



**SCOTT WALKER**  
**OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR**  
**STATE OF WISCONSIN**

P.O. Box 7863  
MADISON, WI 53707

November 14, 2014

Jeffrey Renk  
Chief Clerk  
Wisconsin State Senate  
Room B20 – State Capitol

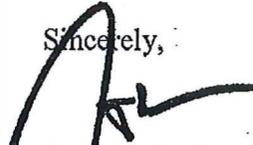
Patrick Fuller  
Chief Clerk  
Wisconsin State Assembly  
Room 401 – Risser Justice Center

Dear Chief Clerks Renk and Fuller:

As required by § 961.565, entitled Enforcement Reports, enclosed please find the required report.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

  
Scott K. Walker  
Governor

  
J.B. Van Hollen  
Attorney General



**(U) Purpose**

(U) Wisconsin Statute §961.565 dictates that the governor and attorney general shall submit a joint report to the legislature “describing the activities in this state during the previous year to enforce the laws regulating controlled substances”<sup>i</sup>. This report will outline the status of narcotics investigations throughout the state of Wisconsin for calendar year 2013, specifically identifying the various law enforcement agencies throughout the state with dedicated narcotics enforcement units. Additionally, this report will describe the role of local, state and federal law enforcement in overall narcotics investigations in Wisconsin as well as general drug trends.

**(U) Drug Use, Abuse, and Enforcement Trends in Wisconsin**

(U) In the *Wisconsin Epidemiological Profile on Alcohol and Other Drug Use, 2014*, The Wisconsin Department of Health Services (WDHS) concluded that, as a whole, patterns of illicit drug consumption in Wisconsin mirror national trends. Specifically, heroin and other opioid-related deaths are an increasing problem in Wisconsin, as they are nationally<sup>ii</sup>.

(U) In regards to drug-related deaths, the WDHS found evidence of a change over time in the pattern and volume of drug-related deaths in Wisconsin. Wisconsin’s age-adjusted rate of drug-related mortality increased from 6.7 deaths per 100,000 population in 2004 to 11.3 deaths per 100,000 in 2012. In 2012, 633 Wisconsin residents died as a direct consequence of illicit drug use<sup>iii</sup>.

(U) In terms of enforcement related to drug crimes in the state of Wisconsin, many law enforcement agencies report arrest data to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) through Uniformed Crime Reporting (UCR). Drug related arrests involve violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs<sup>iv</sup>.

(U) The UCR Program collects information on arrests for drug abuse violations based on the narcotics involved. However, UCR data does not break down the arrests by the *specific* drug involved or the illicitness of that drug. For example, cocaine (illegal), heroin (illegal), and morphine (legal when prescribed) are all included under the “opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine:)” category. This makes trend analysis regarding arrest data across these different drugs difficult. For the purposes of this report, case statistics from the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory (WSCL) are used to address trends in presence and enforcement across specific drugs.

(U) When reporting UCR statistics, agencies must include all arrests for violations, including attempts, and subdivide the arrests by differentiating between sale/manufacturing and possession. The total reported number of overall drug arrests in Wisconsin (via UCR) in 2013 was 25,998, a 5% decrease from 2012 (see Appendix A for a breakdown of reported arrests by county). While the reported number of drug sale arrests stayed relatively constant (0.2% decrease since 2012), the reported number of drug possession arrests decreased by approximately 6% (See figure A for more information) <sup>v</sup>. Additionally, in 2013 in Wisconsin:

(U) There was a reported increase in sale/manufacturing arrests (2.6%) and a reported decrease in possession arrests (-10.7%) for “opium or cocaine and their derivatives” from 2012.

(U) There was a reported decrease in both sale/manufacturing (-2.2%) and possession (-5.6%) arrests for “marijuana” from 2012.

(U) There was a reported decrease in sale/manufacturing arrests (-14.5%) and a relatively consistent but slight increase in possession arrests (0.7%) for synthetic narcotics from 2012.

(U) There was a reported increase in sale/manufacturing arrests (12.2%) and a reported decrease in possession arrests for dangerous non-narcotic drugs (9.2%) from 2012.

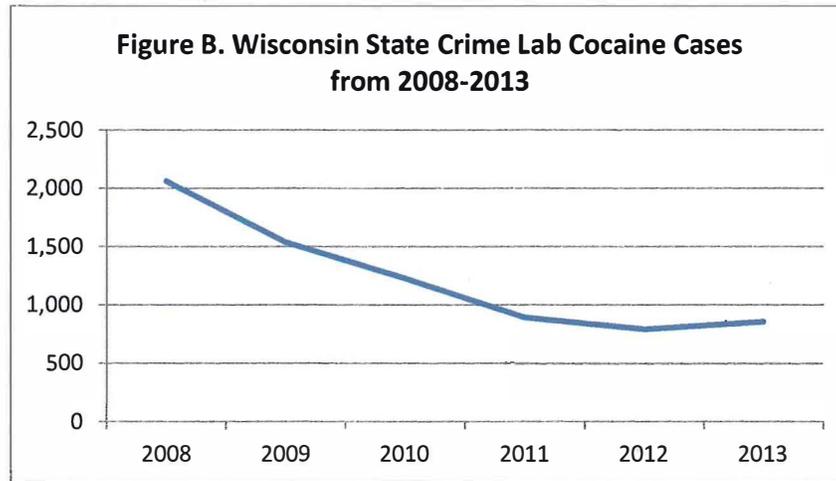
Figure A. Wisconsin UCR Reported Drug Arrests 2012-2013<sup>vi</sup>

Drug Arrest Type	2012	2013	Total Change	Percentage Change
Sale/Manufacturing – Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)	1,444	1,481	31	2.6%
Sale/Manufacturing - Marijuana	2,121	2,074	-47	-2.2%
Sale/Manufacturing – Synthetic Narcotic: Manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (demerol, methadones)	470	402	-68	-14.5%
Sale/Manufacturing – Dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine)	721	809	88	12.2%
Possession – Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)	1,808	1,614	-194	-10.7%
Possession - Marijuana	16,276	15,373	-903	-5.6%
Possession – Synthetic Narcotic: Manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (demerol, methadones)	1,398	1,408	10	0.7%
Possession – Dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine)	3,125	2,837	-288	-9.2%
Total Drug Sale Arrests	4,756	4,766	10	0.2%
Total Drug Possession Arrests	22,607	21,232	-1,375	-6.0%
Total Drug Arrests	27,363	25,998	-1,365	-5.0%

(U) The following is a breakdown of use, abuse, and enforcement trends in Wisconsin for each specific drug:

**(U) Cocaine:** Cocaine is a powerfully addictive stimulant drug made from the leaves of the coca plant native to South America. It produces short-term euphoria, energy, and talkativeness in addition to potentially dangerous physical effects like raising heart rate and blood pressure<sup>vii</sup>.

(U) In its *2014 Report*, the WDHS found that while Wisconsin has seen a steady increase in heroin and other opioid mentions in drug-related deaths, mentions of cocaine have decreased steadily since 2006. <sup>viii</sup> This is consistent with the statistics reported by the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory (WSCL). Since 2008, the average number of cocaine cases worked by the WSCL each year has decreased over time and has remained relatively consistent since 2011 (See Figure B). In 2013, the WSCL reported 855 cocaine cases (across 56 counties). This is up from 791 cocaine case in 2012 (across 48 counties) but down from the 1,228 cases (across 56 counties) reported in 2010. Counties with the most cocaine cases (30 or more cases) in 2013 included Brown, Dane, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Racine, Rock, and Waukesha<sup>ix</sup>.



