

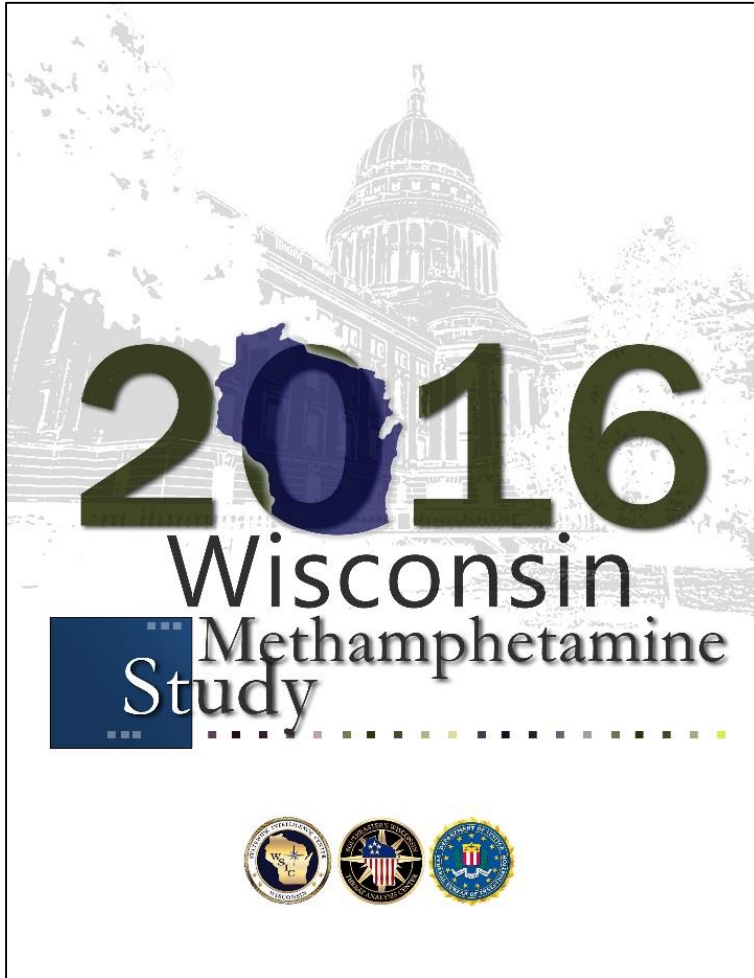
Wisconsin Methamphetamine Study



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February 9, 2017

Background



- ▶ Published: November 11, 2016
- ▶ First statewide study of meth
- ▶ Information collection from July 2015 to July 2016
- ▶ Ten statewide roundtables in July 2015, 34 of 72 counties represented
- ▶ Contributions from 96 agencies
- ▶ Partnership between WSIC, STAC, and FBI



