

Third Year Refunding Report on the
Grant County Drug Enforcement Officer
#76-04-13A-SW-2691

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Summary

The Grant County Drug Enforcement Officer program is currently seeking third year funding under the 1976 Program 13A: Enforcement Against Dangerous Drug Trafficking.

The first objective of the 1975 grant was to increase the knowledge and awareness of officers in Grant County about hard drug trafficking, and to increase the number of hard drug investigations initiated by other officers in Grant County. This was to be accomplished through training sessions conducted by the Grant County Drug Officer. During the present grant period the officer did not conduct any training sessions. This was due to the fact that the officer had a large investigative load, and therefore, training could not be carried out due to time limitations.

Objective #2 involved increasing public awareness of hard drug addiction. During the present grant period the officer spoke to church groups, women's clubs, and seven high schools in the area. Three of the high schools were randomly selected and asked to evaluate the officer's lectures. They reported a high level of satisfaction with Officer Ahnen's drug lectures.

Objective #3 was "to increase the coordination between drug officers in different municipalities aimed at their efforts to reduce drug trafficking." Five Police Departments with which Officer Ahnen shared drug-related information were contacted. All reported a high level of intelligence-sharing with Officer Ahnen and cooperation on inter-jurisdictional cases.

Objective #4 was to "increase number of people diverted from the criminal justice system at the pre-arrest, arrest, and post-arrest stages after the final development of a diversion policy." Although a diversion police was developed, it was never implemented. The reason given was that there was no law enforcement, judicial or local support for a diversion program; also, no service delivery system was presently available.

Objective #5 was to "control the amount of drugs available on the streets in Grant County." There were no data available on this matter. However, Officer Ahnen and Sheriff Stich reported that the availability of drugs in Grant County has been reduced because of Officer Ahnen's efforts.

Data were presented on the drug officer's drug arrests for the grant period. Fourteen cases involving 27 individuals resulted in arrests by the drug officer. One case resulted in "dangerous drug" trafficking charges. (The WCCJ 1976 Program 13A definition of dangerous drugs was utilized; this definition does not include marihuana.)

I. Introduction

This report has been prepared for use by the Adult Services Section and the Executive Committee of the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice (WCCJ) in making their decision on the refunding of the Grant County Drug Enforcement Officer (WCCJ grant number 75-04-01-02). The project is requesting third year funds under 1976 Program 13A: Enforcement Against Dangerous Drug Trafficking (Appendix I). The project has been in operation since August 1, 1974. This report focuses on the recent grant period from August 1975 to June 1976 (11 months); the arrest data for the earlier time period (August 1974 to July 1975) is presented in Appendix II. As of April 28, 1976 the project had received \$17,322 in WCCJ funds. Project funds are expended solely for the salary of the Drug Enforcement Officer.

II. Goals and Objectives

The following discussion utilizes a document entitled "Grant County Drug Trafficking Enforcement Program - #75-04-01-02 - Evaluation Addendum" (Appendix III).

A. County-Wide Training

Objective #1 of the 1975 grant is to increase the knowledge and awareness of officers in Grant County about hard drug trafficking, and to increase the number of hard drug investigations initiated by the other officers in Grant County.

This objective was to be fulfilled by the following activity:

"To give 8 hours of training in the second year to 75% of the full time law enforcement officers in Grant County. This training will ensure that 75% of the officers become familiar with investigative techniques and methods of field testing."

Progress: The drug officer did not conduct any training sessions during the second year of the project. The reason given was that the officer had a large investigative load and the training could not be carried out because of time limitations. In the first year of the project, forty police officers from twelve different Grant County jurisdictions received this training. Mr. Ahnen, the Drug Officer, and

Sheriff Stich report that the training was well received and report a strong desire to do the training sessions again.

B. Public Education

Objective #2 of the 1975 grant is "to increase public awareness of hard drug addiction." Officer Ahnen reported that he had conducted lectures on narcotics at seven high schools during the grant period. These included Boscobel, West Grant, Lancaster, Potosi, Cuba City, Hazel Green, and Platteville High Schools. In addition, he had spoken to church groups (Potosi) and to women's clubs. The audiences ranged from 30 people to complete student bodies; the length of the talks ranged from 30 minutes to 3 hours. All the lectures were given upon request.

Three of the high schools were randomly selected, and individuals named by Officer Ahnen were asked to evaluate his work and the extent of the drug problem in the area. The interviews were conducted by telephone. The questions asked and responses recorded are shown in Table I.

We find a pattern of a high level of satisfaction with Officer Ahnen's drug education efforts in combination with a perceived lack of a serious drug problem in the different areas. All three respondents felt that the talks were beneficial and would have the officer back for the same purpose. They noted that: (1) he had educated the students on the physical dangers of drugs, (2) he had educated them on the legal implications of drug use, and (3) the students felt that the officer's talk was informative and interesting. However, two of the three respondents felt that there was no drug problem in their school; one felt that there was somewhat of a problem. Two respondents felt that alcohol abuse was more of a problem in the area than was drug abuse.

C. Inter-Jurisdiction Cooperation

Objective #3 of the 1975 grant application is "to increase the coordination between officers in different municipalities aimed at their efforts to reduce drug trafficking." Officer Ahnen reported that he has shared intelligence and assisted in cases in 9 other local and state law enforcement agencies. These included the Crawford County, City of Madison, Richland County, Sauk County, City of Dubuque (Iowa), Iowa County, Lafayette County, Jo Daviess County (Illinois), and the State of Wisconsin Department of Justice law enforcement agencies. Five of these agencies were randomly selected, and individual officers named by Officer Ahnen were asked to evaluate his work over the past year. The interviews were conducted by telephone. The questions asked and the responses recorded are shown in Table II.

