



Wisconsin Department of Justice

Law Enforcement Bulletin

JANUARY 2022

Safer Wisconsin

By Attorney General Josh Kaul

In early November, I announced Safer Wisconsin, a comprehensive legislative package that, if enacted, would bolster efforts to strengthen communities and to reduce crime.



Vital services have been underfunded in many communities for years, and the pandemic has compounded the challenges resulting from that underfunding. During the pandemic, there has been a nationwide spike in shootings, homicides, and overdose deaths.

I have called on the state legislature to take concrete action. The state has a large budget surplus, and investing \$115 million—a portion of the state's surplus—and making statutory changes, as proposed in Safer Wisconsin, would have a positive impact on public safety in communities across the state.

Safer Wisconsin would strengthen community trust and prevent crime, help keep guns out of the hands of people who've been shown to be dangerous, address substance use disorder and mental health crises, and help hold offenders accountable.

- **Strengthening community trust and preventing crime.** Safer Wisconsin proposes an investment of \$20 million for a grant program for community policing and community prosecution, as well as significant investments in violence prevention programs, victim services, and re-entry programs that reduce recidivism. It also would provide an additional \$2 million for law enforcement training and ongoing state funding for the Office of School Safety and the Safe at Home program, which assists people in staying safe through address confidentiality.
- **Keeping guns out of the hands of people who've been shown to be dangerous.** Safer Wisconsin includes statutory changes that would help fight gun violence, including expanding background checks, prohibiting ghost guns, increasing the felony classification for repeat felon-in-possession and straw purchasing offenses, and authorizing judges to issue extreme risk protection orders.

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Safer Wisconsin, Continued

- **Addressing Substance Use Disorder and Mental Health Crises.** Safer Wisconsin proposes increased funding for the Treatment Alternatives and Diversion program

and statutory changes that would allow that program to support mental health and veterans courts. It would also expand substance use disorder treatment in prisons and jails and provide ongoing funding for regional drug prosecutors. In addition, Safer Wisconsin would invest an additional \$14.75 million over the biennium in grant funding to support crisis response teams to enable communities to respond more effectively when people experience mental health crises.

- **Holding offenders accountable.** Safer Wisconsin includes several proposals that would help in holding offenders accountable. It would update state law regarding obstruction of justice to include additional acts that improperly interfere with investigations or other proceedings, create a hate crime hotline, fund two additional violent crime investigators and two additional violent crime prosecutors at DOJ, and create a \$10 million grant program to support programs that promote officer recruitment, retention, and wellness.

These investments and statutory changes can make all of Wisconsin safer. If you would like to work with DOJ to advocate for Safer Wisconsin or particular aspects of that legislative package, please contact my office.



STATE OF WISCONSIN - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Message from the Administrator

Dear Law Enforcement Colleague:

We had to say “Good bye” to a colleague and friend this past year. Matt Raymer was a member of our DOJ family in the Justice Program Bureau and he was a critical team member that supported the federal grant programs that operate in our state. He will be missed! The following is an excerpt that was written for Attorney General Josh Kaul to submit to the Honor & Alumni Hall of Fame in remembrance of Matt at the School District of West Salem High School.



Matt Raymer graduated from UW-Madison with a double major in English and History and built a career serving the people of Wisconsin. After college, Matt interned with the Office of Justice Assistance for the State of Wisconsin, and he quickly earned a full-time job that was later transferred to the Wisconsin Department of Justice. At DOJ, Matt supervised a staff that administered tens of millions of state and federal grant dollars each year and coordinated the work of two Governor-appointed councils. Before his untimely death in November of this year, Matt was working on many ways to improve the state’s criminal justice system. He provided support and expertise to the Governor’s Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, which has a mission of promoting and facilitating the implementation of effective criminal justice policies and practices that maximize justice and public safety.

