

AUG 21 2014

TIM RHODES
COURT CLERK

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF OKLAHOMA COUNTY

IN THE MATTER OF THE MULTICOUNTY) Case No. SCAD-2012-61
GRAND JURY, STATE OF OKLAHOMA) D.C. Case No. GJ-2012-1

FINAL REPORT

We, the undersigned members of the State of Oklahoma's Fourteenth Multicounty Grand Jury, having been duly empaneled on the 22nd day of January 2013, upon the verified application of the Attorney General of the State of Oklahoma, and pursuant to the Order of the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma dated September 26, 2012, and pursuant to provisions of the Constitution and Statutes of the State of Oklahoma, OKLA. CONST. Art. II, § 18 and 22 O.S. 2001 §§ 350 *et. seq.*, have been charged with the responsibility of investigation into all seventy-seven (77) counties of the State, all manner and grade of crimes constituting public offenses under the laws of the State of Oklahoma, including, but not limited to, murder, rape, bribery, extortion, arson, perjury, fraud, embezzlement, violations of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Act, organized crime, public corruption, securities violations, and crimes involving the sale or purchase of good or services by state and local subdivisions. We have regularly met and faithfully investigated allegations of such criminal conduct over these eighteen (18) months as provided by law.

The Fourteenth Oklahoma Multicounty Grand Jury, sitting in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma, at its principal meeting place, having met for forty-six (46) days over sixteen (16) sessions, and having issued two thousand and fifty two (2052) subpoenas and having entertained three hundred and eleven (311) witness appearances, and having, in a fair and impartial manner, duly considered all such testimony and exhibits to the best of our ability and

understanding, with due regard to the Court's instructions, and having heretofore, after due deliberation, voted according to law, and having previously issued to the Court partial *Interim Reports* at the conclusion of each of its several sessions that are each, hereby, reaffirmed, do hereby submit to this Honorable Court this, its *Final Report*, as follows:

BACKGROUND

During this term, the Fourteenth Multicounty Grand Jury has used its statutory powers to investigate various types of alleged criminal activity throughout the State. These crimes include:

- 1) Murder;
- 2) Racketeering;
- 3) Rape;
- 4) Manslaughter;
- 5) Kidnapping;
- 6) Arson;
- 7) Conspiracy;
- 8) Human Trafficking;
- 9) Money Laundering;
- 10) Indecent Exposure to a Minor Child;
- 11) Transmitting Obscene Videos to a Minor Child;
- 12) Lewd Molestation;
- 13) Forcible Sodomy;
- 14) Embezzlement;
- 15) Uttering of Forged Instruments;
- 16) Delivery of Counterfeit Checks;
- 17) Obtaining Money by False Pretenses;
- 18) Violation of the Computer Crimes Act;
- 19) Extortion;
- 20) Delivery of Contraband into a Penal Institution;
- 21) Elderly Abuse;
- 22) Neglect or Financial Exploitation of the Elderly by a Caretaker;
- 23) Official Misconduct;
- 24) Violations of the Open Records Act;
- 25) Violations of the Open Meetings Act;
- 26) Larceny;
- 27) Knowingly Concealing Stolen Property;
- 28) Medicaid Fraud;
- 29) Workers Compensation Fraud;
- 30) Insurance Fraud;
- 31) Food Stamp Fraud;

- 32) Securities Fraud;
- 33) Consumer Fraud;
- 34) Charitable Fraud;
- 35) State Contract Fraud;
- 36) Home Repair Fraud;
- 37) Welfare Fraud;
- 38) Making a False and Fraudulent Claim to the State;
- 39) Intimidation of a Witness;
- 40) Threatening an Act of Violence;
- 41) Unauthorized Use of a Credit Card;
- 42) Engaging in or Soliciting Prostitution;
- 43) Stalking;
- 44) Pandering;
- 45) Oilfield Theft;
- 46) Burglary;
- 47) Larceny of Cattle;
- 48) Harboring a Fugitive;
- 49) Larceny of Farm Equipment;
- 50) Unlawful Transportation of Hazardous Waste;
- 51) Possession of a Stolen Vehicle;
- 52) Perjury;
- 53) Vandalism;
- 54) Illegal Wiretapping;
- 55) Unlawful Cultivation of a Controlled Dangerous Substance;
- 56) Trafficking of a Controlled Dangerous Substance;
- 57) Conspiracy to Distribute a Controlled Dangerous Substance;
- 58) Maintaining a Home for the Distribution of a Controlled Dangerous Substance;
- 59) Illegal Discharge of a Pollutant;
- 60) Obstruction of Justice;
- 61) Possession of Child Pornography;
- 62) Lewd Proposals to a Minor;
- 63) Robbery in the First Degree;
- 64) Sexual Battery;
- 65) Assault and Battery with a Deadly Weapon;
- 66) Negligent Homicide;
- 67) Leaving the Scene of an Accident;
- 68) Illegal Gambling;
- 69) Illegal Use of a Building for Gambling Purposes;
- 70) Illegal Sale or Use of Slot Machines;
- 71) Commercial Gambling;
- 72) Permitting Premises to be Used for Commercial Gambling;
- 73) Installing Communication Facilities for Gamblers;
- 74) Threat to Use an Explosive Device to Damage Property or Injure a Person;
- 75) Writing Prescriptions on a False or Fictitious Prescription;
- 76) Unauthorized Use of Prescription Paper;

