

Threat Assessment ***2010***



Lake Winnebago Area Metropolitan Enforcement Group

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Executive Summary: The Executive Summary is a narrative overview of the information that is contained in the Threat Assessment, with emphasis on the most critical aspects of the threat organized in similar order as the Threat Assessment.

The Lake Winnebago Area Metropolitan Enforcement Group-Drug Unit is composed of officers and detectives assigned from fifteen different agencies throughout the counties of Outagamie, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, and Calumet. Major metropolitan areas within the LWAM jurisdiction include the cities of Appleton, Oshkosh, and Fond du Lac. Approximately 500,000 people live within the LWAM jurisdiction. The primary route of transportation into and within the Fox Cities is State Hwy 41. This connects the City of Milwaukee, WI with Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, and Appleton.

Most illegal drugs encountered within the State of Wisconsin can be found within the Fox Cities as well. The Fox Cities provides a unique environment for drug use and trafficking in that it contains the second largest population base in the state spread out over a significant geographical area with large areas of rural populations interspersed.

While marijuana remains the drug most commonly used in the Fox Cities, pharmaceutical drugs, in particular Oxycontin, have been identified as posing the most significant threat to the population of the Fox Cities where abuse is concerned. Data concerning drug related deaths, both accidental and suicidal; as well as emergency room visits and inpatient data, all suggest that pharmaceutical drugs far outstrip all of the other drugs combined in the Fox Cities in their potential for abuse.

State Hwy 41 remains the primary corridor of importation and distribution of controlled substances into and within the Fox Cities. Due to the unique geographic nature of the Fox Cities, it is not uncommon for transportation of drugs within the Fox Cities to be north to south rather than south to north. Distributors of crack cocaine and to a lesser degree powder cocaine, benefit most from the close proximity of Milwaukee, WI and Chicago, IL to the Fox Cities, as these two cities are the primary sources of those drugs to customers within the LWAM jurisdiction. A significant amount of marijuana is imported into the Fox Cities via parcel services, and is a significant method of importation for both local and national drug trafficking organizations operating within the Fox Cities. Although methamphetamine was not readily available throughout the Fox Cities, the Twin Cities, Minnesota, was historically identified as a source city for at least one suspected methamphetamine trafficking organization. During the past two years, BZP has replaced MDMA as the most common form of Ecstasy in the area, and is transported primarily via Hwy 29 from the Twin Cities, as well as Hwy 41 from Milwaukee.

Marijuana remains the most widely available drug in the Fox Cities. Within the past decade, "high grade" marijuana has increased in popularity and availability. This type of marijuana is extremely expensive, but has continued to increase in availability through a number of indoor growing operations located within the Fox Cities. Pharmaceutical drugs, due to their legitimate medical use, are readily available throughout the Fox Cities. Purchases and seizures of illegally diverted pharmaceuticals have increased significantly within the LWAM unit. With the exception of Oxycontin, most of these drugs are

available on the street at relatively low cost. Data from high schools in the area show these drugs to have increased significantly in popularity with teen agers. Of the various club drugs, Ecstasy (specifically MDMA and BZP), is the only drug that is readily available within the Fox Cities. Ecstasy availability has increased dramatically over the past few years. Methamphetamine availability remains low within the Fox Cities. Heroin availability also remains low within the Fox Cities.

Cocaine, and specifically crack cocaine, currently poses a significant threat where associated crime and violence are concerned. Both individual drug traffickers and drug trafficking organizations resort to acts of violence to enforce the payments of debts as well as silencing prospective informants. Those addicted to crack cocaine will go to extraordinary lengths to obtain money to support their habit. Similarly, pharmaceutical drugs which are illegally diverted have resulted in a variety of criminal activity, especially amongst those who are addicted to the drug. Doctor shopping, the forging of prescriptions, and burglaries and robberies of pharmacies are all unique drug-related issues present in the Fox Cities as a result of pharmaceutical drugs. Furthermore, the use of the internet as a means of illegally obtaining and diverting prescription medication was observed in several cases.

The use of hotels and motels within the Fox Cities for the conversion (of cocaine to crack) and distribution of controlled substances remains popular. Numerous hotels exist throughout the Fox Cities immediately accessible to Hwy 41. Individual crack cocaine distributors as well as drug trafficking organizations frequently utilize safe houses or third party residences to distribute crack cocaine from. Crack cocaine and powdered cocaine prices have decreased over the past several years and this, coupled with the close proximity of two primary source cities, has made the distribution of crack and cocaine a profitable and less risky endeavor.

While drug trafficking organizations are the exception rather than the norm in the Fox Cities, several local and national drug trafficking organizations exist which are highly successful and capable of importation and distribution of large quantities of controlled substances. The two primary drugs which are imported and distributed by drug trafficking organizations in the Fox Cities are crack cocaine and marijuana. In 2008 and 2009, XTC was identified as a third drug imported by a regional DTO. Methamphetamine is also, to a much lesser extent, distributed by local or regional drug trafficking organizations. Numerous different methods are employed by the DTO's to import and distribute these drugs, including, but not limited to, the use of parcel services, overland travel, money transfer services, etc.

Methodology: Briefly describe the process by which the Threat Assessment was developed. Mention agencies that contributed personnel or information to the development of the Threat Assessment, and other significant sources or documents used.

This comprehensive threat assessment has been composed to address the threat posed by the trafficking and abuse of illegal drugs in the Lake Winnebago Area Metropolitan Enforcement Group-Drug Unit jurisdiction. This report was prepared through compilation and analysis of information and data provided by federal, state, county, and local enforcement and health agencies, as well as numerous private contributors. The majority of this report was compiled by the Project Director, a National Guard Analyst assigned to the LWAM, and a program assistant. Approximately 100 hours of cumulative work time was spent preparing this report.

Information and data utilized in this report was obtained from a number of different sources. Several federal and state internet sites were queried. Numerous interviews were conducted of law enforcement officials, health and human services representatives, and health care staff. Data was obtained from law enforcement agencies, coroner's offices, district attorney's offices, LWAM databases, Department of Public Instruction information, Wisconsin Hospital Association data, the Wisconsin State Crime Lab, and the Wisconsin Department of Justice. A complete list of contributors is included in APPENDIX 3, contained at the end of this report.

It is important to note that many of the sources utilized for this report provided statistical data that was difficult to compare with data pertaining to the same topic. For example, information provided by the various school districts, coroner's offices, district attorney's offices, and police departments was not formatted in the same way, thereby making comparisons and compilations of the data therein incomplete, or, at worst, inaccurate. It is therefore crucial to realize that this report should be regarded as a generalized document wherever statistics are employed to defend a position. Trends, rather than specifics, are emphasized. The lack of any uniform reporting requirements of those agencies that held the data requested in the compilation of this document played the single most significant role in the inability to gather comparable data.

Data collected from the Department of Public Instruction website combined weapons offenses and drug offenses as they relate to expulsion and suspension. Interviews with PSLOs and school administrators also identified policies on expulsion and suspension that varied from district to district, school to school, and year to year. It was therefore not possible to identify specific drug types that resulted in suspension or expulsion in every district. However, several specific K-12 School Districts were selected and the PSLs assigned there queried for data pertaining specifically to drug offenses. Again, due to a lack of uniform reporting, data obtained in this manner will be used for general comparison purposes.

Data provided by the school districts in the form of self reporting surveys included six Youth Risk Behavior Surveys and four Search Surveys, covering time periods between 1999 and 2005. These surveys were administered to high school age children in eight

high schools (data from two schools included surveys conducted in two separate years). Six of the schools are located in Outagamie County, and two in Winnebago County. The Youth Risk Behavior Survey phrases their questions related to drug use differently than the Search Survey as a function of time and frequency of use. Because of this, direct comparison between them is difficult. Therefore, results presented in this report should be weighted accordingly. No new surveys were obtained from 2006 through 2008. In 2009 and 2010, an extensive Youth Risk Behavior Survey was conducted of most of the high schools and several middle schools within Outagamie, Winnebago, and Fond du Lac Counties. This survey was significant because it was the first time a large number of school districts conducted the same survey at the same time, allowing for a more accurate data set. Data from this survey was obtained from CESA 6.

Data collected from the four coroners' offices was fairly uniform. Data for 2001 did not include Fond du Lac county. Results are presented by reporting the drug(s) present in the deceased, NOT the listed cause of death. This was done to more accurately report the types of drugs present in individuals that have died as the result of drug ingestion. For example, "Multiple Drug Toxicity" is a common cause of death cited in the toxicology report, but this ruling or label does not note the types of drugs present. It is also important to note that the total number of deaths analyzed will be less than the sum of the drugs present. This is because most toxicology reports revealed multiple drugs present in the deceased.

Data collected from the four District Attorney's Offices was fairly uniform. Raw data that was provided included every drug related charge referred to the four District Attorney's Offices. This included multiple charges against a single defendant. The only exception was Outagamie County prior to 2007, and Calumet County in 2009, which were only able to provide one charge per defendant. However, given the large amount of data provided it is assumed that this was still a representative sample of the statistical averages for each drug category. Beginning in 2007, Outagamie County DA data includes all drug related charges. Both misdemeanor and felony crimes were equally weighted, and no distinction was made between the two. The data supplied by the four offices included any Chapter 961 or Chapter 450 offense specifically related to a particular drug type. Drug referrals that were not drug specific (for example, "keeper of a dwelling where controlled substances are dealt" or "delivery of an imitation controlled substance") were not included in the total number of referrals. This data does not reflect cases prosecuted by the United States Attorney's Office. Data was also collected from the four Counties' Juvenile Intake Offices.

Data collected from evidence technicians from various police departments was used to provide a general statistical model for describing the drugs that patrol officers most frequently seize. This can then suggest by inference the presence of these drugs "on the street". Of all the data collected, this sub-set should be considered the least reliable, owing to the differing nature of departmental evidence tracking and the format that said information was provided.

Information obtained from the Department of Corrections included urinalysis information from the units that service Outagamie, Winnebago, and Fond du Lac Counties.

In 2008, data was obtained from the Drug Enforcement Administration concerning diverted pharmaceuticals. This data is incorporated in a limited context throughout this assessment.

Environment and Related Threats: Discuss the geographic, demographic, economic, social, and legislative conditions within the area that do or might contribute to drug distribution and abuse. Describe the area’s transportation infrastructure. Discuss railways, interstate highways, ports of entry and maritime activity, international airports and destination countries, and any other factors that may affect the movement of goods to, through, and within the area. Also, include information on any financial centers in the area that may facilitate drug-related money laundering.

Geography

County Land Area: (Multi-county Task Forces, should list data for each county separately.)	Land Area in Square Miles
Calumet	319.8
Fond du Lac	722.9
Winnebago	640.3
Outagamie	438.6
Total Land Area within Task Force’s Jurisdictional Coverage	2,121

Land Transportation: (List Inter-State, State and major Local Highways or Roadways which are most likely to be utilized by persons transporting through and/or distributing drugs within the Task Force’s coverage area.	Probable Source City(ies), State(s)	Jurisdictions serving as distribution centers please list Probable Destination City(ies), State(s)
State Hwy 41	Milwaukee, WI; Chicago, IL; Green Bay, WI	Green Bay
State Hwy 45	Milwaukee, WI; Chicago, IL	New London, Clintonville, Shawano
State Hwy 21	Milwaukee, WI; Chicago, IL	Wautoma
State Hwy 10	Milwaukee, WI; Chicago, IL	Waupaca, Stevens Point, Marshfield
State Hwy 151	Milwaukee, WI; Chicago, IL	Manitowoc
State Hwy 55	Milwaukee, WI; Chicago, IL	
State Hwy 26	Milwaukee, WI; Chicago, IL	

Land Transportation: (List Inter-State, State and major Local Highways or Roadways which are most likely to be utilized by persons transporting through and/or distributing drugs within the Task Force’s coverage area.	Probable Source City(ies), State(s)	Jurisdictions serving as distribution centers please list Probable Destination City(ies), State(s)
State Hwy 47	Milwaukee, WI; Chicago, IL	Shawano
State Hwy 23	Milwaukee, WI; Chicago, IL	Montello
State Hwy 57	Milwaukee, WI; Chicago, IL	Green Bay
State Hwy 44	Milwaukee, WI; Chicago, IL	Ripon

Please identify and describe any factors, including the presence of rail service, overland common carriers (i.e. Badger, Greyhound, and etc. bus services), commercial trucking services and parcel carriers operating within the Task Force’s jurisdictional area that may affect the movement of narcotics, dangerous drugs and/or diverted pharmaceuticals to, through, and within the area.

Wisconsin State Hwy 41 is the primary corridor used to transport drugs into and throughout the Lake Winnebago Area Metropolitan Enforcement Group-Drug Unit region. DTO’s as well as independent distributors utilize State Hwy 41 as their primary method of entrance into the area, movement within the area, and as a gateway to destination cities. The cities of Milwaukee, WI and Chicago, IL account for the vast majority of all highway-related drug traffic into and throughout the Fox Valley. Figure 1 below shows the Annual Average Daily Traffic entering Fond du Lac County from Dodge County via Highway 41, according to the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, travel information for state wide traffic flow. Figure 2 shows the Annual Average Daily Traffic entering Outagamie County from Brown County via Highway 41. In 2007, on its busiest stretch, located between Neenah and Appleton, US Hwy 41 had an average daily volume of 85,100 vehicles.

Figure 1

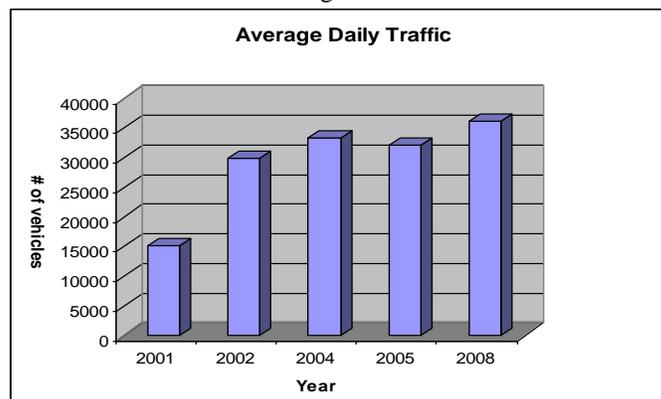
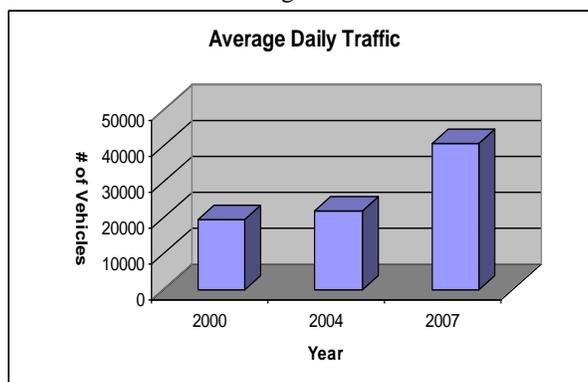


Figure 2



In 2009, Highway 41 was identified as the primary method of transportation for two separate DTOs operating between Green Bay and the Fox Valley, one transporting Ecstasy and methamphetamine, the other transporting cocaine. One of these DTOs also utilized Highway 29 from the Twin Cities, MN.

Based upon several interdiction operations conducted in Fond du Lac County in 2005 and 2006 on Hwy 41 northbound, an average of 4% of the vehicles stopped for moving and/or equipment violations contained controlled substances. Extrapolating this figure to all vehicles entering Fond du Lac County on Hwy 41 results in an estimated 1,284 vehicles entering Fond du Lac County per day carrying controlled substances, and an estimated 3,404 vehicles carrying controlled substances on the busiest sections of Hwy 41.

State Hwy 57 is a secondary transportation corridor from Milwaukee, WI into the Calumet County area, and, to a lesser degree, the City of Fond du Lac.

All of the other aforementioned highways are secondary routes of transportation into and within the Fox Cities. While the Fox Valley is a distribution and transshipment point for a number of different destination cities, the aforementioned highways are used both to transport drugs into the Fox Valley as well as out of the Fox Valley.

Greyhound bus lines operates approximately two scheduled trips between Milwaukee, WI and Appleton, WI per day. There are three Greyhound bus terminals within the Fox Cities, one in Appleton, one in Fond du Lac, one in Oshkosh, and a limited service stop in New London.

Fifteen different rental car agencies exist within the Fox Cities, for a total of 29 locations. Rental cars have been established as a means of transporting controlled substances into and within the Fox Cities.

Four primary parcel carriers exist within the LWAM jurisdiction. These include United Parcel Service, FedEx, DHL, and the United States Postal Service. These parcel services represent a significant method of transportation for controlled substances into the LWAM jurisdiction from destinations as diverse as Mexico and Thailand, as well as numerous states, including Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon, and others.

Cumulatively, these organizations are responsible for over 35,000 parcels per day traveling into or through the LWAM jurisdiction. In 2007, Fed Ex moved over 17 million pounds of freight, over 24 million pounds in 2008, and nearly 20 million pounds in 2009.

Located within the City of North Fond du Lac is the Stretch Amoco Food Shop, which is a popular layover point for over the road trucking. Numerous trucking firms exist within the LWAM jurisdiction, including Ort Trucking, and others. To date, commercial trucking has not been established as a major method of importation for controlled substances into the Fox Valley.

Two prisons exist within the four county area, Oshkosh Correctional Institution and Taycheedah Correctional Institution. Controlled substances are smuggled into both facilities and distributed by inmates. Statistics were not available from the Department of Corrections concerning the number of incidents that have occurred.

Air Transportation: (List airports within the Task Force’s coverage area posing a drug transportation threat; and indicate whether the airport provides commuter/taxi service, commercial aviation, general aviation or military aviation.)	# of Flight Ops. Daily	# of Cities Served	Drug Transportation Threat Level For Task Force Coverage Area
<u>Airport Outagamie County Regional Airport</u> Commuter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> -Describe _____	94	6: Chicago, IL; Milwaukee, WI; Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN; Detroit, MI; Cincinnati, OH; Atlanta, GA,	<input type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Low
<u>Airport Wittman Regional Airport</u> Commuter <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> General <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> -Describe _____	249	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Low
<u>Airport Fond du Lac County Airport</u> Commuter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> General <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> -Describe _____	20	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low
<u>Airport Brennand Airport</u> Commuter <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> General <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> -Describe _____	40	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low
<u>Airport New Holstein Municipal Airport</u> Commuter <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> General <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> -Describe _____	22	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Low
<u>Airport Shiocton Airport</u> Commuter <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> General <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> -Describe _____	11	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Low

For each airport or airfield, please identify where it is located within the Task Force’s coverage area; and, any factors that may affect the movement of narcotics, dangerous drugs and/or diverted pharmaceuticals to, through, and within the area.

The largest airport located within the LWAM jurisdiction is the Outagamie County Regional Airport located in the Township of Greenville, Outagamie County, Wisconsin. The longest runway available at this airport is 8,000 feet in length. Northwest Airlines, Delta, Midwest Airlines, and United Express are the four primary commercial carriers located at this airport. There is no customs check at the airport, and therefore no international flights land at Outagamie County Regional. Figure 3 shows the number of passengers in thousands that have enplaned or deplaned at this airport. Figure 4 shows cargo enplaned and deplaned at this airport.

Figure 3

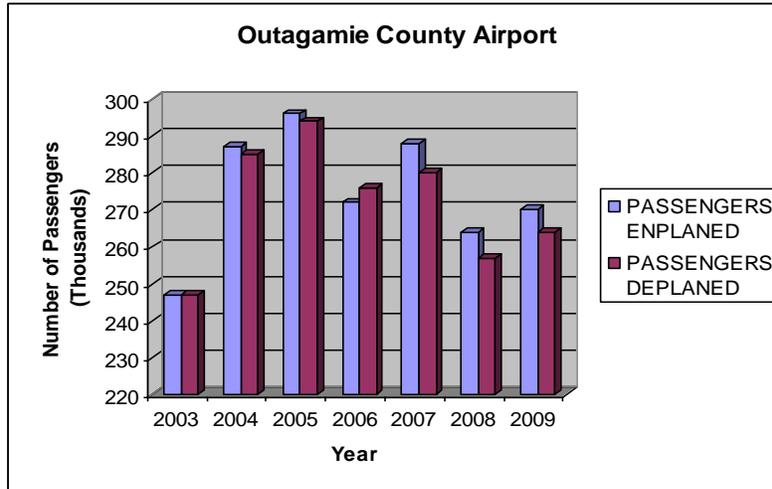
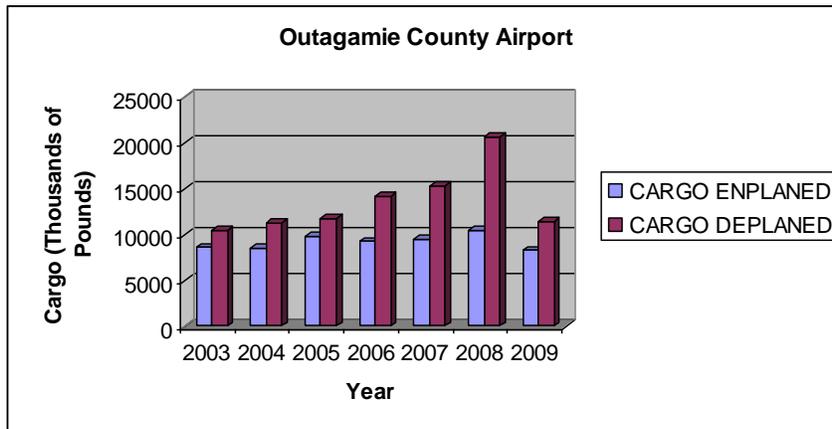


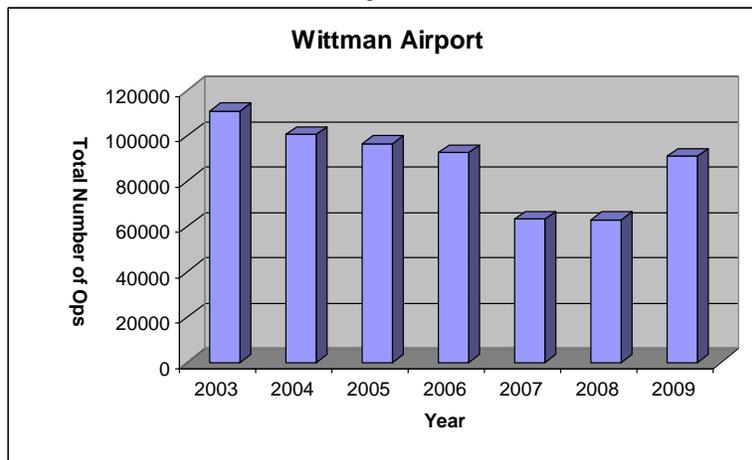
Figure 4



Charter flights are available through the Outagamie County Regional Airport to numerous destinations within the United States, including Las Vegas. Max Air maintains a permanent facility co-located with the Outagamie County Regional Airport and provides charter flights throughout the United States. As of 2005, Max Air maintained five aircraft in their fleet. Approximately 720 charter flights carrying an average of 5 passengers each were flown in 2005. The five most common destinations for charter flights from Max Air are St. Paul, Minnesota, Lansing, Michigan, Detroit, Michigan, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Iowa City, Iowa. This data remained consistent in 2006. In 2007, 1,751 passengers either enplaned or deplaned from a charter flight. In 2008, 1,912 passengers enplaned or deplaned from a charter flight. Historically, at least one significant individual drug trafficker had utilized charter services located at Outagamie County Regional to obtain cocaine from Chicago, IL, for transport to Appleton, WI. Finally, several corporations retain privately owned jets and other aircraft at the Outagamie County Regional Airport which are also utilized for charter purposes.

