



2006 Annual Report



*Specially prepared for the ONDCP High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program
Approved by the Milwaukee HIDTA Executive Board on May 8, 2007.*

**Milwaukee HIDTA
2006 Annual Report**

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Milwaukee HIDTA 2006 ANNUAL REPORT

I. Executive Summary

In 2006 the Milwaukee HIDTA underwent an On-Site Review consistent with and in accordance with HIDTA Program Policy. The OSR process covered all aspects of HIDTA performance, management and operations.

The following programs were reviewed:

- Program Oversight
- Program Management
- Financial Management
- Property Accountability
- Initiatives:
 - Intelligence and Information Sharing
 - Investigative and Interdiction
 - Support
- Performance Management Process

The On-Site-Review (OSR) resulted in zero Findings (A Finding is a serious deficiency in compliance with programmatic or fiscal guidelines which requires corrective action to be implemented within 30 days). In addition, the OSR team provided a number of Recommendations were made (A Recommendation is a suggestion to correct an identified deficiency or lapse or a proposed improvement to enhance efficiency or effectiveness).

CASE HIGHLIGHTS:

During 2006, the **Drug Gang Task Force** (DGTF) continued on a path of doing high impact cases against drug trafficking organizations (DTO's) and violent offenders. Four DTO's were dismantled by DGTF (Harvester, Hernandez, 2-4 Vice Lords, Robles-Rodriguez) with significant arrests and seizures associated with those cases. Collaboration with other law enforcement was accomplished, including furnishing substantial leads on at least six homicides to Milwaukee Police Department (MPD).

- February 2006- T-III, 2-4 Vice Lord street gang dismantled. Violent gang centered in the area of the 3800 block of N. 24th Street and involved in drug trafficking. Twelve arrested and federally indicted. Four additional indictments after debriefs. Seizures of \$19,000 cash, ¼ kilo cocaine, several pounds of marijuana and 10 firearms recovered.
- March 2006- T-III, Kenyounta HARVESTER DTO dismantled. Nineteen persons federally indicted on drug conspiracy. \$239,000 in cash, \$400,000 jewelry (appraised value), 2 kilograms of cocaine, and 5 Glock .45 handguns recovered. HIDTA K-9 discovered money in trap compartment of vehicle. Hundreds of kilograms of cocaine attributed to this organization.

- May 2006- Dismantled Daniel VALDEZ DTO historically responsible for hundreds of kilograms of cocaine and thousands of pounds of marijuana over the last six years. Six arrests and 5 kilograms of cocaine recovered.
- **Latin King case continued in 2006. This was the largest RICO indictment in the U.S. during 2005.** The case now has **49 defendants** indicted in this RICO. **A Minimum of 61 defendants are being federally prosecuted at this point.**

Information sharing and cooperative and collective investigations of major Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTO's) remains crucial to the achievement of Milwaukee HIDTA's Goals and mission. To this end the Milwaukee HIDTA Intelligence & Technical Support (HITS) Center continues to support collocated initiatives at the HIDTA facility. In addition, the HITS Center reaches out to non-member law enforcement agencies in the Milwaukee HIDTA region and beyond and shares data, law enforcement resources and services to assist them in drug related investigations.

HIDTA's are required to provide event and target deconfliction services to law Enforcement agencies in the various HIDTA regions across the country. In 2006 Milwaukee HITS personnel entered 711 event deconflictions and 231 target deconflictions into the HIDTA SAFETNET program

Additionally, Milwaukee HIDTA participates in the ACISS (Automated Criminal Investigation Support System) program which is managed by the Wisconsin Division of Criminal Investigation. Milwaukee HIDTA has entered over 4,400 subjects into ACISS.

The Milwaukee Drug Market Survey provided by the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) notes that Milwaukee is the primary distribution center for cocaine, crack Cocaine, heroin, ecstasy and marijuana in Wisconsin. These drugs are transported overland in private and commercial vehicles. The drug market in Milwaukee is well established and stable, principally due to the domination that Mexican drug trafficking organizations maintain over the transportation and wholesale distribution of cocaine and marijuana.

Illicit drug production in the Milwaukee Market Area typically involves the conversion of powdered cocaine to crack and limited production of marijuana. African American street gangs convert large quantities of powdered cocaine into crack locally, which independent dealers and street gang members distribute.

Methamphetamine has not been a serious threat in the Milwaukee HIDTA region at this time. However, because of the devastation associated with Meth use, it is regarded as an emerging threat. Meth use is predominant in Western and North Western Wisconsin, but it has not established a foothold in the heavily populated region in the state.

In 2006 the Milwaukee HIDTA Training Initiative provided relevant drug law Enforcement training to 1,206 students for a total of 17,349 training hours. The Training Initiative was recognized during the On Site Review and received a congratulatory Observation:

“The Milwaukee HIDTA is commended for its excellent Training Program. Training activities are directly related to the HIDTA mission and the Program is well managed for effective use of HIDTA resources.”

II. Introduction

The Milwaukee HIDTA is pleased to present this Annual Report documenting its activities during the last calendar year.

To achieve meaningful results, each HIDTA needs clear goals (the HIDTA Program Goals); a recognition of the challenges faced (a Threat Assessment); a plan to get there (a Strategy with quantifiable performance targets); and a way to document achievements (an Annual Report). The overall HIDTA mission is embodied by the National Program Mission Statement:

National HIDTA Program Mission Statement

The mission of the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Program is to disrupt the market for illegal drugs in the United States by assisting federal, state, and local law enforcement entities participating in the HIDTA program to dismantle and disrupt drug trafficking organizations, with particular emphasis on drug trafficking regions that have harmful effects on other parts of the United States.

The Milwaukee HIDTA Executive Board worked closely with law enforcement and the HIDTA staff to develop a vision of the future. The original vision was developed in 2003 and updated in 2004. The Milwaukee HIDTA Executive Board will meet again in 2008 to update the vision and mission statements. This meeting will be part of the general overview and updating of the Milwaukee HIDTA Strategic Plan 2004-2008.

Milwaukee HIDTA Vision Statement

Create drug free neighborhoods by supporting proactive law enforcement, aggressive prosecution and effective demand reduction in the HIDTA region.

Milwaukee HIDTA success is measured in part by its ability to facilitate greater efficiency, effectiveness and cooperation among and between external participating agencies at the local, state and federal level, thus yielding tangible, measurable results. Since achieving complete co-location of all initiatives in the Fall of 2003, we have continued to realize enhanced resource and intelligence sharing and a significant improvement in efficiency for all of our initiatives.

Clear planning, information sharing and working cooperatively with law enforcement intelligence analysts, law enforcement investigators and community prosecutors enable the achievement of our objectives. The Milwaukee HIDTA fully embraces the following mission in conjunction with the national program objectives.

Milwaukee HIDTA Mission Statement

Substantially reduce drug related activity through enhanced intelligence processes and coordinated law enforcement, prosecutions and demand reduction efforts.

Reporting Period: This Annual Report covers the reporting period January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006.

Budget Allocation: During this reporting period, ONDCP allocated \$4,850,500 (including \$50,000 for DHI supplemental) for Milwaukee HIDTA operations. The Milwaukee HIDTA strives to minimize any expenditure that does not directly address achieving these primary objectives. Accordingly, the Milwaukee HIDTA allocates nearly 20% of its resources directly to its drug demand reduction initiatives (Safe and Sound) and 70% directly to law enforcement initiatives and their operational support costs. Throughout this Annual Report, the Milwaukee HIDTA is pleased to report significant success in achieving its mission, and its performance is trending positive for the future. HIDTA dollars are well spent inasmuch as they are yielding precisely the desired effects.

Geographic Area of Responsibility:

- Wisconsin
 - Kenosha County
 - Racine County
 - Waukesha County
 - Milwaukee County
 - City of Milwaukee

The Milwaukee HIDTA region covers the four southeastern counties in the state of Wisconsin and the state's major population center, the City of Milwaukee. The jurisdiction plagued with the most serious drug abuse, drug trafficking and drug related crime problems is the City of Milwaukee. The blend of rural and urban areas



in the region along with excellent interstate highways fosters an ideal habitat for drug smuggling, transportation, distribution and consumption of illegal drugs. The highly developed transportation routes (Interstate, air, rail), and access to the Midwest's most prominent city, make the Milwaukee HIDTA region a primary market of choice for major DTOs.

III. National HIDTA Goals

HIDTAs nationally have adopted two specific goals to be achieved in meeting the drug challenge. These two national goals guide all HIDTA initiatives and activities throughout the United States. The Milwaukee HIDTA is proud to present these national HIDTA program goals, plus concise summaries of its Threat Assessment for Budget Year 2006 and resultant Strategy in the following sections. The Milwaukee HIDTA has fashioned an individual strategy to meet local drug threats according to its individual needs, in conjunction with the national objectives:

National HIDTA Goals	
Goal 1:	Disrupt the market for illegal drugs by dismantling or disrupting drug trafficking and/or money laundering organizations; and
Goal 2:	Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives.

The HIDTA Goals represent clear targets for Milwaukee HIDTA initiatives. They also provide the foundation upon which performance planning and outcome measurement are based. As the Milwaukee HIDTA develops budget submissions, each Milwaukee HIDTA initiative must present programmatic and fiscal justifications that are based on the Threat Assessment; must articulate how the initiative's funding request directly addresses the threat; set realistic performance measures; and each initiative must eventually provide specific information on how the funding has allowed the Milwaukee HIDTA to meet its desired outcomes. Milwaukee HIDTA initiatives are developed within clear national guidelines governing all HIDTA activities and expenditures.

The Milwaukee HIDTA Executive Board is significantly involved in all aspects of the Milwaukee HIDTA Intelligence, Investigation, Interdiction, and Prosecution activities. The Board provides a forum to share important trends in drug trafficking, gathers information on which drugs are being distributed throughout the region, and identifies DTOs. The Board also addresses important administrative issues in its oversight capacity. The Board has established three committees: Intelligence Oversight, Finance/Budget to approve all major expenditures (Personnel and Compensation sub-committee of Finance committee) and the Initiatives committee which reviews and evaluates each initiative in its progress toward meeting annual PMP targets. The Board utilizes the PMP process to monitor each initiative's success or failure in meeting its objectives.

IV. Summary of Threat Assessment for Budget Year 2006

The Milwaukee HIDTA Region encompasses the four counties of Southeastern Wisconsin to include Waukesha, Racine and Kenosha in addition to Milwaukee. The two interstate corridors of I-94 and I-43 constitute the primary route for drugs to move into and out of the region.

