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*The dead
cannot cry out
for justice.
It is a duty
of the living
to do so for them.*

~ Lois McMaster Bujold



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In Pursuit of Justice

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Jury Orders Two Death Sentences For Murders of Mother and Infant Daughter

RAYMOND JOHNSON didn't testify at his June trial for murdering 24-year-old **BROOKE WHITAKER** and her 7-month-old daughter **KYA**. But the jury watched as he described the horrific details of the murders on a videotaped confession to Tulsa Police Detective Vic Regalado.

The Tulsa County jury convicted **JOHNSON** of two counts of **FIRST-DEGREE MURDER** and sentenced him to two **DEATH** sentences for the June 23, 2007 **MURDERS** and **LIFE** for **FIRST-DEGREE ARSON**.

Johnson described how he brutally beat his ex-girlfriend Brooke, admitting he struck her in the head repeatedly with a hammer, and ignored her pleas to call 911. He said he told her, "What for? So I can go to jail?"

Johnson said Brooke asked if he was going to let her die, and he told her, "You deserve to die." He said she begged him to call her mother to come get the baby, but he refused. He blamed her for starting a fight, explaining she "pushed his buttons."

Johnson said he doused Whitaker and the house with gasoline, lit a towel on fire and threw it on Brooke. Johnson claimed he did not intend to hurt the baby, though he left the infant in the burning house. Fire investigators testified that the child's diaper was soaked with gasoline and the fire started where the baby's body was found on the living room floor.



Brooke Whitaker, 24, and her daughter, Kya were murdered in June 2007.



Kya and her siblings, who were staying with relatives the night the baby and mother were murdered.

A medical examiner said Brooke died from blunt trauma to the head and smoke inhalation. The baby was likely engulfed in flames and died because of the effects of heat and fire, he said. Brooke was breathing while a fire was in progress, and inhaled smoke, he said. She was alive when firefighters arrived at the home, but died before she reached a hospital.

Prosecutors alleged four "aggravating circumstances" justified the death penalty; that Johnson has a previous manslaughter conviction, that he knowingly created a great risk of death to more than one person, that he constitutes a continuing threat to society, and that the murders were "especially heinous, atrocious or cruel," involving "mental and/or physical torture."

First Assistant District Attorney Doug Drummond told the jury that "Brooke had to watch Kya burn. If that's not heinous, atrocious and cruel, I don't know what is."

Johnson pleaded guilty in 1996 to first-degree manslaughter in the shooting death of Clarence Oliver

in Cleveland County and was sentenced to 20 years in prison. He served nine years and was released in 2005.

After Johnson's conviction, Brooke's aunt, Amy Pennington, told the jury, "Raymond Johnson took away our immediate family's health, innocence and security. Raymond Johnson took so much away from our family, but he will never be able to take away the love we have for Brooke and Kya," she said.

Prosecutors were Assistant DAs Doug Drummond, Julie Doss and Bill Musseman.

Trials and Major Case Convictions

The District Attorney's office obtained the following trial convictions and pleas in major criminal cases in Tulsa County District Court June-August 2009:

JOHN WESLEY REWARD was convicted of **ROBBERY WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON** by a jury in June and sentenced to **40 YEARS IN PRISON**. **REWARD** vanished during a lunch break of his trial, and the proceedings continued without him. He was later arrested. **REWARD** was accused of beating **ALLEN LEE MCCOMBS** with a metal pipe and stealing his truck during a July 2007 robbery. **REWARD** had prior convictions for **STALKING, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY, ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON, ASSAULT AND BATTERY, BURGLARY AND AUTO THEFT** in Kay and Osage Counties in Oklahoma and Sedgwick County, Kansas. Assistant District Attorney Scott Gengras prosecuted.



Richard Crowels, 53, was struck and killed as he walked along a Tulsa street in March 2008. The driver who struck him was under the influence of drugs.

