



# Wisconsin Department of Justice

## Law Enforcement Bulletin

APRIL 2022

### Launching Wisconsin's Sexual Assault Kit Tracking System

I am pleased to let you know that the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) is in the process of launching the statewide sexual assault kit tracking system. This system, called Track-Kit, will provide survivors with a timeline of their kit's history, from the medical facility to the law enforcement agency to the crime lab, with the length of time spent at each location documented.



As you are likely aware, this announcement comes on the heels of the enactment of legislation relating to the processing and testing of sexual assault kits. While this project was initiated prior to the passage of that legislation, and the kit tracking system is moving forward before that legislation goes into effect, putting the system in place prior to the effective date of the legislation allows survivors, victim advocates, investigators, and crime lab staff to use the system sooner and will help ensure that the system is running smoothly when the requirements of the legislation go into effect.

One of the recently passed laws, which will be effective on July 1, 2022, provides two sets of requirements, one of which applies when a survivor chooses to report to law enforcement and one that applies when a survivor chooses not to report to law enforcement.

If the victim chooses to report the assault to law enforcement:

- The sexual assault nurse examiner (SANE)/health care facility must notify law enforcement within 24 hours that a kit is ready to be picked up.
- Once law enforcement is notified that a kit was collected, the law enforcement agency has 72 hours to retrieve the kit. The agency then has 14 days to submit the kit to the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratories (WSCL).
- Once the WSCL has finished processing the kit, it will be returned to the submitting law enforcement agency, where it must be retained for a period of time set by statute.
- If *after* the law enforcement agency has picked up a reporting kit from the SANE/health care facility but *prior* to the kit being submitted to the crime lab, the victim notifies the law enforcement agency that they no longer choose to have their kit tested, the law enforcement agency must send the kit to the crime lab for storage.

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# Wisconsin Department of Justice

## Law Enforcement Bulletin

APRIL 2022

### Tracking System, Continued

The WSCL will store the kit for 10 years, allowing the victim the ability to later choose to have their kit tested.

If, at the time of the exam, the victim chooses not to report the assault to law enforcement, the SANE/health care facility must submit the kit, within 72 hours, directly to the WSCL for storage. Law enforcement should not take possession of a kit in this circumstance.

For eventual compliance with the recently passed state laws, DOJ will require information from agencies to inform, train, and implement this new system. To get started, DOJ has requested a few simple pieces of information from your department, which should be shared utilizing a spreadsheet I emailed to all law enforcement agencies. The data we've requested includes agency address and contact information, the names of employees who will be recording having received kits and sending them to the Wisconsin State Crime Labs, and those employees' contact information.

The sooner your agency fills out the spreadsheet and returns it to [DFSTKPolicyCenter@doj.state.wi.us](mailto:DFSTKPolicyCenter@doj.state.wi.us), the sooner we'll be able to get your agency trained and in compliance with the new legislation.

We understand you may have additional questions regarding this new process. If you have any questions, please contact [DFSTKPolicyCenter@doj.state.wi.us](mailto:DFSTKPolicyCenter@doj.state.wi.us) and a member of our team will follow up promptly.

Thank you for your partnership in implementing this new system and for all you do to keep our communities safe and to support survivors of sexual assault.





# STATE OF WISCONSIN - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**Josh Kaul**  
Attorney General



**Eric Wilson**  
Deputy Attorney General

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## DIVISION OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

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## DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

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## DIVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES

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## DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Kristina Krastek, Administrator

## OFFICE OF CRIME VICTIM SERVICES

Michelle Viste, Executive Director

## OFFICE OF SCHOOL SAFETY

Trisha Kilpin, Director



# Message from the Administrator



## ***Dear Law Enforcement Colleague:***

The first quarter of 2022 brought increased applications for carrying a concealed weapon licenses and firearms background checks which greatly impacted the Crime Information Bureau (CIB). Staff was able to avoid delays in processing through anticipated work demands requiring additional resources, teamwork, commitment, and determination.

Many legislative bills offering funding for law enforcement through grants and America Rescue Plan Act funds are now available. The Bureau of Justice Programs is working diligently to provide agencies a process for applying and staff to administer the grants. Once these processes are in place, the Bureau of Justice Programs will be communicating with agencies directly via email.

The Bureau of Justice Information and Analysis is currently reporting use of force data as statutorily required. Our goal is 100% of law enforcement reporting using the Tracs software platform. Currently, 93% of law enforcement, representing 99% of Wisconsin's population, are reporting use of force incidents. Please contact Mary Cebertowicz at [CebertowiczME@doj.state.wi.us](mailto:CebertowiczME@doj.state.wi.us), in the Bureau of Information and Analysis if you have questions regarding use of force reporting process by law enforcement.

The Training and Standards Bureau is working with agencies and academies with gathering physical readiness test (PRT) data. This information will ensure the PRT is a fair and unbiased test. Staff will communicate with agencies as to progress on data collection and the continued use of the PRT as an entrance standard for the police academy. We look forward to your feedback.

Please have a safe and healthy second quarter of 2022!

## ***Stay healthy and safe!***

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

# TRAINING AND STANDARDS BUREAU

## Updates from the Law Enforcement Standards Board

Dear Law Enforcement Administrators:

The Training and Standards Bureau received a record number of Law Enforcement Reciprocity applications in 2021. A total of 113 applications were received in calendar year 2021. For comparison, there were 75 applications received in 2019 and 82 in 2020. The largest source of applicants were officers from Illinois with 21. More than half the states are represented in the applicant pool including an officer from Alaska as well as all branches of the military and several federal agencies. This provides a quality source of potential applicants to Wisconsin law enforcement agencies and helps mitigate the challenges to recruitment.



In response to the increased number of applicants and the limitations imposed by COVID restrictions, the Training and Standards Bureau added several locations for officers to take the Reciprocity Exam. In addition to the monthly exam administered at the Risser Justice Center in Madison, the exam is offered every other month at Mid-State Technical College, Gateway Technical College and Fox Valley Technical College. Accommodations to take the exam at other technical colleges are available upon request.

A summary of the college credit waiver applications reflects most waivers are for military service. Several applicants combined the credits earned through their military service with the completion of law enforcement or jail preparatory training. The number of college credit waiver applications have steadily increased each year; for example, there were 22 applications in 2018 compared to 32 last year. The trend is continuing in 2022; there were 19 applications as of March 31, 2022.

The final graphic summarizes attrition from the 720-hour law enforcement academy preparatory training academy for 2021. Excluding departures from training such as those choosing to drop out or medical/injury drops, military orders, etc., the attrition rate for those failing to standards or removal for cheating/conduct violations is about 3%. The primary causes of performance-based attrition are failure of firearms (8) followed by the failure to pass the exit Physical Readiness Test (7).

The infographic was a collaboration between the Training and Standards Bureau and the Bureau of Justice Information and Analysis (BJIA).

