase trafficker's costs and risks of doing business. Drug seizures and arrests not only remove drugs and criminals from the streets, but when brought to the public's attention, serve to discourage others from engaging in trafficking or the use of illicit drugs. The mere presence of law enforcement, in the form of an investigative task force, an interdiction effort, or an eradication program, prevents some amount of trafficking, production, and use that would otherwise take place. It also disrupts organized trafficking and distribution networks and displaces established production sources, trafficking routes, and modes.

The continuing challenge is to apply enough pressure in enough different ways and places to have a lasting impact on drug availability.

Light penalty provisions, heavy prosecutorial workloads, crowded court dockets, and overcrowded prisons have all contributed in allowing many apprehended drug criminals to return to their illegal endeavors in short order. Law enforcement will benefit from the tougher penalty provisions afforded by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 as fewer repeat offenders are at large, and many who might have otherwise engaged in trafficking are deterred by the probable consequences. Continued emphasis on asset forfeiture will destroy the economic power of drug enterprises and prevent them from using their assets to finance and execute further operations. Resources will be employed wisely--targeted at the greatest threats and vulnerabilities of the adversaries.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Investigation and Prosecution

The principal objectives of law enforcement are to incarcerate drug traffickers, to remove contraband from the illicit market, and to remove drug-derived assets from drug traffickers. The objective of the investigation and prosecution strategy is to immobilize drug trafficking organizations by incarcerating their members, seizing their drugs, and obtaining drug-related asset forfeitures. Successful investigation and prosecution decrease and delay the supply and distribution of illegal drugs, and deter other groups from entering the drug market.

The components of the investigation and prosecution strategy include: multi-agency approaches; financial investigation and asset forfeiture; state and local cooperative efforts; targeted and selective deployment of federal resources, and enforcement directed against domestic illicit drug production.

Special multi-agency investigative programs and task forces often offer the most effective and appropriate method of operation when attacking complex trafficking organizations. Therefore, cooperative efforts will be used whenever feasible and appropriate. Drug program and organization-specific approaches will be developed, as appropriate, to tailor investigative and prosecutorial responses to fit specific problem areas.

When appropriate, state and local officers should be deputized and cross-designated; similarly, state and local prosecutors also should be cross-designated.

Field Enforcement

The components of the field enforcement strategy include that prosecutors, federal and state, aggressively use civil forfeiture laws not only against distributors but against buyers and recipients of illegal drugs; crimes symptomatic of drug trafficking be

prosecuted vigorously; hotlines, reward programs, and other means of utilizing the knowledge of the citizenry in the fight against the menace of drugs be developed and promoted; prosecutors work together through the Oklahoma District Attorneys Association to develop strict, uniform plea bargaining policies in drug cases; citizens become active to assure that persons apprehended for drug offenses are punished as severely as the law permits, and, pre-sentence memoranda setting forth the prosecutor's sentence recommendation should be filed with the court in all drug cases.

Intelligence Recommendations

The key objective of the intelligence strategy is to ensure that intelligence capabilities are properly directed and coordinated, and that they are fully utilized to support all components of drug law enforcement. Improved intelligence means more effective use of law enforcement resources, greater success against traffickers and, as a result, reduced availability of drugs. Information sharing should be consistent with the required safeguards for security, privacy, and confidentiality.

Criminal Justice System and Treatment

Because a significant percentage of all arrestees are drug abusers, the point of arrest can provide an opportunity for entry into drug treatment. Current literature indicates that mandatory treatment often has a positive effect on both drug abuse and crime. The strategy calls on judges to educate themselves about the effects of drug abuse and about the availability and effectiveness of drug treatment facilities.

Also, remaining drug free, as verified by drug tests, sometimes is used as a condition of pretrial release, probation, and parole. Because of the potential effectiveness of drug tests as a means of reducing drug

abuse by some arrestees, and thus reducing drug-related crime, police departments, courts, and correctional facilities should consider routinely testing arrestees if funding can be obtained.

SUMMARY

The Oklahoma Statewide Strategy is designed to reduce the supply and demand for drugs and thereby increase the impact of drug control efforts by continuing multi-jurisdictional task forces to enhance efforts in the priority areas. Additional personnel, equipment, training, and "buy money" for more widespread apprehension of persons violating laws relating to violent crime and controlled substances will be funded.