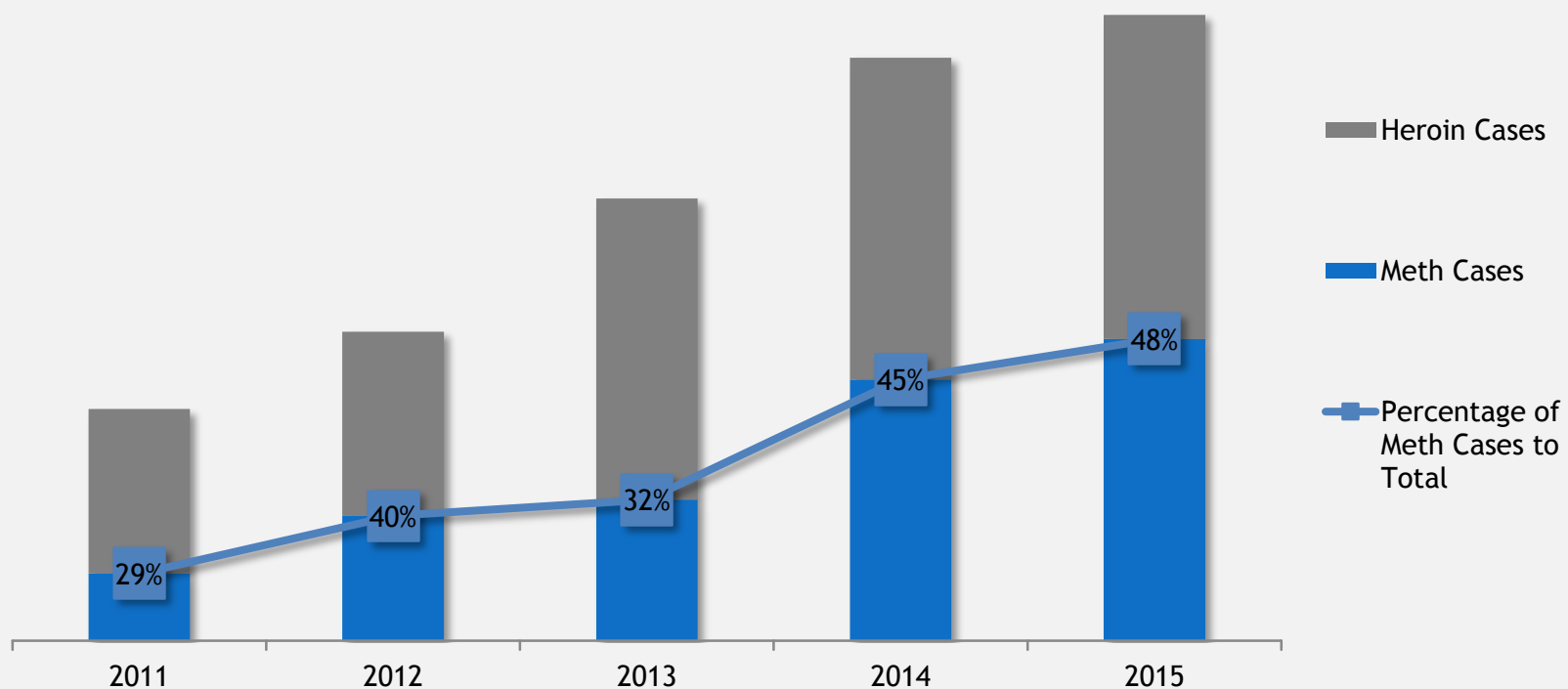
General Findings

- ▶ **Meth use in Wisconsin expanded between 250 and 300 percent**
 - ▶ Arrests, cases, charges, and seizure statistics
- ▶ **Heroin use and meth use arrests, cases, and charges are on par**
- ▶ **Meth use higher in rural parts of Wisconsin**
 - ▶ North of US Highway 29
 - ▶ West of Interstate 39
- ▶ **Overwhelming majority of meth is crystal ice**
 - ▶ Produced in Mexican meth labs
- ▶ **Meth is trafficked into Wisconsin from Minnesota**
 - ▶ Secondary sources of California and Mexico
- ▶ **Economic cost may be over \$424 million annually**



