



## Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation

# THE SOURCE

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### Crime Increase Measured in Oklahoma

By John Hidones-Flores/Statistical Research Analyst

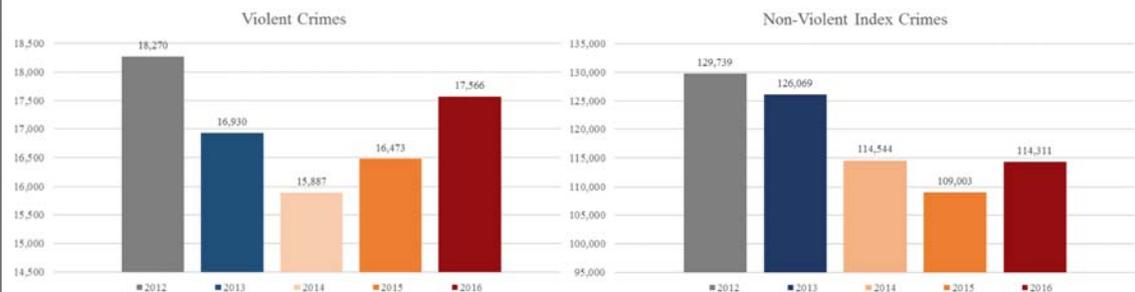


The 2016 Crime in Oklahoma report is now available online. This report includes the most accurate and current crime data for the State. Data provided in this report is based on offenses reported to law enforcement. Violent crime in Oklahoma increased 6.6% in 2016. Non-violent index crimes also increased 4.9%. Oklahoma law enforcement reported 239 murders, representing a 0.8% decrease from 2015. Rapes increased 9.5%, robberies increased 5.9%, and aggravated assaults increased 6.5%.

Oklahoma law enforcement reported 23,936 cases of domestic abuse in 2016, a 1.0% decrease from 2015. Assault and battery represented 86.2% of all domestic abuse calls. Law enforcement reported 54 domestic abuse related murders, representing 22.6% of all murders in 2016. Assaults on law enforcement in 2016 increased 14.9% - half of all officer assaults occurred between 6:01 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. Assaults occurring during a traffic pursuit/stop increased 6.4%. The number of injured officers during an assault increased 13.8% compared to 2015.

An estimated 89% of agencies that reported crime data in 2016 participated in SIBRS; however, those agencies served just 46.5% of the state's population and reported just 31.2% of index crimes reported in 2016.

To view the full report, visit: [https://www.ok.gov/osbi/Publications/Crime\\_Statistics.html](https://www.ok.gov/osbi/Publications/Crime_Statistics.html)



\*Violent crimes include murder, rape, robbery, and felonious assault.

\*Non-violent index crimes include breaking and entering, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

## OSBI Lab Seeing Increase in Deadly Drug, Warns of Hazards

By Elizabeth Smith/Chemistry Technician



Fentanyl is a potent and fast-acting synthetic opiate that mimics the effects of morphine. Fentanyl, however, is 50-to-100 times more potent than morphine, which means that a very small amount of Fentanyl is needed to get the desired effect. This creates a situation where an individual can easily overdose and possibly die. Fentanyl is primarily prescribed to manage pain in cancer patients, but it has also been misused and distributed in the illicit drug market. Pharmaceutical versions are often seen as transdermal patches, lollipops, or sublingual tabs. Over the last 12 months, the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI) drug labs have detected fentanyl in powders, liquids, tablets, and gel sheets in suspected drug evidence seized by law enforcement agencies. Multiple seizures contained wrapped bundles, similar to the appearance of typical cocaine bundles, which contained only Fentanyl. In other states, Fentanyl has been identified as an adulterant in cocaine and other drugs.

Fentanyl can be absorbed through the skin, eyes, mouth, and nose and, as mentioned before, it takes a miniscule amount to elicit an overdose. An officer in Ohio overdosed on Fentanyl after brushing a small amount of powder off of his shirt. This drug poses great risks to law enforcement who may unknowingly encounter it when searching cars, forensic scientists who analyze the drugs submitted by law enforcement, and the citizens of Oklahoma who many inadvertently come in contact with the drug. Recreational drug users may have no idea that Fentanyl is even present in the drugs they are using, which puts them at an increased risk for overdose or death.

Officers and agents should avoid field testing powders. The evidence should be properly sealed and submitted to the laboratory where there are additional safety protocols and equipment to reduce the risk of exposure. Fentanyl has been mixed in with other drugs so it is imperative that you wear gloves and other available personal protective equipment. Prevent any contact between the drug and your skin and mucous membranes. If you have reason to believe the evidence you are submitting contains Fentanyl, be sure to write "May contain Fentanyl" on the outer packaging and corresponding documents to warn others of the increased hazard.