**(U) Heroin:** Heroin is an opioid drug synthesized from morphine, a naturally occurring substance extracted from the seed pod of the Asian opium poppy plant. Heroin usually appears as a white or brown powder or as a black sticky substance, known as “black tar heroin.”<sup>x</sup>

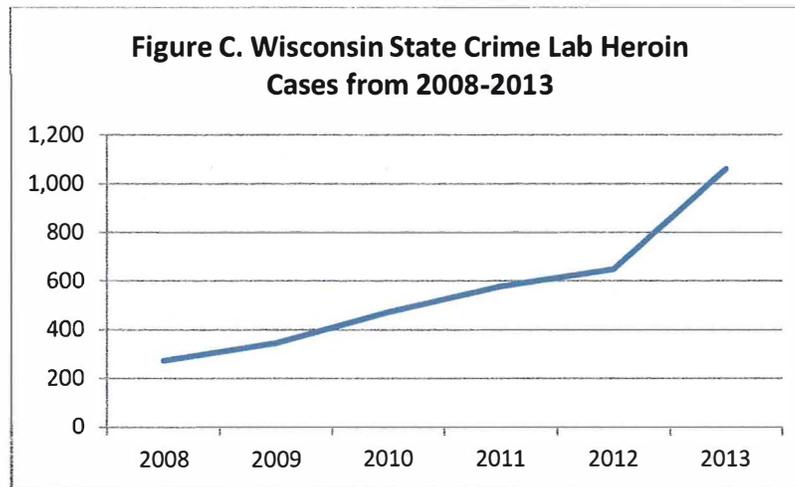
(U) In its *2014 Report*, WDHS reported heroin as the third most prevalent category of drug mentioned on death certificates for drug-related deaths, after “other opioids” (by itself or in

combination with other drugs) and benzodiazepines.<sup>xi</sup> In fact, between 2004 and 2012, the proportion of drug-related deaths where heroin is mentioned increased five-fold, from 5% to 27%. The upward trend in mentions of heroin in drug-related deaths may reflect increasing substitution of heroin for prescription drugs among opioid users due to heroin's lower cost and increasing availability<sup>xii</sup>. As a result, increased heroin use is an increasing concern for the state of Wisconsin. In addition to the fact that heroin is an illegal substance with no standards for consistency or dosing (as exists with prescription drugs), heroin use carries significant risk of overdose<sup>xiii</sup>.

(U) Law enforcement also reports an increased presence of heroin. The Wisconsin Department of Justice, Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) reported recent increases in heroin-related crime, heroin-related overdoses, heroin trafficking, and intelligence related to heroin. DOJ-DCI further reports that local law enforcement partners have shared similar observations and have expressed a continued need to focus time and energy in heroin enforcement operations.

(U) Consistent with DCI's reported findings, the *Wisconsin Heroin Assessment* in 2014 reported that heroin use in Wisconsin has steadily increased since 2008 and that this trend is expected to continue. The assessment further assessed that the use of heroin is likely driven by the increased abuse of addictive opiate-based prescription pills in conjunction with heroin serving as a lower price alternative. Finally, the assessment concluded that since opiate-based prescription pills serve as a gateway to heroin abuse and since the abuse of these pills is expected to increase in Wisconsin, mirroring the national trend, heroin use will also continue to increase<sup>xiv</sup>.

(U) Data from the Wisconsin State Crime Lab (WSCL) also reflects these findings. Since 2008, the average number of heroin cases worked by the WSCL each year has increased significantly over time (See Figure C). In 2013, the WSCL reported 1,060 heroin cases (across 57 counties). This is a 38% increase (up from 648) since 2012 (across 56 counties) and a 288% increase (up from 273) since 2008 (across 29 counties). Counties with the most heroin cases in 2013 (more than 30 cases) included Brown, Dane, Douglas, Fond du Lac, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Racine, Rock, Sheboygan, Washington, Waukesha, and Winnebago<sup>xv</sup>.



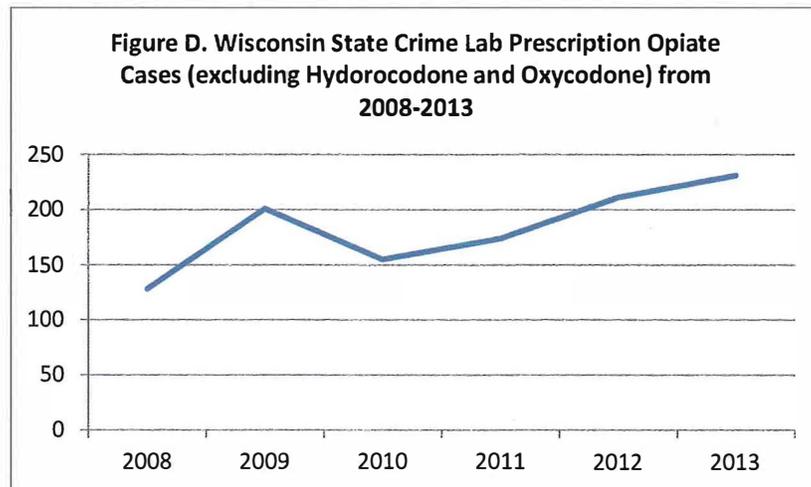
**(U) Prescription and Over the Counter (OTC) Drugs:** Some medications have psychoactive (mind-altering) properties and, because of that, are sometimes abused—that is, taken for reasons or in ways or amounts not intended by a doctor, or taken by someone other than the person for whom they are prescribed. In fact, prescription and over-the-counter (OTC) drugs are, after marijuana (and alcohol), the most commonly abused substances by Americans, aged 14 and older. The classes of prescription drugs most commonly abused are: opioid pain relievers, such as Vicodin or Oxycontin; stimulants for treating Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), such as Adderall, Concerta, or Ritalin; and central nervous system (CNS) depressants for relieving anxiety, such as Valium or Xanax. The most commonly abused OTC drugs are cough and cold remedies containing dextromethorphan<sup>xvi</sup>.

(U) In its *2014 Report*, the WDHS found that the most prevalent category of drug mentioned on death certificates for drug-related deaths was “other opioids,” by itself or in combination with other drugs. Benzodiazepines were the second. Additionally, it reported that annual numbers of opioid-related deaths in the state increased steadily from 2003 to 2012, with a total increase of approximately 38% between 2004 and 2012. The proportion with a mention of benzodiazepines doubled between 2005 and 2012<sup>xvii</sup>.

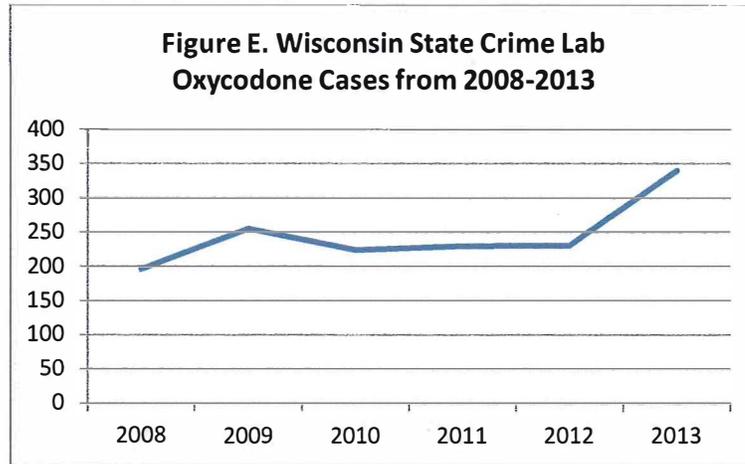
(U) WDHS further concludes that both nationally and in Wisconsin, the use of prescription drugs for non-medical purposes continues to be a serious problem, especially among young adults. In 2011-2012, 9% of Wisconsin adults ages 18-25 reported using pain relievers for non-medical purposes in the past year and in 2013, 15% of high school students reported illicit use of prescription drugs at some point in their lives<sup>xviii</sup>.

(U) Both DCI and the *Wisconsin Heroin Assessment* reported an alarming increase in the seizure of prescription opiates and abuse of prescription pain medication leading to heroin use <sup>xix</sup>. Additionally, the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services reported that in 2013, 2,191 individual pharmacies and dispensing practitioners dispensed enough doses of monitored prescription drugs to medicate the entire population of Wisconsin for almost 40 days. The most common monitored prescription drug dispensed was Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen (20%)<sup>xx</sup>.

