



# Wisconsin Department of Justice

## Law Enforcement Bulletin

October 2021



### Discouraging Vigilante Activity

By Attorney General Josh Kaul



Law enforcement around the country, including in Wisconsin, are seeing an uptick in citizens engaging in vigilante activities. Often, citizens are attempting to lure suspected online predators with “sting operations” that they film and post online. We are discouraging citizens from engaging in vigilante activities and supporting them online. We are working to spread the message that vigilante-led “sting operations” have the potential not only to put all involved parties and innocent bystanders in danger, but also jeopardize law enforcement investigations and eventual prosecutions.

The national Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) standards and the ICAC task force do not “approve, condone, encourage, or promote cyber-vigilantism by private citizens.” The information that these groups provide should be considered as information-only, which must be corroborated via independent investigative techniques. It is unlikely that prosecutors would be able to bring a criminal case based solely upon whatever is collected by a vigilante group.

It’s important for potential vigilantes to know that vigilante operations can interfere with law enforcement operations. For example, when vigilantes confront a potential suspect, that can cause the suspect to move to a different online platform, which can interrupt or even altogether thwart an ongoing law enforcement investigation. Law enforcement professionals know how to follow proper procedures that will support a successful prosecution; in contrast, vigilantes often do not follow these same procedures, which can undermine a successful prosecution. Vigilante operations also could prompt a suspect to lash out, putting everyone in the vicinity in danger.

We must encourage citizens to trust law enforcement efforts on these matters. Law enforcement officers have extensive training on how to safely apprehend suspects and ensure that the evidence they obtain can lead to a successful conviction.

Having this conversation with the public provides an opportunity to share reporting options for tips on potential child exploitation and online safety resources:

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# Wisconsin Department of Justice

## Law Enforcement Bulletin



October 2021

### Discouraging Vigilante Activity, Continued

- The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children offers an online reporting option at <https://report.cybertip.org/> as well as a phone number, 1-800-843-5678.
- Internet safety tips for parents and caregivers can be found at <https://www.doj.state.wi.us/dci/icac/resources-materials>.

Through the Wisconsin ICAC Task Force, there are many investigators that are trained in online undercover investigative techniques. These investigators are continuously working online to locate individuals that are using technology to exploit children in Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin ICAC Task Force is always accepting new members. Affiliate agencies gain access to training, including conferences, multi-day trainings, and specialized trainings in response to trends, many of which are provided at no cost. Affiliates also gain access to a local and national network of ICAC partners, investigative templates, system access for subject deconfliction, and potential affiliate agency grant funds. If your agency is interested in joining the Task Force, please contact [icac@doj.state.wi.us](mailto:icac@doj.state.wi.us).



# STATE OF WISCONSIN - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Attorney General



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# Message from the Administrator

*Dear Law Enforcement Colleague:*

We continue to track on ways to create opportunities to develop and grow our training programs for law enforcement. Here is an overview of our current and upcoming opportunities for you.

## **Wednesday Wellness Series**

We continue to offer the virtual Wednesday Wellness series each Wednesday this fall. Check out the remaining dates online at our website: [Wednesday Wellness & Leadership](#). All of these have been recorded—if you missed one, you can simply log into ACADIS and scroll through the Training & Events Sections for a variety of pre-recorded events to view.



## **First Line Supervisor Course**

This year we were pleased to release our first ever Virtual First Line Supervisor training program. The two-week virtual course includes live instruction, table top exercises, scenarios and lots of valuable information for newly appointed supervisors. In 2022, we will continue to offer this course in both virtual and, in-person formats. Look for spring dates available on WILENET the week of November 1, 2021.

## **Leadership in Police Organizations**

This three-week leadership course is back up and running this fall with courses in Kenosha and La Crosse County. Spring courses will be released for registration the week of October 25, 2021, and will be held in Sheboygan and the State Patrol Academy in the spring of 2022.

## **Command College—Class #9 Registration will open in January of 2022**

Class #8 started its session in September this year after having to cancel in 2020 due to COVID-19. Our flagship leadership course runs for six-weeks in residence at the State Patrol Academy. Applications for Class #9 will be open online beginning January 3, 2022, on WILENET.

## **New Chiefs & Sheriffs Training**

Our annual training event will be virtual again this year due to COVID concerns. We had an excellent online course last year with experienced chiefs and sheriffs joining to share their experience with newly appointed executives. Training is scheduled for the week of January 24-28, 2022. Registration will open online the week of October 25, 2021. Look for an email notification and a link on WILENET to register.

## **Basic Peer Support—Coming This Spring 2022—Free Courses**

We were fortunate to receive the COPS 2020 Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act Funding and have been working to put in place training for Basic Peer Support. We will be releasing our spring training plan beginning October 25, 2021 and hosting training around the state. These will be two-day courses for a total of 16 hours of training on basic peer support. There will be no cost to attend these courses.

## **Coming Soon—Wisconsin Law Enforcement Podcast Series—Just for you and topics that support you!**

And we want your help in giving it a name. Send your name ideas to [trainingevents@doj.state.wi.us](mailto:trainingevents@doj.state.wi.us)

## **Stay healthy and safe!**

Tina R. Virgil, Administrator  
Division of Law Enforcement Services

## Qualified Immunity

*Cibulka v. City of Madison*, 992 F.3d 633 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2021).

*Taylor v. City of Milford*, 10F.4th 800 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2021).



The qualified immunity analysis asks two questions: (1) was the plaintiff deprived of a constitutional right and (2) was the right clearly established at the time of the alleged misconduct? If either answer is “no,” the defendant is entitled to qualified immunity and dismissed from the lawsuit.

This article examines how qualified immunity played out in two law enforcement-related civil lawsuits, *Cibulka* and *Taylor*. In both cases, the facts are from the court’s opinion.

***Cibulka*** drove to Madison to go to a Badger football game and bring his freshman daughter home for the weekend. When his daughter found him after the game, he was very drunk. He refused to tell her where the car was or get in a taxi. In frustration, she called the non-emergency number for help.

When officers arrived, Cibulka was “drunk and belligerent.” When he staggered towards a busy street, an officer grabbed him to keep him from falling into traffic and told him to sit down.

Cibulka refused and clenched his fists. The officers decentralized him. He actively resisted. Eventually he was arrested for disorderly conduct and resisting an officer.

He sued, alleging false arrest and excessive force claims.

***Taylor*** lived in Milford, a small Illinois village. He had diabetes and serious heart problems. His wife called 911 when he had a severe hypoglycemic episode.

The village’s only full-time police officer was certified as a paramedic. He responded to the call and got to Taylor’s house before the volunteer EMTs.