The Milwaukee Market Area is the primary distribution center for cocaine, crack cocaine, heroin, ecstasy and marijuana in Wisconsin. Multi-kilogram quantities of cocaine and marijuana are transported overland to Milwaukee primarily from Chicago, Mexico, California, and southwestern states in private vehicles, some equipped with hidden compartments and commercial vehicles. Heroin is primarily transported into the city from Chicago and New York City in private and rental vehicles. Other types of heroin are typically transported into Milwaukee from Chicago in private vehicles. Once in Milwaukee, drug shipments typically are reduced into smaller quantities for further distribution. Additional quantities are transported to other Wisconsin cities, such as Green Bay and Madison, as well as many smaller cities and towns in the state for distribution. The Milwaukee Market Area is one of the larger consumer markets for these illicit drugs in the Midwest. The drug market in Milwaukee is well established and stable, principally due to the domination that Mexican drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) maintain over the transportation and wholesale distribution of cocaine and marijuana. Also contributing to market stability is the control that Dominican criminal groups maintain over the transportation and distribution of South American heroin— particularly in southern districts of the city. Market stability also is affected by highly organized local criminal groups and street gangs that distribute illicit drugs within the city. Street gangs often cooperate with each other or criminal groups to further their drug trade.

The distribution and abuse of cocaine (particularly crack) and heroin are the most significant drug problems in the Milwaukee Market Area. These drugs are readily available in Milwaukee, and the consequences associated with their abuse are considerably higher than for other illicit drugs. Most law enforcement officials in Milwaukee report that crack cocaine is the drug most often associated with violent crime. Additionally, three types of heroin (South American, Southwest Asian, Southeast Asian, and to a much lesser extent Mexican black tar and brown powdered) are available in the Milwaukee Market Area. Marijuana, primarily Mexico-produced, also poses a significant threat to the region, because it is the most widely available and abused illicit drug in the Milwaukee metropolitan area. The threats posed by the distribution and abuse of other dangerous drugs (ODDs) including MDMA, GHB and its analogs, LSD, Psilocybin mushrooms and diverted pharmaceuticals such as methadone, Oxycodone, and Percocet vary but generally are much less problematic than the threats posed by the distribution and abuse of cocaine, heroin, and marijuana in the Milwaukee Market Area.

Illicit drug production in the Milwaukee Market Area typically involves the conversion of powdered cocaine to crack, and limited production of marijuana. African American street gangs including Gangster Disciples and Vice Lords convert large quantities of powdered cocaine into crack locally, particularly on the North Side of Milwaukee. Local independent dealers and, to a lesser extent, street gang members cultivate small, user quantities of marijuana throughout the region in indoor, outdoor, and hydroponic grows.

Mexican DTOs and criminal groups are the principal source of most wholesale quantities of illicit drugs to the Milwaukee Market Area, particularly cocaine and marijuana. Mexican DTOs and other criminal groups transport illicit drugs to the region from Mexico, California, and southwestern states, usually in private and commercial vehicles via the interstate system. They generally supply various criminal groups and African American and Hispanic street gangs with these drugs, often in poly-drug combinations, for distribution in the Milwaukee Market Area.

Various other DTOs, criminal groups, street gangs, and local independent distributors transport illicit drugs to the Milwaukee Market Area. Dominican criminal groups control the transportation of South American heroin into the region. They smuggle these drugs directly from New York City via private and rental vehicles. Puerto Rican criminal groups also transport limited quantities of the drug into the Milwaukee from New York City using conveyances similar to those used by Dominican criminal groups. Nigerian DTOs smuggle both Southwest and Southeast Asian heroin from source countries, often via Europe or Canada, into Chicago using couriers on commercial aircraft and package delivery services. Nigerian criminal groups then transport Southwest Asian and Southeast Asian heroin into the Milwaukee Market Area from Chicago in private vehicles. Caucasian and Asian local independent distributors are the primary transporters of MDMA into the region.

The MDMA (Ecstasy) market is seen as growing. MDMA has been primarily distributed by Asian gangs as wholesalers and local independents as retailers.

African American and Hispanic street gangs control the majority of the retail drug distribution in the City of Milwaukee. The Gangster Disciples are a prominent street gang that distributes illicit drugs in Milwaukee. The Vice Lords and other African American gangs along with numerous smaller gangs primarily distribute retail quantities of illicit drugs at open-air drug markets on the city's North Side. Hispanic street gangs are primarily responsible for retail distribution on the city's south side. The exact locations and number of open-air drug markets are fluid and change frequently. The Milwaukee HIDTA Drug Gang Task Force attributes this fluidity, at least in part, to the MPD Rapid Enforcement Drug Offenses (REDO) initiative which immediately responds to reports of drug activity in the city of Milwaukee. Street gangs in each of the seven districts often distribute different drugs simultaneously; however, the primary drugs distributed are powdered cocaine, crack, heroin, and marijuana.

The Milwaukee Police Department has reported the following crime and arrest statistics:

Comment [cf1]: ASK VIC BEECHER OR GREG FOR CURRENT NUMBERS

Uniform Crime Reports JAN--DECEMBER 2005 --- JAN--DECEMBER 2006

Classification of Offenses	2005	2006	Percent Change
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE TOTAL	122	103	-15.57%
FORCIBLE RAPE TOTAL	176	122	-30.68%
ROBBERY TOTAL	2,917	3,700	26.84%
ASSAULT TOTAL	6,930	8,526	23.03%
BURGLARY TOTAL	4,602	5,739	24.71%
LARCENY - THEFT TOTAL (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)	21,535	21,942	1.89%
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL	6,490	8,265	27.35%
GRAND TOTAL	42,772	48,397	13.15%

* Wisconsin Uniform Crime Report - This report reflects Actual Offenses in the City of Milwaukee.

V. HIDTA Strategy Summary

The reader is referred to The Milwaukee HIDTA 2006 Strategy for details on the Milwaukee HIDTA initiatives. The following summary is presented for your convenience.

The Milwaukee HIDTA approach is to utilize co-located law enforcement personnel in order to maximize information and resource sharing. Through this co-location, interagency cooperation, and consolidation of strategic and tactical information, the Milwaukee HIDTA fosters a comprehensive response to illicit drug activity by bringing together all available law enforcement resources in a united front. Milwaukee HIDTA law enforcement initiatives focus on DTOs, violent drug offenders, firearms trafficking and domestic drug movement. Newly emerging narco-terrorism trends are also carefully considered. Milwaukee HIDTA law enforcement initiatives are directed through the respective lead agencies' management policies and the challenges identified in the Milwaukee HIDTA Threat Assessment. Law enforcement initiatives actively pursue the outcomes sought by the strictures of HIDTA Goal 1. All Milwaukee HIDTA sites enter data into the Milwaukee HIDTA case management system (ACISS) system, thereby facilitating information sharing. The SafeTnet program enhances officer safety through event deconfliction and target deconfliction enhances the ability to avoid unnecessary duplication of investigative effort. Enhanced communication, collaboration and information sharing are key law enforcement components designed to promote maximum efficiency and effectiveness as prescribed by HIDTA Goal 2. Logically, Goal 1 and Goal 2 are closely intertwined, with Goal 2 providing the integration support services that enhance the ability for all initiatives to meet their goals.

In an increasingly competitive policy and budget environment, it is critical for the Milwaukee HIDTA to develop strategies and resource requests that will produce positive regional outcomes consistent with the two HIDTA goals. The Milwaukee HIDTA funded 10 initiatives in CY 2006 distributed as follows:

- 1 Investigative DTO focus
- 1 Investigative Violent Crime (drug) focus
- 1 Interdiction focus
- 1 Intelligence focus
- 1 Prosecution focus
- 1 Management & Coordination focus
- 1 Information Technology
- 1 Training
- 1 Fugitive focus
- 1 Demand Reduction

(Note - A detailed description of each initiative can be found in Appendix C.)

VI. HIDTA Performance Measures

Performance measures introduce a new capability to quantify and track HIDTA targets and monitor HIDTA results. With application of the new PMP, the Milwaukee HIDTA Annual Report now functions as a report card; a barometer of HIDTA efficiency and effectiveness; a source for comparison with previous year efforts; and most importantly, a beacon for future action. The following series of tables and charts present specific outputs and efficiency measures organized in Milwaukee HIDTA Goal order. These measurable results reflect a continuing increase in efficiency and effectiveness at lower programmatic costs.

A. Performance Measures for Goal 1, 2006

Table 1 - Percentage of DTOs and MLOs Disrupted for Year 2006

Table 1: Percentage of Expected DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2006, at Milwaukee [All DTOs; MLOs included]								
Scope	#DTOs & MLOs Identified	# DTOs & MLOs to be Disrupted or Dismantled	# DTOs & MLOs Disrupted	% Disrupted	# DTOs & MLOs Dismantled	% Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	3	3	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Multi-state	17	7	5	71%	5	71%	10	143%
Local	12	3	1	33%	0	0%	1	33%
Total	32	13	6	46%	5	38%	11	85%

SOURCE: DTO Report

Table 2 - Percentage of DTOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2006

Table 2: Percentage of DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2006, at Milwaukee [ALL DTOs; MLOs included]								
Scope	#DTOs & MLOs Identified	# DTOs & MLOs to be Disrupted or Dismantled	# DTOs & MLOs Disrupted	% Disrupted	# DTOs & MLOs Dismantled	% Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	3	3	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Multi-state	16	7	3	43%	6	86%	9	129%
Local	13	3	2	67%	0	0%	2	67%
Total	32	13	5	38%	6	46%	11	85%

SOURCE: DTO Report

Table 3 - Percentage of Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope, 2006

Table 3: Percentage of Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2006, at Milwaukee								
Scope	# MLOs Identified	# MLOs to be Disrupted or Dismantled	# MLOs Disrupted	% Disrupted	# MLOs Dismantled	% Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	0	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Multi-state	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Local	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	0	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

SOURCE: DTO Report

There are many individuals participating in money laundering activities but there are no identified Money Laundering Organizations in the Milwaukee HIDTA region.

During 2006 we continued with our emphasis on “following the money”. All task force officers and all civilian intelligence analysts have attended formal financial investigations courses with the goal of identifying illegal drug proceeds and successfully forfeiting those proceeds. Along with that we aim to improve our ability to prosecute money laundering cases. During 2006, each of the investigations conducted by Milwaukee HIDTA had a money laundering component.