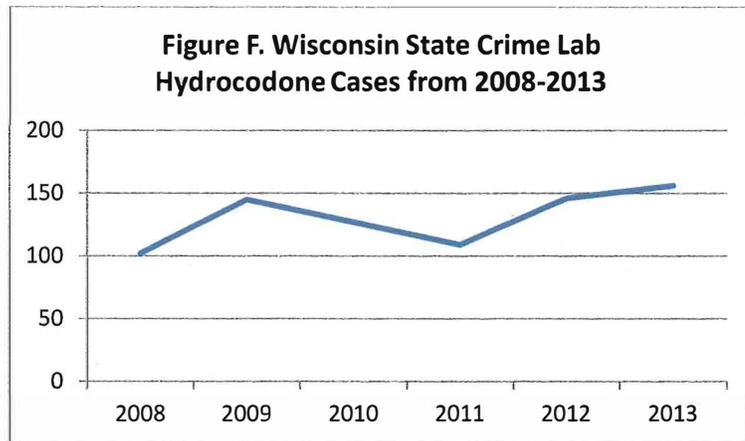
(U) Since 2008, the average number of prescription opiate cases (excluding Hydrocodone and Oxycodone) worked by the Wisconsin State Crime Lab (WSCL) each year has increased slightly over time (See Figure D). In 2013, the WSCL reported 231 Prescription Opiates (excluding Hydrocodone and Oxycodone) cases (across 51 counties). This is up from 211 cases in 2012 (across 48 counties). Counties with the most Prescription Opiates (excluding Hydrocodone and Oxycodone) cases in 2013 (more than 10 cases) included Brown, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Washington, Waukesha, and Wood.<sup>xxi</sup>



(U) Since 2008, the average number of Oxycodone cases worked by the WSCL each year has remained relatively consistent over time, with a spike in 2013 (See Figure E). In 2013, WSCL reported 340 Oxycodone cases (across 45 counties). This is up from 231 cases in 2012 (across 50 counties). Counties with the most Oxycodone cases in 2013 (more than 10 cases) included Brown, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Sheboygan, Washington, and Waukesha<sup>xxii</sup>.



(U) Since 2008, the average number of Hydrocodone cases worked by the WSCL each year has increased slightly over time (See Figure F). In 2013, WSCL reported 156 Hydrocodone cases (across 42 counties). This is up from 146 cases in 2012 (across 43 counties). Counties with the most Hydrocodone cases in 2013 (more than 10 cases) included Brown, Milwaukee, and Outagamie.<sup>xxiii</sup>



**(U) Marijuana:** Marijuana refers to the dried leaves, flowers, stems, and seeds from the hemp plant *Cannabis sativa*, which contains the psychoactive (mind-altering) chemical delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), as well as other related compounds. This plant material can also be concentrated in a resin called hashish or a sticky black liquid called *hash oil*<sup>xxiv</sup>.

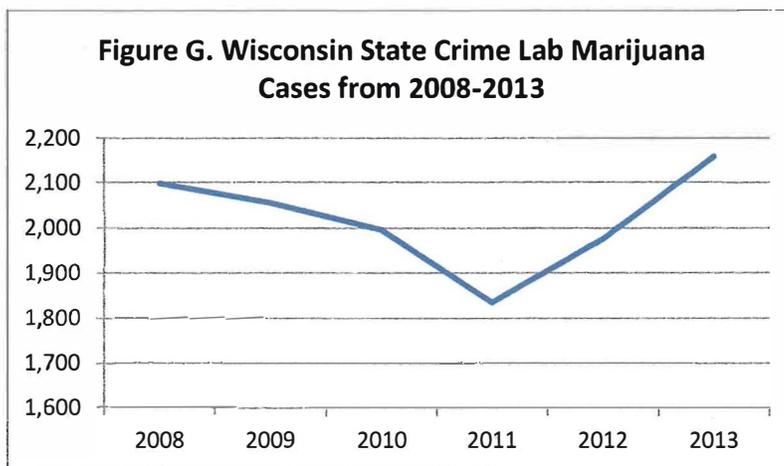
(U) In 2014, the WDHS reported that the current and lifetime use of marijuana have increased slightly at the national level, but appeared to decrease in Wisconsin in 2013. The Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavioral Survey (YRBS) results indicate current marijuana

use - defined as use within the previous 30 days - among Wisconsin high school students has been similar to, or slightly lower than, use among high school students nationally for several years. In 2013, it dropped to 17% in Wisconsin, compared to 23% nationally<sup>xxv</sup>.

(U) As with current use, the WDHS also reported that lifetime use of marijuana among high school students has dropped slightly in recent years, both in Wisconsin and nationally. The prevalence of lifetime use was similar in the state and nationally from 2005 to 2011. Wisconsin's prevalence dropped noticeably in 2013, but more data is needed to determine whether this signals a trend<sup>xxvi</sup>.

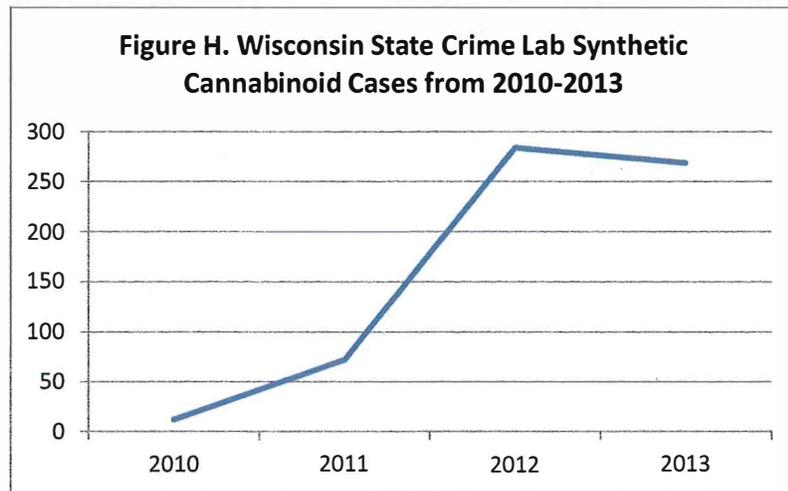
(U) In 2013, the Cannabis Eradication and Suppression Effort (CEASE) reported 2,671 indoor marijuana plants and 5,826 outdoor plants (seized from 22 and 23 counties, respectively) in 2013. This is down from 2,859 (seized from 29 counties) for indoor plants and 23,319 (seized from 25 counties) in 2012<sup>xxvii</sup>. Despite the reported decrease in seized plants, according to DCI, law enforcement officials still reported an increase in high-grade marijuana use and trafficking in 2013.

(U) Since 2008, the average number of marijuana cases worked by the Wisconsin State Crime Lab (WSCL) each year has remained relatively constant, with slightly less cases worked in 2011 and a very slight increase in 2013 (See Figure G). In 2013, the WSCL reported 2,157 marijuana cases (across 69 counties). This is up from 1,976 cases in 2011 (across 67 counties). Counties with the most marijuana cases in 2013 (more than 50 cases) included Brown, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Polk, Racine, Rock, Shawano, Sheboygan, Walworth, Waukesha, and Winnebago<sup>xxviii</sup>.



(U) **Synthetic Cannabinoids:** Synthetic cannabinoids, or “Spice”, refers to a wide variety of herbal mixtures that produce experiences similar to marijuana (cannabis) that are marketed as “safe,” legal alternatives to that drug. Sold under many names, including K2, fake weed, Yucatan Fire, Skunk, Moon Rocks, and others — and labeled “not for human consumption” — these products contain dried, shredded plant material and chemical additives that are responsible for their psychoactive (mind-altering) effects<sup>xxxix</sup>.

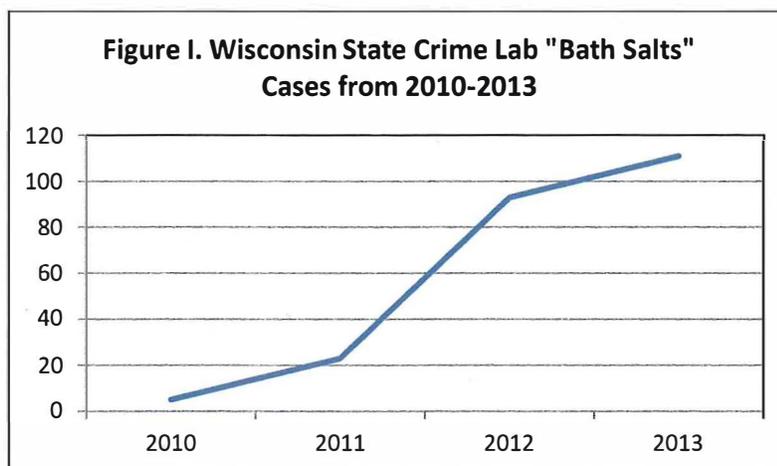
(U) Since 2010, the average number of synthetic cannabinoid cases worked by the WSCL each year has increased significantly (See Figure H). In 2013, the WSCL reported 269 synthetic cannabinoid cases (across 49 counties). This is a 2,141% increase (up from 12) in synthetic cannabinoid cases since 2010 (across 9 counties). Counties with the most synthetic cannabinoid cases in 2013 (more than 10 cases) included Columbia, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Waukesha, and Wood<sup>xxx</sup>.