The Wittman Regional Airport is the second largest airport in the Lake Winnebago Area Metropolitan Enforcement Group-Drug Unit jurisdiction. The longest runway is 8,000 feet in length. Wittman Regional Airport is located in Oshkosh, WI, and is the site of the Experimental Aircraft Association fly-in held annually in July and August. During this 10 day period, a significant spike in air traffic is experienced at the Wittman Regional Airport. No commercial flights originate or terminate at the Wittman Regional Airport, and the airport is classified as a “general aviation” airport. No customs services are available at the airport, and therefore, no international flights originate or terminate there. During the EAA fly-in, the airport recorded approximately a six fold increase in air traffic when compared with other months in the same calendar year. Figure 5 shows the total number of flight tower operations conducted per year. The vast majority of these operations are general aviation, with a small percentage of air taxi and military flights. Corporate aircraft are also permanently stationed at the airfield.

Figure 5



The Fond du Lac County Airport is located on the west side of the City of Fond du Lac, WI. The maximum runway length is 5,941 feet and there is no control tower located at the airport. The Fond du Lac County Airport is classified as a “general aviation” airport, and no commuter or commercial traffic is conducted there. Less than 5% of the flight operations are classified as air taxi. The airport is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, but is only staffed during daylight hours on weekdays. Corporate jets are also permanently stationed at the airport.

The Brennand Airport is located to the west of Neenah, WI, and has a maximum runway length of 2,450 feet. The runway is asphalt surfaced, but there is no control tower at the airport.

The New Holstein Municipal Airport is located in New Holstein, WI, and has a maximum runway length of 3,600 feet. There is no control tower at the airport, and the runway is asphalt. The New Holstein Municipal Airport is classified as a “general aviation” airport and there are no corporate, commuter, or commercial flights in or out of this airport. The vast majority of the general aviation flights are training flights which originate and terminate at the airport.

The Shiocton airport is a private air field with public access located in Shiocton, WI. There is no tower located at this airport and the air strip is grass covered, with the longest runway being 2340 feet. Approximately 77 flights per week originate or terminate at this airport and the vast majority of those flights are private flights which are sky diving lessons. This airport is classified as a “general aviation” airport and there are no commercial or commuter flights at this airport. No corporate aircraft are located at this airport.

Additionally, there are forty two (42) privately owned airfields within the four county area. For these airstrips, the longest runway is 3500 feet, and one of these airfields, located in Oshkosh, WI, has the ability to accommodate seaplanes.

Please describe sea ports of entry and maritime activity (if any) existing within the jurisdictional coverage area of the Task Force.

The Lake Winnebago Area Metropolitan Enforcement Group-Drug Unit comprises the four counties surrounding Lake Winnebago. There are no seaports of entry within the LWAM jurisdiction. However, there are approximately 60 boat landings located on Lake Winnebago and its two tributaries, the Fox River and the Wolf River. Exiting from Lake Winnebago onto the Fox River, access is available through a system of locks and dams to the City of Green Bay, WI, and Green Bay into Lake Michigan. This waterway is accessible only by recreational craft. In addition, the Wolf River and the Fox River feed into Lake Winnebago via Lake Poygan and Lake Butte Des Mortes. These rivers allow access from and access to the City of Waupaca, WI, and Marquette and Green Lake Counties respectively.

Please provide information on any financial centers in the jurisdictional coverage area of the Task Force that may facilitate drug-related money laundering.

In 2004, there were roughly 192 banks/credit unions in the four county area. In 2005, there were approximately 262 banks and/or credit unions within the four county area. During 2003, there were approximately 522 reports of suspicious activities identified at the aforementioned institutions by the Wisconsin Division of Criminal Investigations. In 2004, this number rose to approximately 604 reports of suspicious activity. Data for 2005 - 2009 were not available. Not all of these incidents resulted in the initiation of an investigation. For regionalized DTO's and individual drug traffickers, banks are not typically used to launder money in the classic sense of the word. However, several identified national DTOs have utilized specific banks to transfer money from Wisconsin to their source state. More frequently banks are utilized as repositories for drug proceeds, including the use of safety deposit boxes.

A second method of wire transfers were Moneygrams. Based upon data obtained during several related investigations, two DTOs were responsible for well over \$100,000 in transfers of this type during a two year period. This method continues to be a popular means of transferring drug proceeds.

Other electronic money transfer services such as Western Union are also utilized as methods of transferring drug proceeds. Western Union was uncooperative in providing the total number of Western Union locations throughout the four county area. It was determined through other means that approximately 22 such locations currently exist within the four county area. These electronic money transfer locations are well established means by which DTO's and individual drug traffickers transfer proceeds to source cities and source states, most notably Texas and Mexico.

Demographics

Racial Makeup of Total Population: Indicate Percentage of Population for Each Race							
County	Population	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other Race or Mixed Race
Calumet	40,631	97%	<1%	<1%	1.5%	0	0
Fond du Lac	97,296	97%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0	0
Outagamie	160,971	95%	<1%	1.5%	2%	0	0
Winnebago	156,763	96%	<1%	<1%	1.8%	0	0
Total Population Served by Task Force	451,550	96%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0	0

County	Individuals of Hispanic/Latino Origin (regardless of Race) as a Percentage of each County's Total Population
Calumet	1%
Fond du Lac	2%
Outagamie	2%
Winnebago	2%

Economics

County	Unemployment Rate 2002	Unemployment Rate 2003	Unemployment Rate 2004	2003 Median Household Income
Calumet	4.7%	4.6%	3.8%	\$ 52,569
Fond du Lac	5%	5.4%	4.6%	\$ 45,578
Outagamie	5%	5.2%	4.5%	\$ 49,613
Winnebago	4.6%	5%	4.2%	\$ 44,445

Politics

U.S. Congressional District(s): 6th and 8th

State Senate District(s) 1, 2, 9, 18, 19

State Assembly District(s) 3, 5, 27, 52-57

Overall Scope of the Drug Threat

Provide an overview of the material to be presented in the succeeding sections related to specific drugs (*i.e. an overall assessment of the scope and nature of the drug threat within the Task Force service area*). Establish the priorities of concern for the various drugs in the Task Force's jurisdictional coverage area by relating which ones pose the greatest threats. Drug information that is not specific to a particular drug (e.g., combined drug abuse information), but which helps describe the problems, concerns and priorities requiring attention by the Task Force, may also be presented.

When taken in sum, six factors – abuse, availability, associated crime and violence, production, transportation, and distribution – discussed at length in the following pages, resulted in the following ranking of the illegal drugs in the Fox Valley regarding their threat to the public health and interests.

Illegally diverted pharmaceuticals, including Oxycontin and the benzodiazepines, are considered the greatest drug threat to the Fox Cities. This is due to three factors: abuse, availability, and related crime. Most drug related overdoses and ER visits in this area are the result of a pharmaceutical drug. In 2009, the vast majority of overdoses were the result of a prescription drug, primarily benzodiazepines and opiates. These drugs do not conform to traditional drug trafficking patterns, are readily available from legitimate sources (including the internet). Doctor shopping is still the most prevalent method for the adult population to obtain this drug illegally. Crime associated with diverted pharmaceuticals has increased steadily over the past several years, and has included such things as robberies, home invasions, and homicide.

Crack and Powder are considered the second most significant drug threat to the Fox Cities. Because of the Hwy 41 corridor connecting Milwaukee, WI and Chicago, IL with the Fox Cities, large amounts of crack cocaine and powder cocaine are readily available. Both powder cocaine and crack cocaine prices have remained steady over the past several years in the Fox Cities. However, prices for powder cocaine are lower than at any time in the previous twenty years. Several overdoses in the area during 2009 were attributed at least in part to cocaine use. In early 2010 a significant local DTO was dismantled in the area. This DTO has been under investigation for several years and was responsible for importing and distributing over 40 kilograms of cocaine in the area over the past 5 years. Crack cocaine in particular contributes to a significant amount of related criminal activity.

Marijuana continues to be the most readily available illegal drug in the LWAM jurisdiction, and also continues to be the most widely used drug in the Fox Cities. Demand for Kind Bud, or high grade marijuana, has rapidly risen over the past decade, but price for high grade marijuana have stabilized. High grade marijuana cultivation and importation have increased along with demand. Over the past several years, several instances of violent crime have been reported or uncovered as a result of marijuana trafficking, up to and including homicides. Sentences for serious offenders (including repeat offenders) are mild. For these reasons, marijuana is therefore considered the number three drug threat to the Fox Valley.

Club drugs, especially Ecstasy, are the number four drug threat to the Fox Cities. MDMA continues to remain popular with younger users, and is readily available in the Fox Cities. Several significant cases have been conducted against MDMA traffickers in the Fox Cities, and although seizures of MDMA in 2005 were low, seizures in 2006 skyrocketed, demonstrating the popularity of this drug in the area. Furthermore, the re-emergence of “rave” parties signals a renewed popularity with this drug. At least two regional DTOs and one national DTO have been identified and dismantled trafficking XTC, and in 2008 a huge variety of this drug became available. Of particular importance is the emergence of BZP (N-Benzylpiperazine) as the most popular form of Ecstasy available in the Fox Valley. Significant arrests in late 2009 and early 2010 have identified the primary importer of MDMA and BZP to be Asian street gangs with ties to Milwaukee and the Twin Cities.

Heroin, although not readily available and far less popular than the pharmaceutical narcotics such as Oxycontin, continues to be abused in the Fox Cities. This drug is ranked sixth of the drug threats to the Fox Cities, in part because of the availability of diverted pharmaceuticals such as Oxycontin, Fentanyl, and other prescription opiate drugs. However, in 2009 seizures of heroin were significantly higher than in previous years. It is believed that the price of heroin for mid-level distributors has fallen in the area, resulting in a larger number of dealers. Street prices have not fallen significantly over the last few years.

Finally, methamphetamine is number seven on the threat list of drugs in the Fox Cities. Methamphetamine availability and seizures remain extremely low in the LWAM area, and the number of meth labs located and dismantled within the Fox Cities has dropped to zero over the past three years. Several seizures of “Ice” or crystal methamphetamine were made in 2005 and 2006, but seizures in 2007 and 2008 were extremely low. One Asian DTO was dismantled that was trafficking significant quantities of Ecstasy and methamphetamine from the Twin Cities and Milwaukee into Green Bay and the Fox Cities. It is predicted that, based on the establishment of these types of DTOs, that seizures of methamphetamine will increase slightly over the next year.

Cocaine/Crack, Heroin, Methamphetamine, Marijuana, Other Drugs

Please provide specific information concerning Cocaine/Crack, Heroin, Methamphetamine, and Marijuana. Other drugs, of importance in the area, e.g., pharmaceuticals, club drugs, etc., may be presented in one or more separate sections following the same format. Arrange these sections according to the severity of the threat they pose, beginning with the drug that represents the greatest threat to the area and concluding with the drug that poses the least threat.

Discuss the following elements in each drug section as separate subheads:

1. Assessment of the Threat: Pharmaceuticals

Provide a brief introduction to the discussion of Pharmaceuticals as these drugs affect the area.

Diverted pharmaceuticals are obtained through a number of means, most commonly “doctor shopping” and prescription fraud (forging doctor’s signatures on stolen script pads). Numerous thefts and robberies of pharmacies have also been reported over the past few years. More recently, the use of the internet as a means to divert pharmaceuticals has added yet another unique component to the availability and distribution of this drug. Several deaths have been attributed to the use of one or more diverted pharmaceuticals. Most recently, Fentanyl has become a cause for concern due to its potential for overdose. Several overdose deaths were blamed on Fentanyl in 2006 and 2007. In other cases, prescription pills are crushed and snorted or injected, thereby eliminating the time-released function of the pills. Included in the list of diverted pharmaceuticals that have been encountered most by law enforcement are Oxycontin, Fentanyl, Percocet, Vicadin, and Dilaudid, though this list is by no means complete. Personnel from the health services as well as law enforcement believe that the enactment of the HIPA have directly impacted the availability of these drugs, and the inability of law enforcement and the health provider community to work together in order to combat the illegal diversion of these products. Data from both the health care profession and data from school surveys support the conclusion that these illegally diverted pharmaceuticals are readily available to all ages. Although below availability of marijuana, the risks to health and safety clearly contribute to the ranking of this drug as the #1 drug threat to the area. Information from law enforcement throughout the area support the conclusion that ancillary crimes often associated with the abuse of crack cocaine are also observed to be committed by those addicted to diverted pharmaceuticals. Finally, robberies of pharmacies by those seeking OxyContin continue to rise.

2. Assessment of the Threat: Cocaine/Crack

Provide a brief introduction to the discussion of Cocaine/Crack as it affects the area.

Of these two drugs, cocaine and crack, crack continues to be both widely available and widely abused in the Fox Valley. The availability of powder cocaine remains high. In each of the previous seven years, significant arrests

have been made against crack trafficking organizations and cocaine trafficking organizations. Milwaukee, WI and Chicago, IL continue to be the primary source of crack cocaine, while significant DTO's and higher level individual traffickers obtain powder cocaine from a wider variety of sources (Texas; Mexico; California; Chicago, IL, etc.). Power cocaine has been responsible for overdoses and overdose deaths in previous years in the Fox Cities. However, crack cocaine remains a greater drug of concern in the Fox Valley. This is due primarily to the threat of increased criminal activity resulting from the use and sales of crack. Crime stemming from the abuse and sale of crack cocaine is believed to be increasing slightly each year. Statistical data to support this is often difficult to obtain, but many detectives and officers from area law enforcement agencies support this conclusion.

3. Assessment of the Threat: Marijuana

Provide a brief introduction to the discussion of Marijuana as it affects the area. Marijuana continues to be the most widely available, imported, distributed, and abused drug in the Fox Valley. Based in large part upon its availability alone, marijuana remains the #3 drug threat facing the Fox Cities. Seizures of marijuana have remained stable over the past several years, as have the number of growing operations. One trend of note is the increase in "Kind Bud" (marijuana with a high THC content) that is available within the Fox Cities. This high grade marijuana is either imported from Oregon, California, the state of Washington, or grown locally. Along these lines, an increase in the number of marijuana growing operations involving high grade marijuana within the Fox Cities has been observed. According to data collected from the Department of Public Instruction, marijuana continues to be the #1 drug of choice amongst school aged children. Finally, marijuana has been at least partially responsible for several traffic fatalities over the past few years.

4. Assessment of the Threat: "Club Drugs"

Provide a brief introduction to the discussion of Club drugs as they affect the area. Provide a brief introduction to the discussion of Club drugs as they affect the area. MDMA (Ecstasy) continues to be the most widely available and widely used "Club Drug" in the Fox Valley. Despite a brief lull in 2003, Ecstasy remains accessible to users in the area, and appears to be significantly increasing in availability and use. Two other trends have been noted beginning in 2008: a much wider assortment of XTC, containing different types and mixtures of drugs (such as BZP, cocaine, heroin, etc...), and a drastic reduction in price. For this reason, Ecstasy has secured the #4 position of drug threats facing the LWAM jurisdiction. A final concern regarding this drug is the emergence of Asian DTOs that import and distribute this drug. There have been some reported thefts of Ketamine from area veterinary offices, but the popularity and availability of Ketamine remains extremely low. Similarly, GHB and Rohypnol availability and use remain low. These conclusions are supported by statistical information from school surveys and data from other sources. One significant MDMA seizure in

2006 illuminated the availability of this drug in the area, and the fact that of all the club drugs listed, MDMA is by far the drug of most concern.

5. Assessment of the Threat: Heroin

Provide a brief introduction to the discussion of Heroin as it affects the area.

Heroin is typically distributed in the Fox Cities by individual drug traffickers, and its availability remains low. The primary source cities for heroin in the Fox Cities remain Milwaukee, WI and Chicago, IL. Due to the increase in the availability of diverted pharmaceuticals, the demand for heroin seems to have decreased, as has the number of admissions to treatment facilities for heroin addiction. However, Milwaukee and its suburbs have recently experienced an increase in heroin usage, which may be responsible for an increase in usage in this area. For these reasons, heroin is seen as the fifth ranked drug threat currently facing the Fox Cities.

6. Assessment of the Threat: Methamphetamine

Provide a brief introduction to the discussion of Methamphetamine as it affects the area.

Methamphetamine use, abuse, and availability in the Fox Cities remains extremely low, especially when compared with the western and northwestern portions of Wisconsin. The number of methamphetamine labs seized by law enforcement over the past several years has been reduced to zero. Furthermore, the amount of methamphetamine seized by law enforcement has also remained low. 2005 saw a slight increase in the meth seized by the LWAM. The classification of Ephedrine as a Schedule V drug has drastically reduced the number of clandestine labs in the state, with direct effect here in the Fox Valley. For these reasons, methamphetamine is considered the lowest drug threat currently facing the Fox Valley.

Abuse

Describe the abuse problem in the area. Include charts containing statistical data and provide a discussion of that data. Include such relevant information as the number of drug-related deaths, the number of arrests for possession or other drug-related offenses, the number of child abuse/neglect cases related to drug abuse, the number of addicts seeking treatment, emergency room mentions, findings from school, household, and hospital surveys, etc. Discuss this data in its historical context, paying particular attention to increases or decreases.

Several different sources were queried to obtain data related to abuse of controlled substances in the area. These sources include hospitals in the LWAM area, the four coroner's offices, several schools, the Department of Public Instruction, and CESA 6.

General information, including charts and graphs, are presented first, followed by discussions of each individual drug category, additional charts and figures, and conclusions based on available data.

Figure 6 displays emergency room and inpatient admissions since 2002. This data is based on ICD codes obtained from various sources. For the years 2002 – 2004, data was obtained from the Wisconsin Hospital Association, and was based on 20 different ICD codes. Data historically obtained from the WHA was not available beginning in 2005. Therefore, a survey was conducted of all 9 hospitals with emergency rooms in the Fox Cities. This survey did not include Urgent Care or other emergency care facilities located within the LWAM jurisdiction. The intent of this survey was to obtain a general idea of the causes of ER visits and inpatient treatment, also reported as “primary” and “secondary” diagnoses. This data was obtained through the use of 42 “ICD” codes which are standard for all hospitals. Both primary and secondary diagnoses were combined for purposes of this report. In 2005, 2006, and 2007, of the 9 hospitals queried, four responded. In 2008, 6 of the 9 hospitals responded. In 2009, 7 of 9 hospitals responded. The significant shift in data between 2004 and 2005 was the result of the change in the data collection mechanism and use of additional ICD codes.

Figure 7 displays data obtained from the four county coroner's offices. This chart displays the frequency with which a particular drug was present in all drug related deaths. Because the majority of drug related fatalities were the result of more than one type of drug, the sum of all the drug categories together will be greater than the total number of cases examined.

Figure 8 displays the cause of death as determined by the coroner or medical examiner for each year. The three categories (suicide, accidental, and undetermined), when taken in sum, represent the total number of drug related deaths in a given year.

Figure 6

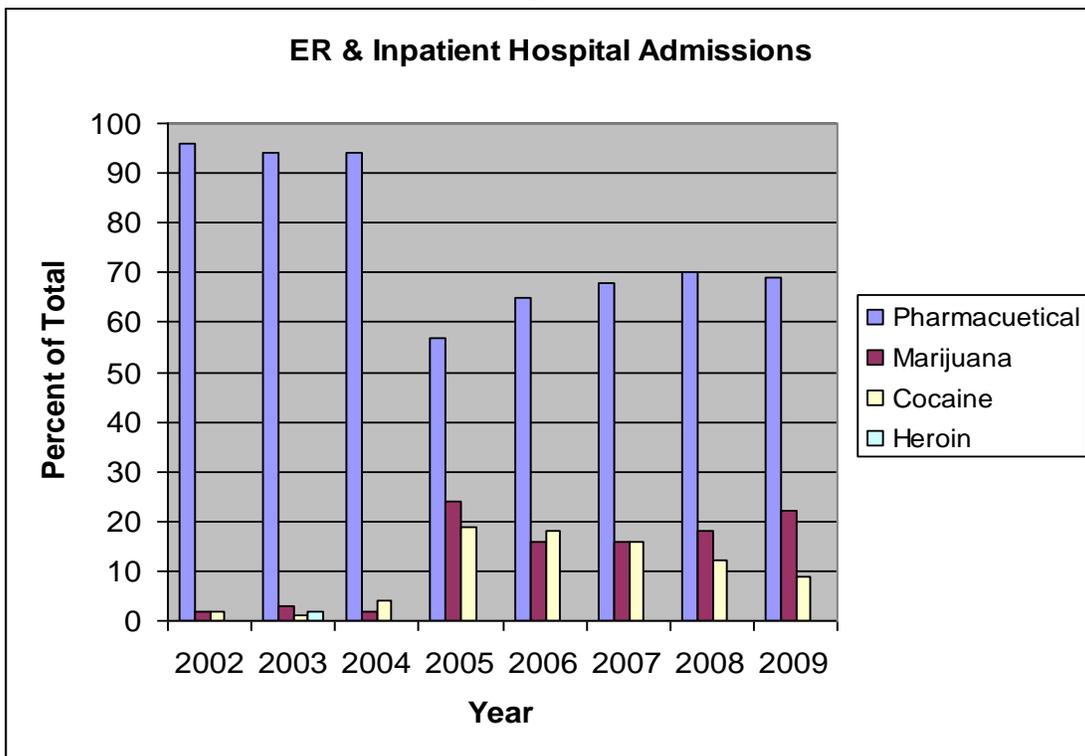


Figure 7

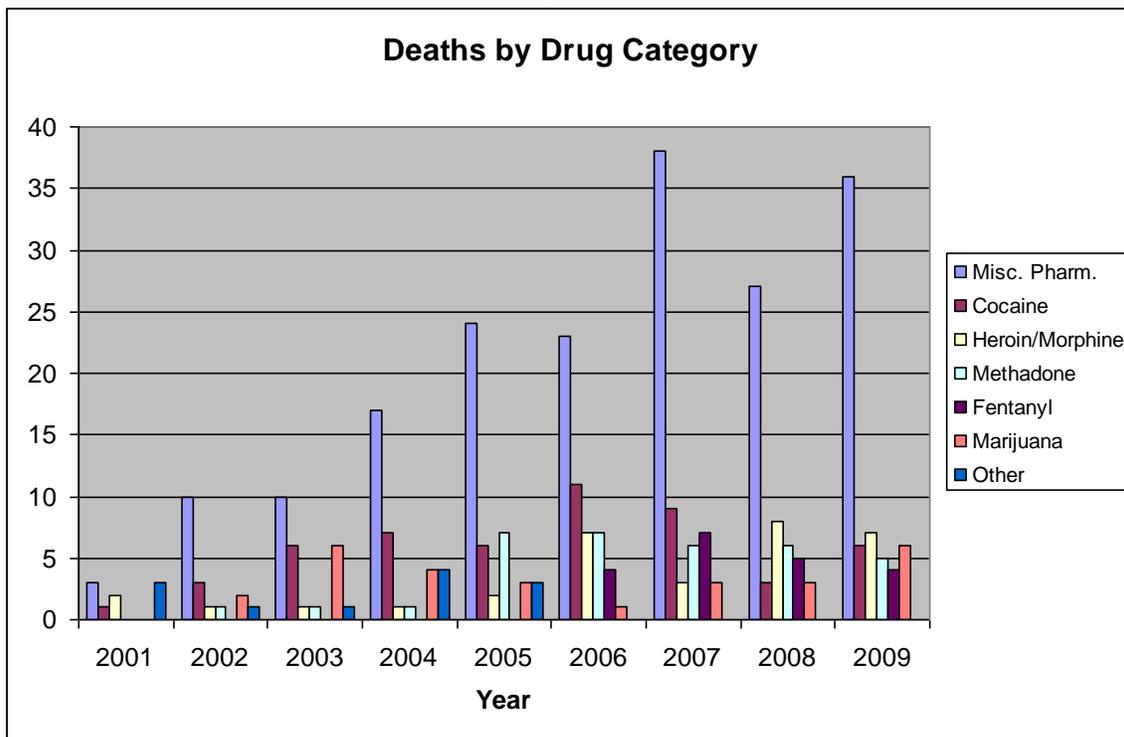


Figure 8

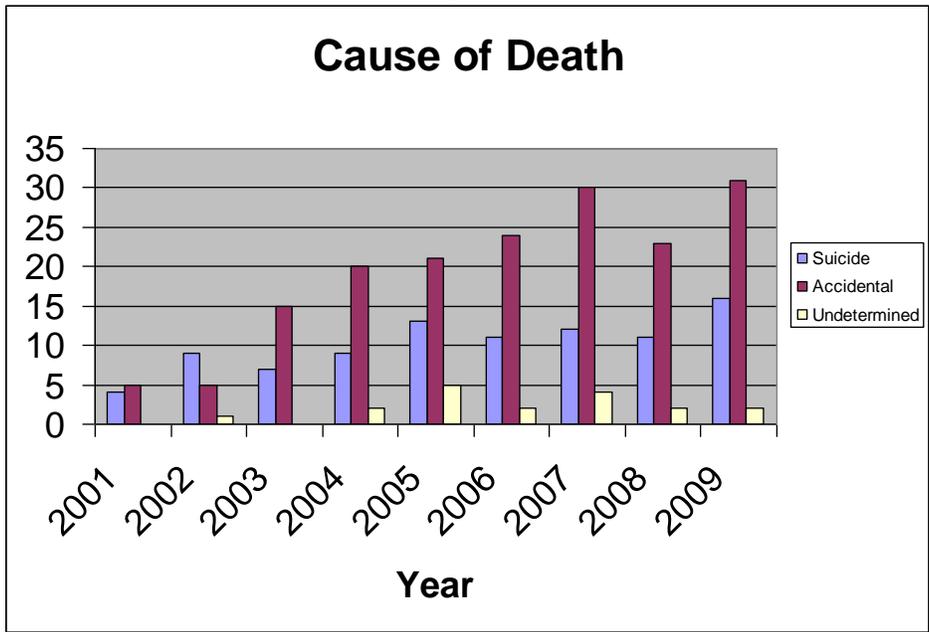


Figure 9 displays data obtained from the WI Department of Public Instruction website regarding weapons and drug related incidents resulting in suspensions and expulsions from school districts within the LWAM jurisdiction since the 1998/1999 school year, and compares this to the State average for each school year. It is relevant to note that the 2008/2009 school year was the first year since this data was published that schools within the LWAM jurisdiction, when taken in aggregate, had a greater rate of expulsion/suspension due to drug and weapons incidents.

