

Committee Name:
Senate Committee –
Judiciary, Corrections and Privacy
(SC–JCP)

Appointments

03hr_SC–JCP_Appt_pt00

Committee Hearings

03hr_SC–JCP_CH_pt00

Committee Reports

03hr_SC–JCP_CR_pt00

Clearinghouse Rules

03hr_SC–JCP_CRule_03–

Executive Sessions

03hr_SC–JCP_ES_pt00

Hearing Records

03hr_ab0000

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Misc.

03hr_SC–JCP_Misc_pt00

Record of Committee Proceedings

03hr_SC–JCP_RCP_pt00



STATE SENATOR DAVE ZIEN

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS CHAIRMAN

COMMITTEES

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CORRECTIONS (RANKING MEMBER)
UNIVERSITIES, HOUSING AND GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

MEMBER

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
COUNCIL ON TOURISM
RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD

SB 4

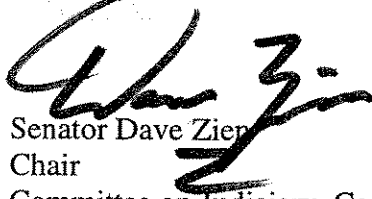
January 10, 2002

Senator Fitzgerald and Representative Albers
Joint Review committee on Criminal Penalties
316 South
State Capitol
Madison, WI

Dear Senator Fitzgerald:

Pursuant to section 13.525 (5), Wisconsin Statutes, the Co-Chairs of the Joint review committee on Criminal Penalties shall prepare and submit a report in writing setting forth an opinion under the above statute on Senate Bill 4, relating to possession of methamphetamine and providing a penalty.

Sincerely,



Senator Dave Zien
Chair
Committee on Judiciary, Corrections and Privacy

cc: Senate Chief Clerk





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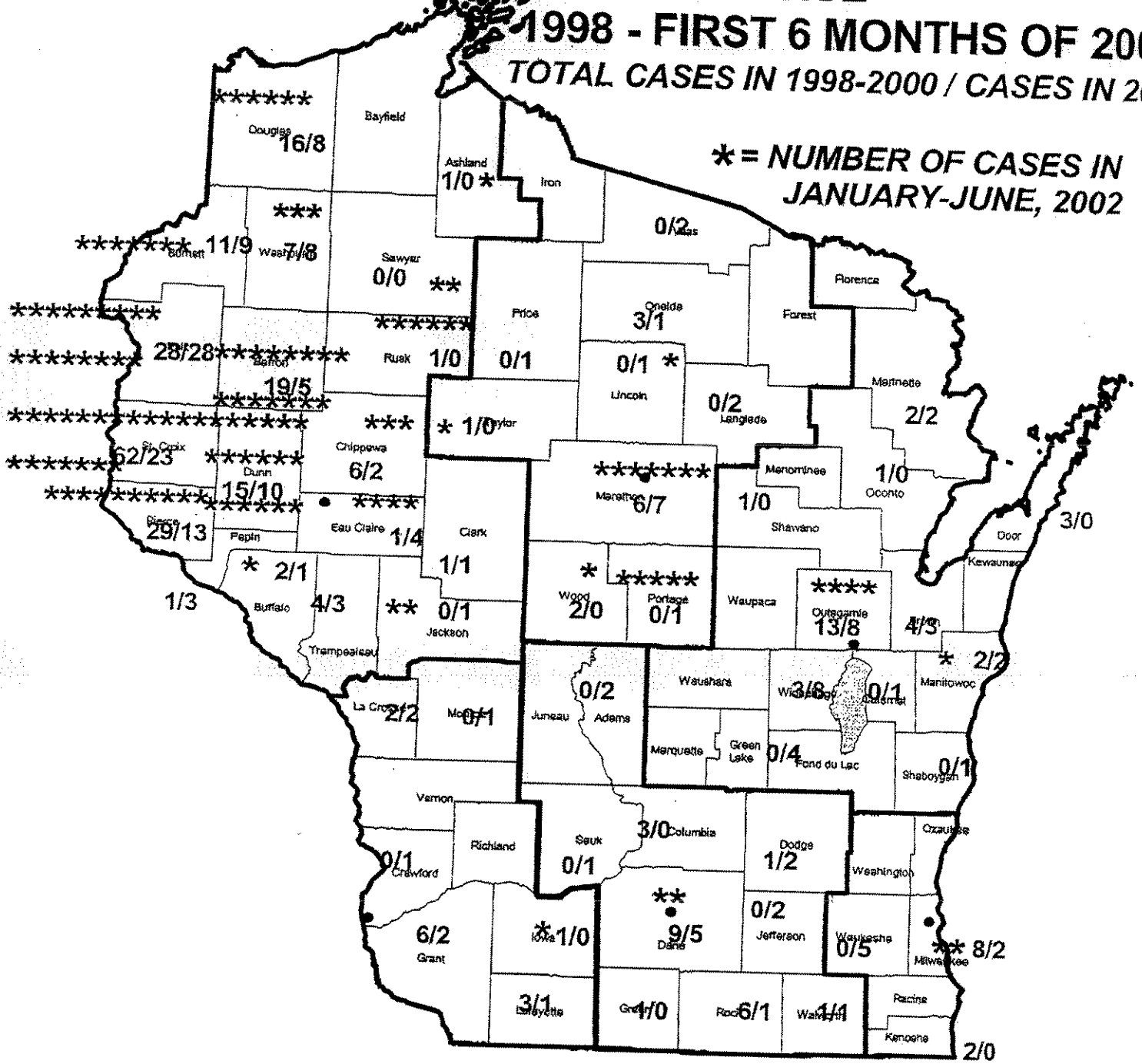
cc: Senate Chief Clerk



