

The Courts/Crime/Public Safety Debriefing

- SB 81
- Illegal Drug Crisis: Clandestine Methamphetamine Labs in Oklahoma
- Homeland Security
- DOC Policy Changes:
 - Public v. Private
 - Medical Costs
 - Alternative Programs:
 - Drug Courts
 - Community Sentencing
 - Etc.

SB 81 – District Court Fees

- Increases fees for filing civil actions, certain marriage licenses, actions for divorce, probate or guardianship, or for requesting jury trials
- Increases fines for speeding and DUI
- Estimated to raise \$10 million, to replace \$9.5 million of General Revenue
- 75% of court funding from fees

Illegal Drugs Crisis

Clandestine Meth Labs in Oklahoma

Methamphetamine



One ounce = 110 "hits"

- 1999 $\frac{1}{4}$ gram -\$60
 $\frac{1}{2}$ gram -\$120
 1 gram -\$240
- 2000 $\frac{1}{4}$ gram -\$20
 $\frac{1}{2}$ gram -\$60
 1 gram -\$80

What's Methamphetamine?

- Stimulant
- Inexpensive and easy to make
- Made with over-the-counter ingredients
- Highly addictive
- Potential for widespread use
- Affects the central nervous system
- Can cause violent behavior

Common Names for Meth

- Speed
- Chalk
- Ice
- Crystal or Christy
- Crank
- Glass or Quartz
- Go-fast
- Zip
- L.A.

History of Meth

- 1887 Amphetamine synthesized by German chemist, L. Edeleano
- 1919 Meth was discovered in Japan
- 1930 Amphetamines marketed as Benzedrine for congestion
- 1937 Amphetamine becomes tablet for narcolepsy and ADHD
- WW II Amphetamine given to soldiers
- 1942 Dextro-amphetamine and meth become widely available
- 1970 Amphetamine becomes illegal

Super Labs

- Labs operated by organized traffickers
- Cook meth around the clock for transportation to drug dealers throughout the country for profit
- The Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control reports Oklahoma has no super labs

Meth Epidemic in Midwest

- Increasing Importation
- Users/Dealers in “Mom & Pop” Labs
- Mexican Meth Trafficking Organizations
- Major Interstate Highways, Railroads, Air from West and Southwest border areas
- Easy Access to Precursor Chemicals
- Population demographics

Dangers of Meth

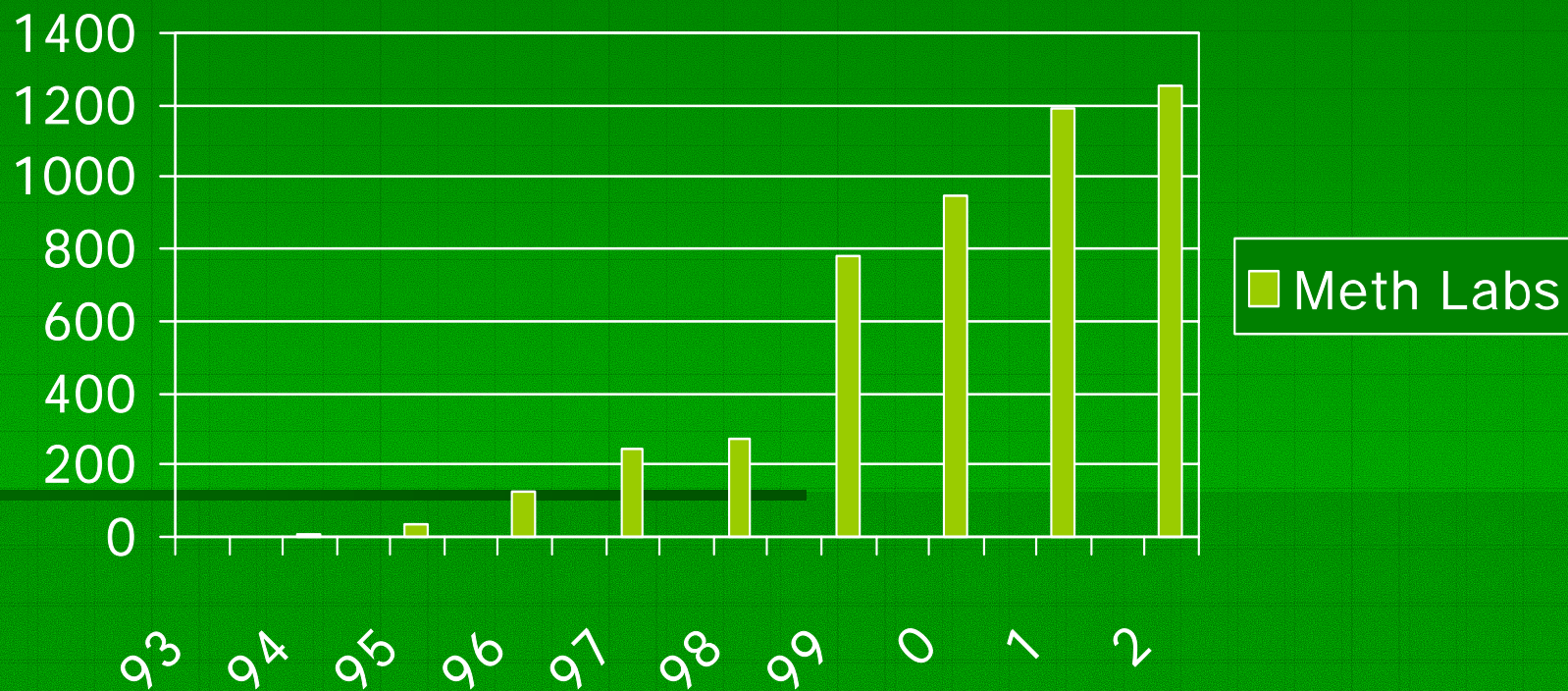
- 600 – 900 over-the-counter pills required
- 1 lb. meth equals 5-6 lbs. of toxic waste
- Toxic fumes are flammable and explosive
- Water and soil contamination for years
- Injury and death
- Spread of infectious disease
- Lab clean-up cost \$5,000 to \$150,000

Who uses Meth?