- 77) Structuring of Financial Transactions to Avoid a Federal Reporting Requirement;
- 78) Unfair Trade Practices;
- 79) Identity Theft; and,
- 80) Blackmail.

Although we remain ever mindful of the protections afforded individuals under the Constitution of the United States and Constitution of the State of Oklahoma, it has become clear that the power to subpoena documents, records and other evidence, compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses under oath, and investigate allegations unrestrained by county boundaries is an extremely effective tool in combatting the far-reaching crimes occurring across Oklahoma for which the Oklahoma Multicounty Grand Jury was created. The power to compel testimony has enabled the Oklahoma Multicounty Grand Jury to obtain the testimony of reluctant witnesses whose vital information would likely not have been obtained by other processes. Likewise, the authority to subpoena different types of financial, business, and phone records has been pivotal in discovering and documenting criminal activity throughout the State without prematurely alerting those under investigation and giving them the opportunity to dispose of evidence, change their method of operation, or otherwise hinder lawful investigations.

The grand jury process is critical to a free citizenry in a representative republic such as ours. The Oklahoma Multicounty Grand Jury is composed of ordinary citizens from our State, and these ordinary citizens ensure, through the grand jury process, that no government agency, power, or person will unjustly or unfairly accuse or incriminate another citizen or public official without due process. It is important that no person - either governing or governed - be subjected to unfair or unjust accusation without access to a court of competent jurisdiction in which to meet his or her accusers. The Oklahoma Multicounty Grand Jury does not decide guilt or innocence, but rather, determines whether there is sufficient evidence which, if unexplained or

uncontradicted and presented in court to a jury of one's peers, would prove the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. When there is sufficient evidence of both type and quality, the grand jury's responsibility is to bring an indictment, or accusation of a crime, so that the State may require the indicted to face his accusers and stand trial. We have worked diligently and believe we have fulfilled our responsibility to the best of our ability in this regard.

The necessity and effectiveness of the Multicounty Grand Jury has been demonstrated by the assistance this body has rendered to numerous federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies investigating crimes within our state. Most law enforcement agencies, whether it is an issue of manpower, resources, or authority, do not have all of the tools available to them that the Oklahoma Multicounty Grand Jury brings to the investigative table. This Multicounty Grand Jury has made a significant difference in many investigations.

II. INVESTIGATIONS

The Oklahoma Multicounty Grand Jury has exercised its powers to investigate a variety of crimes of all manners and grades. These include the eighty (80) distinct violations of Oklahoma law articulated above.

In the investigation of the above-referenced crimes, the Fourteenth Oklahoma Multicounty Grand Jury assisted one hundred nine (109) federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and divisions as set forth in "*Appendix I*" marked and attached hereto.

III. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ACTIONS TAKEN

The Fourteenth Oklahoma Multicounty Grand Jury, during the course of its investigations, issued one Accusation for Removal and returned seventeen (17) indictments charging a total of fourteen (14) individuals. See "*Appendix II*," marked and attached hereto.

While in session, the Fourteenth Oklahoma Multicounty Grand Jury had occasion to investigate matters arising throughout the various counties and municipalities of Oklahoma.

