



# Wisconsin Department of Justice

## Law Enforcement Bulletin

SEPTEMBER 2022



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Administrator

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### Attorney General Josh Kaul

#### Prioritizing Election Integrity

Election integrity is a top priority at the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) this fall as voters cast their ballots in the general election. At DOJ, we stand ready to offer law enforcement and prosecutorial assistance so that the election is free, fair and secure, and that its outcome reflects the will of Wisconsin voters.



Unlawfully interfering with voting or the election process is a crime in Wisconsin. Wisconsin law prohibits anyone from refusing to obey a lawful order of a polling place inspector, engage in disorderly behavior at or near a polling place, or interrupt or disturb the voting or canvassing proceedings. Intimidation of or threatening behavior toward election officials also may be a crime, including when the behavior is likely to interfere with the orderly administration of the election process.

Voter intimidation is also a crime. Wisconsin law prohibits people from using or threatening force to compel someone to vote, to keep them from voting, or to influence their voting decision. Wisconsin law also prohibits anyone from using duress or fraud to impede or prevent someone from freely exercising their right to vote.

The law not only prohibits individuals from taking any of these actions personally, but it also prohibits individuals from having a third party take these actions.

Unlawful intimidation can take many forms, and determining if any particular action is criminal is dependent on the facts of the incident. Examples could include:

- Brandishing or displaying firearms in an intimidating or threatening manner in or near a polling place;
- Engaging in disorderly behavior in or near a polling place; or
- Preventing access to a polling place by making threats or engaging in intimidating behavior.

Additionally, it is illegal for private groups to conduct law enforcement or military activities under state and federal law.

DOJ's Division of Criminal Investigation staffs the Wisconsin Statewide Intelligence Center (WSIC), which facilitates intelligence and information sharing with federal,



# Wisconsin Department of Justice

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### Prioritizing Election Integrity, Continued

state, local, tribal, and campus law enforcement partners, along with fire service, emergency management, public health, military, and private sector agencies. WSIC is prepared to identify significant threats to Wisconsin elections, including any threats of election interference, foreign or domestic.

Prior to and on Election Day, DOJ will serve as a resource to the Wisconsin Election Commission, law enforcement, and district attorneys. DOJ will be communicating with law enforcement and prosecutors regarding relevant election laws.

DOJ is committed to helping keep voters safe at the polls and election workers free from threats and intimidation, and it will fight for every lawfully cast ballot to be counted.





# STATE OF WISCONSIN - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**Josh Kaul**  
Attorney General



**Eric Wilson**  
Deputy Attorney General

## DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

Steve Wagner, Administrator

## DIVISION OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Tina Virgil, Administrator

## DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

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## DIVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES

Charlotte Gibson, Administrator

## 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 Division of Law Enforcement Services (DLES) continues to supply Wisconsin law enforcement with leadership and wellness training with these specialized training offerings:

- ⇒ Annual Law Enforcement Instructor Updates
- ⇒ New Chiefs and Sheriff's Training
- ⇒ First Line Supervisor Training
- ⇒ Leadership in Police Organizations
- ⇒ Command College



We suggest reviewing these offerings on WILENET for accurate dates.

DLES is supporting peer support and wellness with our Peer Support Advisory Committee who tirelessly developed curriculum which is taught statewide to develop regional peer support teams. Look for opportunities to send staff this fall!

WILENET employment postings now includes a "Lateral Officer Program" section. A text box will allow agencies to describe their program in detail. Training and Standards Bureau staff reviews the materials for edits to include bold and italicized texts. Staff is also able to add links to agency postings for recruitment videos or additional employment information. If you currently have an active employment opportunity and would like to include a lateral officer program section, please email me with the details.

Please use WILENET for updated conference postings and registration links:  
[Training Conferences](#) | [WILENET \(widoj.gov\)](http://WILENET(widoj.gov))

3rd Annual Crime Lab Symposium	October 4 - 5, 2022	Madison
2022 Counterterrorism Conference	November 1 - 2, 2022	Green Bay
Active Threat Integrated Response	February 19 - 23, 2023	Oshkosh
Statewide Peer Support Conference	March 13 - 14, 2023	Wisconsin Dells

We look forward to seeing you at a conference near you this fall!

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

Steven A. Wagner, 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:

Law enforcement agencies around the country are facing a wave of retirements and resignations and are struggling to recruit new officers. A recent DOD study found that 71% of Americans between the ages of 17 – 24 do not meet the minimum standards for military service. This impacts the eligible pool of applicants for law enforcement as the requirements for employment are similar, and in some cases higher than those required for eligibility to serve in the United States military. Agencies are adapting to the challenging environment with some creative ideas such as paid sabbatical policies, forty eight hour shifts (similar to the fire service), signing bonuses and retention pay.

The incentives for applicants to the law enforcement profession has traditionally included job security, benefits and the opportunity to retire early. The importance of the notion that they were entering a noble profession should not be underestimated. They wanted to serve the public and make a difference in their communities. There is no simple solution to the recruiting crisis, but there is a program in Wisconsin that is making an impact on encouraging young people to consider law enforcement as a career.

The program is called WALLECA (Wisconsin American Legion Law Enforcement Career Academy). The slogan is “Inspiring the next generation of first responders”. The American Legion launched the program in 2017 to provide firsthand experiences and insight into the law enforcement profession. The program is open to high school juniors and seniors in good academic standing.

The training is conducted at Fort McCoy over the course of one week and includes firearms, crime scene investigation, OWI enforcement, tactical response, human trafficking, ethics, team building exercises, de-escalation and arrest tactics as well as physical fitness training and classroom instruction. The American Legion partners with the Wisconsin State Patrol for use of their facility and the generous donation of time by their instructors.

WALLECA has conducted an academy every summer since 2017 (with the exception of 2020 due to COVID). The application process is from early January to late March. School counselors throughout the state are notified by the American Legion via e-mail with information about the program. Applicants complete an application requiring an endorsement from their school counselor and a law enforcement professional. In



2022, there were 69 applicants. The top 26 male and 26 female applicants were selected following a review by a panel of law enforcement professionals.

The program is funded through donations from sponsors. The sponsors in 2022 include the Badger State Sheriff's Association, Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association, Wisconsin Correctional Association, Milwaukee Police Post 415, Cedarburg Lions Club and various VFW and American Legion Posts.

The feedback from students has been positive. Many stated that they did not realize how many options there are in the field of law enforcement. The curriculum includes presentations from local, county, federal, state, DNR and corrections officers to demonstrate the variety of career fields. Several graduates have entered the law enforcement profession including a student from the 2018 class who recently completed the Wisconsin State Patrol Academy and is a trooper at the Eau Claire Post. Other graduates include a police officer in Plymouth, a deputy in Sheboygan County, corrections officers in Grant and Marquette County. Several grads are currently serving in the military. It is likely that their experience at WALLECA contributed to the decision to pursue a career in public service.