Treatment/Rehabilitation efforts will primarily be addressed through TASC and Intensive Supervision programs.

The Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board recognizes that a coordinated program of supply reduction through law enforcement and demand reduction through education and prevention, is the key to long-term success in the fight against drug abuse and trafficking. Consequently, the Board will promote the establishment of the DARE program as well as Drug Free School Zones.

Most of the legislation to enforce drug law violations is already in place. The problem lies in the fact that we have a narrowly-focused, disjointed system to combat a society-wide problem. What we need is integration

which will require the proper attitude and communication between criminal justice personnel, as well as prevention, education, and treatment professionals. To address this problem, we will analyze the possibility of developing a statewide information system which would provide intelligence, referrals, coordination, and evaluation.

The problem can be brought under control, but the only way to control it is by attacking the distribution network with better coordination of law enforcement efforts and more resources, and by reducing demand through education, prosecution, aggressive use of civil forfeiture, and adequate treatment and detention programs.

"The war on drugs cannot be won alone by soldiers in the jungles of South America or police officers in the alleys of our cities, or lab technicians in the health departments of our businesses. Skirmishes can be fought there, but the war must be won in the conscience, the attitude, the character of Americans as a people. So long as we tolerate drugs, think they are sophisticated or mildly risqué, we will never rid ourselves of this national albatross."

*- - Lois Haight Herrington
Chairman of The White House Conference For
A Drug Free America, Final Report June 1988*

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY, SEPTEMBER 1989

(excerpted from the White House, Office of the Press Secretary, FACT SHEET,
September 5, 1989, and the Executive Summary)

The National Drug Control Strategy describes a coordinated and comprehensive plan of attack involving all basic anti-drug initiatives and agencies. The Strategy recommends the largest dollar increase in the history of the drug war -- nearly \$2.2 billion, 39 percent above the fiscal 1989 level.

Throughout, the Strategy emphasizes the principle of user accountability -- in law enforcement efforts

focused on individual users; in decisions regarding sentencing and parole; in school, college, and university policies regarding the use of drugs by students and employees; in the workplace, and in treatment.

The Strategy also calls for increased efforts in cocaine source countries and a more active international campaign by the United States to engage other nations in the fight against drugs. Interdiction efforts

will be better targeted on key individuals in the drug organizations and on high-value shipments.

Another major priority is increasing the capacity of the drug treatment system and making it more accountable for results. Significant emphasis is also given to providing increased support for prevention and education efforts aimed at helping young people and others resist and reject drugs.

I. CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Overview

The absence of a significant risk of punishment for illegal drug activity is perhaps the single greatest hindrance to drug reduction efforts. More predictable, severe sanctions provided by the criminal justice system will be one of the most powerful forms of drug prevention. They will make it increasingly difficult to engage in any drug activity with impunity.

In order to be an effective deterrent, the criminal justice system must expand to accommodate more people at every point, from arrest through prosecution, release and final supervision. This means more law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, courtrooms, and jails.

Priorities

- » Increased federal funding to states and localities for street-level drug law enforcement.
- » Federal funding to states for planning, developing, and implementing alternative sentencing programs for nonviolent drug offenders, including

house arrest and boot camps.

- » Increased federal funding for federal law enforcement activities (including courts, prisons, prosecutors, and law enforcement officers), and additional resources targeted on federal money laundering investigations.

- » Vigorous prosecution of and increased fines for all misdemeanor state drug offenses.

- » Expanded programs to eradicate the domestic marijuana crop.

- » Adoption by the states of drug-testing programs throughout their criminal justice systems: for arrestees, prisoners, parolees, and those out on bail. Adoption of such programs will be a condition for receipt of federal criminal justice funds.

- » Funding through the Department of Housing and Urban Development to establish security systems for public housing projects, including tenant identification cards, guards, and security fences.

- » Establishment of a Supply Reduc-

tion Working Group, chaired by the Office of National Drug Control Policy, to carry out the statutory requirement to "coordinate and oversee the implementation by National Drug Control Program agencies of the policies, objectives, and priorities" defined in the National Drug Control Strategy. This group will consider supply-related drug policy issues that are interdepartmental in nature. It will not deal with operational decisions or have line authority or responsibility.