Meth in Wisconsin

(U//LES) Meth and Heroin Cases Analyzed by the Wisconsin Crime Lab, 2011 to 2015

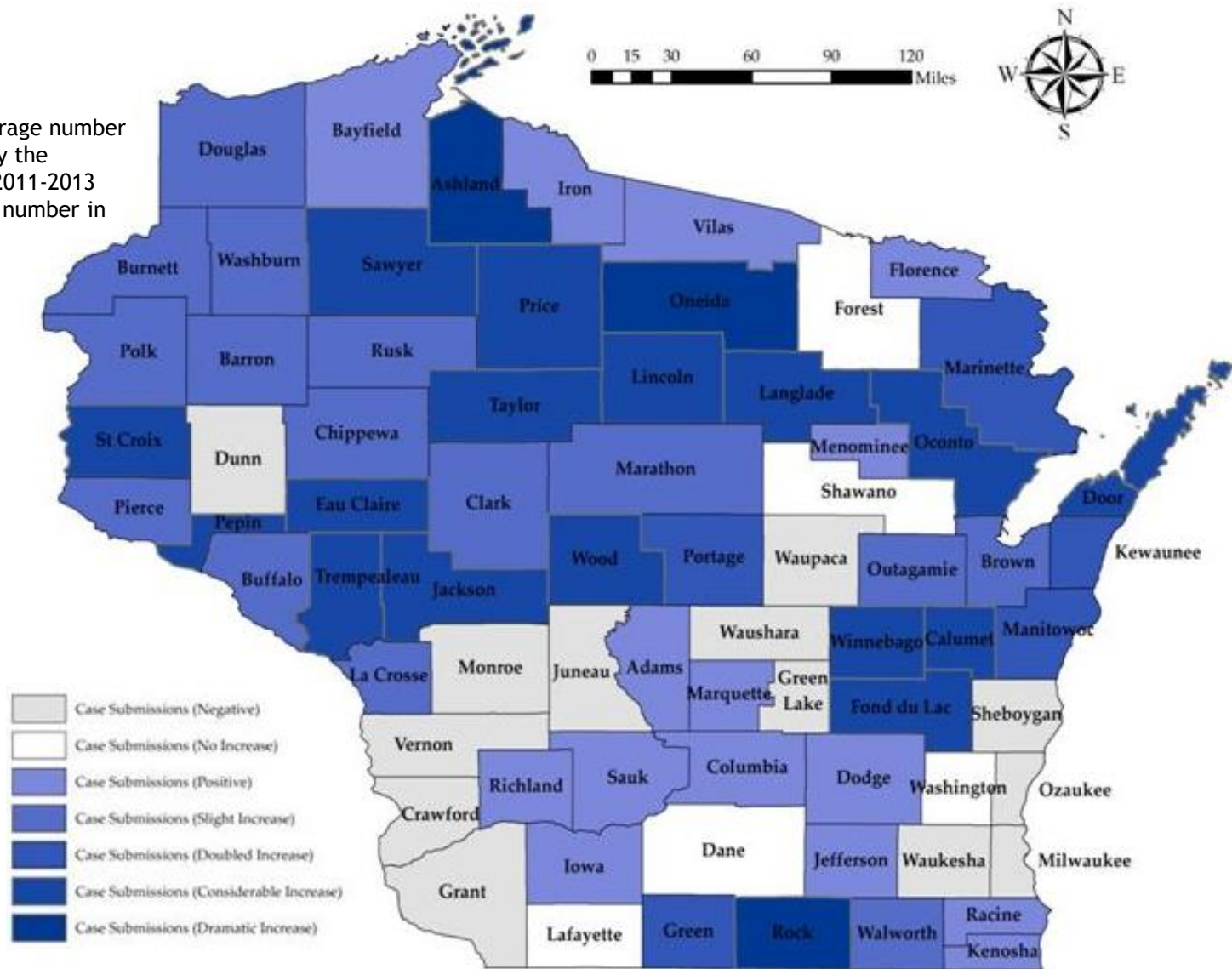


(U//LES) Source: WSIC; Email; April 22, 2016; "State Crime Lab Cases by County - 2008 to Apr 2016".