Table 4 – CPOT, RPOT, and OCDETF Cases (by Operational Scope) Initiated in 2006

Table 4: CPOT, RPOT, and OCDETF Cases (by Operational Scope) Initiated in 2006, at Milwaukee			
Scope	# CPOT Cases	# RPOT Cases	# OCDETF Cases
International	0	0	0
Multi-state	0	0	2
Local	0	0	0
Total	0	0	2

SOURCE: PMP Tables

Table 4a – All Active CPOT, RPOT, and OCDETF Cases (by Operational Scope) in 2006

Table 4a: All Active CPOT, RPOT, and OCDETF Cases (by Operational Scope) in 2006, at Milwaukee			
Scope	# CPOT Cases	# RPOT Cases	# OCDETF Cases
International	0	1	1
Multi-state	0	0	4
Local	0	0	1
Total	0	1	6

SOURCE: PMP Tables

Illicit drug trafficking left unchecked, slowly destroys the social fabric of our society. Tables 1 through 4a reflect the positive impact Milwaukee HIDTA initiatives had on DTOs, not only within the Milwaukee HIDTA region itself, but also nationally and internationally. At the beginning of each year, Milwaukee HIDTA initiatives through a “round table” whereby all law enforcement entities in the region are invited in to share information leading to the identification and targeting of the major DTOs for disruption or total dismantlement. Table 1 shows that as of January 2006, Milwaukee HIDTA initiatives had already identified 32 DTOs and targeted 13 for either disruption or dismantlement. **By the end of calendar year 2006, the Milwaukee HIDTA disrupted 6 and dismantled 5 DTOs originally identified at the beginning of 2006, equating to a 30% increase over 2005.**

Traditionally, law enforcement has had its greatest successes at the street dealer level. These “small-time” operators were less sophisticated than the larger, better financed DTOs and, consequently, presented easier targets. Unfortunately, disrupting or dismantling these had little lasting effect on stopping illegal drugs. More emphasis was needed to be placed on larger DTOs where a disruption or dismantlement would have greater impact on the marketplace. HIDTAs are geared to attack the problem at the upper levels. Table 2 explains Milwaukee HIDTA success in terms of the operational scope of the DTOs identified and targeted in calendar year 2006. Of the 32 DTOs identified, 3 were international in scope and 16 operated beyond the Milwaukee HIDTA region in multiple states. In sum, of the 32 DTOs identified in the reporting period, 85% of the targeted **DTOs were disrupted or dismantled, a significant achievement of a 30% increase over 2005.** This action by the participating agencies in the Milwaukee HIDTA region shows the value of their commitment to identify, target and dismantle or disrupt large scale DTOs.

CASE HIGHLIGHTS:

During 2006, the **Drug Gang Task Force** (DGTF) continued on a path of doing high impact cases against drug trafficking organizations (DTO’s) and violent offenders. Four DTO’s were dismantled by DGTF (Harvester, Hernandez, 2-4 Vice Lords, Robles-Rodriguez) with significant arrests and seizures associated with those cases. Collaboration with other law enforcement was accomplished, including furnishing substantial leads on at least six homicides to Milwaukee Police Department (MPD).

- February 2006- T-III, 2-4 Vice Lord street gang dismantled. Violent gang centered in the area of the 3800 block of N. 24th Street and involved in drug trafficking. Twelve arrested and federally indicted. Four additional indictments after debriefs. Seizures of \$19,000 cash, ¼ kilo cocaine, several pounds of marijuana and 10 firearms recovered.
- March 2006- T-III, Kenyounta HARVESTER DTO dismantled. Nineteen persons federally indicted on drug conspiracy. \$239,000 in cash, \$400,000 jewelry (appraised value), 2 kilograms of cocaine, and 5 Glock .45 handguns recovered. HIDTA K-9 discovered money in trap compartment of vehicle. Hundreds of kilograms of cocaine attributed to this organization.
- May 2006- Dismantled Daniel VALDEZ DTO historically responsible for hundreds of kilograms of cocaine and thousands of pounds of marijuana over the last six years. Six arrests and 5 kilograms of cocaine recovered.
- June 2006- Arrest of Omar SMITH and two co-conspirators for conspiracy to distribute cocaine and marijuana \$19,980 and two handguns recovered.
- August 2006-Investigation of Ricky REID. S/W reveals firearms, drug paraphernalia \$1,300 cash. Charged federally with felon in possession of firearm and conspiracy to distribute cocaine.
- **Latin King case continued in 2006. This was the largest RICO indictment in the U.S. during 2005.** The case now has **49 defendants** indicted in this RICO. ***A Minimum of 61 defendants are being federally prosecuted at this point.***

Heroin Initiative Highlights:

In December of 2005, the Ozaukee County Sheriff’s Department contacted the **Heroin Initiative** (HI) for investigative assistance in a heroin related overdose death of a 17 year old girl. The HI initially provided intelligence assistance resulting in the successful identification of the source of

the heroin. The HI then provided investigative and tactical assistance. As a result of this 10-month investigation, 13 individuals were indicted for conspiracy to distribute in excess of a kilogram of heroin. Seven of the members are exposed to a life sentence. The organization was responsible for distributing in excess of 13 kilograms over a 15-month period. One of the indicted individuals was responsible for a total of four overdose related deaths in Ozaukee County. The HI used numerous investigative methods to develop this investigation. As a result, the HI was also successful in indicting the Chicago-based SOS and has identified that individuals SOS.

In November of 2006, the HI indicted and arrested eight members of a Chicago-based HTO that was responsible for trafficking in excess of 5 kilograms of heroin into the Milwaukee HIDTA region. This investigation was based solely on heroin seizures, arrests, search warrants and interviews conducted by the Milwaukee Police Department (MPD). Working in cooperation with the MPD VCD, the HI utilized their expertise in a variety of investigative techniques that resulted in the indictment of eight members of the organization. The indictment included five individuals based in Chicago who were responsible for directing the distribution of heroin in Milwaukee. The investigation was solely based on Pen Registers, Telephone Toll analysis, interviews, surveillance, and examination of MPD arrest and incident reports. While not a single gram of heroin was seized from this investigation, the investigation eliminated a significant Heroin Trafficking Organization.

Also in 2006, the HI initiated a Title III investigation of an HTO operating out of the Racine and Kenosha areas. Greg Jackson was trafficking in over 300 grams of heroin per month. As a result of the 18-month Title III investigation, 15 individuals were subsequently indicted and 5 were prosecuted. In addition, 2 separate Chicago-based Nigerian SOS's were identified and were also subsequently indicted. To date, assets and currency valued over \$180,000 have been seized.

The **Regional Enforcement Activity for Current Threats** (REACT) Initiative was successful in a number of investigations they conducted in 2006. The Lincoln Hills Bloods investigation was an excellent example of REACT's ability to develop what normally would have been a simple parcel interdiction, into a major, multi-state conspiracy investigation. REACT was able to cultivate a Confidential Source (CS) who provided details in regard to an organization which was responsible for sending marijuana, cocaine and cocaine base to a number of different states throughout the US.

The sources were high ranking members of the Lincoln Hills set of the Bloods street gang, headquartered in San Diego, CA. REACT was successful in developing the investigation which resulted in prosecution of the defendants in Wisconsin as well as the Southern District of CA. A total of 6 individuals were indicted and 1 kilogram of cocaine base, 1 firearm, approximate 5 lbs. of marijuana and \$3,500. in USC was seized.

The REACT Initiative, working in concert with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) personnel seized a total of 646 lbs of Khat. The majority of the seizures were destined for Minneapolis, MN. Through the linking of the seemingly unrelated parcels, the REACT Initiative connected the parcels interdicted in Milwaukee to a DEA monitored Title III Intercept that originated out of New York City and expanded to Minneapolis, MN. All of the intelligence obtained from the Milwaukee parcels was subsequently forwarded to DEA-NYC.

In another joint investigation with ICE, REACT personnel conducted controlled deliveries and Knock and Talk investigations in regard to shipments of GHB and GBL from England. One of the investigations resulted in a clandestine GHB lab being discovered. In both instances, the recipients of the controlled substance were charged.

The REACT Initiative continues to be the Point of Contact for the Operation Desert Snow/Black Asphalt program. Numerous investigations and referrals for investigation were performed as a result of this program. In addition, REACT utilized the Black Asphalt nationwide intelligence platform to author and broadcast ATL's and BOLO's across the United States for individuals wanted by WI LEA for violent offenses.

Comment [cf2]: Shorten!

The drug trade, for the most part, is based on cash sales. Taking the profit out of drug dealing, therefore, is a very constructive approach to disrupting the drug market. One way to decrease profits is to identify and target those DTOs engaging predominately in drug money laundering. As noted in Table 3, while there were no specific money laundering organizations identified each of the DTOs targeted for disruption or dismantlement has some component of money laundering involved. As a result of disrupting or dismantling 11 of 32 DTOs, \$3.4 million in drugs and assets were seized by Milwaukee HIDTA initiatives.

The Milwaukee HIDTA stresses the importance of developing cases having the potential to qualify for OCDETF designation. Currently there are six open OCDETF cases, one international, four are multi-state, and one is local. The international case is designated as an RPOT.

Tables 1-4 show that while the Milwaukee HIDTA is a relatively small HIDTA, its enforcement efforts demonstrate its effectiveness in achieving targeted outcomes that included one RPOT target. **The impact on the community cannot be understated.**

Table A – HIDTA Fugitives Targeted and Apprehended by Year

HIDTA Fugitives Targeted and Apprehended by Year at Milwaukee						
Year	# Identified	# To Be Apprehended	% To Be Apprehended of Identified	# Apprehended	# Related To Drug Charges	Apprehended % of To Be Apprehended
2006	475	400	84%	378	113	94%

Individual fugitives may have several warrants, thus the total number of warrants closed provides the most accurate assessment of task force effectiveness.

SOURCE: US Marshal's Service Midwest Region Annual Report, PMP Matrix

Since its creation in March of 2004, the US Marshal's Fugitive Task Force within the Milwaukee HIDTA has created quite a record of successes. The Fugitive Task Force apprehended 378 fugitives (state and federal) of which 113 were related to drug charges. The task force routinely assisted the other Milwaukee HIDTA task forces in arrest warrants, search warrants, surveillances and intelligence sharing that directly led to disrupting and dismantling the DTO's referenced in other parts of this report.