(U) **“Bath Salts”:** Synthetic cathinones, or “Bath Salts”, refers to an emerging family of drugs containing one or more synthetic chemicals related to cathinone, an amphetamine-like stimulant found naturally in the Khat plant<sup>xxxix</sup>.

(U) Since 2010, the average number of “Bath Salts” cases worked by the WSCL each year has increased significantly (See Figure I). In 2013, WSCL reported 111 “Bath Salts” cases (across 38 counties). This is a 2,120% increase (up from 5) in “Bath Salts” cases since 2010 (across 4 counties). Counties with the most synthetic cathinones cases in 2013

(more than 5 cases) included Dunn, Langlade, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Sawyer, and Shawano<sup>xxxii</sup>.



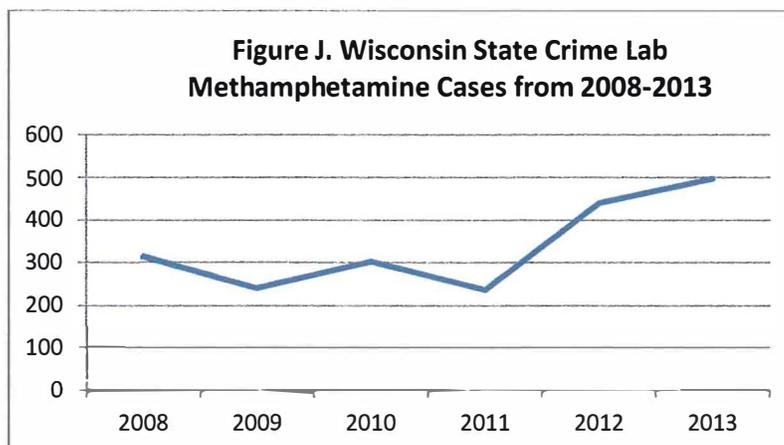
**(U) Emerging Drug - Hashish Oil:** The term “hash oil,” or “honey oil” is used by illicit drug users and dealers, but is a misnomer in suggesting any resemblance to hashish. Hash oil is produced by extracting the cannabinoids from plant material with a solvent. The color and odor of the resulting extract will vary, depending on the type of solvent used. Current samples of hash oil, a viscous liquid ranging from amber to dark brown in color, average about 15 percent THC. In terms of its psychoactive effect, a drop or two of this liquid on a cigarette is equal to a single “joint” of marijuana<sup>xxxiii</sup>.

(U) Hash oil poses a threat to law enforcement, first responders, and the general public due to risk of explosion during its production. The production process for hash oil uses butane, and explosions from honey oil production have blown walls out, moved houses off foundations, and caused severe burns. The national media is increasingly reporting on cases of explosions due to the production of hash oil across the country<sup>xxxiv</sup>.

**(U) Methamphetamine:** Methamphetamine (also called meth, crystal, chalk, and ice, among other terms) is an extremely addictive stimulant drug that is chemically similar to amphetamine. It takes the form of a white, odorless, bitter-tasting crystalline powder<sup>xxxv</sup>.

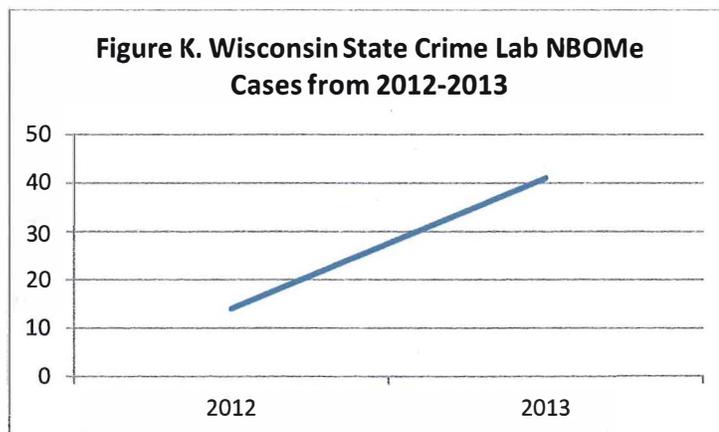
(U) In 2013, DCI reported that methamphetamine continues to show a strong presence in the state of Wisconsin, particularly in northwest Wisconsin.

(U) Since 2008, the average number of methamphetamine cases worked by the Wisconsin State Crime Lab each year has increased over time (See Figure J). In 2013, the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory reported 497 methamphetamine cases (across 45 counties). This is up from 440 cases in 2012 (across 43 counties). Counties with the most methamphetamine cases in 2013 (more than 30 cases) included Barron, Douglas, Dunn, Outagamie, and Polk<sup>xxxvi</sup>.



**(U) Emerging Drug: “N-bomb”:** N-bomb refers to any of three closely related synthetic hallucinogens (25I-NBOMe, 25C-NBOMe, and 25B-NBOMe) that are being sold as legal substitutes for LSD or mescaline. Also called “legal acid,” “smiles,” or “25I,” they are generally found as powders, liquids, soaked into blotter paper (like LSD), or laced on something edible. These chemicals act on serotonin receptors in the brain, like other hallucinogens, but they are considerably more powerful even than LSD<sup>xxxvii</sup>

(U) There has been an increase in the number of NBOMe cases reported by the Wisconsin State Crime Lab since first encountering the drug in 2012 (See Figure K). In 2013, the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory reported 41 NBOMe cases (across 21 counties). This is up from 14 cases in 2012 (across 10 counties). This increase is expected to continue as there have already been 50 NBOMe crime lab cases reported in 2014 (data cutoff: 10/8/2014). Counties with the most NBOMe cases in 2013 (more than 2 cases) included Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine, Washington, Waukesha, and Winnebago<sup>xxxviii</sup>.



**(U) Single and Multijurisdictional Drug Units in Wisconsin**

(U) There are reported to be as many as thirty-two drug task forces in Wisconsin<sup>xxxix</sup>. Many of these drug task forces receive state or federal grant funds to enforce drug-related laws. Until 2013, The Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) was the state administering agency for several federal grant programs, including the Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG)<sup>xl</sup>. In 2011, OJA published the “Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant – FY2011-2014 Strategic Plan” parts of which noted drug-related funding priorities. In this report, future spending plans and funding decisions proposed to support, in addition to other items:

1. *Initiatives to reduce drug crime by allocating resources to multijurisdictional drug enforcement task forces that actively enforce illegal drug manufacturing and distributing that support crime prevention programs; that initiative and implement information sharing and that allow for effective communication and collaboration among outside law enforcement jurisdictions<sup>xli</sup>.*

(U) As a result, eighteen multi-jurisdictional drug task forces continue to receive federal funding via the Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (see Appendix B for a map of the multijurisdictional drug task forces). These include:

**(U) Brown County Drug Task Force:** The Brown County Drug Task Force enforces drug violations in the Brown County area.<sup>xlii</sup>

**(U) Central Agency Drug Enforcement Group (CEADEG):** The CEADEG enforces drug violations in the Marathon County area<sup>xliii</sup>.

**(U) Central Wisconsin Drug Task Force (CWDTF):** The CWDTF enforces drug violations the Waushara, Marquette, Green Lake, Portage, Adams, Juneau, Waupaca, and Wood County areas<sup>xliv</sup>.

**(U) Dane County Narcotics and Gang Task Force:** The Dane County Narcotics and Gang Task Force is a multi-jurisdictional law enforcement group in the Dane County area <sup>xlv</sup>.

**(U) Lake Winnebago Area Metropolitan Enforcement Group (LWAM):** LWAM enforces drug violations in the Outagamie, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, and Calumet County areas<sup>xlvi</sup>.

**(U) Manitowoc County Metro Drug Unit (MCMD):** The MCMD enforces drug violations in the Manitowoc County area<sup>xlvii</sup>.

**(U) Milwaukee Metropolitan Drug Enforcement Group:** The Milwaukee Metropolitan Drug Enforcement Group enforces drug violations in the metropolitan Milwaukee area.