Figure 9

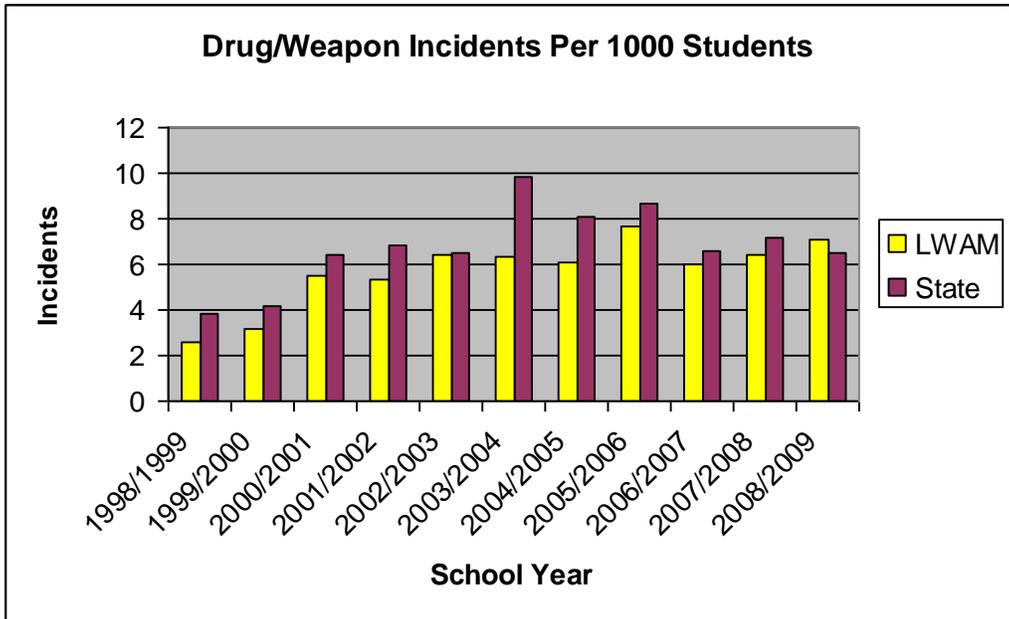


Figure 10 displays data obtained from the Police School Liaison Officers throughout the LWAM jurisdiction involving drug related incidents. This data did not include alcohol or tobacco, and incidents were included regardless of the outcome (expulsion, suspension, arrest, etc...). In 2005/2006, eight schools were surveyed (7 high schools and one middle school). A total of 41 drug related incidents were reported by the PSLOs for these schools. In 2006/2007, fifteen schools contributed data, and 93 drug related incidents were reported. In 2007/2008, ten schools reported 114 incidents. In 2008/2009, eighteen schools (13 high schools and 5 middle schools) reported 96 drug related incidents. Due to the changing sample size, the figures listed are percentages rather than totals. Furthermore, many incidents involved more than one drug type, resulting in the sum of the individual drug types being greater than one hundred percent in some years.

Figure 10

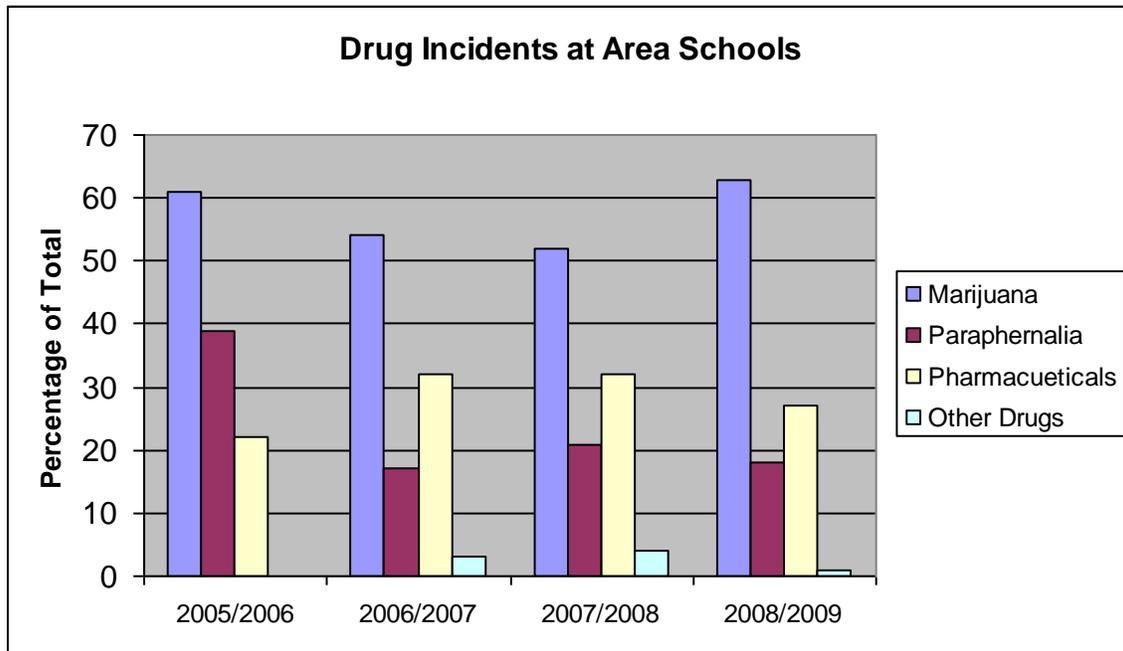


Figure 11 displays the percentage of high school students who have admitted using a particular drug at least once in their lifetime. This data was acquired from CESA 6, based on a statewide Youth Risk Behavior Survey administered by most of the school districts in the area during the 2009/2010 school year. This survey contained a number of drug-specific questions. Over 9300 surveys were administered to grades 9 through 12 within the LWAM area, representing a significant sample size. Data from the Milwaukee school district was not included in the statewide average. The blue column represents the average percentages for students within the LWAM area, while the maroon column represents the statewide average. It is relevant to note that besides marijuana, high school students from this area reported a significantly higher rate of drug usage than the state average.

Figure 11

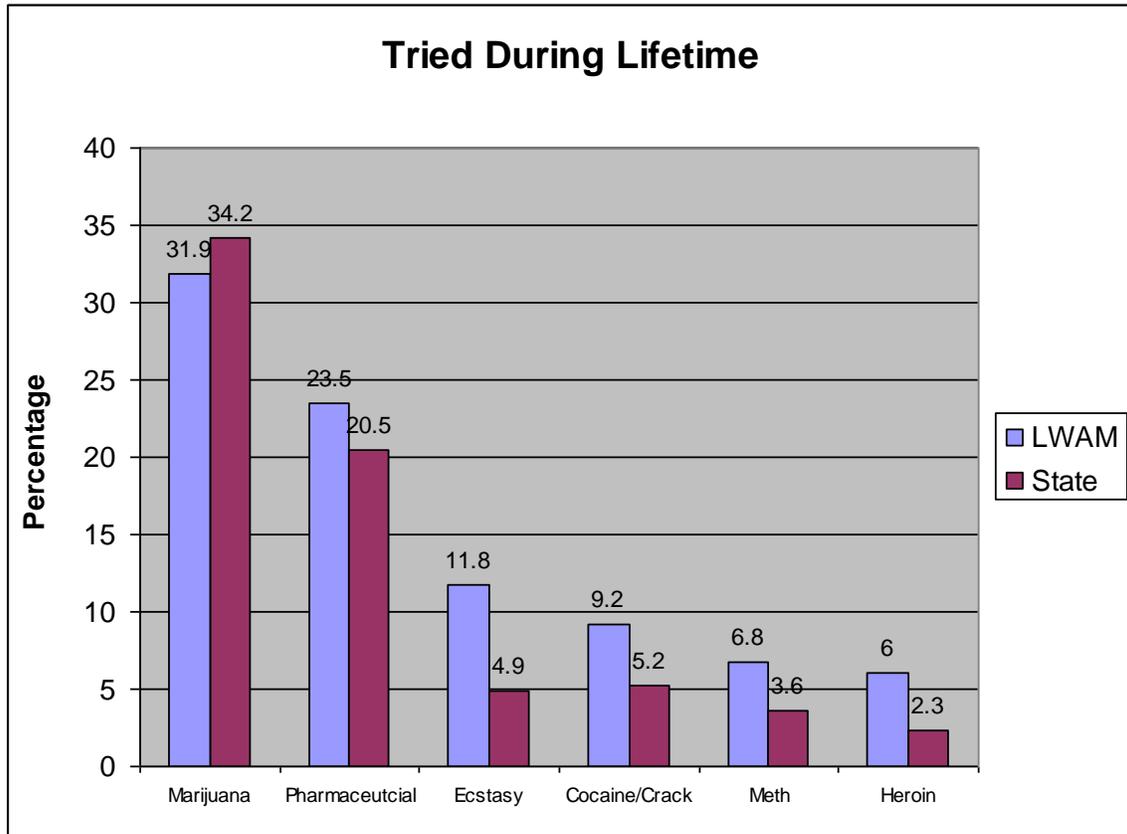
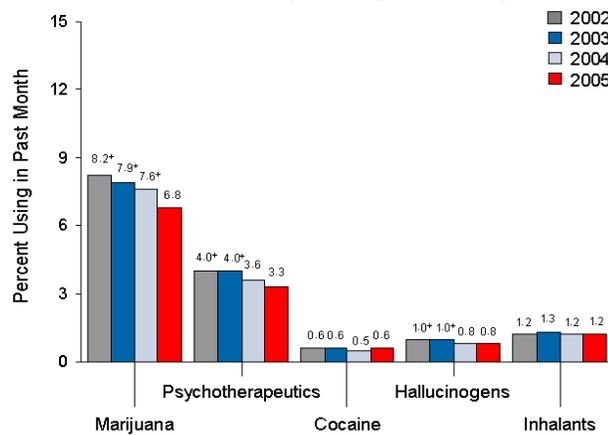


Figure 12

Past Month Use of Selected Illicit Drugs among Youths Aged 12 to 17: 2002-2005



Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2006). *Results from the 2005 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (Office of Applied Studies, NSDUH Series H-30, DHHS Publication No. SMA 06-4194). Rockville, MD.

Pharmaceuticals

Diverted pharmaceuticals are considered the #1 overall drug threat facing the area, and are by a wide margin the #1 drug abuse threat currently facing the Fox Cities. Figure 6 and Figure 7 above clearly demonstrate the potential for overdose and death where pharmaceuticals are concerned. Pharmaceutical drug abuse accounted for the vast majority of both emergency room admissions (i.e. overdoses), and in patient admissions (i.e. treatment) every year data was obtained. Pharmaceuticals also accounted for the vast majority of drug related deaths.

Historically, the narcotic analgesic drug category (of which OxyContin is a member) was responsible for the majority of drug related deaths. Based on a more detailed analysis of the data obtained in 2009, two important conclusions can be drawn where pharmaceutical drug abuse is concerned: One, opiates/narcotic analgesics and benzodiazepines accounted for approximately 75% of all overdoses, with opiates/narcotics accounting for 44% of all overdoses in 2009, and benzodiazepines accounting for 31% of all overdoses in 2009; Two, 49% of all inpatient admissions were the result of opiate dependence. This data is similar to national trends – narcotics and depressants are the two primary pharmaceutical drug categories responsible for addiction and overdose.

Only one methadone clinic exists in the Fox Cities, now located in Appleton, WI. In 2003, there were 100 admissions to this clinic. In 2004 there were 81 admissions (intakes) into the methadone program. During the first quarter of 2005, there were 27 intakes into the program. According to the director of the clinic, roughly 90% of their patients are in the treatment program for Oxycontin abuse or other pharmaceutical abuse. The director reported that the primary route of ingestion for the diverted pharmaceuticals is crushing and snorting. The director reported that, over the past few years, there has been a marked increase in the number of patients seeking treatment at the clinic as the result of pharmaceutical (specifically Oxycontin) abuse. The director reported that this is a departure from the primary use of their facility as a heroin addiction treatment facility. In 2005, there were at least two documented robberies at the methadone clinic. Data was unavailable from 2006 through 2009. The presence of methadone in deceased persons has remained fairly consistent from year to year in this area.

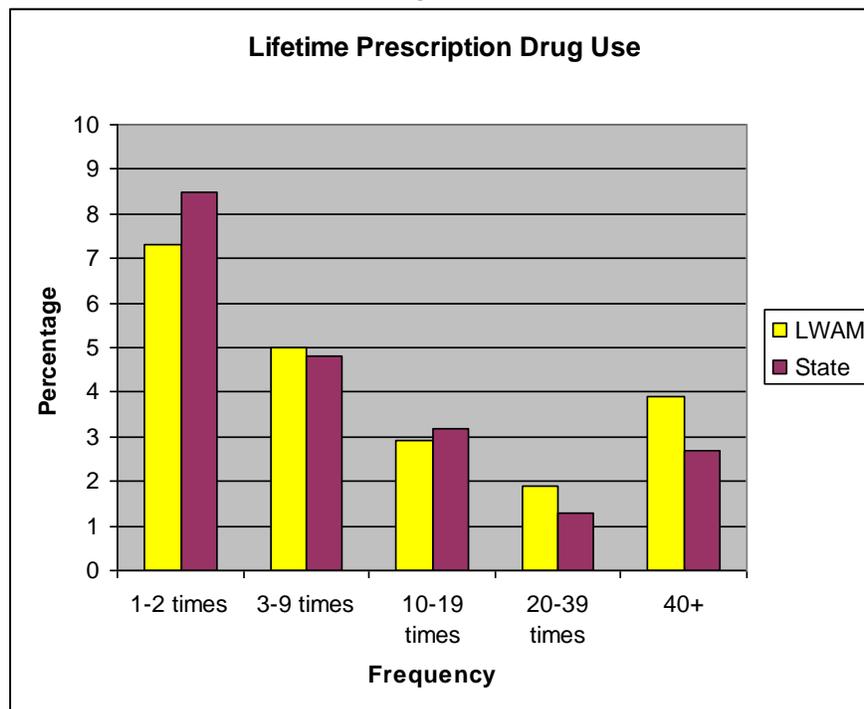
Deaths in which Fentanyl was present in the deceased have decreased slightly over the past three years from a high of seven case in 2007 to 4 cases in 2009.

According to the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services 2005 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, in 2002, 14% of children age 12 – 17 admitted to using a pharmaceutical drug in a manner not prescribed at least once in their lifetime. Approximately 9% stated they had used a pharmaceutical drug in a manner not prescribed within the last year, and 4% stated they had used pharmaceutical drug in a manner not prescribed within the last month. In 2003,

these percentages were 13%, 9%, and 4% respectively. In 2004 and 2005, the percentage of youths 12 – 17 years of age who reported using pharmaceutical drugs illicitly in the last month was 3.6% and 3.3%, respectively. Monthly drug usage reports are displayed in Figure 12 below. This was a national survey.

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey conducted during the 2009/2010 school year contained a question concerning prescription drug use. This question was “during your life, how many times have you taken a prescription drug (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor’s prescription?” Figure 13 shows the percentage of high school students reporting the frequency of pharmaceutical drug use without a doctor’s prescription. 23.5% of students reported using a prescription drug at least once in their lives without a prescription, making this the second highest category of drugs used, behind marijuana. The second column shows the statewide average, again, excluding Milwaukee schools.

Figure 13



This was the first comprehensive survey of high school students in the area that tracked the use of prescription drugs. Historical data of this drug category was therefore not available for the area.

Pharmaceuticals were the second most common drug category involved in drug related school incidents, behind marijuana (see Figure 10). The 2008/2009 school year saw a small decrease in the percentage of pharmaceutical related incidents. For the 2008/2009 school year, the amount of pharmaceuticals seized during these incidents was generally low: on average less than 20 pills of pharmaceuticals. The

ADHD drug family, including Adderall, Concerta, and Ritalin, were by far the most common drugs involved in pharmaceutical incidents. Oxycontin and Vicodin were a distant second.

According to data received from the WI Department of Corrections, pharmaceutical drugs were present in 7% of the positive urinalysis tests performed in 2006 and 19% of the positive urinalysis tests performed in 2008 in the Fox Valley. In 2009, approximately 20% of the positive urinalysis tests involved some form of pharmaceutical. In both 2008 and 2009, this was the second highest percentage behind THC.

Marijuana

Marijuana remains the most widely used illegal drug in the Fox Cities, though the consequences of abuse are not as severe as with the pharmaceuticals. According to the data provided by the Wisconsin Hospital Association Information Center, and local hospitals, marijuana did play a role in emergency room mentions as well as inpatient admissions to hospitals in the four county area. Figure 6 shows that marijuana was the second most common drug present in cases resulting in ER admissions or in-patient treatment, behind pharmaceuticals. Figure 7 shows that marijuana was the third most common drug, behind pharmaceuticals and cocaine, present in drug related death cases.

In addition to the recent Youth Risk Behavioral Survey conducted by the school districts in the area, several school districts have conducted surveys historically in this area. Data from these surveys supports the conclusion that marijuana is the most widely abused illegal drug in the schools historically as well as at present. A sampling of the information obtained is provided in narrative form below. Also, Figure 14 below provides a graphic representation of this analysis.

For example, in 1999, one high school survey reported 43% of the high school population had acknowledged trying marijuana at least once in their lifetime. 35% reported using marijuana within the last month, and 5% reported using marijuana more than 40 times in the last month.

In 2002, another school district within the LWAM jurisdiction conducted a survey in which 21% of the students surveyed reported using marijuana within the last month at least once. According to the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services 2003 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, in 2002, 21% of children age 12 – 17 admitted to using marijuana at least once in their lifetime. Approximately 16% stated they had used marijuana within the last year, and 8.2% stated they had used marijuana within the last month (See Figure 12).

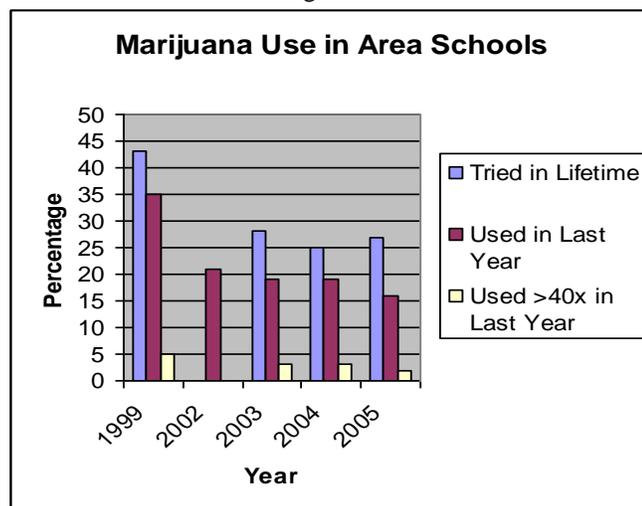
The bulk of the school data obtained comes from 2003 surveys. According to these self-reporting surveys conducted by four school districts, an average of 28% of students acknowledged using marijuana at least once in their lifetime. 19% of

the students surveyed admitted to using marijuana at least once during the previous month. This is significantly higher than the national average. An average of 3% of students surveyed admitted to using marijuana more than 40 times in the previous month. According to the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services 2006 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, in 2003, 20% of children age 12 – 17 admitted to using marijuana at least once in their lifetime. Approximately 15% stated they had used marijuana within the last year, and 7.9% stated they had used marijuana within the last month (See Figure 12).

In 2004, 2 area high schools were surveyed. An average of 25% of those students surveyed reported using marijuana at least once in their lifetime. 19% of those surveyed stated they had used marijuana at least once in the previous year. Only 3% of those surveyed admitted to using marijuana more than 40 times in the last year. According to the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services 2006 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, in 2004, 7.6% of children age 12 – 17 admitted to using marijuana at least once during the previous month (See Figure 12).

In 2005, 3 area high schools were surveyed. An average of 27% of those students surveyed reported using marijuana at least once in their lifetime. 16% of those students surveyed admitted to using marijuana at least once in the past 30 days. 2% of those students surveyed reported using marijuana more than 40 times in the previous month. According to the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services 2006 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, in 2005, 6.8% of children age 12 – 17 admitted to using marijuana at least once during the previous month (See Figure 12).

Figure 14



Data from the 2009/2010 school year showing the lifetime marijuana use of area high school students compared to the state average is displayed in Figure 15. This data suggests that area high school students are less likely to use marijuana than students in other areas of the state (excluding Milwaukee). However, this data

also suggests that high school students are increasingly more likely to try marijuana than in previous years (comparing Figure 14 with Figure 15).

Figure 15

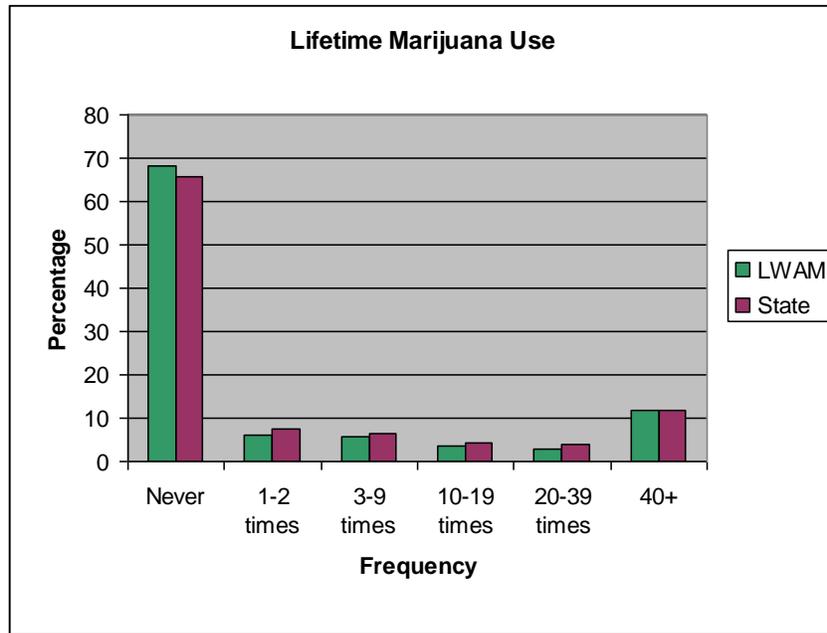
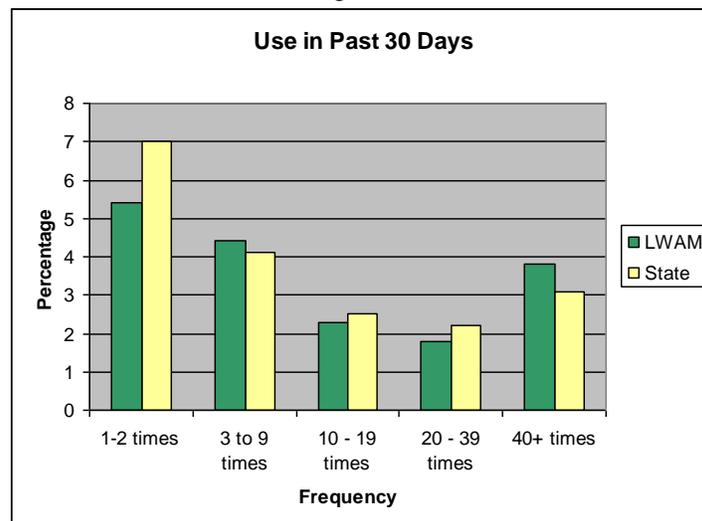


Figure 16 is derived from data obtained from the YRBS administered during the 2009/2010 school year. This data shows marijuana use in the past 30 days, as compared with the rest of the state. Of particular note is the fact that a higher percentage of area students report chronic (40+ uses in a given month) marijuana use than the state average. In 2003, as noted above, approximately 19% of high school students used marijuana at least once in the previous month. During the 2009/2010 school year, this percentage fell to 17.7%. However, this percentage is still higher than the national average.