- » Revision of Federal drug agency personnel evaluation systems, where appropriate, to add a criterion for career advancement and reward that emphasizes cooperation among employees within and across various agencies.

- » Strong encouragement for states to adopt policies revoking the drivers licenses of those convicted of a drug offense and recommendation of model drivers license revocation legislation to the states.

II. DRUG TREATMENT

public policy requires that our nation's drug treatment capacity be increased.

Priorities

- » Increased federal funds for treatment in order to expand the number

of treatment slots and the range of treatment methods available.

- » Greater state, local and individual treatment program accountability for effectiveness. Submission of state plans for treatment resource alloca-

Overview

Effective treatment is an important part of the overall strategy to reduce drug use. Millions of Americans need help to stop using drugs. Responsible and compassionate

tion and systemic improvement will be a condition for receipt of federal treatment funds.

- » Improved coordination among local treatment facilities so that treatment resources and availability match community needs, and so that drug users are referred to the most appropriate treatment provider.
- » Improved coordination between treatment facilities and social, health, and employment agencies in order to better assist those drug-dependent persons who need services in addition to treatment. Under some

circumstances, treatment facilities will be assisted in the development of their own programs in these areas.

- » Increased funding of outreach programs and early treatment for expectant mothers who use drugs.
- » State and private insurance company coverage of outpatient and other less intensive forms of treatment for drug use. A thorough review of federal policy will be conducted to determine whether changes in federal coverage are necessary.
- » Exploration of ways to increase the use of civil commitment as a

means to bring more drug dependent persons into the treatment system.

- » Expanded and improved federal information collection and research. Priority will be given to describing our current treatment capacities and needs; evaluating treatment effectiveness for specific populations; and developing methods of treatment for cocaine and crack dependency, cocaine in combination with other substances, and individuals with both psychiatric and drug problems.

III. EDUCATION, COMMUNITY ACTION, AND THE WORKPLACE

Overview

The principal goal of prevention is to see that Americans, especially children, never start taking drugs. Prevention begins at the local level: at homes, in schools, and in the community.

The federal government should galvanize public opinion to make it clear that illegal use of drugs is wrong and harmful. This includes support for community drug prevention efforts. Activities should be targeted at youth; in addition, individuals, parents, and employers must become involved in drug prevention and education.

Priorities

- » Implementation of firm drug prevention programs and policies in schools, colleges, and universities.

Such programs and policies will be a condition of eligibility for receipt of federal funds.

- » Development of model alternative school programs for youths with drug problems. Federal assistance to local education agencies will promote such development.
- » Federal support for community-wide drug prevention efforts.
- » Federal support for development of anti-drug media outreach activities that deal with the dangers of using illegal drugs - particularly crack - and with drug-impaired pregnancies.
- » Creation of a national program to mobilize volunteer efforts to prevent the illegal use of drugs.
- » Implementation of Executive Order 12564 to ensure a drug-free federal

workforce.

- » Drug-free workplace policies in the private sector and state and local government, including clear penalties for drug use, and drug testing where appropriate.
- » Establishment of a Demand-Reduction Working Group, chaired by the Office of National Drug Control Policy, to carry out the statutory requirement to "coordinate and oversee the implementation by National Drug Control Program agencies of the policies, objectives, and priorities" defined in the National Drug Control Strategy. This group will consider demand-related drug policy issues that are interdepartmental in nature. It will not deal with operational decisions or have line authority or responsibility.

IV. INTERDICTION

Overview

Effective interdiction is critical in the effort to reduce the flow of drugs. Interdicting illegal drug shipments and intercepting other resources is an important method of attacking the drug trade at home and abroad. Interdiction should focus not only on drug seizures, but also on creating serious personal and financial risk for trafficking organizations and their top level personnel.

Priorities

- » Development of a comprehensive

information-based approach to federal air, maritime, land, and port-of-entry interdiction.

- » Upgraded intelligence support to interdiction, through intensified interdiction-specific investigations and undercover operations.
- » Enhanced computer support to interdiction through acceleration of machine readable documentation programs; installation of document machine readers at appropriate ports of entry, and development of the International Border Interdiction

System (IBIS) and other computerized border information systems.

- » Creation of interagency/interdisciplinary teams to analyze and target smuggling modes, methods, and routes.
- » Concentration on high-value individuals and shipments.
- » Review of existing methods for deterring air smugglers.
- » Improved operations aimed at money couriers and shipments.
- » Improved container inspection techniques and intelligence.