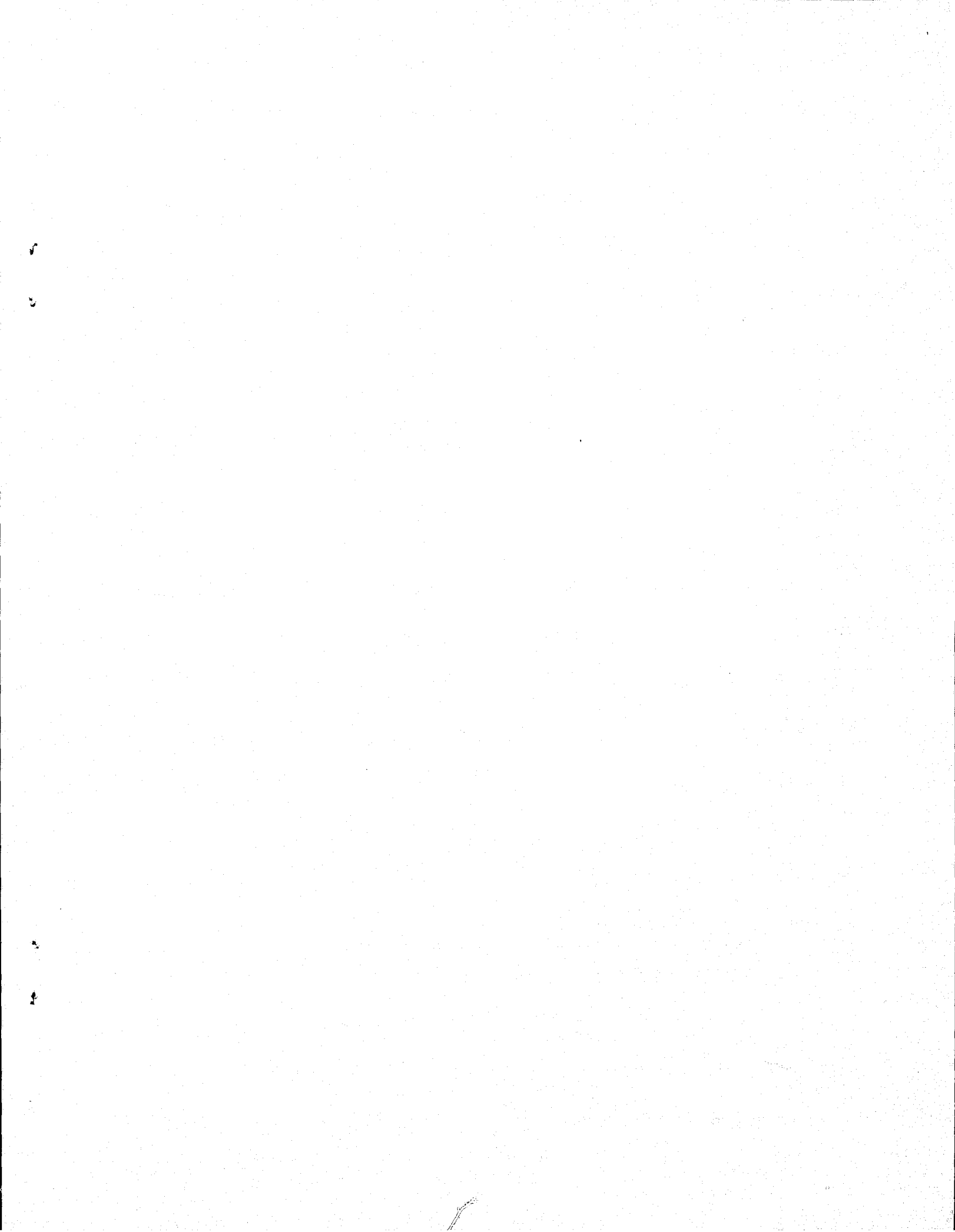


Table I: Evaluation of Grant County Narcotics Officer School Lecture Program

Location of High School	Question #1: Who contacted the officer to come and speak at your school?	Question 2: Would you have the officer back?	Question #3: How do you feel the officer's lectures benefited the students?	Question #4: Do you feel that there is a drug problem in your school?	Question #5: Have you ever conducted a survey of the students to determine the type of drugs used?	Other Comments
Platteville	School Representative	Yes	a) Made aware of dangers of drugs (physical) b) Made aware of legality of getting caught with drugs c) Students felt officer was informative & interesting	Somewhat of a Problem	No	Very good speaker
Boscobel	School Representative-Athletic Director	Yes	a) Made aware of dangers of drugs (physical) b) Made aware of legality of getting caught with drugs c) Students felt officer was informative & interesting	No	No	Good speech; he seemed to get message across to students. Drug problem at school as identified by principal was "weekend" type thing. Not too many drugs in school. Alcohol was the problem.
Potosi	School Representative-Health Teacher	Yes	a) Made aware of dangers of drugs (physical) b) Made aware of legality of getting caught with drugs c) Students felt officer was informative & interesting	No	No	Principal reported that there was more of an alcohol problem than a drug problem. Principal said he thought most students had tried pot.

Table II: Evaluation of Grant County Narcotics Officer Assistance to Police Agencies Outside of Grant County

Respondent's Location	Question #1: Within the last year how frequently have you been in contact with the Officer?*	Question #2: Has the Officer been helpful in your work in the field of narcotics?	Question #3: What was your overall impression of the Officer's knowledge of drugs?	Other Comments
Sauk County	Very Often	Very Helpful	Very Informative	Said Officer was a man dedicated to his job and was very well versed with narcotic investigation for the drug problem in Grant County.
Dubuque, Iowa	Often	Very Helpful	Very Informative	Officer helped make two large busts in Iowa. The case is still pending though.
Jo Daviess County, Illinois	Very Often	Very Helpful	Very Informative	Officer was very useful in providing him with information about drugs and dealers in the area. Primary problem in the area was marihuana with some PCP, LSD & MDA.
Iowa County	Often	Very Helpful	Very Informative	Officer helped him with a bust on a marihuana plantation. Was kept up on latest news by Officer of dealers and drugs on "the streets." Very easy to work with.
Crawford County	Seldom	Very Helpful	Not helpful; county has own drug enforcement program	Last year Officer helped with \$400,000 marihuana bust. If there is trafficking between the 2 counties, intelligence is shared. Other than that Officer doesn't work this county.