More information about the program can be found at <https://wilegion.org/walleca/>





# Legal Update

## Illegal Progressive Jackpots are Increasing in Wisconsin

By: Division of Gaming - Office of Charitable Gaming



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

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

Our regulatory responsibility under Wis Stats Chapter 563 is to protect the public interest and the integrity of raffles and bingos in the state. We accomplish these efforts by issuing renewable raffle and bingo licenses to certain qualified nonprofit/charitable organizations, monitoring the regulatory compliance of bingo and raffle operations by auditing, and inspecting licensed organizations, and providing educational outreach to interested parties on Wisconsin gaming regulations and requirements.

It is important to note that the statute does not provide any enforcement authority to the division. It does allow us to report any suspected gaming-related criminal activity to DCI for potential investigation and does provide authority for us to coordinate an investigation of any suspected criminal activity with local law enforcement officials and district attorneys if DCI does not investigate.

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



**WILENET**

## New Podcast Series from WI DOJ



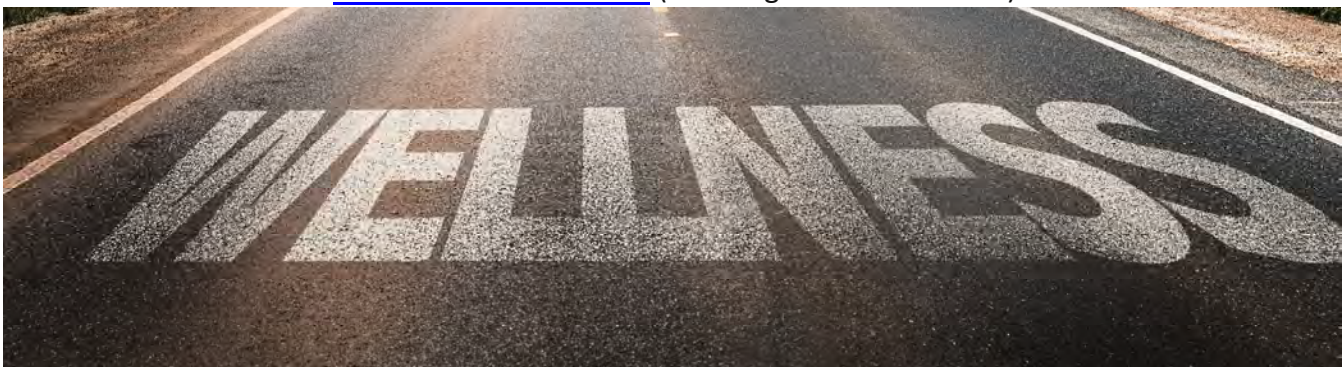
**Episode 1:** Recruiting and Retention for Wisconsin Law Enforcement

**Episode 2:** Generations & Shifts in Law Enforcement

**Episode 3:** Officer Wellness in your Agency—published September 29 includes special guest Chief Todd Thomas from Appleton Police Department.

Episode 3 focuses on officer wellness and what that means for your agency in providing the support to keep them healthy and well.

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



Can't Log In?

[wilenet.widoj.gov](https://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>



### DRUG TAKE BACK NEWS

The Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) announced that Wisconsin ranked number one throughout the country for the most prescription medications collected during the spring 2022 Drug Take Back. Wisconsin collected 59,840 lbs. of unwanted medications this spring.

“Thank you to everyone who has helped make Wisconsin a national leader in Drug Take Back,” said Attorney General Josh Kaul. “Together, we are helping to prevent prescription drugs from being diverted and causing substance-use disorder.”

Wisconsin has collected a total of 1,039,405 lbs. of unwanted medications since Drug Take Back began in 2010 under the leadership of the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). Wisconsin ranked third in the nation for the most medications collected since inception, falling only behind California with 1,266,125 lbs. and Texas with 1,243,752 lbs. collected.

The DEA leads two Drug Take Back days a year, one in the spring and one in the fall. DOJ partners with the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) to organize and promote Drug Take Back throughout Wisconsin. Drug Take Back provides a safe, convenient and responsible means of disposal, while also educating the community about the potential abuse and consequences of improper storage and disposal of these medications.

While Drug Take Back technically only happens twice a year, any day can be Drug Take Back Day at one of Wisconsin’s more than 490 permanent drug disposal boxes. These boxes are accessible year-round at law enforcement agencies, hospitals, pharmacies and health clinics. To find a permanent drug disposal box near you, go to the: [Dose of Reality Website](#)

### SAVE THE DATE—FALL DRUG TAKE BACK



To Register your Agency: [Drug Take Back - October 2022 Click Here](#)



# Division of Forensic Sciences Symposium

October 4 -5, 2022

Serving Wisconsin for 75 years

75  
years  
1947-2022

## Get Credit for Attending!

Division of Forensic Sciences (DFS) 3rd Annual Symposium is proud to announce continuing education credit eligibility.

### Continuing Legal Education Credit

**Judicial Education Credit** (4 approved credits!)

**Law Enforcement Continuing Education Credit**

### Registration Fees:

\$175 Full Conference

\$100 One Day Only (New Option)

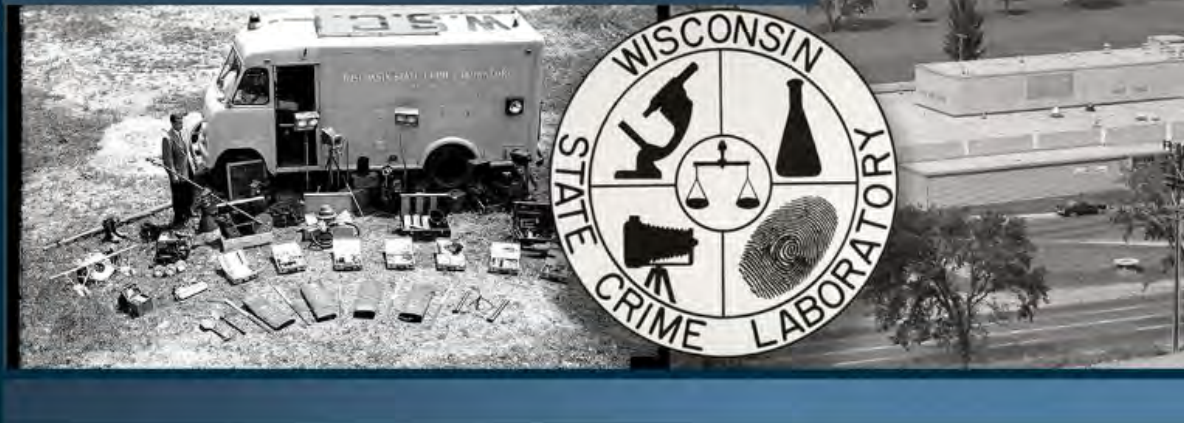
**[WEBSITE & REGISTER](#)**

**Don't Delay, Register Today!**

## Crime Laboratory History



# Division of Forensic Sciences



## Wisconsin Investigative Genetic Genealogy (IGG) Recommendations

Investigative Genetic Genealogy (IGG) is a technique that combines genetic testing with traditional genealogical research to generate investigative leads in unsolved violent crimes. Given our expertise in forensic genetics and investigation, the Wisconsin Cold Case Team (WICCT), which includes members from the Division of Forensic Sciences (DFS), the Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI), and the Wisconsin representatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), can offer guidance and act as liaisons to agencies seeking these services. The below recommendations for evaluating IGG eligibility and services have been created in accordance with the US DOJ Interim Policy on Forensic Genetic Genealogical DNA Analysis and Searching<sup>1</sup>.