He found Taylor in a confused hypoglycemic state, mumbling and stumbling around his bedroom. Taylor was not belligerent, but the officer aggressively restrained him for several minutes and used pain compliance tactics. According to the family, the officer continued to apply force even after Taylor said he could not breathe, vomited, and lost consciousness. The officer would not let them give Taylor orange juice.

Taylor never regained consciousness. Life support was withdrawn 10 days later, and he died.

Taylor’s family sued, alleging excessive force and wrongful death claims.

How did it play out?

Remember that qualified immunity analysis asks two questions: (1) was the plaintiff deprived of a constitutional right and (2) was the right clearly established at the time of the alleged misconduct? The defendant is entitled to qualified immunity if either answer is “no.”

***Cibulka*** is straightforward. A reasonable officer could have concluded Cibulka was actively resisting (creating probable cause for arrest). They were not required to walk away from him or let him wander into traffic. The court held the officers were entitled to qualified immunity because Cibulka was not deprived of a constitutional right.

## Legal Update



**Taylor** is complicated. The court held the officer was not entitled to qualified immunity at that point in the case. It first concluded that the officer had violated Taylor's Fourth Amendment rights by applying deadly force to a non-suspect civilian who was not resisting arrest and not an imminent threat to anyone.

The court then determined the right was clearly established at the time, even though there was no caselaw with precisely identical facts. Officers do not have the right to assault civilians without provocation. Officers may not use unnecessary force on a subdued or compliant citizen. And a medical emergency doesn't take away a civilian's Fourth Amendment rights.

The officer was not entitled to qualified immunity. The court allowed Taylor's family to continue the lawsuit. However, it noted that the officer still might have qualified immunity depending on what facts the jury found at trial.

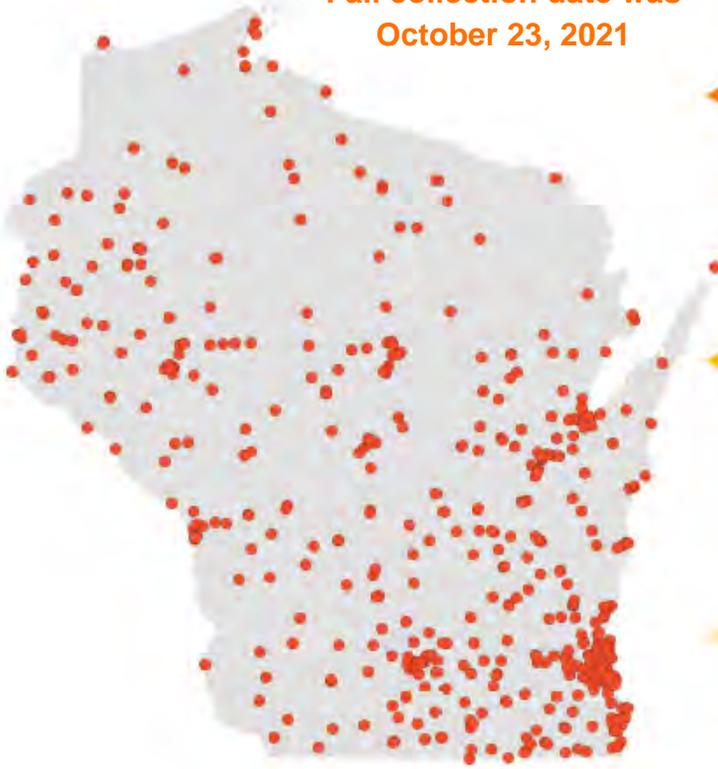


# DOJ In the News... Drug Take Back News

## WISCONSIN Drug Take Back

Wisconsin Department of Justice & Drug Enforcement Administration

Fall collection date was  
October 23, 2021



Permanent dropbox locations



**744,555  
pounds**

collected since May 2015



**489 locations**

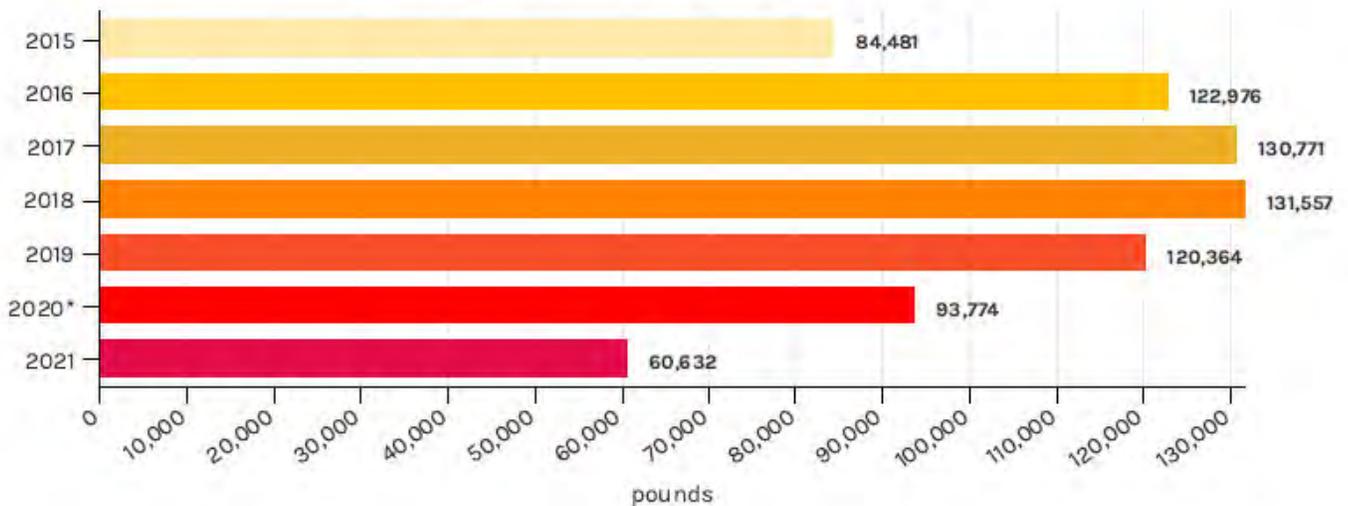
with permanent  
dropboxes statewide



**12 Drug Take  
Back Days**

since May 2015

### Pounds of Drugs Collected at Drug Take Back Events



\*There was only one drug take back event in 2020 due to COVID-19.