*Key:

Very Often = Twice per week or more

Often = Once per month

Seldom = Once per six months

Four out of the five respondents reported that Officer Ahnen had been in contact with their departments "often" (once per month) or "very often" (twice per week or more). Only one (Crawford County) reported that contact was "seldom" (once per 6 months). All felt that the officer's work had been helpful to their departments. His knowledge of narcotics was uniformly rated as high. Notable "assists" by the officer include: (1) two "large" busts in Sauk County, (2) a bust on a marihuana plantation in Iowa County, and (3) a \$400,000 marihuana bust in Crawford County. Respondents in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, and Iowa and Crawford Counties cited the importance of intelligence sharing between the officer and their departments.

D. Diversion

Objective #4 of the 1975 grant states: "Increase the number of people diverted from the criminal justice system at the pre-arrest, arrest, and post-arrest stages after the final development of a diversion policy." The applicant did develop a diversion policy (Appendix IV). This policy has not been implemented.

The various reasons offered as to why the diversion program was not implemented were: (1) law enforcement officials do not support diversion, (2) judicial officials do not support diversion, (3) the public does not support diversion, and (4) the counselor who was supposed to provide services left the area.

E. Control of Drugs Available

Objective #5 of the 1975 grant is "to control the amount of drugs available on the streets in Grant County." The major means to obtain this objective was through enforcement activity. PES does not have hard data on this issue. Both Officer Ahnen and Sheriff Stich report that the availability of drugs in Grant County has been reduced due to persistent efforts of the drug enforcement officer.

III. Arrest Activity

A. Methodological Note

The data obtained in this section of the report were obtained by interview with the drug enforcement officer and were "spot

verified" by referring to court records.¹ For each case the following information is provided: (1) month/year of arrest, (2) number of individuals arrested, (3) booking charges, (4) amount of drugs seized, (5) disposition, and (6) type of investigation. Arrest data are considered to be the major indicator of enforcement activity in this report. We have taken this position because other enforcement activity is generally directed toward arrests, and because arrest/conviction data are verifiable whereas other sorts of data (e.g., number of investigations) are not verifiable from independent sources.

B. Definitions

Two terms are crucial to this discussion; they are "dangerous drugs" and "trafficking."

Dangerous drugs are specifically defined in 1976 Program 13A to include "substance categories as defined by the Department of Justice, Crime Information Bureau: synthetic narcotics; opium and its derivatives; and other dangerous non-narcotic drugs" (page 251, Criminal Justice Improvement Plan - 1976, The Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice). This definition does not include marihuana, which is defined as a distinct category by the Crime Information Bureau.

Although marihuana is not included in the WCCJ definition of dangerous drugs, the Grant County drug enforcement officer does extend considerable effort in marihuana enforcement and has reported on marihuana arrests in its Quarterly Reports and grant applications. Therefore PES (Program Evaluation Staff) does report on marihuana cases in this report. Marihuana cases are separated from other cases in the analysis.

A "drug trafficker" is defined in 1976 Program 13A as "a person who engages in the sale, manufacture and/or distribution of dangerous drugs solely for the purpose of personal profit. The volume and quality of the drug are determining factors in the definition of drug trafficking with emphasis placed on the high level, large volume dealer." Although the definition provided is a comprehensive and clear "conceptual" definition of the term "trafficker," it is not an "operational" definition of the term. In conducting research it was necessary to spell out in detail the exact meanings of specific terms in a "conceptual" definition (e.g., the

¹Officer Ahnen had not completed the WCCJ Drug Law Enforcement Data Collection Forms because he was "snowed under" with investigative work.

term "high volume" would have to be specified in terms of amount of each drug). Rather than apply arbitrary definitions to this term, the research team has provided the reader with the raw data to determine whether a particular case was a trafficking case. In addition, for purposes of presentation the term "trafficking" or "trafficker" has been used in this report to refer to those cases/individuals who have been charged with the delivery or manufacture of dangerous drugs or with possession with intent to deliver or manufacture dangerous drugs. Conviction information will be presented with charge information in order to distinguish alleged traffickers from convicted traffickers.²

C. Unit of Analysis

When attempting to describe police arrest activity, researchers have used either incidents, arrestees, or charges as a unit of analysis. In the present report we utilized a unit called the "case." A case can involve several incidents (e.g., several sales), several arrestees, and multiple charges. Although "case" is our major conceptual unit of analysis, arrestees and charges are presented simultaneously. The research team has chosen "case" as the unit of analysis because we believe that it is the unit used by law enforcement personnel in their work. Thus, investigators work on cases, not charges or individuals.

D. Case Descriptions

The following analysis refers to all the arrests reported to PES by the Grant County Drug Investigator. The arrests which occurred during the grant period, August 1975 to June 1976, are presented in Table III.³ All the cases involve adults. Table IV summarizes the discussion of the drug arrests. The discussion of the drug arrests focuses on two dimensions of the drug cases: drug type (marihuana vs. all other dangerous drugs) and type of case (trafficking vs. possession). Another category which was utilized was called "Arrest Incident to Non-Drug Investigation." All cases that resulted from non-drug investigations were

²Trafficking or trafficker are not defined in the Uniform Controlled Substances Act (Wisconsin Statutes, Chapter 161).

³It was felt that these cases were most relevant to a second year evaluation of the project, and the 1974-1975 arrest activity had already been reported on in an earlier WCCJ Evaluation Report. A table describing the total Grant County arrest activity since September 1974 is contained in Appendix II.

