



ANNUAL REPORT

Fiscal Year
2025


Law Enforcement
Prevention Services

Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services,
Prevention Services Division

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Prevention Services End of Year Report 2025
September 30th 2025

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This publication has been submitted in compliance with Section 3-114 of Title 65 of the Oklahoma Statutes.*



The Oklahoma State University Center for Health Sciences – Center for Rural Health (OSU-CRH) partnered with the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS) to provide evaluation services for the Prevention Division during Fiscal Year 2025 (July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025). As part of this work, OSU-CRH gathered and analyzed data, created reports, and offered training and support to ODMHSAS staff and local program partners.

This report highlights the results of those efforts, with a focus on how partnerships with law enforcement contributed to the Division’s prevention goals. ODMHSAS uses a structured, step-by-step approach called the Strategic Prevention Framework, developed by the federal government, to guide its work. This approach helps communities understand their unique challenges, build local support, and put effective strategies in place.

One key finding this year: collaboration with law enforcement continues to be a powerful way to support healthier, safer communities across Oklahoma. This report highlights data collected from underage alcohol compliance checks, bar checks, and Synar compliance checks—activities designed to prevent youth access to alcohol and tobacco products. The findings reflect the work of two local County Sheriff Offices, Tulsa County and Cleveland County, as well as the Oklahoma ABLE Commission (Alcoholic Beverage Laws Enforcement). These law enforcement partnerships play a key role in supporting community safety and advancing prevention goals across the state.



ALCOHOL AND BAR COMPLIANCE CHECKS

The Oklahoma Alcohol Beverages Law Enforcement (ABLE) Commission is a statewide agency responsible for enforcing laws related to alcoholic beverages and protecting public welfare. In Fiscal Year 2025, the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS) continued its partnerships with the Tulsa, Oklahoma and Cleveland County Sheriff Offices to support underage drinking prevention efforts. These efforts included Alcohol Compliance Checks (ACCs) and bar checks.

ACCs involve law enforcement supervising trained underage volunteers who attempt to purchase alcohol from retail locations. The purpose is to see whether store employees properly check IDs and refuse to sell to minors. If an employee sells or provides alcohol to the underage buyer, law enforcement steps in and takes appropriate action to address the violation.

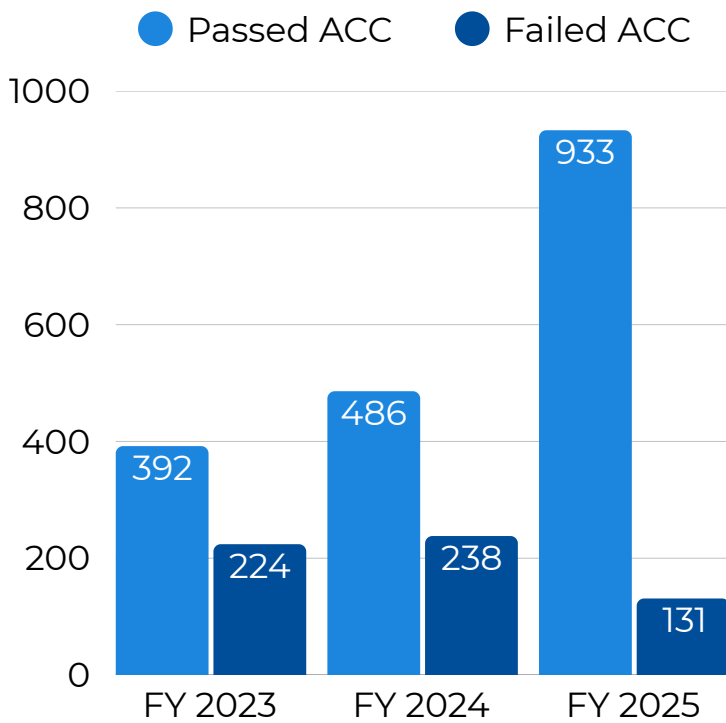
Bar checks are similar but take place in bars and clubs rather than stores. Officers may observe whether alcohol is being sold to minors, if underage individuals are present in age-restricted venues, or if staff are serving alcohol to visibly intoxicated patrons. These checks help reduce illegal alcohol sales and promote safer environments in these settings.