Last updated 04/30/2021

# TRAINING AND STANDARDS BUREAU

## Updates from the Law Enforcement Standards Board

Dear Law Enforcement Administrators:

The Training and Standards Bureau (TSB) has been reviewing the recent police reform bills signed by Governor Evers. These new laws will be a cause for slight modification in academy curriculum. Staff is actively working to minimize the impact on the academies to ensure the new information is clearly delivered to students.



On September 1, 2021, the Law Enforcement Standards Board (LESB) approved a TSB recommendation that recertification hours for the July 1, 2021, to June 30, 2022, training year can be 24-hours of online training. The handgun qualification course is still required in this training year and the biennial 4-hours of pursuit driving which will need to be completed by June 30, 2023.

The LESB also approved a TSB recommendation that overseas educational credits follow guidelines similar to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The LESB manual has been updated to address the new guidelines.



The TSB staff continue to address many open records requests for officers who are flagged in the Acadis data system. Please contact TSB staff if you have any questions regarding compliance, recertification, curriculum, and reimbursements at [tsb@doj.state.wi.us](mailto:tsb@doj.state.wi.us).

# TRAINING AND STANDARDS BUREAU

## Wisconsin Law Enforcement Reciprocity



Law enforcement agencies around the country are facing significant staffing challenges and are struggling to recruit new officers. The era of having applicant pools of hundreds of candidates is in the past. Wisconsin agencies have responded to the recruiting crisis by implementing policies that would have been inconceivable just two or three years ago. For example, the Wisconsin State Patrol and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources no longer require recruits to have 60 college credits at the time of hire. Many agencies are sponsoring recruits to attend the 720-hour law enforcement academy instead of relying on hiring certifiable candidates who have already completed the academy at their own expense.

One of the responsibilities for the Bureau of Training and Standards (TSB), is oversight of the reciprocity examination for both law enforcement and jail officers. Successful completion of the reciprocity examination waives the requirement to complete preparatory training in Wisconsin. This program provides a tremendous source of quality, experienced officers seeking to become certified in Wisconsin. TSB corresponds with chiefs and sheriffs several times a week answering questions about the reciprocity process.

Eligibility for the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Reciprocity Examination is pursuant to the following criteria:

- Completion of preparatory (basic) law enforcement officer training in another state or with the military or federal government.
- Applicants must currently hold or have held employment as:
  - a certified or licensed law enforcement or tribal law enforcement officer in another state, or
  - as a law enforcement officer (Military Police/Security Forces/Master of Arms) with military veteran status in a Military Occupational Specialty (MOS), or
  - as a federal law enforcement officer.
- Employment must be full-time for a minimum of one-year beyond preparatory training, fully empowered and paid for all hours worked. Applicants must still hold law enforcement employment or have left law enforcement employment voluntarily with a good record within the past three years.

# TRAINING AND STANDARDS BUREAU



The Wisconsin Law Enforcement Reciprocity application (DJ-LE-300) is accessible via the following link: <https://lesbportal.doj.state.wi.us/AcadisViewer/WebForms/Public/DataCollectorList.aspx>. Applications are reviewed within one week of submission. Pre-employed applicants must be formally approved by the Law Enforcement Standards Board (LESB). Applicants who have gained employment with a Wisconsin law enforcement agency are automatically approved and provided access to the curriculum to prepare for the exam. Applicants have one year from the date of approval to pass the exam.

The exam consists of 200 multiple choice questions. Four hours are allotted for the exam. The questions are drawn from the bank of questions comprising the three phase exams administered in the academy. The standard to pass the exam is 75% with one retest is allowed. Failure of the retest results in the requirement to complete the 720-hour law enforcement academy. The exam is administered once a month in Madison at the Risser Justice Center (the third Thursday of the month), and every other month at Fox Valley Technical College, Mid-State Technical College and Gateway Technical College.

The success of the reciprocity application and testing process is a result of the collaboration of Education Consultant Stephanie Pederson, Acadis Database Manager Rich Williams, Field Representatives Ed Liebrecht, Dan Ruzinski and Roy Kubisiak, Academy Directors Rich Stein (Gateway), Tim Hufschmid (FVTC) and Clark Pagel (MSTC). Please contact me, Jerry Mullen, with any questions about reciprocity at [mullenge@doj.state.wi.us](mailto:mullenge@doj.state.wi.us) or (608) 234-7432.

# CRIME INFORMATION BUREAU

We would like to introduce the new director of the Crime Information Bureau (CIB), Brad Rollo. Brad has been with CIB since January 2012 when he started as a Limited Term Employee in the Firearms Unit. He started during a very busy time in CIB with the implementation of concealed carry in Wisconsin. In May 2013, Brad's leadership abilities were recognized, and he was promoted to a Justice Program Supervisor with oversight of the Firearms Unit. Brad was promoted to Deputy Director of CIB in May of 2018. He received a bachelor's degree in Political Science in 2000 and a master's degree in Business Administration in 2004. Brad is a graduate of the Wisconsin Command College Class V.



**WILENET**

Training and Standards ▾ Training & Conferences ▾ Academies and Curriculum Legal Drawer ▾ Prosecutors Corner ▾ Investigations ▾ MFCU ▾ Employment ▾ Resources ▾

**Where in the virtual world on WILENET?**

**Can't Log In?**

[wilenet.widj.gov](https://wilenet.widj.gov)

The new WILENET may have made some changes to the way you log in. If you have any issues logging in, please use the document located online to assist with retrieving your login credentials:

<https://lesbportal.doj.state.wi.us/AcadisViewer/RetrieveAcademyID.aspx>

# Division of Legal Services



## 2022 Vehicular Homicide Training April 6-8, 2022

Sponsored and organized by the WI  
Department of Justice and the WI  
Department of Transportation Traffic Safety  
Resource Prosecution Program.

Location: To Be Determined



Check on WILENET or the WI Law Enforcement Listserv for more updates.