Matt’s work helped bring tens of millions of federal grant dollars to the state to support programs in the criminal justice system, often piloting innovative programs that later become the norm. For example, with Matt’s hard work and under his leadership, Wisconsin was invited to partner with the National Institute of Corrections in the *Evidence-Based Decision Making in State and Local Criminal Justice Systems Initiative*, a multi-year effort supported by the U.S. Department of Justice. Wisconsin was one of only three states in the country to be selected to work on this new initiative. After a multi-year planning process, eight counties in Wisconsin received grants to build multi-disciplinary teams to implement the EBDM initiative, which aims to apply “empirical knowledge and research-supported principles to justice system decisions made at the case, agency and system level and seeks to equip criminal justice local and state policymakers with the information, processes, and tools that will result in measurable reductions of pretrial misconduct, post-conviction reoffending, and other forms of community harm resulting from crime.”

Matt also worked with the state’s Treatment Alternatives and Diversion program. That program was established in 2005 to support county efforts that provide treatment and diversion programs for non-violent adult offenders for whom substance abuse was a contributing factor in their criminal activity. The program was initially funded at less than \$1 million and served seven counties. Matt oversaw several expansions of the program, and the annual grant program now provides nearly \$7.2 million to 53 counties and three tribes in Wisconsin. Matt also led the efforts in Wisconsin to obtain almost \$2 million in grant

funding from the New York District Attorney's Office to implement the statewide effort to test previously untested sexual assault kits. These are only three specific examples to demonstrate the caliber of Matt's work during his nearly 20-year career with the State of Wisconsin.

Matthew "Matt" C. Raymer

1979 ~ 2021



Stay healthy and safe!

Steve Wagner, Acting Administrator
Training & Standards Bureau Director
Division of Law Enforcement Services

After Caniglia: The Emergency Aid Exception to the Fourth Amendment's Warrant Requirement



Caniglia v. Strom, 141 S.Ct. 1596 (2021).

State v. Ware, 2021 WI App 83.

In *Caniglia v. Strom*, the U.S. Supreme Court held that the community caretaker exception to the Fourth Amendment's warrant requirement does not apply in the home.

This article examines *State v. Ware*, a case where the Wisconsin Court of Appeals applied the emergency aid exception to allow an officer to enter a garage to aid a person he could reasonably have believed to be seriously injured. The facts here are from the court's opinion.

Vernon Mickey lived with Marjorie Jones, who was Ware's mother. Ware and his girlfriend, S.D., lived in the same home. Mickey called 911 from a gas station to report that he had observed a pool of blood in his garage and that S.D. had been missing since the previous night. He had not seen a body. When officers picked him up, Mickey told them Ware and S.D. had been arguing, Ware was at the residence, and Ware had access to a firearm.

When the first officer responded to the residence, Jones said Ware was not home and refused to let the officer enter until Mickey returned. When Mickey arrived with the other officers, Jones let them into the entryway but did not consent to a search of the rest of the residence.

While Jones and the officers were talking, Ware suddenly appeared. Dressed in a mink coat, he held his arms out and told the officers, "I am the one you are looking for." The officers handcuffed him and put him in a squad car.

Believing there could be a potential victim in the garage, one of the officers entered the kitchen and looked through a screen door into the garage. He saw a large pool of a dark red substance under a pickup truck. Entering the garage, he found S.D.'s body in the truck's passenger seat.

Ware was convicted of first-degree intentional homicide. He challenged the warrantless entry into the garage.

Since *Ware* was decided after *Cibulka*, the court did not apply the community caretaker exception. Instead, it held that the emergency aid exception justified officer's warrantless entry.

The emergency aid exception applies when an officer has an objectively reasonable basis to believe that a person needs immediate aid. To determine whether the exception applies, the court applies a two-part test: Under the totality of the circumstances, would a reasonable person have believed (1) a person needed immediate aid because of actual or threatened physical injury; and (2) immediate entry into an area where a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy was necessary to provide the aid?

The emergency aid exception does not require the officer to personally observe an ongoing medical emergency. Based on Mickey's statements and Ware's sudden appearance in the residence, the court

Legal Update

concluded that the officer had an objectively reasonable basis to believe S.D. needed immediate assistance. Mickey was a reliable citizen informant – his statements about Ware’s presence in the home had already been corroborated. His statements about a pool of blood reliably indicated that a person in the garage needed immediate aid.