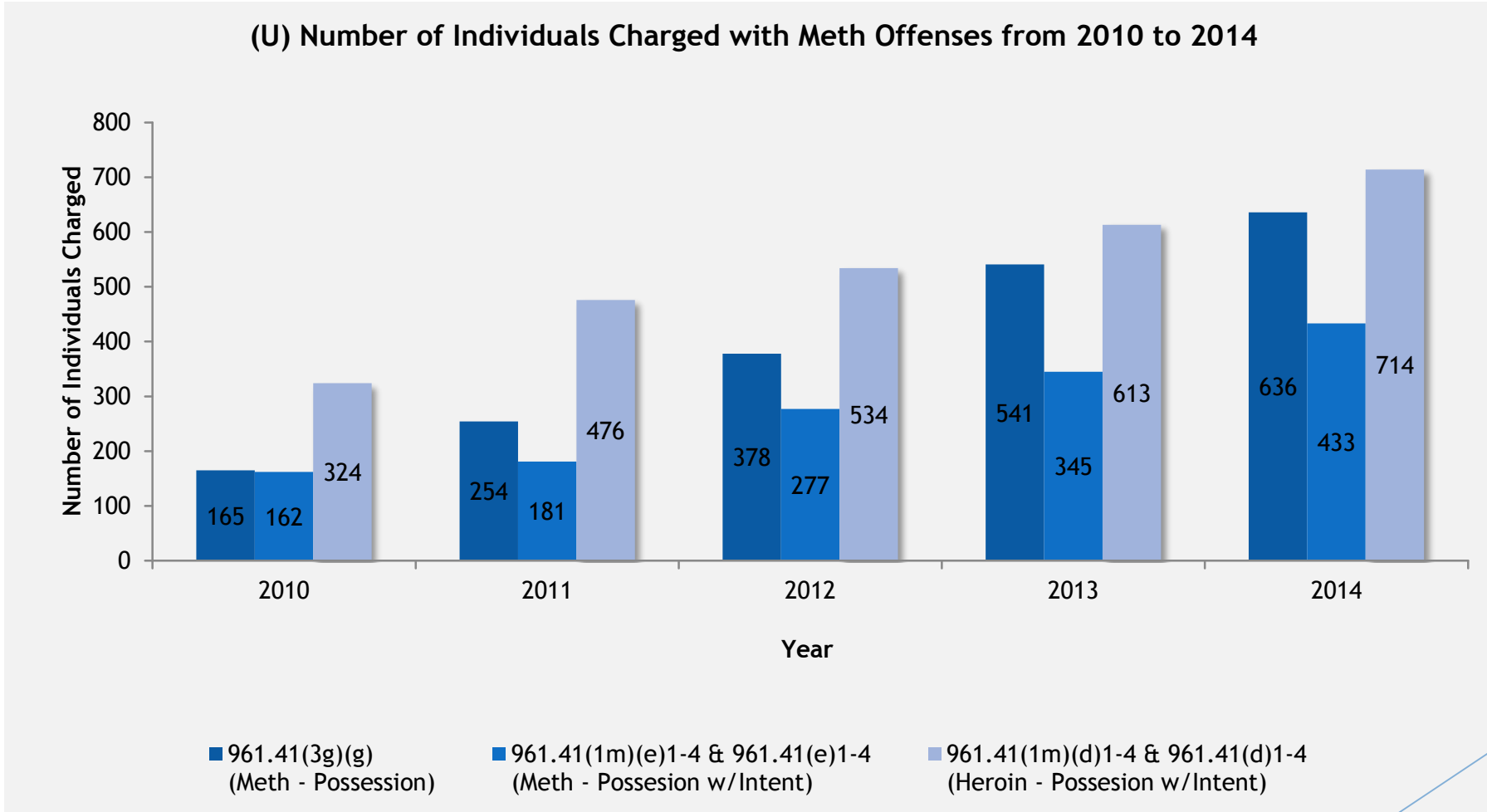


Meth in Wisconsin

(U) Data Description: Average number of meth cases analyzed by the Wisconsin Crime Lab for 2011-2013 compared to the average number in 2014-2015.