In a number of instances, this Fourteenth Oklahoma Multicounty Grand Jury directly assisted district attorneys in the prosecution of criminal investigations within their jurisdictions. The Multicounty Grand Jury also worked closely with numerous assistant district attorneys from various districts. Part of the assistance the Multicounty Grand Jury was able to provide was in the investigations of various alleged homicides and a number of "cold cases". There were numerous matters in which the assistance of the Multicounty Grand Jury was sought, and as a consequence, we were able to question numerous witnesses. By obtaining testimony, the respective district attorneys and local law enforcement agencies were able to eliminate individuals as potential suspects, strengthen their investigations, make charging decisions, and/or further pursue leads resulting from testimony.

As previously noted, the Fourteenth Oklahoma Multicounty Grand Jury assisted numerous federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies including the Oklahoma State Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs; the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry; the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation; the Oklahoma City Police Department; the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the United States Department of Homeland Security; the Oklahoma State Auditor and Inspector; the Oklahoma Insurance Department; the Medicaid Fraud Unit of the Office of the Attorney General of Oklahoma; and the Workers Compensation Fraud Unit of the Office of the Attorney General of Oklahoma, in jointly investigating criminal offenses. See *Appendix I*, attached hereto, for a complete list of agencies assisted.

IV. PARTICULAR AREAS OF INVESTIGATION

We do not find it necessary to use this report to address each and every investigation covered by the Fourteenth Oklahoma Multicounty Grand Jury. This report details areas which we believe worthy of specific mention as follows:

A. HOMICIDES

The Multicounty Grand Jury devoted much of its time and energy to solving a number of cases involving the murder of Oklahoma citizens, including the following:

1. *JaRay Wilson*

The Multicounty Grand Jury assisted the Oklahoma State Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (OBN) and the Custer County District Attorney's Office in conducting further investigation into the disappearance of JaRay Wilson, who was reported missing in October 2012 in Weatherford, Oklahoma. To do so, the Multicounty Grand Jury subpoenaed and examined the two last witnesses known by law enforcement to have seen Jaray Wilson alive. We are pleased to report that our efforts produced grand jury testimony that led to the discovery of Wilson's remains and the filing of a first degree murder charge against Tucker McGee. We support the district attorney's charging decision, we are grateful for OBN and local law enforcement's commitment to justice in this case, and we are thankful we could assist in bringing closure to the Wilson family.

2. *Melissa Flores*

The Multicounty Grand Jury, working alongside the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation and the Washita County District Attorney's Office, received testimony from numerous witnesses regarding the disappearance of Melissa Flores in January 2007. Over the past seven years, law enforcement developed leads and continued to vigorously investigate

Flores's disappearance. Coupled with new information gathered during the course of the Multicounty Grand Jury's investigation, we were able to indict Flores's ex-boyfriend, Ronnie Dean Denny, Jr., on one count of Murder in the First Degree.

B. CHASE BURNS/INTERNATIONAL INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES (IIT)

In March 2013, the Oklahoma Multicounty Grand Jury was called upon to assist in the investigation of Chase Burns and his numerous corporate entities, including International Internet Technologies (IIT). At its height, this case drew scores of law enforcement officials from the federal, state, and local levels into a nationwide effort to investigate Chase Burns and his corporate entities for crimes including racketeering, illegal gambling, and money laundering.

Using the subpoena power of the Oklahoma Multicounty Grand Jury, legal advisors to the Multicounty Grand Jury were eventually able to secure one of the largest criminal forfeiture settlements in Oklahoma state history from Chase Burns and IIT. The total amount remitted to the State of Oklahoma, through a settlement agreement, was \$3.5 million dollars. The Multicounty Grand Jury commends its legal advisors, the agents of the Multicounty Grand Jury Unit of the Oklahoma Attorney General's Office, and the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation for their exemplary and historic efforts.

C. ROGERS COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

On August 26, 2013, a Petition for Grand Jury Investigation was filed in Rogers County, Oklahoma [referred to herein as Rogers County Grand Jury Petition GJ-13-1], pursuant to Article 2, Section 8 of the Oklahoma Constitution and Title 38 O.S. §§ 101 *et al.* of the Oklahoma Statutes. Rogers County Grand Jury Petition GJ-13-1 sought the impanelment of a county grand jury in Rogers County to investigate certain allegations against the Rogers County District Attorney's Office and Rogers County Commissioners. On August 29, 2013, the Honorable