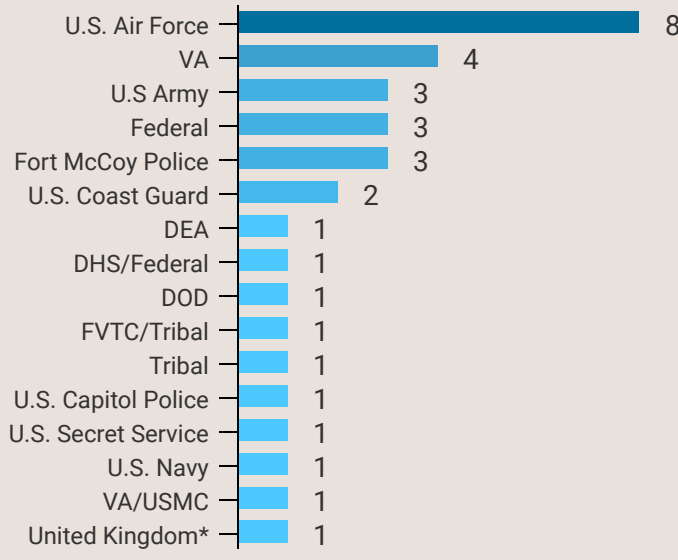
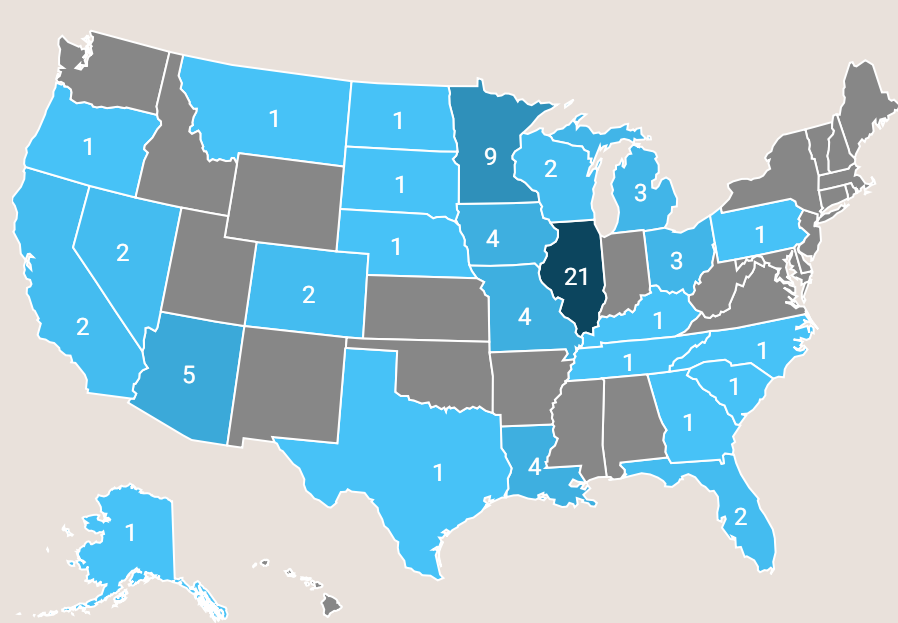
# Officer Training, Employment, and Reciprocity

2021



## Law Enforcement Reciprocity Waiver Applications

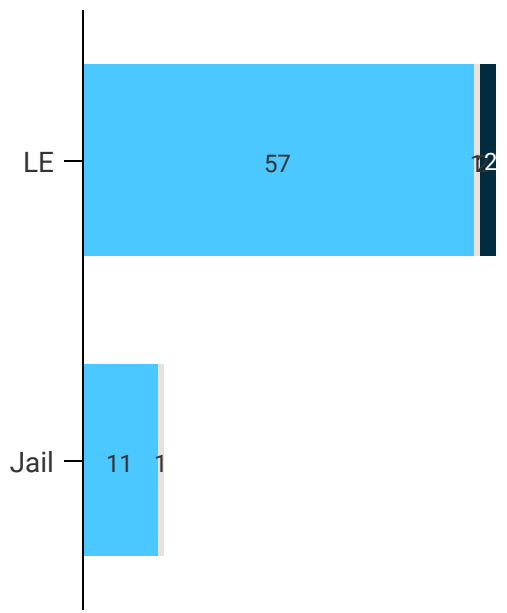
Source of Applications Received



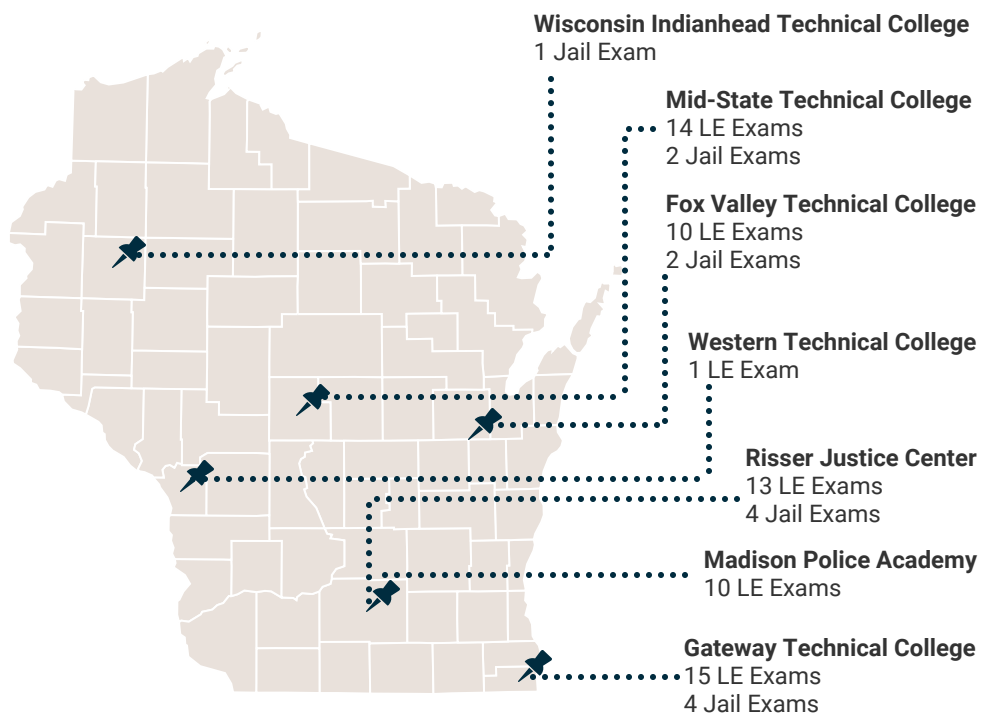
\*Not all applications received in 2021 have yet been reviewed by the LESB. One application was denied.

## Jail and Law Enforcement Reciprocity Exams

Exam Results

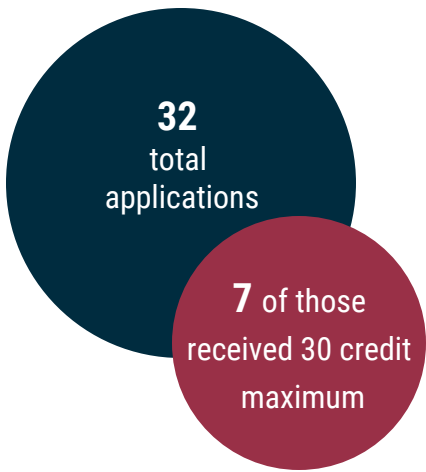


● Passed on first attempt  
● Failed on first attempt  
● Failed on second attempt