SHAWNA YAHOLA pleaded guilty in June to **FIRST-DEGREE MANSLAUGHTER** in the death of **RICHARD CROWELS, 53,** and was sentenced to **20 YEARS IN PRISON AND 5 YEARS PROBATION**. **YAHOLA** was **DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS** when she veered off the road and struck and killed **CROWELS** as he walked on a sidewalk near 6th Street and Lewis Avenue in March 2008. **CROWELS** was knocked

onto the hood and windshield, thrown about 15 feet into the air, and was pronounced dead at the scene. Police said **YAHOLA's** car struck a pole after striking **CROWELS** and she was found in the car and "appeared to be dazed and impaired," with slurred speech and bloodshot eyes. Blood drawn from her tested positive for methamphetamine, Hydrocodone and Xanax. **YAHOLA** must serve 17 years of her prison term before she is eligible for release. Assistant DA Steve Kunzweiler prosecuted.

LARRY DEAN LONG pleaded guilty in July to two counts of **LEWD MOLESTATION** of a **10-YEAR-OLD BOY** and was sentenced to **40 YEARS IN PRISON**. Long was convicted of **SEXUAL ABUSE OF A MINOR CHILD** (girl) in Tulsa County in 1996 and sentenced to **20 YEARS IN PRISON**. He was released November 30, 2007 and began molesting this boy in January 2008 and continued until March 2009. Long has **seven prior convictions for indecent exposure**. Long, 53, will have to serve 34 years before he is eligible for release. Assistant DA Jake Cain prosecuted.

BERT MINER was convicted by a jury in July of four counts of **INCEST** and sentenced to **40 YEARS IN PRISON**. Miner was found guilty of having sex with a daughter and fathering three children with her. DNA testing confirmed that Miner is the biological father of all four victims. The victim gave birth in May to another child she says was fathered by Miner, but the child was born after the charges were filed and not included in the counts. A statute of limitation prevented charges of incest against Miner for two other children born in 2001 and 2002. The mother, 27, was sent to live with Miner when she was 13. Police interviewed her in January while investigating a domestic abuse call and she told them that she was first impregnated by Miner as a teenager in Kansas. Miner had denied to the victim that they were related and continued to deny it in spite of the DNA results. Assistant DA Jack Thorp prosecuted.

FLOYD EARL BUTLER was convicted by a jury in August of **SEXUAL ABUSE OF A MINOR CHILD** and sentenced to **25 YEARS** in prison. He was accused of sexually abusing a nine-year-old girl in June of 2008. Assistant DA Kristin Fulton prosecuted.



Charisma Arredondo, 7 months, died of head trauma in November 2008. She was injured while cared for by her mother's boyfriend.

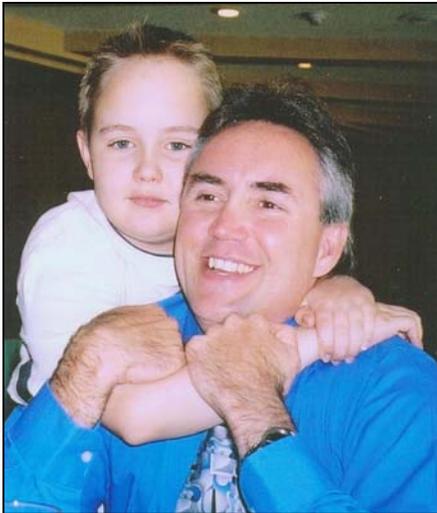
JOSEPH H. E. HENRY, III, was convicted by a jury in June of **SECOND-DEGREE MANSLAUGHTER** in the November 2008 death of **CHARISMA JOY ARRENDONDO, 7 MONTHS**. Henry was originally charged with **FIRST-DEGREE MURDER**, but the jury found him guilty of the lesser offense and sentenced him to **2½ YEARS IN PRISON**. Evidence indicated that the child's mother, Valerie Arredondo, was asleep in the apartment when the child was injured. Paramedics and police were dispatched to the apartment and discovered the child was seriously injured. Charisma died at a hospital the next day. Dr. Andrew Sibley, a medical examiner, testified that the baby's brain had massive swelling, bleeding around the brain and retinal bleeding. The cause of death was blunt head trauma. Prosecutors were Assistant DAs Jake Cain and Erik Grayless.