The efforts of US Marshal's Fugitive Task Force contributed directly to the significant increase in the intelligence sharing among all the agencies as their unique investigative tools and resources enabled the intelligence analysts to provide all task forces with more defined products (i.e. Digital photographs and enhanced locating tools).

US Marshal's Fugitive Task Force Major Accomplishments

The highlight of 2006 for the Fugitive Task Force was the arrest of the double homicide fugitive Miguel Angel Dotel Sierra AKA Roberto Irizarri Lopez, who was **apprehended in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic** on 3/22/06. This was the result of the collaborative efforts of Milwaukee and Puerto Rican/Virgin Islands HIDTA, Milwaukee, San Juan and Santo Domingo, USMS Offices, Milwaukee County DA's Office, San Juan FBI, US Attorney's Office in San Juan, State Marshals of Puerto Rico, and Army of the Dominican Republic.

- Roberto Irizarri-Lopez, arrested in March 2006, was wanted by MPD since 2001 for killing 2 people in a drug-related rip-off.
- Harry Carrasquillo, wanted by the MPD since 1998 for killing 2 people. The 2 people had been shot more that a dozen times each. The subject had been profiled on America's Most Wanted television program. In Oct. 2006, the Fugitive Squad developed a source that provided the fugitive's location and alias in Philadelphia where he was eventually arrested.
- Antonio and Terry Shannon were arrested in July 2006 in Chicago. They were wanted by the Racine PD for a gang-related murder in May 2006. The USMS relied heavily on the USMS Technical Operations Group for this arrest. Both subjects were armed with loaded handguns at the time of their arrest.

Table 5 - Drugs Removed from the Marketplace 2006

Table 5: Drugs Removed from the Marketplace for Year 2006, at Milwaukee		
Drugs Seized (kg or D.U.)	Amount Seized (kg or D.U.)	Wholesale Value
Heroin kg	0.771	\$77,100
Cocaine HCL kg	47.496	\$1,092,408
Crack cocaine kg	1.728	\$39,744
Marijuana kg	158.394	\$348,466
Marijuana plants and grows	0	\$0
Methamphetamine kg	0.029	\$348
Methamphetamine ice kg	0	\$0
Ecstasy(MDMA)(D.U.s)	4,167.000	\$81,660
Khat	293.283	\$439,924
Opium, raw	2.550	\$76,500
OxyContin	331.000	\$16,550
Other	0	\$0
Other	0	\$0
Total Wholesale Value		\$2,172,701

SOURCE: Midwest Region Market Survey – NDIC 2006

NOTE: The wholesale value of drug seized established in Table 5 will also be used in Tables 6 and 8.

During CY2006, the Milwaukee HIDTA had a significant impact on the region's drug trade through its drug seizures. Table 5 does not show the impact from tables 1-4 whereby eleven major DTOs were dismantled or disrupted. Table 5 lists the wholesale values of the respective drugs seized, thus giving a highly accurate and true depiction of the economic impact of removing these drugs from the marketplace. Table 5 also indicates that marijuana was the drug seized in the largest amounts by HIDTA task forces. However, in 2006 50% more cocaine was seized than in 2005, indicating the results of successful long term investigations. Historically DTO investigations entail a two-year cycle of investigation from case initiation to prosecution. Many of the DTO's operating in the Milwaukee HIDTA region as well as throughout the Midwest are poly-drug distributors.

Table 6 - Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year

Milwaukee Table 6: Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year					
Year	Budget	Baseline Drug Wholesale Value	Expected Drug ROI	Drug Wholesale Value Removed From Market	Actual Drug ROI
2004	\$2,942,691	\$715,010	\$14.00	\$715,010	\$0.24
2005	\$3,171,544	\$715,010	\$1.00	\$1,563,972	\$0.49
2006	\$2,946,866	\$715,010	\$1.00	\$2,172,701	\$0.73

SOURCE: HIDTA Budget, PMP Matrix

NOTE: Law Enforcement includes prosecution, intelligence and law enforcement initiatives. Used in Tables 6 – 8.

***Note: Please see Table 8 for overall Return on Investment**

Table 7 – Return on Investment (ROI) for Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year

Milwaukee Table 7: Return on Investment (ROI) for Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year							
Year	Budget	Baseline Value of Drug Assets	Expected Asset ROI	Value of Drug Assets Removed from Market			Actual Asset ROI
				Cash	Other Assets	Total	
2004	\$2,942,691	\$2,108,735	\$3.52	\$0	\$2,108,735	\$2,108,735	\$0.71
2005	\$3,171,544	\$2,108,735	\$1.00	\$1,291,048	\$669,988	\$1,961,036	\$0.61
2006	\$2,946,866	\$2,108,735	\$1.00	\$531,881	\$674,535	\$1,206,416	\$0.40

SOURCE: HIDTA Budget, PMP Matrix

Table 8 - Total Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs and Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year

Milwaukee Table 8: Total Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs and Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year					
Year	Budget	Drugs and Assets Baseline	Expected Total ROI	Drugs and Assets Removed from Market	Actual Total ROI
2004	\$2,942,691	\$2,823,745	\$17.52	\$2,823,745	\$0.95
2005	\$3,171,544	\$2,823,745	\$2.00	\$3,525,008	\$1.11
2006	\$2,946,866	\$2,823,745	\$2.00	\$3,379,117	\$1.14

SOURCE: HIDTA Budget, PMP Matrix

Our goal has been to disrupt the drug business by reducing its bottom line profits. Tables 6, 7, and 8 demonstrate that the Milwaukee HIDTA is making progress toward this goal. **While the seizures are modest and the ROI is \$1.14 for each dollar invested, the impact on the community of \$3.4 million in illicit drugs and drug profits being removed has had a substantial impact.**

Table C – Milwaukee HIDTA “Other Outputs” by Year

Milwaukee HIDTA “Other Outputs” by Year					
	Cleared “Other” Offenses	Cleared Robberies	Cleared Homicides	Cleared Overdose Deaths	Firearms Recovered
2005	5	3	1	0	42
2006	4	2	3	4	67
2007					

SOURCE: Initiative Statistical Reports

Table D – Milwaukee HIDTA “*Other Case Activity*” by Year

Milwaukee HIDTA “ <i>Other Case Activity</i> ” by Year						
	# of Vehicles Seized	K-9 Sniff Callouts	# of Wiretaps Done	# of Search Warrants	Other M-HIDTA Initiative Assists	Assist Other LEA’s for Search Warrants
2005	13	81	7	85	33	11
2006	12	98	10	82	38	9
2007						

SOURCE: Initiative Statistical Reports

Other Significant Outputs

Milwaukee HIDTA continues to measure “**Other Outputs**” to further illustrate the impact we have on the Southeastern Region of Wisconsin. **Table C** and **Table D** clearly demonstrate the truly remarkable work that Milwaukee HIDTA has done during 2005 and 2006.

Firearms recovered increased from 42 in 2005 to 67 in 2006 indicating the increasing violent nature of the targeted fugitives and DTOs. **Table C** indicates the volume of **Other Crimes Cleared** as a result of Milwaukee HIDTA’s investigative efforts.

During 2006 Milwaukee HIDTA was able to accomplish **ten court authorized electronic intercepts**, which is an increase of three from the previous year. Milwaukee HIDTA is, and continues to be, **at the forefront of Wisconsin’s court authorized electronic intercepts**. Outside law enforcement agencies routinely **seek our assistance** in complex conspiracies and court authorized electronic intercepts related investigations. Drug Gang Task Force has **provided instruction** for investigating drug gang conspiracies, RICO and wiretaps to investigators within and outside of the HIDTA region.

Milwaukee HIDTA receives comments from the law enforcement community as to the **impressive number of court authorized electronic intercepts being completed by the investigative units**. Milwaukee HIDTA investigators have been **very successful in developing the intelligence** collected from each case which greatly speeds up the investigative process, and leads to the development of new cases.

There are presently 3 HIDTA funded prosecutors located at the Milwaukee HIDTA and 2 HIDTA funded prosecutors located within the Drug Unit of the District Attorney's Office on State Street. The average caseload of each attorney is approximately 100.

The HIDTA co-located prosecutors receive cases from HIDTA investigators and also provide legal assistance in cases generated by the MDEG Task Force, the Milwaukee Police Department Intelligence Division and Milwaukee Police Department Vice Control Division. Such assistance includes obtaining involvement with John Doe proceedings (and Grand Jury in federal court), search warrants, pen and trap applications (state and federal), subpoenas for telephone records and documents, and GPS applications.

The HIDTA prosecutors located within the District Attorney's office traditionally have staffed the third drug court created to handle the high volume of state drug cases. Newly elected District Attorney John Chisholm has a different vision for these two prosecutors that will be discussed following the summaries of the recent HIDTA targets:

Prosecution Highlights:

- 1) **SIMON CITY ROYALS** – MPD Intel/ATF and other assisting agencies commenced this investigation in July 2005. Gang activities include crimes of violence, firearms offenses and drug trafficking. A sweep of this group occurred in late summer 2006. Individual members have been the subject of state drug trafficking and firearm offenses in 2006; additional charges involving the gang as a criminal enterprise and members is anticipated in 2007.
- 2) **CARABALLO INVESTIGATION** – HIDTA prosecution of Southside drug family concluded this in 2006 with the sentencing of two defendants and the arrest and conviction of Sandro Yanmariano, who was involved in the distribution of ecstasy and crack cocaine. One member received 9 years initial confinement. The leader of this group recently received 22 years imprisonment with 15 years initial confinement. Yanmariano was sentenced to 6 years imprisonment.
- 3) **SPANISH COBRAS** – In 2006, the remaining co-defendant from armed robbery ring of 2004 received 10 years confinement. However, there has been a resurgence of activity involving the Spanish Cobras, who are involved in drug trafficking and violent crimes, resulting in state charges against members related to robberies and firearm offenses.
- 4) **BOS** – Continuing investigation of several homicides related to the drug trafficking operations of this gang. Drug prosecutions continue to be filed in state court against individual members. A known leader of a faction of BOS, Trammell Starks, was convicted of First Degree Reckless Homicide and Felon in Possession of a Firearm, and received 36 years confinement.
- 5) **MEXICAN POSSE** – HIDTA prosecutor assisted in the investigation of known drug trafficking ring. Assisted by MPD Intelligence Division and ICE. Majority of targets

prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney's Office for immigration-related offenses. One remaining target in state court on pending attempted homicide charge.