Richard Van Dyck, District Judge for Grady County, entered an *Order* holding the aforementioned Petition met the statutory requirements of Title 38 O.S. §§ 101-102, and authorizing petitioners to obtain signatures pursuant to Title 38 O.S. § 103.¹ On October 8, 2013, the original Rogers County Grand Jury Petition GJ-13-1 was filed along with signature sheets containing approximately 7,358 signatures, 6,994 of which were verified by the Rogers County Election Board as belonging to registered voters in Rogers County. *See* 38 O.S. § 106. On October 15, 2013, pursuant to the provisions of Title 38 O.S. § 107, a hearing was held before the Honorable Jefferson D. Sellers, District Judge for Tulsa County, to determine if the Rogers County Grand Jury Petition GJ-13-1 was legally sufficient to authorize impanelment of a county grand jury in Rogers County. Judge Sellers held that the Petition did not meet the requirements of Article 2, Section 19 of the Oklahoma Constitution and dismissed Rogers County Grand Jury Petition GJ-13-1 pursuant to Title 38 O.S. § 103.

Following Judge Seller's ruling on the Rogers County Grand Jury Petition GJ-13-1, the Oklahoma Attorney General's Office was asked by members of the Rogers County community, to review the allegations contained in the Petition. In order to give voice to the approximately 7,000 citizens of Rogers County, the Fourteenth Multicounty Grand Jury agreed to investigate the allegations set forth in Rogers County Grand Jury Petition GJ-13-1, as well as other criminal allegations raised by the Rogers County District Attorney's Office.

Over a period of six months, the Multicounty Grand Jury heard testimony from twenty-two (22) witnesses and reviewed numerous exhibits. On May 20, 2014, the Multicounty Grand Jury issued a

¹ After filing Rogers County Grand Jury Petition GJ-13-1, all district judges of the Rogers County District Court recused from the matter. The Honorable Richard Van Dyck, District Judge for Grady County, was assigned to this matter by the Oklahoma Supreme Court. The matter was later reassigned to the Honorable Jefferson D. Sellers, District Judge for Tulsa County.

seventy-four (74) page Interim Report,² containing partial findings as to Rogers County Grand Jury Petition GJ-13-1. Although the Multicounty Grand Jury addressed the vast majority of concerns raised in the Petition in their May Interim Report, it was only able to issue partial findings as to Allegation Four of the Petition, and promised more comprehensive findings on the *Giglio* issues raised in this allegation in a future Report. These additional findings are contained in this, the Fourteenth Multicounty Grand Jury's Final Report. Additionally, the Fourteenth Multicounty Grand Jury did not have sufficient time to complete its investigation as to Allegations 10, 11, 12 and 13 of Rogers County Grand Jury Petition GJ-13-1 related to the Rogers County Commissioners. This Grand Jury supports and recommends the continued investigation of these allegations.

ALLEGATION 4:

Whether District Attorney A, Assistant District Attorney A, and others conspired to falsely report a crime in 2013 in violation of Title 21 O.S. §§ 421 and 589(A), involving the following facts:

A. Detective A publicly criticized the District Attorney's Office for poor performance and corruption. District Attorney A and Assistant District Attorney A learned that Detective A's wife was considering running against District Attorney A for District Attorney;

B. District Attorney A and Assistant District Attorney A manufactured bogus allegations of perjury against Detective A relating to a rape the officer investigated eighteen (18) months earlier;

² Fourteenth Oklahoma Multicounty Grand Jury Interim Report Number 13.

C. District Attorney A and Assistant District Attorney A reported their bogus allegations to the United States Attorney, on or about January 7, 2013, in an effort to generate a federal investigation into Detective A for perjury. After this effort failed, District Attorney A, as well as other representatives of the District Attorney's Office, publicly acknowledged that Detective A did not, in fact commit perjury. Subsequent to these public statements, and using the same evidence as in the first attempted perjury investigation, District Attorney A and Assistant District Attorney A approached the Oklahoma Attorney General and another district attorney in an effort to generate a state perjury investigation; and,

D. The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, the Oklahoma Attorney General, and another district attorney concluded that no evidence of perjury existed as District Attorney A and Assistant District A alleged.

ADDITIONAL FINDINGS AS TO ALLEGATION 4:

On July 23, 2011, Detective A arrested suspect Matthew Grant Sunday on charges of rape by instrumentation, transmitting obscene materials to a minor, and two counts of providing alcohol to a person under age twenty-one (21). These charges resulted from events that were alleged to have happened the previous day, July 22, 2011. In the weeks prior to July 22, Mr. Sunday, age 22, and the alleged victim, B.H., age 16, had engaged in email and text communication of a sexual nature, including the exchange of photos. Mr. Sunday and B.H. were related by marriage. On the evening of July 22, 2011, B.H. and a juvenile friend, age 15, went to Mr. Sunday's home, where they were provided alcohol. At some point during the evening, Mr. Sunday's wife left the residence, and B.H.'s juvenile friend went to the restroom. While her

friend was in the restroom, B.H. and Mr. Sunday began kissing in the kitchen. While they were kissing, Mr. Sunday placed his hand into B.H.'s pants, put his finger into her vagina, and put B.H.'s hand on his penis. When B.H. returned home, she reported what had happened to her father, an Oklahoma Highway Patrolman, who in turn reported the incident to law enforcement.