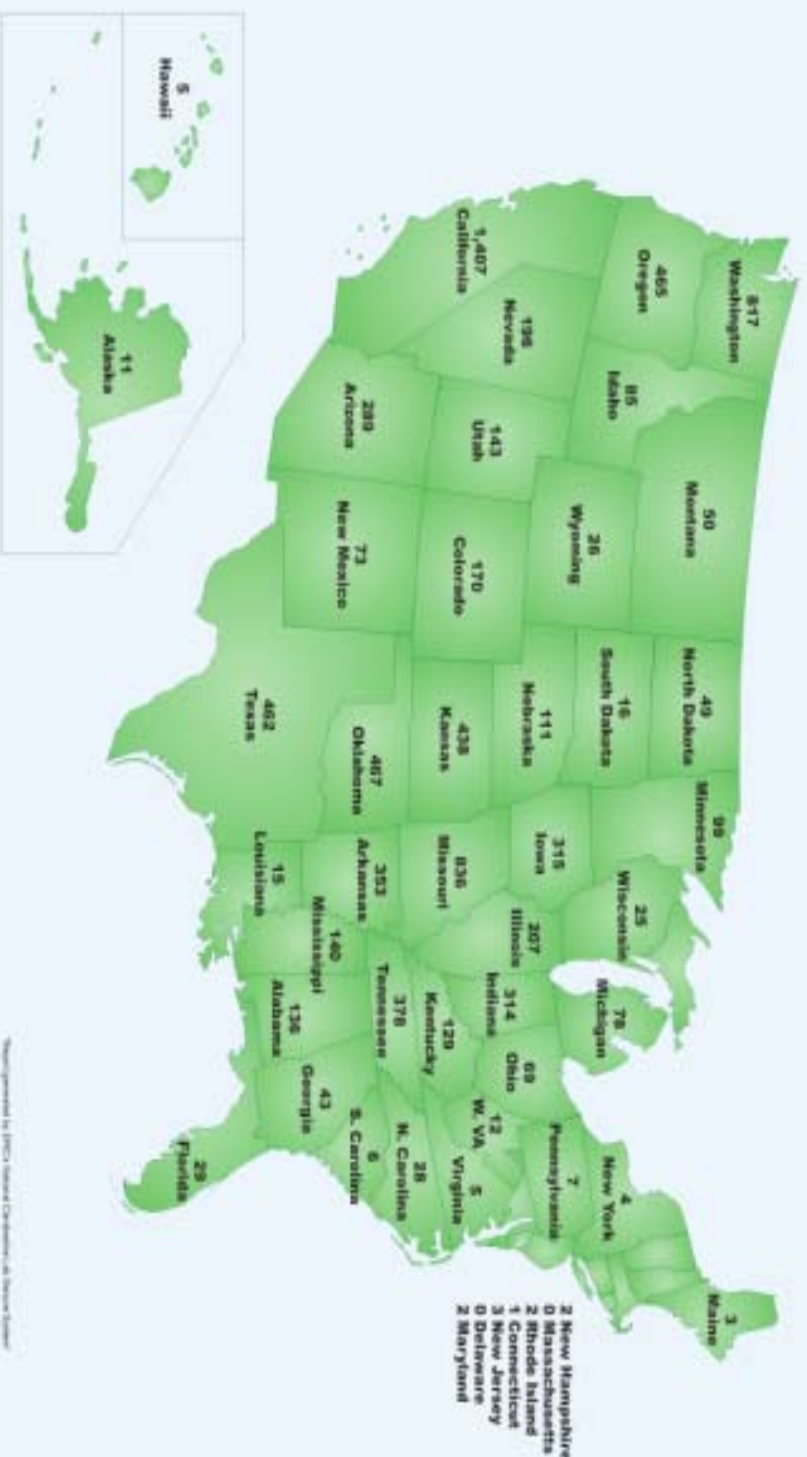
■ Under 18 yrs old	24%
■ 18-23 yrs old	35%
■ 23-30 yrs old	19%
■ 30-40 yrs old	13%
■ Over 40 yrs old	6%

White male, blue collar workers,
unemployed persons in 20-30 age range,
high school and college students.