- » Enhanced border systems, operations, and activities.
- » Dramatically reduced document fraud, especially fraudulent use of U.S. birth certificates and other "breeder documents."

Overview

The quality of information, research, and technological capabilities available to implement drug control policies and programs must be improved. A more up-to-date and flexible data base is needed to refine and target drug control efforts. Technology must be developed and adapted to aid in law enforcement. More medical research is also needed into the causes of and treatment for drug addiction.

Priorities

- » Establishment of a Drug Control Research and Development Committee involving directors of research and evaluation, and chief technology advisers to all appropriate drug supply and demand reduction agencies.

Overview

The war against drugs cannot be fought without comprehensive collection, analysis, and dissemination of critical information on drug production and trafficking. To target the traffickers' most vulnerable points, more information about the enemy must be obtained.

Priorities

- » Increased intelligence efforts to concentrate on the infrastructure of

- » Expanded use of drug detection dogs, anti-vehicle barriers, and container inspections.
- » Provision of automatic exclusion authority and general arrest authority to Immigration and Naturaliza-

V. RESEARCH

This committee will:

- Recommend to the Office of National Drug Control Policy policies and priorities for drug-related research and development;
 - Review, monitor, and coordinate federal research, data collection, and evaluation activities;
 - Eliminate duplication and gaps in current data collection, and generate accurate and useful information on which to base national drug control policies, and
 - Assist agencies in effectively acquiring and using new technologies to prevent and treat drug use and to detect and suppress the flow of illegal drugs and related commodities.
- » Better and more frequent data collection and analysis, including

tion Service officers.

- » Improved detection and monitoring systems and secure operations procedures.
- » Expanded secure communications systems.

flexible, quick-response data collection instruments.

- » Increased basic and clinical research on drug use and addiction.
- » Development of new technologies or innovative adaptation of existing technologies for use against illegal drugs.
- » Development of a comprehensive information base about "what works" in controlling drug use through support for public and private evaluation of drug enforcement, drug prevention, and drug treatment programs.
- » Archived and disseminated information, research, and evaluation results through an appropriate mechanism that combines prevention, treatment, and criminal justice data.

VI. INTELLIGENCE

trafficking organizations and their allied enterprises, particularly money laundering.

- » Improved drug automation and information systems to allow swifter, better, and more cost-effective drug law enforcement, prosecutions, and interdictions.
- » Sharing of intelligence developed in the course of investigations and intelligence operations, and dissemination of finished, analyzed intelli-

gence to appropriate federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies.

- » Establishment of an interagency working group chaired by the Office of National Drug Control Policy to develop plans for an intelligence center to unite U.S. drug-related analytical capabilities, and to improve intelligence capabilities. Results will be presented to the appropriate Cabinet Council.

America's fight against epidemic illegal drug use cannot be won on any single front alone; it must be waged everywhere -- at every level of federal, state, and local government and by every citizen in every community across the country.

*-- George Bush
President of the United States*

OKLAHOMA DRUG CONTROL AND SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT LEGISLATION SIGNED INTO LAW BY GOVERNOR IN 1989

SB 124 -- Brown of Senate and McMillen of House -- Removing time limits on methadone treatment for drug-dependent persons.

SB 131 -- Brown of Senate and Bastin of House -- Modifying statutes relating to cancellation and denial of driving privileges of juveniles committing certain offenses.

SB 146 -- Wright of Senate and Lewis of House -- Expanding list of crimes for which minors shall be considered adults to include manufacture, distribution or possession of a controlled dangerous substance.

SB 250 -- Horner -- New law to be codified as Section 856.1 of Title 2 providing that persons who cause or encourage minor children to participate in certain crimes involving certain controlled substances shall be guilty of a felony.

SB 281 -- Dickerson -- New law requiring persons convicted of any crime related to a controlled dangerous substance to be reported to the Department of Corrections; requiring the department to maintain records on any offense related to controlled dangerous substances; requiring the Pardon and Parole Board to be provided any drug-related information on any person eligible for parole prior to such person's consideration.

HB 1008 -- Cox of House and Horner of Senate -- Creating new law to be codified as Section 24-101.1 of Title 70, providing that school boards shall establish rules prohibiting pupils from possessing electronic paging devices while on the school premises, in transit under the school's authority or while attending any school function.