DEREK AUVENSHIRE was convicted by a jury of **DISTRIBUTION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE** in an August trial and sentenced to **2 YEARS** in prison. Auvenshine was arrested Nov. 21, 2008 at a Tulsa convenience store parking lot with four pounds of marijuana in his lap. Assistant DA Stephanie Milburn prosecuted.

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More Violent Criminals Sent to Prison

CARL GENE AKINS pleaded guilty in June to soliciting murder and conspiracy to commit kidnapping and was sentenced to **40 YEARS** in prison in the August 2007 shooting death of **MICHAEL DUBIN, 41**, in Broken Arrow. Police investigation revealed that Akins spent months trying to arrange the kidnapping and murder of Dubin, who was dating Akins' estranged wife, Debra Akins. Testimony at a preliminary hearing indicated Akins also planned to kidnap Debra Akins. Assistant DA Scott Gengras prosecuted the case. Isaiah Anthony Jenkins is also charged with murdering Dubin. That case is pending.



Michael Dubin, 41, and his son, Justin. Dubin was shot to death in his Broken Arrow home in August 2007.



Jesse Hurt, 26, was shot to death in a Tulsa street in June 2008.



Joshua Jordan, 22, was shot to death in the parking lot of a south Tulsa apartment complex on April 5, 2008.

AUSTIN JAMAL DUNCAN pleaded guilty in August to a reduced charge of **FIRST-DEGREE MANSLAUGHTER** in the 2008 shooting death of **JOSHUA JORDAN, 22**, and was sentenced to **27 YEARS IN PRISON**. **JORDAN** was found shot to death on April 5, 2008, in the parking lot of an apartment complex at 51st Street and Sheridan Road. He had been shot twice, including once in the head. **Duncan**, who was 16 at the time of the shooting, was originally charged with **FIRST-DEGREE MURDER**. Duncan was sentenced as an adult and is required by law to serve at least 85 percent of his sentence before he is eligible for release from prison. Assistant DA Jason Rush prosecuted.

JOHN WESLEY LARKIN was convicted in August of **FIRST-DEGREE MANSLAUGHTER** in the June 2008 death of **JESSE LYNN HURT, 26**. He was sentenced to **17.5 YEARS** in prison. Hurt was shot in the back outside an apartment near Oklahoma Street and Greenwood Avenue. Larkin claimed he shot Hurt in self-defense. Hurt, who was dating Larkin's estranged wife, died several hours later at a hospital. Prosecutors charged Larkin with First-Degree Murder, but the jury convicted him of the lesser included offense. **LARKIN** had **TWO PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS** for **ASSAULT AND BATTERY ON A POLICE OFFICER** and **POSSESSION OF A FIREARM AFTER FORMER CONVICTION OF A FELONY**. Assistant DA Jack Thorp prosecuted the homicide case.

JUSTIN NEIL HAULCOMB pleaded no contest in July to **SECOND-DEGREE MURDER AND LEAVING THE SCENE OF A FATAL ACCIDENT** and was sentenced to **17 YEARS IN PRISON** in the death of a pedestrian. Haulcomb was driving a car that struck **KELLY MCCARTHY, 36**, in the 11000 block of East 38th Street on Aug. 10, 2007. McCarthy died later at a hospital. Police said Haulcomb was aware of a "loud thump" and a broken windshield, but drove away and made no attempt to report the collision. Blood drawn from Haulcomb tested positive for cocaine and marijuana. Haulcomb has a **prior DUI conviction in 2000** in Seminole County. He must serve 85 percent of his sentence before he is eligible for release. Assistant DA Jason Rush negotiated the plea.



Kelly McCarthy, 36, was struck and killed by a drugged driver in August 2007.