On July 23, Detective A, the Claremore Police Department Officer assigned to the case, interviewed suspect Matthew Sunday. During the course of the interview, the following exchange occurred:

Detective A: You -- you didn't have the right to put your hand in her panties, did you?

Mr. Sunday: No, I didn't.

Later, the topic was again broached, as follows:

Detective A: Immediately, and again I understand attraction, immediately after [B.H.'s juvenile friend] walks out of the bathroom, you and [B.H.] separate, you knew you had a problem, right?

Mr. Sunday: I didn't think so.

Detective A: I mean you - - [B.H.]'s response to you putting your hand down her pants had to have told you, oh, shit, she didn't - - she didn't want that, I got a problem.

Mr. Sunday: I didn't - - honestly I did not get that from her.

Detective A: okay.

Mr. Sunday: It may have been there.

Detective A: Let me ask it another way.

Mr. Sunday: Okay.

Detective A: When did the light come on for you that you had a problem?

Mr. Sunday: When she - - she - her and [B.H.'s juvenile friend] went to the back bedroom and were watching - everybody else was just in the front room and she text me and said she was going home.

Detective A: Okay.

Mr. Sunday: And that's when I realized

Detective A: Things had gone too far?

Mr. Sunday: Yes

The entire interview was video recorded.

That same day, July 23, 2011, Detective A conducted a probable cause arrest of Mr. Sunday, and completed an Arrest Affidavit and Booking Form. Detective A's Affidavit stated as follows:

A 16-year-old female told officers that she was text messaging to and from Matthew Sunday, a relative's husband over the week preceding July 22, 2011, and that the text messages turned sexual in nature. The female said that she and a friend went to Sunday's home on the evening of July 22, 2011, and that Sunday provided her alcohol including Vodka and other drinks. The female said that Sunday began kissing her and put his hands into her shorts, inserting his finger into her vagina against her will. The female said Sunday grabbed her hand and put her hand on his penis. The female said she pulled away from Sunday.

A 15-year-old female told officers that she accompanied the 16-year-old to Sunday's house and said that Sunday provided her alcoholic beverages, including vodka.

Sunday agreed to come to be interviewed at the police station. Sunday told your affiant that she [sic] put his finger into the 16-year-old girl's vagina against her will. Sunday said that he sent the girl text message photographs of his exposed penis in part to coerce the girl into a sexual relationship. Sunday said he provided the girls alcohol.

Sunday said the acts occurred at his residence in Claremore and that he knew the girls were 15 and 16 year old that he provided alcohol to.

On August 31, 2011, Mr. Sunday was charged in State of Oklahoma v. Matthew Grant Sunday, Rogers County CF-2011-526, with one count of Rape by Instrumentation or, in the alternative, Sexual Battery; one count of Sexual Battery; three counts of Distribution of Obscene Material or Child Pornography; two counts of Procuring, Producing, Distributing or Possession of Juvenile Pornography; and two counts of Selling or Furnishing Alcoholic Beverages to a Minor. The case was initially assigned to Assistant District Attorney F, but was reassigned to Assistant District Attorney E at the beginning of 2012 following Assistant District Attorney F's transfer to Mayes County. On January 11, 2012, all charges except two counts of providing alcohol to a minor were dismissed on the State's motion. On July 2, 2012, Sunday pled guilty to the two counts of furnishing an alcoholic beverage to a minor. At some point, District Attorney A and other attorneys with the District #12 District Attorney's Office reviewed Detective A's actions in the *Sunday* case to determine whether his conduct should be disclosed under *Giglio*. Ultimately, District Attorney A prepared a packet of information relating to the *Sunday* case to be disclosed to defendants in criminal cases in which Detective A would be testifying on behalf of the State.