METHAMPHETAMINE CASES SUBMITTED TO WISCONSIN STATE CRIME LABORATORY - COUNTY OF OFFENSE

1998 - FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 2002 TOTAL CASES IN 1998-2000 / CASES IN 2001

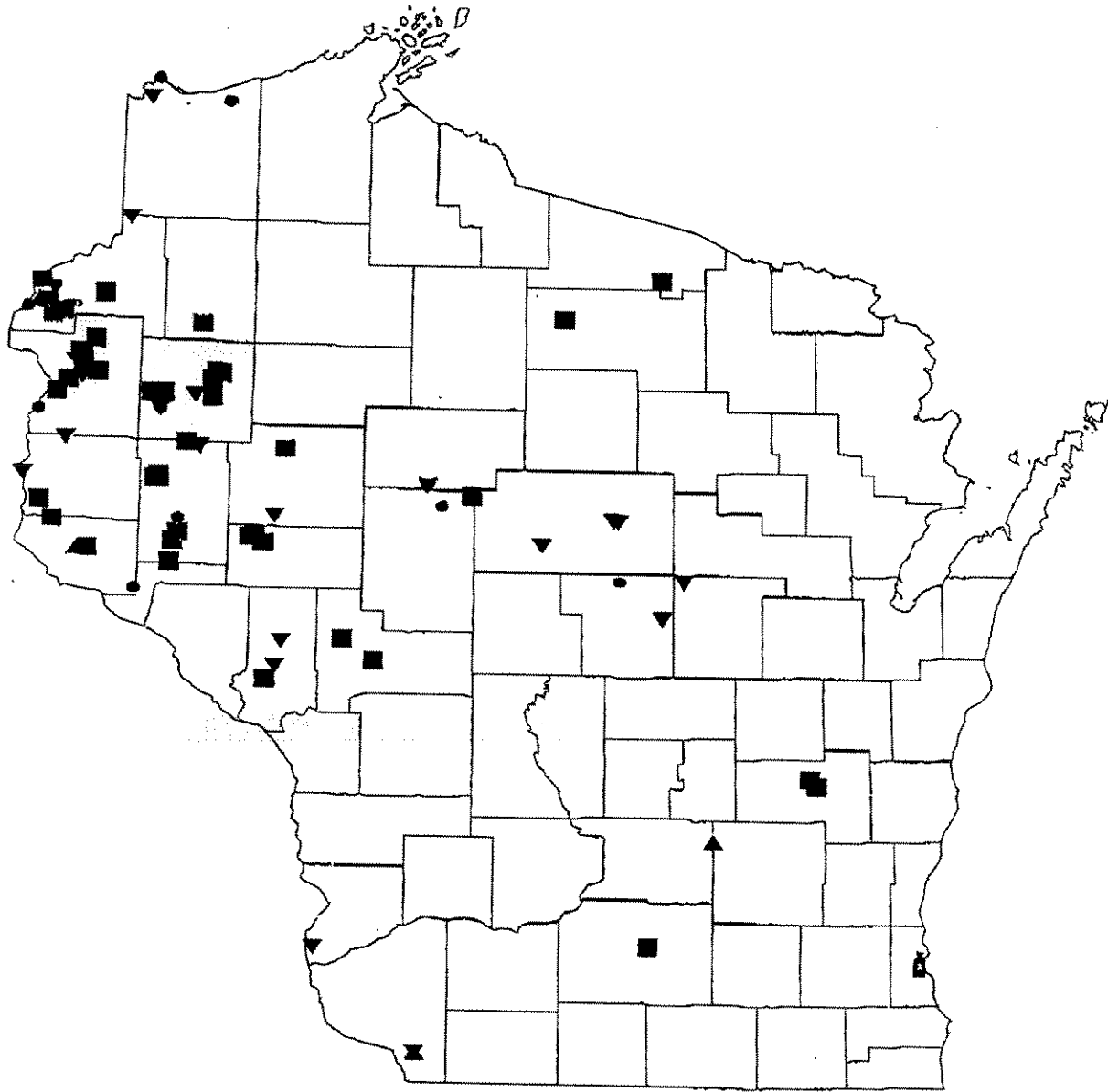
*** = NUMBER OF CASES IN JANUARY-JUNE, 2002**