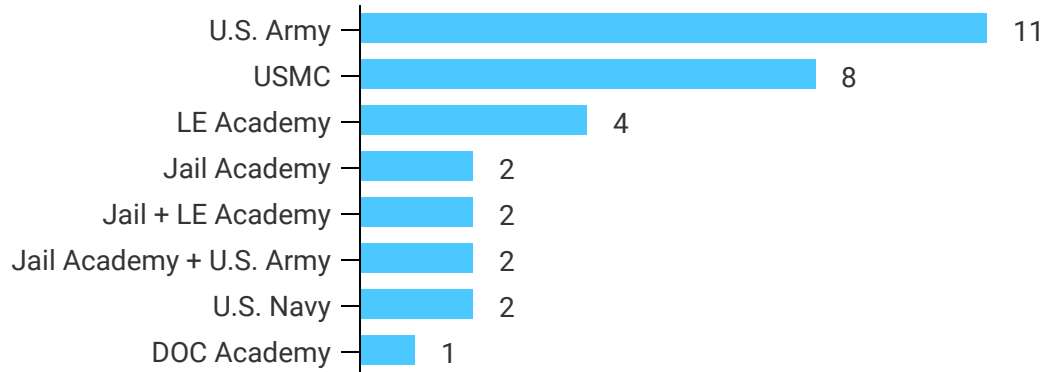


\*Exams administered in 2021 may be for applications received prior to 2021.

# College Credit Waivers



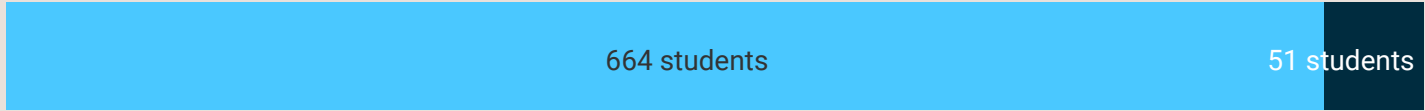
## Source of Credits



# Law Enforcement Academy Attrition

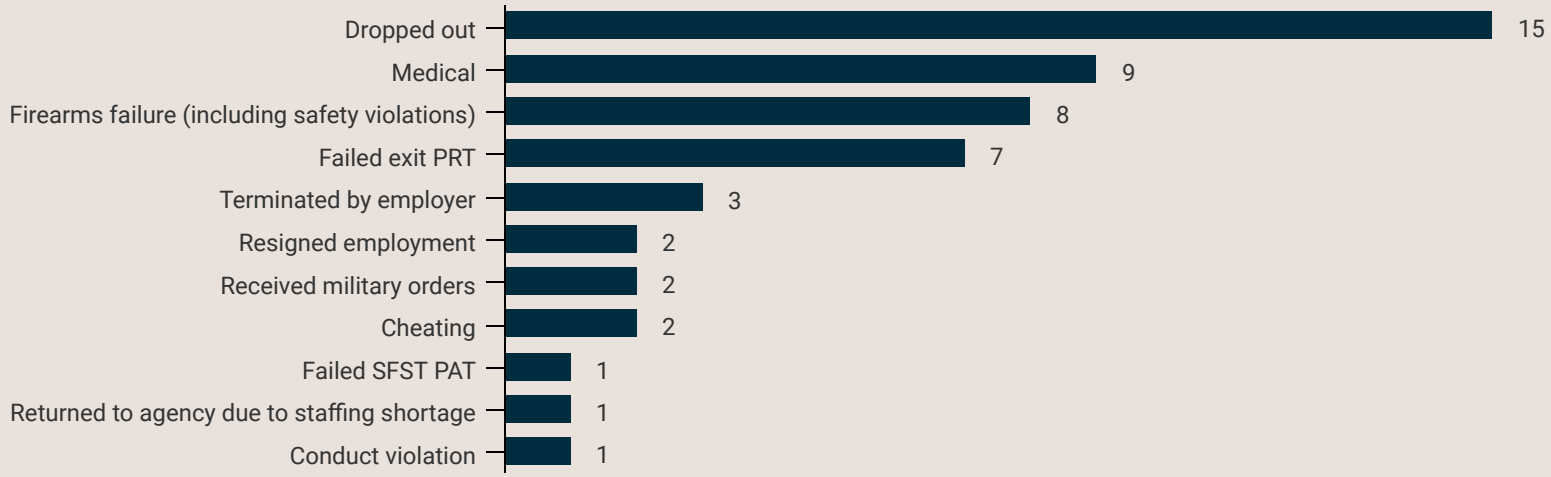
715 students enrolled\*

7% attrition rate



● Graduated ● Did not graduate

## Reason for Leaving Academy ^



\* Enrollment in LE720 basic law enforcement academy only. Excludes classes that started in 2020 and classes still in progress in 2022.  
 ^ Departure reasons are provided by academy director.



## Legal Update



### It's time for The Talk.

No, not the one about where babies come from. It's the other uncomfortable one.

Getting sick. And dying.

Just about everyone puts off end-of-life planning. Maybe you're young and healthy, and the idea of dying is impossibly distant. Maybe you don't think you need to do anything because you aren't wealthy. Maybe you're busy or tired or in the middle of a divorce.

There are basic steps you can take. Here they are.

- 1. Beneficiaries.** If you're reading this, you're likely a public employee who has a pension and benefits. Maybe you have a military pension. You may have a death benefit through your union. When is the last time you looked at the beneficiary designations? Do they name the right people? Or do they name your parents or your ex-spouse?
- 2. Insurance.** If you have life insurance, update the beneficiaries there as well.
- 3. Accounts, passwords, and autopays.** When my mother died in 2001, it was easy to tell what her bills were. Everything came in the mail. Now most bills, bank statements, and so come electronically. Some are paid automatically. Is there another person in your life who knows the family accounts and the passwords for them? Is there a list so a grieving person can easily keep the electricity on?
- 4. Key documents.** Where are your key family documents – birth certificates, marriage certificate, divorce decree, deeds, passports, and so on? If they're in a safe, does someone else know how to open it? If they're in a safe deposit box, does someone else have access?
- 5. Family businesses.** Some of you have a small business on the side. Maybe you own rental properties. Who will run them if something happens to you? Does that person have the information and legal authority to do so?
- 6. Living will/advance directive.** If you're in a terminal or vegetative state, someone will have to make difficult decisions about life-sustaining care. An advance directive/living will is the document you use to let your medical providers know what you want.
- 7. Health care power of attorney.** If you become incapacitated, this document lets you authorize someone to make health care decisions for you.
- 8. Financial power of attorney.** If you become incapacitated, this document authorizes someone to make financial decisions for you.
- 9. Will.** In simple terms, a will tells other people what should happen to your things after you die. It brings clarity to your survivors and makes it much less likely that they'll have to involve lawyers. If you have a will, is it current? Have you named a trusted executor who is still capable of doing the



## Legal Update

job? If you've added to your family – a spouse, children, or stepchildren – does your will account for them? If you have someone with exceptional needs – an aging parent or a child with a disability that will require lifelong care – have you provided for that? If you don't have a will, you should think about getting one.

**10. Mom and Dad.** Your parents are aging, and it's time to have The Talk -- This one is even more uncomfortable than when they explained to you where babies come from. But while they retain legal capacity, talk with them about what they want. Who will make health care decisions for them and manage their money when they can't do it anymore? As they decline, what do they want to happen, and who do they want to do it? When the time comes, will that person have legal authority to do it?

All of these things are difficult to think about, but they're important. Start now. You'll make better decisions with a clear mind. You won't put your loved ones in the position of having to make them for you.