Table III: Drug Arrests By Grant County Drug Enforcement Officer - August 1975-June 1976

Case #	Month/Year	# Arrested	Charges	Amount of Drugs Seized	Disposition	Type of Investigation
I	9/75	2	POM	Marihuana - 1 lb.	a. Dismissed b. \$100 fine	Own Supply
II	9/75	5	POM	Marihuana - 2 oz.	All Dismissed	
III	9/75	5	PWI	Marihuana - more than 1 ton	3 years probation	Crawford County Assist
IV	10/75	1	POM	Marihuana - 2 lbs.	\$109 fine	Agreed to leave state
V	11/75	1	POM	Marihuana - 1 oz.	\$109 fine, probation	Traffic offense case
VI	11/75	1	Poss. cont. substance, burglary, illegal poss. of weapon	a. Barbiturates - 100 b. Darvocet - small amount	90 days jail 2 years probation	Long-range, paid infor- mant
VII	12/75	1	Sale	Marihuana - 1 oz.	3 years probation	Long-range
VIII	12/75	1	Sale	Marihuana - 1 oz.	3 years probation	

Key:

POM = Possession Of Marihuana

PWI = Possesstion With Intent to Deliver

Table III (cont.)

Case #	Month/Year	# Arrested	Charges	Amount of Drugs Seized	Disposition	Type of Investigation
IX	12/75	2	a. POM b. POM	Marihuana - 1/4 lb.	a. \$100 fine b. \$100 fine	Short-range
X	12/75	2	a. Sale b. Sale	Marihuana - small amount (1-2 oz.)	a. 6 months jail, 2 years probation b. Pending	Short-range, informant buy
XI	1/76	1	Sale of non- controlled substance	Clorazepatee Dipotassium 15 pills	6 months jail	Recommended to Unified Counseling Serv.; invol- ved 2 women (aged 27,15) and overdose
XII	3/76	3	a. POM b. POM c. POM	Marihuana - 2 oz.	a. Pending b. Pending c. \$100 fine	
XIII	3/76	1	POM, receiv- ing stolen property, party to a crime (burg.)	Marihuana - 2 lbs.	Pending	Long-term Iowa County
XIV	6/76	1	PWI, 2 counts	Marihuana - 1 lb. MDA - 3-4 grams	Pending	Long-term, 1 buy

Key:

POM = Possession Of Marihuana

PWI = Possession With Intent to Deliver

Table IV: Type of Case (Alleged)
(August 1975 - June 1976)

	Total # of Cases (Reference to Table III)
<u>"Dangerous Drug" Trafficking Cases</u>	
A. Alleged Trafficking of Dangerous Drugs (Other than Marihuana)	--
B. Alleged Trafficking of Dangerous Drugs Including Marihuana	1 (XIV)
<u>Other Drug Cases</u>	
C. Alleged Trafficking of Marihuana	4 (III, VII, VIII, X)
D. Alleged Trafficking of Marihuana and Possession of Other Dangerous Drugs	--
E. Alleged Possession of Dangerous Drugs (Other than Marihuana)	1 (VI)
F. Alleged Possession of Other Dangerous Drugs and Possession of Marihuana	--
G. Alleged Possession of Marihuana	6 (I, II, IV, IX, XII, XIII)
H. Alleged Drug Charges Incident to Non-Drug Investigation	1 (V)
I. Other	1 (XI)

placed in this category. The "Other" category includes arrests for non-controlled substances.

Fourteen cases, involving 27 individuals, were reported to PES.

One case (V) was incident to a non-drug investigation. One person was involved and the investigation concerned a traffic offense. The case resulted in a charge of possession of marihuana. One ounce of marihuana was confiscated. The arrested individual was subsequently convicted, fined, and sentenced to a probation term of one year.

One Case (XI) involved the sale of a non-controlled substance. One individual was arrested. The arrestee had supplied drugs to two individuals who overdosed on the drugs supplied. The arrestee was convicted, sentenced to 6 months in jail, and recommended to the Unified Counseling Services.

No arrests involving trafficking of dangerous drugs alone were made during the reporting period.

One alleged trafficking case (XIV) involved marihuana and other drugs. One individual was involved in the case, and he was charged with 2 counts of possession with intent to deliver. The drugs seized were 1 pound of marihuana and 3-4 grams of MDA. The case is pending.

Four alleged trafficking cases (III, VII, VIII, X), involving 9 individuals, resulted in marihuana-based charges. Three cases resulted in charges of sale (VII, VIII, X) and one in a possession with intent charge (III). The individuals in Cases III, VII, and VIII were sentenced to 3-year probation terms; one person in Case X received a 6 month jail term and 2 years of probation, while the other's case is still pending. The documented drug seizures were 1 or 2 ounces (VII, VIII, X) and more than one ton (III).

One case (VI) resulted in a charge of possession of dangerous drugs other than marihuana. The one individual involved was also charged with burglary and illegal possession of a weapon. One hundred barbiturates and a small amount of Darvocet was confiscated at the time of arrest. The individual was subsequently convicted, sentenced to a 90-day jail terms, and placed on probation for 2 years.

Six cases (I, II, IV, IX, XII, XIII), involving 14 individuals, involved possession of marihuana charges as the sole drug charge. The amounts of the drug confiscated ranged from 2 ounces (II, XII) to 2 pounds (IV, XIII). Three individuals' cases are pending; 6 had their charges dismissed; 5 were fined \$100 (plus costs) each.

APPENDIX I

Program 13: Alcohol and Other Drugs of Abuse and the Criminal Justice System

RELATIONSHIP TO PROBLEM ANALYSIS

Based on data previously presented, the problems and needs in the area of alcohol and other drugs of abuse are improved enforcement against dangerous drug trafficking; increased human relations training and education to aid law enforcement and social service agency personnel in serving the chemical abuser; increased drug abuse prevention capabilities in local communities; and viable alternatives to arrest and incarceration for potential and/or actual chemical abusers.