**(U) Native American Drug and Gang Initiative (NADGI):** NADGI is a collaboration between the Wisconsin Tribal Law Enforcement agencies and the Wisconsin Department of Justice - Division of Criminal Investigation to combat drug and gang activity on tribal reservations.

**(U) North Central Drug Enforcement Group (NORDEG):** NORDEG enforces drug violations in the Oneida, Forest, Langlade, Lincoln, Oneida, Price, Taylor, and Vilas County areas<sup>xlviii</sup>.

**(U) Northwest Area Crime Unit (NACU):** NACU enforces drug violations in the Sawyer, Douglas, and Washburn County areas<sup>xlix</sup>.

**(U) Richland-Iowa-Grant Drug Task Force:** The Richland-Iowa-Grant Drug Task Force enforces drug violations in the Richland, Iowa, and Grant County areas<sup>l</sup>.

**(U) Sheboygan County Metro Enforcement Group (SCMEG):** SCMEG operates in the Sheboygan County area<sup>li</sup>.

**(U) South East Area Drug Operations Group (SEADOG):** SEADOG enforces drug violations in the Dodge, Jefferson, Kenosha, Racine, and Walworth County areas.<sup>lii</sup>

**(U) St. Croix Valley Drug Task Force:** The St. Croix Valley Drug Task Force is responsible for investigating drug crime in the three-county area of western Wisconsin that includes St. Croix, Polk, and Pierce counties<sup>liii</sup>.

**(U) Washington County Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Unit:** The Washington County Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Unit represents the primary local effort in Washington County<sup>liv</sup>.

**(U) Waukesha County Metropolitan Drug Enforcement Unit:** The Waukesha County Metropolitan Drug Enforcement Unit enforces drug violations in the Waukesha County area<sup>lv</sup>.

**(U) West Central Drug Task Force (WCDTF):** The WCDTF enforces drug violations in the six county area of Buffalo, Clark, Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, and Pepin counties<sup>lvi</sup>.

**(U) West Central Metro Enforcement Group (WCMEG)** enforces drug violations in the La Crosse, Jackson, Monroe, Vernon, and Trempealeau County areas<sup>lvii</sup>.

(U) Additional drug task forces in Wisconsin include, but are not limited to:

**(U) GROC - Safe Streets Task Force:** GROC is a task force formed through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Safe Streets Violent Crime Initiative, to address gang and drug-related violence in the Rock County area<sup>lviii</sup>.

**(U) Milwaukee County Sheriff's Office Drug Enforcement Unit (DEU):** The DEU is a unit of the Criminal Investigations Division at the Milwaukee County Sheriff's Office<sup>lix</sup>.

**(U) Stateline Area Narcotics Team (SLANT):** SLANT covers Green County as well as two counties in Illinois<sup>lx</sup>.

### **State Level Drug Enforcement Efforts**

(U) There are several state agencies working to combat drug crimes in the state of Wisconsin, including, but not limited to the Wisconsin Department of Justice, the Wisconsin State Patrol, and the Wisconsin National Guard.

(U) The **Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ)** represents the interests of the state of Wisconsin in court, and provides advice to state law enforcement officers and agencies regarding their legal rights and responsibilities. State statutes assign certain active law enforcement duties to DOJ, typically involving crimes that are statewide in nature, importance, or influence. These responsibilities are addressed by the Department's Division of Criminal Investigation<sup>lxi</sup>.

(U) The **Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI)** is charged with a purely criminal investigative mission and function. The Division employs special agents, sworn law enforcement officers possessing statewide jurisdiction and charged with the responsibility of enforcing the laws of the State of Wisconsin and criminal analysts, civilian intelligence and forensic analysts who provide analytical support to these agents. DCI special agents, criminal analysts and support staff work as a team to investigate several types of crimes including large-scale, multi-jurisdictional drug trafficking<sup>lxii</sup>.

(U) Additionally, DCI's Field Operations Bureau oversees the state's high-profile drug programs and specialized investigative task forces, such as the Drug Endangered Children program (DEC), the Cannabis Eradication and Suppression Effort (CEASE), and the Methamphetamine Clandestine Laboratory Certified Law Enforcement group, previously the Clandestine Lab Enforcement and Response (CLEAR) task force. Supervisors and staff also work at the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) in Milwaukee, the Lake Winnebago Area Multi-Agency Enforcement Group (LWAM) in the Fox Valley region, and the Native American Drug and Gang Initiative NADGI) in tribal jurisdictions across the state<sup>lxiii</sup>.

(U) The **Cannabis Eradication and Suppression Effort (CEASE)** is a law enforcement program, managed by DCI and funded by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), directed at the reduction of cultivated marijuana throughout the state of Wisconsin. The CEASE program focuses on supporting federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to curb marijuana cultivation, distribution, and use<sup>lxiv</sup>.

(U) The primary goal of the CEASE program is to augment local law enforcement efforts to locate indoor and outdoor marijuana grows operations and the arrest of those responsible. CEASE program management compiles statewide statistics, intelligence data and distributes funds, equipment and information to be used for the investigation and eradication of domestic marijuana grows. Reports on CEASE activity are prepared, and forwarded to, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration and law enforcement agencies throughout Wisconsin<sup>lxv</sup>.

(U) Agencies involved in the CEASE program include sheriff's departments, drug task forces, Wisconsin State

Unclassified

Patrol Air Support Unit, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Forest Service, the Civil Air Patrol and the Wisconsin National Guard<sup>lxvi</sup>.

(U) A component of the Wisconsin DOJ Methamphetamine Initiative, the **Methamphetamine Clandestine Lab Enforcement and Response (CLEAR)** Task Force, was originally funded by a federal grant in order to combat the growing problem of methamphetamine and clandestine laboratories (or meth labs) in Wisconsin. At its peak, the task force was made up of approximately 100 clandestine laboratory-certified city, county, and state law enforcement officers. All training, medical monitoring, equipment, disposable supplies, mandatory reporting, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) compliance and reimbursement for overtime hours were provided by this grant funding. The task force members were trained in dismantling and obtaining evidentiary samples from the meth lab sites and coordinating effort with the DEA to provide a hazardous material contractor to remove the toxic materials from sites<sup>lxvii</sup>.

(U) The federal grant funds officially ended on March 31, 2014. As a result, DCI continues to manage a state-wide response to methamphetamine incidents with 28 DCI special agents authorized to participate in these enforcement actions. The cost to train, equip and provide medical physicals for these DCI special agents will be incurred by the DOJ budget. In addition, a number of municipal and county law enforcement agencies have agreed to voluntarily contribute officers to this important effort. In exchange, DCI will provide free annual re-certification training and continue to support local clandestine laboratory investigations. However, because of budget shortages in many law enforcement agencies, local law enforcement may have difficulty funding their own expensive equipment required for responding to methamphetamine labs. This may in turn impact their ability to continue to combat this area of drug enforcement.

(U) Beginning in 2004, the **Wisconsin Alliance for Drug Endangered Children (WIDEC)** has served as a multi-disciplinary approach to protecting children - leveraging a team of law enforcement, human services, prosecutor, medical, public health, probation, education, treatment, and

Unclassified

non-profit child protective professionals. WIDEC exists on three levels: the county/tribal – local effort and direct response, the state – county and tribal coordination, resources and training, and the national – state coordination, resources and training.

(U) As of August 2014, there are 43 active DEC programs in Wisconsin (see Appendix C for a map of the DEC programs in Wisconsin).<sup>lxviii</sup> Additionally, WIDEC was instrumental in planning the first Attorney General's Protecting our Children conference held in Green Bay in October 2013 and has been working closely with Colorado DEC to implement DECSYS, a web-based application developed to enhance data collection and information sharing between local law enforcement and child protection agency partners. WIDEC is expected to pilot DECSYS in 2014 in Racine, Dane, and Waushara counties and the Oneida Tribal Police Department.

(U) Also within DCI, the Special Operations Bureau oversees the Technical Services Unit (TSU) and the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) which provide technical and analytical investigative support to Wisconsin law enforcement to include investigative and analytical support in drug enforcement investigations<sup>lxix</sup>.

(U) The **Technical Services Unit (TSU)** provides specialized investigative, tactical, and surveillance support to federal, state, local, tribal and campus law enforcement partners across the state on a wide range of criminal cases. Equipment used by TSU is often cost-prohibitive for other law enforcement partners to own and maintain. These tools are offered to law enforcement free of charge, with few exceptions<sup>lxx</sup>.