- 6) **MURDA MOBB** – Active investigation into drug trafficking, in conjunction with MPD Vice Control Division.
- 7) **LATIN KINGS** – Prosecution work continues on members of the Latin Kings with **over 50 targets currently prosecuted in federal court**, in where the case is in the pre-trial motion stage. There are also parallel prosecution of members in state court. One HIDTA prosecutor assigned to the case assisting the U.S. Attorney's Office with this prosecution devoting significant time to this prosecution.
- 8) **16-DEEP** – HIDTA supported prosecution of 17 members of north side street gang. Drug conspiracy prosecution based on history of violent crimes, firearms offenses and drug trafficking. Leader of this group recently sentenced to 12 years confinement.
- 9) **HIDTA INDIVIDUAL TARGETS** – HIDTA prosecutors continue to charge individual members of violent drug trafficking organizations, predominantly in state court, who are connected with either HIDTA initiatives, interstate organized drug trafficking or criminal gangs involved in drug trafficking. At times individuals are charged who are mid-level drug traffickers who are unaffiliated with any structured organization, but prosecuted in conjunction with other investigations and HIDTA initiatives. These prosecutions and investigations are handled closely between the HIDTA prosecutors and the U.S. Attorney's Office.
- 10) **BURNHAM BOYS/2-1s** – Approximately seven known Burnham Boys have been charged, while the overlapping investigation into the 2-1 gang is in its early stages. Both of these groups are also known to be involved in drug trafficking with related firearm offenses.
- 11) **ASIAN CRIPS/MENACE OF DESTRUCTION** – These rival Asian gangs operate on the northside and have resulted in over ten prosecutions by HIDTA in state court. These groups traffic ecstasy and engage in violent gun-related offenses.

Comment [cf3]: Do we really want to say this? That we are filing charges against mid-level drug traffickers who are "unaffiliated" with any structured organization.... Is this part of the HIDTA mission? Just checking!! cf

Milwaukee Prosecution Outputs and Outcomes for Year												
Year	Individuals Referred for Prosecution				Individuals Prosecuted				Individuals Convicted			
	Baseline	Projected	Actual	%	Baseline	Projected	Actual	%	Baseline	Projected	Actual	%
2006	560	0	560	0%	1227	0	1227	0%	726	0	726	0%
2007	560	600	0	0%	1227	500	0	0%	726	485	0	0%

Milwaukee HIDTA Prosecution Outcomes for Year								
	Number of Search Warrants Reviewed				Number of Wiretap Orders Reviewed			
	Baseline	Projected	Actual	%	Baseline	Projected	Actual	%
2006	101	0	101	100%	0	5	10	200%
2007	101	85	0	0%	0	5	0	0%

Understanding the historic concern about the location of two HIDTA prosecutors at the Safety Building, District Attorney Chisholm has designated those two positions to be captains of two reorganized drug teams, one assigned to the northside and one assigned to the southside of Milwaukee. These captains will now meet regularly with the HIDTA prosecutors located on Michigan Street, along with the Deputy District Attorney overseeing all violent crimes and related drug prosecution initiatives. The purpose of these meetings is to exchange information concerning HIDTA targets, particularly those who enter the state system unexpectedly. The HIDTA team captains in the drug unit will also oversee all multi-defendant prosecutions in state court, and will engage HIDTA for support of those prosecutions. We believe this use of the HIDTA lawyers in the Safety Building will enhance a more communicative and strategic approach to drug prosecutions in Milwaukee County.

All HIDTA funded SAUSAs provide direct support to all HIDTA initiatives. HIDTA SAUSAs work with AUSAs in the USAO on investigations and prosecutions of HIDTA enforcement initiative cases as well as cases developed by member agencies.

The Prosecution Initiative relies upon case related intelligence support from the HITS Center and provides legal advice to and coordinates strategic targeting of drug trafficking organizations and drug gangs with the HITS Center and the enforcement initiatives.

Table 9 – Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories Dismantled by Size for Year 2006

Table 9: Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories Dismantled by Size for Year 2006, at Milwaukee			
Meth Cost Per Ounce		\$1,000.00	
Lab Size	ID/Targeted	Dismantled	Value of Labs Dismantled
A. Less than 2 Oz	0	0	\$0.00
B. 2 - 8 Oz	0	0	\$0.00
C. 9 - 31 Oz	0	0	\$0.00
D. 32 - 159 Oz	0	0	\$0.00
E. 10 - 20 Lbs	0	0	\$0.00
F. Over 20 Lbs	0	0	\$0.00
Total	0	0	\$0.00

SOURCE: PMP Tables

While Table 9 shows no identified clan labs in the Milwaukee HIDTA region, there are many throughout northern and western Wisconsin. The HIDTA remains alert to the potential for any labs, but is aware of the new trend developing of importing large amounts of Meth from Mexico.

Table 10 - HIDTA Clandestine Laboratory Activities for year in 2006

Table 10: HIDTA Clandestine Laboratory Activities for Year Milwaukee, in 2006				
	Baseline	# Projected	# Identified	% Identified
Laboratory Dump Sites Seized	0	0	0	0%
Chemical/Glassware Equipment Seizures	0	0	0	0%
Children Affected	0	0	0	0%

SOURCE: National Clan Lab Seizure System

Methamphetamine abuse is a major threat in rural Wisconsin and is an emerging threat in the Milwaukee HIDTA region. There have been some small seizures of the drug and several small labs have been found by local departments during 2005 in the Milwaukee HIDTA region. The Milwaukee PD Vice Control Division made a large seizure of Mexican Meth in the City in 2006. This is the first instance of a Meth seizure in the city that can be traced back to a super-lab in Mexico. This may be the forerunner of the emergence of Mexican Meth in the metropolitan area. Milwaukee HIDTA officers continue to attend Methamphetamine training and are in regular contact with Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement Groups (MEG) throughout the state of Wisconsin and are aggressively monitoring the situation.

B. Performance Measures for Goal 2

Table 11 – HIDTA Training Efficiency by Type of Training for 2006

Table 11: HIDTA Training Efficiency by Type of Training for Year 2006, at All HIDTAs											
Type of Training	# Students Expected for Training		# Students Actually Trained		# Training Hours Actually Provided		Total Training Cost		Training Cost Per Hour		
	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	% Change 2004-2006
Analytical/Computer	186	85	186	137	1,808	1,810	\$21,922	\$11,841	\$12.12	\$6.54	-46%
Investigative/Interdiction	664	900	664	1,060	13,124	15,382	\$34,258	\$29,717	\$2.61	\$1.93	-26%
Managment/Administrative	11	10	11	9	200	157	\$4,648	\$8,709	\$23.24	\$55.47	139%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0%
Total	861	995	861	1,206	15,132	17,349	\$60,828	\$50,267	\$4.01	\$2.89	-28%

SOURCE: PMP Tables

The **Training Initiative** continues to improve the effectiveness of the Milwaukee HIDTA by providing quality relevant training to law enforcement officers within the Milwaukee HIDTA region. The Milwaukee HIDTA Training Initiative provided training to **1,206 students** in 2006 for a total of **17,349 total student hours**. This training, which cost the Milwaukee HIDTA on average \$3.00 per student hour, was provided free of charge to Milwaukee HIDTA assigned and participating agency employees, as well as other law enforcement agency personnel. These training courses would not have been available without Milwaukee HIDTA support and funding.

In May of 2006 a Milwaukee Police Detective assigned to the Milwaukee HIDTA Drug Gang Task Force attended a meeting at the State of Wisconsin’s Dodge County Correctional Institution and **conducted a presentation and discussion on “Long Term Street Gang Investigations” to a group of 47 deputies, correctional officers, intelligence analysts and police officers**. This presentation assisted in opening the lines of communication and utilizing the gang information that is being captured by the correctional officers and in turn using that information to assist in investigations.

In August 2006, along with the Institute for Intergovernmental Research (IIR), we co-hosted a **Methamphetamine Investigation Management Workshop** for 42 participants.

In October of 2006, Detective Gerald Stanaszak was a **guest presenter at the Ohio HIDTA Drug Intelligence Symposium**. Detective Stanaszak was asked to present because of his expertise in drug and gang investigations as well as his reputation as a pioneer in Title III investigations.

In October of 2006, the Milwaukee HIDTA co sponsored the **Desert Snow program** in the Milwaukee HIDTA area. As part of the interdiction aspect of the Milwaukee HIDTA the REACT Initiative invited officers and deputies from the Racine, Milwaukee, Kenosha, and Waukesha County Sheriff's Offices, and the Milwaukee Police Department to attend.

The Heroin Initiative supervisor provided five group sessions (158 students) for training on Heroin Awareness, additionally, eight group sessions (188 patrol officers) were done for Methamphetamine awareness and Interdiction training. Both classes were provided in response to current drug threats and investigative/enforcement priorities. These classes were conducted throughout the state of Wisconsin, ensuring maximum benefit to the law enforcement community.

During the Fall Semester at the Milwaukee Area Technical College, the Milwaukee HIDTA provided presenters for **13 sessions of Law Enforcement Recertification Training Police In-Service**. Over **140 officers were trained** with "Drug Investigation Update and Overview of HIDTA Services". The audience for the in-service included police officers, deputies, investigators, and supervisors. Each session began with a fifteen minute presentation on the Milwaukee HIDTA and what the HIDTA does. This partnership is a great way to educate a wide audience on the HIDTA mission and provide the latest information on drug investigations. .

The Milwaukee HIDTA provided the University of Milwaukee with **two presenters for the Drugs Used and Abused Class**. Approximately 100 students received this two hour presentation.

Milwaukee HIDTA coordinated with LAW-TECH Consultants to bring an **Interview & Interrogation with Forensic Statement Analysis** class to our location; this is a unique course that offers investigators insight as to what a person is actually saying and what they are not saying. This 24-hour course was well received by 63 students and many requests were received to have it brought back.

In May of 2006, the Milwaukee HIDTA Training Coordinator completed the last step in becoming a **certified Master Instructor for the Microsoft products**. Having a Microsoft instructor in-house is an asset, not only for the training aspect, but also for the help desk feature that has evolved.

The Office of national Drug Control Policy High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area **On-site Review Team conducted a review of the Milwaukee HIDTA during the period of December 4-8, 2006; their observation of the Training Initiative:** *"The Milwaukee HIDTA is commended for its excellent Training program. Training activities are directly related to the HIDTA's enforcement mission and the program is well managed for effectiveness and efficient use of HIDTA resources."*

The co-location in one facility has had a positive impact on training. For example access to two training rooms that accommodate up to forty students each, and use of a larger training room that will accommodate up to 60 students. Having a cafeteria on-site is certainly a plus when it comes to Wisconsin weather and training.