On January 6, 2013, the Claremore Daily Progress printed an article critical of District Attorney A's handling of a 2011 drug bust. On January 8, 2013, District Attorney A and First Assistant District Attorney A met with Stan Brown, Chief of Police for the Claremore Police Department, and advised Chief Brown the aforementioned packet of information relating to Detective A's statements in the *Sunday* case would be disclosed as *Giglio* information in future criminal cases in which Detective A testified.

At a minimum, Detective A should have taken much greater care to use precise language in the Probable Cause Affidavit prepared in the Matthew Sunday case, especially in the portion

of the affidavit describing statements made by Mr. Sunday while under interrogation. While testimony presented to this Grand Jury was consistent that District Attorney A and other attorneys within the District #12 District Attorney's Office began reviewing Detective A's actions in the *Sunday* case to determine whether his conduct should be disclosed under *Giglio* in September of 2012, long before the January 6, 2013 article in the Claremore Progress, it is undisputed that as of September 2012, relations between District Attorney A and Detective A were strained. Evidence was presented that in the fall of 2012, Detective A's wife began making overtures to run against District Attorney A in the 2014 district attorney's election. Finally, the District #12 District Attorney's Office did not have a written *Giglio* policy dictating standard procedures for the handling of potential *Giglio* materials, and *Giglio* determinations were handled differently for different law enforcement officers.³

The strained relationship between District Attorney A and Detective A, along with the different methods used to craft *Giglio* determinations as to various law enforcement officers, at the least, creates an appearance that the manner in which Detective A's *Giglio* determination was handled was politically motivated. At a minimum, this Grand Jury believes that District Attorney A should have placed the issue of whether or not to disclose Detective A's potential

³ In the summer of 2011, District Attorney A and First Assistant A were advised that one of their District Attorney Investigators had previously had a protective order against him in the State of Washington, and had his last name legally changed. In this case, it appears a unilateral decision was made by the First Assistant District Attorney that this information did not constitute *Giglio* material.

In September of 2012, a local defense attorney claimed certain inconsistent statements made by Deputy Adam Hull during a search warrant constituted *Giglio* material. The Rogers County District Attorney's Office had multiple staffing meetings on this issue and was unable to determine if Deputy Hull's statements constituted *Giglio* material. Ultimately, a hearing on the issue was held before Judge Crosson, who determined the information was *Giglio* material and should be turned over to Mr. Higgins.

Giglio material before a judge, and we firmly believe such a judicial determination should occur before any such disclosure of this material occurs in the future. Moving forward, the Fourteenth Multicounty Grand Jury recommends all district attorneys' offices adopt written *Giglio* policies to ensure *Giglio* determinations are handled in a consistent and uniform manner which would prevent even the appearance of improper motives. The Grand Jury further recommends the Oklahoma Attorney General's Office, in consultation with the District Attorney's Council, draft model *Giglio* policies to act as a guide in assisting district attorneys' offices.

The Grand Jury notes that various matters it has investigated this term have been submitted for review out of circumstances colored by distrust and competition among law enforcement and prosecutors, and possible political maneuvering. In light of these circumstances, the Grand Jury wishes to take this opportunity to remind the public of its core responsibilities and function. To this end, it is important to note first and foremost what the Multicounty Grand Jury's role is not. It is not to settle political disputes or settle a score between parties possessing competing claims. Rather, its primary role is to investigate criminal wrongdoing, and abuse of power by elected officials.

The intervention by this Grand Jury into the matters of Rogers County during this term was simply about one thing: restoring the trust and confidence to the citizens of Rogers County that someone independent would thoroughly investigate whether wrongdoing had been perpetrated, and if so, prosecute. It was not to declare victory for either law enforcement or prosecutor in their competing versions of what transpired locally. Again, its mission was to gather facts and evidence; then weigh that evidence. On this point, the citizens of Rogers County can have confidence that twelve independent jurors have engaged in an exhaustive review of the

evidence. Does this mean the Grand Jury agrees with or excuses the manner and process utilized here by parties on the various issues reviewed? The answer is no.

D. LUTHER WILD FIRES INVESTIGATION

The Oklahoma Multicounty Grand Jury took testimony from multiple witnesses, over several sessions, regarding the wildfire in Luther that impacted so many Oklahoma lives in August 2012. From the accounts of law enforcement officials and fire investigation experts, the Luther wildfire of 2012 was one of the most destructive wildfires in Oklahoma history. Indeed, the fire left scores of properties decimated and just as many lives in ruin.