Because of the unique relationship of the drug abuser to the criminal justice system and the health care system, local, regional and state agencies generally do not specifically designate funds for this program. The Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice anticipates providing funds to facilitate coordination and cooperation between the health care system and the criminal justice system to meet the needs previously outlined.

STATEMENT OF GOALS

1. To reduce the supply of dangerous drugs (substance categories as defined by the Department of Justice, Crime Information Bureau: synthetic narcotics; opium and its derivatives; and other dangerous non-narcotic drugs) in areas where financial assistance is extended.
2. To reduce, in the three year period from 1976 to 1979, the number of people entering into or progressing through the criminal justice system for alcohol or other drug related offenses by providing a comprehensive, coordinated program of human relations training and education, community based drug abuse prevention, and alternatives to arrest and incarceration. Base line statistics will be obtained from the 1974 crime and arrest statistics.

SUB-SECTION A: ENFORCEMENT AGAINST DANGEROUS DRUG TRAFFICKING

1. OBJECTIVES

- a. To increase the amount of dangerous drugs (as defined in Goal #1) confiscated by 50%. Base line data will be provided by available 1975 statistics.
- b. Increase by 10% in the three year period from 1976 to 1979 the number of people arrested for the sale, manufacture and/or distribution of synthetic narcotics, opium and its derivatives, and other dangerous non-narcotic drugs.

Definition

A trafficker is to be defined as a person who engages in the sale, manufacture and/or distribution of dangerous drugs solely for the purpose of personal profit. The volume and the quality of the drug are determining factors in the definition of drug trafficking with emphasis placed on the high level, large volume dealer. Simple possession of the above defined controlled substances is not considered trafficking for the purpose of this sub-section.

- c. For 300 local law enforcement officers to receive updated training in the detection and apprehension of dangerous drug traffickers.

2. IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES

a. Implementation Steps

Those projects considered for financial assistance must demonstrate the proposed method of intelligence analysis, determining significant trends through review of

related local information. A profile determining and exhibiting the volume, quality, and availability of dangerous drugs must be developed by each project requesting assistance.

The following issues shall be addressed in implementing Metropolitan Enforcement Units:

1. Identifying and developing standards for dangerous drug trafficking units.
2. Identifying areas with the greatest demonstrated need for dangerous drug trafficking enforcement.
3. Locating agencies to meet the standards in areas exhibiting the greatest need.
4. Those counties demonstrating the greatest need for dangerous drug trafficking enforcement will be encouraged to establish multi-agency and/or multi-county efforts.

It is planned that state and local law enforcement agencies will employ specially trained enforcement personnel to detect and apprehend dangerous drug traffickers. Those local agencies providing a "comprehensive approach" (enforcement, education and treatment referral) in cutting off supplies of dangerous drugs at their source and maintaining a focus aimed at the hard drug trafficker (involved in the distribution of natural and synthetic narcotics and other dangerous drugs) will be considered for support.

It is expected that the identified county(ies) will be provided with funds to support two special narcotic units and that three or more local law enforcement agencies will cooperate in the county-wide effort. Based on information in regional submissions, it appears that two regions will apply for financial assistance: Northeast and Southwest.

It is also planned that a narcotics training specialist project, initiated in 1974, will be continued. This project focuses on the need for updated training for law enforcement personnel throughout the state.

The approach chosen reflects a desire to provide law enforcement agencies with the type of specially trained personnel necessary for improved detection and apprehension of dangerous drug traffickers while maintaining a "comprehensive approach" to the problems of drug abuse. The coordination of enforcement efforts is considered to be a more effective method of reducing drug related crime than enforcement in isolation from education and treatment.

Technical assistance to projects is available from the Department of Justice Narcotics Training Specialist, the Department of Justice Division of Criminal Investigation, and the Drug Enforcement Administration. In addition, the resources and personnel of the Wisconsin Substance Abuse Training Center are available to provide necessary assistance and information pertaining to the use and effectiveness of treatment resources.

b. Subgrantee Data

<u>Class of Subgrantee</u>	<u>Range of Funds</u>	<u>Estimated Number</u>
Local Agency	\$9,000-36,000	2
State Agency	\$16,502	1
Private Non-Profit Agencies	-0-	0

c. Special Requirements

The following special requirements apply to this subsection and its projects:

1. The project must be comprehensive and multi-dimensional. Applicants should include adequate evidence of cooperation with other law enforcement and community agencies representing social service, education and health care systems.
2. All local units of government with local concurrence are eligible to participate.
3. All applicants must exhibit the program's plans for recruiting drug-involved individuals, women and minority group members in any employment opportunities in the project.
4. Quarterly Narrative Reports submitted by the applicant must show evidence that the enforcement effort is being focused primarily against the trafficker of hard drugs.