Figure 16



Data obtained from PSLOs supports the conclusion that marijuana remains the most commonly used illegal drug on school property. Figure 10 illustrates that the percentage of marijuana incidents at area schools has increased over the past few years.

Data for adult use of marijuana was not available specifically for the four county jurisdiction of LWAM.

According to data received from the WI Department of Corrections, THC was present in 62% of the positive urinalysis tests performed during 2006, 66% of the positive urinalysis tests performed during 2008, and 69% of the positive urinalysis tests performed during 2009. This was by far the largest percentage in every year.

Cocaine/Crack Cocaine

Cocaine and crack remain significant drugs of abuse, though based upon the evidence detailed within the pharmaceutical section, cocaine and crack pose a lesser threat to the immediate health of the user.

According to data from the WHA and from area hospitals, cocaine is the third most common drug resulting in an ER admission or inpatient treatment in the area. Since 2005, cocaine related admissions have decreased every year, and in 2009 were less than 10% of the total (see Figure 6).

According to data from the coroner's offices, deaths in which cocaine was present in the deceased continue to remain low, although greater in 2009 than in 2008 (see Figure 7).

A great deal of data was available from school surveys conducted over the past several years concerning cocaine and crack usage by high school students in the area.

In a 1999 survey of one area high school, approximately 14% of the students surveyed reported that they had tried crack or cocaine sometime in their life. Approximately 4% reported that they had used cocaine or crack more than 40 times in the last month (See Figure 17).

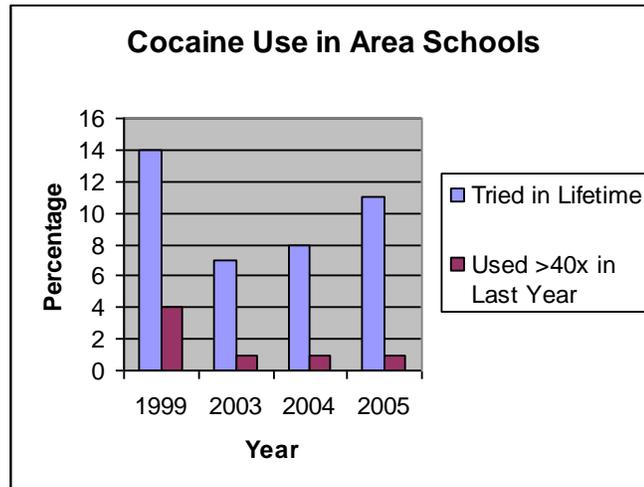
In a 2003 survey of four area high schools, approximately 7% reported that they had used cocaine or crack at least once in their lifetime. Approximately 3% stated that they had used cocaine or crack within the last month, and less than 1% reported that they had used cocaine or crack 40 or more times in the previous month. According to the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services 2006 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, in 2003, 3% of children age 12 – 17 admitted to using cocaine at least once in their lifetime. Approximately 2% stated

they had used cocaine within the last year, and <1% stated they had used cocaine within the last month (See Figure 12).

A 2004 survey of two area high schools determined that approximately 8% of the students reported having tried cocaine or crack cocaine at least once in their lifetime, while less than 1% reported using cocaine or crack 40 or more times in the previous month (See Figure 17). According to the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services 2006 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, in 2004, 0.5% of children age 12 – 17 admitted to using cocaine within the last month (See Figure 12).

The three surveys conducted in 2005 determined that approximately 11% of students surveyed reported using cocaine or crack at least once in their lifetime. Approximately 6% of those surveyed reported using cocaine or crack within the past 30 days. Approximately 1% of those surveyed reported using cocaine or crack 40 or more times in the past month (See Figure 17). According to the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services 2006 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, in 2005, 0.6% of children age 12 – 17 admitted to using cocaine within the last month (See Figure 12).

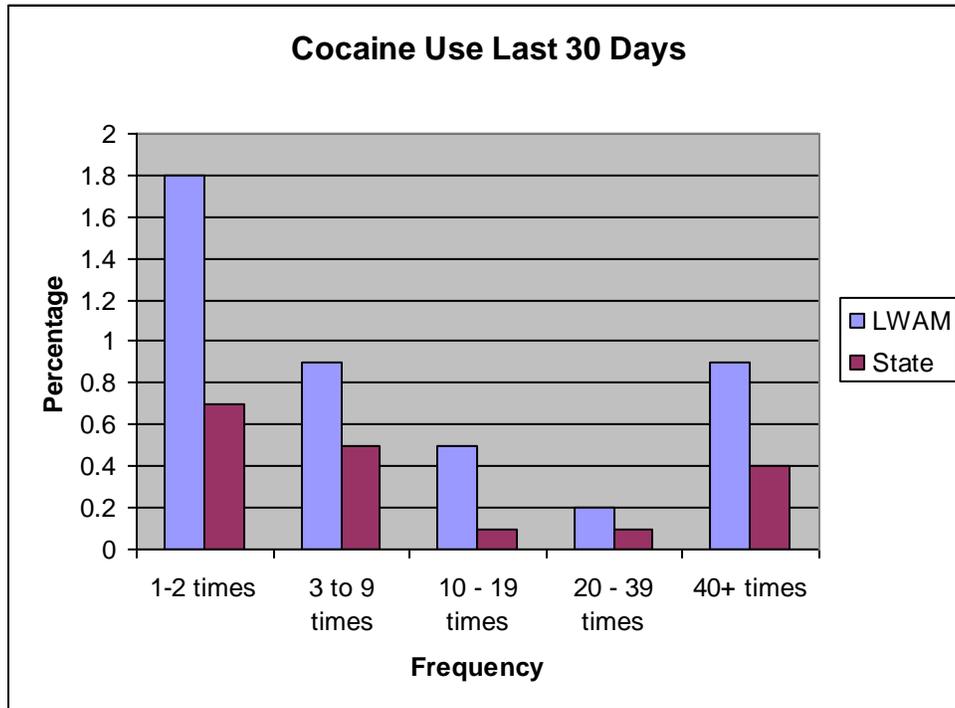
Figure 17



Data obtained from the YRBS conducted during the 2009/2010 school year suggests that the percentage of high school students that have tried cocaine or crack at least once in their lives fell slightly from 11% in 2005 (Figure 17) to 9.2% in 2009 (Figure 11).

Figure 18 displays the past 30 day use of cocaine and crack amongst high school students in 2009, based on the YRBS survey. This survey suggests that use of cocaine and crack by high school students within the last month has decreased from 6% in 2005 (see above) to 4.3% in 2009 (Figure 18).

Figure 18



According to data received from the WI Department of Corrections, cocaine was present in 22% of the positive urinalysis tests performed during 2006, but only 5% of the positive tests in 2008, and 10% of the positive tests in 2009. In 2006 this was the second highest percentage behind THC. In 2008 and 2009, it was the third highest percentage behind THC and pharmaceuticals.

Club Drugs

Data from the Wisconsin Hospital Association Information Center was unavailable for emergency room mentions and inpatient commitments for Ecstasy, GHB, Ketamine, and psilocybin mushrooms. Data obtained from area hospitals for 2005 through 2009 suggested that ER visits due to these substances were insignificant.

According to data supplied from the coroner's offices of the four counties, no deaths were caused in whole or in part by the use of these drugs between 2001 and 2004. In 2005, one subject had LSD (among other drugs) in their body when they died. The cause of death for this individual was undetermined. In 2006 through 2009, no LSD, MDMA, BZP, Ketamine, or psilocybin mushrooms were present in any of the cases involving controlled substances (See Figure 7).

According to a U.S. Department of Health & Human Services 2006 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, in 2003, approximately 4% of 12th graders admitted to using MDMA at least once in the previous year. Approximately 1% stated they had used MDMA within the last month (Figure 19). According to

school surveys conducted in 2003 of two area high schools, 8% of students surveyed reported trying MDMA, GHB, or Ketamine at least once in their lifetime. Approximately 3% reported that they had used Ecstasy, GHB, or Ketamine at least one time during the previous month, and 1% stated that they had utilized one or all of the aforementioned drugs 40 times or more in the last month (See Figure 20).

According to the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services 2006 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, in 2004, approximately 1% of 12th graders admitted to using MDMA in the past 30 days (See Figure 19). A 2004 survey of one local high school determined that approximately 12% of students surveyed that they had tried Ecstasy, GHB, or Ketamine at least once in their lifetime. 9% of those surveyed stated that they had used one of the aforementioned drugs within the last month, and less than 1% reported that they had used one or more of the aforementioned drugs 40 times or more in the previous month (See Figure 20).

Figure 19

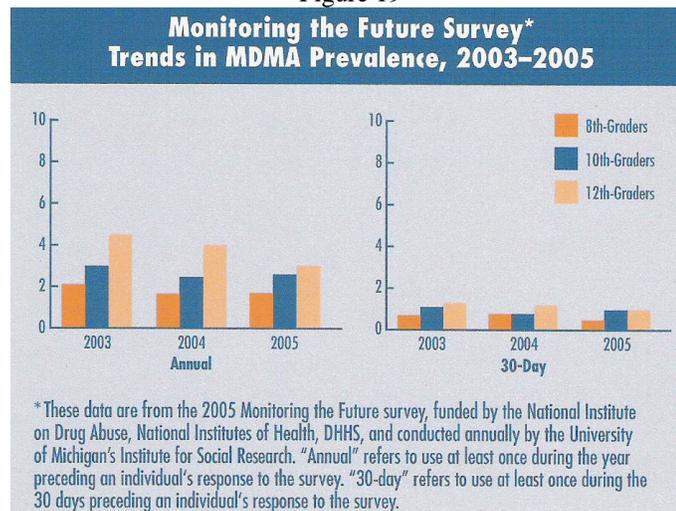
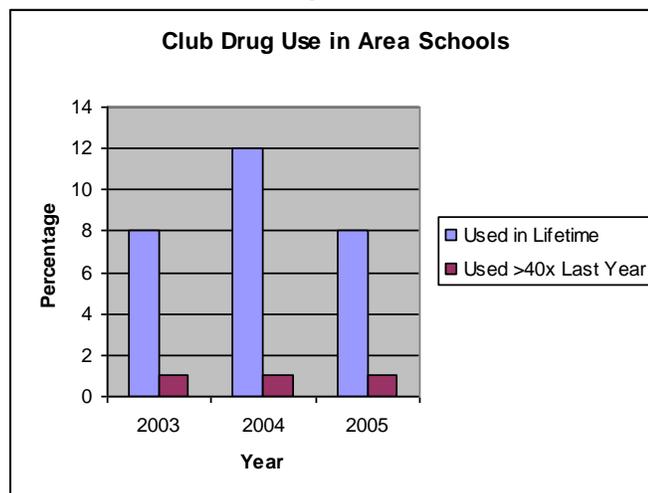
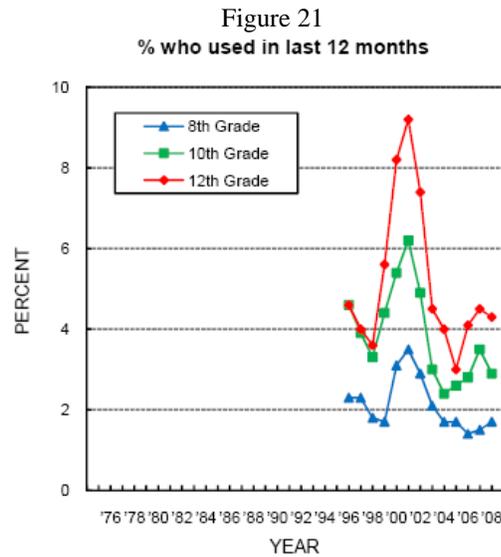


Figure 20



According to the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services 2006 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, in 2005, less than 1% of 12th graders admitted to using MDMA in the past 30 days (See Figure 19). In 2005 it was determined that, based upon the three local surveys conducted, that approximately 8% of those surveyed stated that they had tried MDMA, Ketamine, or GHB at least once in their lifetime. Less than 1% said they had used these drugs more than 40 times in their lifetime (See Figure 20).

National data obtained from the National Institute on Drug Abuse in 2008 suggests that MDMA usage has stabilized around 4% (Figure 21).



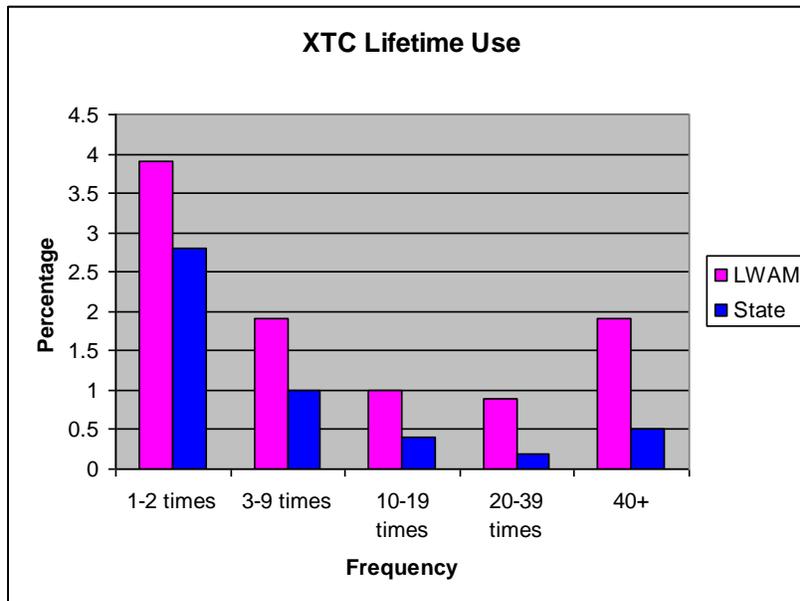
Data obtained from the YRBS conducted in 2009/2010 suggested that Ecstasy use amongst high school students has increased to an all time high. In 2005, 8% of area high school students admitted to trying Ecstasy at least once during their lifetime (Figure 20), while in 2009, almost 12% of high school students admitted to trying Ecstasy at least once in their lives (Figure 11). Ecstasy use in the LWAM area amongst high school students was over twice as high as the state average, as well as the national average. Figure 22 displays additional results from the YRBS.

Data for adult use of club drugs was not available for the four county area specifically. Club drugs, in particular Ecstasy, are traditionally abused by teenagers and young adults. Data obtained from the PSLOs from area schools in 2009 identified only one instance in which Ecstasy was involved.

In 2005, 2007, and 2009, several “raves” were held at various locations throughout the LWA area. These raves varied in their degree of sophistication and level of advertising. Most were held at local banquet halls. All were advertised on the internet and/or using some other electronic media. Most were attended by at least 200 individuals. Enforcement actions conducted by the LWAM and other

agencies at these events identified a significant number of other drugs (including alcohol) were present.

Figure 22



Heroin

According to data obtained from the Wisconsin Hospital Association and local hospitals, heroin has not been a significant source of either emergency room admissions or inpatient treatment admissions in any of the previous 7 years (see Figure 6)

According to the director of the methadone clinic now located in Appleton, there were 100 admissions to the clinic in 2003. Statistical data regarding the number of heroin admissions versus pharmaceutical addictions was unavailable for 2003. In 2004, there were 81 reported intakes to the clinic. Of these, approximately 10% were the result of heroin addiction. The director of the clinic reported that, of the roughly 8 patients involved in the methadone program for heroin addiction, some are IV users and other ingest heroin by snorting. During the first quarter of 2005, there were 27 new intakes into the program. Data was unavailable for the remainder of 2005 through 2009. There are no other methadone programs in the Fox Cities.

Data obtained from the four county coroner's offices did suggest that heroin (including morphine) is gradually increasing as a cause of overdose deaths in the area (see Figure 7).

School data collected from one area high school in 1999 showed that approximately 13% of the students surveyed had tried either heroin or methamphetamine in their lifetime.

In 2003, data collected from four area school districts showed that an average of 6% of the students surveyed had tried heroin or methamphetamine in their lifetime. Approximately 4% of the students surveyed stated that they had used either heroin or methamphetamine at least once during the past 30 days. Less than 1% of the students surveyed stated that they had used either heroin or methamphetamine more than 40 times in the previous month. According to the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services 2003 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, in 2003, <1% of children age 12 – 17 admitted to using heroin at least once in their lifetime, within the last year, or within the last month.

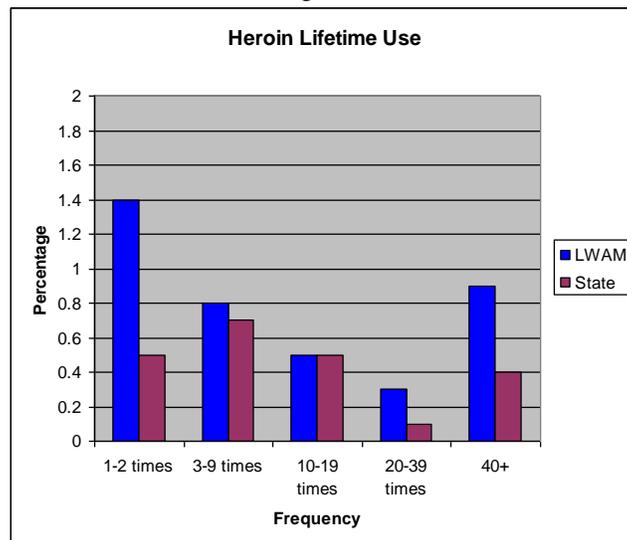
In 2004, surveys of two area high schools indicated that approximately 6% of the students surveyed reported that they had tried either heroin or methamphetamine in their lifetime. Less than 1% of the students surveyed stated that they had used either methamphetamine or heroin more than 40 times in the last 30 days. It should be noted that there was a significant disparity in statistics between the two high schools surveyed and the numbers reported herein are averages of those percentages.

In 2005, two of the three high school surveys differentiated between heroin and methamphetamine. These surveys determined that approximately 4% of those surveyed stated they had tried heroin in their lifetime. Approximately 1.5% of those surveyed stated they had used heroin more than 40 times in their lifetime.

Data obtained from the YRBS in 2009/2010 suggested that 6% of the high school students surveyed have tried heroin at least once in their lifetime (see Figure 11). This is nearly three times the state average (excluding Milwaukee).

Figure 23 shows the comparison between the high school students in the LWAM area and the state of Wisconsin, excluding Milwaukee.

Figure 23



Most to the subjects interviewed by the LWAM during case related activities suggest that the primary method of ingestion in the area is snorting.

Methamphetamine

Data obtained from the WHA and area hospitals showed that methamphetamine did not play a significant role (less than 2%) in either emergency room admissions or in patient treatment admissions in any of the past eight years (see Figure 6).

Information provided by the coroner's offices from the four counties indicated that none of the deaths reported as a result of controlled substance use over the past nine years were the result of methamphetamine (See Figure 7).

School data collected from one area high school in 1999 showed that approximately 13% of the students surveyed had tried either heroin or methamphetamine in their lifetime.

In 2003, data collected from four area school districts showed that an average of 6% of the students surveyed had tried heroin or methamphetamine in their lifetime. Approximately 4% of the students surveyed stated that they had used either heroin or methamphetamine at least once during the past 30 days. Less than 1% of the students surveyed stated that they had used either heroin or methamphetamine more than 40 times in the previous month. According to the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services 2003 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, in 2003, 1% of children age 12 – 17 admitted to using methamphetamine at least once in their lifetime, and <1% stated they used meth within the last year, or within the last month.

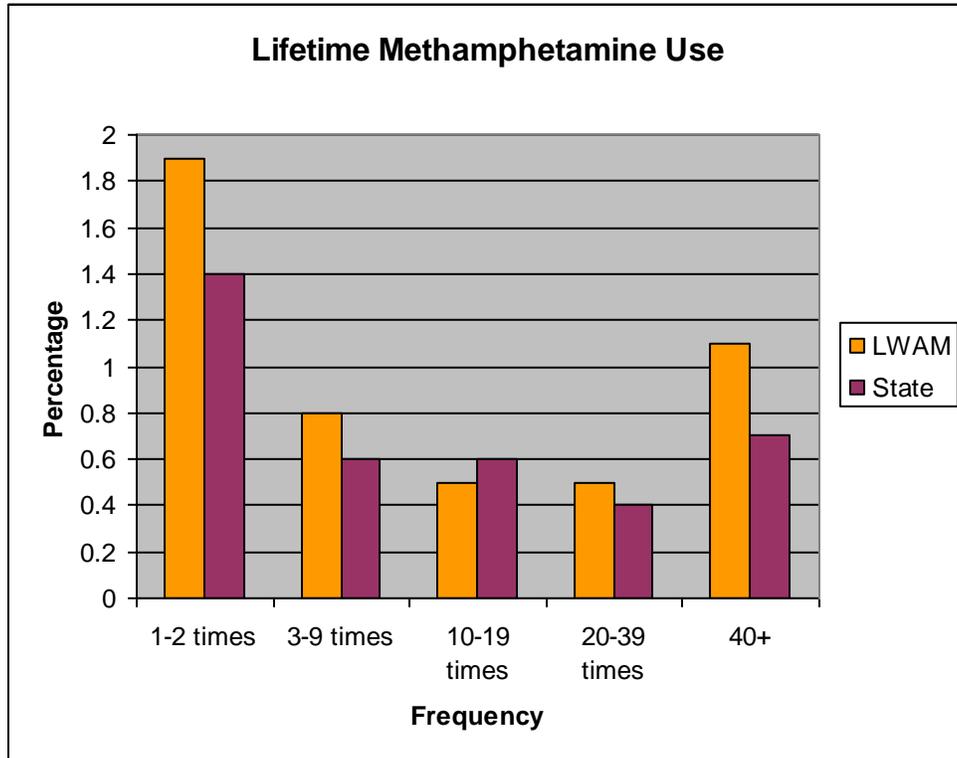
In 2004, surveys of two area high schools indicated that approximately 6% of the students surveyed reported that they had tried either heroin or methamphetamine in their lifetime. Less than 1% of the students surveyed stated that they had used either methamphetamine or heroin more than 40 times in the last 30 days. It should be noted that there was a significant disparity in statistics between the two high schools surveyed and the numbers reported herein are averages of those percentages.

In 2005, based upon two high school surveys, it was determined that approximately 5% of those surveyed reported using meth at least once in their lifetime. Approximately 1% stated they had used meth more than 40 times in their lifetime.

Data obtained from the YRBS conducted in 2009/2010 suggested that methamphetamine use by area high school students is slightly higher than in previous years, although this survey was the first time methamphetamine and heroin were placed in separate categories. Figure 11 displays the data obtained

from the 2009/2010 survey. Of particular note was the fact that local high school students reported trying meth at least once in their lives at a far higher percentage than the state average (See Figure 24).