HB 1199 -- Vaughn (Ray) of House and Miles-LaGrange of Senate -- Providing that any person convicted of negligent homicide, which re-

"I think we should narrowly target and say our near-term objectives are, number one, physically safe schools; safe school yards; places where my wife, who is a teacher, and my daughter, who is a student, can walk into the playground, walk within blocks of the school, walk into the classroom, and have an overwhelming prospect they're walking into a drug-free environment - not that all those students are guaranteed to be drug-free, but the environment is drug-free. I think that is a reasonable, necessary thing because, in fact, it is representative of our fundamental values and must be dealt with."

-- Sen. Joseph Biden
(D. Del.)

sulted while that person was driving or operating motor vehicles while under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicating substances, shall be punished by imprisonment in a state correctional institution for not less than one year nor more than 10 years, or by a fine of not less than \$5,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

HB 1442 -- Johnson (Glen) of House and Brown of Senate -- Prohibiting distribution, dispensing or possession with intent to distribute, or dispense controlled dangerous substances or imitation controlled dangerous substances on or within a certain distance from school property; providing penalties; providing that lack of knowledge of proximity to school property shall be no defense; providing that conviction shall not merge with certain other convictions.

HB 1514 -- Lewis of House and Dickerson of Senate -- Prohibiting use of a communication facility to commit or facilitate the commission of a felony; provides that district attorney investigators who are certified peace officers have statewide jurisdiction; increases the statute of limitations for the prosecutions of rape, sodomy or forcible sodomy committed against a person under

the age of eighteen from three years to five years; an inmate cannot be placed on an accelerated parole docket without the concurrence of three members of the Pardon and Parole Board; expanding the scope of victims compensation provision; providing for a maximum penalty of life imprisonment of certain types of child abuse; making willful omission of payment of child support a misdemeanor; adding to instances where the state may appeal a decision of a magistrate; modifying procedures for competency determination of certain defendants; providing for forfeiture of property used to commit certain drug offenses; effective date Nov. 1, 1989; amending numerous sections of Title 22.

HB 1622 -- Williams (Danny) of the House and Wilkerson of the Senate -- New law providing for subpoena power for investigations under the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Act by the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control.

HB 1624 -- Williams (Danny) of House and Wilkerson of Senate -- Providing for a maximum punishment of life imprisonment for conviction of certain drug-related crimes; providing for fines for other offenses.

Vestmoor to Discuss Drug Awareness

Drug Abuse
and Health

The on-holdway
every one will be the
model.

Neighbors

1961 W. Short
Ave. 4th Fl. of P.O.

Neighbors will
be held Monday.

humanity's side re-
sponsible neighbor-
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awareness will
be held at
Westmoor
Community Center

The community
center will be the
venue.

Topics to be discussed
include:



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5 Postal Workers Face Drug Trials