Meth Labs in Oklahoma

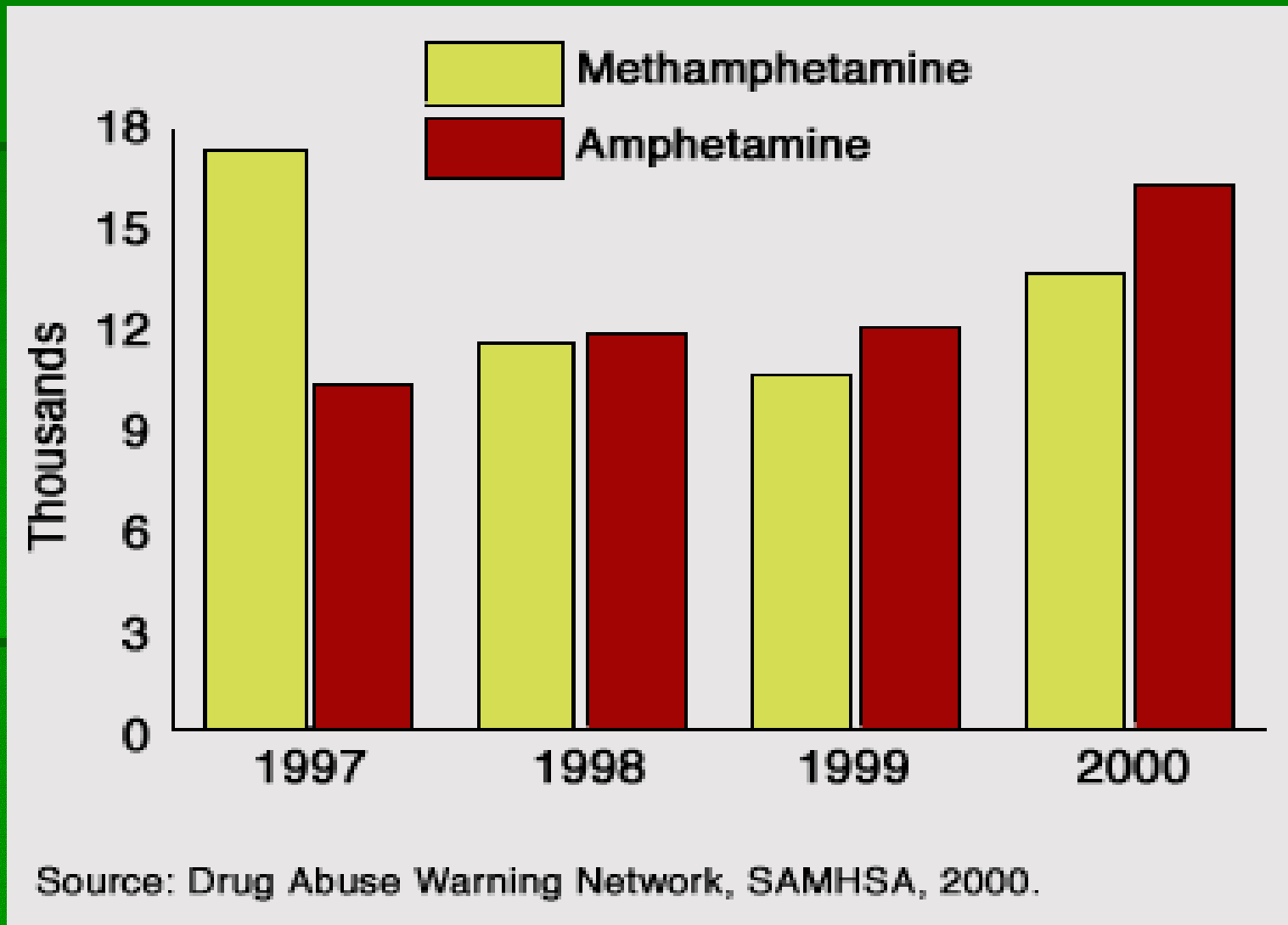


8,521 TOTAL Clandestine Laboratory Seizures Calendar Year 2001

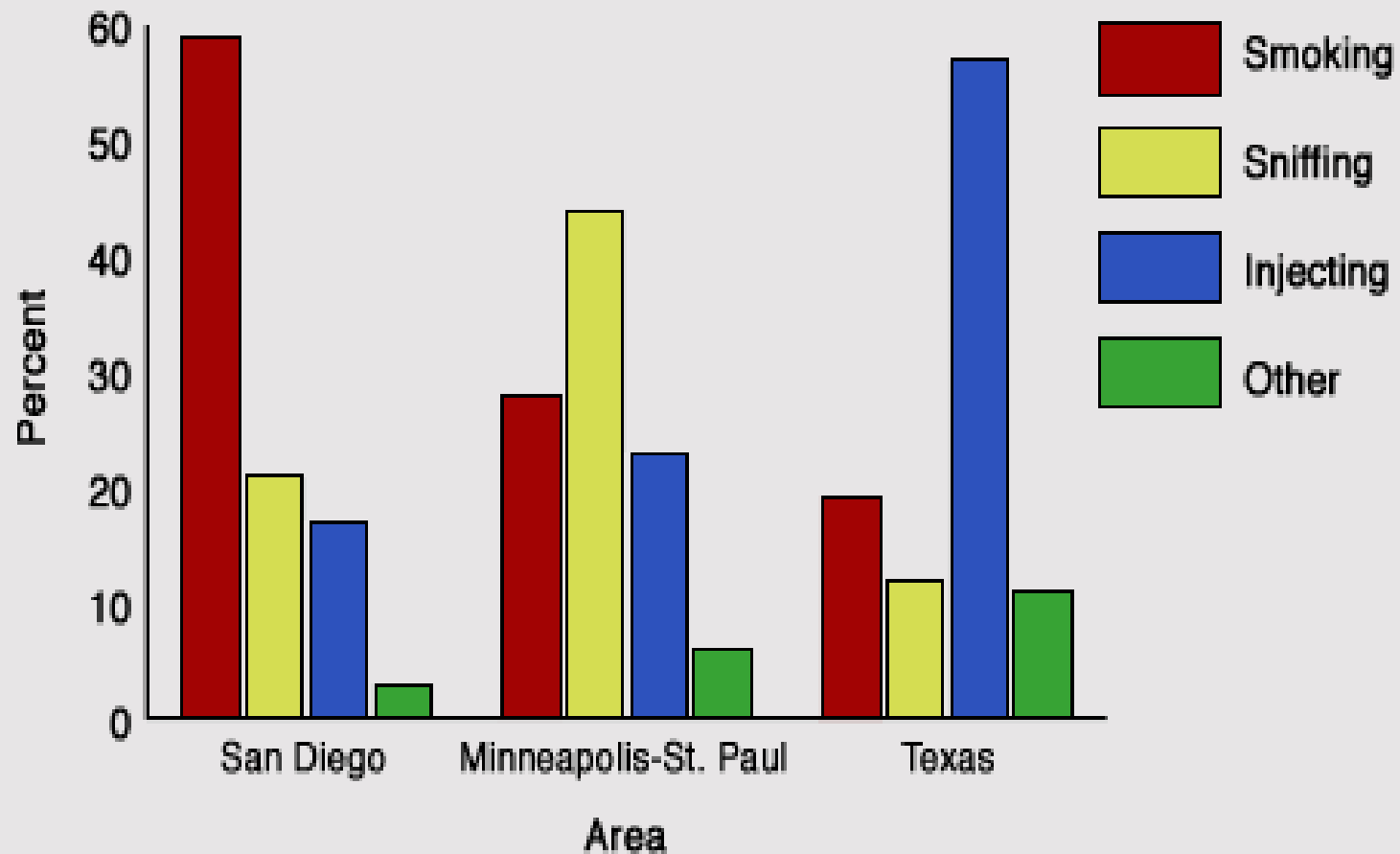


Map generated by IBCI National Coordinator, Ashlynn Gagner

Use of Meth & Amphetamine



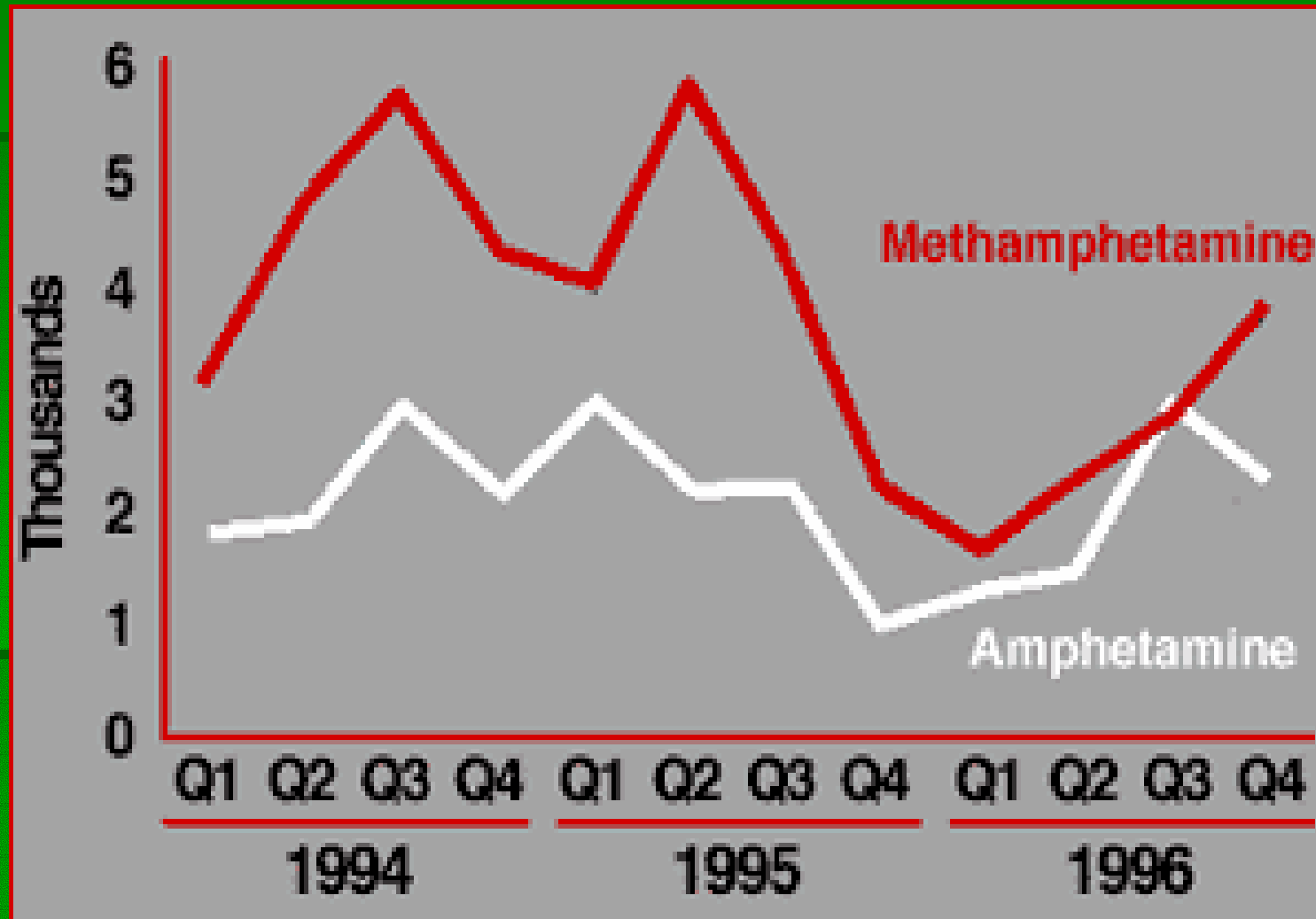
Methods of Use By Region



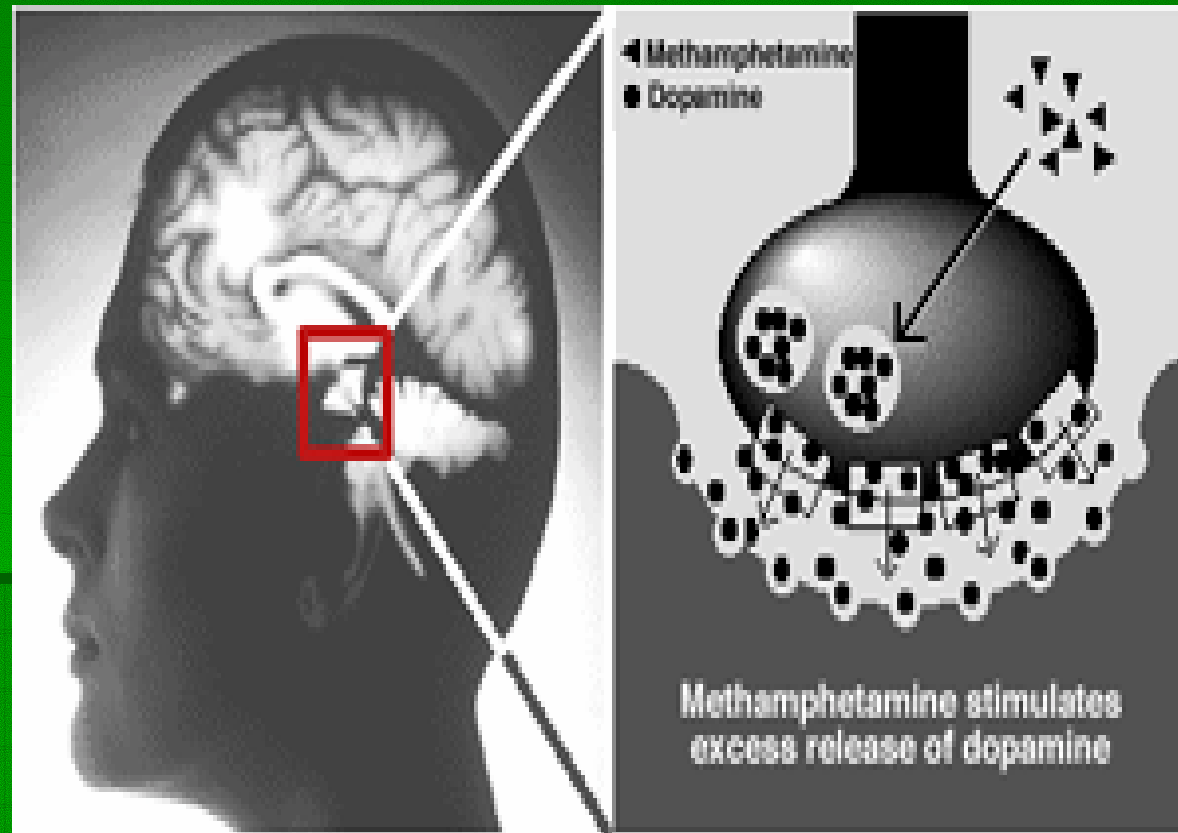
Note: Calendar year 2000 in Minneapolis/St. Paul; July-December 2000 in San Diego, and January-June 2001 in Texas.

Source: Community Epidemiology Work Group.

Stimulants on Increase



Meth and the Brain



Car Lab



Kitchen Lab



Meth Equipment



Oklahoma's Tactics

- Increase Criminal Penalties
- Drug Courts/Treatment
- Control Precursor Chemicals
- Regulate Over-the-counter Drugs Sales
- Utilize Drug Task Forces
- Create Drug Free Zones

What Else Can Be Done?

- Public Education Campaign
- Expand Treatment Options
- Expand Drug Courts
- Drug Testing
- Increase Funding for Corrections and Law Enforcement
- Focus on Interstate Transportation of Illegal Drugs

The Bottom Line

- Develop a long term strategy for prevention, education, and treatment
- Focus criminal resources on traffickers and possession of lab equipment
- Control precursor chemicals
- Aggressive seizure and forfeiture
- Work together

The State of the
Oklahoma
Department of
Corrections

Outline

- General Facts
- Contract Beds
- Medical
- Alternatives to Sentencing
 - Drug Courts
 - Community Sentencing