You can contact the WICCT for guidance or assistance at [wicct@doj.state.wi.us](mailto:wicct@doj.state.wi.us)

### Case Considerations

1. Eligible case types include:
  - a. Unsolved violent crimes such as: homicide, sexual assault, other offenses specifically authorized by the direct to consumer (DTC) database
  - b. Unidentified human remains (UHR) of a suspected homicide victim
  - c. Cases that present a substantial and ongoing threat to public safety or national security
2. All reasonable investigative leads have been exhausted and the case remains unsolved
  - a. If a familial search has been conducted, that search has either failed to produce investigative leads or the leads have been exhausted and the case remains unsolved.
  - b. A familial search may be recommended prior to IGG depending on DNA quality, quantity, and funding source.
3. A forensic unknown STR DNA profile attributable to the putative perpetrator or an STR DNA profile from the UHR has been developed and entered into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS). Routine searching has failed to produce a probative match
4. The investigative agency has consulted with the prosecuting agency, and both agencies agree that IGG is an appropriate and necessary step
5. The agency has funding or is willing to pursue external funding for outsourcing costs of IGG

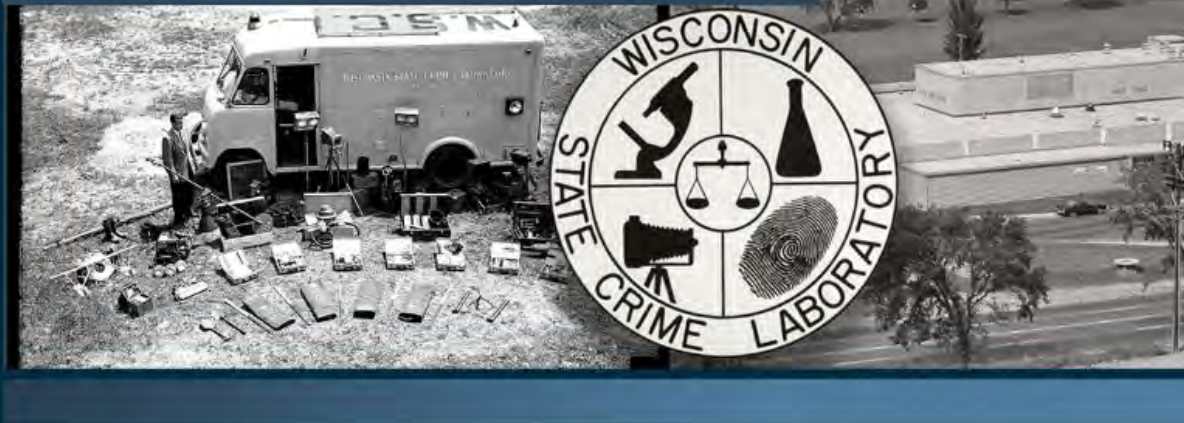
### Sample Considerations

1. Suitability is dependent on several sample characteristics including mixture status, quantity, quality, degradation, and whether sufficient extract and/or sample remains
  - a. DFS may assist in evaluating these characteristics to determine suitability

**The WICCT is available to provide guidance on case suitability, vendor services, and cost estimates.**



# Division of Forensic Sciences



## IGG Considerations

1. The agency shall identify themselves as law enforcement to vendor laboratories and DTC service providers
2. The agency shall adhere to all of the DTC service provider's terms of service
3. The agency shall only engage in authorized use of a DTC database that explicitly notifies users and the public that law enforcement may use their service sites
4. To the extent possible, the agency shall configure settings in a way that will prevent case information from being viewed by other users
5. Genetic information must only be used for the purposes of identifying the putative perpetrator or UHR, and for no other purpose. It must not be used to identify psychological traits or predisposition to medical condition/disease
6. 6. The agency understands that information provided through IGG constitutes investigative information only
  - a. No arrest will be made based solely on information derived from IGG
  - b. Associations must be confirmed through direct comparison of a person of interest's (POI) STR DNA profile to the forensic unknown profile
  - c. If IGG and subsequent genealogical research identifies potential third parties who may have a genetic relationship to the POI, the agency shall receive informed consent prior to collecting any reference samples for testing. If the agency believes that obtaining this consent could jeopardize the investigation, the agency shall consult with the prosecuting agency prior to collecting any surreptitious samples
  - d. Covert collection of reference samples must be carried out in a lawful manner
7. The agency shall take reasonable precautions to protect the identity and privacy of any third parties identified during the investigation
8. If the case is solved during the IGG process, IGG will cease immediately
9. At the conclusion of the investigation
  - a. All profiles, account information, and data shall be retained by the agency
  - b. The agency shall request the return of any remaining sample material supplied to the vendor laboratory
  - c. The agency shall request that any profiles and associated account information uploaded to the DTC database be expunged