(U) The **Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC)**, Wisconsin's designated primary intelligence fusion center, serves as a focal point for information sharing in the state of Wisconsin. As a member of the national network of fusion centers, WSIC works closely with federal, state, local, tribal, and campus law enforcement partners along with fire service, emergency management, public health, military and private sector security agencies to foster information-sharing related to several topics, including drug trends and drug trafficking information. To support this mission, WSIC provides a variety of services, including but not limited to

criminal case support, specialized intelligence-gathering, and analytical products:

**(U) Intelligence-Gathering and Analytical Products:**

As part of the National Network of Fusion Centers, WSIC has access to national criminal intelligence information and provides this information as well as finished tactical, operational, and strategic intelligence products on a variety of topics, including drugs.

(U) DCI also provides extensive training, including drug-related training, to local, state and federal officers in law enforcement<sup>lxxi</sup>. Drug-related training provided by DCI annually, include:

**Two-Week Basic and Advanced DCI Drug Investigation School:** In 2013, this school was held at the State Patrol Academy, and 76 investigators from around the state attended the training.

**CEASE Conference:** In 2013, this three-day event was attended by 91 investigators.

**Wisconsin Drug Endangered Children Conference:** The 2014 DEC Conference was held on July 29, 2014 in Eau Claire Wisconsin. The conference was attended by over 250 professionals in the area of drug enforcement, child protection and others from across the state of Wisconsin.

**Meth Recertification Training:** Despite the dissolution of the CLEAR Task Force as a result of the termination of federal grant funding, DCI continues to offer annual clan lab recertification training to local law enforcement across the state.

(U) In addition to the aforementioned specialized training sessions, special agents and criminal analysts provide presentations and briefings on a variety of subjects. For example, in 2013, NADGI provided drug training to all 795 Menominee Tribal employees and over 42 community presentations across northern Wisconsin, coordinated by the North woods Community Coalition. Also in 2013, LWAM personnel conducted 29 presentations to over 1,100 participants and the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center co-presented the Joint WSIC/FBI (U) *The Market for Synthetic Cannabinoids and Synthetic Cathinone Drugs in Wisconsin* threat/intelligence product along with the Federal Bureau of

Investigation (FBI) at a Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Analytic Seminar in Oklahoma City, OK<sup>lxxii</sup>.

(U) Finally, DCI is the administrator of the ACISS Case Management System. Acquired in 2004, ACISS is an automated, central, web-based records management system (RMS) and data sharing system. ACISS allows drug task forces to share certain key data with other participating agencies, the Wisconsin Department of Justice, and the Wisconsin High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA). ACISS is designed to provide tools and a shared system for documenting investigative activities for multi-jurisdictional task forces for major cases, gang and drug investigations, as well as to provide a standard means for task forces to gather and maintain statistics on task force activities (including arrests, seizures, and other pertinent data). The Wisconsin Department of Justice trains task forces on the use of ACISS and supplements funding costs for ACISS implementation Wisconsin was the first state to implement a statewide-shared case management system involving drug task forces and numerous federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement partners. As part of that implementation involving drug task forces, those drug task forces shall enter the required minimum data on drug and gang related criminal cases investigated by the task force, in a timely manner, for deconfliction and officer safety, and to maximize data sharing potential. Currently there are approximately 1,800 ACISS users and approximately 200 agencies utilizing ACISS.

(U) The Wisconsin DOJ also houses the **Wisconsin Crime Laboratory Bureau**, entrusted by statutes to provide technical assistance to the criminal justice system in the investigation of criminal matters. This technical assistance involves the recognition, recovery, packaging, marking, sealing, and analysis of physical evidence, preparation of technical reports of the analyses, and court testimony. Laboratory staff also participate in the training of law enforcement officers in advanced evidence handling procedures and the processing of some crime scenes<sup>lxxiii</sup>.

(U) **Drug Identification Units** perform chemical, microscopic, and instrumental examinations on a variety of unknown substances in order to extract and identify any controlled substances that are present. These include solids, liquids, pharmaceutical products, and plant materials. Trained and certified individuals from these units assist in the collection of evidence from clandestine drug laboratory operations<sup>lxxiv</sup>.

(U) **Toxicology Units** conduct chemical and instrumental examinations that extract, identify and quantitate street drugs, prescription drugs, over-the-counter medications, alcohols, and a variety of poisons from biological samples such as blood, urine, and recovered tissue samples<sup>lxxv</sup>.

(U) In September 2013, in response to the increasing heroin presence in Wisconsin, the Department of Justice began several programs to combat this issue. Called the **Wisconsin Department of Justice Heroin Initiative**, the primary undertakings of the heroin initiative included:

(U) In the fall of 2013, the **Office of the Attorney General** launched a new statewide campaign called *The Fly Effect* to raise awareness of heroin's destructive power. In television and radio ads, posters, stickers and more, the campaign is showing teens how one small decision—the decision to take a hit—can quickly spiral out of control<sup>lxxvi</sup>.

(U) During this media campaign, the Office of the Attorney General also announced a grant opportunity to support the WI DOJ Heroin Initiative. DCI took the lead in creating this grant program, which intended to facilitate a multi-disciplinary approach to mitigate heroin issues, and required applicants to collaborate with government and non-government entities. Thirteen law enforcement agencies from throughout the state applied for funds. Grants of approximately \$25,000 each were eventually awarded to the Green Bay Police Department, the Dane County Narcotics and Gang Task Force, the Sheboygan Police Department, and the Wausau Police Department. Each selected applicant successfully demonstrated that they intended to combat heroin issues by partnering with community and other government resources.

(U) The **Wisconsin State Patrol (WSP)**, under the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, provides traffic and enforcement services for the state of Wisconsin. The WSP enforces traffic and criminal laws, helps motorists in need, inspects trucks, school buses, and ambulances, and assists local law enforcement agencies with natural disasters and civil disturbances<sup>lxxvii</sup>.

(U) The **Criminal Interdiction and Homeland Security** component of the WSP includes State Patrol officers who are trained to identify suspicious behavior and other indications of illegal activity, especially during traffic stops for routine offenses. The State Patrol's efforts have stopped large amounts of drugs, weapons, and other illegal contraband from entering, leaving or circulating in the state. The WSP is also a member of the High Intensity Drug Task Force Area (HIDTA) based in

Milwaukee and coordinates HIDTA's Domestic Highway Enforcement Program<sup>lxxviii</sup>.

(U) The **Wisconsin National Guard Drug Control Program (DCP)** is a federally-funded state program that assists law enforcement and community organizations in their efforts to reduce the supply and demand of drugs. DCP's mission is to enhance an organization's drug awareness and prevention efforts by providing specialized personnel and unique resources at no cost<sup>lxxix</sup>. Types of support provided by DCP include:

**(U) Drug Control Training:** DCP offers everything from basic indoor bays to state-of-the-art buildings that can document every move. The High Risk Entry Facility (HREF) provides realistic training for tactical entry, room clearing operations, and changing environments. Every room is wired with electronic instrumentation including multiple cameras, microphones, and infrared devices that can be used immediately for after action reviews. The HREF also allows officers realistic firearms training using Simunition and Airsoft weapons. The Tactical Training Village is an open space with numerous buildings including a structure that allows specialized bomb teams to practice explosive entry techniques<sup>lxxx</sup>.

**(U) Law Enforcement Support:** At the request of law enforcement, the DCP can deploy analysts to provide analytical support through intelligence analysts<sup>lxxxi</sup>.

**(U) Community Support:** the Civil Operations mission of the DCP provides a strong response to substance abuse in each community by building effective local coalitions and supporting their implementation of evidence-based strategies. Coalitions are strategically poised to develop a holistic and effective response to local drug problems. The DCP Guardsmen play a critical role in fostering an effective community response by using unique military skill-sets and culture to assist local coalitions in addressing substance use and abuse<sup>lxxxii</sup>.

#### **(U) Federal Drug Programs and Law Enforcement Agencies in Wisconsin**

(U) The United States **Department of Justice (DOJ)** is the parent agency of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(U) The Bureau of **Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF)** protects our communities from violent criminals, criminal organizations, the illegal use and trafficking of firearms, the illegal use and storage of explosives, acts of arson and bombings, acts of terrorism, and the illegal

diversion of alcohol and tobacco products<sup>lxxxiii</sup>. In Wisconsin, the ATF has field offices in both Milwaukee and Madison<sup>lxxxiv</sup>.