 **1,467 alcohol compliance checks conducted** in FY 25 which is a slight increase from 1,406 ACCs Conducted in FY 24 and

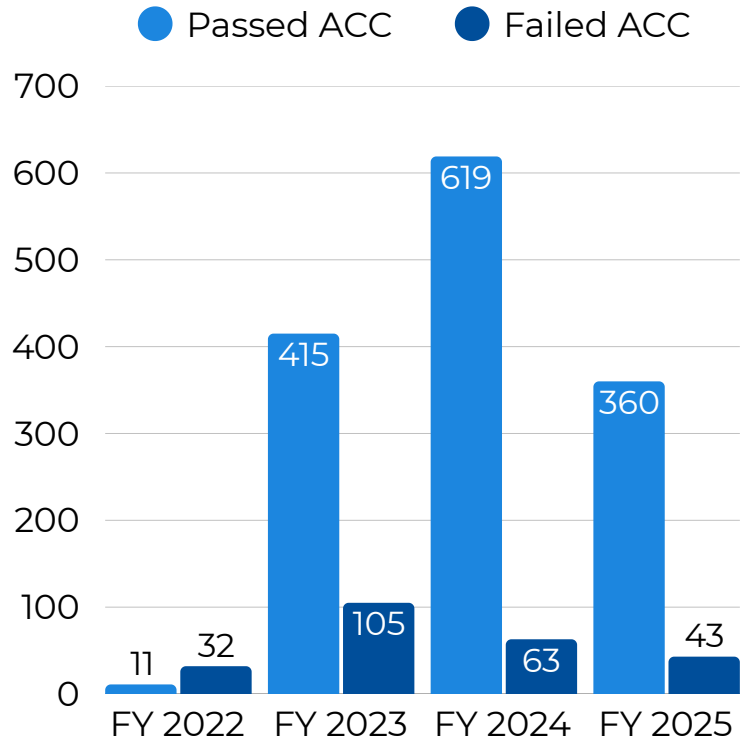
 **515 Bar Checks Completed** in FY 25 which is a decrease from 891 in FY 24

ALCOHOL COMPLIANCE CHECKS

Pass/Fail Frequency of ACCs completed by County Sheriff Offices by Fiscal Year



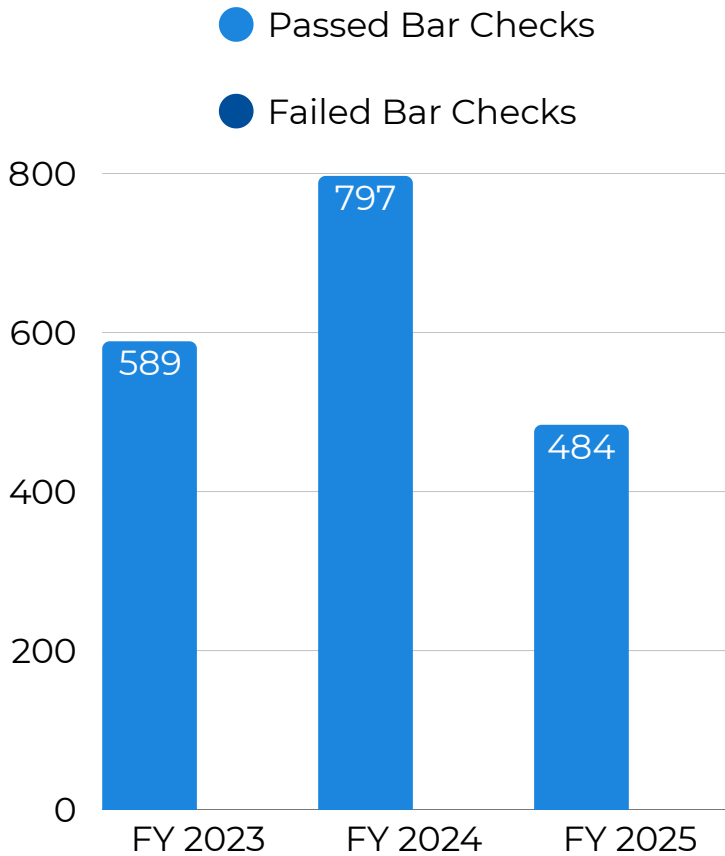
Pass/Fail Frequency of ACCs completed by ABLE by Fiscal Year