Figure 24



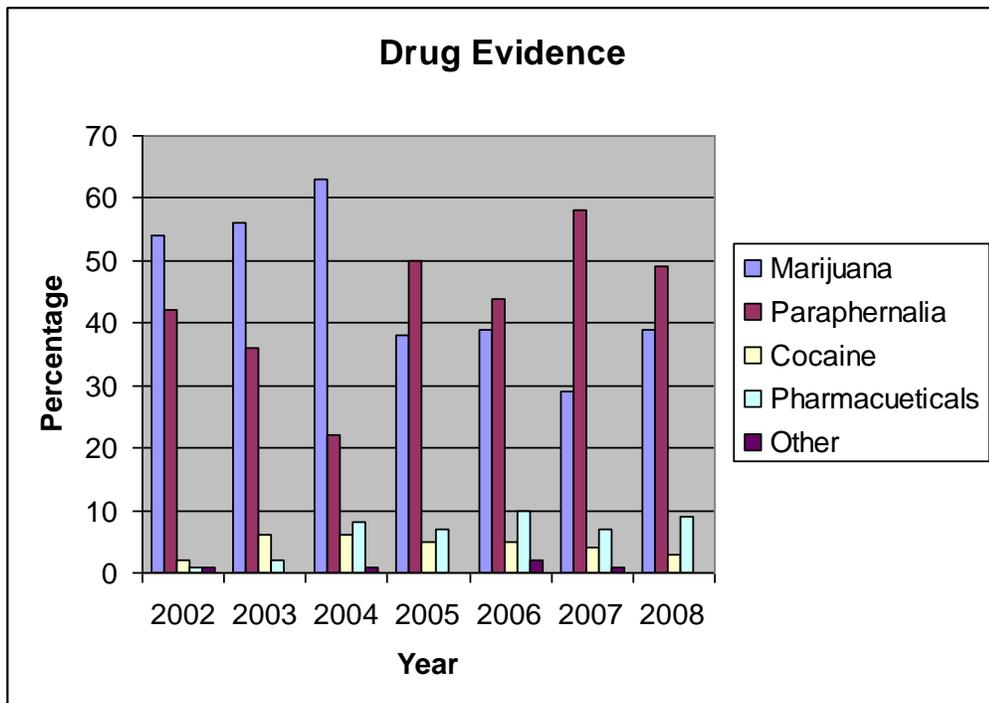
Availability

Discuss the availability of the drug in the area. Provide information on drug prices and purity levels, seizures, and cases heard in special drug courts. Include available statistical data, comparing it to prior years.

Several different sets of data were analyzed to determine the availability of the various drug categories. As with the previous section, general data and charts are presented first, followed by a discussion of each drug category with any additional data.

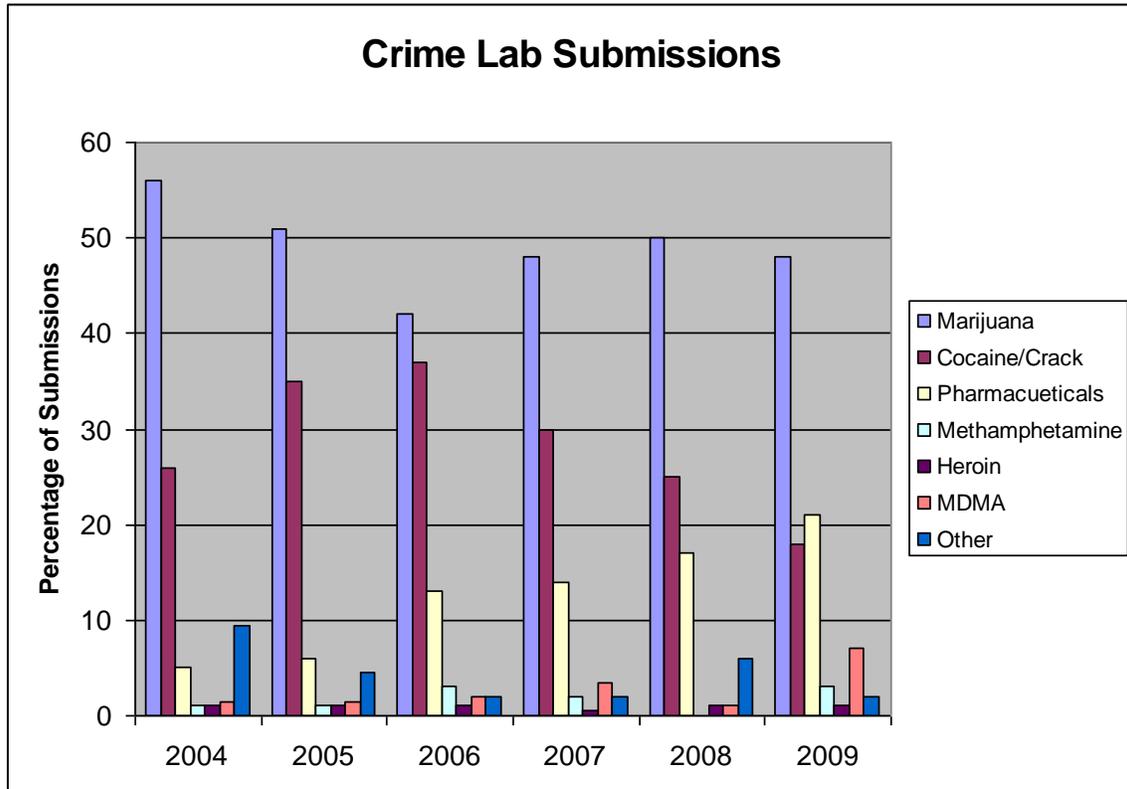
Figure 25 represents a sampling of drug evidence from area law enforcement agencies. Data was collected for six different departments from 2002 – 2004. In 2005, seven departments contributing personnel to the LWAM provided drug evidence inventory data. In 2006, nine departments were surveyed (including three that do not provide personnel to the LWAM). In 2007, 6 departments provided data. In 2008, eight departments provided evidence data. Data was not analyzed for 2009.

Figure 25



Data was obtained from the Wisconsin State Crime Lab from 2004 through 2009. This data included all drug submissions to the lab from any agency within the LWAM jurisdiction. The data reflects the percentage of actual drug items (not cases) submitted. This information is displayed in Figure 26.

Figure 26

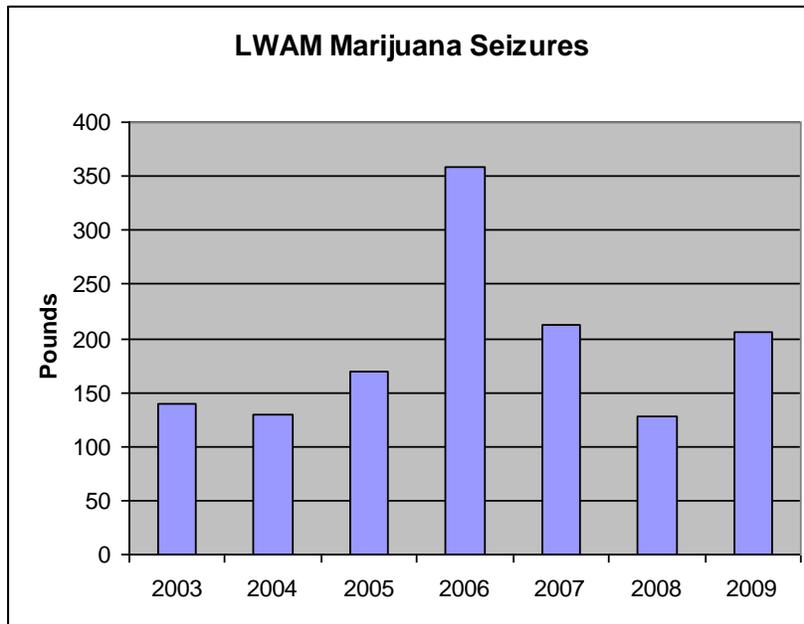


Marijuana

Marijuana has been and continues to be the most readily available illegal drug in the Fox Valley. Although significant qualitative analysis data is not available, during the past 8 years a rapid increase in the availability and popularity of “Kind Bud” (high grade) marijuana has been observed in the Fox Valley. Marijuana from one indoor grow dismantled by the LWAM in late 2004 had nearly 20% THC content. This type of marijuana traditionally sells for three to four times the cost of “low grade” marijuana. Furthermore, the number of marijuana growing operations cultivating high grade marijuana has increased over the past few years. With the exception of the proliferation of high grade marijuana, “schwag” (low – mid grade) marijuana prices have remained stable over the past few years.

LWAM seizures of marijuana have fluctuated over the past seven years, but availability in the area remains high (See Figure 27). Of particular note is the increased popularity and availability of high grade marijuana, or “Kind Bud”.

Figure 27



A single “dose” of marijuana is approximately ½ gram (depending on the method of ingestion). Therefore, the LWAM seized approximately 186,000 dosage units of marijuana in 2009.

One eighth ounce of low grade marijuana costs between \$15-\$20. One ounce of low grade marijuana costs on average between \$100-\$150. One quarter pound of low grade marijuana costs between \$300-\$400. On average, one pound of low grade marijuana costs between \$600-\$1000. By contrast, one eighth ounce of high grade marijuana will cost between \$50-\$100. One ounce of high grade marijuana costs, on average, between \$350-\$450. One quarter pound of high grade marijuana costs between \$1000-\$1200. Finally, one pound of high grade marijuana costs between \$3500 and \$4000.

Marijuana consistently remains the most common drug encountered and seized by law enforcement in the area. Although local law enforcement agencies do not traditionally seize large quantities of marijuana, it remains the single most common drug seized by a large margin (see Figure 25).

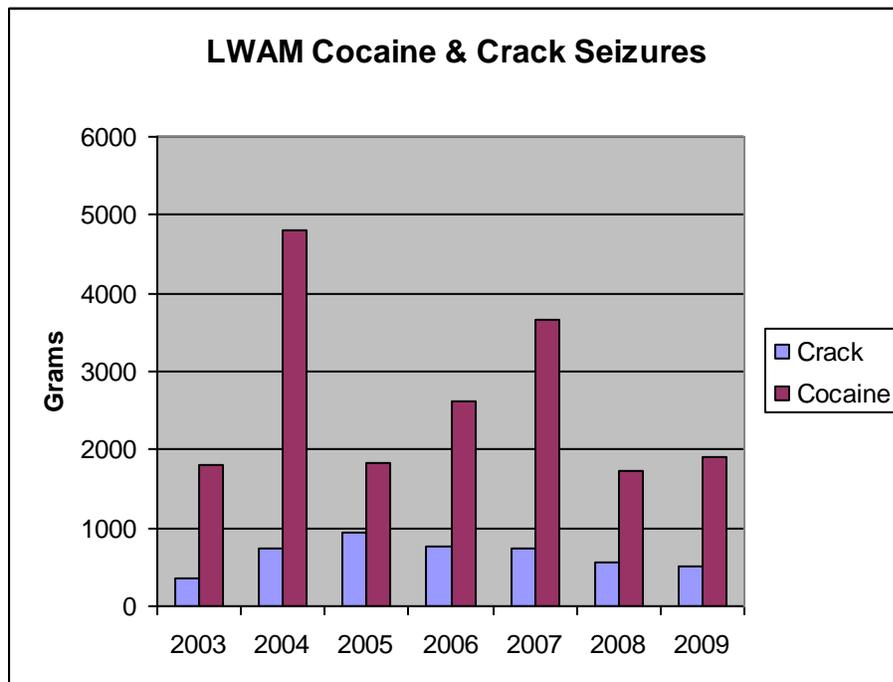
According to Wisconsin State Crime Lab data, marijuana accounts for around half of all drug related submissions by agencies within the four county area (See Figure 26). Data was not available prior to 2004.

Cocaine/Crack Cocaine

Availability of cocaine and crack cocaine in the Fox Cities remains high. Figure 28 illustrates cocaine and crack cocaine seizures made by the LWAM since 2003. This chart includes both undercover purchases and seizures.

Cocaine prices have remained steady or decreased over the previous several years. One gram of powdered cocaine costs \$100. One eighth ounce of powdered cocaine costs approximately \$150-\$200. One quarter ounce of powdered cocaine costs approximately \$300-\$400. One ounce of powdered cocaine costs between \$800 - \$1200. Crack cocaine prices have remained stable over the past few years. A rock of crack cocaine is typically between one quarter gram and one half gram in weight and will cost approximately \$50. Purity levels for cocaine are not available, but it is believed that the quality of powdered cocaine sold on the street in the Fox Cities has increased over previous years. A recent trend observed in the LWAM area is the use of “re-rocking”, in which cocaine is cut with inositol, then mixed with acetone and pressed into a brick resembling pure cocaine. This technique is used by dealers to increased profit.

Figure 28



Information obtained from local law enforcement agencies regarding the amount of drug evidence seized shows a gradual decrease in the amount of cocaine seized (see Figure 25).

A review of submissions to the Wisconsin State Crime Lab for the four county area showed that submissions of cocaine and crack cocaine to the Crime Lab have decreased significantly since 2006, and are at their lowest levels since 2004 (See Figure 26).

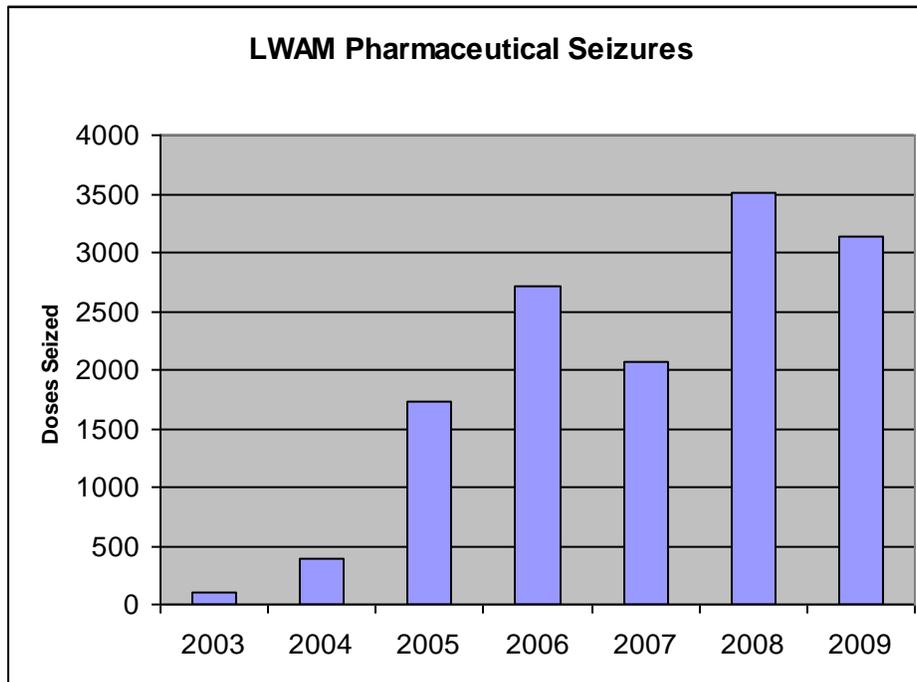
Pharmaceuticals

Pharmaceuticals, due to their nature, are readily available in the Fox Cities. Over 80 pharmacies exist within the four County area, not including internet sites which advertise and supply prescription medication.

According to data provided by the Drug Enforcement Administration, estimates of the number of several types of prescription controlled substances were obtained. Based on this data, it is estimated that in 2007, a maximum of 230,000 doses of Oxycodone; approximately 34,000 doses of methadone; a maximum of 380,000 doses of Hydrocodone; and approximately 8,000 dosage units of Fentanyl were purchased by pharmacies in the four county area. This makes prescription drugs by far the most readily available controlled substances in the area. By individual dosage unit, prescription drugs rival marijuana in their availability.

Figure 29 displays the increase in the number of pharmaceuticals the LWAM has seized since 2003. This number is reflective of the increased amount of resources the unit has invested in the targeting of illegally diverted pharmaceuticals.

Figure 29



In 2009, Oxycodone represented the greatest number of doses seized or purchased, followed closely by Alprazolam and Suboxone. Virtually every controlled pharmaceutical available was seized or purchased in some form or another during 2009.

Prices on illegally diverted pharmaceuticals vary based on the type of pill, but the most common, and most expensive, Oxycontin, generally sells for \$1 per milligram. These pills are available in 10mg to 160mg tablets, although the most common dosage strength sold illegally appears to be 20 mg, 40mg or 80mg tablets. Figure 30 below shows the average street prices for some of the most commonly diverted prescription drugs.

Over the past several years, pharmaceuticals represented the second most commonly seized drug by area law enforcement agencies (behind marijuana), based on an analysis of drug evidence kept by these departments (Figure 25).

Figure 30

Drug	Cost per pill
OxyContin, 80mg	\$80
OxyContin, 40mg	\$40
OxyContin, 20mg	\$20
Oxycodone	\$10
Percocet	\$5
Vicadin (Hydrocodone)	\$3 - \$5
Ritalin	\$3
Codeine (generic w/ analgesic)	\$3
Darvocet	\$2
Xanax (Alprazolam)	\$1 - \$3
Klonopin (Clonazepam)	\$1

Submissions of pharmaceuticals to the State Crime Lab from the four county area have risen every year since 2004, surpassing cocaine submissions for the first time in 2009, to become the second most common drug category submitted to the Crime Lab for analysis (see Figure 26). The majority of pharmaceutical pills purchased or seized are readily identifiable through means other than submission to the Crime Lab. Therefore, illegally diverted prescription medication is not commonly submitted to the Crime Lab for analysis. The data for pharmaceutical submissions should therefore be weighted accordingly.

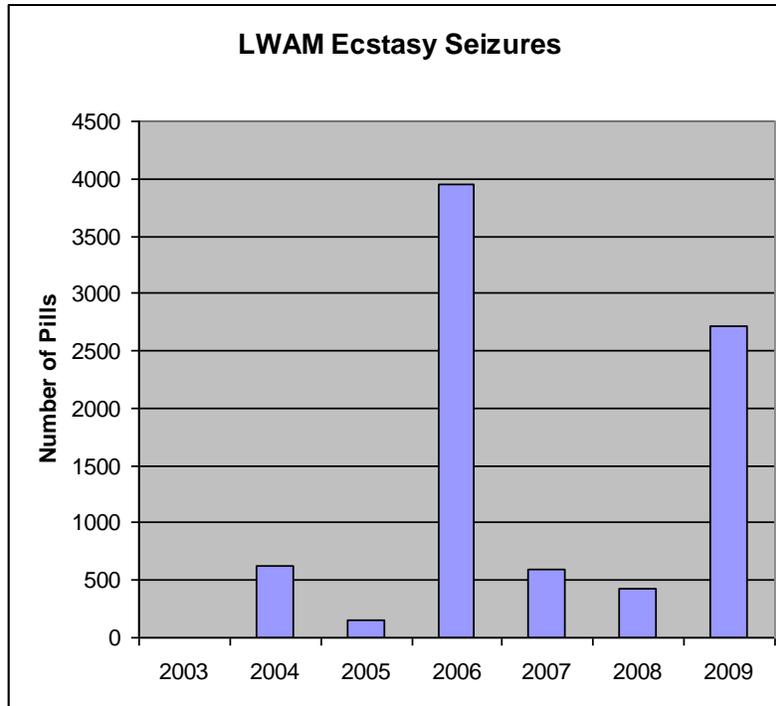
Club Drugs

The availability of club drugs, specifically Ecstasy, has fluctuated greatly over the past few years according to statistical data. The single most significant trend that has occurred over the past two years in this area has been the introduction of N-Benzylpiperazine (BZP). BZP is similar to MDMA in its effects, and is also classified as a Schedule I Hallucinogenic drug in Wisconsin. Prior to 2008, nearly every dosage unit of Ecstasy seized in the LWAM area contained MDMA. In 2009, almost half of the XTC seized by the LWAM contained BZP. Availability of Ecstasy increased dramatically in this area in 2009, due in large part to the involvement of Asian street gangs in the importation and distribution of this drug.

One final trend is the presence of other drug types within tablets of Ecstasy, notably heroin and cocaine.

Seizures made by the LWAM (including undercover purchases) are displayed in Figure 31 below. The spike in 2006 was the result of a single 3000 tablet seizure, which constituted the single largest XTC seizure made by this unit to date. The single largest seizure in 2009 was 1000 tablets.

Figure 31

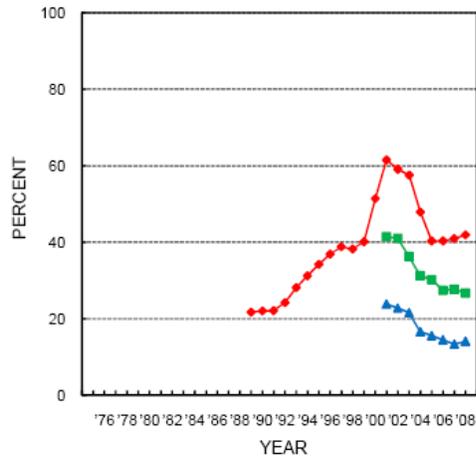


Prior to 2006, costs for Ecstasy remained stable at roughly \$20-\$25 per pill. Prices for a “jar” (100 tablets) of Ecstasy were historically between \$1500 - \$1700. The price per pill has decreased over the last two years to between \$15 - \$20. “Jars” of Ecstasy are currently selling for between \$800 and \$1500. “Boats” (1000 pills) of Ecstasy are currently selling for between \$5000 and \$9000.

A 2008 study conducted by the National Institute on Drug Abuse also suggests a gradual increase in the availability of XTC nationwide (See Figure 32).

Information supplied by evidence custodians from area departments revealed that between 2004 - 2008 less than 1% of their drug evidence was Ecstasy (see Figure 25). However, in 2006, significant Ecstasy arrests were made by patrol officers in several jurisdictions throughout the four county area. A few of these arrests resulted in large (25 – 100 tablet) seizures of Ecstasy. In 2007, several seizures of 10 – 25 tablets were made.

Figure 32
 % saying "fairly easy" or "very easy" to get



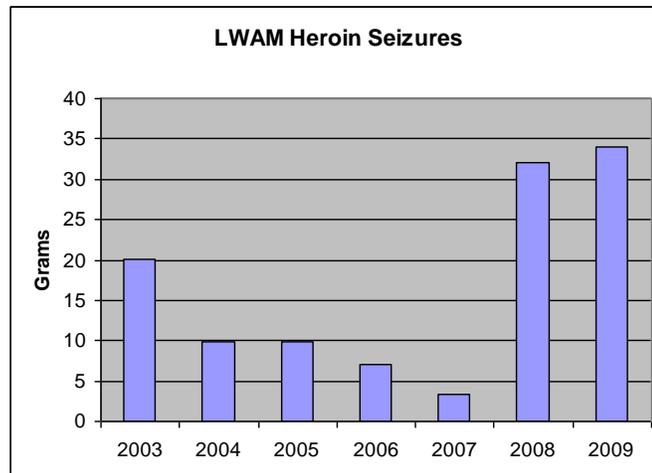
Information supplied by the Wisconsin State Crime Lab shows a slight increase in the percentage of total submissions from 2004 through 2009 (See Figure 26). In 2009, of the 76 total submissions of Ecstasy to the Crime Lab from all law enforcement agencies in the 4 counties, 35 contained BZP. This is roughly similar to the 2009 LWAM submissions, half of which contained BZP.

Heroin

Prior to the emergence of readily available diverted pharmaceuticals, heroin appeared to be increasing in popularity in the Fox Cities. However, with the increase in availability of illegally diverted pharmaceuticals (in particular Oxycontin), heroin availability appears to be low in the Fox Cities. However, heroin appears to be increasing in popularity as well as availability.

Figure 33 displays the seizures and purchases of heroin by the LWAM since 2003. The aforementioned trend is clearly demonstrated in this table.