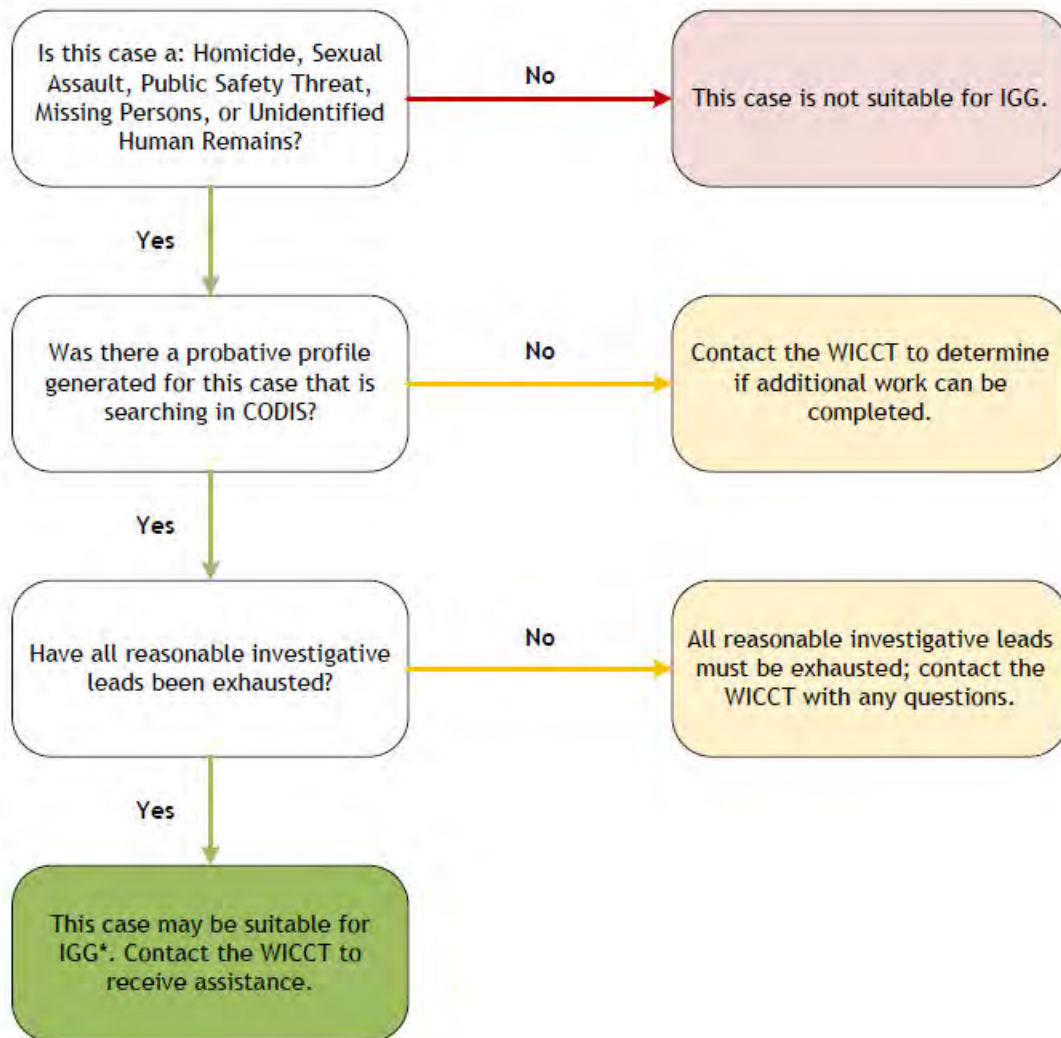
NOTE: If working collaboratively, the WICCT may complete these steps

[1] US DOJ Interim Policy on Forensic Genetic Genealogical DNA Analysis and Searching, Effective 01 November 2019 (<https://www.justice.gov/olp/page/file/1204386/download>)

# Division of Forensic Sciences

## Wisconsin Investigative Genetic Genealogy (IGG) Workflow

This workflow contains suggestions in compliance with the US DOJ Interim Policy on Forensic Genetic Genealogical DNA Analysis and Searching<sup>1</sup>; any questions from Wisconsin law enforcement can be directed to the Wisconsin Cold Case Team (WICCT): [wicct@doj.state.wi.us](mailto:wicct@doj.state.wi.us)



*\*A familial search may be recommended prior to IGG depending on DNA quality, quantity, and funding source.*



# WISCONSIN STATE CRIME LABORATORIES

MADISON   ○   MILWAUKEE   ○   WAUSAU

4626 University Ave.  
Madison, WI 53705  
(608) 266-2031

1578 South 11th St.  
Milwaukee, WI 53204  
(414) 382-7500

7100 Stewart Ave.  
Wausau, WI 54401  
(715) 845-8626

## WSCL Controlled Substances Evidence Submission Guidelines

Effective 08/01/2022

The Wisconsin State Crime Laboratories (WSCL) works to provide quality forensic results to assist agencies throughout Wisconsin. To be both as effective and efficient as possible, we have the following guidelines in place for all controlled substances submissions.

### PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS

Upon receipt, evidence items must be packaged to protect them from loss, cross transfer, cross contamination, and/or deleterious change.

- Potentially hazardous evidence must be packaged to ensure safe handling. Examples include:
  - Glass items must be packaged in boxes,
  - Syringes should be packaged in sharps containers and be clearly marked.
- Powders must be packaged such that leakage does not occur. Examples of acceptable packaging include:
  - A powder in a paper packet placed into a manila envelope,
  - A tied or sealed plastic bag placed in another plastic bag or other container.
- Items requiring latent print or DNA analysis **must** be packaged separately from drug evidence unless unreasonable to do so.
- Evidence obtained from body cavities should be separated from original packaging prior to submission.
- Do not package liquids in metal cans, pill bottles, or plastic bags. Use a container appropriate for liquids (e.g., screw-top vial or specimen jars).
- All evidence packages must be sealed and initialed prior to submission to the WSCL.

### LABORATORY REQUEST DETAILS

- Provide a Transmittal of Criminal Evidence form and a case synopsis of the case facts, not police reports. The case synopsis should include enough information to answer the following:
  - CCAP number and court proceeding dates, **specifically speedy trial demands**,
  - Detailed description of items in packaging including number of inner packets/bags, weights, and suspected identity of substances,
  - Location of recovery,
  - If multiple suspects, which items are associated with each suspect,
  - If the evidence submitted for controlled substance analysis has more than one date of offense the submitting agency must prepare a separate transmittal sheet for each date of offense.
- All items should be field tested when possible (except residues). In cases where fentanyl is suspected, the WSCL has made available at all three laboratory locations a testing area which will allow submitters to conduct field testing in a safe environment. Please contact a Chemistry Supervisor or Laboratory Director for more information and/or to set up a time to conduct your testing.
- Rush requests **must** pertain to significant public safety concerns, and/or approaching jury trial date. To accommodate timely results for all agencies throughout Wisconsin, WSCL works evidence in the order of submission. Rush requests impede the process; therefore, they will be accepted on a limited basis. The WSCL does not have direct access to the District Attorney PROTECT case management system. Consult with a WSCL Chemistry Supervisor or Forensic Case Manager with any rush request.

### EVIDENCE ITEM ACCEPTANCE

The types and number of evidence items accepted are dependent on the case type. For controlled substances, the WSCL has specific guidelines that can assist in ensuring safety, evidence integrity, and timeliness for forensic science testing. The laboratory will work to the highest statutory weight limit for each type of drug submitted. If the drug does not have a statutory weight limit, or the weight of the drug does not reach the lowest statutory weight, only one unit will be tested.



Submission of items of evidence shall relate to **felony** investigations (WI Statute §165.75) which includes both the felony, and the misdemeanor drug charges for that specific case. The WSCL may accept evidence related to misdemeanor charges with established jury trial dates and prior approval from a Chemistry Supervisor or Forensic Case Manager.

The WSCL requires at least one month prior to the jury trial date to allow the laboratory time to complete analysis before the court date. Additional time is necessary if a large number of items need to be tested or if multiple disciplines are requested.

Additional or resubmitted evidence should be approved by the Chemistry Supervisor or Forensic Case Manager prior to submission.