Some you can do on your own. For others, you might want a lawyer. Talk to your department about the State Bar's Wills for Heroes program, which uses volunteer lawyers to provide some of these services for serving law enforcement officers and their families.

As always, I'm not your lawyer, we don't have an attorney-client relationship, and this is not legal advice or an official opinion of the Attorney General or the Wisconsin Department of Justice.

It's just a good idea.





# WILENET

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

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



## New Podcast Series from WI DOJ



Episode 1: Recruiting and Retention for Wisconsin Law Enforcement

Episode 2: Generations & Shift Work—will be published **May 2nd**

[WI –LawCast on Wilenet](#) (must log into Wilenet first)

**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>



## Wisconsin Department of Justice Career Development Programs

**New Chiefs & Sheriffs Training Week**  
January 23-27, 2023 ~ Save the Date, In Person!

**New Jail Administrators Training Week**  
September 26-29, 2022 ~ Now IN PERSON!  
<https://wisdoj.eventsair.com/2022-new-jail-administrators-training-conference>

**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 \(eventsair.com\)](https://wisdoj.eventsair.com/2022-wi-command-college-class-9) - Application period closes May 8th!

**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 Course Complete</p>	<p>State Patrol Academy April/May/July Course in Progress</p>	<p>Appleton Sept/Sept/Oct <a href="#">Registration Open</a></p>	<p>Eau Claire County Oct/Nov/Dec <a href="#">Registration Open</a></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 Course Complete</p>	<p>Middleton PD March/April Course Complete</p>	<p>Germantown September Opening Soon</p>	<p>La Crosse County Oct/Nov <a href="#">Registration Open</a></p>
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# Basic Peer Support Training Program



## Basic Regional Peer Support Training Program

Through the US Department of Justice's COPS Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act Funds grant, the Wisconsin Department of Justice is 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 the basic peer support training to allow for every Wisconsin agency to have an officer experienced in peer support.



### 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

## Webinar for Law Enforcement

### Warrants for Digital Evidence

Search warrants feeling a bit stale? Lacking some particularity?

We'll give you the latest legal developments to make sure your Wis. Stat. §§ 968.12 and 968.375(3) warrants hold up in court. We will equip you with the tools to draft solid warrants and affidavits to search digital devices and obtain records from third party service providers. You will also be able to spot trending legal issues and protect your warrants against defense challenges.

Topics include [but are not limited to]: date and time restrictions on searches; cloud versus devices searches; removal of devices for forensic examination; capturing of data; and geofences.

Presented by Assistant Attorney General David Maas.

[REGISTER TO ATTEND](#)



# Office of Crime Victim Services

## VICTIM RIGHTS SPOTLIGHT:

### THE RIGHT TO WRITTEN INFORMATION FROM LAW ENFORCEMENT

wis. Stat. §950.08 (2g):

“No later than **24 hours** after a law enforcement agency has initial contact with a **victim of a crime** that the law enforcement agency is responsible for investigating, the law enforcement agency shall make a **reasonable attempt** to provide the victim **written information** on all of the following...”

“The duty of law enforcement to provide written information within 24 hours of initial contact ensures that victims receive critical information as soon as possible. The required information includes victim service contacts that victims may need to access immediately. It includes custodial information and contact numbers so a victim can find out whether an offender is in custody or has been released. It includes information to help victims anticipate services and programs they should prepare for, such as the Crime Victim Compensation Program—a time sensitive state program that reimburses victims for some expenses that are a direct result of victimization. Victims may need to contact this program right away for assistance with funeral or medical expenses. **The duty to provide the required written information is much more than mere passage of paperwork; it helps victims access services, stay safe, and know about their rights, long after initial contact with law enforcement.**”

[-Wisconsin Crime Victims' Rights Board Report and Recommendation #33](#)

### Reminders and Recommendations:

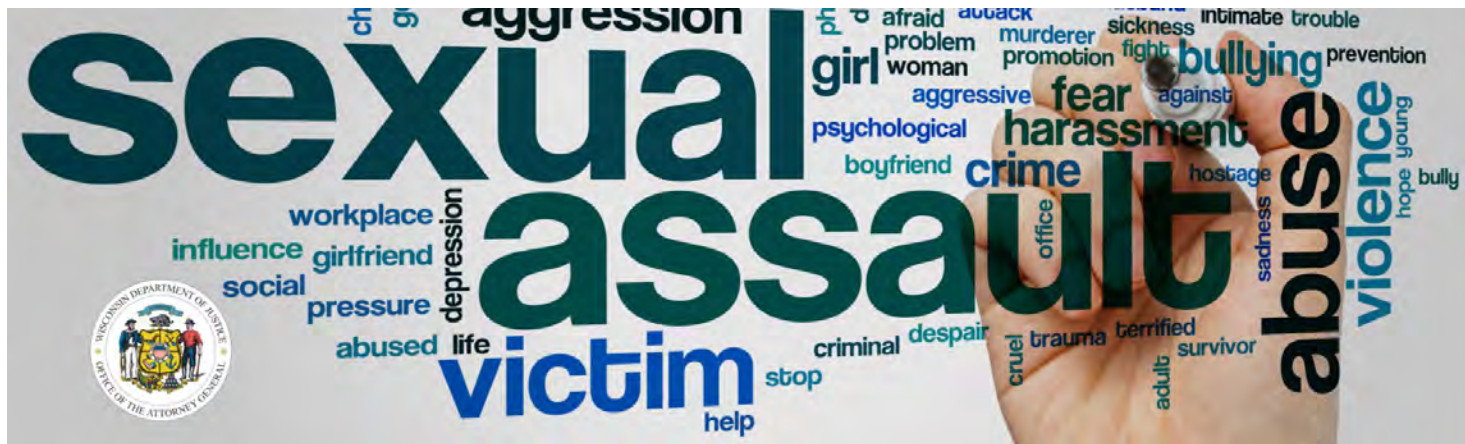
- The required information **must** be provided in writing
- Agencies are encouraged to develop policies and procedures to ensure that victims receive the required information within 24 hours of contact
- To create a record of compliance, agencies are encouraged to document when a victim is provided with the required information
- Agencies are encouraged to review the victim service programs listed on the agency's form to ensure accurate contact information is provided and to have a basic understanding of the services provided by the victim service programs

### Resources:

[Model Victim Rights Notification Form](#) (also available on WILENET)

[Wisconsin Crime Victims' Rights Board Report and Recommendation #33](#)

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



Wisconsin Department of Justice has developed a 15-hour virtual learning course for law enforcement on “Sexual Assault Response Best Practices for First Responding Officers.” Training material and instructions will be delivered via an online learning platform that provides for synchronous learning and participation, including small group and large group discussion.

Learners will register for two days of training, each day for a total of 7.5 hours of learning. Day one will cover modules 1-4, and day two will cover modules 5-8. The scheduled training sessions will be facilitated by a team of trainers, including DOJ staff, community-based advocates, and local law enforcement. External collaborators have demonstrated advanced knowledge of the best practices for the investigation of sexual assaults, as well as an ability to effectively train officers using appropriate adult learning methods. DOJ’s VAWA Resource Prosecutor, within the Division of Law Enforcement Services, will facilitate the 15 hours of training with other members of the team joining as scheduled.

For each module, participants will be introduced to the learning objectives and materials through self-guided activities allowing for processing of the various content. Students will come together in scheduled large group discussions throughout the day to collaborate and review lessons learned.