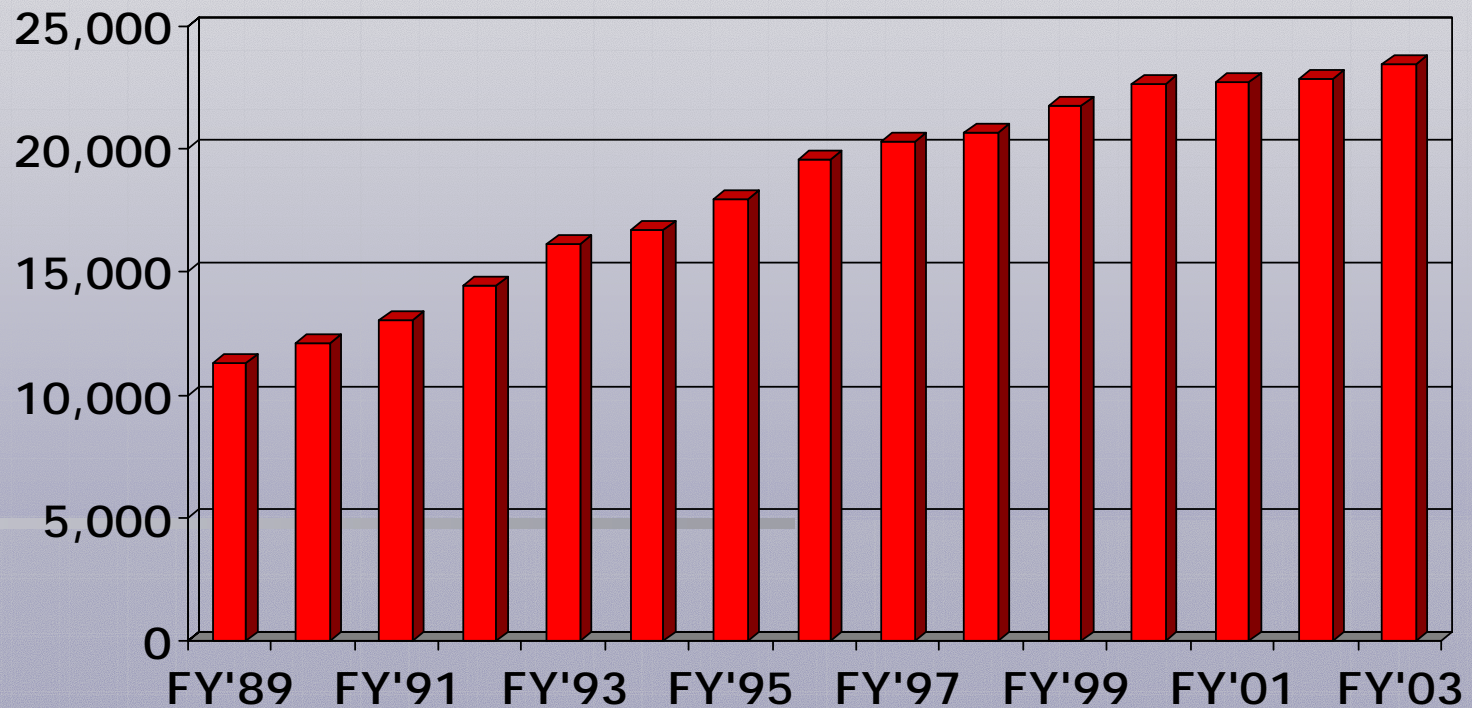
Profile of an Oklahoma Prisoner

- White Male
- 33 years of age
- Dropped out of school after the 10th grade
- Imprisoned on first or second conviction, but is serving his first prison term
- Non-violent crime, most likely drug-related
- Heavy user of drugs or alcohol
- Will serve about two (2) years in prison
- \$16,000 a year to incarcerate

Offender Statistics (6/30/03)

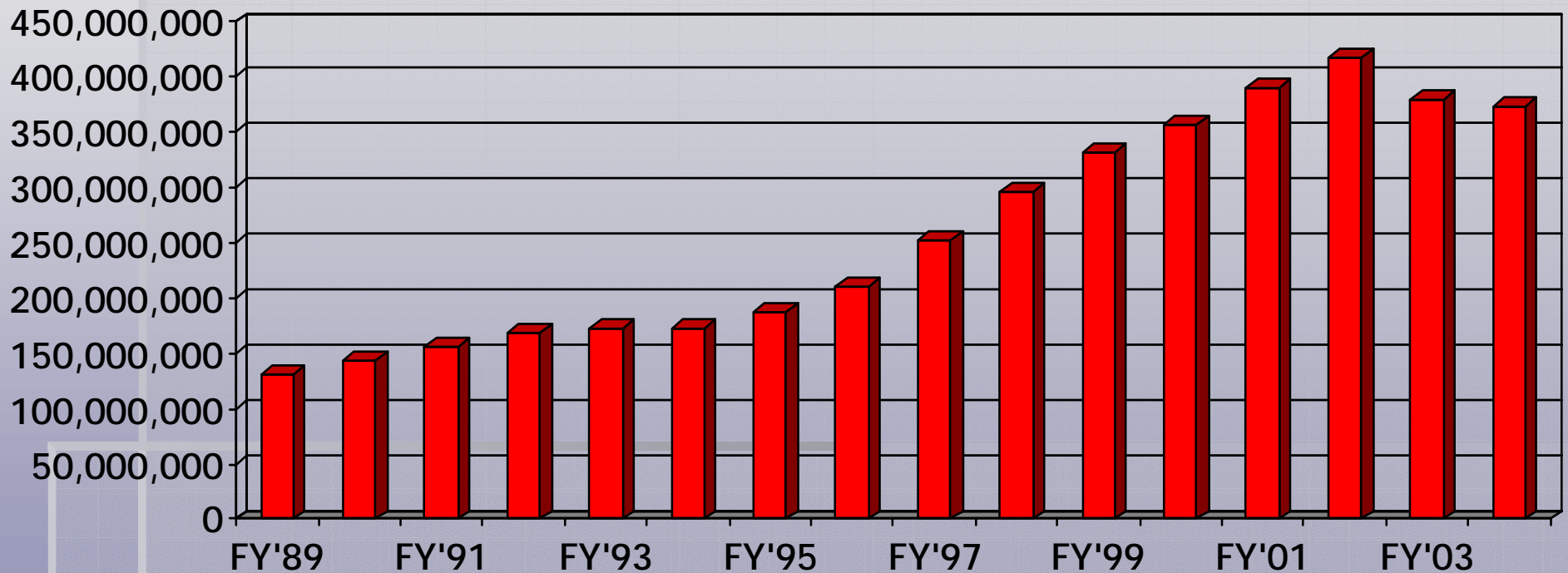
■ Inmates	23,006
■ Male	89.7%
■ Female	10.3%
■ Race	
■ White	58.4%
■ Black	28.5%
■ Native American	8.4%
■ Hispanic	4.3%
■ Other	0.5%
■ Crime Type	
■ Violent	39.8%
■ Non-violent	60.2%

Growth in Population



- DOC's population has risen 108% over the last fifteen years.

Growth in Appropriations



DOC's appropriations have risen 184% since FY'89

Supplemental Appropriation

- In 9 out of the last 14 years, DOC has required a supplemental appropriation before the close of the fiscal year.
- In FY'01 DOC was appropriated \$25.5 million in supplemental appropriations.
- In FY'02 DOC was appropriated \$30 million in supplemental appropriations.
- In FY'03 DOC was appropriated \$18.8 million in supplemental appropriations.

Oklahoma's Prisons

- Currently there are 24 prisons throughout Oklahoma.
 - 17 public
 - 6 private
- The Department also operates 20 community-security facilities.
 - 5 community corrections centers
 - 15 work centers
- In addition, the Department contracts with 10 Halfway Houses.