Drug Abuse
and Health

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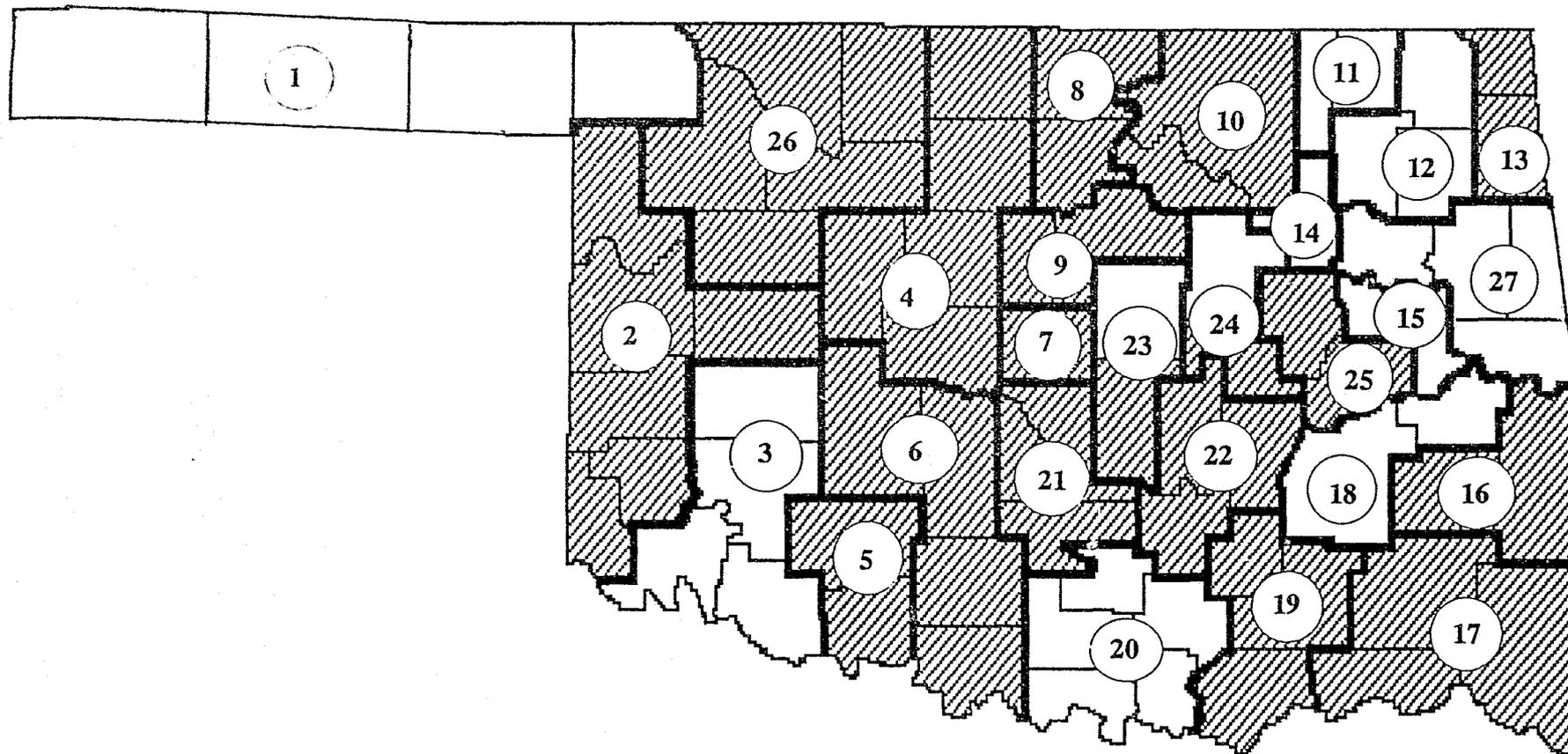
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Anti-Drug Abuse Act Grants

<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>Award Amount</u>	<u># of Projects</u>
Update Crime Laboratory		\$ 442,000.00	2
Lab Case Automation and Information Tracking		\$ 73,000.00	1
Diversion Investigation		\$ 131,934.00	1
Intelligence Network		\$ 243,732.00	1
Drug Interdiction Task Force		\$ 144,000.00	1
Certified Training for Criminal Justice Personnel in Drug Enforcement		\$ 53,000.00	1
Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force		\$ 888,227.00	19
Multi-County Grand Jury		\$ 263,000.00	1
Destruction of Controlled Dangerous Substances		\$ 55,207.00	1
1987 TOTAL		\$2,294,100.00	28
	<u>1988 (supplemental)</u>		
Multi-County Grand Jury		\$ 183,057.00	1
Intelligence Network		\$ 141,325.00	1
Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force		\$ 461,318.00	7
1988 TOTAL		\$ 785,700.00	9
	<u>1989</u>		
Community Crime Prevention		\$ 30,000.00	2
Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force		\$ 941,661.00	15
DARE		\$ 128,000.00	5
Intensive Supervision Program		\$ 46,500.00	1
Sting		\$ 50,000.00	1
Criminal Justice Information System to Assist Law Enforcement, Prosecution, Courts and Corrections		\$ 7,270.00	1
Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC)		\$ 19,182.00	1
Clandestine Laboratory Safety Program		\$ 21,675.00	1
Drug Interdiction Task Force		\$ 100,000.00	1
Multi-County Grand Jury		\$ 114,000.00	1
Intelligence Network		\$ 86,112.00	1
1989 TOTAL		\$1,544,400.00	30

Display 13

Since Federal funding became available in 1987, over 48 counties (64%) in the State of Oklahoma have participated in multi-jurisdictional drug task forces.



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