(U) The **Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)** enforces the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and supports non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances. In Wisconsin, DEA is based out of the Chicago Division, with a District Office in Milwaukee as well as field offices in Madison and Green Bay<sup>lxxxv</sup>.

(U) Biannually, the DEA coordinates the **National Prescription Drug Take-Back Day**, which aims to provide a safe, convenient, and responsible means of disposing prescription drugs, while also educating the public about the potential for abuse of medications<sup>lxxxvi</sup>.

(U) **Program Highlight:** In 2014, many local law enforcement agencies, the Wisconsin State Patrol, the Wisconsin National Guard and special agents with DCI assisted with the collection of 17 tons (34,026 lbs) of unwanted, expired or unused prescription drugs dropped off at more than 175 collection sites statewide<sup>lxxxvii</sup>.

(U) The **DEA Tactical Division Squad Task Force** was created in 2013 in response to the statewide (and nationwide) abuse of prescription drugs. The task force targets individuals and organizations that are responsible for the diversion of pharmaceutical drugs into the illegal market. The task force is comprised of DEA Special Agents, DEA Diversion Investigators, and task force officers from the Greenfield Police Department, Milwaukee Police Department, Racine Police Department, and DCI<sup>lxxxviii</sup>.

(U) The **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)** works to combat criminal and security threats around the globe to include the enforcement of organized crime and drug trafficking. The FBI currently has jurisdiction over violations in more than 200 categories of federal law, generally falling under three national security priorities and five criminal priorities. For purposes of this report, the criminal priority of interest is to combat transnational/national criminal organizations and enterprises<sup>lxxxix</sup>. The FBI has a regional office located in Milwaukee along with four satellite offices, known as resident agencies, in Eau Claire, Green Bay, La Crosse, and Madison<sup>xc</sup>.

(U) The **Department of Homeland Security (DHS)** the parent agency for the U.S. Customs and Border Protection and Immigration and Customs Enforcement. DHS is tasked with securing the nation from a variety of threats, including threats related to drug trafficking.

(U) **U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)** is charged with keeping terrorist and their weapons out of the U.S. while facilitating lawful international travel and trade<sup>xcii</sup>. In Wisconsin, the CBP works out of the Chicago Field Operation Office, with a satellite office in Milwaukee, and is responsible for the ports in Milwaukee, Green Bay, Superior, and Racine<sup>xcii</sup>. The CBP is an affiliate of the Wisconsin CEASE program and provides law enforcement services and resources during narcotics investigations in Wisconsin.

(U) **U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)** enforces federal law governing border control, customs, trade, and immigration to promote homeland security and public safety<sup>xciii</sup>. ICE agents enforce a wide range of criminal statutes including Title 18 and Title 19 of the U.S. Code. These statutes address general smuggling issues as well as customs violations. ICE also enforces Title 21, which covers the importation, distribution, manufacture and possession of illegal narcotics <sup>xciv</sup>. **Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)** combats criminals seeking to exploit America's customs and immigration laws, including cross-border criminal activity related to narcotics and weapons smuggling/trafficking. In Wisconsin, HSI is based out of the Chicago Field Operation Office, with a satellite office in Milwaukee <sup>xcv</sup>.

**(U) Other Drug-Related Programs in Wisconsin**

(U) The Federal Government awards competitive grants to help states in their efforts to reduce drug use and its harmful consequences. In FY2012, \$211,604,630 was provided to state and local governments, schools, and law enforcement organizations in Wisconsin. See Figure B for the breakdown of this grant funding<sup>xcvi</sup>.

<b>(U) Figure B. Federal Grant Awards that Help Reduce the Availability and Misuse of Drugs in the State of WI in FY2012</b>	
<b>Department/Office/Program Name</b>	<b>FY2012</b>
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	<b>\$11,112,881</b>
<b>National Institute of Food and Agriculture</b>	
Cooperative Extension Service	\$11,112,881
<b>Department of Defense</b>	<b>\$3,409,000</b>
<b>The Army</b>	
National Guard Challenge Program	\$3,409,000

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>\$19,917,153</b>
<b>Office of Elementary and Secondary Education</b>	
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Programs	\$3,367,906
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	\$16,549,247
<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>\$117,599,447</b>
<b>Administration for Children and Families</b>	
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$307,721
Transitional Living for Homeless Youth	\$995,553
<b>Centers For Medicare and Medicaid Services</b>	
Medical Assistance Program- Grants to States for Medicaid To Treat Substance Abuse	\$49,483,236
<b>Indian Health Service</b>	
Urban Indian Health Services	\$203,711
<b>National Institutes Of Health</b>	
Alcohol Research Programs	\$4,380,064
Drug Abuse and Addiction Research Programs	\$16,468,780
<b>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration</b>	
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	\$27,880,736
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	\$857,000
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Projects of Regional and National Significance	\$11,819,223
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services-Access to Recovery	\$3,389,232
<b>Health Resources and Services Administration</b>	
Healthy Start Initiative	\$1,814,191
<b>Department of Housing and Urban Development</b>	<b>\$26,431,973</b>
<b>Community Planning and Development</b>	
Emergency Shelter Grants Program	\$3,461,792
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	\$5,170,300
Shelter Plus Care	\$1,014,656
Supportive Housing Program	\$16,785,225
<b>Department Of Justice</b>	<b>\$9,702,859</b>
<b>Office of Justice Programs</b>	
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	\$600,000
Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	\$200,000
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	\$4,328,079
Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Discretionary Grants	\$708,833
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants	\$392,636
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Allocation to States	\$467,914
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	\$143,149
Second Chance Act Prisoner Reentry Initiative	\$742,616
Tribal Court Assistance Program	\$1,868,951
Tribal Youth Program	\$250,681
<b>Department of Labor</b>	<b>\$7,362,641</b>
<b>Employment and Training Administration</b>	
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	\$2,712,000

Youthbuild	\$4,650,641
<b>Department of Transportation</b>	<b>\$2,441,341</b>
<b>National Highway Traffic Safety Administration</b>	
Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasure Incentive Grants I	\$2,441,341
<b>Department of Veteran's Affairs</b>	<b>\$4,473,321</b>
<b>Veterans Health Administration</b>	
VA Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem Program	\$4,473,321
<b>Executive Office of The President</b>	<b>\$9,154,014</b>
<b>Office of National Drug Control Policy</b>	
Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grants	\$3,794,927
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program	\$5,359,087
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$211,604,630</b>