The court also concluded the officer had an objectively reasonable basis to believe he needed to enter the garage immediately to aid S.D. Mickey reported a pool of blood, but he did not see a body. The officer could have reasonably believed that the person was alive but seriously injured and therefore required immediate aid.

The court would have reached a different conclusion if the officer had reasonably believed S.D. to be dead. If Mickey had reported seeing a body, the emergency aid exception would not apply, and the officer would be required to wait for a search warrant unless another exception applied.



TRAINING AND STANDARDS BUREAU

Updates from the Law Enforcement Standards Board

Dear Law Enforcement Administrators:

The Training and Standards Bureau (TSB) has been diligently working on agency re-imburement for fiscal year 2021 officer recertification. Our records indicate that agencies should have received their allotment within the past 30 days. If your agency has not received funds, please contact us at tsb@doj.state.wi.us.



TSB continues to review laws that immediately impact our partners. Guidance has been provided for Act 75 and Act 82 guidance is in the development stages. Staff will be modifying academy curriculum to ensure the new laws are adequately represented. We expect minimal impact to the current curriculum.

At the December 7th, 2021, Law Enforcement Standards Boards (LESB) meeting, TSB recommendations were approved for the following changes:

- The LESB can now waive up to 60 college credits (from 30 previously).
- Any agency assessing a Physical Readiness Test will be required to provide TSB the demographics of the testing (it was voluntary previously).
- The reciprocity exam fee of \$175 has been eliminated.

As a reminder, the LESB has approved the mandatory 24 hours of recertification to be completed in a virtual learning format. This approval is an effort to give agencies alternatives to training platforms during the on-going COVID challenges.



TRAINING AND STANDARDS BUREAU

Updates from the Law Enforcement Standards Board

Updates to the College Credit Requirement Policy

The college credit requirement for Wisconsin law enforcement officers has been in effect for thirty years. On December 3, 1991, the Law Enforcement Standards Board (LESB) approved the following update to Wisconsin Administrative § LES 2.01(1)(e):

“An applicant for employment as a law enforcement officer shall possess either:

(1) a two-year associate degree from a Wisconsin vocational, technical, and adult education district or its accredited equivalent from another state, or

(2) a minimum of 60 fully accredited college-level credits.

An applicant who has not met this standard at the time of employment shall meet this standard as a requirement of recertification by the Board at the end of his or her fifth year of employment as a law enforcement officer.”

The effective date of the policy was January 1, 1993. In addition to the above policy, rules were established by the LESB governing pre-service student eligibility for waivers of college credits. For example:

- For pre-service law enforcement students, one of the requirements for enrollment in the preparatory training academy is to *have achieved an associate degree from an accredited college; OR have earned at least 60 accredited college credits.*
- A maximum of 30 college credits may be waived by the LESB for prior learning including military service through the Joint Services Transcript or credit for completion of preparatory training. The DJ-LE-331 (College Credit Waiver application) is available on Wilenet.

At the LESB’s quarterly meeting on December 7, 2021, the maximum waiver for college credits was raised from 30 college credits to 60 college credits. Military veterans or other applicants who provide documentation of prior learning are eligible to receive a waiver of college credits up to 60 credits subject to the evaluation of a recognized accreditation authority such as the American Council on Education.

The conversion of training hours for the completion of preparatory training (law enforcement, jail, or secure juvenile detention academy) is pursuant to the Wisconsin Technical College System Education Services Manual

TRAINING AND STANDARDS BUREAU

Updates from the Law Enforcement Standards Board

(ESM). One college credit is awarded for every thirty-six hours of training. For example, completion of the 720-hour law enforcement academy is the equivalent of twenty college credits.

An additional change to the current policy was approved by the LESB at the September 1, 2021 quarterly meeting pertaining to the acceptance of foreign college credits:

College credits from an overseas institution are acceptable to meet the eligibility requirement contingent upon an assessment of the transcript by a professional evaluation service agency recognized by the National Association of Credential Evaluation Services (<https://www.naces.org/members>).