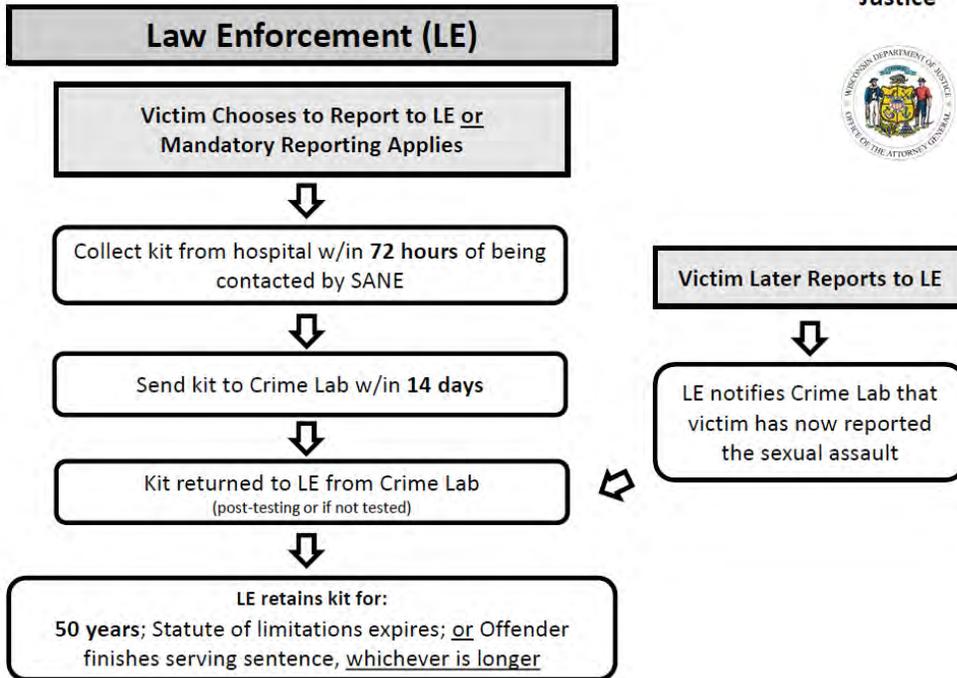
## SEXUAL ASSAULT KIT COLLECTION AND SUBMISSION:

Subject matter experts at DOJ have created a simple flowchart for when and how sexual assault kits should be submitted to the crime lab and retained. If you have any questions regarding the flowchart, kit submission best practices, or the multidisciplinary response to sexual assault, please reach out to the WI Sexual Assault Kit Initiative team at [WiSAKI@doj.state.wi.us](mailto:WiSAKI@doj.state.wi.us). Thank you for your commitment to survivors of sexual assault and holding offenders accountable.

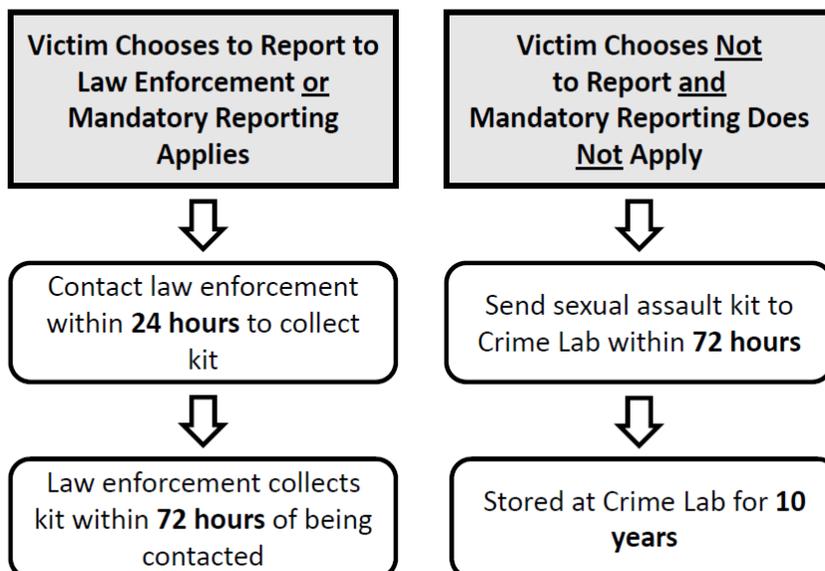
Best Practice Recommendations

### Sexual Assault Kit Collection and Submission: Best Practice Recommendations

Wisconsin Department of Justice



### Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs)



# The Crime Victim Compensation Program

## Who is eligible?

- A person who is injured or killed as a result of a compensable crime
- A person who is injured or killed while attempting or succeeding in:
  - ◊ Preventing a crime/aiding law enforcement,
  - ◊ Apprehending an offender of a crime, or
  - ◊ Aiding a victim of a compensable crime
- Compensable crimes are listed in Wis. Stat. §949.03(1)(b)- see reverse side
- Victim must have suffered actual bodily harm, or mental/psychological trauma.
- Examples:
  - ◆ A person who has been physically assaulted
  - ◆ A person who reports a sexual assault
  - ◆ A victim of domestic violence
  - ◆ A family member, domestic partner, or someone who resides with a homicide victim
  - ◆ A person who was victimized as a child and is now an adult.

## What can CVC pay for?

- Medical expenses
- Dental expenses
- Mental health for both victims and parents of minor victims
- Net lost wages for victims, parents of minor victims and family/household members of homicide victims
- Loss of support
- Caregiver services
- Clothing/bedding held as evidence
- Computer/mobile phone held as evidence
- Property destroyed by crime lab testing
- Securing/cleaning of a crime scene
- Funeral/burial expenses

The maximum benefit per claim is \$40,000.

Property loss or damage is not covered other than those items described above. The victim must have suffered a physical injury or mental/psychological trauma.

## What makes a claim ineligible?

- The victim engaged in conduct which substantially caused or contributed to his/her injury or death
- The victim committed a crime that caused or contributed to his/her injury or death
- The incident was not reported to law enforcement within 5 days of the crime or within 5 days of when the crime could reasonably have been reported\*
- The application is not filed with the program within one year of the date of the crime\*
- The victim does not cooperate with law enforcement, through prosecution.
  - However, criminal charges do not have to be filed; a crime victim can still apply and be found eligible.

\*Note that these timelines may be waived in certain instances, particularly if the application involves a child or vulnerable adult.

\*Exceptions also apply to adults that were victimized as children.

### Examples:

- A victim who does not cooperate with the investigation or prosecution
- A victim who is injured or killed while engaged in an illegal drug transaction
- A victim whose wallet has been stolen

## How do victims apply?

- Victims can call the toll free line at **1-800-446-6564** to have an application sent to them
- The application can also be accessed on the website: [www.doj.state.wi.us/ocvs](http://www.doj.state.wi.us/ocvs)

The program does not cover property crime, property loss, legal fees, or stolen money or prescriptions.

Law enforcement is required by statute to provide information about crime victims' rights, including information about the Crime Victim Compensation Program, to all victims.



# Division of Criminal Investigation



## Wisconsin Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Victim Services Program

The Wisconsin Department of Justice Division of Criminal Investigation now offers state-wide ICAC-focused victim services support. DCI recently expanded programming to help victims and families navigate the overwhelming complexities of the criminal justice system and address the unique needs victims of technology facilitated crimes experience.