VITALY BORISOVICH KOLOSHA was convicted by a jury in August of four counts of **LEWD MOLESTATION** and sentenced to a total of **67 YEARS** in prison. The jury sentenced **KOLOSHA** to **20 YEARS** on each of 3 counts and **7 YEARS** on 1 count. **KOLOSHA**, a minister, was accused of molesting an **8-YEAR-OLD GIRL** in 2006. Assistant DA Steve Kunzweiler prosecuted the case.

25-Year Prison Sentence for Drunken Driver Whose Crash Killed Two, Injured Three

NANCY GAIL RUEB pleaded guilty in June to two counts of **FIRST-DEGREE MANSLAUGHTER** and one count of **DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE WITH PERSONAL INJURY** in the 2008 crash that killed **CODY SPEARS, 27, VIOLA TOLBERT, 59**, and injured three others. District Judge Gordon McAllister sentenced her to two **25-YEAR** terms for manslaughter and a **5-YEAR** term for DUI and ordered that all sentences run concurrently. Rueb will be required to serve at least 21 of the 25 years behind bars.

In 2002, Rueb was charged with DUI and pleaded guilty to a reduced reckless-driving count. In 2006, she was found guilty of public intoxication, also a misdemeanor. Also, on Oct. 31, just 20 days before the fatal crash, Tulsa Fire Department personnel working a different accident involving Rueb reported that they suspected she had been drinking. The investigating police officer, however, said he detected no signs of alcohol.

As a result of that accident, she was driving a rental car on Nov. 19, 2008. Several drivers noticed her driving erratically on southbound U.S. 75. She banged into concrete medians at several points, and at least one driver called 911 and another followed her at a distance. Near 71st Street, Rueb went off the road and plowed into the back of Spears' 1994 Buick Century at upwards of 70 miles per hour.

Spears had pulled over to change a flat tire. Spears and his mother-in-law, Tolbert, were dead at the scene. Spears' wife, Shelly Spears, 23, and Tolbert's two grandchildren, 7-year-old Emily Snow and 6-year-old Zachary "Buddy" Snow, were seriously injured. Emily Snow suffered serious head trauma, a ruptured spleen and a crushed femur.

Spears' mother, Karen Small, said at the sentencing hearing that the crash had caused such severe financial strains for the Okmulgee family that "we haven't been able to put a headstone on my son's grave."

Assistant District Attorney Steve Kunzweiler prosecuted the case.



Cody Spears, 27, died and Shelly Spears, 23, was injured in the November 2008 crash



Emily Snow, 7, and Zach Snow, 6, were injured in the crash



Viola Tolbert, 59, killed in DUI crash

At the sentencing, Viola Tolbert's mother read a statement about the loss of her daughter:

*Viola Evelyn Tolbert
1949 – 2008*

Viola was the only daughter of Evelyn Smith and the late L.B. Smith. Viola had two daughters of her own and the oldest one, Sandra Lee Harvey, 39, died from diabetic complications on

August 25, 2007. Viola was awarded custody of her grandchildren, Emily Jade Snow, 7 and Zachary Snow, 6. She had the great pleasure of being their "Mom" for one year. On Nov. 19, 2008 a drunken driver rammed the rear of a car that was parked on the side of Highway 75 in Tulsa County.

In the car were Viola, her daughter Shelly Spears and son-in-law Cody Spears, and Viola's two grandchildren, Emily and Zach. Viola and Cody were killed instantly.

This has been a hard thing for me to overcome. Viola was a very dedicated Christian and was rearing her two grandchildren in the ways of the Lord. They are now in the care of their aunt and Viola's surviving daughter, Shelly.

Viola was my best friend. I miss her coming to my house and saying, "Mom, how are you?"