Due to high ratings and positive comments from reviews by the staff at MCTFT (ONDCP funded law enforcement training program) we are often offered additional classes as further funding becomes available. The majority of our classes are filled to capacity.

Table 12 – Percentage of Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted by Year

Table 12: Percentage of Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted for Year at Milwaukee						
Year	Baseline # Deconflictions Submitted	# Deconfliction Submissions Expected	# Event Deconflictions Submitted	# Case/Subject Deconflictions Submitted	Total Deconflictions Submitted	% Deconflictions Submitted
2004	439	415	419	20	439	106%
2005	439	700	496	225	721	103%
2006	439	800	711	231	942	118%
2007	439	850	0	0	0	0%

SOURCE: PMP Matrix

Separate law enforcement initiatives, while aggressively pursuing suspects or covering an event, can easily cross paths in the field. This can be dangerous if either party is unaware of the other. In a “best case” scenario, it merely results in harmless interference. At worst, however, it could cost an officer his or her life in a dangerous encounter. Thus, information which can serve to deconflict such potential encounters is vital to well coordinated policing. The Milwaukee HIDTA provides such information through its HITS Center. Of the three investigative initiatives plus outside law enforcement agencies allowed to use Milwaukee HIDTA deconfliction services this accounts for the 118 percent being submitted as indicated above. **HITS personnel entered 711 event deconfliction and 231 target deconflictions into the national HIDTA SAFTENET program which has been updated to conflict with the other 32 HIDTA’s across the country.**

Table 12 depicts how well Milwaukee HIDTA initiatives and participating agencies used these services. These totals for Deconflictions of both events and targets substantially surpassed the totals for 2005 and are the result of area law enforcement agencies realizing the benefits of deconfliction. These services promote officer safety, conserve resources and help to coordinate investigations.

Table 13 - Percentage of Cases Provided Analytical Support by Year

Table 13: Percentage of Cases Provided Analytical Support for Year at Milwaukee				
Year	Baseline # Cases Receiving Analytical Support	# Cases Expected for Analytical Support	# Cases Provided Analytical Support	% Expected Cases Supported
2004	90	18	90	500%
2005	90	100	129	129%
2006	90	110	241	219%
2007	90	135	0	0%

SOURCE: Initiative Statistical Reports, PMP Matrix

During 2006 there were **241 cases** that received analytical support from Milwaukee HIDTA analysts. Intelligence Analysts (IAs) provide access to investigative and analytical tools that are beyond the scope of typical law enforcement agencies, especially those at the local level.

Intelligence Analysts also provided analytical, strategic and tactical support to 10 wire taps and 40 PEN registers. Approximately **1.2 million new toll numbers** were added to the Penlink database. Our phone toll database currently has **over 5,000,000 entries**. Support was given to **82 search warrants**; analysts followed entry teams and facilitated the cataloging of seized evidence.

Our analysts have also been certified in FINCEN and can search the database for information on suspects. They also have done property searches where several cases of locating real property led to further investigations and arrests. **During 2006 the financial analyst submitted 44 DAGs for forfeiture with an asset value of \$1,260,448.00 which includes property and cash.** Over the course of the year approximately \$500,000.00 has been distributed to HIDTA participating agencies. The Watch Center had a total of **4,983 contacts from Law Enforcement agencies with 9,269 requests for information. This is an increase of 749 contacts from 2005.** The Watch Center also provided the following services to law enforcement agencies:

- **2,597 license plates checks**
- **1,038 photos**
- **1,050 criminal histories**

The analyst assigned to the REACT Initiative provides intelligence on seizures of drugs or money confiscated in other states with a nexus to the State of Wisconsin. The analyst developed the information through EPIC, and other pipeline operations web sites. Intelligence Analysts also networked with analysts from Gulf Coast HIDTA, Chicago HIDTA, North Florida HIDTA, DCI, FBI and MOCIC.

The two detectives assigned to the **Technical Support** division provided **558 support services** to the HIDTA Initiatives and other law enforcement agencies such as installation of Global

Positioning System's, Remote Dial Number Recorders, body transmitters, covert video/audio installation , duplicating video/audio evidence and use of our surveillance van.

During 2006 the HIDTA Intelligence and Technical Support Center supported **over 65 law enforcement agencies throughout the country** with analytical support for drug investigations. The center was involved in support of 13 Milwaukee HIDTA investigations on known Drug Trafficking Organizations.

Information sharing has become vital to cooperative law enforcement. The trend is for agencies to share more of their information for officer safety (deconfliction SAFETNET) and to not duplicate services (ACISS case management). The Milwaukee HIDTA Intelligence and Technical center has seen an increase of the number of law enforcement agencies contacting HIDTA for information or assistance in analytical and technical support. In 2006, twelve law enforcement agencies from Southeastern Wisconsin contacted us for the first time to use our analytical services.

We continually strive for stronger working relationships and networking with other HIDTA analysts from across the country.

Table 14 - Percentage of HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs and Other Agencies by Year

Table 14: Percentage of HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs and Other Agencies for Year at Milwaukee						
Year	Total HIDTA Initiative Cases	# Initiative Cases Expected for Referral	# HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs	# HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other Agencies	Total Initiative Cases Referred	% Expected Initiative Cases Referred
2004	18	9	4	4	8	88%
2005	19	15	5	11	16	106%
2006	916	15	1	18	19	126%
2007	0	15	0	0	0	0%

SOURCE: PMP Matrix

During 2006 HIDTA Initiatives **referred 18 cases to other Agencies**. By far, the majority were to the **Chicago HIDTA member agencies, closely followed by the HIDTAs in Texas and Los Angeles**. This is reflective of the origination of the drug trafficking pattern for the Milwaukee HIDTA. Several cases were referred to the New York/New Jersey HIDTA or its member agencies.

SAFE & SOUND

Table B – Threat Specific Table – Youth Arrests in Milwaukee HIDTA Safe & Sound Neighborhoods, 2006

Milwaukee HIDTA Recidivism by Year						
Year	Safe Places	# of Youth	Arrests Sales/ Manufacturing	Arrests Possession	Total Arrests	% Change
2004*	31	19,853	264	538	802	
2005*	37	19,793	-	-	607	-24.3
2006*	36	20,233	-	-	624	+2.8

*NOTE: Please see explanation in paragraphs below.

In 2006, Safe & Sound funded 36 Safe Places to provide positive youth development activities to 20,233 individual youth, ages 10-19 residing in 21 high-crime, low income neighborhoods in the City of Milwaukee. That number represents 39% of the total population (51,714) of youth in those neighborhoods.

The **Safe Places** operate between the hours of 3-9 PM, focusing most intensely on the after-school hours of 3-6 PM, when crime committed by youth and that victimizing youth spikes dramatically. This is also the time period when youth are likely to be unsupervised at home, and to experiment with drug use.

Being unsupervised after school doubles the risk that youth will use drugs. Studies have demonstrated that juvenile delinquency can drop 52% in neighborhoods where new after-school programs are established.

The **Community Partners** made **24,293 door-to-door contacts with residents** within the Safe & Sound area. During those contacts, Partners disseminated more than 156,721 pieces of literature that consisted of neighborhoods resources, positive activities that families could participate within their community and promoted the Safe Place sites. In addition Partners were able to talk with residents regarding their concerns which oftentimes required the services of law enforcement or other City services. As a result of this communication, **720 Resident Action forms** were completed and lead to more than:

- **1,622 contacts** made to **City Services/Public Officials** (Health Department 43, Department of Neighborhood Services 405, Department of Public Works 152, City Attorney 184 and City Officials 381), and
- **608 contacts** were made to **Law Enforcement** (Drug related 791, Prostitution 141, Gang related 157).

Other Successes:

The collaborative efforts of Safe & Sound's Safe Places, the Community Partners and law enforcement have resulted in many successes. Below are a few:

A. Drug Arrests

- In the summer residents of a neighborhood were intimidated by gang and other criminal activity. The Community Partner worked with the Alderman, District Attorney's Community Prosecution Unit, Milwaukee Police District Captain, MPD Intel, faith based organizations, the Department of Neighborhood Services and residents to organize neighborhood outreach and walks. They disseminated information about resources and talked with residents. **The result was a drug bust and neighbors who feel more secure in contacting the Police.**
- Community Partners received complaints about a property, and contacted the Community Prosecution Unit. The CPU conducted a "Knock and Talk" in the area, **resulting in several arrests of Latin King members and confiscation of drugs.** They also worked with the landlord to help him to understand the importance and seriousness of the problems and to prevent any further incidents.
- In order to shut down a drug house, a neighborhood's Community Partner organized a block club. Block club participants and the Partner worked with the Milwaukee Police Department's Community Liaison Office and Gang Unit to declare the house a nuisance property. **As a result, several individuals were arrested for drug dealing. And, the block captain provided resources regarding treatment options** for several of the occupants who were addicted to crack cocaine.

B. Evan Wargolet: Graffiti vandalism is a blighting factor which depreciates the value of property and the surrounding neighborhood. A sign of decay and neglect, it causes residents and business owners to feel that their neighborhood is being overtaken by gangs and crime. And, if allowed to remain, it sends the message that the community is unconcerned, and becomes an invitation for loitering, littering, anti social behavior and crime.

Sixteen year old Evan Wargolet, a resident of the Historic Southwest neighborhood, took it upon himself to organize a large scale project to remove graffiti from his neighborhood. Working with the Community Partners and staff of his Safe Place, **Evan wrote a proposal to secure funds for the project, and then planned and organized the cleanup project, recruiting 150 other youth and neighborhood residents to help.** He obtained paint and equipment donations from merchants, and industrial solvents from the City. **And, he convinced law enforcement officers to make high density graffiti areas part of their routine bike and foot patrol routes.**

C. Latino Community Center: Safe & Sound funds the Latino Community Center (LCC) which operates two models to **reach youth and prevent crime.**

The first is street outreach and gang prevention through the Milwaukee Violence Free Zone and Street Talk initiatives. These initiatives aim to reduce crime in the neighborhood and the number of curfew violations by youth.

LCC staff members coordinate with the Community Partners and the Milwaukee Police Department to conduct street outreach, walking the neighborhoods in the afternoons and evenings to reach the youth who are not involved at a Safe Place. They engage youth in

mentoring, gang prevention trainings and job readiness activities which help to reduce crime and stabilize families.