Spending

- 93% of DOC's entire funding is spent housing and/or monitoring offenders.
- Oklahoma ranks 26th lowest in spending for state, county, and city incarceration. (\$148 per citizen)
 - Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Governments Division State and Local Government Finances "1999-00"
- Oklahoma ranks 43th lowest in spending per state prisoner. (\$44.50 per day)
 - Source: CQ's State Fact Finder 2003

Incarceration Rate

- Oklahoma ranks fourth highest in the nation in incarcerating offenders.
 - 667 prisoners per 100,000 residents
 - Nat'l avg. 476
 - Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Prisoners in 2002."
- No other state incarcerates women at a higher rate than Oklahoma
 - 131 female offenders per 100,000 residents
 - Nat'l avg. 60
 - Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Prisoners in 2002"

Trends in Prison Receptions

- Prison receptions have increased 94% since FY'85.
- Since 1985, inmate receptions for drug offenses nearly quadrupled, from 10% to 38%.
- 80.4% of the FY'02 receptions were sentenced for a non-violent crime.
- In CY'02, DOC had a record number of receptions. (8,398)

Contract Beds

- **Oklahoma has the second largest number of inmates housed in private prisons (6,470)**
 - “Prisoners in 2002” Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin.
- **Oklahoma had the fifth largest percentage (28%) of its prison population in Private Prisons in 2002.**
 - “Prisoners in 2002” Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin.
- 22% of DOC’s FY’04 appropriation is dedicated to these beds.
- DOC also contracts for Halfway House beds and County jail backup beds.
- **Private Prison per diem for FY’03 \$47.04 vs. State medium security per diem for FY’03 \$46.55.**

Mabel Basset

- SB 661 (Wilkerson/Erwin): The Mabel Basset Correctional Center is relocated to McLoud.
- DOC contracts with Hawaii to house female inmates at MBCC.
- Female assessment and reception relocated to MBCC from Lexington A&R.

Medical

- DOC provides medical care to all DOC facilities, work centers, contract facilities, and county jails.
- Lindsay Hospital

Medical Budget

- 11% of DOC's FY'03 budget was spent on medical (\$42,588,400)
91% of medical services division's operations are in two areas:
 - Outside specialty care (55%)
 - Pharmaceuticals (36%)

■ Source: "Agency's Healthcare Spending Below National Average, Healthcare Quality Has Never Been better." Michael Jackson, M.D. *Inside Corrections* Pgs. 1 and 4.

Mental Health Services

- Approximately 6,000 (26%) of DOC's population have a history of, or are currently exhibiting some form of mental illness.
 - 50% of Female inmates
 - 24% of male inmates
- \$1,384,000 spent on Psychotropic prescriptions in FY'02.

Source: "Mental Health Power Point Presentation." Robert Powitzky, Ph.D., DOC

Drug Courts

- “an immediate and highly structured judicial intervention process for substance abuse treatment of eligible offenders which expedites the criminal case, and requires successful completion of the plea agreement in lieu of incarceration.”
- Oklahoma has 36 Drug Courts in operation and 8 in planning.

Drug Courts

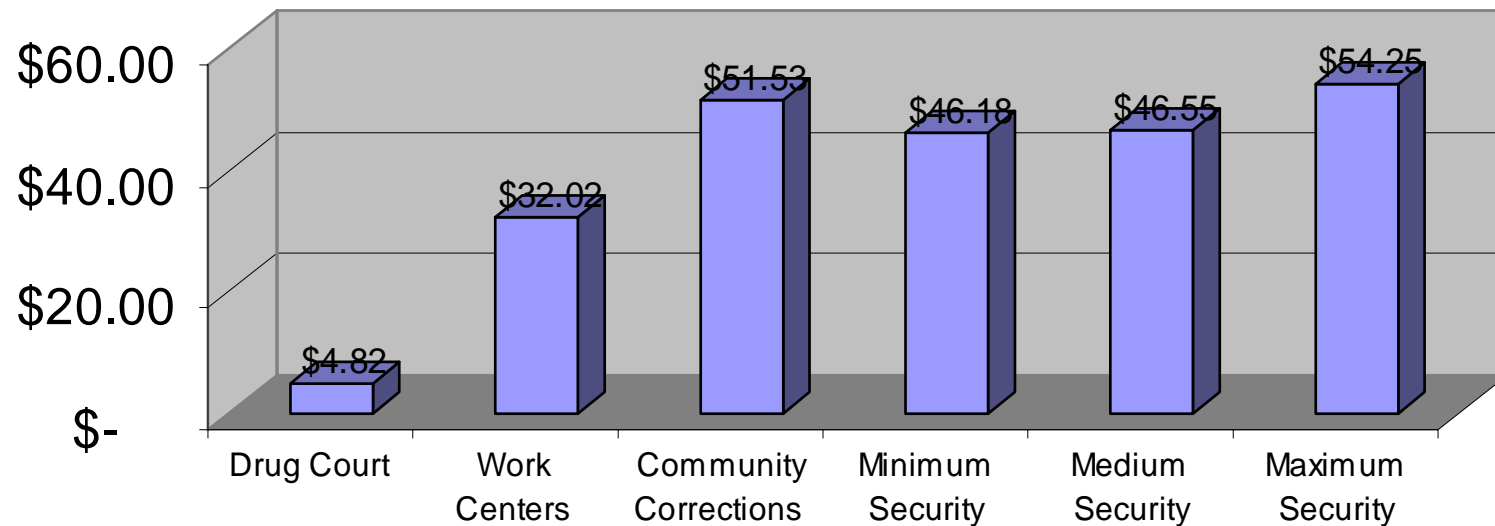
- Eligible Offenders:
 - Offender is drug addict or offense makes eligible
 - Committed a felony offense
 - Offender's arrest or charge does not involve:
 - Trafficking
 - Crime of Violence
 - No Prior felony convictions for a violent offense

Drug Courts

- Participants pay:
 - Court costs
 - A percentage of treatment costs
 - Drug testing costs
 - Supervision fees
 - Program user fees
- State pays:
 - Treatment costs
 - Drug Testing Costs
 - Drug Court Coordinator