I. Requirements for specific item types:

ITEM TYPE	ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA
Plant material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Please thoroughly air dry all plant material prior to packaging. The laboratory will not accept wet or moldy plant material.</li><li>• Please call the laboratory with questions about submission of large marijuana grows.</li><li>• Submit a sample (approximately one gram) from a large plant instead of the entire plant. Package and seal each plant sample separately.</li><li>• Do not submit mushroom spores or growing media.</li></ul>
Powders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Large amounts of powders (&gt;100g) need approval prior to submission.</li></ul>
Residues/Paraphernalia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If weighable material is present in other items, please do not submit paraphernalia or residues. If there is no weighable material, only one residue item per substance type will be analyzed. Do not submit items such as rolling papers, lighters or other items not suspected of containing a controlled substance.</li><li>• If a residue or paraphernalia item meets the guidelines for submission, DO NOT FIELD TEST THE RESIDUE (this includes syringes). Submit to the laboratory for testing.</li></ul>
Pharmaceuticals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pharmaceuticals must be listed in Chapter 961 statutes. Non-controlled pharmaceuticals will not be accepted for testing.</li></ul>
Syringes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A syringe may be submitted if it is the only item in the case, or the only item connected to a suspect.</li></ul>
Clandestine labs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Please contact the Wisconsin Department of Justice Division of Criminal Investigation for proper collection of evidence.</li></ul>

II. Items to note:

- If a field test is unable to be performed and there is no investigational information provided, you must contact the lab in your service area for approval, prior to submitting the evidence to the laboratory.
- Avoid sending in items that have not been charged and/or are not vital to the investigation.

It is best to confer with the forensic scientists and identify which items are best suited for testing. By eliminating items that are unlikely to yield probative results, the remaining items can be tested faster and will have greater evidentiary value.

As stated above, rush cases and testing on misdemeanor cases should be discussed with a Chemistry Supervisor or Forensic Case Manager of the WSCL:

Kathy Mahnke  
WSCL Forensic Case Manager  
(608) 609-6125  
[mahnkeka@doj.state.wi.us](mailto:mahnkeka@doj.state.wi.us)

Any questions concerning this policy should be directed to:

Nicole Roehm, M.S.  
Administrator  
WI Division of Forensic Sciences  
(414) 216-8769  
[roehmnl@doj.state.wi.us](mailto:roehmnl@doj.state.wi.us)

Thank you for your cooperation in helping the WSCL provide consistent, quality service to agencies throughout Wisconsin. We look forward to working with you.



## WISCONSIN STATE CRIME LABORATORIES

MADISON   ○   MILWAUKEE   ○   WAUSAU

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1578 South 11th St.  
Milwaukee, WI 53204  
(414) 382-7500

7100 Stewart Ave.  
Wausau, WI 54401  
(715) 845-8626

### WSCL Sexual Assault Kit Evidence Submission Guidelines

Effective 04/06/2022

The Wisconsin State Crime Laboratories (WSCL) works to provide quality forensic results to assist agencies throughout Wisconsin. To be both as effective and efficient as possible, we have the following guidelines in place for all sexual assault (SA) kit submissions. The State of Wisconsin sexual assault kits are also referred to as Medical Forensic Evidence Collection Kits.

#### PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS

Upon receipt, evidence items must be packaged to protect them from loss, cross contamination, and/or deleterious change.

- Evidence items should be packaged separately to avoid direct contact that could result in cross contamination. Examples include:
  - Separate each swabbing or set of swabs,
  - Separate questioned evidence from known sources,
  - Separate by evidence type.
- Biological evidence should be dried and packaged in paper to prevent deterioration of evidence. Some exceptions include:
  - Condoms and products of conception, which may be packaged in a specimen jar or vial and stored frozen.
- DNA reference standard packages must be clearly labeled with the name of the donor.
- All evidence packages must be sealed and initialed prior to submission to the WSCL.

#### LABORATORY REQUEST DETAILS

Provide a Transmittal of Criminal Evidence and a CODIS Eligibility Questionnaire (CEQ) forms.

- The answers to the questions from the CEQ will assist the laboratory in determining if a DNA profile developed in a case is eligible for CODIS (Combined DNA Indexing System). A DNA profile becomes CODIS eligible when it is obtained from biological material collected from a crime scene and is attributable to a presumed perpetrator. We ask that a completed CEQ be submitted whenever DNA testing is requested. If a CEQ is not submitted, it may result in a delay in analysis and or CODIS entry.

The WSCL requires at least eight weeks prior to the jury trial date to allow the laboratory time to complete analysis. Please notify the laboratory of any upcoming court deadlines as soon as possible and if analysis is no longer needed.

#### EVIDENCE ITEM ACCEPTANCE

Submission of items of evidence in sexual assault cases must relate to **felony** investigations.

To reduce the time, it takes to obtain a laboratory report, provide known DNA reference standards at the time of case submission.

Sexual assault cases – first laboratory submission:

- Medical Forensic Evidence Collection Kit (from victim and/or suspect),
- Underwear (from victim and/or suspect),
- Condom, if applicable.
- If consensual sex occurred within 5 days/120 hours of the exam collection date, please provide known DNA reference standards from the consenting partner. This will prevent a consenting partner's DNA profile from being inadvertently searched in CODIS.

If the items in the first submission (listed above) do not yield any investigative leads, up to five additional items may be received in a subsequent submission. If the first submission provided investigative leads, no additional items will be analyzed.

#### **POSSIBLE REASONS WHY A SA KIT MAY NOT BE TESTED**

- The criminal offense is a misdemeanor.
- The victim has not consented or, within 14 days of providing consent, has withdrawn that consent.
- The SA kit was collected as a matter of protocol at autopsy but there is no reason to believe a sexual assault occurred.
- The SA kit was collected more than 5 days/120 hours after the alleged assault.
- Criminal felony charges will not be pursued, and the listed suspect already has DNA on file.

If your case presents with any of these reasons, please contact the Forensic Case Manager for an administrative analysis of the case facts by providing the Transmittal and the CODIS (CEQ) form via email to:

Kathy Mahnke  
WSCL Forensic Case Manager  
(608) 609-6125  
[mahnkeka@doj.state.wi.us](mailto:mahnkeka@doj.state.wi.us)

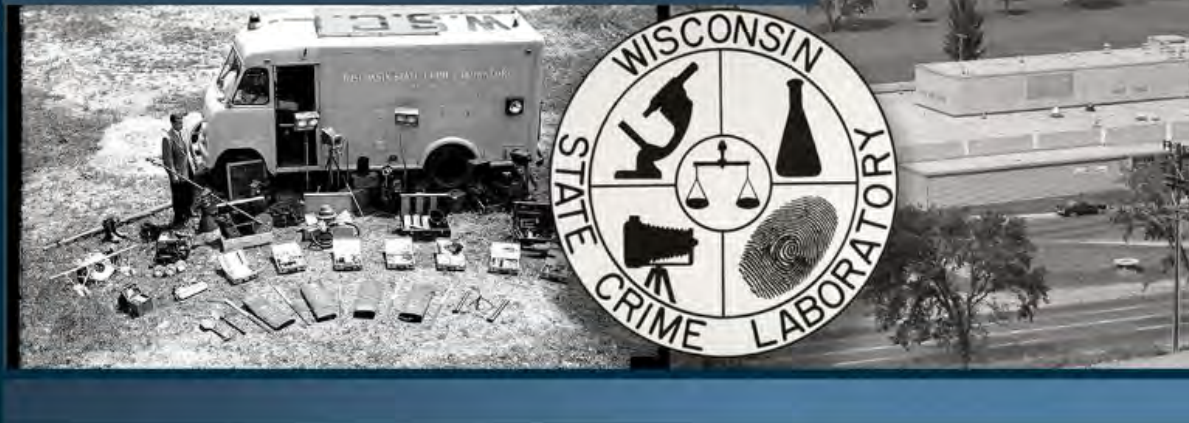
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Thank you for your cooperation in helping the WSCL provide consistent, quality service to agencies throughout Wisconsin. We look forward to working with you.