LCC's second model strategy focuses on chronic disruptors--youth who are repeatedly violent in school or are disruptive in the classroom. They are often sanctioned with suspensions intended to keep school safe and enhance learning environment for other students. Unfortunately, this can result in youth becoming disconnected from school and eventually dropping out completely. Finding themselves on the streets, these youth often become caught up in the gang and drug cultures.

To prevent this, the Latino Community Center utilizes outreach workers at its South Division High School Safe Place, who work with teachers and the police to identify students who were chronic disrupters. They then receive special attention to increase attendance, improve their GPA, and decrease disruptive incidents at school. They saw a **59% decrease in reported incidents and suspensions as a result. School attendance increased slightly and grade points improved by 8%.**

- D. COA-Riverwest Center:** COA and their Community Partner have facilitated youth and police "Positive Talk Back Sessions." Working with two 5th District officers and their Community Liaison Officer they promoted understanding between youth and police, discussing negative experiences, misconceptions, their rights, juvenile criminal records policies, etc.
- E. United Community Center:** The United Community Center Safe Place facilitated an ATODA preparation program. A ten question pre and post test was administered on completion, and results indicated a **21% overall increase in their understanding of drugs and drug paraphernalia.**

The conversion of crime data collection and analysis to the WIBRS system created difficulties in determining multi-year crime trends. The new system incorporates two changes. First, it is now an incident based system. Previously, a crime situation involving a homicide, sexual assault and a burglary would be counted only as a homicide. Under the new system crimes would be counted in all three categories. Second, the definitions of crime categories changed to match federal criteria, prohibiting the comparison of old categories with new ones. Therefore, the data for 2004 and 2005 is not comparable. And, the 2005 data was preliminary since the system conversion had not been completed.

In addition, Safe & Sound has not utilized standardized outcome measures, which makes it difficult to provide an assessment of impact other than crime data.

VII. Conclusions

CY 2006 marks the third year that the Milwaukee HIDTA has reported initiative operational targets and subsequent outcomes using the Performance Management Process (PMP) efficiency and effectiveness performance measurement tables spread throughout this Annual Report. These graphic presentations illustrate how both Milwaukee HIDTA goals are well on target. Clear

evidence of successful initiative productivity is present throughout the report, and one must conclude the inescapable . . . drug availability is being reduced, DTOs are being disrupted or dismantled (Goal 1), and these accomplishments are being done efficiently, effectively and at less budgetary cost through HIDTA sponsored training and information sharing (Goal 2).

Milwaukee HIDTA participating agencies are working together better and more effectively as noted by the results in PMP. The level of information sharing has reached new heights especially at the local level. Demonstrated progress in disrupting the flow of illicit drug trafficking is occurring. The CY2006 Annual Report affirms these statements.

Historically, it was uncommon for diverse law enforcement entities to share strategic or operational information. Many agencies feared a breach of security or confidentiality if they permitted “outsiders” to look at confidential files. Naturally, this foreclosed many opportunities to avoid duplication of effort, and one can only speculate about how many drug and other violent crimes remain unsolved because information held by one department or agency was never shared with another. The Milwaukee HIDTA since 1998 has made steady increases in the number of queries or data elements shared throughout law enforcement in southeastern Wisconsin by providing a computer infrastructure that is both efficient and effective. Since the collocation of all initiatives at the end of CY2003, this process has increased exponentially.

Technology is facilitating this behavioral transition. The Deconfliction System (SafeTnet) interacts for both event and case/subject deconfliction with four HIDTAs around the Great Lakes and is now interacting with all 32 HIDTAs via the National Virtual Pointer System (NVPS). This provides for increased officer safety and awareness of parallel cases to improve resource allocation and efficiency by reducing redundant investigations. A total of 942 submissions for event and target deconfliction resulted in *65 conflicts during CY2006*. This enabled officers to share information regarding mutual subjects.

The Milwaukee HIDTAs’ case management system, ACISS, was merged with the Wisconsin Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation’s ACISS program and is now available to all Multi-jurisdictional Enforcement Groups (MEGs) *throughout the state of Wisconsin*. When this merger was made, the Milwaukee HIDTA contributed 4,400 subjects to the new statewide database. In the future, this statewide case management database should provide for a significant improvement in investigative efficiency for all participating law enforcement agencies.

With support from the Milwaukee HIDTA Intelligence and Technical Support Center (HITS), law enforcement initiatives operating in the four counties of Southeast Wisconsin continue to make significant progress in identifying, investigating and dismantling the most dangerous and prolific drug dealers, money launderers and weapons traffickers operating in the region. As the tables and charts presented throughout this report clearly attest, Milwaukee HIDTA initiatives have achieved their primary Goal 1 objectives.

Milwaukee HIDTA is extremely pleased that its initiatives comply fully with the precepts of Goals 1 and 2. Namely, they have been extremely efficient and effective in achieving their results to date, and continue to improve going forward. HIDTA leadership, both nationally and locally, envisioned an organization that could do even more than had been accomplished in

previous years. It saw an organization that could improve by becoming more proactive. Milwaukee HIDTA initiatives were already working harder each year. Now the organization has been fully transformed in its approach to investigating major drug trafficking organizations, and violent drug trafficking gangs.

Measurable results for each federal dollar spent . . . this principle was adopted as a key component of the new Milwaukee HIDTA focus on meaningful outcomes. As of CY 2004 and going forward, this is one of the main principles that now guide how every Milwaukee HIDTA initiative approaches its effort to reduce drug crime and its harmful consequences. Sixteen federal, state and local agencies in the Milwaukee HIDTA region participate in the Milwaukee HIDTA law enforcement, investigative support, and prosecution initiatives. Proactive thinking is also the touchstone of Milwaukee HIDTA local support as staff strives to foster efficiency and effectiveness among and between the initiatives under its guidance, through interagency cooperation and information sharing.

Step one in the Milwaukee HIDTA strategy for the preceding year was to develop goals and objectives that each initiative could embrace, with measurable outputs and outcomes that could form the basis for a reasonable means of self assessment and evaluation. The national HIDTA goals provided the roadmap. The Milwaukee HIDTA Executive Board carefully considered the nature of their activities and provided the vision and mission. Based on many years of direct experience in the field, initiative supervisors, agency managers, and Milwaukee HIDTA staff developed the measurable outputs and outcomes. Milwaukee HIDTA technology provides the necessary infrastructure to consolidate available resources, and provides a platform for intelligence gathering and information sharing. Through a cooperative venture with Wisconsin Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation *ten Title III wiretaps and 40 PENS were done at the facility*. Milwaukee HIDTA is a working, multi-agency system, where every initiative has a clear set of objectives, and where the cumulative product can be measured, evaluated, and fine-tuned as needed.

Although the Milwaukee HIDTA has made considerable progress over the past year, there is still a great deal of work left to do. The emergence of internationally-connected drug trafficking organizations, the continuing availability of drugs and drug-related crime in the City of Milwaukee, and throughout the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Racine and Kenosha; the persistent abuse of cocaine HCL, crack cocaine, marijuana/hashish, and heroin as described throughout this report, and the enduring popularity of synthetic hallucinogens. The threat of methamphetamine is still emerging as a threat in the Milwaukee HIDTA region. To date there have been several subjects arrested for producing methamphetamine, but for the first time there have been individuals arrested for transporting methamphetamine from Mexico where it was produced in an industrial lab. By bringing together criminal justice professionals and developing innovative, effective solutions to the region's drug threats, the Milwaukee HIDTA will continue to lead the effort to protect regional residents from the scourge of illegal drugs.

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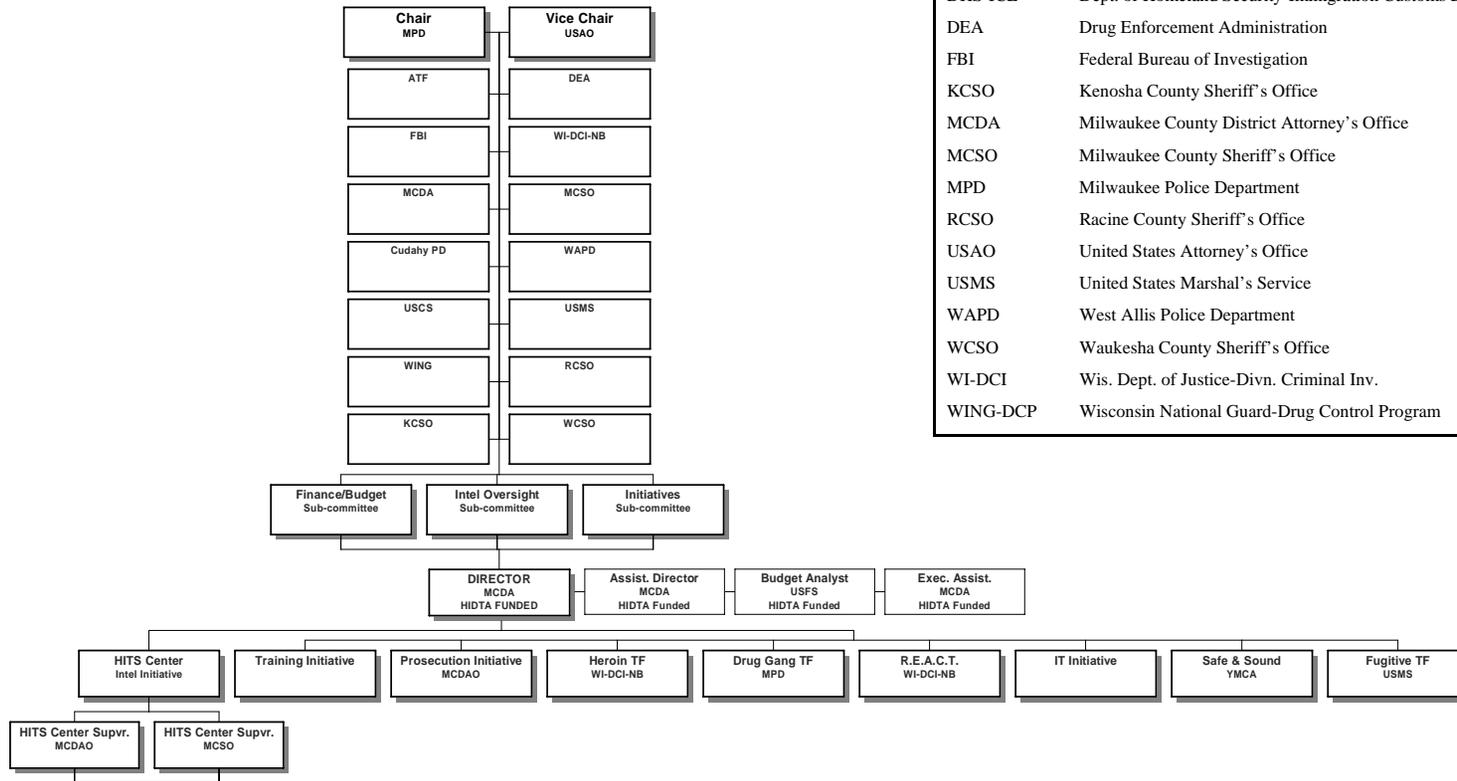
- 2006 Milwaukee HIDTA: NDIC Drug Market Analysis/Threat Assessment
- 2006 Milwaukee HIDTA Strategy
- 2006 Milwaukee HIDTA Budget
- Performance Management Program (PMP) matrix, DTO Report
- Regional OCDETF Coordinator
- U.S. Marshal’s Service Midwest Regional Annual Report
- Milwaukee County District Attorney’s Office Statistical Reports
- National Clan Lab Seizure System Report
- Milwaukee HIDTA 2006 Initiative Statistical Reports