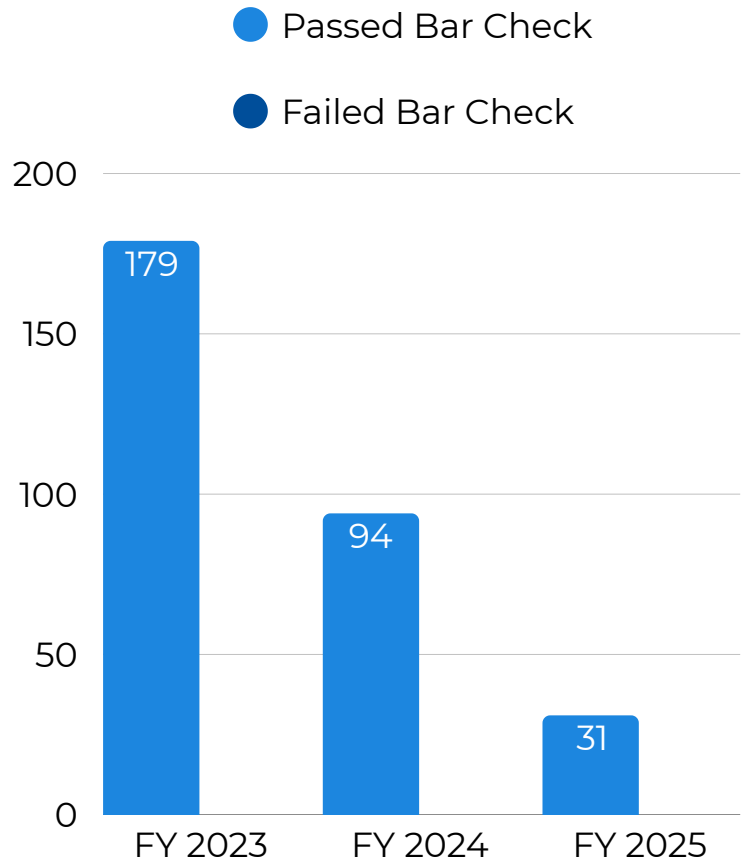
The frequency of retailers passing Alcohol Compliance Checks (ACCs) was measured by the ABLE Commission and the County Sheriff Offices in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Cleveland counties. These efforts have shown notable progress over the past three years. The County Sheriff Offices improved their ACC pass rate from 63% in FY 2023, to 67% in FY 2024, and reached 87% in FY 2025. In addition to this improvement, the number of checks conducted by the County Sheriff Offices also increased significantly, with a total of 1,064 ACCs completed in FY 2025. The ABLE Commission also maintained strong performance, with its ACC pass rate increasing from 79% in FY 2023 to 89% in FY 2025. Although the total number of ACCs conducted by the ABLE Commission decreased, the consistently high pass rates demonstrate the effectiveness of broader prevention efforts across the state. These efforts include retailer-focused education and training programs such as Responsible Beverage Sales and Service (RBSS) and Too Much to Lose (2M2L).