Figure 33



A single packet of heroin (usually packaged in tinfoil or gem bags) sells for approximately \$25 in the Fox Cities, although prices as high as \$50 have been noted.

Of the six departments that supplied statistical information concerning evidence, only two had seizures of heroin in the previous three years. In 2006, only two of the nine departments supplying evidence data showed a seizure of heroin. In 2007, none of the 6 departments supplying data listed any heroin seizures. In 2008, two of the eight departments contributing data seized personal use quantities of heroin (see Figure 25).

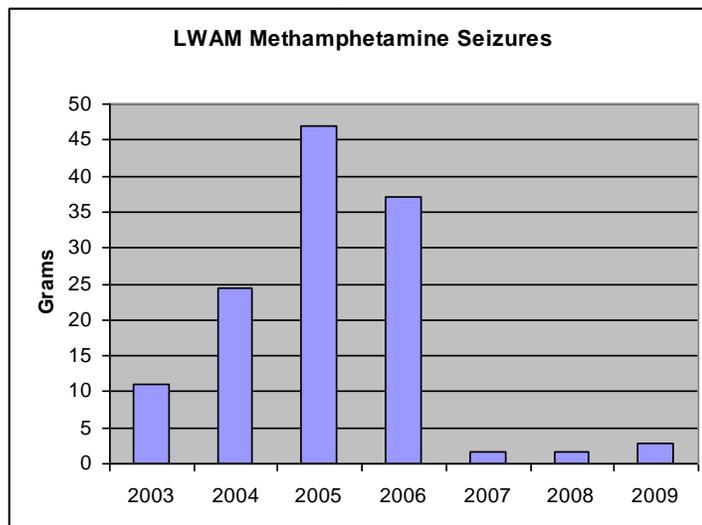
Data supplied by the Wisconsin State Crime Lab showed that heroin has represented 1% or less of the drug related submissions every year since 2004 (See Figure 26).

Based on the available data, as well as interviews with informants and defendants, it is believed that heroin availability is increasing in the LWAM area.

Methamphetamine

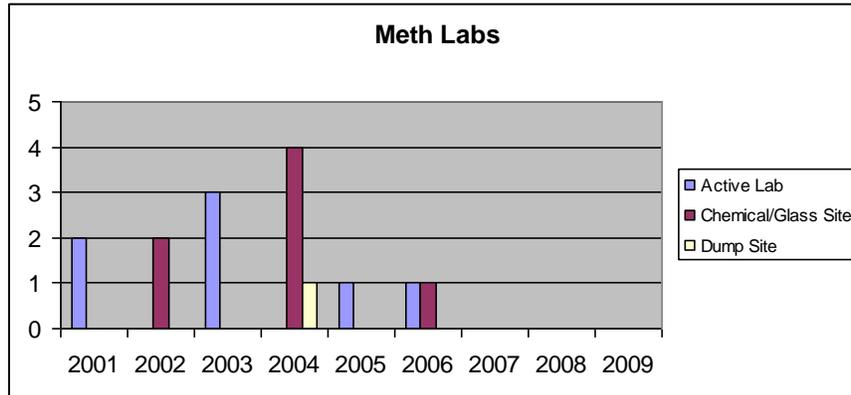
Methamphetamine has not historically been readily available in the Fox Cities, and it is believed that the significant presence of crack cocaine and powder cocaine has precluded the introduction of methamphetamine into the Fox Valley. However, recent activity by Asian street gangs has raised concerns that availability is increasing, and while demand for the drug is still low, a steady supply may now be available. Figure 34 shows LWAM meth seizures since 2004.

Figure 34



Meth labs have historically not been a problem in the LWAM area, as shown in Figure 35. However, other parts of the State are beginning to experience an increase in local meth production.

Figure 35



Information supplied by six of the law enforcement agencies within the LWAM jurisdiction indicate that virtually no methamphetamine has been seized in the Fox Cities. Only one department supplying data had a meth seizure prior to 2006. In 2006, two departments made methamphetamine seizures. In 2007, three departments of 6 reporting had small methamphetamine seizures. In 2008, only one department of eight reported the seizure of methamphetamine (see Figure 25).

Data supplied by the Wisconsin State Crime Lab indicate that methamphetamine submissions to the lab were at their highest level since 2006, but were still less than 3% of all drug submissions (See Figure 26).

Associated Crime and Violence

Discuss violence related to drug abuse and/or drug distribution. Explain whether the violence is intrinsically linked to the drug itself or whether the violence stems from disputes associated with the transportation or distribution of the drug. Include a discussion of the criminal groups involved, highlighting any national or international ties or associations these groups may have.

Describe the drug-related crimes that have been committed in the area. Explain the link between crime and drug use. Use statistical data to assess how many crimes are committed by people who are using or distributing drugs.

Figure 36 displays the total number of drug related referrals made to the four District Attorneys' Offices in 2009. Note that this chart does not track non-specific drug charges such as "Keeper of a Dwelling" (see Methodology section for further details). Figure 37 displays this same data as percentages of the total number of referrals.

Figure 36

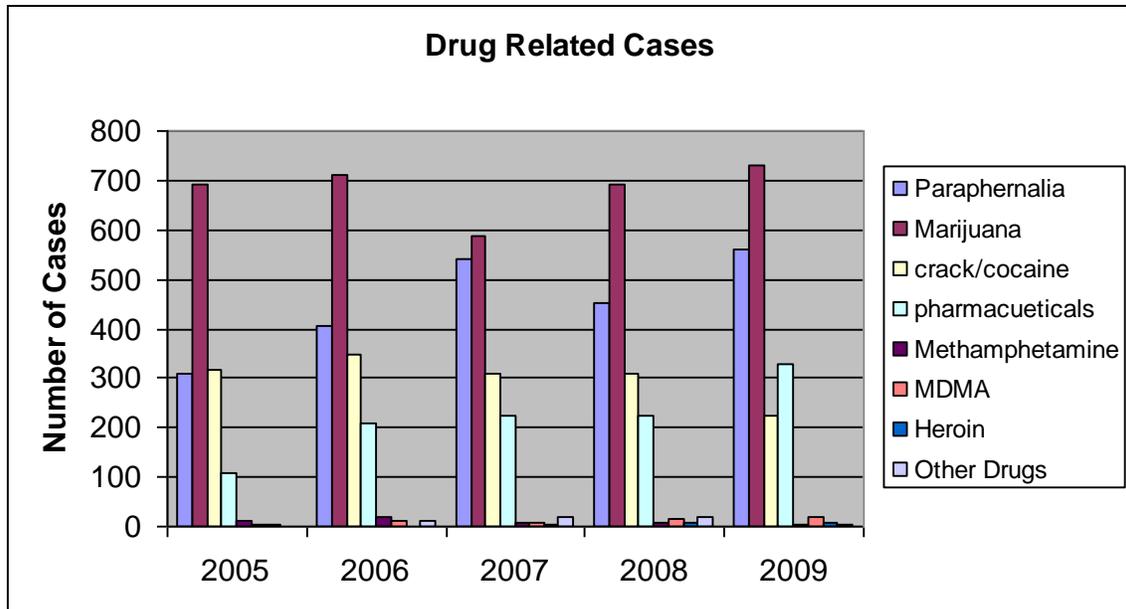


Figure 37

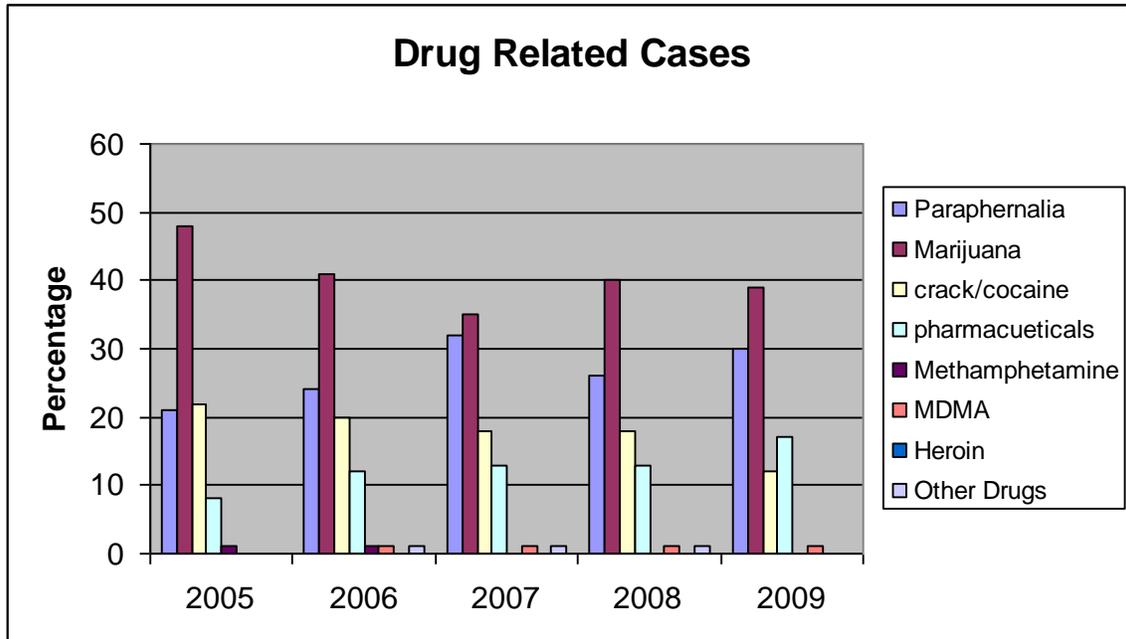


Figure 38 displays the total number of specific drug related referrals and arrests made by the LWAM in 2009. Figure 39 displays this same data as a percentage of the total. See the Methodology section for a more detailed description of how this data was obtained.

Figure 38

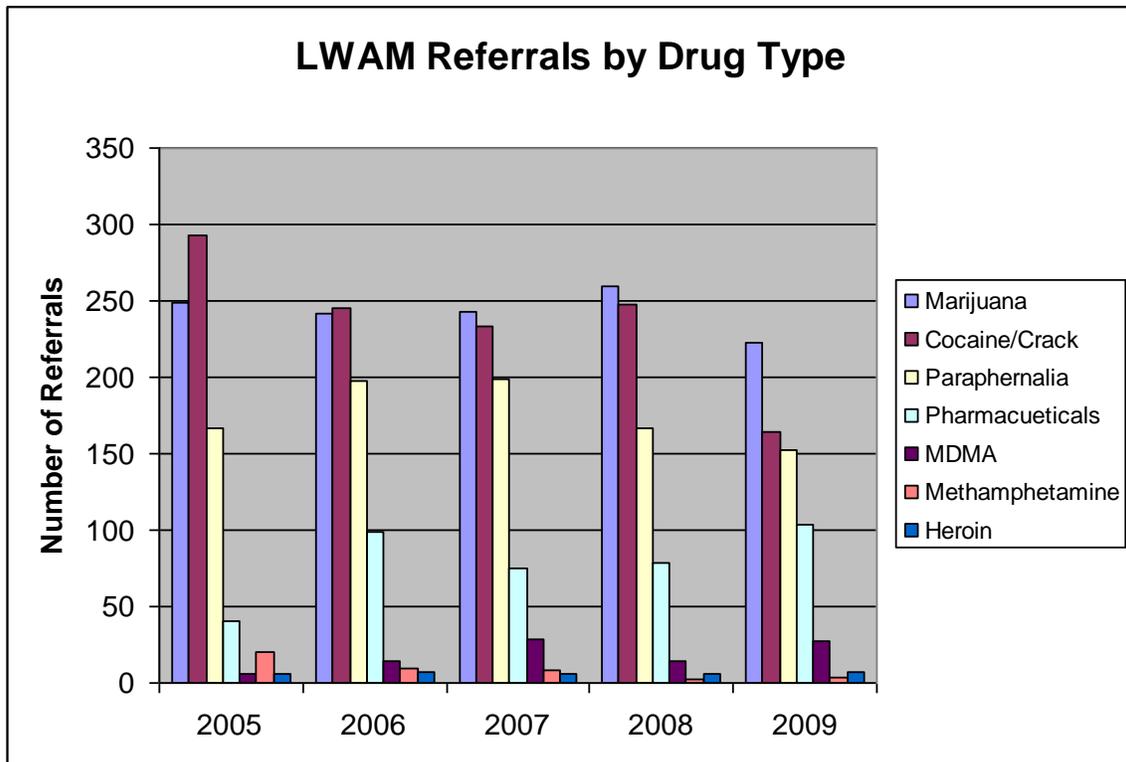
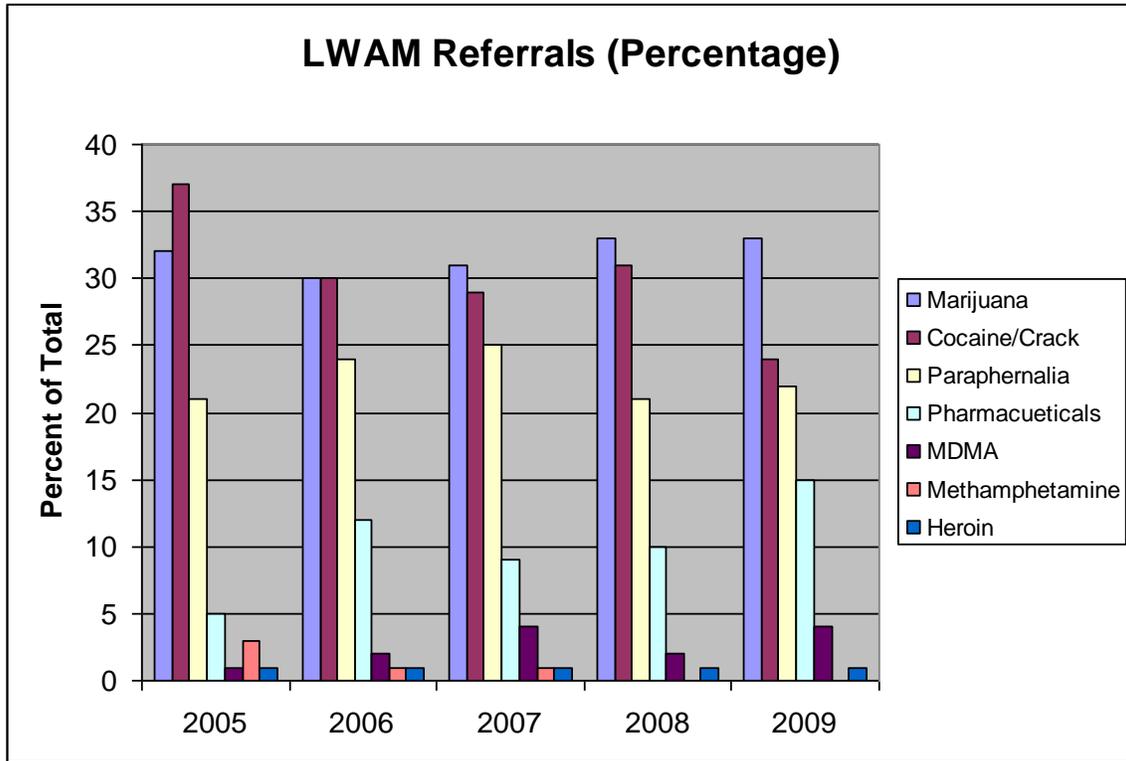


Figure 39



Pharmaceuticals

With the sudden rise of both the availability and abuse of pharmaceutical drugs, an alarming increase in associated crime has been observed concerning these drugs. The primary methods of obtaining this drug continue to be doctor shopping or prescription fraud, but addicts and dealers alike have increasingly begun robbing or burglarizing pharmacies in order to support their habit or obtain pills for resale. In 2009, several home invasions were reported in a number of jurisdictions where pharmaceuticals (usually OxyContin) were the primary target of the suspects. Furthermore, overdoses, both accidental and intentional, have risen over the past few years. Those addicted to this drug will go extraordinary lengths to either obtain the medication itself or to obtain cash in order to purchase these drugs.

Drug related referrals and arrests (both total number and percentage) submitted to the four District Attorneys’ Offices increased every year since 2005, and are at their highest level since that time (see Figures 36 & 37). These numbers are illustrative of the fact that patrol officers are encountering a higher number of suspects on the street in possession of or under the influence of illegally diverted pharmaceutical drugs.

Drug related referrals and arrests (both total number and percentage) made by the LWAM mirror this trend (see Figures 38 & 39). As with the District Attorneys’

submissions, the pharmaceutical arrests and referrals made by the LWAM are at an all time high.

Several case examples were reviewed. In addition to the methods described above, cases involving fraud (writing bad checks) were common. One case in 2005 involved a suspended doctor stealing prescription medication from a hospital ER. Several cases involved either robberies or strong armed robberies of pharmacies. Data from the Drug Enforcement Administration showed there were at least 8 armed robberies of pharmacies in 2007. This accounted for nearly a third of the total number of armed robberies of pharmacies for the entire state. In 2008, there were at least four home invasions in the four county area in which pharmaceutical drugs were the primary target.

For these reasons, pharmaceuticals are now listed as the #1 drug threat where associated crime and violence are concerned.

Cocaine/Crack

Violence associated with this drug has existed in the area on several levels. Criminal activity that has the greatest impact to the general population includes property crimes, forgeries, and retail thefts committed by those addicted to crack cocaine and seeking to obtain either cash or goods to use in the purchase of crack. Though statistical data is difficult to obtain outlining the level of this problem, there have been numerous documented cases in several cities in the Fox Valley of the aforementioned types of criminal activity occurring by those addicted to crack cocaine. Crimes of greater violence have been reported by crack addicts seeking to obtain money or goods to use in the purchase of crack.

The second form of associated crime and violence consists of either individual drug traffickers or members of drug trafficking organizations threatening the use of violence or committing acts of violence against customers who fail to pay or against those who report the activities of the dealers to law enforcement. While statistical data is again not available regarding this topic, there have been a number of documented cases in several cities throughout the Fox Valley in which informants, witnesses, or customers have been victims of acts of violence or threats.

An analysis of data supplied by the four district attorney's offices indicates a gradual decline in the percentage of cocaine related cases submitted, as well as the total number of cocaine related cases submitted (see Figures 36 & 37). See the Methodology section for notes on these numbers.

Both the number and percentage of LWAM cocaine related referrals and arrests have decreased over the past 5 years and are at their lowest level since 2005 (see Figures 38 & 39). In 2009, several federal cases were prosecuted involving

cocaine related offenses which are not reflected in these charts, but the number of offenses would not have resulted in a significant alteration of these numbers.

Several specific cases from police departments within the four county area illustrate typical criminal behavior associated with crack cocaine abuse. For example, in one 2005 case, 2 individuals committed between 50 and 60 burglaries in a multi-jurisdictional area before being apprehended. Both subjects admitted upon apprehension that these burglaries were committed to support their crack cocaine habit. A 2005 case involved four strong armed robberies at a bar committed by two individuals seeking money for their crack habit. Another 2005 case involved an individual arrested for illegal escorting – using women to prostitute themselves to support their crack habit while the defendant profited. A different jurisdiction provided several examples of cases involving subjects forging checks to get money for crack. Another set of cases involved a series of burglaries in which the subject would then pawn the items for cash to support a crack habit. Several cases involved robberies to obtain funds to support crack purchases. These were only a few of many cases examined. In 2006, one jurisdiction noted an increase in the number of perpetrators, with fewer acts for violence committed by each suspect. In other words, more people were committing criminal acts related to cocaine/crack trafficking and abuse. Finally, in 2009, two crack dealers attempted to flee from LWAM investigators during unrelated buy/bust operations, in one instance causing significant property damage and injuring two officers.

Due to the decreasing number of cocaine related cases, and the decreasing amount of reported crime resulting from the use, possession, and distribution of cocaine and crack cocaine, this category has been downgraded to the #2 drug threat where associated violence is concerned.

Marijuana

While criminal activity surrounding the importation, distribution, and use of marijuana remains low, there have been a number of robberies and other violent acts committed within the Fox Cities in the past few years. On several occasions, individuals participated in home invasions in an attempt to steal marijuana from the occupants. Furthermore, batteries committed between dealers and customers have occurred as well due to marijuana debts. In early 2006, a homicide was attributed to a marijuana debt. In 2007, 2 homicides involved marijuana in some way. Information concerning assaults and robberies where high grade marijuana are concerned continued in 2009.

An analysis of data supplied by the four district attorney's offices showed that, while the percentage of marijuana related referrals has fluctuated over the past several years (Figure 37), the total number of marijuana related offenses submitted has increased over the last few years, and is at its highest level since 2005 (see Figure 36).

Referrals and arrests made by the LWAM in 2009 for marijuana related offenses decreased in 2009 (see Figure 38), but the percentage of the total number of referrals remained the same (see Figure 39).

Club Drugs

While incidents of “date rape” utilizing GHB have been reported in the past, statistical data was not available for an accurate determination of a threat level of this drug. Furthermore, evidence of violence or an association to crime pertaining to the use or sale of Ecstasy was lacking prior to 2009. One exception was a homicide case in 2005 in which the defendant admitted to having used MDMA immediately prior to the shooting. In 2009, the involvement of two Asian gangs in the importation and distribution of Ecstasy (among other drugs) area increased the propensity of violence indirectly associated with this drug. While several incidents were reported by law enforcement agencies in the area regarding Asian gangs (including two drive by shootings), it is unclear what extent drug trafficking played in these incidents. What is clear is that Ecstasy is one of three drug types imported into and distributed by these two gangs.

An analysis of data supplied by the four district attorney’s offices showed that while Ecstasy referrals account for only 1% of the total number of referrals (see Figure 37), the number of referrals is higher than in any other year (see Figure 36).

Referrals and arrests involving Ecstasy made by LWAM in 2009 actually represented a higher number of total cases (see Figure 38) than is reflected in the data supplied by the District Attorneys’ offices. This is due to the fact that many of the referrals made by the LWAM were made in late 2009 and were not charged until 2010. Referrals involving Ecstasy accounted for roughly 4% of the total number of referrals made by LWAM (see Figure 39), which is the highest percentage since 2007.

Heroin

Due to the popularity of pharmaceutical drugs, associated crime and violence linked to heroin are low.

An analysis of data supplied by the four district attorney’s offices showed that, in 2005 through 2009, less than 1% of the drug charges referred to the DA’s offices were for heroin related offenses (see Figure 37). However, the number of cases submitted in 2009 was higher than in any other year.

Approximately 1% of the LWAM referrals made to the four district attorney’s offices were for heroin related offenses in 2009 (See Figure 39).

Due to the slight increase in heroin related seizures and availability in late 2009, early 2010, it is anticipated that heroin related crime will rise slightly in 2010.

Methamphetamine

The availability of this drug remains low in the Fox Cities, and appears to be declining. There has been at least one incident in 2004 involving a methamphetamine cook that has been responsible for a significant amount of property damage in order to evade capture by law enforcement. Historically, methamphetamine cooks traveling to the Fox Cities from the western portion of the state also increased the threat of methamphetamine production waste disposal. In 2006, three individuals from others areas of the state and two subjects from Iowa established a Red Phosphorous lab at a local hotel. In 2007 and 2008, no major crime of note related to meth use or production was reported. In 2009, an Asian gang/regional DTO was responsible for importing large quantities of high grade marijuana and Ecstasy into the area – this DTO also was responsible for the importation and distribution of methamphetamine.

An analysis of data supplied by the four district attorney's offices showed that methamphetamine related referrals were at their lowest level since 2005 (see Figures 36 & 37).

Data from the LWAM shows the same trend for methamphetamine related referrals (see Figures 38 & 39).

Production

Describe the methods and volume of the drug cultivation, conversion, or production occurring in the area. Begin by determining where the drug is primarily cultivated, converted, or produced. If the drug is not cultivated, converted, or produced in this area, then briefly describe where these activities are occurring.

If the drug is cultivated, converted, or produced in this area, include a detailed discussion of the following: where the activity is occurring (both general i.e.—Dane County—and specific—in motel rooms, warehouses, and trailers); how much of the drug the activity yields; what criminal groups or gangs are involved; what methods are employed; what raw materials are used (include information on precursor diversion and seizures). Also, include statistical and anecdotal information about laboratory seizures and clean up (include clean up costs and environmental damage). Finally, discuss developing trends.