The victim services team provides support to both youth and adult survivors of technology facilitated crimes. Our services include, but are not limited to, on-scene response with law enforcement during interviews and search warrants, follow-up support throughout the criminal justice process, referrals to local and national resources, and prevention education to parents, teachers, and other community partners working with children.

Attached is an ICAC victim services brochure which can be shared with your staff and distributed to victims and families as an additional resource. Also attached is a one-page ICAC victim services reference sheet which can be distributed amongst your agency for awareness of the program.

For more information about our program or to contact us

### Resources

**WI DOJ Office of Crime Victim Services Homepage**  
[www.doj.state.wi.us/ocvs](http://www.doj.state.wi.us/ocvs)

**WI ICAC Homepage**  
[ICAC.widoj.gov](http://ICAC.widoj.gov)

**National Center for Missing and Exploited Children**  
[www.missingkids.org/](http://www.missingkids.org/)

**Content Removal**  
[www.missingkids.org/gethelpnow/cybertipline](http://www.missingkids.org/gethelpnow/cybertipline)

**VINE Link: Victim Notification Network**  
[www.vinelink.com/#state-election](http://www.vinelink.com/#state-election)

**2.1.1: Comprehensive Source for Local Social Services**  
[www.211.org/](http://www.211.org/)



# Wisconsin Internet Crimes Against Children Victim Service Support

The Division of Criminal Investigation ICAC Task Force victim services team is available to support law enforcement agencies during any stage of an ICAC investigation. We support children, non-offending parents/guardians, and adults who are survivors of childhood abuse.



## On-Scene Response

Our victim services team is available to respond on-scene during search warrants and interviews. The victim service specialists can provide crisis intervention, answer questions regarding victim rights and the criminal justice system, and assist with safety planning.



## Follow-Up Support

Our team provides emotional support throughout the criminal justice system, makes referrals to local resources (mental health, confidential victim service agencies, legal support, etc.), helps coordinate forensic interviews, and assists victims with applying to eligible programs.



## Image Removal Assistance

Victims and survivors have reported revictimization and long-term impacts from their CSAM images and videos being circulated on the internet. Our team can help survivors and their families with the process of removing these images from the internet.

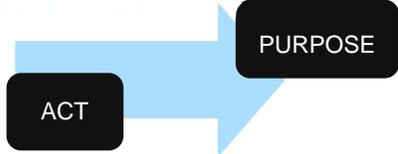


## Education

The victim services team provides education to children, families, community members, and professionals to help promote healthy conversation and discussion about online safety and supporting children who have experienced online exploitation or abuse.

To make a referral or to contact the victim services team,  
please email [ICACServices@doj.state.wi.us](mailto:ICACServices@doj.state.wi.us)

# Division of Criminal Investigation



## Trafficking of a Child

**Trafficking of a Child** is a Class C felony that involves any of the following **ACTS**: Whoever knowingly *recruits, entices, provides, obtains, harbors, transports, patronizes, or solicits* any child or *attempts* to do the same...

...For the **PURPOSE** of a commercial sex act. See §948.051.

*Commercial sex act*: sexual contact, sexual intercourse, sexually explicit performance and any other conduct done for the purpose of sexual humiliation, degradation, arousal or gratification **for which anything of value** is given to, promised, or received, directly or indirectly, by any person. See §940.302(1)(a).

To report suspected sex trafficking of a child or sexual exploitation of a child, please contact the appropriate County or Tribe.

County	Office Hours #	After Hours #	County	Office Hours #	After Hours #	County	Office Hours #	After Hours #
Adams	608-339-4505	608-339-3304	Kenosha	262-605-6582	262-657-7188	Sheboygan	920-459-3207	920-459-3111
Ashland	715-628-7004	715-682-7023	Kewaunee	920-388-7030	920-388-3108	St. Croix Co.	715-246-8285	715-246-8285
Barron	715-537-5691	715-537-3106	La Crosse	608-784-4357	608-784-4357	Taylor	715-748-3332	715-748-2200
Bayfield	715-373-6144	715-373-6120	Lafayette	608-776-4902	608-776-4848	Trempealeau	715-538-2311, ext. 290	715-538-4351
Brown	920-448-6035	920-448-3200	Langlade	715-627-6500	715-627-6411	Vernon	608-637-5210	608-637-2123
Buffalo	608-685-4412	608-685-4433	Lincoln	715-536-6200	715-536-6272	Vilas	715-479-3668	715-479-4441
Burnett	715-349-7600	715-349-2128	Manitowoc	920-683-4230	888-552-6642	Walworth	262-741-3200	262-741-3200
Calumet	920-849-9317	920-849-9317/ 920-832-4646	Marathon	715-261-7500	715-261-1200	Washburn	715-468-4747	715-468-4720
Chippewa	715-726-7788	715-726-7788	Marinette	715-732-7700	715-732-7600	Washington	262-335-4888	262-365-6565
Clark	715-743-5233	715-743-3157	Marquette	608-297-3124	608-297-2115	Waukesha	262-548-7212	262-547-3388
Columbia	608-742-9227	608-742-9227	Menominee Co.	715-799-3861	715-799-3881	Waupaca	715-258-6300	715-258-4466
Crawford	608-326-0248	608-326-0241	Milwaukee	414-220-7233	414-220-7233	Waushara	920-787-6550	920-787-3321
Dane	608-261-5437	608-255-6067	Monroe	608-269-8600	911	Winnebago	920-236-4600	920-233-7707
Dodge	920-386-3750	920-386-6713	Oconto	920-834-7000	920-834-6900	Wood	715-421-8600	715-421-8600
Door	920-746-7155	920-746-2400	Oneida Co.	715-362-5695	715-361-5100			
Douglas	715-395-1304	715-395-1375	Outagamie	920-832-5161	920-832-4646	<b>Tribe</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	
Dunn	715-232-1116	715-232-1348	Ozaukee	262-238-8200	262-238-8436	Bad River	715-682-7127	
Eau Claire	715-839-2300		Pepin	715-672-8941	715-672-5944	Forest County	715-478-4812	
Florence	715-528-3296	715-528-3346	Pierce	715-273-6766	715-273-5051	Potawatomi		
Fond du Lac	920-929-3400	920-906-5555	Polk	715-485-8400	715-485-8300	Ho-Chunk	715-284-2622	
Forest	715-478-3351	715-478-3331	Portage	715-345-5350	715-345-5350	Lac Courte	715-558-7435	
Grant	608-723-2136	608-723-2157	Price	715-339-2158	715-339-3011	Oreilles		
Green	608-328-9393	608-328-9393	Racine	262-638-6646	262-638-7720	Lac Du Flambeau	715-588-4275	
Green Lake	920-294-4070	920-294-4000	Richland	608-647-8821	608-647-2106	Menominee Tribe	715-799-5161	
Iowa	608-930-9801	608-935-3314	Rock	608-757-5401	608-757-2244	Oneida Nation	920-490-3701	
Iron	715-561-3636	715-561-3800	Rusk	715-532-2299	715-532-2200	Red Cliff	715-779-3785	
Jackson	715-284-4301	715-284-5357	Sauk	608-355-4200	800-533-5692	Sokaogon	715-478-6437	
Jefferson	920-674-3105	920-674-3105	Sawyer	715-634-4806	715-634-4858	St. Croix Tribe	715-349-2671	
Juneau	608-847-2400	608-847-6161	Shawano	715-526-4700	715-526-3111	Stockbridge-Munsee	715-793-4580	