BAR COMPLIANCE CHECKS

Pass/Fail Frequency of Bar Checks completed by County Sheriff Offices by Fiscal Year



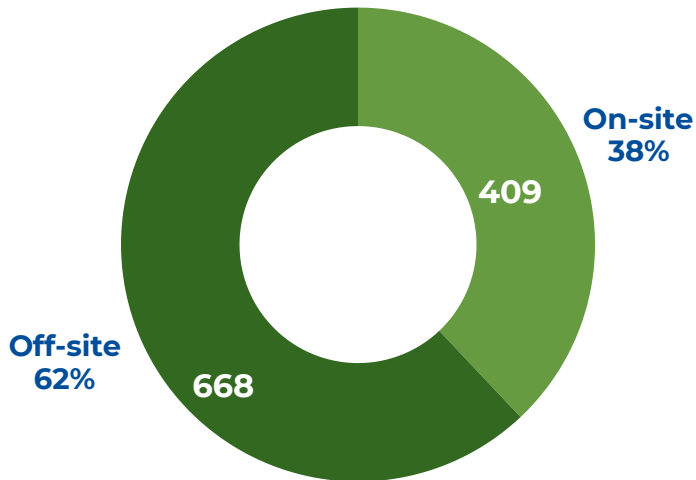
Pass/Fail Frequency of Bar Checks completed by ABLE by Fiscal Year



The pass/fail rates for bar checks were tracked for the ABLE Commission and the County Sheriff Offices in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Cleveland counties. Notably, the agencies have maintained a 100% pass rate for bar checks since FY 2023. While this compliance rate is encouraging, there has been a decline in the total number of bar checks conducted by both the County Sheriff Offices and the ABLE Commission in FY 2025.

ALCOHOL COMPLIANCE CHECKS (ACC) CONSUMPTION SITES

Consumption Site of ACC Completed by County Sheriff Offices in FY 25

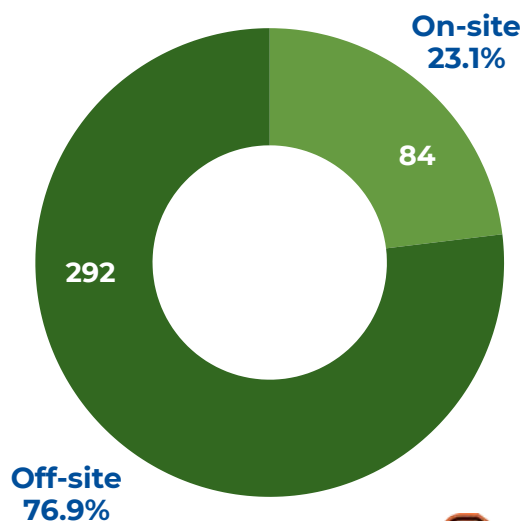


County Sheriff Offices completed 1,064 total alcohol compliance checks in FY 25.

On-site consumption establishments are places where alcohol is consumed at the place of purchase (e.g., restaurant or bar), while off-site consumption establishments are places where alcohol is not consumed at the place of purchase (e.g., gas stations or grocery stores).

Consumption Site of ACC Completed by ABLE in FY 25

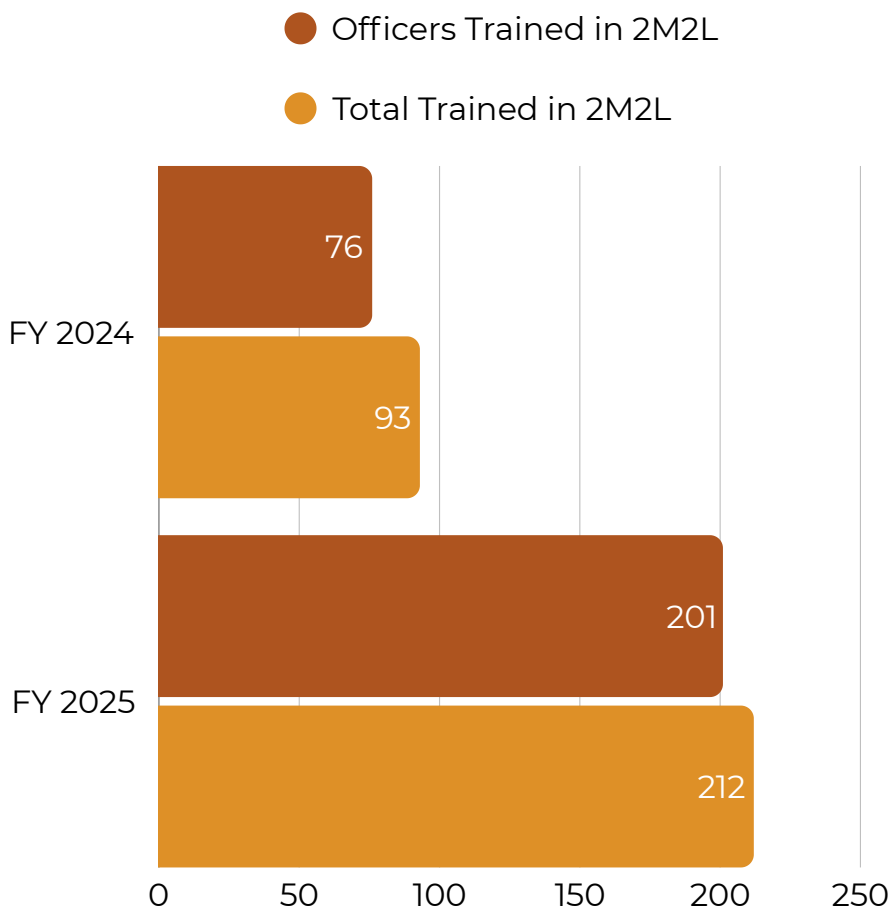
The ABLE Commission completed 403 total alcohol compliance checks in FY 25.