Milwaukee High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area

FY 2006

CONFIDENTIAL

LEGEND	
ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms
CPD	Cudahy Police Department
DHS-ICE	Dept. of Homeland Security-Immigration Customs Enf.
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
KCSO	Kenosha County Sheriff's Office
MCDA	Milwaukee County District Attorney's Office
MCSO	Milwaukee County Sheriff's Office
MPD	Milwaukee Police Department
RCSO	Racine County Sheriff's Office
USAO	United States Attorney's Office
USMS	United States Marshal's Service
WAPD	West Allis Police Department
WCSD	Waukesha County Sheriff's Office
WI-DCI	Wis. Dept. of Justice-Divn. Criminal Inv.
WING-DCP	Wisconsin National Guard-Drug Control Program



4/28/06

Appendix A



List of Participating Agencies in 2006

Federal

Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Drug Enforcement Administration
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Attorney's Office – Eastern District of Wisconsin
United States Homeland Defense Agency – Immigration and Customs Enforcement
United States Marshal's Service

State

Wisconsin Department of Justice – Division of Criminal Investigation
Wisconsin National Guard

Local

Cudahy Police Department
Milwaukee County District Attorney's Office
Milwaukee County Sheriff's Office
Milwaukee Police Department
West Allis Police Department
Waukesha County Sheriff's Office
Racine County Sheriff's Office
Kenosha County Sheriff's Office

Appendix A

*Specially prepared for the ONDCP High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program
Approved by the Milwaukee HIDTA Executive Board on May 8, 2007.*

Milwaukee HIDTA Executive Board

CHAIR:

Nannette H. Hegerty

Chief of Police

Brian O'Keefe, Deputy Chief

Milwaukee Police Department

VICE CHAIR:

Steven M. Biskupic

United States Attorney

William J. Lipscomb, AUSA

Eastern District of Wisconsin

James F. Bohn

Assistant Special Agent in Charge

Drug Enforcement Administration

David A. Clarke, Jr.

Sheriff

Milwaukee County

Brian H. Falvey

Resident Agent in Charge

United States Department of Homeland Security

Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Richard Ruminski

Special Agent in Charge

Federal Bureau of Investigation

William P. Kruziki

United States Marshal

United States Marshals Service

E. Michael McCann

District Attorney

Milwaukee County District Attorney's Office

Dean Puschnig

Chief of Police

West Allis Police Department

Paul F. Russell

COL-Counter Drug Coordinator

Wisconsin National Guard

Guy N. Thomas

Assistant Special Agent in Charge

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms

James R. Warren

Administrator

Division of Criminal Investigations

Richard Wargin

Chief of Police

Cudahy Police Department

Eric Severson

Captain

Waukesha County Sheriff's Department

Don Wheeler

Sergeant

Racine County Sheriff's Department

Harvey Hedden

Lieutenant

Kenosha County Sheriff's Department



Erick V. Slamka

Director

Milwaukee HIDTA

Appendix B

Specially prepared for the ONDCP High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program

Approved by the Milwaukee HIDTA Executive Board on May 8, 2007.



Milwaukee HIDTA Initiatives in 2006

- The following are HIDTA Investigative Initiatives and a brief description of each:

The **Heroin** Task Force is a multi-agency initiative. The lead agency is the Wisconsin Department of Justice, Division of Criminal Investigation. The **Heroin** Task Force focuses on the identification, infiltration, disruption and dismantling of heroin trafficking organizations operating into within and out of the Milwaukee HIDTA region. The **Heroin** Task Force is currently targeting identified organizations and is continuously developing intelligence sources to examine emerging or declining trends related to heroin trafficking. The **Heroin** Task Force is working in conjunction with demand reduction efforts to identify and remove major sources of heroin, as well as other drugs and their related violence in the community.

Emphasis: Heroin drug investigations, money laundering.

The **Drug Gang** Task Force is a multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional initiative. The Milwaukee Police Department is the lead agency. The initiative is co-located with the Heroin, HITS Center, Fugitive Task Force, Management and Coordination, Community Partners and Safe and Sound during the Milwaukee HIDTA office relocation in 2003. The mission of the **Drug Gang** Task Force will be to conduct criminal investigations and related enforcement, and interdiction operations that focus on gangs and other drug trafficking organizations responsible for violent drug related criminal activity throughout the Milwaukee HIDTA region.

Emphasis: Gang investigations, Drug investigations, violent crimes, drug related crimes, and intelligence gathering.

- Descriptive of HIDTA Interdiction System:

The **Regional Enforcement Activity for Current Threats (REACT)** Task Force is a co-located, multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional interdiction initiative composed of investigators from participating federal, state and local law enforcement agencies in the Milwaukee HIDTA. The Wisconsin Department of Justice – Division of Criminal Investigation is the lead agency and will supply the day-to-day supervision of the initiative. This initiative will coordinate and assist in operational deployment and investigative activities of all member counties who initially seize narcotics and currency with the appropriate agency to conduct follow-up investigations.

The mission of the **Regional Enforcement Activity for Current Threats (REACT)** Task Force will be to intercept and disrupt the transshipment of currency and narcotics through the

Appendix C

Approved by the Milwaukee HIDTA Executive Board on May 8, 2007.

Milwaukee HIDTA region by coordinating law enforcement efforts at specific locations and times, as verified by the HITS Center and the threats identified by the Milwaukee HIDTA Threat Assessment.

Emphasis: Conduct criminal investigations pertaining to drug related activity occurring in the I-94 and I-43 corridors to include: hotels/motels, airports, rail/bus stations, port facilities, storage facilities, trucking facilities, and package delivery services.

Fugitive Task Force is a multi-jurisdictional initiative. The US Marshal Service is the lead agency and provides daily supervision. This initiative is collocated with all HIDTA initiatives and is primarily responsible for the apprehension of federal and state fugitives. The initiative members also assist the other HIDTA enforcement initiatives during round ups of suspects as a result of criminal investigations.

- Descriptive of HIDTA Intelligence System:

The **HIDTA Intelligence and Technical Support Center, (HITS Center)** is a co-located effort of federal, state, and local agencies. This task force is co-supervised by the Milwaukee County Sheriff's Department and the Milwaukee County District Attorney's Office. The **HITS Center** has a primary function of gathering, analyzing and disseminating strategic intelligence regarding drug traffickers and gang organizations. The **HITS Center** also identifies drug trafficking organizations, assists in the development of threat assessments and priority setting; and assists in the coordination of cases and investigations by way of a pointer index system and deconfliction.

Emphasis: Intelligence and technical support for drug investigations

- Descriptive of HIDTA Prosecution System:

Prosecutorial support from the United States Attorney's Office and the Milwaukee County District Attorney's Office is provided to Heroin, Drug Gang, REACT, and HITS Center Initiatives. The Milwaukee HIDTA prosecutions are reviewed to insure that the appropriate Federal, State or local level prosecution is utilized. All major cases are reviewed by the OCDETF Coordinator. Additionally, each investigative initiative has an OCDETF Staff Attorney assigned as a point of contact.

Emphasis: Prosecution

- Descriptive of Anti-Drug/Anti-Crime Initiative:

Safe & Sound is an anti-drug/anti-crime initiative that attacks the interrelated problems of drugs, gangs, and guns. It is driven by a three-pronged strategy that includes tough law enforcement, positive, demand reduction alternatives for youth and neighborhood anti-crime/anti-drug organizing. **Safe & Sound's** overriding goal is to work in collaboration with the Milwaukee HIDTA to reduce violent crime.

Emphasis: reduce violent crime through targeted law enforcement, community-building, and proactive engagement of at-risk youth in activities that increase academic achievement and teach gang, crime, gun and drug resistance.

Appendix C

Approved by the Milwaukee HIDTA Executive Board on May 8, 2007.

- Description of the **Support Initiatives**

Management and Coordination Initiative is an active, co-located/commingling initiative. The duties of this initiative are to coordinate and supervise the timely completion of the Annual Report, Threat Assessment, Budget, Strategy, and other required documents. This initiative is also responsible for maintaining a central inventory tracking system for equipment and property purchased with HIDTA funds. This initiative facilitates the flow of information between and among initiatives and participating/supporting agencies.

Training Initiative is an active, co-located/commingling initiative. The Training initiative provides much needed quality training to all law enforcement officers in the HIDTA region. A continuous feedback loop is maintained to insure that law enforcement officers are receiving the exact type of training needed to effectively deal with drug investigations.

Information Technology Initiative supports all information infrastructures established to connect all task forces and participating agencies through wireless LAN, WAN, standard network cabling, or a dedicated connection. In addition, the Milwaukee HIDTA serves as a node on the RISS.NET purveying connectivity on the HIDTA.NET VPN to the Michigan and Ohio HIDTA's. The IT initiative provides support for multi-source name checks, post seizure analysis, investigative case support, toll analysis, charting, graphic work and trend/predictive analysis. The Deconfliction System (SafeTnet) allows officers and analysts to enter event and target deconfliction that is both and officer safety and an investigative support tool. ACISS the HIDTA case management system allows immediate access to information and contacts for investigators and analysts to facilitate efficient and timely investigations.

Appendix C

Approved by the Milwaukee HIDTA Executive Board on May 8, 2007.