- Evelyn Smith, mother of Viola Tolbert

MADD's Campaign to Stop Drunk Driving Before It Starts With Ignition Interlocks

Every year, nearly 13,000 are killed by drunk drivers with an illegal blood alcohol level of .08 or above. Mothers Against Drunk Driving are conducting a nationwide Campaign to Eliminate Drunk Driving. The organization's campaign has four essential elements:

1. **Mandatory ignition interlocks** for ALL convicted drunk drivers
2. **Increased law enforcement** efforts including holiday crackdowns, sobriety checkpoints and saturation patrols
3. **Advanced vehicle technology** that would make it impossible for a drunk person to start a vehicle
4. **Public support**

The following is from www.MADD.org and footnotes are available on the website:

People who have previous drunk driving convictions make up approximately one-third of the drunk driving problem in America. Even first-time offenses are serious indicators that a person is likely to become a repeat offender.

There is a technology that has the potential to eliminate repeat drunk driving offenses – the breath alcohol ignition interlock. These devices can prevent a vehicle from being driven by a drunk driver. If they are used correctly – in concert with treatment and license suspensions, and remain in vehicles for a substantial period of time – they can substantially reduce repeat offenses.

Studies on alcohol ignition interlocks clearly show their effectiveness. There are 22 high-quality studies on interlocks. All of them show decreases in repeat offenses while the interlock is on the vehicle, ranging from 50 to 95 percent.

Most interlock failures are system failures, where mandatory interlock laws are not enforced or offenders fail to have them installed or receive little oversight. MADD's model for an interlock law will alleviate many of these and model programs can eliminate the rest.



Mothers Against Drunk Driving are pushing for ignition locks for all convicted drunk drivers

How Interlock Technology Works

Most current interlock devices use a fuel cell to detect alcohol similar to many breath testing devices used to collect evidence in drunk driving cases. A person breathes into a handheld device. That breath is passed over an electrical chip. When there is alcohol in the breath, there is a chemical reaction on the chip where the alcohol is "burned up" (chemically oxidized). This produces an electrical current that increases as the amount of alcohol in the breath increases. The interlock interprets the electrical current and, through a connection to the ignition system, allows the car to be started if the amount of alcohol in the breath is under a defined level.

There are additional features that prevent circumvention and tampering. Older models of interlocks could be fooled by cans of compressed air or air released from balloons. Now, most interlocks have pressure and/or temperature gauges that screen out nonhuman or stored air. Additionally, advances have been made that ascertain that the driver is the person providing the air sample. Some newer devices incorporate digital cam-

eras to capture a picture of the person providing the test and there is the potential to try biometric markers in future devices.

Devices require running retests – tests required at random intervals between five and 30 minutes once the vehicle is started. These retests are designed to be done at roadside and effectively help prevent a sober person from starting the vehicle for another or letting a car idle while alcohol is consumed. If a person fails a running retest, the vehicle does not stop – the interlock is connected to the starter, not the engine – but can give a visual and/or auditory alert to law enforcement of the failure such as a sounding horn and/or flashing headlights.

All of the tests that are performed, along with attempts to tamper with the device, are captured by a data recorder. These data are collected and communicated to the interlock provider, who then transmits the data to the officials administering the interlock program. This is an integral part of the device.

Data allow criminal justice professionals to analyze the successes and failures of a person using the interlock device. This allows the system to customize sanctions for the individual offender – allowing driving privileges earlier to those who demonstrate sober driving and keeping the interlock device on longer for those who need more time to change their ways. Most jurisdictions do not use these data – this is one of the major failures of current alcohol ignition interlock programs.

Interlocks, when properly administered, have the potential to greatly reduce repeat drunk driving offenses. They need to be coupled with treatment, and they need to be removed only when they are no longer needed.

While long periods of hard license suspension should be shortened, interlocks can not replace some period of hard suspension. Hard license suspension programs have a general deterrent effect that interlocks have not yet been shown to have and thus are necessary as a part of any interlock program.

If we implement strong laws and run model programs, we have the potential to curtail most repeat drunk driving offenses and in doing so, save thousands of lives each year.