2 MUCH 2 LOSE

Too Much to Lose (2M2L) is a program designed to reduce underage drinking, risky adult drinking, and the problems that often come with them—like accidents, injuries, and crime. The program focuses on changing community norms and systems to make alcohol less accessible to youth and to encourage safer choices overall. The ODMHSAS works with the Oklahoma ABLE Commission to deliver 2M2L trainings. These trainings are available in one-day or two-day sessions and are open to both law enforcement and community members who want to help make their communities safer and healthier.

Number Trained in 2M2L by Fiscal Year



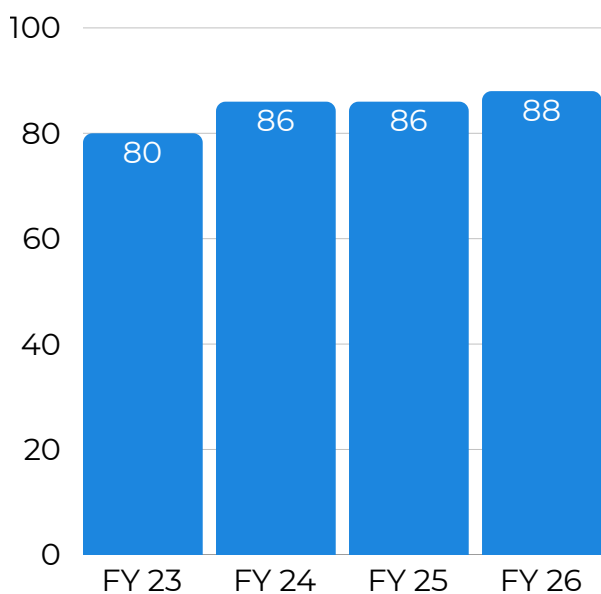
There were **a total of 212 individuals trained** in 2M2L in FY 25 which is an increase from 93 trained in FY 24.

SYNAR TOBACCO CHECKS

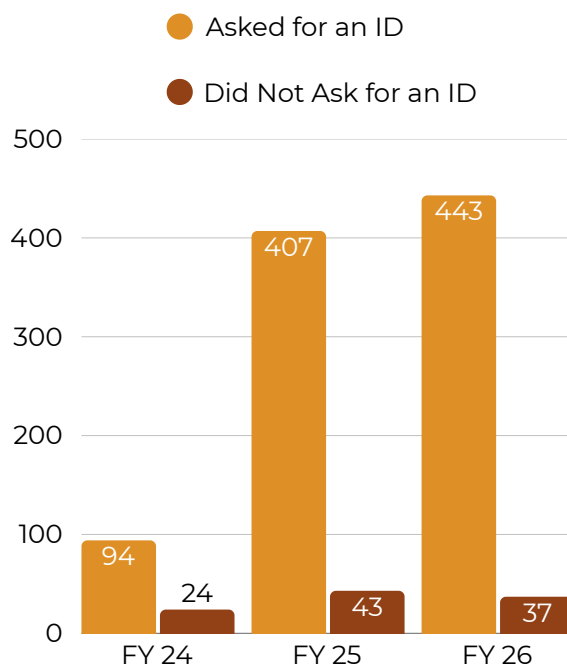
As part of a national effort to prevent youth access to tobacco, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) requires states to carry out random, unannounced tobacco compliance checks. These checks are designed to see how easy it is for minors to buy tobacco products. In Oklahoma, the ODMHSAS Prevention Division works with the ABLE Commission to conduct these checks.