## **New AMBER Alert Procedure**

**Effective January 1, 2020**

The Wisconsin Department of Justice – Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) would like to make Wisconsin law enforcement agencies aware of changes to the AMBER Alert Process. These changes to the program are effective January 1, 2020. More information and resources are available on the secure side of WILENET, under the DOJ tab.

### **To request an AMBER Alert activation:**

1. Law enforcement must call the Wisconsin State Patrol (telephone number available on WILENET under the DOJ Tab).
2. Provide your contact information. A DCI supervisor will call you back.
3. Review the facts of the case and the status of the investigation with the DCI supervisor. DCI will determine which area(s) of the state an approved AMBER Alert will be broadcast. If you have determined that the child/suspect are physically located outside the state of Wisconsin, DCI is your best point of contact to activate an AMBER Alert in another state.
4. If approved for an AMBER Alert, the DCI supervisor will provide you with the information to access the online form.
5. Access the online form, fill out the information for the AMBER Alert, attach your photos, and submit.
6. Maintain frequent contact with the DCI supervisor as your response and investigation progresses.

In conjunction with our transition to State Patrol as the first point of contact and partner in issuing AMBER Alerts, we upgraded the technology we use to issue Emergency Alert System (EAS) broadcasts. Beginning January 1, 2020, we began using FEMA's Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) to issue the EAS messages that are broadcast on television and radio. This does not impact you as a requesting local agency. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children will continue to issue the Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) direct to cell phones in the broadcast area on our behalf. Our partners in issuing AMBER Alerts in Wisconsin include Wisconsin State Patrol, Wisconsin Educational Communications Board, Wisconsin Broadcasters Association, Wisconsin Public Radio, and Wisconsin Lottery.

In addition, we are using a new public website URL: [amberalert.widoj.gov](http://amberalert.widoj.gov). The public website displays information about active AMBER Alerts as well as general information about Wisconsin's AMBER Alert program.

#### **Wisconsin AMBER Alert Criteria:**

1. The child must be 17 years of age or younger.
2. The child must be in immediate danger of death or serious bodily harm.
3. There must be enough descriptive information about the child(ren), suspect(s), or vehicle(s) to believe a broadcast will assist in the recovery.



# WISCONSIN CRIME ALERT NETWORK

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



## Green Alerts

**A law enforcement agency will directly issue the Green Alert through the Wisconsin Crime Alert Network** using a "Green Alert – Missing Veteran at Risk" form. Agencies themselves make the determination when to issue a "Green Alert" through WCAN. **The Wisconsin Department of Justice does not have a role in approving Green Alerts or sending out Green Alerts.**

Wisconsin has enacted legislation (2017 Wisconsin Act 175), relating to **"alerts for missing veterans who have a service-related health condition."** This legislation has been commonly referred to as **"Green Alert."** According to the act, <http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2017/related/lcactmemo/act175.pdf>, **"veteran at risk"** is a veteran or an active-duty member of the armed forces, the national guard, or the military reserve forces of the United States who is known, based on the information provided by the person making the report, to have a **physical or mental health condition that is related to his or her service.**

**Should your agency receive a report of a missing veteran at risk that is provided within 72 hours of the individual's disappearance, according to Wisconsin Act 175, your agency must issue a Green Alert using the Wisconsin Crime Alert Network (WCAN) as soon as practically possible if your agency determines that the following applies:**

1. There is reason to believe that the veteran at risk is **missing due to his or her physical or mental health condition.**
2. There is **sufficient information** available to disseminate that could assist in locating the missing veteran.

**Green Alerts are always disseminated to the general public** and the alerts are for a missing veteran who has a service-related health condition. Therefore, **agencies sending out Green alerts should evaluate all of the information to be contained in the alert to determine if such health-related information is appropriate for public dissemination.**

### How to have an account to send out WCAN Alerts/Green Alerts

There is a 45-minute online training for law enforcement to have an account to send out WCAN Alerts, including Green Alerts. The following is the registration link for that training: <http://www.wisconsincrimealert.gov/training.html>





# WISCONSIN URGENT INCIDENT ALERTS



Know when and how to utilize these resources

## IMMINENT THREAT TO LAW ENFORCEMENT



Investigating agency or TIME Control Center (TSCC) issues TIME System message using broadcast group ITLE

## FATAL HIT & RUN



Investigating agency issues WCAN Alert using "Standard Alert" form

✓ For Fatal Hit & Run and Green Alerts: if the WCAN was sent statewide, contact TSCC to broadcast a statewide message

## MISSING VETERAN Green Alert



Investigating agency issues WCAN Alert using "Green Alert" form

## MISSING ELDER Silver Alert



Investigating agency contacts Wisconsin State Patrol (see WILEnet) to begin DCI approval process

DCI approves & issues Silver Alerts

## MISSING CHILD AMBER Alert



Investigating agency contacts Wisconsin State Patrol (see WILEnet) to begin DCI approval process

DCI approves & issues AMBER Alerts

### CRITERIA

Death or serious injury of a law enforcement officer in the line of duty  
-or-  
Threat of death or serious injury to law enforcement officer  
-or-  
Law enforcement officer missing in connection with official duties

### CRITERIA

Person has been killed  
-and-  
Law enforcement agency has information that could help identify the driver or vehicle involved  
-and-  
Alert could help avert further harm

### CRITERIA

Veteran is missing believed due to his or her physical or mental health condition related to their service  
-and-  
Sufficient information to disseminate that could assist in locating the missing veteran

### CRITERIA

60 years of age or older  
-and-  
Believed to have Alzheimer's, dementia, or another permanent cognitive impairment  
-and-  
Disappearance due to the impaired cognitive condition  
-and-  
Request made within 72 hours of disappearance  
-and-  
Entered into NCIC

### CRITERIA

17 years of age or younger  
-and-  
Danger of serious bodily harm or death  
-and-  
Sufficient descriptive information