**There is no cost to attend this course - funding is provided by a federal grant.**

[COURSE OUTLINE:](#)

[MODULE 1 - OVERCOMING GENDER BIAS IN SEXUAL ASSAULT INVESTIGATIONS](#)

[MODULE 2 - SEXUAL ASSAULT DYNAMICS AND THE IMPACT ON SURVIVORS](#)

[MODULE 3 - IMPACT OF TRAUMA](#)

[MODULE 4 - MINIMAL FACTS INTERVIEWING OF SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIM BY THE FIRST RESPONDING OFFICER](#)

[MODULE 5 - SCENE IDENTIFICATION AND PRESERVATION](#)

[MODULE 6 - WITNESS INTERVIEWS](#)

[MODULE 7 - REPORT WRITING](#)

[MODULE 8 - TESTIFYING IN A SEXUAL ASSAULT TRIAL](#)

**Register for one of our upcoming dates**

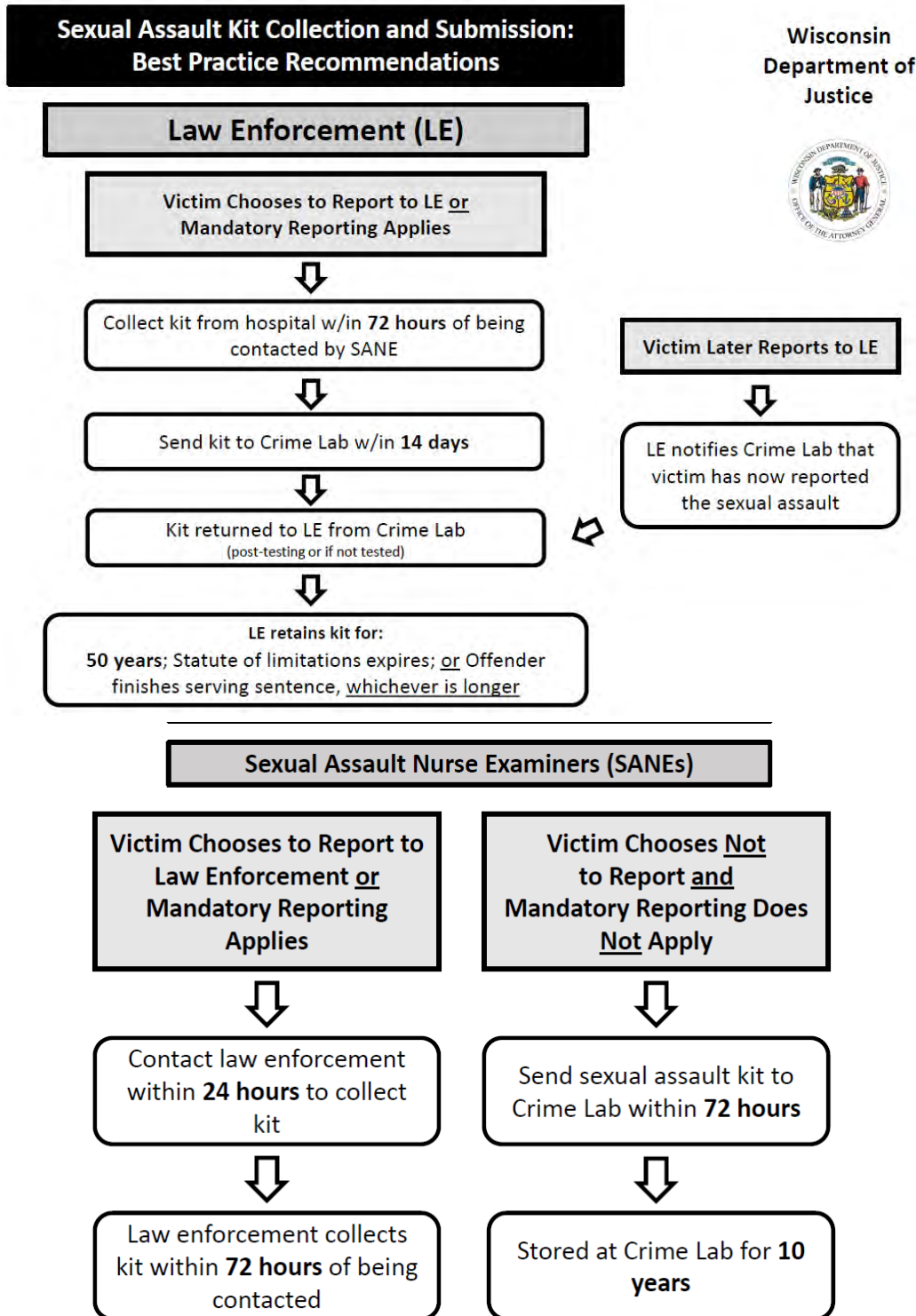
May 23-24, 2022	<a href="#">REGISTER</a> (FULL)
June 20-21, 2022	<a href="#">REGISTER</a>
July 25-26, 2021	<a href="#">REGISTER</a>
Sept 12-13, 2022	<a href="#">REGISTER</a>
Nov 14-15, 2021	<a href="#">REGISTER</a>

*Attendee Feedback:*  
*A perfect mix, was able to stay very engaged with a great mix of learning.*  
*Loved the lessons learned from the victim’s story.*  
*Expert instructors!!*



## 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



# 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.



# Office of School Safety

## Trisha Kilpen Appointed Director of the Office of School Safety

As the Director of the Office of School Safety, I am honored to partner with you to keep our school communities safe. I come to this position with over 30 years of experience working as a school social worker in Wisconsin. I understand how school systems function, prioritize violence prevention work, and know that students, school staff and communities have unique needs during and after crisis events. I look forward to partnering with law enforcement to prevent violence from occurring in our schools, and to providing support and guidance if crisis events do occur. As a National Association of School Psychologist (NASP) certified PREPaRE trainer and crisis intervener, I am committed to providing evidence supported interventions when crisis events occur in our communities.

I believe that schools are safest when students feel both physically and psychologically safe in school. Having a sense of belonging and connection at school, where help seeking is the norm, and having trusted adults to go to are essential elements in violence prevention. Equally important, having robust reporting mechanisms that result in real time support and intervention, such as [SUSO](#), ensure that we respond effectively when we learn that a student is struggling or is concerned about a peer. Consistently [using threat assessment](#), threat management and suicide screening procedures are essential components of this work.

As part of the OSS team, I welcome the opportunity to provide law enforcement and schools with the consultation, technical assistance, support, tools and resources needed to conduct behavioral threat assessments and create effective threat management plans, provide a “right sized” response when crisis events occur, and promote mental health recovery.