This change is consistent with the policies of the United States military, federal law enforcement agencies and the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI).

The policy changes recently approved by the LESB balances the importance of maintaining standards with the challenges of recruitment given the diminishing applicant pools. The changes are consistent with the intent of the original policy and do not water down the current standard. Any questions regarding the college credit requirement or waiver requests should be directed to Training and Standards Bureau Compliance Officer Jerry Mullen at (608) 234-7432 or mullenge@doj.state.wi.us.





WILENET

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

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



Coming Soon to Wilenet...



A new page is under construction on Wilenet that will include information on all of our career development programs including First Line Supervisor, Leadership in Police Organization and our flagship program the WI Command College. Check for changes coming soon!

Can't Log In?

wilenet.widoj.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>



Wisconsin Department of Justice Career Development Programs

New Chiefs & Sheriffs Training Week

January 24-28, 2022

<https://wisdoj.eventsair.com/new-chiefs-sheriffs-training-conference-2022>

New Jail Administrators Training Week

April 4-7, 2022 ~ SAVE THE DATE~ REGISTRATION OPEN FEB 1ST

WI Command College—Class #9

A six week cohort class that begins September 2022, held at the State Patrol Academy.

[WI Command College Class #9 \(eventsair.com\)](http://eventsair.com)

Leadership in Police Organizations

Our most popular training course, 3 weeks of Leadership development focused on training leaders at all levels of the organization.

2022 Training Locations

<p>Sheboygan Feb/March/April Registration Open</p>	<p>State Patrol Academy April/May/July Registration Open</p>	<p>Appleton Sept/Sept/Oct Registration Open</p>	<p>Eau Claire Area TBD Opening Soon</p>
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First Line Supervisor

A two week course that has been developed for the virtual classroom and will also be run as a hybrid in-person/online course in 2022.

2022 Training Locations

<p>Virtual Classroom Jan/Feb Registration Open</p>	<p>In-Person—Middleton PD March/April Registration Open</p>	<p>TBD Fall 2022 Opening Soon</p>	<p>TBD Fall 2022 Opening Soon</p>
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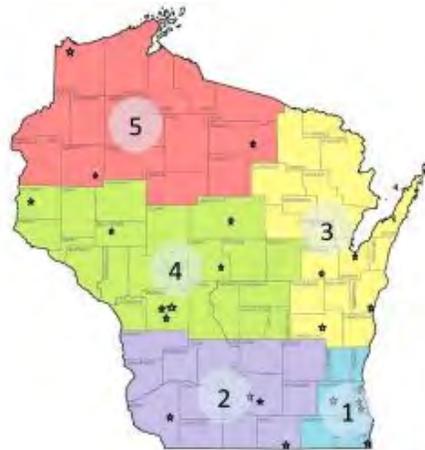
Basic Peer Support Training Program



Basic Regional Peer Support Training Program

The Wisconsin Department of Justice through a grant by the US Department of Justice, COPS Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act Funds has been working to establish a basic peer support program to include; an instructor cadre, curriculum and a training program for our state.

We are pleased to provide this training program for our state to bring basic peer support training so that every agency has an opportunity to have an officer who has training and experience to provide support as a trained peer member to the officers in their department.



Training Plan:

- Each region will host 4 training courses.
- Courses are 2 Days, 16 hours of trainings
- Class size - 30 students



Topics Include:

- Peer support resources
- Confidentiality
- Ethics
- Communication skills
- Breaking the stigma
- Practicing self-care
- Grief management
- Recognizing behaviors associated with suicide
- Substance use and abuse
- Building and maintaining and peer support team

Division of Legal Services

Statewide Effort to Collect Lawfully Owed DNA

By Assistant Attorney General Stephanie Hilton

As part of the Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI) project, the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) is diligently working to get lawfully owed DNA samples into the FBI's Combined DNA Index System (CODIS). "Lawfully owed DNA" are DNA samples individuals must provide to the state after a qualifying conviction. Collecting lawfully owed DNA can result in investigative leads for violent crime investigations across Wisconsin and the country, which holds offenders accountable and serves justice for survivors.