Drug Courts

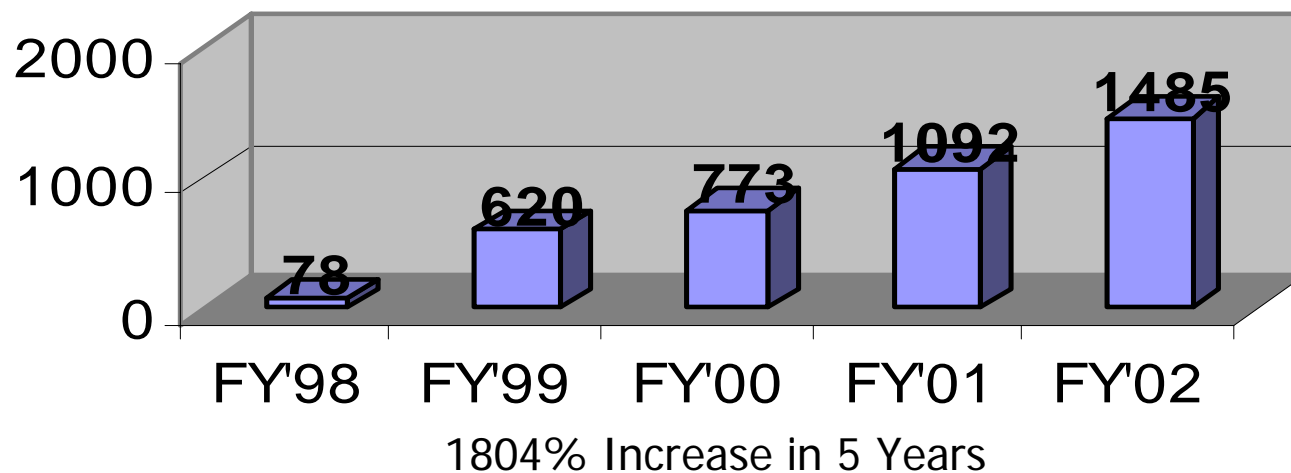
Average Daily Costs Per Individual 2002



Source: DMHSAS 2002 & DOC 2003

Drug Courts

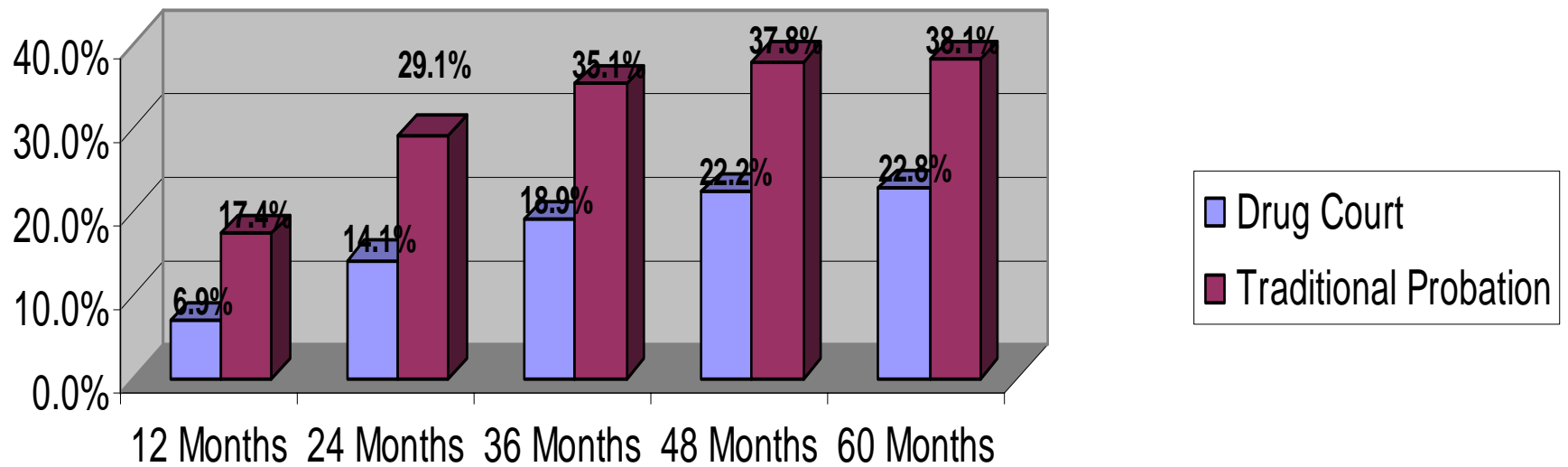
Participants Receiving DMHSAS Funded Treatment



Source: DMHSAS 2002

Drug Courts

Rearrest of Drug Court Graduates and Traditional Probationers



Drug Court Graduates: from Tulsa, Oklahoma, Creek, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, and Seminole Counties.

Traditional Probation: were matched to drug court graduates on several factors by OCJRC.

Community Sentencing

- 36 funded local sentencing systems
 - 34 have sentenced offenders to the program
 - 11 inactive councils
- Funded systems encompass 61 counties
- FY'04 Budget: \$6 million
 - Approximately \$2,000 per offender/year

Community Sentencing

- Level of Services Inventory-Revised (LSI-R)
 - Determines offender eligibility
 - Identifies criminogenic needs
- 5,117 assessments ordered during CY 2002.
 - 57% placed in Moderate Range
 - 29% in Low Range
 - 14% in High Range

Community Sentencing

- Of the 57% of offenders who scored in the Moderate Range
 - 58% received a Community Sentence (1,710)
 - 15% Traditional Probation
 - 10% Incarceration
 - 9% “Other” (Drug Court, DUI Court, County Jail)
 - 9% Pending Disposition
- Offenses that received a Community Sentence CY 2002:
 - 55% Drugs
 - 21% Property
 - 16% DUI
 - 5% Assault
 - 3% other
- Prior Felony Convictions of Community Sentenced Offenders:
 - 45% Zero priors
 - 21% One Prior
 - 16% Two Priors
 - 18% Three or More Priors

Other Alternatives

- Electronic Monitoring
 - \$4.00 - \$15.00 a day
 - Release by Crime Type
- Mental Health Court
 - 9 Offenders
 - \$100,000 budget (Start 7/1/03)

Sources:

- Drug Courts
 - “Oklahoma Drug Courts” Brian Karnes, J.D.,
- Community Sentencing
 - “Partnerships in Corrections: Community Sentencing Act Annual Report 2002”
Oklahoma Department of Corrections