# Office of School Safety

## OSS Initiatives and Opportunities

### **SPEAK UP, SPEAK OUT RESOURCE CENTER**

Our Speak Up, Speak Out Resource Center is a comprehensive, one-stop place to turn with important concerns offering: 24/7 threat reporting, critical incident response, threat assessment consultation and general school safety guidance. Users can contact the OSS Resource Center by calling : 1-800-MY-SUSO-1 (1-800-697-8761) or emailing us at [schoolsafety@doj.state.wi.us](mailto:schoolsafety@doj.state.wi.us)

### **24/7 Threat Reporting: Speak Up Speak Out**

When Wisconsin youth think there's a threat to themselves, their classmates or their school, OSS's SUSO threat reporting system provides a single, statewide resource to voice their concerns-with complete confidentiality – and they can trust that adults are ready to respond to the threat. Our Resource Center Analysts staff the call center 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. Concerns are reported through the SUSO app for iOS (Apple) <https://apps.apple.com/us/app/id1500337034> or Android <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.p3tips.suso>, the SUSO Website: <https://speakup.widj.gov/about>, email [schoolsafety@doj.state.wi.us](mailto:schoolsafety@doj.state.wi.us) or call 1-800-MY-SUSO-1

In the event a Resource Center Analyst receives a tip that is considered a possible life-safety matter or criminal in nature, the Analyst will deliver the tip itself, via our P3 reporting system, to the law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction. The Analyst will also contact such agency or dispatch center by phone to ensure prompt delivery of the information warranting a law enforcement response. If you have not done so already, please submit the name, email address, and phone number of the person that you would like to receive notification of that event for your law enforcement agency to 1-800-MY-SUSO-1 or [schoolsafety@doj.state.wi.us](mailto:schoolsafety@doj.state.wi.us).

### **Critical Incident Response**

We provide Wisconsin's schools additional support, assistance, and resources to meet the needs of their educational community after a critical incident occurs. Our Critical Incident Response could range from a consultative phone call to the school district, to a full-scale deployment of multi-disciplinary teams that will take an all-hazards approach to crisis management. We are in the process of creating 12 regionally based Critical Incident Response Teams (CIR-T) which correspond to the 12 CESA regions. These specialized teams will be fully trained and ready to respond by September 2022. All requests for CIR-T response will go through the OSS. If you have personnel interested in becoming a trained member of the CIR-T, please contact Kelly DeJonge at 608-807-8080 or [DeJongeKA@doj.state.wi.us](mailto:DeJongeKA@doj.state.wi.us)

WISCONSIN  
SPEAK UP  
SPEAK OUT

# Office of School Safety

## Threat Assessment Training and Case Consultation

We provide Threat Assessment Consultation upon request. The response will vary based on the needs of the district, ranging from technical assistance on the Wisconsin School Threat Assessment Protocol (WSTAP) forms and procedures, to case consultation at any phase of the assessment. WSTAP Basic and Advanced trainings also available upon request.

**Training Opportunity:** 3K-12 implementation of the Standard Response Protocol and Standard Reunification Method

**Course Description:** This course will introduce to school staff both the Standard Response Protocol (SRP) and the Standard Reunification Method (SRM). These procedures are practical, action based, responses to any given situation within a school community. The six specific actions performed after an incident include: Hold, Secure, Lockdown, Evacuate, Shelter, Reunify. The SRM is utilized to reunite students with parents and guardians after an emergency or crisis.

**Target Audience:** Educators, Administrators, School and District Safety Teams, Law Enforcement, Fire/EMS, Emergency Managers, Victim Advocates

**Instructors:** Trish Kilpin is the Director of the Office of School Safety (OSS) with 31 years of hands-on experience in schools and Susan Whitstone, Deputy Director (OSS) with 25 years of experience in law enforcement and education. Trish and Sue strive to bring comprehensive school safety strategies to all WI schools. They have been trained by the I Love U Guys Foundation and will include practical application of SRM and SRP in school safety and crisis response safety plans.

Training is from 8:30 am to 3:30 pm with an hour of lunch (not provided) on July 12, 2022 (in-person) at Parkview HS located at 408 W. Beloit St., Orfordville, WI 53576.

There is no cost to participants for attending this training.

<https://wisdoj.eventsair.com/3k-12-implementation-of-the-standard-response-protocol-and-standard-reunification-method>

WISCONSIN  
SPEAK UP  
OUT



# 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](mailto:ICACServices@doj.state.wi.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.



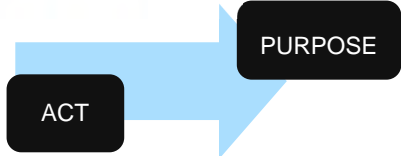
## Education

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-R051 awarded by the US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



# Division of Forensic Sciences



## Wisconsin State Crime Laboratories New Service Announcement

The Division of Forensic Science's Forensic Imaging Unit, Madison, now offers high resolution 3D scanning services and can provide precise 3D digital models of small-to-medium sized items of evidence. 3D models are an ideal way to create and preserve a visual record of evidence and allow for numerous additional analytical and demonstrative uses once generated. 3D models can be used to take precise measurements from, allow the end user to move and view an item without compromising the integrity of the original item, can be merged with other models or images to see how items may or may not correspond to one another (e.g., fracture matches, weapons-to-wounds), and generate 3D files that can be used to print 3D models. Our 3D system is portable and can be used in a controlled laboratory setting, or it can be mobilized to scan item(s) that are not easily submitted to the lab (e.g., wounds on a person).

Examples of DFS 3D digital models can be viewed here:

<https://sketchfab.com/WSCL>

4326 University Avenue  
Madison, WI 53705  
(608) 266-2031

Milwaukee Laboratory  
1578 South 11th Street  
Milwaukee, WI 53205  
(414) 382-7500

Wausau Laboratory  
7100 West Stewart Avenue  
Wausau, WI 54401  
(715) 845-8626

## Wisconsin State Crime Laboratories



Madison

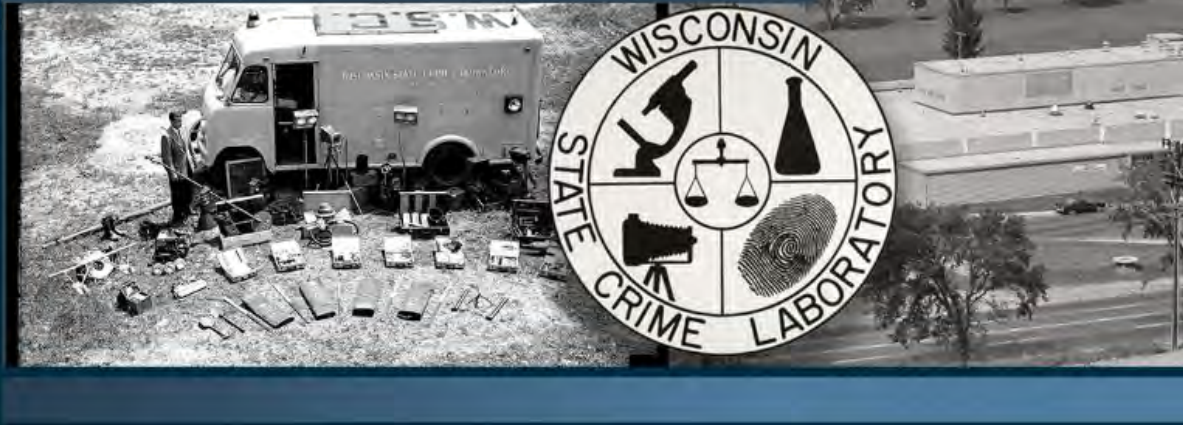


Milwaukee



Wausau

# Division of Forensic Sciences



## Wisconsin State Crime Laboratories Crime Scene Processing Course

<u>City</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Course Dates:</u>
Eau Claire	Eau Claire County	<a href="#">June 6-10</a>
Green Bay	Brown County	<a href="#">July 25-29</a>
Franklin	Milwaukee County	<a href="#">September 12-16</a>
Middleton	Dane County	<a href="#">October 24-28</a>

The Crime Scene Processing (CSP) course covers the detection, documentation, preservation, collection, and preparation for the submission of physical evidence to the State Crime Laboratories for Law Enforcement throughout the state. Crime Laboratory instructors will also provide lectures and hands-on training in aspects of photography, fingerprints, footwear, firearms/toolmarks, trace evidence, and DNA. This is a hands-on course - practical exercises throughout the course will have students utilize the skills they learn throughout the week.