DOJ assembled a multidisciplinary team (the "Lawfully Owed DNA (LODNA) team") consisting of members from the Division of Law Enforcement Services (DLES), the Division of Forensic Services (DFS), Office of Crime Victim Services (OCVS), the Wisconsin Department of Corrections (DOC), data specialists, and prosecutors to create and implement a DNA collection plan. As a part of this project, the LODNA team has identified a significant number of individuals who owe DNA to the state. These individuals have had their DNA status updated to "DNA Needed: Missed Collection" on their criminal history so law enforcement will know that they owe the state a sample.

According to DFS statistics, two to three percent of the LODNA samples collected will result in an investigative lead, and 30 percent of those will be a lead to a high priority crime.

In the third quarter of 2021, the LODNA team began sending hundreds of letters to individuals convicted of felonies who lawfully owe DNA, informing them of their obligation, and asking them to report to the nearest county DNA collection site (likely the jail or sheriff's office) to provide a DNA sample. The letter is printed on distinctive green paper for easy identification. After letters are sent to everyone who owes DNA due to a felony conviction, letters will then be sent to those who owe DNA due to a qualifying misdemeanor conviction. These DNA collection efforts will continue in 2022.

The LODNA team is sending letters in staggered batches across the state to prevent collection sites from being overwhelmed with these DNA collections. Over the last several months, sheriff's offices and jails have likely had individuals calling for appointments or showing up at county collection sites to provide a DNA sample.

It is important for deputies, officers, and staff who collect DNA samples to know that some individuals who report for DNA collection may have a felony conviction from a different county. This does not change the procedure for collecting the DNA sample. *Even if the person is not from your county, please collect their DNA sample and send it to the Crime Lab.* The sample that you or your colleagues collect could solve a cold case!

Office of Crime Victim Services

Wisconsin law provides victims of crime with specific rights.

As most of you know, on April 7, 2020, Wisconsin voters ratified an amendment to the Wisconsin State Constitution entitling rights to crime victims. In addition to all other rights previously available to victims, these rights apply to crime victims at the time of their victimization and throughout the criminal and juvenile justice processes. One of the rights that applies to all current and future victims includes:

Upon request, the right to reasonable and timely information about the status of the investigation and the outcome of the case.

While the impact of a crime affects everyone differently, victims are often left feeling confused, helpless, powerless, and frustrated as they try to navigate the criminal justice system. And that can be on top of the physical, mental and/or emotional traumatization they are already experiencing from the crime itself. By providing reasonable and timely information about the status of the investigation and the outcome of the case, law enforcement can help victims feel a little more in control and a little less overwhelmed by their situation. Even if there haven't been any substantial developments in the investigation or any significant decisions towards the outcome of the case, simply confirming where you are in the investigation and what is being done can offer the victim some reassurance that their case hasn't been forgotten. That they haven't been forgotten.

Additional recommendations include:

- Returning calls, voicemails, or emails from victims in a reasonable amount of time
- Notifying the victim who their point of contact is with the law enforcement agency and how to best contact them. Also, notifying the victim if the point of contact has changed or if a new investigator has been assigned.
- Providing a timeframe of when a victim can expect things to happen. For example, when reports may be completed and forwarded to the DA's office.
- Informing victims when there are delays and the reason for the delays as well as if a case is not going to be forwarded for charges and why.

Providing information about the case while maintaining the integrity of an investigation may seem challenging but it can be done. If there are concerns that providing information would compromise an investigation, again, simply confirming whether the case is still being worked on can be helpful.

Sample victim rights notification forms can be found online at <https://www.doj.state.wi.us/ocvs/law-enforcement>.

For questions or technical assistance related to crime victim rights, please contact the Office of Crime Victim Services at ocvs@doj.state.wi.us or 608-264-9497.



SAVE THE DATE

Expert Witness Testimony

Free Virtual & In-Person Training Program

This multiple-day training is a combination of virtual and in-person sessions to provide victim advocates with a robust toolkit for becoming expert witnesses in sexual assault and domestic violence cases. The sessions will focus on utilizing victim advocates' experience working with victim as the foundation for their expertise. Three virtual learning sessions will prepare participants for a regional in-person session where advocates will practice providing expert testimony with prosecutors. Participants will be required to attend all virtual sessions to participate in the in-person practical experience.