d. Funding Schedule

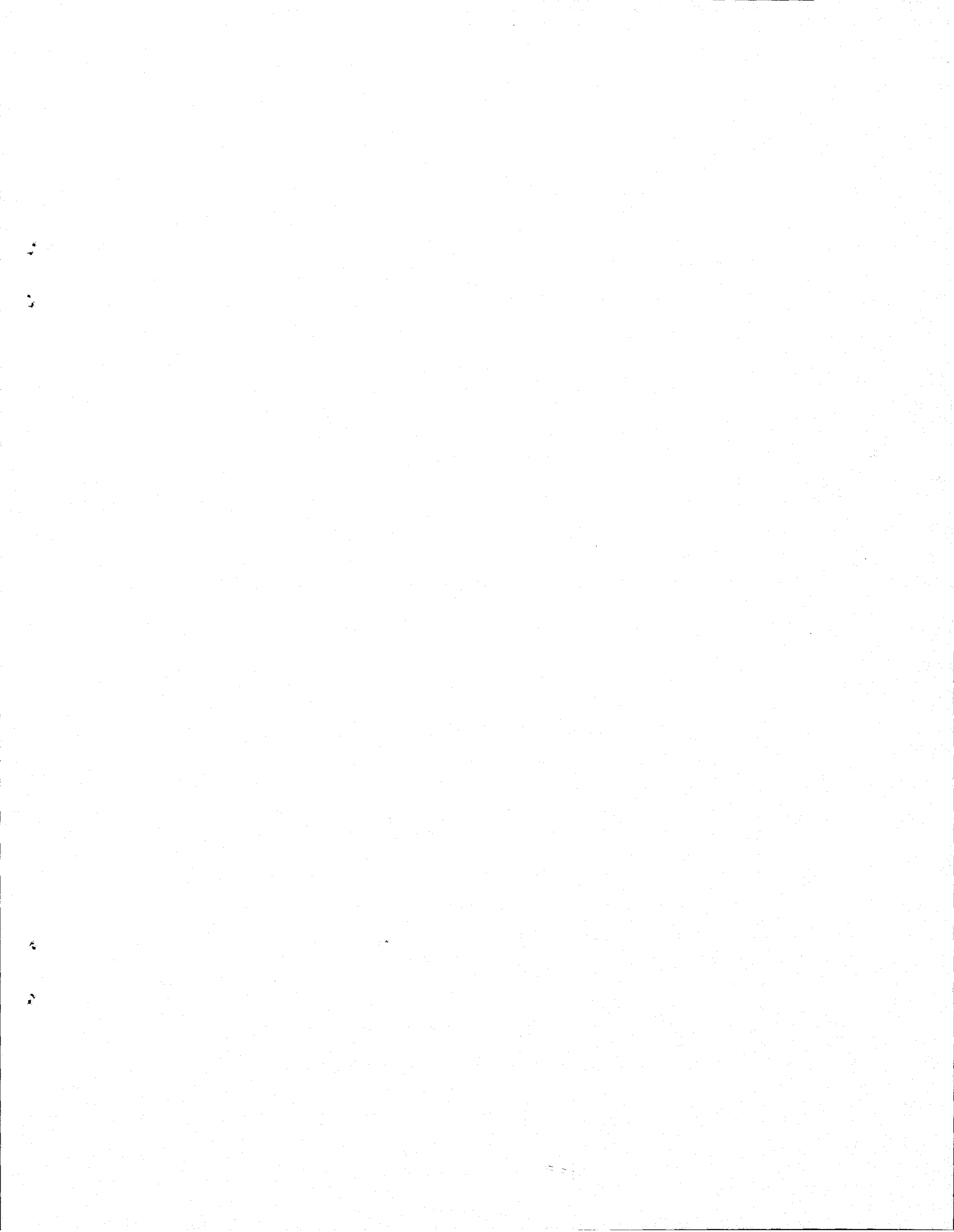
1. The deadline for application submission is April 19, 1976. All applications for 1976 funding will be reviewed by the Executive Committee at their July, 1976 meeting. Applications submitted after the April deadline will not be considered until the next round of funding.
2. Funds available through the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice are "seed" money to assist agencies in initiating programs. Projects will be funded on a yearly basis with a maximum funding period of three years. Refunding after the first and second years shall be considered upon recommendation of the regional council. In addition, that portion of federal assistance provided by the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice shall be decreased in each year of refunding with a maximum federal assistance of 90% in the first year, 80% in the second year and 70% in the third year.
3. Agencies may be reimbursed for each of the following items:
 - a. personnel salaries plus fringe;
 - b. rent;
 - c. travel;
 - d. supplies and operating expenses.

3. EVALUATION INFORMATION

The development of this sub-section was based in part on crime and arrest statistics from the Department of Justice. In addition the Wisconsin State Drug Abuse Plan for 1974-75 was consulted to provide a determination of drug abuse prevalence by indicators other than crime and arrest statistics.

4. 1976 PROGRAM LEVEL - SUB-SECTION A

	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>State/local Other</u>	<u>%</u>
Part C	\$61,581	\$15,395	20%
Part E	-0-	-0-	



Appendix II: Arrests By Grant County Drug Enforcement Officer (September 1974 - July 1975)

Case #	Month/Year	# Arrested	Charges	Amount of Drugs Seized	Disposition	Type of Investigation
I	9/74	2	a. POM b. POM	a. Marihuana b. Hashish 6 oz.	a. \$200 fine b. \$200 fine	
II	9/74	2	a. POM b. POM	Marihuana - 5 oz.	a. No conviction b. No conviction - 1 year probation	
III	11/74	2	a. Sale b. Sale	Marihuana - 2 lbs.	a. Sale b. Sale	
IV	11/74	1	PWI	Speed - 300 hits	\$259 fine	
V	12/74	1	POM	Marihuana - 2 oz.	\$109 fine	
VI	12/74	1	POM	Marihuana - 1 oz.	No Conviction - \$100 fine	
VII	12/74	3	a. Possession b. Possession c. Possession	a. LSD - 20 hits b. Amphetamines - amt. unspecified	a. \$259 fine b. \$259 fine c. Dismissed	
VIII	12/74	1	Sale	Marihuana - 2 oz.	At large, warrant	
IX	1/75	1	Sale	Amphetamines - 100 hits		

Case #	Month/Year	# Arrested	Charges	Amount of Drugs Seized	Disposition	Type of Investigation
X	1/75	3	a. Poss. - Cont. Sub. b. Poss. c. Poss.	Cocaine - 2 grams	a. \$100 fine b. \$100 fine c. Dismissed	
XI	1/75	1	Sale	Marihuana - 2 lbs.	2 years probation	
XII	4/75	3	a. Poss. b. Poss. c. Poss.	a. Marihuana - 1 oz. b. PCP - 19 grams	a. \$259 fine b. \$259 fine c. \$259 fine	
XIII	5/75	1	Sale	a. Marihuana - 1 lb. b. Amphetamines - 20-30 hits	2 years probation	Long-range
XIV	7/75	3	a. POM b. POM c. POM	Marihuana - 1 or 2 oz.	a. \$100 fine + costs b. \$100 fine + costs c. Juvenile Supervision	Short-range
XV	7/75	1	Poss. of speed, burglary, kidnapping, etc.		Prison (non-Grant County case)	On-the-spot

APPENDIX III

GRANT COUNTY DRUG TRAFFICKING

ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

#75-04-01-02

EVALUATION ADDENDUM

GOAL: TO CONTROL ILLICIT HARD DRUG TRAFFICKING IN GRANT COUNTY.