Any full-time employee (sworn or not) of a local, county, state, or tribal law enforcement agency within the State of Wisconsin whose duties include or will include the processing and/or handling of crime scene evidence is eligible to apply. The Crime Laboratory accepts all applications for attendance, however, not all applicants will be offered a seat in the class. As seats are not determined on a first come, first serve basis, all applicants will undergo a selection process. Notification of status in the course will be sent two weeks prior to the start of the course.

As part of the registration process a letter of recommendation from a high-ranking officer within your agency is required. Please have this available when registering to attend the course.

**Course Fee:** \$125.00 per student, lunch is on your own

**Note:** This course includes an evening training session.

**Click the links on the dates above to register for a course.**





# Division of Forensic Sciences Symposium

October 4 -5, 2022

Serving Wisconsin for 75 years

75 years  
1947-2022

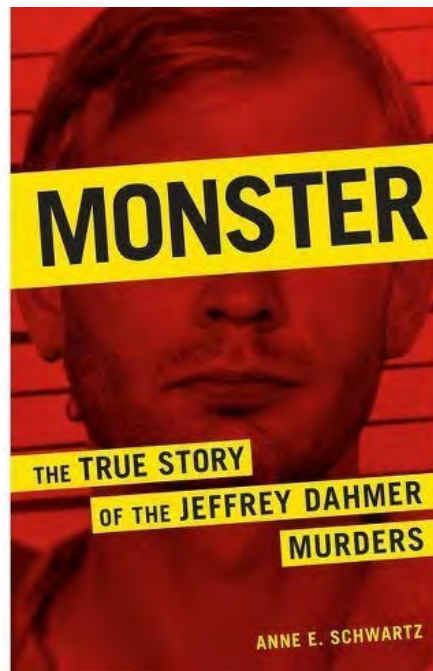
**REGISTRATION OPENING SOON!**

## **Keynote Speaker - Anne E. Schwartz**

**Award-winning Journalist, Author & Internationally Recognized Trainer**

**Presenting:**

**The Jeffrey Dahmer Case 30 Years Later: Lessons Learned from Officer Wellness  
to Crisis Communication**



With more than 35 years' experience, Anne E. Schwartz is an award-winning print and broadcast journalist, author, and internationally recognized trainer and advisor on strategic communication and public relations practices for Police, Fire, EMS, Prosecutors, Tribal Police, and others in Criminal Justice and Public Safety. With hundreds of presentations and training sessions internationally, Anne has a unique background in how to manage communications in a variety of scenarios.

## Section 5: Frequently Asked Questions

### WI ePDMP FAQ: Law Enforcement Duty to Report

#### **Who at a law enforcement agency can submit a law enforcement Alert to the WI ePDMP?**

The law does not require any specific individual at an agency to submit the reports to the WI ePDMP. Therefore, each agency may designate a person or people to submit reports to the WI ePDMP. The contact information associated with the account that submitted the report will be included in the alert detail displayed to WI ePDMP users.

#### **How are the law enforcement alerts used by the WI ePDMP?**

The WI ePDMP is required to disseminate the alert detail to relevant WI ePDMP users. This is accomplished in two ways. First, the WI ePDMP displays the alert as part of that individual's WI ePDMP patient report, making it available to any WI ePDMP user views that patient report. Second, prescribing healthcare professional(s) who have previously prescribed to the individual will be notified by the WI ePDMP that a new law enforcement alert has been associated with an individual they have prescribed to in the past.

#### **How often are law enforcement agencies required to submit reports to the WI ePDMP?**

The law does not establish frequency or timeframe during which agencies must submit a report to the WI ePDMP. DSPS staff process reports submitted to the WI ePDMP daily.

#### **How soon after an investigation closes does law enforcement need to submit an alert to the WI ePDMP?**

The law does not indicate a timeframe during which agencies must submit an alert to the WI ePDMP once an investigation is closed. However, timely reporting of the event to the WI ePDMP assists in the usefulness of the alert information for prescribing healthcare professionals who access the WI ePDMP.

#### **Do law enforcement agencies have to submit alerts for events involving non-prescription controlled substances?**

It depends on the type of alert.

1. For an alert type of Suspected Violation of the Controlled Substances Act Involving a Prescribed Drug or Report of Stolen Controlled Substance Prescription, ***only events involving a monitored prescription drug need to be reported to the WI ePDMP.***

Monitored Prescription Drug is defined by [Wis. Stat. 961.385\(1\)\(ag\)](#) and means a substance identified in s. [961.16](#), [961.18](#), [961.20](#), or [961.22](#) or a drug identified by the board by rule as having a substantial potential for abuse. If the Suspected Violation of the Controlled Substances Act Involving a Prescribed Drug or Report of Stolen Controlled Substance Prescription does not involve a monitored prescription drug it does not fit the criteria for a WI ePDMP alert.

2. For an alert type of Suspected Fatal Narcotic Overdose or Suspected Non-Fatal Opioid-Related Drug Overdose, ***events involving both prescription and non-prescription opioid controlled substances need to be reported to the WI ePDMP.*** Reference [Wis. Stat. 961.01\(15\)](#) for the definition of "narcotic". Reference [Wis. Stat. 256.40\(1\)\(d\)](#) for the definition of "opioid-related drug overdose".

#### **Why was the Report of a Stolen Controlled Substance Prescription alert that I submitted involving Gabapentin denied?**

Effective September 1, 2021, Gabapentin became a non-scheduled monitored drug in the State of Wisconsin. Since it has not been scheduled as a controlled substance, a Report of a Stolen Controlled Substance Prescription involving only Gabapentin would be denied.



**If Gabapentin is not a controlled substance, can I submit any alert types involving it?**

Gabapentin is neither an opioid/narcotic nor a controlled substance. Therefore, if it is the only drug involved, the following alert types would be denied: Suspected Non-Fatal Opioid-Related Drug Overdose, Suspected Fatal Narcotic Overdose, or Report of a Stolen Controlled Substance Prescription. Gabapentin can be the lone drug entered in a Suspected Violation of the Controlled Substances Act involving Rx Drugs alert type.

**How long will alerts submitted to the WI ePDMP be retained?**

Alerts sent to the WI ePDMP are retained just like data submitted to the WI ePDMP by pharmacies and other dispensers as required by law.

**Does a patient have access to the details of the law enforcement alert?**

Individuals may request access to their WI ePDMP patient reports by submitting a Patient PDMP Data Request Form to DSPS. The WI ePDMP patient report released to an individual will include any law enforcement alerts associated with the patient report.

**Are alerts subject to open records requests?**

No, WI ePDMP records are not subject to open records requests per [Wis. Stat. 961.385 \(4\)](#).

**If a Report of Stolen Monitored Prescription Drug alert involves multiple prescription drugs, does a separate alert need to be created for each prescription?**

No. Multiple drugs names can be listed in the Drug Name field under Prescription Label Information or added in the comments field.