# Division of Forensic Sciences



## Wisconsin State Crime Laboratories Crime Scene Processing Course

City  
Middleton

County  
Dane County

Course Dates:  
[October 24-28](#)

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.





# 2022 Counterterrorism Conference

November 1-2, 2022

Radisson Hotel and Conference Center  
Green Bay, WI



Featuring the Hostage Debrief from the Congregation  
Beth Israel Synagogue, Colleyville, TX

Additional topics include:

*FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force Case Studies*

*Hostage Incident Debriefs*

*Insider Threat Training*

*FBI Behavior Analysis Unit*

*United States Secret Service Threat Assessment Center*

*Threat Brief from the National Counter-Terrorism Center*

*Department of Homeland Security - Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency*

*Wisconsin Statewide Intelligence Center and Southeastern WI Threat Analysis Center threat briefs.*

**Social Networking Evening at Lambeau Field**

***Behind the Scenes Tour***

**[Click Here to Register](#)**

# 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.

# Fall Classes Open!



### Training Plan:

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

[REGISTER](#)

### 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 a peer support team

# Office of Crime Victim Services

## VICTIM RIGHTS SPOTLIGHT:

### PROPERTY RETURN

#### **Wis. Stat. § 950.04(1v)(s):**

Victims of crime have the right “To have any stolen or other personal property expeditiously returned by law enforcement agencies when no longer needed as evidence, subject to s. [968.205](#). If feasible, all such property, except weapons, currency, contraband, property subject to evidentiary analysis, property subject to preservation under s. [968.205](#), and property the ownership of which is disputed, shall be returned to the person within 10 days of being taken.”

#### **Recommendations for law enforcement:**

- This is not an opt in right, meaning victims should not have to request that their property be returned to them. It is recommended that law enforcement agencies establish policy and procedure related to the return of property to victims.
- It is common that property has to be kept as evidence beyond the 10 days outlined in the statute. In situations where this occurs, it is recommended that law enforcement inform victims of this delay and establish a procedure to ensure that when the property is no longer needed as evidence, it is returned to victims in a timely manner.
- Law enforcement agencies should communicate with the prosecutor to determine what property needs to be held in evidence versus what property can be photographed or downloaded and returned.
- Oftentimes, prosecutors state that they will not consent to the release of property until all of the appeals have run out. In reality, appeals never run out. Defendants often continue to file appeals throughout the entirety of their sentence. Because of that, prosecutors should consider whether the property itself is truly needed or if photos are sufficient.



# Office of Crime Victim Services

- Property return can be very important to victims. Having their car held in evidence can prevent them from getting to work. Having their phone held can be inconvenient and expensive. For homicide victims' family members, their loved one's clothing, jewelry, or other personal property is a tangible reminder of their loved one. Property return can help tremendously with healing and minimize the impacts of the crime on the victim.
- When facilitating property return, it is important to be mindful of where and how property is returned to victims. Sometimes victims are unable to return to law enforcement agencies due to transportation issues, location, or trauma associated with the crime. Law enforcement agencies can minimize these challenges by facilitating property return at an alternative location or shipping the property.
- If a victim is picking up property at a law enforcement agency, it is recommended that law enforcement take the step to schedule a specific date and time for the victim to pick up the property. Additionally, it is encouraged that victims are informed ahead of time what items will be returned and provide information about who may be working that day and facilitating the property return.
- It is also recommended that law enforcement agencies inform a victim of the condition of the property before it is returned. Evidence bags, biohazard tape, and the condition of the property can be triggering to a victim following a crime. If it is not feasible to remove packaging, it is recommended that a victim is informed ahead of time of what to expect.
- Crime Victim Compensation (CVC) can cover some limited expenses for property being held as evidence. More information about CVC, including eligible crimes and expenses can be found [here](#).

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.





October is Domestic Violence  
Awareness Month

## 3rd Annual Enhancing Domestic Violence Investigations Virtual Training Series

A virtual training series hosted by the Wisconsin Department of Justice and our partner End Abuse Wisconsin to bring you expert presenters **throughout the month of October on Tuesdays & Thursdays from 10AM to Noon.**

Topics will include:

- Lethality Assessment
- Firearm Surrender in IPV Circumstances
- Restraining Order Enforcement
- Working with Tribal Law Enforcement on DV Cases
- IPV in the LGBTQ+ Community
- Abuse Later in Life
- Stalking and Technology
- Evidence-Based Investigation and Prosecution



[\*\*REGISTER\*\*](#)

*These training sessions are supported with funds from Wisconsin's Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Grant Program. VAWA was designed to improve the criminal justice responses to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and to increase the availability of services for victims of these crimes.*



## Domestic Violence

# Investigation Training & Stalking Training

### Investigating Domestic Violence: Upping Your Game with Current Best Practices

The potential for lethality present in domestic violence cases for the victim, victim's family, community members and law enforcement dictates a deeper understanding of the dynamics of these complex cases. Responses from law enforcement, advocates, medical providers and prosecutors should emphasize safety and options for the victim. Gaining offender accountability requires more advanced approaches to investigation that build a solid case for prosecution. In this FREE two-day training, using live presentations, videos, small and large group discussions and activities, case studies and interactive activities participants will develop practical tools for more effectively responding to these complex and dangerous situations. Topics will include:

- Complex and evolving dynamics of power and control
  - The impact of trauma and trauma-informed responses
  - Identification of the predominant aggressor
  - Investigating context and developing corroboration to advance prosecutable cases when a victim is unable to participate
  - Lethality assessment, collaboration and connection to victim services
  - Strangulation signs and symptoms and documentation
  - Stalking investigations and their connection to domestic violence
  - Writing excellent reports for DV cases, including a report-writing practicum
- For more details on the course and to register - click on the link below for the date & location of your choice:





## **DATES & LOCATIONS**

### **UW Platteville - Baraboo Sauk County**

Training Dates: October 4-5, 2022

[Register to Attend](#)

### **Minocqua Police Department**

Training Dates: November 9-10, 2022

[Register to Attend](#)

