

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR OKLAHOMA, 1995 - 2000

(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given Oklahoma's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Oklahoma should expect a total of about \$125 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 1,400 police officers. At least 15% -- \$20 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Oklahoma.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$45 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$45 million is possible if Oklahoma meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Oklahoma's \$6 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$6.5 million for drug and crime enforcement in Oklahoma's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Oklahoma's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$13 million for Oklahoma -- enough for about 6,300 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$2.5 million for Oklahoma).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$18 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Oklahoma. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$10 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$4 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Oklahoma can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$13 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Oklahoma.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$5.1 million to treat up to an estimated 4,700 drug-addicted prisoners in Oklahoma prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$4.1 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

- ** YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.**
- ** SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.**
- ** HOPE IN YOUTH -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.**

*** DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:**

- ** MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.**
- ** NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.**
- ** GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT") -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.**
- ** URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.**

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Jury Recommends 30,000-Year Sentence for Child Rapist

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP) A jury fed up with the early release of prisoners has recommended a 30,000-year sentence for a man convicted of raping a 3-year-old girl. But the eight-time felon could be freed in 15 years.

``By God we can send a message to the offender that we are not going to tolerate it,'' jury forewoman Laura Bixler said Wednesday. ``We don't want him to have a chance of ever getting out again.''

Charles Scott Robinson, 30, whose previous convictions were for nonviolent crimes including burglary and possession of a stolen vehicle, was convicted of six rape counts. The jury sentenced him to 5,000 years on each count; the minimum sentence was 20 years per count.

County Public Defender Bob Ravitz, whose office defended Robinson, called the sentence ``utterly ridiculous.''

Ms. Bixler said the jury would have returned a more realistic sentence if it was assured Robinson wouldn't be released early. The jury was told it could not sentence Robinson to life without parole.

District Judge Dan Owens, who is to sentence Robinson on Dec. 22, has several options, including ordering concurrent or consecutive terms.

The Department of Corrections would consider the 30,000-year sentence to be the same as life. A life sentence is considered 45 years and state law requires that a person be considered for parole after serving one-third of a sentence.

So if the sentences are concurrent, Robinson would come up for parole review after 15 years, said Terry Jenks, the parole board's interim executive director.

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