**Who should be listed as the Person Affected?**

The name listed as the Person Affected will determine which WI ePDMP patient report displays the alert. For an overdose event, the Person Affected will be the individual who experienced the overdose event. For a suspected violation of the controlled substance act involving a monitored prescription drug, the Person Affected will be the individual suspected of violating the controlled substance act involving a monitored prescription drug. For a report of a stolen monitored prescription drug, the Person Affected will be the person to whom the monitored prescription drug was prescribed.

**Can I submit one alert that will link the alert to multiple patient records?**

No. If an event has multiple people affected, a separate alert must be entered for each individual.

**Why was my alert denied?**

Details on why DSPS denied an alert will be provided in the email notification sent to the Law Enforcement user and can also be found in the WI ePDMP using the Alert History. Common reasons for an alert to be denied include: 1) the name and date of birth are not found in the WI ePDMP and cannot be associated with a WI ePDMP patient report 2) there is an error in the order of data entry or a typographical error in the name or date of birth 3) the event type of Report of Stolen Monitored Prescription Drug or Suspected Violation of the Controlled Substance Act involving a Monitored Prescription Drug is selected but the event details indicate the event involved drugs that do not meet the definition in [Wis. Stat. 961.385\(1\)\(ag\)](#) of a monitored prescription drug.

**How do I correct a previously submitted alert?**

Submit a new alert and indicate in the comments section that it should replace a previous alert or contact [pdmp@wi.gov](mailto:pdmp@wi.gov) for assistance.

**Why is a healthcare professional contacting me about a law enforcement alert?**

The WI ePDMP serves as an interdisciplinary communication tool fostering coordination between healthcare professionals and law enforcement.

**What does “stolen controlled substance prescription” mean?**

Under the pharmacy statute, [Wis. Stat 450.01](#), “prescription” means “a drug or device prescribed by a practitioner.” Therefore, a stolen controlled substance prescription is the drug itself (e.g., pills, syrup, bottle).



## 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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## ***National Data Exchange (N-DEx) System***



### ***What is the N-DEx System?***

The National Data Exchange (N-DEx) System is a nationwide information-sharing system, bringing together records from across jurisdictional boundaries. The N-DEx System provides the criminal justice community the ability to share, search, link, and analyze millions of foreign and domestic unclassified records via a single search.

Records in the N-DEx System span the criminal justice lifecycle, and include information related to incident/case reports, arrests, missing persons reports, service calls, booking and incarceration reports, pre-trial, probation and parole reports, warrants, citations/tickets, and field contacts/field interviews.

N-DEx System records provide any contact with a criminal justice agency, regardless of the role. Investigators can quickly and securely locate leads and identify relationships between people (subjects/victims/witnesses), things (vehicles/property), locations, and crime characteristics, allowing a more complete picture of the person, place, or thing at the center of an investigation. This information promotes public safety, from the initial patrol stop, to the supervision of an individual reintegrated into the community.

### **Data spans the criminal justice lifecycle**

The N-DEx System provides access to nearly **one billion** searchable records containing billions of searchable entities, from over **8,100** criminal justice agencies.

Federal data available via the N-DEx System includes records from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), United States Marshals Service (USMS), Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), Transportation Security Administration (TSA), Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS), Joint Automated Booking System (JABS), and the Department of Defense (DoD).



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## **Tools save time, assist investigations, and promote collaboration**

The N-DEx System delivers more than data. The following tools save time, assist investigations, and promote collaboration.

- The N-DEx System Batch Search function enables users to search multiple (up to thousands) people, phone numbers, or vehicles, at one time. Batch Searches may be set on a recurring basis (daily, weekly, or monthly).
- The N-DEx Subscription and Notification tool allows for subject deconfliction and provides users with automatic notifications when a subject has encounters with other criminal justice agencies, via new records entered into the system, or when another user searches for the same subject or search criteria.
- Visualization tools allow users to graphically depict associations, either on a link analysis chart or on a map. For example, Geo-visualization maps support predictive policing by determining the types of crimes being committed in particular areas. This helps agencies identify problem areas and direct additional resources to these areas.

### ***N-DEx System Access***

#### **Accessing the N-DEx System**

N-DEx System users can access the N-DEx System via the LEEP. For more information, email [ndex@leo.gov](mailto:ndex@leo.gov).

#### **LEEP Access:**

Accessing the N-DEx System via the LEEP requires an account. Visit [www.cjis.gov](http://www.cjis.gov) to complete an access form. If applying for a LEEP account for N-DEx System access purposes, please indicate you are doing so when prompted on the form.

After obtaining a LEEP account, locate the N-DEx System under “Services” for more information on N-DEx System access.

### ***Data Integration***

The N-DEx Program Office provides no-cost technical assistance to agencies interested in making their data available in the N-DEx System, but do not have the necessary technical resources.

### ***N-DEx Online Resources***

The N-DEx Program Office provides resources via the N-DEx System, including:

- Computer Based Training (CBT) modules
  - Video Tutorials (VTs)
  - Quick Reference Cards (QRCs)
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- N-DEx System User Guide

In addition to resources on the N-DEx System, the N-DEx Program Office also provides helpful print material for agencies interested in participation.

### ***Distance Learning***

The N-DEx Program Office is pleased to announce the N-DEx System Fundamentals Workshop Series. These workshops, conducted through Microsoft Teams, are designed to give new and existing users valuable information to access and navigate the N-DEx System. Participants will receive guidance on how to access and participate in data sharing and learn best practices for setting system preferences; conducting targeted, keyword, and batch searches; and creating subscriptions to automate the investigative workload and aid in deconfliction.

- Session 1: System Overview
- Session 2: New User Orientation
- Session 3: Search Best Practices
- Session 4: Batch Search Best Practices
- Session 5: System Automation: Subscription/Collaboration

\*Additional sessions available upon request

Join in for one session, pick a few, or join all sessions in the series. To register, please visit: [https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/n-dex\\_general\\_registration](https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/n-dex_general_registration).

### ***N-DEx Success***

#### **N-DEx Record Identifies Suspect - Deceased 18-year-old-girl Located**

The Philadelphia Police Department (PPD) investigated a missing person report of a young female. Last spotted in late September 2019, the 18-year-old female disappeared without contact to family or friends. Missing just over three months, the case had gone cold and PPD was short on leads.

Reviving the investigation, an FBI intelligence analyst (IA) and a Delaware Safe Streets task force officer (TFO) contacted the Philadelphia Special Victim's Unit (SVU) with information received from a confidential human source (CHS). The CHS shared the name of the associate, first name of a potential suspect, and the possible knowledge a body had been disposed. The FBI's N-DEx System was used to perform biographic searches using the reported names, resulting in an incident report from the PPD

referencing the suspect. Using the N-DEx System, law enforcement (LE) was able to identify the suspect, her location, and ultimately discover a probation violation. Upon entering the suspect's residence, LE officials were met with an unmistakable odor of a

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decaying body. During their search, the missing female's deceased body was found in a plastic storage bin, one commonly used for college memorabilia or Christmas decorations, in the basement of the Philadelphia home. The female suspect was charged with first-degree murder and drug delivery resulting in death. The IA stated, "without N-DEx sharing these reports, it would have been much harder to identify and locate the suspect."

***N-DEx Program Office Contacts***

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# 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](mailto: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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To send an email, go to the following webpage:

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