Because the Luther wildfires impacted so many lives, the Grand Jury devoted a significant amount of its time to the investigation of the fire's source. Yet, after nearly a year of investigation, the Grand Jury was unable to return an indictment. The Oklahoma County Sheriff's Office is to be commended for its outstanding, thorough, and thoughtful investigation of the matter, but ultimately, their efforts could not overcome the inconsistent lay testimony from the scene of the crime.

E. NARCONON ARROWHEAD

The Multicounty Grand Jury heard testimony and reviewed evidence from multiple witnesses concerning allegations of insurance fraud at Narconon Arrowhead, located in Pittsburg County, Oklahoma. The Grand Jury also received numerous exhibits concerning these practices, but there is still work to be done in this investigation. This Grand Jury supports and recommends the continued investigation of these allegations.

VI. EXPRESSIONS OF APPRECIATION

The Fourteenth Oklahoma Multicounty Grand Jury wishes to express our appreciation to several individuals and agencies who have contributed to a successful term. Specifically, we

thank the Oklahoma Supreme Court for their Order convening the Grand Jury, and for their appointment of the Honorable Barbara G. Swinton, District Judge, Judicial District 7, as Presiding Judge of the Fourteenth Oklahoma Multicounty Grand Jury. Judge Swinton and her staff always made sure we were comfortable and made every effort to accommodate our scheduling needs and the scheduling needs of our legal advisors even when Grand Jury sessions coincided with her own jury trial docket. Many times our legal advisors were required to present or defend legal challenges before Judge Swinton. In dealing with legal challenges to our subpoenas, Judge Swinton has been the model of fairness and reason. Judge Swinton is a great asset to the grand jury process, and we hope that she is willing to preside over future multicounty grand juries.

We also commend Attorney General E. Scott Pruitt and his staff of attorneys and investigators for their legal advice and assistance. The Grand Jury would like to offer a special thanks to Shelia Tiffin, legal assistant and subpoena clerk for the Office of Attorney General Multicounty Grand Jury Unit, for her work with the Grand Jury each month.

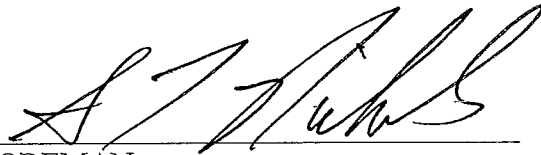
Additionally, we were especially impressed with, and would like to gratefully commend, the office of the Oklahoma County Public Defender, Bob Ravitz, and his staff for providing able legal counsel to indigent witnesses; to the Honorable Timothy Rhodes, Oklahoma County Court Clerk, and his staff; and finally to City Reporters, who ably served as Official Court Reporters for the Grand Jury. Finally, we wish to thank our families and employers for their support and patience, during our jury service.

V. CONCLUSION

Based upon our experience, we believe the Oklahoma Multicounty Grand Jury serves as an essential, necessary, and invaluable tool for achieving the goal of fair, impartial, apolitical,

and adequate enforcement of the laws of the State of Oklahoma. Not only did we exercise multicounty investigative jurisdiction, we, the jurors of the Fourteenth Oklahoma Multicounty Grand Jury happen to be residents of thirteen (13) different counties across this State. We have been a "Multicounty Grand Jury" in every sense of the word. We are pleased to have served as the Fourteenth Oklahoma Multicounty Grand Jury. We believe we have served to fulfill an important role in many criminal investigations where justice may not otherwise have been served. Information and evidence was obtained, investigations progressed, and many cases were solved that likely would not have been otherwise, but for the power of the subpoena and the authority of the Oklahoma Multicounty Grand Jury to question witnesses to crime. We are confident this grand jury has played an important role in many criminal investigations wherein justice may not have been served. We are pleased to have served as part of the Fourteenth Multicounty Grand Jury.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "A. J. Smith", written over a horizontal line.