Definitions:

CONTROL: Keeping to a minimum the amount of hard drug trafficking taking place within or from Grant County.

HARD DRUGS: All controlled substances except marijuana.

FACTORS THAT CAN BE USED IN MEASURING CONTROL:

- (A) Number of overdose cases within Grant County (emergency medical attention required.)
- (B) Price increase of dope (this increase will be known through street informants).
- (C) Longer dry periods (a dry period sometimes occurs prior to new harvesting period. If this dry period can be extended, it would reflect that control is being exerted).
- (D) Difficulty in procurement (informants will be able to tell if dope is easily available or hard to locate.)

OBJECTIVE #1

INCREASING THE KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS OF OFFICERS IN GRANT COUNTY ABOUT HARD DRUG TRAFFICKING. TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF HARD DRUG INVESTIGATIONS INITIATED BY THE OFFICERS TRAINED IN GRANT COUNTY.

This objective can be measured by the number of pushers arrested by other law enforcement units in Grant County. Also by an increase in the number of investigations initiated by the other officers in Grant County.

ACTIVITY #1

TO GIVE 8 HOURS OF TRAINING IN THE SECOND YEAR TO 75% OF THE FULL-TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN GRANT COUNTY. This training will ensure that 75% of the officers become familiar with investigative techniques and methods of field testing.

OBJECTIVE #2

TO INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE PROBLEM OF HARD DRUG ADDICTION.

ACTIVITY #2

TO PROMOTE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE PROBLEM AND ASSIST THEM IN HANDLING THEIR LOCAL PROBLEMS.

TO APPEAR BEFORE PUBLIC GROUPS AND SCHOOLS AND EXPLAIN THE GRANT COUNTY DRUG ENFORCEMENT OFFICER PROGRAM, DRUG LAWS OF THE STATE AND NATION, AND THE HONEST DANGERS OF BECOMING INVOLVED WITH THE USE OR SALE OF DRUGS.

TO MAINTAIN WORKING CONTACT WITH THE COUNTY NURSE AND SCHOOL COUNSELORS AND ASSIST THEM WITH ANY DRUG RELATED PROBLEM WHICH THEY MAY HAVE COME INTO CONTACT WITH.

TO PROVIDE A DRUG ANALYSIS SERVICE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

OBJECTIVE #3

TO INCREASE THE COORDINATION BETWEEN OFFICERS IN DIFFERENT MUNICIPALITIES AIMED AT THEIR EFFORTS TO REDUCE DRUG TRAFFICKING.

ACTIVITY #3

TO ORGANIZE AND COORDINATE THE ACTIVITIES OF DRUG ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATIONS BEING CONDUCTED BY OFFICERS AND TO DIRECT THEIR ACTIVITIES TOWARDS THE DRUG TRAFFICKER THAT MAY RESIDE OR USE OUR COUNTY AS A BASE FOR OPERATIONS.

TO MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE THE CONTACT WITH OTHER DRUG ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES BOTH STATE AND FEDERAL AS WELL AS NEIGHBORING STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES AND ASSIST THEM BY PROVIDING INFORMATION OF KNOWN TRAFFICKERS THAT MAY BE IN OPERATION IN THEIR AREAS FROM BASES LOCATED INSIDE GRANT COUNTY.

Measurement of this objective can be through amount of cooperation, and the reduction of duplication of enforcement efforts. The number of traffickers arrested by the cooperating agencies.

OBJECTIVE #4

TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIVERTED FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AT THE PRE-ARREST, ARREST, AND POST-ARREST STAGES AFTER THE FINAL DEVELOPMENT OF A DIVERSION POLICY.

ACTIVITY #4

TO ACTIVELY PERSUADE HABITUAL USERS TO SEEK MEDICAL OR MENTAL TREATMENT IN LIEU OF ARREST AND INCARCERATION.

WILL MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE LIASON WITH THE UNIFIED COUNSELING CENTER (51.42 BOARD) AND REFER PEOPLE TO THEM IN NEED OF TREATMENT.

WILL CONTINUE TO IMPROVE THE WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS IN OUR COUNTY AS WELL AS NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A DIVERSIONARY PROGRAM FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM FOR PERSONS ARRESTED FOR DRUG VIOLATIONS AND IN NEED OF HEALTH CARE.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PRE-ARREST DIVERSIONARY PROGRAM FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM FOR PERSONS IN NEED OF SERVICES.

OBJECTIVE #5

TO CONTROL THE AMOUNT OF HARD DRUGS AVAILABLE "ON THE STREETS" IN GRANT COUNTY.

ACTIVITY #5

WILL ACQUIRE RELIABLE INFORMANTS AND CONTROL THEIR ACTIVITIES.

CONDUCTING INTENSIVE TRAFFICKING INVESTIGATIONS AND EITHER ARRESTING THE TRAFFICKER OR UTILIZE THE DIVERSION SYSTEM.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CURRENT DRUG SCENE IN GRANT COUNTY:

Each drug case is investigated and dealt with on an individual basis. There are several factors that are used to determine the difference between a possession charge or a trafficking charge. One is the amount of the controlled substance involved in each particular case.