Marijuana

The cultivation of marijuana within the LWAM jurisdiction remains fairly constant. Figure 40 shows the number of cultivated marijuana plants seized by the LWAM since 2002. In 2009, more marijuana plants were seized than any other year since 2002.

Figure 40

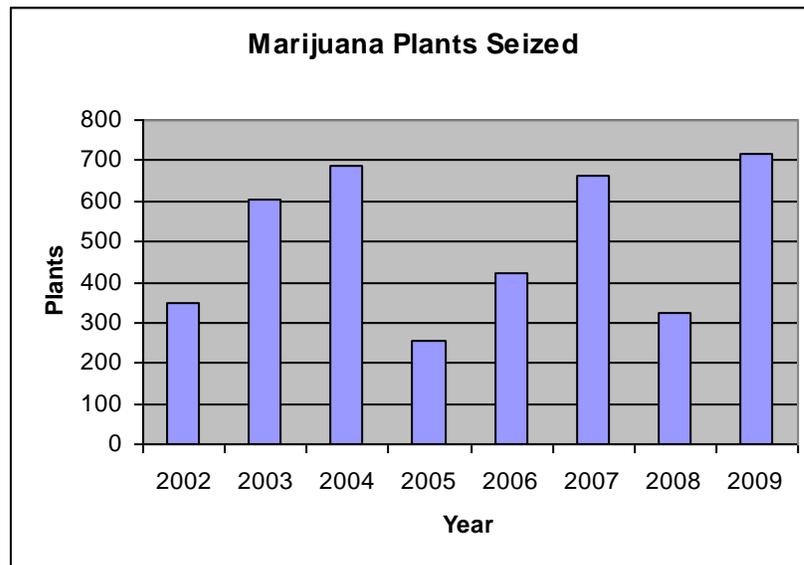
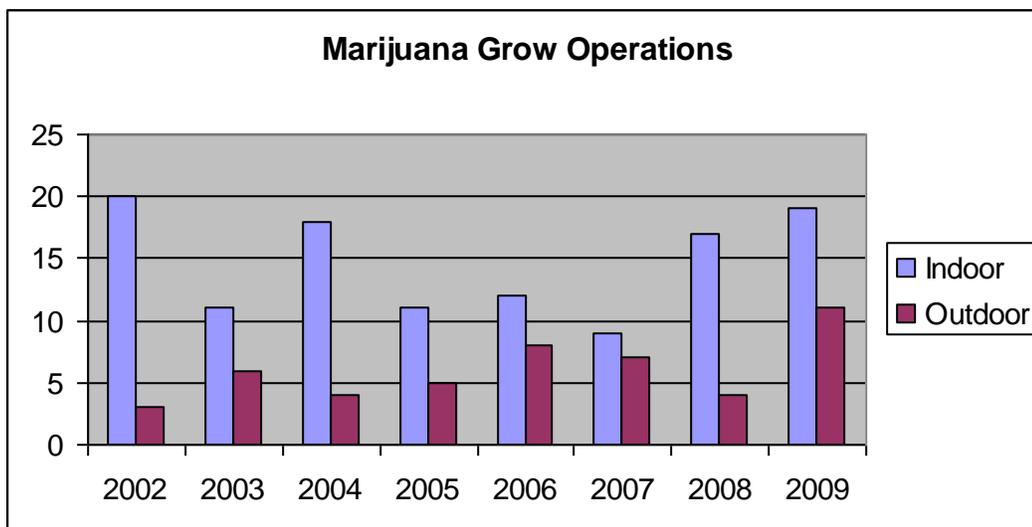


Figure 41 shows the number of growing operations dismantled since 2002. As shown in this figure, more growing operations were dismantled in 2009 than any other year since 2002. Indoor grows were more common in every year than outdoor grows.

Figure 41



Roughly 70% of the growing operations are indoor growing operations. In 2002 the average number of plants per growing operation was 15. In 2003 and 2004, the average number of plants per growing operation was 34. In 2005, the average number of plants per grow was 16. In 2006 the average was 21 plants per grow. In 2007 the average grow was 41 plants. In 2008, there were an average of 15 plants per grow. In 2009, an average of 24 plants were located per grow. The majority of indoor grows were located within a city or municipality, while roughly 90% of the outdoor cultivations were located outside of any municipality.

Indoor marijuana growing operations located within the LWAM jurisdiction are commonly located in residences which are occupied. However, several significant sized growing operations have been dismantled over the past several years in houses or rental properties that were used for the sole purpose of growing marijuana. Levels of sophistication for these growing operations were generally moderate, although several highly sophisticated hydroponic indoor grows have been seized within the fox cities. These growing operations require a high degree of knowledge and a substantial investment of both time and money to start. Often several co-conspirators pool resources in these endeavors.

Yield amounts for cultivated marijuana vary widely within the LWAM jurisdiction. On average, as determined by interviews with the growers, between one ounce and a ¼ pound of marijuana are obtained per plant. Furthermore, while purity percentages are not available, one trend that has been observed in the LWAM jurisdiction is an increase in the number of high grade marijuana growing operations. These growing operations yield marijuana with a higher percentage of THC than traditional marijuana grows, and frequently yield more processed marijuana per plant than lower grade marijuana growing operations. While most

individuals that cultivate marijuana obtain their equipment from local sources of supply including hardware stores and garden centers, a small number of marijuana growing operations have been dismantled in which the marijuana cultivators have obtained their growing equipment from outside of the area or via online gardening services.

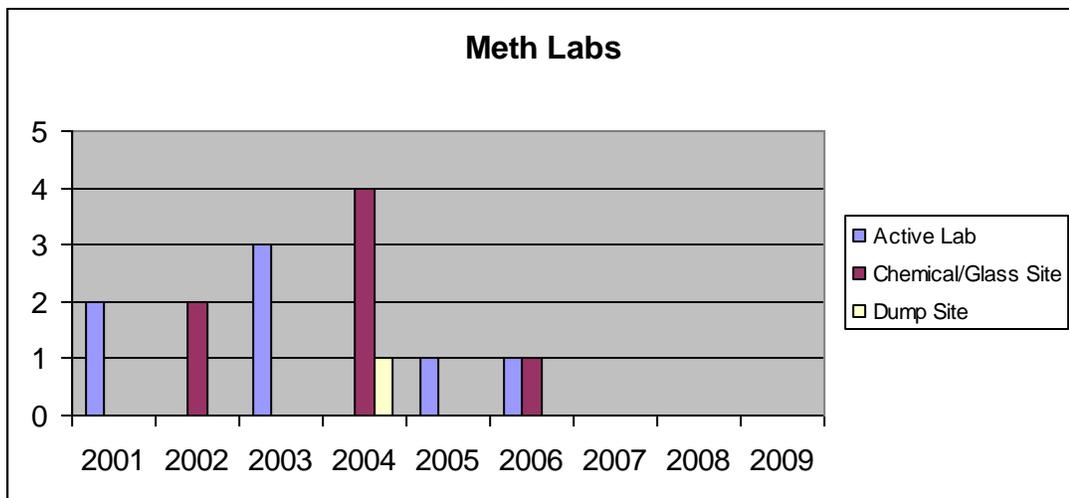
While a local DTO exists within the Oshkosh area that has been responsible for numerous growing operations over the past several years, most marijuana cultivation within the Fox Valley remains limited to individual drug traffickers or small groups of individuals. Clones, especially those that are considered “high grade” plants, are often sold or provided to new growers.

Methamphetamine

Figure 42 displays the number of meth labs dismantled in the LWAM area since 2002. As can be seen in the chart, meth labs have not been a significant issue in this area. Historically, the majority of the methamphetamine labs dismantled in the LWAM jurisdiction were considered “red phosphorous” methamphetamine labs, which is an aberration for the State of Wisconsin, where the majority of methamphetamine labs were “birch reduction” labs. Active methamphetamine labs that have been dismantled have all been located in private residences, with one exception at a local hotel. Chemical and glassware sites that have been dismantled are mixed between hotel/motels, storage units, and private residences.

Yield amounts for the methamphetamine labs that have been dismantled have been low, usually less than one quarter ounce of finished product per cooking cycle.

Figure 42



Cocaine/Crack

While cocaine is not produced within the Fox Cities, hotels and motels continue to be commonly used for the conversion of cocaine into crack. A large number of individual drug traffickers travel from the source cities of Milwaukee, WI and Chicago, IL to the Fox Cities, rent hotel rooms for varying periods of time, convert powder cocaine to crack cocaine, and utilize the hotel rooms to distribute and use their finished product. Furthermore, in 2009, two cocaine traffickers arrested by the LWAM used hotels to “re-rock” powdered cocaine. This process involves the use of Inositol and acetone to cut cocaine yet give the appearance of a highly pure finished product.

In 2004, roughly 50% of all complaints from hotels made to the Lake Winnebago Area Metropolitan Enforcement Group-Drug Unit regarding suspected drug activity resulted in a seizure of either crack cocaine or powder cocaine. In 2005, over 80% of the hotel/motel cases conducted by the LWAM involved either powder or crack cocaine. This trend has continued over the past several years.

Pharmaceuticals, Heroin, and Club Drugs are not produced with the LWAM jurisdiction.

Transportation

Describe how the drug is transported into the area, focusing on the route the drug travels from its domestic source or from the U.S. border, if appropriate.

Describe how the drug is moved within the area. Discuss the major groups involved; the routes traveled—maritime, air, overland; and the methods employed—body carries, hidden compartments in vehicles, hidden shipments in fresh produce, etc. Be as specific as possible. Mention particular routes (“Cocaine is transported via I-94.”) and specific means of conveyance (“Cocaine was concealed in baby strollers.”)

Determine what locations (if any) serve as transportation hubs or transshipment points to outside areas. If a city in the area functions as a transportation hub, identify the distribution centers that it serves. If a city in the area is a transshipment point to other cities, provide detailed information about how the drug is smuggled to those cities and how it is divided or repackaged. Also, identify its probable destination and the route it travels to arrive there. The following are suggested definitions for a location’s function:

Transportation hub: a city or area that is the intended primary destination for drugs and from which one or more distribution centers are supplied. Transportation hubs usually function as distribution centers as well.

Transshipment point: a city or area in which drugs are temporarily stored with the ultimate intent being transportation to another location for distribution.

Distribution center: a city or area that supplies drugs to local markets in and out of the state.

Cocaine/Crack

State Hwy 41 remains the primary route of travel for sources of cocaine and crack cocaine. The primary source city for the LWAM jurisdiction is Milwaukee, WI, followed by Chicago, IL. Based upon interviews of informants and residency information acquired from subjects arrested transporting crack cocaine into and within the Fox Cities, it is estimated that these two cities account for approximately 95% of the cocaine and crack cocaine transported into to Fox Cities. Cocaine and crack cocaine are transported primarily via private motor vehicle into and within the Fox Cities. Where crack cocaine is concerned, amounts transported from the two primary source cities into the Fox Cities is traditionally small, usually less than one ounce. However, in the past year, larger quantities have been seized and are indicative of the trend that larger amounts of crack cocaine are being transported into the area. Individual drug traffickers

frequently conceal crack cocaine in body cavities with the intent of avoiding detection should they come in contact with law enforcement. Powder cocaine is concealed in a wide variety of locations within the vehicle and/or on the drug trafficker's person. Due to the geographical makeup of the LWAM jurisdiction, the cities of Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, and Appleton serve as transportation hubs for a number of other cities within the State of Wisconsin. These cities include Waupun, Portage, Ripon, Wautoma, Waupaca, Clintonville, Shawano, Stevens Point, Green Bay, and two a lesser degree, Manitowoc and Sheboygan. The aforementioned list of cities is by no means comprehensive. Appleton is also a destination city for a limited number of individual drug traffickers from the City of Green Bay, WI. As previously mentioned, Greyhound Bus operates service between Milwaukee and Appleton with stops in Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, and New London. While this method of transportation may be used infrequently for larger shipments of cocaine and/or crack, it is believed (supported by limited available data) that individual drug traffickers or drug users may transport small shipments of cocaine and/or crack via this bus line. These individuals normally keep the drugs concealed on their person, as luggage is rarely placed into the cargo hold of the bus.

Approximately 15 different rental car agencies exist within the Fox Cities, with 29 locations. The use of rental vehicles to transport cocaine and crack both into and within the Fox Cities is a standard operating procedure for many individual drug traffickers as well as drug trafficking organizations. These individuals and organizations frequently utilize a third party (both witting and unwitting) to rent the vehicle in their name, thereby attempting to conceal the trafficker's identity.

While both individual drug traffickers and drug trafficking organizations utilize the various mail services to transport cocaine and/or crack into the Fox Cities, seizures of parcels containing cocaine are rare. Based upon informant and defendant interviews, this method of drug shipment was affirmed as a common transportation practice.

Marijuana

Marijuana continues to be the most widely available drug in the Fox Cities, with a number of source locations, including within the Fox Cities themselves. It is therefore difficult to determine the primary source city for the LWAM jurisdiction for marijuana. However, for marijuana that is not grown within the Fox Cities themselves, two methods are currently used for the importation of marijuana into the Fox Valley. The primary method remains overland private vehicles that transport marijuana from various border cities in Texas, as well as transshipment points such as Chicago, IL and Milwaukee, WI. Marijuana has also been intercepted and seized by the LWAM from several other states including Oregon, Washington, Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, California, Colorado, and others.

A second primary means of transporting marijuana into the Fox Cities is through various parcel services. One drug trafficking organization in particular is estimated to have mailed several hundred pounds of marijuana in 5-20 pound increments into the Fox Valley. These weights are typical of parcels containing marijuana. Four primary parcel delivery services exist within the Fox Valley, those being the United States Postal Services, FedEx, UPS, and DHL.

Of the ten parcel interdictions conducted in 2004, nine involved marijuana. Most parcels containing marijuana, regardless of shipping agent used, were sent either overnight or express mail. It is believed that this is done to allow for more complete tracking of the package by the individual or drug trafficking organization in order to avoid interdiction by Law Enforcement. The drug trafficking organization responsible for the majority of the marijuana intercepted via parcel services will traditionally mail out several packages to different addresses on or about the same date. Each package will contain an alias name for the recipient, and both an alias name and address for the sender. Over 30 pounds of marijuana was seized in 2004 as a result of parcel interdictions. All but one of the parcel interdictions conducted by the LWAM in 2005 involved marijuana. In 2007, the LWAM conducted ten parcel interdictions. All but one resulted in a marijuana seizure. The total quantity of marijuana seized was approximately 100 pounds.

A number of different means are employed to conceal marijuana, whether it is shipped via parcel service or overland in vehicles. The primary attempt of the trafficker is to avoid detection by odor. In addition to plastic wrapping of various different kinds, several types of masking scents are utilized by the traffickers to bypass detection by both humans and canines.

Pharmaceuticals

Due to the availability and source locations of pharmaceutical drugs, traditional transportation networks do not exist within the Fox Cities. Illegally diverted and trafficked pharmaceuticals within the Fox Cities are traditionally obtained and sold within the same city, or, at most, within the same county. Typical means of transportation are therefore limited to personal vehicles or in many cases pedestrian traffic. Concealment of pharmaceutical drugs is often as simple as a prescription drug container or some similar type of pill container, used in the hope that detection by law enforcement will not result in seizure because of the frequently confusing nature of prescription drugs. On at least one occasion, the City of Oshkosh was used as a transshipment point for an individual drug trafficker that was obtaining large quantities of pharmaceuticals from Ripon, WI, and distributing them to numerous other cities both within and without of the LWAM jurisdiction. However, this type of traditional drug trafficking hierarchy remains rare where pharmaceutical drugs are concerned.

Club Drugs

The importation of club drugs, specifically MDMA and BZP, is conducted primarily by overland private carrier (automobile). The primary source city identified historically for MDMA has been Milwaukee, WI, and therefore, the Hwy 41 was the most common route used for MDMA transportation into the Fox Cities. Recently, however, a National DTO utilized several other overland routes of travel to supply BZP and MDMA to the area from Milwaukee as well as Minneapolis, MN. One other identified source city for MDMA is New York, NY.

Due to its small size MDMA/BZP shipments are easy to conceal, and are furthermore often not detected by drug canines. Specific or unique concealment locations or methods have therefore not been identified or do not exist.

Heroin

As with cocaine and crack cocaine, the primary source cities for heroin remain Milwaukee, WI and Chicago, IL. The primary, if not exclusive, method for obtaining heroin and transporting it into the Fox Cities is personal vehicle. Due to the relatively low number of seizures of heroin, it is difficult to define a trend where concealment is concerned, but due to the small dosages being transported, concealment techniques similar to those of cocaine and crack cocaine seem to be utilized.

Methamphetamine

While the bulk of the methamphetamine seized in the Fox Cities was historically produced locally, the passage of the law regulating the sale of ephedrine has reduced the number of labs in the area. "Ice" or "glass" (crystal meth) has accounted for the bulk of the limited number of seizures made within the four county area. Sources identified for this type of meth have been Minneapolis, MN, Texas, and California. The methamphetamine that is transported into the Fox Cities is done so via personal vehicle or parcel service. Due to the limited number and quantity of seizures, determining a trend for source cities is difficult.

Distribution

Describe all the phases (wholesale, midlevel, retail) of the distribution process, including identifying the major group(s) involved in the drug's distribution within the area. Determine where these groups operate, the quantities they distribute, and the drug prices they demand.

Describe the methods of distribution these criminal groups employ (e.g., open-air street sales, person-to-person sales, sales from stash houses, use of beepers and cellular telephones, etc.) Also, discuss the prices the drug commands on the retail market and the amounts that users typically buy. Include comments regarding the drug's packaging (foil, heat-sealed plastic, etc.).

Cocaine/Crack Cocaine

Crack cocaine is imported into the Fox Cities in amounts commonly between ½ ounce and several ounces. Occasionally, quantities of crack cocaine are seized above four ounces, especially in recent years. Crack distribution within the Fox Valley ranges from individual drug traffickers peddling single or small quantities of “rocks” to sophisticated operation involving organizers, bill collectors, and distributors. While the former type of crack distributor is the most common, at least one significant drug trafficking organization has been dismantled in each of the three major metropolitan areas within the Fox Valley (Fond du Lac, Appleton, and Oshkosh) between 2002 and 2008. In 2005, a major open air crack trafficking market was dismantled in Neenah. In 2003, the average amount of crack cocaine purchased by LWAM undercover personnel or informants was 1.7 grams per transaction. In 2004 the average amount of crack purchased per transaction was 2.6 grams. In 2005, the average amount of crack cocaine purchased by LWAM undercover personnel or informants was 1.8 grams per transaction. In 2003, the average amount of crack seized per search warrant executed by the LWAM was 9 grams. In 2004, this number increased to 33 grams. In 2005, the average amount of crack seized per search warrant executed or other means by the LWAM was 15 grams.

A single rock of crack cocaine weighs on average between .25 and .5 grams and will usually sell for between \$25 and \$50 in the Fox Cities. A number of different methods are utilized by independent drug traffickers and drug trafficking organizations to distribute crack cocaine. Open air sales of crack remain rare in the Fox Cities, but do occur. Low income housing units and hotels are also popular bases of operation for crack distributors. Finally, personal residences are also frequently utilized by crack distributors. The method of operation for this type of crack distribution operation consists of one or more crack distributors befriending an individual or individuals with access to an apartment or private residence. The crack distributors will frequently provide product at no or reduced charge to the occupant of the residence and then set up a base of operations for crack distribution. These types of operations are usually highly dynamic and the

distributors will change residences frequently to avoid detection by law enforcement personnel. The use of cellular telephones and vehicles registered to third parties are also a common denominator with all types of crack distribution operations in the Fox Cities.

While some crack distributors are indigenous to the Fox Cities, a significant percentage of individuals who traffic crack in the Fox Cities retain resident status in Milwaukee, WI or Chicago, IL. This has resulted in a “transient” population of crack distributors who maintain residences both in the Fox Cities and in the source city. Crack cocaine is almost exclusively packaged in “corner cuts”, which describes the corner of a plastic sandwich baggie which has been tied off and cut above the knot. Children or other co-conspirators are often “employed” by the traffickers to package the crack into these baggies.

Powdered cocaine is typically imported into the Fox Cities in ounce or multiple ounce quantities, occasionally up to the kilogram or multi-kilogram level. Powder cocaine is commonly sold in quantities ranging from ½ gram up to multiple ounces. A gram of cocaine costs approximately \$100, an eighth ounce (“eight ball”) of cocaine costs between \$125 and \$150, and an ounce of cocaine costs between \$800 and \$1200. Historically, powder cocaine was frequently cut with various adulterants, but over the past several years, a general trend has been observed in which the amount (if any) of adulterants mixed with cocaine has decreased. The process of “re-rocking” cocaine has already been described and was one new trend recognized in 2009. In 2003, the average amount of powdered cocaine purchased by LWAM undercover personnel or informants was 12 grams. In 2004 an average of 11.2 grams was purchased per transaction. In 2005, the average amount of powdered cocaine purchased by LWAM undercover personnel or informants was 13.6 grams. In 2003, an average of 60 grams of powdered cocaine was seized during search warrants conducted by the LWAM where cocaine was located. In 2004, an average of 32 grams of powdered cocaine was seized during search warrants in which cocaine was found. In 2005, an average of 32 grams of powdered cocaine was seized during search warrants conducted by the LWAM where cocaine was located.

The methods of distribution for powder cocaine run the gamut of drug distribution methods. Powder cocaine is typically packaged in plastic sandwich baggies and occasionally in ziplock baggies. Personal use quantities are also frequently packaged in “folds” or “bindles”. Kilogram quantities of powdered cocaine are packaged in plastic wrap under some form of colored tape.

Distribution from hotel rooms is commonly associated with crack cocaine and powder cocaine sales. The use of safe houses has always been recognized in this area for larger distribution groups, and this trend has, if anything, increased over the past several years. Hotels are also a common location for distributors to convert powder cocaine into crack cocaine. In 2004, seven of the fifteen hotel related cases conducted by the LWAM involve cocaine or crack cocaine. In

2005, 25 out of 30 hotel investigations conducted involved either crack cocaine or powder cocaine.

Marijuana

Marijuana is typically imported into the Fox Cities in multi-pound quantities up to multi-hundred pound quantities by a variety of methods. Drug trafficking organizations and individual drug traffickers alike employ a variety of techniques in order to distribute marijuana within the Fox Cities. Marijuana is often stored in a “safe house” or other location not directly associated with the drug trafficker. Acquaintances’ residences, storage units, and neighboring apartments are all commonly used safe houses for marijuana.

Within the Fox Cities, marijuana is typically sold in quantities ranging from one eighth of an ounce to multiple pounds. As stated previously, two general grades of marijuana are currently sold within the Fox Cities, low grade marijuana being described as “schwag” and high grade marijuana being described as “Kind Bud”. One ounce of low grade marijuana costs approximately \$120 while one ounce of high grade marijuana costs between \$300 and \$400. One pound of low grade marijuana costs between \$600 and \$1000, while one pound of high grade marijuana costs between \$3500 and \$4000.

While methods of marijuana importation into the Fox Valley may be sophisticated (use of mail services in conjunction with Western Union facilities), the majority of marijuana distribution involves individual sales. Marijuana is typically packaged in sandwich baggies at the ounce level and below, and is commonly packaged in gallon size ziplock bags at the pound level.

Hotels and motels are used by marijuana traffickers to distribute marijuana to both retail customers and other distributors. In 2004, twelve out of fifteen hotel investigations involved a seizure of marijuana. In 2005, eight out of 30 hotel investigations conducted involved a marijuana seizure. More often than not, however, the aforementioned seizures involved personal use quantities that crack/cocaine traffickers had on their person when arrested.

Pharmaceuticals

Due to the nature of pharmaceuticals, traditional distribution networks do not exist for this drug. Readily available over the counter, almost every community within the Fox Cities has at least one pharmacy that supplies these types of drugs.