### **Stalking Specialty One Day Training**

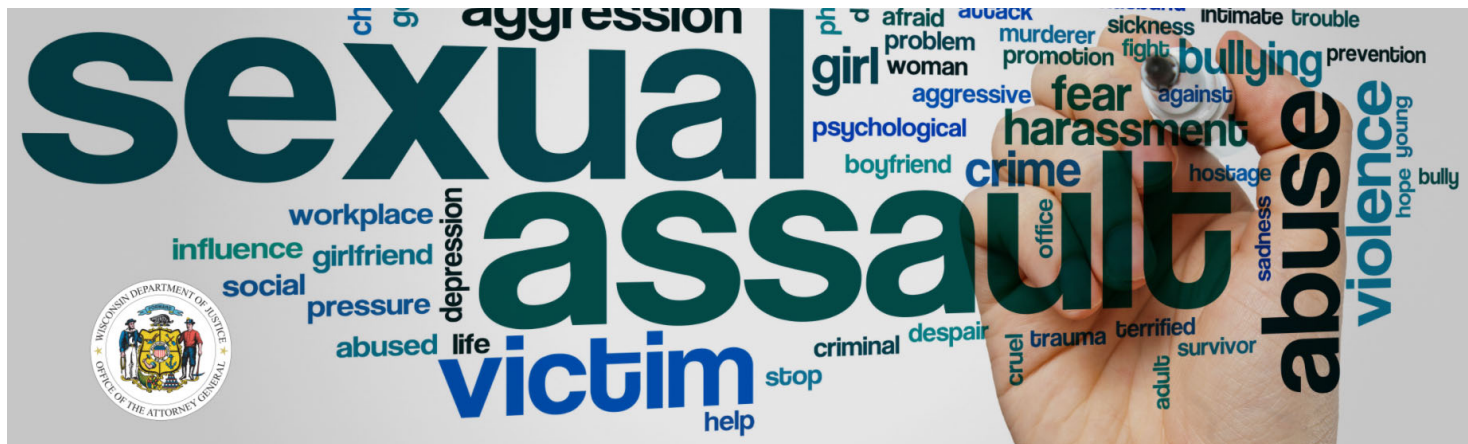
This one-day specialty training is intended for LE, prosecutors, advocates, victim witness specialists and other community collaborators. Stalking is a complex and commonly occurring crime, particularly in situations of interpersonal violence. Victims often suffer fear of death or great bodily harm, some for years, impacting their ability to live life normally. A strong indicator of lethality in cases of interpersonal violence, stalking cases need to be properly and fully investigated.

### **UW La Crosse**

Training Date: October 17, 2022

[Register to Attend](#)





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.

Participants 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. Participants 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

**Register for our upcoming date:**

Nov 14-15, 2021 [REGISTER](#)

IN A SEXUAL ASSAULT TRIAL

#### **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!!*

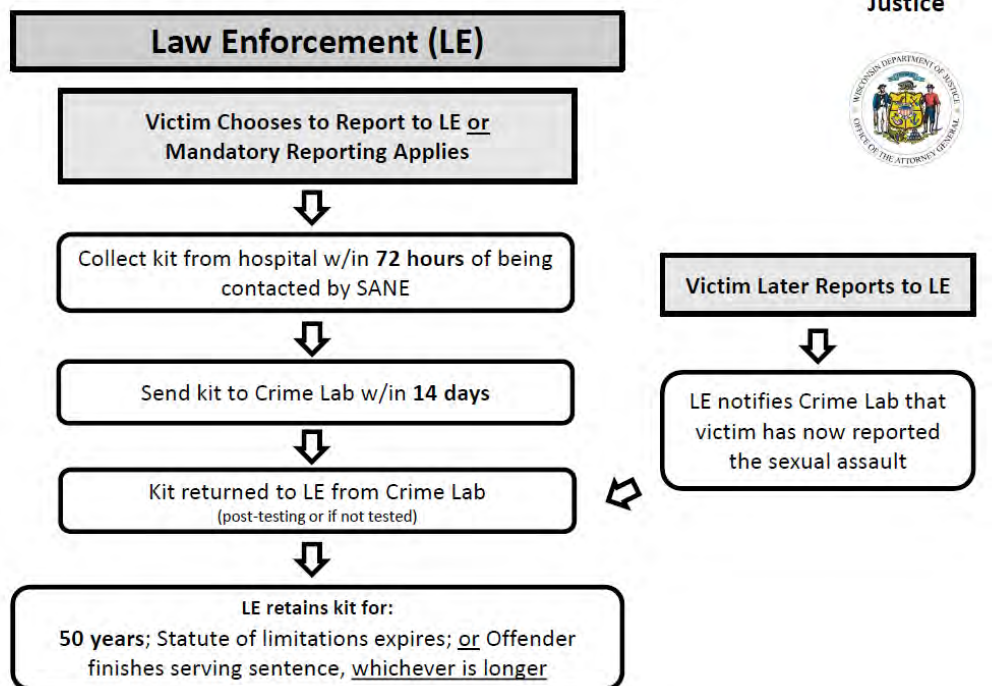
# Office of Crime Victim Services



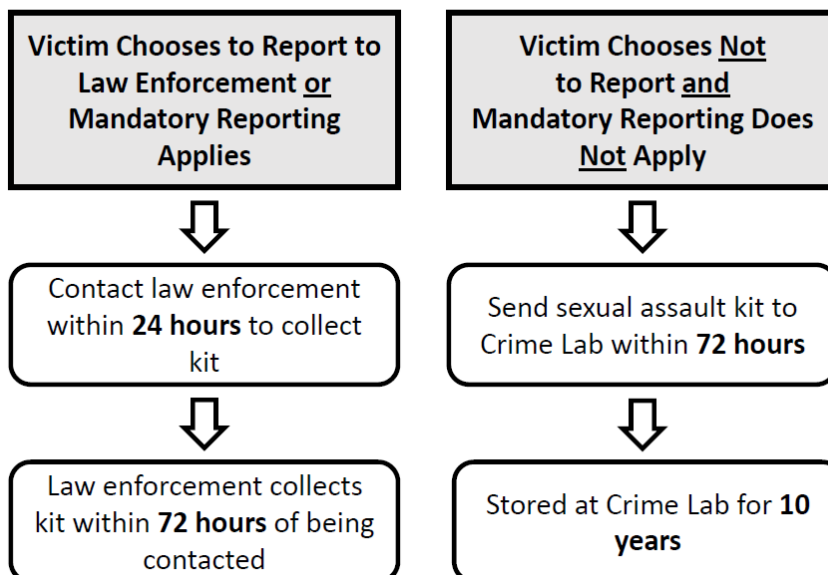
## SEXUAL ASSAULT KIT COLLECTION AND SUBMISSION:

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.

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



### Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs)



# 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.**





# 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/)



## Missing Person Alerts

### 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.



### Silver Alert criteria:

1. Must be 60 years of age or older.
2. The subject has a permanent cognitive impairment.
3. The subject is missing due to their cognitive impairment.
4. The request is within 72 hours of the disappearance.
5. There is sufficient information to disseminate to assist in locating the subject.



To request one of the above Alerts please contact Wisconsin State Patrol, TMC, the phone number can be found on WILEnet (<https://wilenet.widoj.gov/dci/alerts>).

### Green Alert criteria:

1. Missing 72 hours or less
2. There is reason to believe that the veteran at risk is missing due to their physical or mental health condition related to their military service.
3. There is sufficient information to disseminate to assist in locating the subject.