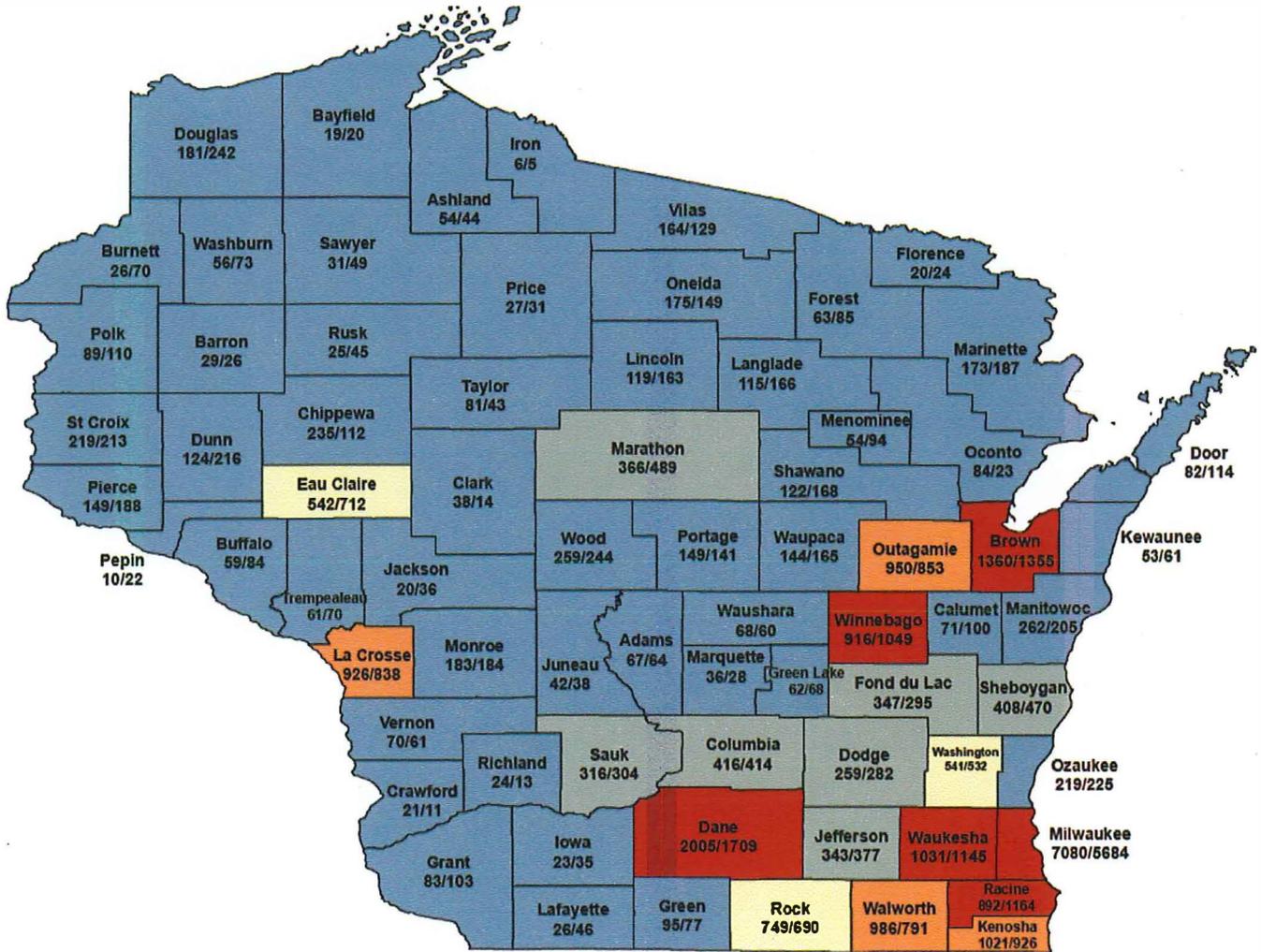
Two programs funded via federal grant money, the Wisconsin High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area and the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, are highlighted in this report:

(U) The **Wisconsin High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)**: The Wisconsin HIDTA is one of 28 HIDTAs throughout the country. The Wisconsin HIDTA's mission is to apply enhanced intelligence processes and greater operational coordination and prosecution to reduce organized drug distribution, drug related violent crime and money laundering, and the demand for illegal drugs within the Wisconsin HIDTA area of responsibility (AOR)<sup>xcvii</sup>. Currently, the Wisconsin HIDTA includes 10 local law enforcement agencies within Brown, Dane, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Racine, Rock, and Waukesha Counties (plus the University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee) as well as 3 state and 11 federal agencies.

(U) The Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services houses the **Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)**. The PDMP is a tool to improve patient care and safety and to reduce the abuse and diversion of prescription drugs. It contains information submitted to it by pharmacies and practitioners, including physicians, dentists, advance practice nurse prescribers, and others, about monitored prescription drugs dispensed to patients in Wisconsin<sup>xcviii</sup>. In 2013, the PDMP database captured prescription orders from 24,399 individual healthcare professionals' licenses in Wisconsin<sup>xcix</sup>.

# 2012/2013 Drug Arrests by County

## Based on Unified Crime Reports

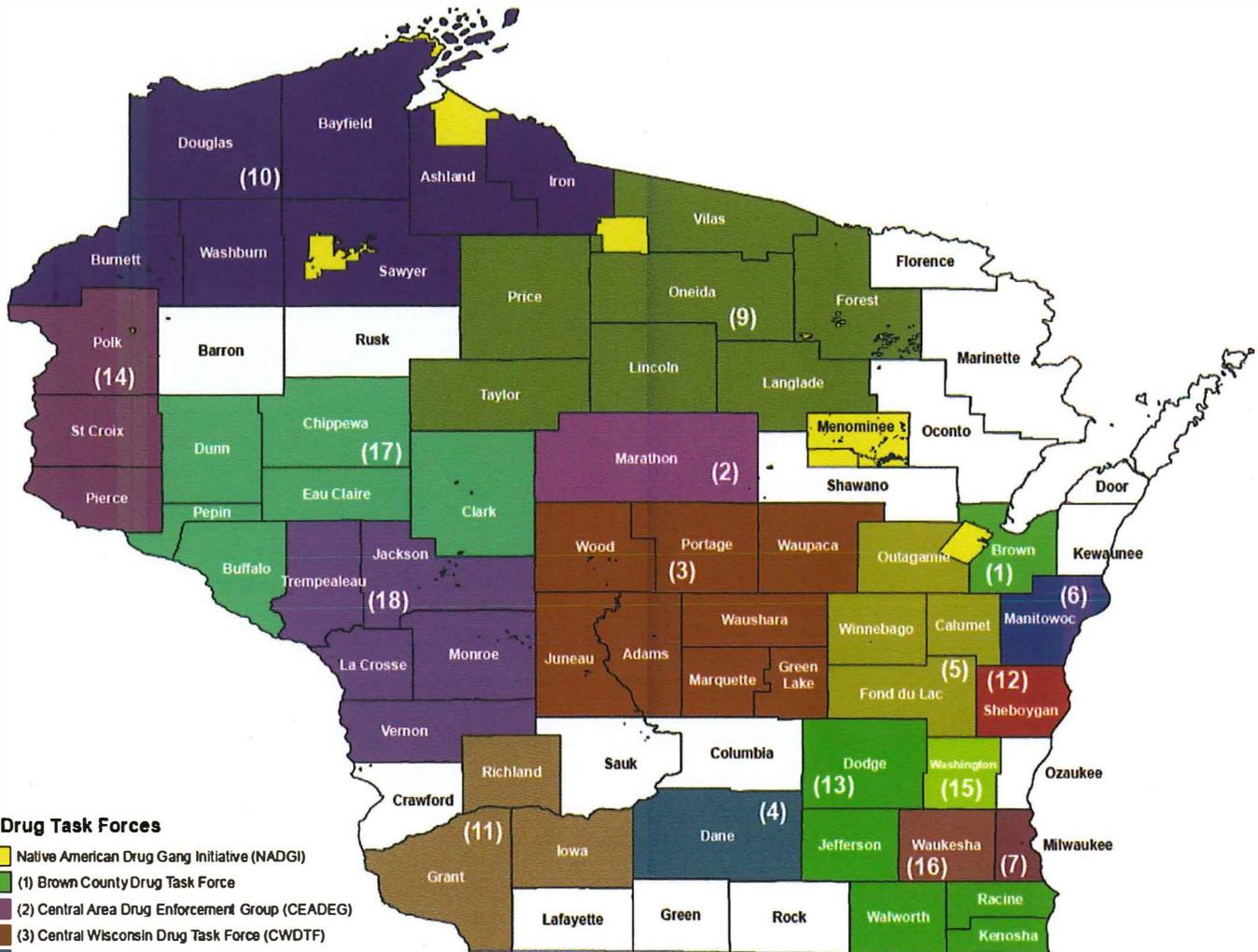


### 2013 Drug Arrests



# Wisconsin Drug Task Forces

Based on Task Forces Receiving Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Funding



**WI Drug Task Forces**

- Native American Drug Gang Initiative (NADGI)
- (1) Brown County Drug Task Force
- (2) Central Area Drug Enforcement Group (CEADEG)
- (3) Central Wisconsin Drug Task Force (CWDTF)
- (4) Dane County Narcotics and Gang Task Force
- (5) Lake Winnebago Area Metro Enforcement Group (LWAM)
- (6) Manitowoc County Metro Drug Unit (MCMD)
- (7) Milwaukee Metropolitan Drug Enforcement Group
- (8) Non-Grant Funded Counties
- (9) North Central Drug Enforcement Group (NORDEG)
- (10) Northwest Area Crime Unit (NACU)
- (11) Richland-Iowa-Grant Drug Task Force
- (12) Sheboygan County Metro Enforcement Group (SCMEG)
- (13) South East Area Drug Operations Group (SEADOG)
- (14) St. Croix Valley Drug Task Force
- (15) Washington County Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Unit
- (16) Waukesha Metropolitan Drug Enforcement Unit
- (17) West Central Drug Task Force
- (18) West Central Metro Enforcement Group (WCMEG)





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