Most of the traffickers of pharmaceuticals are themselves addicts of the drug. This makes identification of classical drug trafficking organizations difficult, as a “distribution network” involving pharmaceuticals usually consists of a group of addicts that loosely work together to obtain pills for sale to each other. No formalized agreements or structure exists within the group. Whoever has the

ability at any given time to obtain pills is the “head” of the organization until the pills have been sold, at which time another member of the group will become the main supplier.

Some individuals, also addicts, have established themselves as a readily available source of pharmaceuticals, and although they will occasionally purchase pills from other individuals, they have established methods of obtaining enough pills both to support their own habit and supply others.

Pharmaceuticals are sold by the pill, and sales rarely exceed 50 pills. Most transactions are limited to a handful of pills at the most. Cost varies depending on the type of pill, but the most popular, Oxycontin, are also the most expensive, costing on average \$1 per milligram. These tablets range in strength between 10 mg and 160 milligrams. 40mg and 80mg are currently the most popular.

Pharmaceuticals are commonly sold by individuals, usually in private residences, bars, or at other pre-arranged locations.

Due to the availability of legitimate prescriptions for each of the pharmaceutical drugs, and the fact that many dealers themselves have prescriptions for the drug they sell, pharmaceuticals are usually packaged in labeled or unlabeled pill bottles. Other packaging methods include baggies, cigarette packages, or no packaging at all.

Club Drugs

MDMA was historically imported into the Fox Cities in the “jar” (100 tablets) quantities or higher, primarily by individual drug traffickers. Recently, however, the involvement of Asian gangs in Ecstasy distribution has been established, and several arrests of Asian males have been effected for Ecstasy distribution. These DTOs import “boats” (one “boat” = 1000 tablets) of MDMA and/or BZP into the area. These larger quantities are then divided into “jars” for distribution to the mid-level distributors, following the classic drug trafficking pyramid. As mentioned previously, Ecstasy is commonly sold by individual drug traffickers in single or multi-tablet quantities. A single tablet of Ecstasy currently costs between \$12 and \$18 in the Fox Cities. As with other drugs, price breaks are frequently given for larger quantities. A jar of Ecstasy (100 tablets) costs approximately \$800 to \$1500. The methodology of Ecstasy distributors is similar to that of other commonly available drugs, and varies greatly from distributor to distributor. No single method of operation has been observed regarding Ecstasy sales. Most of the Ecstasy purchased or seized in the Fox Cities remains in tablet form. Ecstasy crushed and placed into capsules remains rare in the Fox Cities. Ecstasy is traditionally packaged in plastic sandwich baggies, ziplocks, or gem packs.

Heroin

Heroin is imported into the Fox Cities in small quantities, rarely more than multi-gram quantities. Heroin is sold by individual drug traffickers, usually to other addicts and/or users. Heroin is typically packaged in aluminum foil packets or gem baggies, often with an imprint or insignia on the bag.

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine is still rare in the Fox Cities, and distribution of this drug appears to mimic that of powder cocaine. Quantities distributed rarely exceed one half ounce and prices are also similar to powder cocaine. Historically, no significant drug trafficking organizations were identified trafficking methamphetamine in the Fox Valley. However, in 2009, a national Asian DTO was dismantled that distributed quantities of methamphetamine in the Fox Cities and Green Bay. The single largest methamphetamine seizure in 2005 was from an individual drug trafficker.

Drug Trafficking Organizations and Activities

The focus of this section is on drug trafficking organizations and their activities. Some of the information regarding production, transportation, distribution, etc., overlaps information presented in the previous section in relation to specific drugs. Structure the emphasis and level of detail of this redundant information to provide an understanding of the organizations and their operations, rather than focusing on the drug problem, as in the previous section.

A. Number of Identified Organizations

State the number of drug trafficking organizations that have been identified and are currently operating in the area and meet the qualifying conditions indicated below. Indicate separate totals for organizations whose scope of operations is:

1. Local/Regional **2**
2. National **1**
3. International **0**

Include organizations that are engaged in any or all of the activities of drug production, transportation, distribution, or money laundering.

The quantitative requirement for consideration as a “drug trafficking organization” is based on the standards of the Continuing Criminal Enterprise statute, 21 USC 848, i.e., five or more persons, committing a continuing series of violations, obtaining substantial income or resources.

B. Profiles of Identified Organizations

This section requires the reporting of information regarding specific drug trafficking organizations. Descriptions of organizations should be as definitive as possible, without revealing information that is “law enforcement sensitive” or otherwise classified.

Drug trafficking organizations should be described as to their size, ethnic composition, organizational structure, areas of operation, trafficking activities, types and quantities of drugs, methods of operation, etc.

Significant organizations may be described individually. Organization names are not required, but specific information regarding the organization may be reported.

Organizations that share common characteristics, (e.g., street gangs), may be described collectively, if appropriate.

Local/Regional

Identified local and regional drug trafficking organizations in the Fox Cities typically are composed of five to 10 individuals with a loose hierarchical structure. The majority of these organizations operating in the Fox Cities could historically and currently be classified as groups of individuals from source cities such as Milwaukee, WI or Chicago, IL trafficking crack cocaine from the aforementioned cities into the Fox Valley. These organizations typically have a single leader or pair of co-conspirators, beneath which exists a loosely affiliated hierarchy of “lieutenants”. These individuals are responsible for such diverse tasks as transporting powder cocaine or crack cocaine from source cities into the Fox Cities, converting powder cocaine to crack cocaine upon arrival in the destination city, distributing the crack to street level dealers or customers, collecting crack cocaine debts, and, when necessary, using violence and/or intimidation to either prevent individuals from testifying or to collect debts.

These groups will typically befriend or latch onto a core group of crack abusers with ready access to residences, vehicles, and large amounts of cash. Once these individuals have been established as stable customers, they will be utilized to obtain additional customers within the community. In exchange, these individuals are frequently given price breaks or additional quantities of crack. Furthermore, these organizations will utilize the residences of these heavy crack users as distribution points. Additional quantities of crack cocaine are either stored at a separate location, or only small amounts of crack cocaine are transported from the source cities to the destination cities at a time. Rental cars and hotels are frequently utilized by these organizations for the purposes of transporting and distributing crack cocaine. Large/multi-unit apartment complexes are also commonly used as distribution and storage facilities.

National

The handful of national drug trafficking organizations that exist within the Fox Valley are more ethnically diverse than the local and regional drug trafficking organizations. The first and most common drug trafficking organization with national ties remains the Mexican drug trafficking organizations. One such organization was dismantled in early 2009, and was responsible for distributing large quantities of both cocaine and marijuana. A second large scale national DTO was dismantled in early 2010, following the same pattern. These organizations have direct ties to Mexico and/or Texas.

These organizations consist of a central organizer and/or source who is responsible for arranging deliveries of controlled substances as well as taking receipt of proceeds from drug sales. Beneath the central organizer of these organizations exists a large and shifting group of wholesale distributors. These individuals are responsible for taking receipt of wholesale level quantities of controlled substances and distributing them to either retail customers or street

level distributors. Typical quantities received by these individuals for marijuana are between five and fifty pounds and for cocaine are multiple ounce quantities.

The upper echelons of these organizations are primarily either American citizens of Mexican nationality or Mexican nationals that are in the country illegally. These organizations typically have extensive ties with other portions not only of the State of Wisconsin but also within the country.

Several methods of transportation and distribution of controlled substances are used by these organizations. One such method is the use of express mail (FedEx, UPS, US Postal, etc.). The organizers of these DTO's will utilize other individuals within or near the source country or state (Mexico or Texas) to package and mail a quantity of marijuana or cocaine. Return addresses are fictional as are sender's names. These organizations will then utilize a number of wholesale distributors in the Fox Cities to provide addresses to send the parcels to. The wholesalers within the Fox Cities, in turn, will frequently obtain other individuals addresses to send the parcels to. Upon receipt of the marijuana or cocaine, the wholesale distributors will divide the controlled substances and distribute them to retail customers or retail distributors. These individuals will then be responsible for collecting the proceeds and returning the money to a different group of individuals in the source city or State. This is traditionally accomplished either through the use of money transfer companies (Western Union) or overland travel via private motor carrier. Utilizing this method of operation, the organizers are able to distance themselves from any law enforcement efforts.

The second type of National DTO located in the Fox Cities is affiliated with Asian gangs and/or non-gang related Asian/Americans. These organizations are national in scope, and are tightly contained within their ethnic community. Family ties are frequently noted within these organizations. These DTOs traffic high grade marijuana, Ecstasy, and methamphetamine. The structure of this type of DTO is less hierarchical than that of the Mexican DTOs identified above. Several co-conspirators, often related to each other, are responsible for making decisions and arranging shipments. Mid level dealers will then need to contact these organizers for permission to take deliver of and traffic product.

Another type of drug trafficking organization with national ties involve a tightly affiliated group of individuals in the Fox Cities who have secured through one means or another a steady source of controlled substance from some other part of the country. Historically and currently, these DTO's tend to be comprised of white subjects in the Fox Cities. The types and quantities of drugs obtained and distributed depend on the organization, as do the method of distribution.

Finally, at least one Outlaw Motorcycle Gang (OMG) has been identified in the Fox Cities as a significant source of powder cocaine. This motorcycle club is a nationally recognized OMG that has had ties to the area for at least a decade.

Methods of operation include a very close knit core membership with a single president or leader, directing lieutenants, and other individual activities.

C. Organization Activities

This section relates drug trafficking organizations to drug trafficking activities.

1. Production

Identify organizations that are involved in drug production. Include information regarding the types and quantities of drugs produced, methods of operation including sources of materials and product distribution, emerging trends, and any other relevant information.

The primary drug produced in the Fox Valley is marijuana. To date, there have been several local/regional drug trafficking organizations that have been responsible for an organized production effort involving numerous residences and/or rental properties. The aforementioned DTO's had recently shifted operations from traditional marijuana grows to "high grade" marijuana grows. These DTO's consisted of a single individual that had extensive knowledge of marijuana cultivation, who taught a number of individuals how to cultivate marijuana. This individual either sells or provides marijuana clones to others to begin growing operations.

Of the current local/regional drug trafficking organizations mentioned under Section A-1, the use of hotels and private residence continues to be the #1 method of converting powder cocaine to crack cocaine.

2. Transportation

Identify organizations involved in drug transportation and smuggling. Discuss types and quantities of drugs transported, routes and methods used, emerging trends, and any other relevant information.

As mentioned previously, the use of parcel services and money transfer companies continues to be a primary method by which national drug trafficking organizations operating within the Fox Cities transfer product from source to destination and similarly transports proceeds from wholesale distributors to source cities.

For current local/regional drug trafficking organizations, third party personal carriers or rental vehicles are commonly used to transport drugs from source cities to destination cities.

3. Distribution

Identify organizations involved in drug distribution. Include information regarding types and quantities of drugs distributed, sources and customers, methods of operation, emerging trends, and any other relevant information.

Local/Regional

As stated previously, the current local and regional crack cocaine distribution rings operating in the Fox Cities employ similar tactics in the distribution of crack cocaine. Typically, a heavily addicted user of group of users is rapidly identified by a member of the DTO. This person or these people are befriended by the distributor and a base of operations is established. The customers are then solicited to obtain additional customers for the DTO. Once the base of operations is established, other individuals from the source city are used to transport drugs to the destination cities for distribution. Those that are heavily addicted to the drug are used as sources of income and sale houses until they are of no further use to the DTO. At that time, a new individual or group of individuals are identified and exploited. These organizations are typically responsible for trafficking single to multiple rocks of crack cocaine per transaction. However, these organizations historically have sold several thousand dollars worth of crack cocaine per day.

National

Distribution by the aforementioned national drug trafficking organizations follow typical hierarchical patterns. Once the drug, regardless of quantity or type, reaches the wholesale distributor within the Fox Cities, the drug is divided up and distributed to either retail customers or lower level distributors. Proceeds are returned to the source cities via a number of different means, either overland transportation or money transfers being the two primary methods.

4. Finance/Money Laundering

Identify organizations involved in financing drug trafficking activities and/or laundering of drug-related proceeds. Discuss amounts of money involved, methods of operation, emerging trends, and any other relevant information.

Historically, drug trafficking organization, regardless of their composition and scope, will commonly use legitimate businesses in order to launder money. Large scale laundering operations are not commonly observed in the Fox Valley. In addition to the use of legitimate businesses, drug trafficking organizations will frequently utilize proceeds at the local level to purchase an inordinate amount of domestic product (vehicles, property, and other high dollar items). To this extent, organized money laundering operations are, as stated, rare in the Fox Valley. Proceeds from drug sales are commonly wired to source locations via Western Union or other wire transfer methods. At least one National DTO has historically transferred well in excess of \$100,000 in a one year period utilizing transfers no larger than \$7500. Furthermore, the use of Moneygrams and national banks by this organization continued through 2007. The use of national banks to deposit proceeds close to the point of sale for withdrawal in another state (usually Texas) increased over the past two years and is now considered a popular method of transporting currency to source locations.

5. Other Related Criminal Activities

Identify organizations involved in criminal activities related to drug trafficking, e.g., firearms trafficking, public corruption, etc.; to the degree these activities are significant in the area. Discuss the nature of the activities, methods of operation, emerging trends, and any other relevant information.

One primary criminal activity related to drug trafficking organizations are threats/violence against either distributors who lose product or are detected by law enforcement and customers who fail to pay for product used. The vast majority of these incidents involve threat of physical violence, and only a small percentage result in actual physical harm.

The second type of associated crime is usually observed at the customer level and involves retail theft, fraud, forgery, and other means to obtain cash to purchase drugs trafficked by the DTO's.

Recently, the level of violence associated with two National DTOs in this area (one Mexican, the other Asian) has increased dramatically, and includes assaults and shootings.

Drug-Related Crime Rates

Present statistical data regarding drug related crime within the Task Force's coverage area.

Task Force Total Drug Case Investigations and Total Drug Arrests: Calendar Years 2001 – 2004

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Drug Case Investigations Conducted	<u>432</u>	<u>346</u>	<u>402</u>	<u>461</u>	<u>533</u>
Total Drug Arrests:	<u>491</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>434</u>	<u>444</u>	<u>395</u>

UCR Drug Related Arrests – Juvenile – For All Agencies within Task Force Coverage Area

Distribution, Sale or Manufacture	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Opium/Cocaine	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>
Marijuana	<u>26</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>30</u>
Synthetics	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
Other	<u>14</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>45</u>
Total	<u>46</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>82</u>

Possession	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Opium/Cocaine	<u>8</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>
Marijuana	<u>196</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>251</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>212</u>
Synthetics	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>
Other	<u>40</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>41</u>
Total	<u>256</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>329</u>	<u>298</u>	<u>274</u>

Drug Related Arrests – Adult for All Agencies within Task Force Coverage Area

Distribution, Sale or Manufacture	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Opium/Cocaine	<u>145</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>56</u>
Marijuana	<u>98</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>166</u>
Synthetics	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
Other	<u>32</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>61</u>
Total	<u>282</u>	<u>319</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>286</u>	<u>292</u>

Possession	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Opium/Cocaine	<u>116</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>77</u>
Marijuana	<u>860</u>	<u>825</u>	<u>775</u>	<u>752</u>	<u>894</u>
Synthetics	<u>17</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>92</u>
Other	<u>107</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>132</u>
Total	<u>1,100</u>	<u>1,109</u>	<u>1,143</u>	<u>947</u>	<u>1,195</u>

**Arrests by Task Force Assigned Personnel
Delivery and/or Cultivation**

Drug	Number of Adult Arrests				Number of Juvenile Arrests			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
“Club Drugs”								
MDMA/Ecstasy	8	30	4	32	1	2	0	0
Rohypnol	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GHB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ketamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cocaine Powder	55	77	86	67	0	0	0	1
“Crack” Cocaine	89	130	120	130	1	1	0	0
Hallucinogens								
LSD	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psilocybin Mushrooms	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	0
Mescaline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DMT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-MeODIPT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin/Opiates	3	2	4	7	0	0	0	0
Oxycodone	18	5	9	12	0	1	0	0
Oxycontin	6	7	1	2	1	0	0	0
Methamphetamine	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Marijuana – THC	54	100	175	141	2	0	29	21
Steroids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diverted Pharmaceuticals	0	11	4	40	0	0	0	0
Other Drugs	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	310	365	406	433	5	6	29	22

**Arrests by Task Force Assigned Personnel
Possession**

Drug	Number of Adult Arrests				Number of Juvenile Arrests			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
“Club Drugs”								
MDMA/Ecstasy	3	2	0	3	1	0	0	0
Rohypnol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GHB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ketamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cocaine Powder	6	6	6	11	2	0	0	1
“Crack” Cocaine	11	7	12	16	1	1	0	2
Hallucinogens								
LSD	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Psilocybin Mushrooms	0	2	1	7	0	0	0	0
Mescaline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DMT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-MeODIPT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin/Opiates	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Oxycodone	2	6	4	6	0	1	0	0
Oxycontin	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	0
Methamphetamine	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Marijuana – THC	65	81	102	121	4	2	5	6
Steroids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diverted Pharmaceuticals	0	0	5	31	0	0	0	0
Other Drugs	7	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	97	120	133	202	8	4	5	9

Murders Involving Drugs within the Task Force Jurisdiction:

Offense Type	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number Involving Drug Trafficking	1	0	0	0
Number Under the Influence of Drugs	1	0	0	0
Number Involving Other Drug Related Activity	0	0	1	1
Total Drug Related	2	0	0	0

Number of Methamphetamine Incidents/Seizures within the Task Force Jurisdiction:

Type of Investigation/Seizure	2006	2007	2008	2009
Chemical/Glass/Equipment	1	0	0	0
Dump Sites Located	0	0	0	0
Laboratory	1	0	0	0
Total Meth. Investigations	2	0	0	0

Marijuana Eradication within the Task Force Jurisdiction:

Year	Outdoor	Operations	Indoor	Operations	Total Cultivated Plants Eradicated
	Plots Eradicated	Cultivated Plants Eradicated	Grows Seized	Cultivated Plants Eradicated	
2006	8		12		420
2007	7		9		663
2008	4		17		322
2009	7	344	19	373	717

Violent UCR Index Offenses Within Task Force Area						
Year	County	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Total
2007	Calumet	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>15</u>
	Fond du Lac	<u>0</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>217</u>
	Outagamie	<u>1</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>209</u>
	Winnebago	<u>2</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>379</u>
	Total	<u>3</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>609</u>	<u>820</u>
2008	Calumet	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>16</u>
	Fond du Lac	<u>1</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>205</u>
	Outagamie	<u>0</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>244</u>
	Winnebago	<u>3</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>321</u>
	Total	<u>5</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>594</u>	<u>786</u>
2009	Calumet	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>18</u>
	Fond du Lac	<u>2</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>161</u>
	Outagamie	<u>2</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>262</u>
	Winnebago	<u>0</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>385</u>
	Total	<u>4</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>826</u>

Property UCR Index Offenses Within Task Force Area						
Year	County	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
2007	Calumet	<u>103</u>	<u>322</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>441</u>
	Fond du Lac	<u>212</u>	<u>1,537</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>1,838</u>
	Outagamie	<u>639</u>	<u>4,307</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>5,141</u>
	Winnebago	<u>801</u>	<u>3,241</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>4,202</u>
	Total	<u>1,755</u>	<u>9,407</u>	<u>398</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>11,622</u>
2008	Calumet	<u>60</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>305</u>
	Fond du Lac	<u>228</u>	<u>1,487</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1,795</u>
	Outagamie	<u>602</u>	<u>4,450</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>5,219</u>
	Winnebago	<u>818</u>	<u>3,022</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>4,001</u>
	Total	<u>1,708</u>	<u>9,196</u>	<u>377</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>11,320</u>
2009	Calumet	<u>89</u>	<u>289</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>392</u>
	Fond du Lac	<u>212</u>	<u>1,426</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1,698</u>
	Outagamie	<u>585</u>	<u>3,740</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>4,475</u>
	Winnebago	<u>781</u>	<u>3,006</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3,920</u>
	Total	<u>1,667</u>	<u>8,461</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>10,485</u>

Outlook

Address the following questions in this section:

- What indicators, changes, patterns, and trends can be identified or concluded from the available information?
- What warnings, vulnerabilities, strengths, and intelligence gaps can be identified or concluded from the available information?
- What is predicted for the future and on what are the predictions based?

The abuse of pharmaceutical drugs is the most significant drug related threat to the health and safety of residents of the Fox Cities. The abuse of these drugs is predicted to continue. Oxycontin and Fentanyl are considered the primary threats where pharmaceuticals are concerned. ADHD medication use amongst school age children has worsened over the past several years and now rivals marijuana in its pervasiveness within the schools. Collaboration between the law enforcement community, the pharmaceutical community, and the health care community is essential in addressing this drug threat. Specifically, education concerning the application of HIPPA and the responsibility of each of the aforementioned groups to identify pharmaceutical abusers and traffickers is essential. In addition, manufacturers of pharmaceutical drugs must be educated concerning the methods in which their products are being abused in an attempt to defeat the end user for ingesting their product in an abusive manner. Based upon the data presented within this report, it is anticipated that the problems with pharmaceutical drugs will worsen unless the aforementioned suggestions are acted upon. Over the past 2 years cooperation between the aforementioned agencies has increased, and legislation is pending that will monitor the distribution of these drugs more closely.

The availability of crack cocaine and powder cocaine continue to increase within the Fox Cities. As demand increases, so does the criminal activity associated with this type of drug. Coordination of the enforcement effort with other law enforcement agencies, as well as private entities such as hotels and rental car agencies is important to keep all avenues of interdiction techniques open to law enforcement. It is predicted that cocaine and crack will remain readily available throughout the Fox Cities, based on the proximity of the two primary source cities to the Fox Valley, and the demand for the drug.

The existence of national DTOs (including those with international ties) and the increase in local “high grade” marijuana growing operations has maintained the availability of both varieties of marijuana in the Fox Cities. These two trends are predicted to continue in the future. Interdiction techniques, specifically the use of drug detection canines, is seen as a critical component of the law enforcement strategy to combat both trends.

Furthermore, a proactive partnership between the various parcel services and drug enforcement is vital.

The availability and use of club drugs, specifically Ecstasy, has been sporadic in the past. As large scale DTOs that import and distribute this drug are dismantled, they are replaced by independent drug traffickers for a time, and eventually by other DTOs. Recently, both the availability of Ecstasy and the use of this drug at “rave” parties are sharply on the rise. Asian gangs and Asian members of DTOs will increase the availability of this drug in the area in the near future. The classical usage of human intelligence (i.e. informants) remains the best method to combat the distribution of this drug.

Heroin, though replaced by pharmaceutical drugs over the past seven years, is now increasing in popularity and availability. Heroin remains a drug of concern due to its presence in Milwaukee and Chicago. Due to the high costs of OxyContin in this area, cheaper heroin is predicted to increase in popularity over the next year.

Finally, methamphetamine use, abuse, availability, and seizures remain low in the Fox Cities. The only area of concern regarding methamphetamine is the emergence of Asian gangs and DTOs that import this drug into the area.

Sources

2000 Census
Airnav.com
Appleton Police Department
Calumet County Medical Examiner
Calumet County District Attorney's Office
Calumet County Sheriff's Department
Calumet Medical Center
Drug Enforcement Administration
Fed-Ex Parcel Service
Fond du Lac County Airport
Fond du Lac County Coroner's Office
Fond du Lac County District Attorney's Office
Fox Valley Metro Police Department
Hortonville Police Department
Kaukauna Police Department
Menasha Police Department (City of)
Menasha Police Department (Town of)
Neenah Police Department
New Holstein Municipal Airport
New London Medical Center
New London Police Department
Oshkosh Police Department
Outagamie County Coroner's Office
Outagamie County District Attorney's Office
Outagamie County Regional Airport
Outagamie County Sheriff's Department
Saint Agnes Hospital
SAMHSA website
Shiocton Airport
Theda Clark Hospital
United Parcel Service
United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation (UCR reports)
United States Postal Service
Winnebago County Coroner's Office
Winnebago County District Attorney's Office
Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction
Wisconsin Department of Justice
Wisconsin Department of Corrections
Wisconsin Department of Transportation
Wisconsin Hospital Association
Wisconsin State Crime Lab
Wittman Regional Airport