DA Forms Special Gang Prosecution Unit

A specialized Gang Prosecution Unit has been created in the Tulsa County District Attorney's office in an effort to reduce gang violence and remove the most violent offenders from the community. A team of two prosecutors and an investigator dedicated to prosecuting gang members and associates for violent crimes and drug offenses have developed a comprehensive plan to address issues unique to the prosecution of gang-related crimes. A Justice Assistance Grant that was part of the 2009 Recovery Act is funding the project.

"A dedicated gang prosecution unit allows us to aggressively and effectively prosecute gang violence, ensure more continuity, share intelligence and collaborate with law enforcement to reduce gang crime in our community," said Assistant District Attorney Lee Berlin, who serves as Chief of the Gang Prosecution Unit.

Assistant DA Tony Evans, who oversees Drug Crime prosecution, will work with Berlin in the Gang Prosecution Unit. Evans will dedicate his prosecution efforts on gang members charged with drug crimes. Piper Mandevill will serve as an investigator and intelligence analyst for the prosecution team.

Tulsa County had 242 validated street gang sets and 3,400 gang members in a 2007 Gang Assessment Summary prepared by the Oklahoma District Attorney's Council. The gang problem in Tulsa County has grown increasingly complex over two decades and has resulted in individuals and groups responsible

for a highly disproportionate amount of violent crime. Gang members once viewed as nuisances and graffiti artists with sagging pants are now organized bands of criminals with AK-47 assault rifles.

Trying a gang case in court is one of the most difficult undertakings a prosecutor will ever face. Reluctant witnesses, and hostile and intimidating courtroom crowds are just a few of the problems. The violent lifestyle of gang members leaves some witnesses in fear of retaliation, to be uncooperative and openly hostile.

Dedicated gang prosecutors will develop an understanding of the gang cultures, the relationships between the different gangs and identify and address community concerns as they relate to gang-related cases.

For example, a drive-by shooting is no longer a simple random act of violence once it is coupled with the fact that a rival gang sells narcotics from the same street where a gang member and innocent bystander are killed.

"Empowering citizens to cooperate with law enforcement and prosecutors is the solution to taking back our neighborhoods. The 'no snitch' attitude only serves to embolden violent gang criminals," said District Attorney Tim Harris.

Traditional day-to-day line prosecutors often do not have the familiarity with gang-involved defendants or witnesses to make connections



Street gang members are responsible for a highly disproportionate amount of violent crime in Tulsa.

in cases such as retaliatory shootings or recognize that witnesses in a major crime often are also defendants in minor crimes.

Dedicated gang prosecutors and a gang investigator will have a unique advantage to work a case from the initial intake through its ultimate disposition to ensure that gang members receive the sentences their violent gang lifestyles warrant.



Meet the Prosecutor: Tony Evans

Assistant District Attorney Tony Evans would rather be called a prosecutor than an ADA. "In my opinion there is a big

difference. ADA is just a title. In order to be a prosecutor you must have passion for the job," Evans explained.

Evans worked in criminal justice and law enforcement, in armed security, as a police dispatcher, college campus security and

community service officer for Lower Allen Township Police in Camp Hill, PA before becoming a prosecutor.

"I spent several years in law enforcement and decided that I wanted to have a role in the final disposition of criminal offenders' cases," he said. "I believe that as a prosecutor you play the most important role, to ensure justice is served."

Evans serves as Drug Prosecution Coordinator and specialized Gang Prosecutor in the Tulsa County DA's office. He supervises drug prosecutors and identifies and prosecutes defendants charged with narcotics crimes that pose a threat to public safety. He prosecutes

gang members on narcotics cases. Evans also identifies and assists in placing appropriate defendants in alternative courts.

His biggest challenge as a prosecutor, Evans said, is identifying what is justice in a particular case. "It is a concept that is relative. Each case is different and the proper outcome in one case may not be the proper outcome in another case even though on the surface, it appears the cases are similar."