# Wisconsin ICAC

~ Internet Crimes Against Children ~

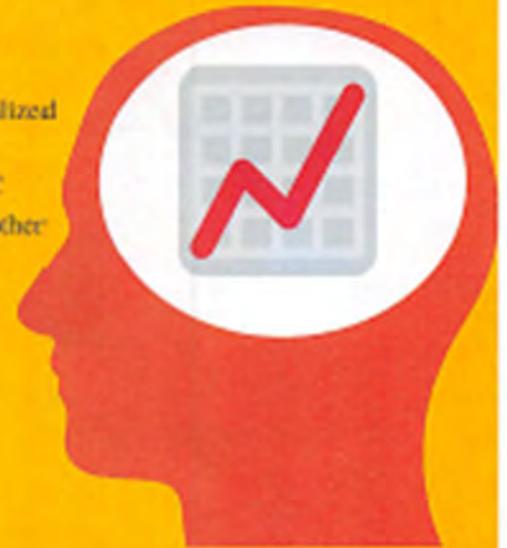


## TASK FORCE



### Gain Access to:

- Free technology facilitated crimes against children training
- National database for deconfliction, specialized ICAC tools, and more!
- Ability to connect with over 280 WI ICAC affiliate agencies and investigators & the other 62 ICAC Task Forces across the U.S



### Direct your Community:

- WI ICAC Task Force shares monthly newsletters on tech trends & useful tips!
- Look to the PKO podcast where content is researched and discussed per community requests!



**The Biggest Influence on a Child's Online Behavior is Discussions held with the family.**

**Studies have shown only 59% of parents engage in frequent conversations regarding online social behavior.**

### To ask your local Families/School Administrators:

What apps are you seeing youth in the community use? Know what to listen for in passing times? What trends have you been noticing within local school halls?

For questions, or if you would like to join, please email us at:  
[icac@doj.state.wi.us](mailto:icac@doj.state.wi.us)



# Additional Resources:



<https://www.missingkids.org/NetSmartz>



<https://dpi.wi.gov/internet-safety/new-interactive-safety-resource-available>



<https://www.doj.state.wi.us/dci/icac/icac-task-force-home>



<https://dpi.wi.gov/>



<https://us11.campaign-archive.com/home/?u=7a0f17e07003d2e1106f9e43e&id=7e43d0854c>



<https://thesmarttalk.org>



<https://www.commonsensemedia.org/>



<https://www.esrb.org/>



<https://www.doj.state.wi.us/dci/icac/protect-kids-online-pko-podcast>

This project was supported by Award #2018-MC-FX-K051 awarded by the US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



# WISCONSIN | ePDMP

The WI ePDMP is a tool to help combat the ongoing prescription drug abuse epidemic in Wisconsin. By providing valuable information about controlled substance prescriptions in schedules II-V that are dispensed in Wisconsin, the WI ePDMP can help pharmacies, healthcare professionals, law enforcement agencies, and public health officials work together to reduce the misuse, abuse, and diversion of controlled substance prescriptions.

*"The WI PDMP is hands down the best resource made available to those of us investigating drug diversion in the state of Wisconsin. It gives us valuable information and a direct route for working with the healthcare community to address prescription drug abuse and diversion." – WI Diversion Investigator*

## WI ePDMP Access for Active Investigations

Did you know...

Law enforcement may request access to WI ePDMP data under one of the following circumstances:

1. The law enforcement agency or prosecutorial unit is engaged in an active and specific investigation or prosecution of a violation of state or federal law involving prescribed controlled substances and the information requested is reasonably related to that investigation or prosecution.
2. The law enforcement department or agency or prosecutorial unit is monitoring the patient as part of a drug court, as defined in Wis. Stat. 165.955 (1).

The WI ePDMP can help guide investigators to original records kept by prescribers and dispensers but should not be used in isolation to make any determinations about a prescriber, dispenser, or patient. Investigators should rely on original records obtained from the prescriber or the dispenser as the source of truth.

*"Having access to the WI PDMP is essential to my job as a Diversion Investigator. I can obtain prescription information quickly and efficiently. I believe there is a direct correlation between the PDMP and a decrease in pharmacy/doctor shopping. I am grateful for this program." – Federal Diversion Investigator*

## Law Enforcement Duty to Report

Don't forget...

Wis. Stat. 961.37 established a requirement for law enforcement agencies to submit information to the WI ePDMP. The following events require law enforcement to submit an alert to the WI ePDMP:

1. Suspected Narcotic-Related Death
2. Suspected Opioid-Related Overdose (Non-Fatal)
3. Suspected Violation of the Controlled Substances Act Involving a Monitored Prescription Drug
4. Report of a Stolen Controlled Substance Prescription

The WI ePDMP disseminates alert information to healthcare users of the WI ePDMP, many of whom are required to check their patients' records in the PDMP before writing a controlled substance prescription. This allows the WI ePDMP to facilitate communication between healthcare professionals and law enforcement.



Department of Safety and Professional Services - Wisconsin Prescription Drug Monitoring  
Program Web: [pdmp.wi.gov](http://pdmp.wi.gov) Email: [PDMP@wisconsin.gov](mailto:PDMP@wisconsin.gov) Phone: (608) 266-0011  
Law Enforcement User Guide: [pdmp.wi.gov/training-materials](http://pdmp.wi.gov/training-materials)



## Protect Wisconsin's Seniors, Report Elder Abuse.

Elder Abuse can be verbal, physical, emotional, sexual or financial. It can also be intentional or unintentional neglect. Unfortunately, Elder Abuse is a growing problem in Wisconsin, negatively impacting the lives of our senior citizens and their families.

In fact, Wisconsin's population of seniors 65 and older is projected to increase by more than 70% in the next 20 years. That's why all Wisconsinites share the responsibility to help protect our senior citizens by recognizing and reporting any signs of Elder Abuse.

**If you feel that you are a victim of Elder Abuse or you believe it has been inflicted upon someone you know or love, REPORT IT!**



**Call the Wisconsin Elder Abuse Hotline**

**1-833-586-0107**

or visit [ReportElderAbuseWI.org](http://ReportElderAbuseWI.org)

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# Partner State Agency News

## Illegal Progressive Jackpots are Increasing in Wisconsin

By: Division of Gaming - Office of Charitable Gaming

Recently, the Division of Gaming was made aware of a large progressive style of raffle (commonly known as a Queen of Hearts raffle) at a bar in western Wisconsin. The rolling pot was just over \$266K, with the winner receiving just under \$200K. The pot was drawing a large crowd, which created parking and capacity issues that caused the local fire department to get involved. The fire department forced the bar to draw a winner that week. These types of activities, including bingo, meat raffles, and other games of chance, held at bars are illegal in Wisconsin. Sometimes, these illegal gambling activities benefit a nonprofit organization, however, it is still against the law for the bars to conduct bingo and raffles on their own. In most cases, however, it simply is another resource to drive business to the establishment and undermines the efforts of licensed charitable organizations to fundraise to further their charitable purpose. We field complaints weekly from licensed raffle and bingo organizations that raise concerns about their ability to raise funds legally because of gambling activity occurring at bars and taverns throughout Wisconsin.