If you or someone around you comes into contact with Fentanyl, seek medical help immediately. Some of the physical symptoms observed during an overdose may include confusion, pale face, pinpoint pupils, seizures, limp body, and difficulty breathing. If available, administer Narcan (naloxone HCl) nasal spray while waiting for an ambulance. Narcan can also be administered to law enforcement canines. The canines should then be taken to a vet for additional treatment.

The general public is not immune to the risks of Fentanyl. Talk to your friends and family about the risks of Fentanyl. Discuss with your children the importance of only taking medication that is provided by you or a trusted guardian. Also, discuss the dangers of picking up baggies that contain powders in public places. Increasing awareness of the risks of this dangerous drug may prevent an overdose or death.



*Fentanyl bundle analyzed by OSBI Drug Analyst*



*Lethal dosage of Fentanyl*

## Much Needed Fee Increases Target Critical Areas

By Darrel Wilkens/OSBI Asst. Director



Due in large part to the progressive thinking and support of key legislators, the 2017 Legislature passed, and the Governor signed, two key measures enhancing two OSBI revenue streams that fund two crucial agency services vital to our citizens and law enforcement. This come just in time given continuing decreases in appropriations and in our primary agency revolving fund, Fund 200.

The additional funds will be used to better maintain current Forensic Science and Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) operations as well as prepare for its future growth and enhancements.

Senate Bill 38, effective November 1, 2017, increases the Forensic Science Improvement Act (FSIA) fee from \$5 to \$10; while Senate Bill 39, also effective November 1, 2017, increases the AFIS fee from \$5 to \$10. By statute, FSIA fees are deposited into restricted OSBI FSIA Revolving Fund 220 and can only be expended to improve forensic services provided by the OSBI. AFIS fees, also by law, are deposited into dedicated OSBI AFIS Revolving Fund 210 and restricted to maintaining and operating the system.

As we do not expect to begin to see the benefits of these fee increases until the second half of the current Fiscal Year 2018 starting in January 2018, we were initially conservative in projecting and budgeting the growth. Based upon FY 2017 actual Fund 220 earnings of \$2.95M, the projected amount budgeted in FY 2018 was increased \$1.3M (+ 44%) to \$4.25M. And based upon FY 2017 actual Fund 210 earnings of \$2.76M, the projected amount budgeted in FY 2018 was increased \$1.2M (43%) to \$3.96M.

However, when more fully established beginning in FY 2019, we expect both annual FSIA fees and AFIS fees to eventually double to approximately \$5.9M and \$5.5M, respectively. Although both fee amounts are the same, the difference in earnings is attributed to the statutory requirement that 10% of AFIS fees collected be remitted to the state's General Revenue Fund. No such legal stipulation applies to the FISA fee receipts; we keep all collected.

## Center of Excellence Nearing Completion

By Ben Gherezgiher/CIO for Public Safety & Defense, OK OMES



**CJIS Center of Excellence (C4E) Project:** SB1083, signed into law by Governor Fallin, directs the state chief information officer (CIO) to establish the Criminal Justice Information Systems Center for Excellence (CJIS C4E) to complete the unification of public safety IT functions into a single tier 2/tier 3 capable datacenter.

Furthermore, the law directs the state CIO, in conjunction with the commissioner of public safety, to establish an appropriate governance model for setting priorities and shared services.

The CJIS C4E will maximize efficiencies through shared resources, increased sustainability through operational efficiency, information sharing, unified data backup and recovery, and other services focused on improving security and compliance to state and national public safety standards, while also maximizing the emergency management principles of interoperability and redundancy from a single shared secure facility. The vision of the initiative and key objectives are listed below.

### Vision:

To create an Information Technology Center of Excellence to serve Oklahoma public safety agencies. The center will provide shared IT services on standards-based common infrastructure.



**Major Objectives:**

- ✦ Build the data center utilizing existing facilities where possible.
- ✦ Datacenter will be capable to host production environments from the major public safety agencies.
- ✦ Datacenter will provide shared data storage through private cloud technology.
- ✦ Datacenter will provide centralized backup and recovery from a common platform serving all participating agencies.
- ✦ Datacenter will provide common network and security infrastructure and governance in compliance with state and federal standards.

The datacenter will provide a secure network that will meet state and federal requirements.

This Tier 3 compliant data center is located at the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation's (OSBI) Forensic Sciences Center in Edmond, through an agreement between the State Office of Management and Enterprise Services (OMES) and OSBI. For the first time, we have

an opportunity to have a data center built from scratch to be CJIS compliant while exceeding state and federal security requirements. The OSBI, being accredited through The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies and the American Society of Crime Lab Directors, is another force multiplier for the security and best choice for this public safety datacenter to be located.

The refitting of the area earmarked to be the datacenter took about 12 months to complete and build all the necessary redundant power and HVAC services with fully automated switchover capability during power outages or network outages. It is outfitted with resilient public safety grade network and datacenter infrastructure that can sustain service for law enforcement during outage that currently incapacitate critical services.