To meet federal standards, states must maintain at least an 80% compliance rate, meaning at least 80% of stores refuse to sell tobacco to minors. Oklahoma has seen strong improvement in this area. The state met the 80% requirement in fiscal year FY 2023, then increased to 86% in both FY 2024 and FY 2025. By FY 2026, compliance rose even further to 88%. These improvements reflect not only more compliance checks being completed but also a notable increase in store clerks asking for ID—an important step in keeping tobacco out of the hands of underage buyers.

Synar Compliance Rate Percentage by Fiscal Year



Synar Compliance Rates for Clerks Checking ID by Fiscal Year





OVERDOSE PREVENTION

Over the past year, ODMHSAS has focused on expanding the distribution of naloxone—a life-saving medication that can reverse opioid overdoses—particularly in high-need areas across the state. A key measure of impact is the number of overdose reversals reported through the use of these naloxone kits. In partnership with law enforcement agencies, ODMHSAS provides naloxone kits specifically for use in the field by law enforcement officers. It's important to note that the data below reflects only overdose reversals from kits distributed by ODMHSAS to law enforcement and does not include reversals from kits provided by other organizations, agencies, tribes, or healthcare providers throughout the state.

While the number of reported overdose reversals has decreased compared to the previous year, this does not necessarily indicate a decline in overall need or impact. Several factors could contribute to this change, including fewer high-risk encounters, improved access to other community-based naloxone sources, changes in reporting practices, or even a shift in overdose trends across the state. Ongoing monitoring and collaboration with partners will help better understand and respond to these patterns.

385 naloxone administrations from law enforcement partners in FY 25 which is a decrease from 494 administrations in FY 24

223 overdose reversals from law enforcement partners in FY 25 which is a decrease from 372 in FY 24



CONCLUSION

Throughout Fiscal Year 2025, ODMHSAS and its subrecipients have continued to collaborate on substance use prevention efforts across the state. This includes working closely with law enforcement partners to build on the progress made in previous years. As a result of these ongoing partnerships, law enforcement agencies have expanded their presence and engagement within their communities.

One area of notable progress is the increase in individuals trained in the 2M2L (Too Much to Lose) program, aimed at reducing underage drinking. There has also been a rise in underage drinking compliance checks conducted by County heriff's departments. While the ABLE Commission conducted fewer checks this year, pass rates have continued to improve, indicating stronger compliance among retailers.

Synar compliance rates—which track retailer adherence to laws prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors—have also shown steady improvement. This is due to both an increase in the number of compliance checks and better outcomes statewide.

In terms of overdose prevention, naloxone (Narcan) administrations and overdose reversals reported by law enforcement using ODMHSAS-distributed kits have declined compared to the previous year. This decrease could be due to a variety of factors, including reduced high-risk encounters, improved community access to naloxone, or changes in reporting practices.

While these outcomes are promising, challenges remain in data collection and evaluation. Prevention science can be difficult to measure, as interventions often involve complex and nuanced community dynamics. Tracking the real-world impact of these efforts can help ODMHSAS and its partners better target high-risk populations and ensure messaging and training content remains effective and relevant. ODMHSAS continues to prioritize strengthening relationships with law enforcement agencies—not only to support their role in prevention but also to enhance data collection efforts that inform and improve statewide strategies.