The Division of Gaming's Office of Charitable Gaming is responsible for the licensing and regulation of raffles and bingos conducted by charitable organizations. We annually license approximately 9,000 raffle organizations and 350 bingo organizations. Additionally, we perform on-site operational inspections of bingo events and initiate compliance audits and inspections of organizations conducting charitable gaming.

Our regulatory responsibility under Wis Stats Chapter 563 is to protect the public interest and the integrity of raffles and bingos in the state. We accomplish these efforts by issuing renewable raffle and bingo licenses to certain qualified nonprofit/charitable organizations, monitoring the regulatory compliance of bingo and raffle operations by auditing, and inspecting licensed organizations, and providing educational outreach to interested parties on Wisconsin gaming regulations and requirements. It is important to note that the statute does **not** provide any enforcement authority to the division. It does require us to report any suspected gaming-related criminal activity to DCI for an investigation and does provide authority for us to coordinate an investigation of any suspected criminal activity with local law enforcement officials and district attorneys if DCI does not investigate.

A majority of the complaints we receive are for taverns and individuals conducting raffles, bingos, and other games of chance. Businesses and individuals do not meet the statutory requirements to obtain a charitable bingo/raffle license under Chapter 563. In these cases, we ask the complainant to contact their local law enforcement agency, as we have no statutory authority to enforce gambling laws. There have been times where we have received repeat calls as the complainant was informed by their local agency that they had no enforcement authority. On behalf of all our licensed non-profit bingo and raffle organizations, we want you to know that only law enforcement, state and local, has the authority to investigate and stop this illegal activity from occurring.



## Guest Article: Tim Probst, Waukesha PD

### *If not you, then who?*

I have tried to apply this mantra to my life. As each of us continue through our careers from the wide-eyed rookie to the wily veteran, we need to support one another. Officers have excelled at providing support to one another for critical incidents, but at times we fail to assist each other with the everyday trauma of our careers and cumulative stress of our lives.

Police departments across the state have supported their officers with peer support and CISM teams. All are formed with great intentions but most times, many started with very little training. Other departments do not have existing programs because of a lack of resources or because they do not know how to lay the foundation necessary to create a team. The Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) recently obtained a grant and created a Peer Support Cadre. The team was formed as the DOJ solicited interest from law enforcement professionals from across the state. Ten people were selected, upon completing an application and interview, to form five regions within the state. The team members were assigned to a region based upon geography. The team consists of Officers, Detectives, and Administrators with years of experience in providing peer support. The members are motivated to train officers across the state in the creation and/or enhancement of a peer support team. Best practices and discussions are also continuing about the implementation of regional peer support teams for those departments that lack resources. The cadre members are open-minded and understand that there are many ways to operate a peer support team, dependent on the needs of the respective department. The cadre team will teach **A WAY** to do peer support not **THE WAY**.

The grant provides the funds necessary to train the cadre in multiple disciplines to include mental health identification and needs, suicide prevention, and successful practices of peer support teams from across the country. The team has started to develop curriculum from their personal experiences and knowledge, coupled with newly acquired training. The development will continue until training blocks will be released in Spring of 2022. The cadre members will present four 16-hour training blocks in addition to two 8-hour advanced Peer Support training blocks, within each geographical region.

As a department develops or enhances peer support within an agency, consider that peer support team members should be individuals who your personnel will want to talk with about their personal and professional struggles. Being a peer support team member is not for everyone, the member must be the right fit. Confidentiality is a necessary trait as discussions should remain private unless it rises to a criminal level. Members can also make referrals of known and trusted professionals when the peer support members skills have been taxed.

## ***Normalizing Mental Health in Law Enforcement***

The stigma of an officer with mental illness is lessening but each of our goals should be to END THE STIGMA. I am personally aware of this stigma, and how it can affect your ability to ask for help. I was deeply concerned that my co-workers, supervisors, and other law enforcement professionals would lose respect for me if I received mental health treatment. I was struggling for years and was encouraged to seek help many times. Even though I heard it countless times, I believed I was going to lose my career. I thought I would lose my co-workers' trust, and my department would determine I was unfit to continue in a profession I love. My mental health was quickly declining as I displayed unpredictable behavior, consumed excessive alcohol, and began having suicidal thoughts. I was one of the leaders of my department's peer support team and was great at helping those in need, but I was awful at asking others for help. Thankfully, two friends intervened and strongly convinced me that I needed treatment because my current path was self-destructive.

As I continued my journey, I heard similar messages from the administrator and my direct supervisor that I was the priority. I had fears and anxiety about a mounting case load, victims waiting on return phone calls, and wondering what my co-workers are saying as I have been gone for weeks. Repeatedly, I heard, "do not worry about anyone but yourself right now." Upon my request, the administrator also kept a promise that only the necessary police department personnel would know about my absence. I felt like a valued asset and the stigma did not exist, which was very critical for my recovery. Upon returning to work, I was graciously welcomed back. I am blessed with continued support from my supervisors, friends, and family. I am confident that administrators within each of your departments would act similarly and assist you if they were made aware of your struggles. So please ask for help and if you see someone struggling, ask them if you can help. We are all trained observers; we know when our co-workers are "off" or having a bad day.

Be Safe. Be Well. And take care of one another – if not you, then who?



\*Tim Probst is a member of the WI DOJ Peer Team Instructor cadre and will be teaching in Region 1 for the Basic Peer Support Training Program.

# Law Enforcement Employment Opportunities

Please visit the Department of Justice WILENET webpage at [Employment Opportunities | WILENET](#)

You will find the most up-to-date Law Enforcement Employment Opportunities across the state located here.

## Contact Us

Address:  
P.O. Box 7857  
Madison, WI 53707-7857

(608) 266-1221

To send an email, go to the following webpage:

[www.doj.state.wi.us/ag/contact](http://www.doj.state.wi.us/ag/contact)

Visit us on the web at:  
[www.doj.state.wi.us](http://www.doj.state.wi.us)

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@TSBWis