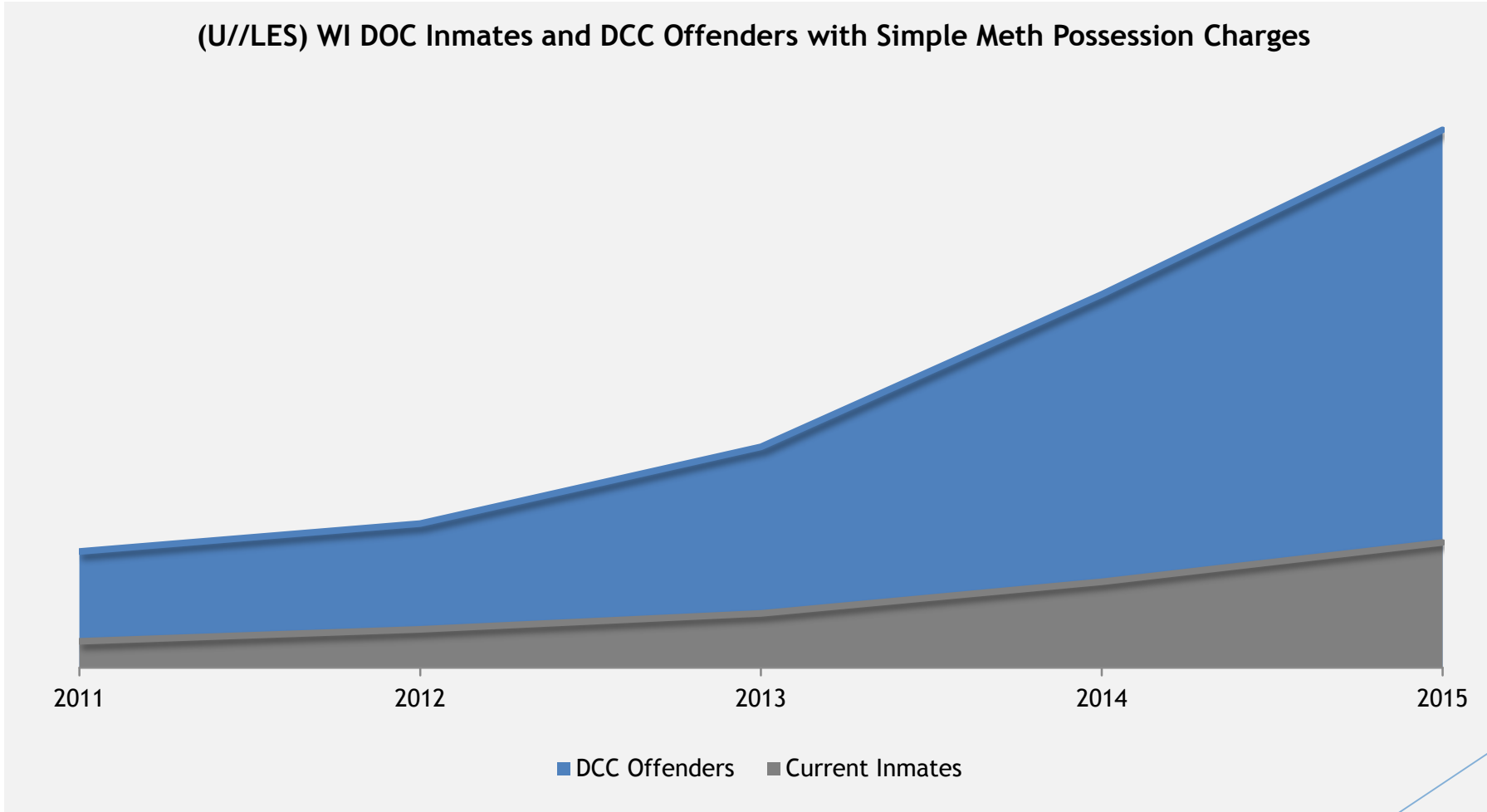
Meth in Wisconsin



(U) Source: WSIC; Wisconsin Circuit Court Access Data; 2010-2014.



Meth in Wisconsin



(U//LES) Source: FBI; Email; June 23, 2016; “(U) WIDOC - Data Request - Amphetamine and Heroin”.



Meth is from Mexico

- ▶ **Majority of meth in Wisconsin is produced in Mexico**
 - ▶ Law enforcement and open source reporting
- ▶ **Trafficking routes**
 - ▶ Minnesota -> Wisconsin
 - ▶ California -> Wisconsin
 - ▶ Mexico -> Wisconsin
- ▶ **High quality and high quantity**
 - ▶ Purity and potency increasing
 - ▶ From 2011 to 2015, 22 percent and 48 percent increase
 - ▶ Similar to glass shards
 - ▶ No color variation as found with heroin



Meth Labs

- ▶ **“One pot” or “shake and bake”**
 - ▶ Primary methods for producing meth
- ▶ **Increasing number of meth labs**
 - ▶ Small number when compared to surrounding states (2014 - 50)
 - ▶ 2014 - Indiana (1,471), Missouri (1,034), Michigan (750), Illinois (729), Iowa (143), Minnesota (8)
 - ▶ Labs primarily used when Mexican produced meth is unavailable
- ▶ **Pharmacy logs not always effective**
 - ▶ Meth cooks exploit small pharmacies still using paper logs
- ▶ **Remediation costly and time consuming**
 - ▶ 2014 - 2015 / \$235,000 in clean up costs
 - ▶ Occur more frequently in low-income housing



Criminal Activity

▶ Violence

- ▶ Meth users are more likely to exhibit violence towards law enforcement or other individuals

▶ Property Crime

- ▶ Meth users rely on property crime to fund their addiction

▶ Circumventing Property Recovery Systems

- ▶ Meth users sell stolen items outside of their area
- ▶ LeadsOnline, Northeastern Wisconsin Property Recovery System (NEWPRS), Automated Pawn System (APS)

▶ Increasing Operating While Intoxicated (OWI)

- ▶ 197 percent increase from 2012 to 2015
- ▶ 58 of 72 counties had at least 1 incident in 2015
- ▶ Individuals ages 25 to 34 account for 45 percent of all incidents



Other Concerns

- ▶ **Reasons for meth use**
 - ▶ Heroin users switching to “safer” alternative
 - ▶ Use to “level out” with other opioids
- ▶ **Drug Endangered Children**
 - ▶ Children ingest meth second hand from parents
- ▶ **Meth Treatment**
 - ▶ Increasing number of individuals seeking treatment
 - ▶ Treatment facilities in Wisconsin focus on opioid, marijuana, and alcohol
 - ▶ Treatment is long and expensive



Outlook

- ▶ Continued upward trend in meth use
 - ▶ Spreading across Wisconsin
 - ▶ Meth labs slowly increase due to presence of Mexican meth
- ▶ Highly likely violence, property crime, and other crimes will increase
- ▶ Number of meth users will continue to increase as opioid/heroin users develop fear of overdose
- ▶ Increase in number of children exposed to meth
- ▶ Lack of treatment facilities will prevent individuals from getting needed treatment

- ▶ Tackling Wisconsin's drug abuse is a broad issue that requires the support of everyone in the community.