For purposes of evaluation, trafficking will include the following amounts of a controlled substance:

MARIJUANA	IN EXCESS OF 6 OUNCES
SPEED	IN EXCESS OF 200 HITS
LSD	IN EXCESS OF 50 HITS
COCAINE	IN EXCESS OF 3 GRAMS
PCP	IN EXCESS OF 1 GRAM
PHARMACEUTICALS	DETERMINED BY ORIGIN OF POSSESSION/ HOME DRUG CABINET VS. DRUG STORE THEFT

APPENDIX IV

Grant County Diversion Program For Chemically Dependent People

The intent of the Grant County Diversion Program is to provide an alternative to incarceration for those people who become involved in unlawful acts through their misuse of chemical substances. These substances include alcohol, the amphetamines, the depressants, the hallucinagens, and the opiates. Because it is expected that a diversified population will be dealt with, this program will necessarily have the following elements:

1. Prevention through the use of intervention and education. These elements would usually be employed for the young drug user who is apprehended by law enforcement but who does not seem appropriate for incarceration. For example; the liquor law violator or the beginning marijuana smoker.
2. The second element would be outpatient counseling which would involve a one-to-one contact with a trained chemical dependency counselor on a regular basis. This counseling situation would have the goal of providing the drug user meaningful alternatives to be used in dealing with his life situation other than with drugs.
3. Inpatient treatment: The inpatient treatment modality will be used for people who are further along in the cycle of chemical dependency, and would need a more structured approach towards treatment. The procedures to be followed in utilizing such a diversion program would necessitate a screening of all persons who had committed a criminal action while under the influence of a chemical. This screening would be done at the request of the appropriate law enforcement agency. This would involve the court, District Attorney's Office, Sheriff's Department, and the local police forces. The procedure would be as follows: When law enforcement apprehends a person whose criminal action seemed to be directly the result of the misuse of

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chemical substances including alcohol they would have the option of notifying the emergency number of the Unified Counseling Service with a request for an evaluation. This evaluation could be done in a very short time and would include a written evaluation of the person which would indicate the real need for treatment and the prognosis. It would not be the intent to treat every person who is involved in a criminal action while under the influence of a chemical substance. However, it would be the intent of this screening to identify those people whose criminal actions are basically the result of their pathological use of chemical substances.

DIVERSION FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The process will be as follows: Diversion can occur following the initial appearance, or as a condition of sentencing at the discretion of the court. The process would be as followed in cases of diversion following initial appearance. Upon the request of the court for screening the Unified Counseling Services Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Staff would notify the arresting officer and ask him for his recommendations. These recommendations would be considered along with the information gathered in the screening and be returned to the District Attorney and the court prior to the arraignment date. If the recommendations to the court are that the person could benefit from treatment in the health care system, then the treatment process will be spelled out. The person at this time must be prepared to accept a voluntary admission to those components of the health care system indicated in the recommendations. A written contract with a client would be consummated which would outline exactly the steps involved in the treatment plan, with a copy going to the court. If, at any time the client refuses to comply with the agreed on services, the court would be notified. At this point the criminal charges which were held in abeyance could be reinstated.* See agreement. The second diversion process would be following trial

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trial, or plea. This, again, would be at the discretion of the court and would involve the same process.

If the person being screened seems to be trying to manipulate this system for personal gain and in affect is not in need of treatment, this would be reported to the court and would result in a loss of the diversion privileges.

As a result of diversion before trial, or plea, the charges could be dismissed, following successful completion of a treatment program, or held for a length of time to be determined by the court. In the second case of diversion following trial or plea, diversion may be utilized as an alternative to incarceration, or as a condition of probation.

An overview of the kind of people that this diversion program would serve will be as follows:

1. First offenders who would have a program set up by the Unified Counseling Service to evaluate their special needs with recommendations to the court for the appropriate kind of education or counseling. This would involve the first offender in either an educational experience or a counseling situation where he would have the opportunity to realistically make choices about his future drug usage and would also provide the court with an ongoing progress report on the first offenders ability to remain drug free.
2. The second category would include those persons who have committed a criminal act while under the influence of a chemical. An assessment would be made of these people to determine if treatment would be a viable alternative to incarceration.
3. The third population would be the juvenile offender. For this population an educational experience which would be mandatory would be developed. This would involve a series of six 2-hour educational experiences which would take place at the outpatient office of the Unified Counseling Service. This would involve films, group therapy and didactic lectures. The philosophy in the six session series, would be to provide the

youthful offender realistic information about the use of alcohol and other chemical substances. This would provide the juvenile with a number of choices in his future behavior. This would also provide the court with an opportunity to contribute to the education of the young offender before their use of chemical substances becomes habituating or addicting.

Having been arrested and charged with a violation of Wisconsin controlled substance act, I hereby acknowledge that I have been informed of the following:

1. That I have a right to be represented by an attorney of my own choice at all proceedings resulting from my arrest.
2. That if I can not afford an attorney, one will be appointed to represent me at County expense.
3. That I have a right to a trial on the charges against me and a right to a trial by a jury if I so choose.
4. That I have a right to confront any witness against me and to cross examine that witness.
5. That I have a right to remain silent and not incriminate myself.
6. That I have a right to put the State to it's proofs in that the State must prove the charge against me beyond a reasonable doubt.
7. That I have a right to a speedy trial.

Having all these rights in mind, I hereby wish to waive these rights and involve myself in the diversion program whereby I will make myself available for the treatment in drug abuse available to me under the diversion program established in Grant County. It is my understanding that the charges against me will be held in ^Aobeyance during the time of my involvement in this drug abuse program. I further understand that should I fail to involve myself in the drug abuse program and complete the program, the charges against me will be immediately re-instituted and I will stand trial on same.

Witness

Signature

Date



END