March 3, 10 & 17, 2022

In Person Dates will be held regionally

May– June 2022

**Registration will open on Wilenet.
Check the Training page for the link to register.**

[Recent Training Courses | WILENET \(widoj.gov\)](#)



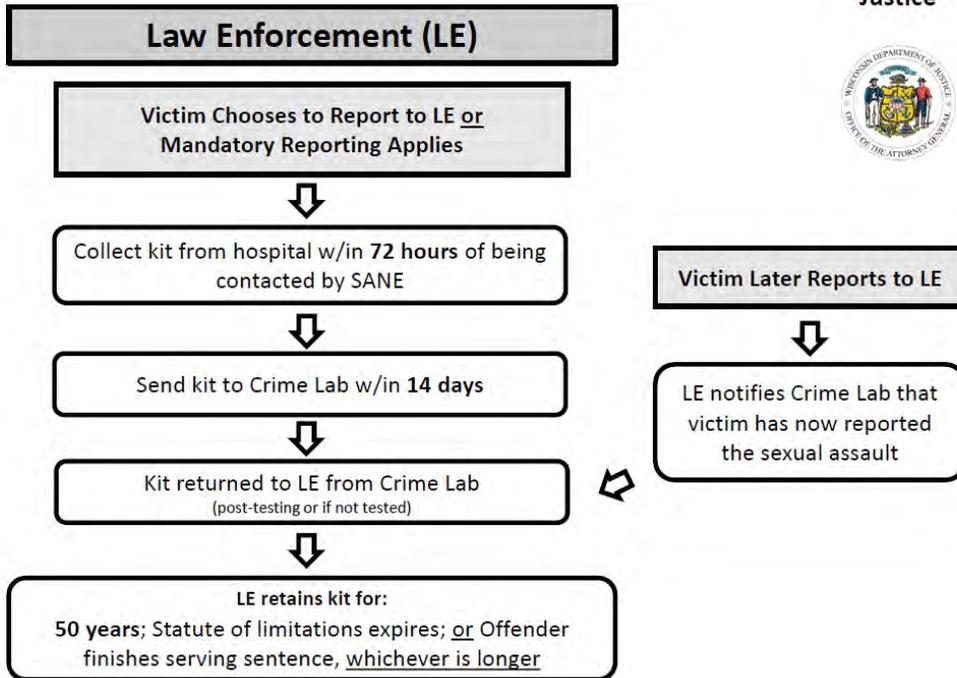
SEXUAL ASSAULT KIT COLLECTION AND SUBMISSION:

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. Thank you for your commitment to survivors of sexual assault and holding offenders accountable.