FOREMAN

Fourteenth Multicounty Grand Jury of Oklahoma

APPENDIX I

1. Ada Police Department
2. Alva Police Department
3. Attorney General/Civil Rights
4. Attorney General/MCGJ
5. Attorney General/MFCU
6. Attorney General/Anti-Money Laundering Division
7. Attorney General/PPU
8. Attorney General/WCIFU
9. Bartlesville Police Department
10. Beckham County Sheriff's Office
11. Bethany Police Department
12. Bixby Police Department
13. Broken Arrow Police Department
14. Canadian County Sheriff's Office
15. Cashion Police Department
16. Chandler Police Department
17. Chouteau Police Department
18. Claremore Police Department
19. Cleveland County Sheriff's Office
20. Clinton Police Department
21. Dewey County Sheriff's Office
22. District 7 District Attorney's Office
23. District 10 District Attorney's Office
24. District 16 District Attorney's Office
25. District 20 District Attorney's Office
26. District 23 District Attorney's Office
27. District 26 District Attorney's Office
28. District 27 District Attorney's Office
29. District 27 Drug and Violent Crimes Task Force
30. Edmond Police Department
31. El Reno Police Department
32. Federal Bureau of Investigation
33. Grove Police Department
34. Guthrie Police Department
35. Harrah Police Department
36. Jenks Police Department
37. Kay County Sheriff's Office
38. Keyes Police Department
39. Lamont Police Department
40. Lindsay Police Department
41. Logan County Sheriff's Office
42. Mayes County Sheriff's Office
43. McClain County Sheriff's Office

44. McIntosh County Sheriff's Office
45. McAlester Police Department
46. Miami Police Department
47. Midwest City Police Department
48. Moore Police Department
49. Mustang Police Department
50. Newcastle Police Department
51. Nichols Hills Police Department
52. Noble County Sheriff's Office
53. Norman Police Department
54. Office of Juvenile Affairs
55. Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics/Ardmore
56. Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics/McAlester
57. Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics/OKC
58. Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics/Woodward
59. Oklahoma City Police Department
60. Oklahoma County Sheriff's Office
61. Oklahoma Department of Agriculture
62. Oklahoma Department of Corrections/McAlester
63. Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality
64. Oklahoma Department of Human Services/OIG/Ada
65. Oklahoma Department of Human Services/OIG/Enid
66. Oklahoma Department of Human Services/OIG/McAlester
67. Oklahoma Department of Human Services/OIG/OKC
68. Oklahoma Department of Veterans Affairs
69. Oklahoma Highway Patrol
70. Oklahoma Horse Racing Commission
71. Oklahoma Insurance Department
72. Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation/Ardmore
73. Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation/Durant
74. Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation/Elk City
75. Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation/Guymon
76. Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation/Lawton
77. Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation/McAlester
78. Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation/OKC
79. Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation/Stillwater
80. Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation/Tahlequah
81. Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation/Tulsa
82. Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation/Weatherford
83. Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation/Woodward
84. Okmulgee Police Department
85. Oologah Police Department
86. OU Police Department
87. Owasso Police Department
88. Pauls Valley Police Department

89. Perkins Police Department
90. Pittsburg County Sheriff's Office
91. Ponca City Police Department
92. Poteau Police Department
93. Purcell Police Department
94. Rogers County Sheriff's Office
95. Skiatook Police Department
96. Social Security Administration
97. Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association
98. The Village Police Department
99. Tillman County Sheriff's Office
100. Tulsa County Sheriff's Office
101. Tulsa Police Department
102. United States Department of Labor
103. United States Homeland Security Investigations
104. United States Postal Inspection
105. University of Central Oklahoma Police Department
106. University of Oklahoma HSC Police Department
107. Wagoner Police Department
108. Woods County Sheriff's Office
109. Woodward County Sheriff's Office

APPENDIX II

MONTHLY SESSIONS

FOURTEENTH OKLAHOMA MULTICOUNTY GRAND JURY

MONTH	NUMBER OF WITNESSES	INDICTMENTS
February 25, 26, 27, 2013	19	0
March 26, 27, 28, 2013	17	0
April 16, 17, 18, 2013	23	3 Indictments charging 4 people
May 21, 22, 23, 2013	19	4 Indictments charging 2 people
July 23, 24, 25, 2013	23	4 Indictments charging 1 person
August 20, 21, 22, 2013	21	1 Indictment charging 1 person
September 17, 18, 19, 2013	19	1 Indictment charging 1 person
October 22, 23, 24, 2013	23	1 Indictment charging 1 person
December 10, 11, 12, 2013	23	0
January 21, 22, 23, 2014	22	1 Indictment charging 1 person
February 4, 5, 6, 2014*	0	0
March 25, 26, 27, 2014	17	0
April 15, 16, 17, 2014	20	0
May 20, 2014	0	1 Indictment charging 1 person
June 24, 25, 26, 2014	26	1 Indictment charging 1 person
July 22, 23, 24, 2014	26	1 Accusation for Removal 0 Indictments
August 19, 20, 21	13	0

***The February 2014 session was cancelled due to inclement weather across Oklahoma.**