"I am extremely proud to do this job," Evans said. "It is the sole reason I went to law school and it is my desire to be a life-long prosecutor."

38 Meth Cooks Sent to Prison June - August

The District Attorney's office sent 38 people to prison this summer for manufacturing methamphetamine.

A new highly volatile "shake and bake" or one-pot method of "cooking" methamphetamine arrived in the Tulsa area in the fall of 2008 and resulted in a rash of fires. Three Tulsans died in fires caused by meth making and several others were severely burned. Two who died were innocent neighbors at an apartment complex and a third neighbor suffered burns and permanent brain damage.

"The dangers to neighbors, firefighters, police and too often the children of the cooks and addicts have far-reaching effects," said Tulsa County District Attorney Tim Harris. "We consider meth cooks a danger to society and take a no-tolerance policy toward meth cooks based upon the public safety risk to all citizens," Harris said.

The DA office policy is to recommend a 10-year prison term as a starting recommendation for meth "cooks" and stiffer punishment if facts, evidence and prior criminal history warrant. Some cases may call for other types of sentences because of difficult evidentiary or legal issues. Also, judges may give a lighter sentence in their discretion in some cases.

A rash of meth labs and fires has strained police, fire, emergency medical, hospital burn units, and put citizens at risk throughout Tulsa County.

Children often are victims of meth abuse. Many are neglected by parents whose meth binges last for days or weeks. Children taken from homes where meth is cooked often test positive for the drug. It is in the air they breathe and on clothes, beds, and food.

In the first **METHAMPHETAMINE MANUFACTURING** trial since a rash of volatile "shake and bake" fires and deaths early in the year, an August jury sentenced **MARK JOSEPH MOONEY** to **20 YEARS** in prison and a \$50,000 fine. He was arrested for manufacturing meth in an apartment at Inhofe Plaza, 6565 S. Newport Ave., on January 2, 2009. Mooney had a prior conviction for **POSSESSION OF METHAMPHETAMINE** in November 2008. Assistant DA Tammy Westcott prosecuted the case.

RICHARD BLALOCK pleaded guilty in August to **ENDEAVORING TO MANUFACTURE METHAMPHETAMINE, SHOOTING WITH INTENT TO KILL, POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED DANGEROUS SUBSTANCE**

AND POSSESSION OF FIREARM AFTER FORMER CONVICTION OF A FELONY. District Judge Clancy Smith sentenced him to **35 YEARS** in prison. Assistant DA Tony Evans asked for a **LIFE** sentence, based on aggravating circumstances and Blalock's **EIGHT PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS.**

On July 4, 2009, Tulsa County Deputy Sheriff James Morris attempted to stop a vehicle.

The driver sped off, and after a pursuit, Blalock, a passenger, bailed out with two one-pot meth labs in his arms. As the deputy chased him through a field, Blalock dropped the meth pots and fired two shots at the deputy with a .357 revolver. The deputy, who recently returned from a second tour of duty in Iraq, dropped to the ground to take cover and Blalock fired three more shots at him. The final shot was a misfire. Morris returned fire but missed. Blalock was captured in a nearby neighborhood. In recorded telephone conversations from the Tulsa Jail, Blalock admitted that he had cooked drugs over a hundred times – and asked his sister and a friend to cook, sell and raise money for his bond, Evans said. Bond was denied after prosecutors notified a judge of a jail phone conversation in which Blalock was plotting to flee if released.

RANDALL CORNELL JOHNSON pleaded guilty in August to two cases of **MANUFACTURING METHAMPHETAMINE.** One of the meth labs burned his house. He was sentenced to **20 YEARS** in prison for **MANUFACTURING** and **12 YEARS** for **FIRST-DEGREE ARSON.** Assistant DA Tony Evans prosecuted.