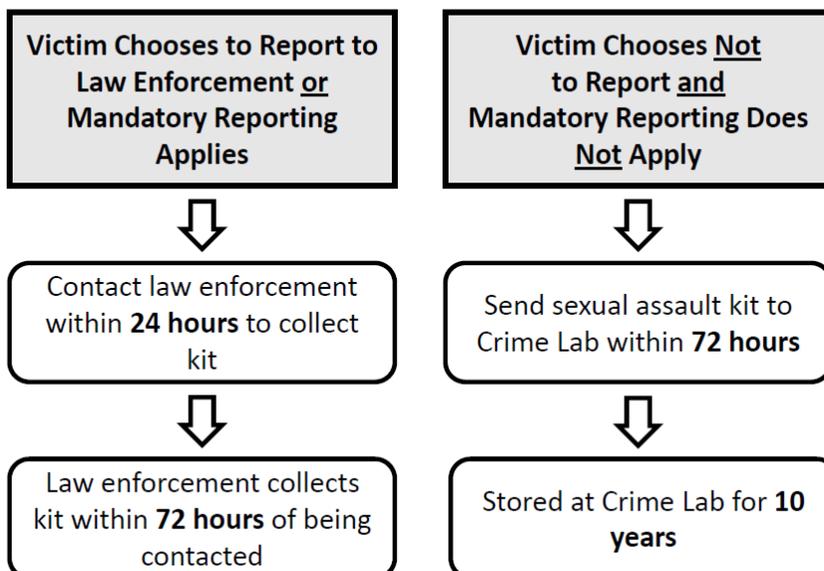
Best Practice Recommendations

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

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

Tina Virgil Appointed Administrator of the Division Criminal Investigation

On December 15, 2021, Wisconsin Attorney General Josh Kaul announced the appointment of Tina Virgil to serve as the new administrator for the Department of Justice (DOJ) Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI). She began her new role on December 19, 2021.



“Administrator Virgil will be bringing 29 years of experience at the Wisconsin Department of Justice, including extensive criminal investigative experience, to her work as Administrator of DOJ’s Division of Criminal Investigation,” said AG Kaul. “I look forward to seeing all that DCI will accomplish under Administrator Virgil’s leadership.”

Administrator Virgil has served as Administrator of the Division of Law Enforcement Services since being appointed to that position by Attorney General Kaul in January of 2019. Prior to that, Administrator Virgil served at DOJ as DCI Director of the Special Investigations Bureau, overseeing critical-incident response for officer-involved shootings, State Fire Marshal, DCI Eastern Regional Director, Executive Director of the Office of Crime Victim Services, a Special Agent in Charge, and a Special Agent.

Administrator Virgil is active in many organizations, including as a board member of the Sun Prairie Plan Commission, Chapter President for the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), and has been formally nominated to join the incoming class of the Madison Museum of Contemporary Art's Board of Trustees. She is also a member of a number of law enforcement organizations. Additionally, Administrator Virgil was the 2021 recipient of the Wisconsin Women in Government Legacy Award.

She received her Bachelor of Science in criminal justice and psychology from Edgewood College and graduated from Northwestern University School of Police Staff and Command.



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.

On the next page 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 about a referral, please email us at ICACServices@doj.state.wi.us.



Resources

WI DOJ Office of Crime Victim Services Homepage
www.doj.state.wi.us/ocvs

WI ICAC Homepage
ICAC.widoj.gov

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
www.missingkids.org/

Content Removal
www.missingkids.org/gethelpnow/cybertipline

VINE Link: Victim Notification Network
www.vinelink.com/#state-election

2.1.1: Comprehensive Source for Local Social Services
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.

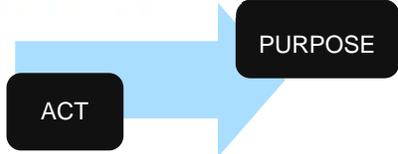


Education

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

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	Tribe	Contact #	
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. 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 ~

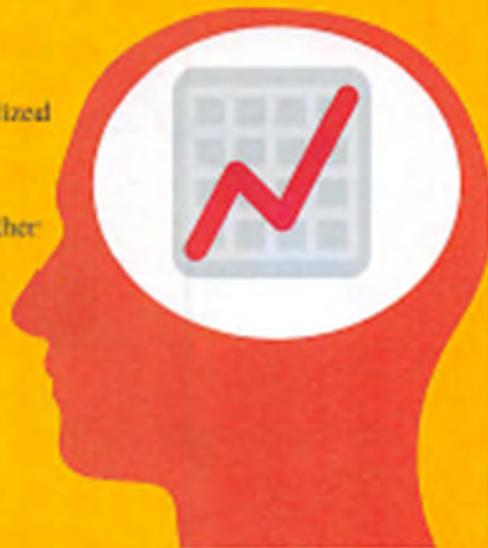


TASK FORCE



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



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-PX-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 Email: PDMP@wisconsin.gov Phone: (608) 266-0011
Law Enforcement User Guide: 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

This product was supported by grant number 2020-VI-GX-MDC, awarded by the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this product are those of the contributors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

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.

Quarterly Newsletter

Are you missing the newsletter in your inbox?

Email us at:
trainingevents@doj.state.wi.us
to be added to the email list to receive a copy of the quarterly newsletter.



Contact Us

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