**Missing Endangered Person Alerts** are sent out directly from the investigating agency through the Wisconsin Crime Alert Network. Agencies should use this alert when it has been determined that there is an endangerment issue, and the subject has been entered into NCIC. Always try to minimize sharing personal information such as medical conditions, suicidal, human trafficking, etc. when sending out to the public. It is best practice to also include a recent photo of the missing person.

To register for the Wisconsin Crime Alert training <https://wisconsincrimealert.widoj.gov/training>



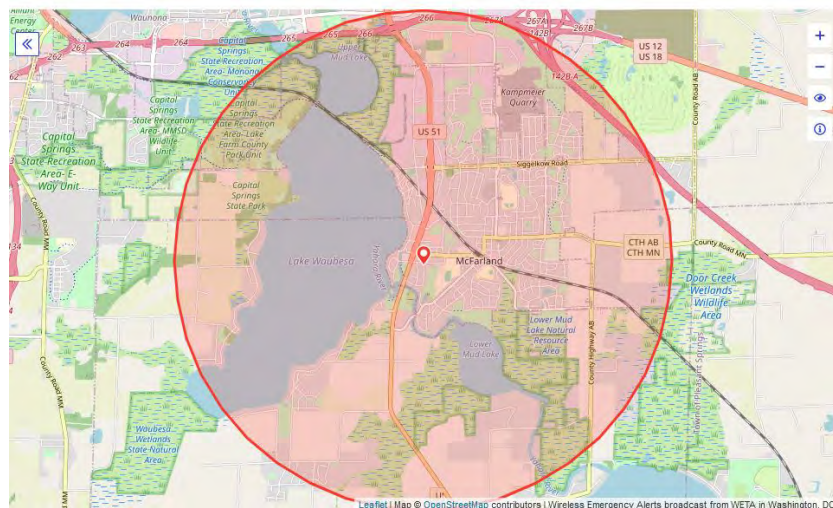
## New Technology – Silver Alert

The Wisconsin Silver Alert program recently added the Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) option to Alerts that qualify. WEA is a public safety system that allows customers who own compatible mobile devices to receive geographically targeted, text-like messages alerting them to imminent threats to safety in their area. Silver Alerts that qualify for a WEA must meet the below criteria:

1. Subject must be missing on foot
2. Subject must be missing 24 hours or less at the time of request
3. Request is between 8am-9pm



A WEA will be issued for up to a 5-mile radius from where the subject was last seen.



All active, cancelled, and expired WEAs can be viewed on the PBS Warn website throughout the United States.

<https://www.pbs.org/about/about-pbs/contact-information/warn/>





# 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

ACT

PURPOSE

## 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 #
Adams	608-339-4505	608-339-3304
Ashland	715-628-7004	715-682-7023
Barron	715-537-5691	715-537-3106
Bayfield	715-373-6144	715-373-6120
Brown	920-448-6035	920-448-3200
Buffalo	608-685-4412	608-685-4433
Burnett	715-349-7600	715-349-2128
Calumet	920-849-9317	920-849-9317/ 920-832-4646
Chippewa	715-726-7788	715-726-7788
Clark	715-743-5233	715-743-3157
Columbia	608-742-9227	608-742-9227
Crawford	608-326-0248	608-326-0241
Dane	608-261-5437	608-255-6067
Dodge	920-386-3750	920-386-6713
Door	920-746-7155	920-746-2400
Douglas	715-395-1304	715-395-1375
Dunn	715-232-1116	715-232-1348
Eau Claire	715-839-2300	
Florence	715-528-3296	715-528-3346
Fond du Lac	920-929-3400	920-906-5555
Forest	715-478-3351	715-478-3331
Grant	608-723-2136	608-723-2157
Green	608-328-9393	608-328-9393
Green Lake	920-294-4070	920-294-4000
Iowa	608-930-9801	608-935-3314
Iron	715-561-3636	715-561-3800
Jackson	715-284-4301	715-284-5357
Jefferson	920-674-3105	920-674-3105
Juneau	608-847-2400	608-847-6161

County	Office Hours #	After Hours #
Kenosha	262-605-6582	262-657-7188
Kewaunee	920-388-7030	920-388-3108
La Crosse	608-784-4357	608-784-4357
Lafayette	608-776-4902	608-776-4848
Langlade	715-627-6500	715-627-6411
Lincoln	715-536-6200	715-536-6272
Manitowoc	920-683-4230	888-552-6642
Marathon	715-261-7500	715-261-1200
Marinette	715-732-7700	715-732-7600
Marquette	608-297-3124	608-297-2115
Menominee Co.	715-799-3861	715-799-3881
Milwaukee	414-220-7233	414-220-7233
Monroe	608-269-8600	911
Oconto	920-834-7000	920-834-6900
Oneida Co.	715-362-5695	715-361-5100
Outagamie	920-832-5161	920-832-4646
Ozaukee	262-238-8200	262-238-8436
Pepin	715-672-8941	715-672-5944
Pierce	715-273-6766	715-273-5051
Polk	715-485-8400	715-485-8300
Portage	715-345-5350	715-345-5350
Price	715-339-2158	715-339-3011
Racine	262-638-6646	262-638-7720
Richland	608-647-8821	608-647-2106
Rock	608-757-5401	608-757-2244
Rusk	715-532-2299	715-532-2200
Sauk	608-355-4200	800-533-5692
Sawyer	715-634-4806	715-634-4858
Shawano	715-526-4700	715-526-3111

County	Office Hours #	After Hours #
Sheboygan	920-459-3207	920-459-3111
St. Croix Co.	715-246-8285	715-246-8285
Taylor	715-748-3332	715-748-2200
Trempealeau	715-538-2311, ext. 290	715-538-4351
Vernon	608-637-5210	608-637-2123
Vilas	715-479-3668	715-479-4441
Walworth	262-741-3200	262-741-3200
Washburn	715-468-4747	715-468-4720
Washington	262-335-4888	262-365-6565
Waukesha	262-548-7212	262-547-3388
Waupaca	715-258-6300	715-258-4466
Waushara	920-787-6550	920-787-3321
Winnebago	920-236-4600	920-233-7707
Wood	715-421-8600	715-421-8600
Tribe	Contact #	
Bad River	715-682-7127	
Forest County Potawatomi	715-478-4812	
Ho-Chunk	715-284-2622	
Lac Courte Oreilles	715-558-7435	
Lac Du Flambeau	715-588-4275	
Menominee Tribe	715-799-5161	
Oneida Nation	920-490-3701	
Red Cliff	715-779-3785	
Sokaogon	715-478-6437	
St. Croix Tribe	715-349-2671	
Stockbridge-Munsee	715-793-4580	

This table is published online by the Wisconsin Department of Children of Families, accessible at:  
<https://dcf.wisconsin.gov/files/aht/pdf/indicatorguide.pdf>





# 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=7e43d0854e>



<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-K061 awarded by the US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



## 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](https://www.ReportElderAbuseWI.org)

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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  
to be added to the email list to receive a copy of the quarterly newsletter.



## Contact Us

**Address:**  
P.O. Box 7857  
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