Other defendants pleading guilty to **MANUFACTURING METHAMPHETAMINE OR ENDEAVORING TO MANUFACTURE METHAMPHETAMINE** in June, July or August were sentenced to prison as follows:

MARTIN BOLZENDAHL, 23 YEARS;
MICHAEL B. THOMPSON, 21 YEARS;
THOMAS PAUL MARLIN, 21 YEARS;
ALTON C. CALVERT, JR., 20 YEARS;
JAMES BRASSFIELD SR., 18 YEARS;



A meth lab in this west Tulsa home caused a fire in March, 2009. Randall C. Johnson was sentenced to 20 Years in prison for manufacturing methamphetamine and arson.

LEONARD WHITE JR., 18 YEARS;
MICHAEL BRANDON GORDON, 17 YEARS;
BRYAN KEITH CAMPBELL, 17 YEARS;
JAMES MCINTURF, 16.5 YEARS;
STEVE ALFRED BALES, 16.5 YEARS;
JESSE DANIEL CLUTE, 16 YEARS;
TROY DUSTIN WEAVER, 15 YEARS;
KYLE ANTHONY SMITH, 15 YEARS;
MARY KATHERINE BECKMAN, 15 YEARS;
STACY CAVANAUGH, 14 YEARS;
BRYAN ALLEN SELSOR, 14 YEARS;
JUSTIN WELCH, 14 YEARS;
CARRIE LEANN GLENN, 14 YEARS;
JAMES W. PAYNE, 13 YEARS;
FRED GUTHRIE JONES, 13 YEARS;
MARVIN LEE HOWELL, 11 YEARS;
LEE JERRY HEDMAN, 10 YEARS;
KEVIN WAYNE LEONARD, 10 YEARS;
TABITHA LYNN CROSS, 10 YEARS;
DESTINY MARIE POPLAWSKI, 10 YEARS;
JUSTIN LEE LEWIS, 10 YEARS;
JESUS FAZ, 10 YEARS;
MATTHEW CHILDRESS, 9.5 YEARS;
DEAN A. GREWELL, 9 YEARS;
CHRISTOPHER KELLY PARKER, 8 YEARS;
MICHAEL HARVESON, 8 YEARS: 4IN/4OUT;
JIMMY BOB BROWN, 7 YEARS;
RONNIE RAY BROWN, 7 YEARS;
JONATHAN SCOTT FRITZHMANN, 7 YEARS;
RUSSELL PATRICK BROOM, 7 YEARS.

Assistant DAs prosecuting methamphetamine cases were Tony Evans, Ruth Addison, Shannon Bickham, Michael English, Erik Grayless, Matthew Hall, Whitney Mauldin, and Tammy Westcott.



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DISTRICT ATTORNEY TULSA COUNTY

School Safety Issue for All in Community

Unfortunately, crime and violence seems to be everywhere these days and even affects children in school. Youth hear about, observe or experience violence on a regular basis in the community, in homes and in the media.

Schools should be places for learning, not crime and violence. Students cannot learn, and teachers cannot teach, when they have fears about crime and violence. The safety and education of children in our community is one of our most important missions.

Most schools are safe, but no school is immune. The violence that occurs in our neighborhoods and communities has found its way inside the schoolhouse door. And while we can take some solace in the knowledge that schools are among the safest places for young people, we must do more.



DISTRICT ATTORNEY TIM HARRIS

In August, members of my staff and I participated in and gave presentations at a two-day School Safety Conference hosted by the Tulsa Public Schools Police Department and the state Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training. Approximately 150 school resource officers, police, sheriff's deputies and school staff attended training.

Conference topics included drugs and violence in schools, gang prevention, identification and intervention, bullying prevention and intervention, legal issues, peaceable school communities, college and campus concerns, and innovative strategies.

Prevention of school violence entails comprehensive and ongoing efforts, and development of a positive school climate. Although the task is neither quick nor easy, schools and communities do have the power to create safer school environments that minimize the risk of violent events.

Close cooperation and partnerships between schools, police, and prosecutors will help to improve the learning environment in schools and ensure that they are safe places for students, teachers and staff. But school violence can only be addressed when everyone at home and in the community works together.