112 CASES STATEWIDE IN 1998, 101 CASES IN 1999, 100 CASES IN 2000, 200 CASES IN 2001
 (BASED ON CASES LISTED ON STATE CRIME LAB MONTHLY "DRUG SUMMARY" REPORTS)
 25 COUNTIES HAD METHAMPHETAMINE CASES IN 1998,
 26 COUNTIES IN 1999, 26 COUNTIES IN 2000,
 AND 44 COUNTIES IN 2001

553 down 2001

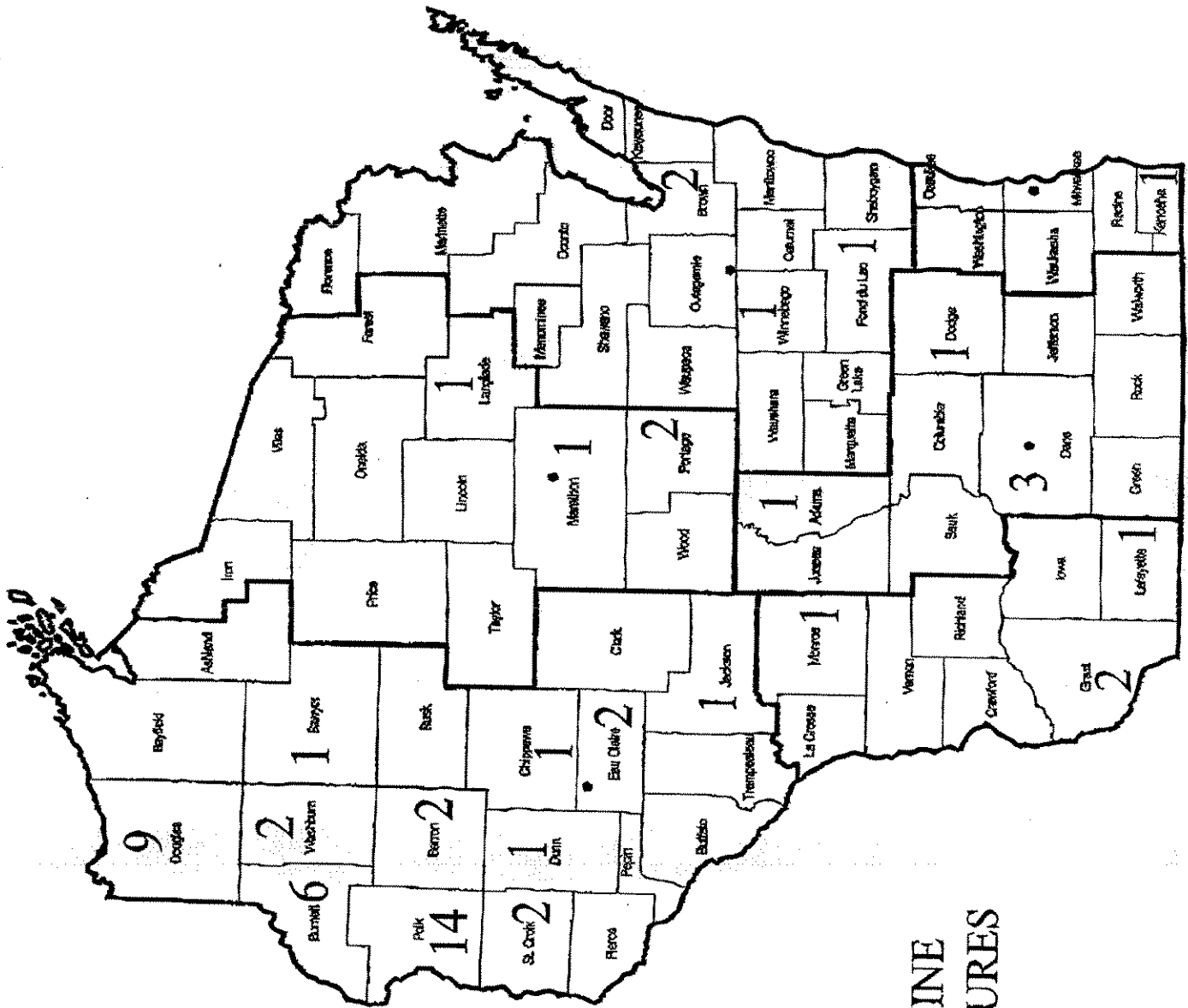
Wisconsin Clan Lab Activity January 1, 2002 to December 31, 2002



- ◆ GHB Lab Seizures between January 01, 2002 to December 31, 2002
- Dump sites between January 01, 2002 to December 31, 2002
- ▼ Nazi Lab Seizures between January 01, 2002 to December 31, 2002
- ▲ Red P Lab Seizures between January 01, 2002 to December 31, 2002
- ∞ Thefts between January 01, 2002 to December 31, 2002
- Chemical/Glassware sites between January 01, 2002 to December 31, 2002
- Counties

Cases by type:
 GHB Lab Seizures: 1
 Dump sites: 14
 Nazi Lab Seizures: 20
 Red P Lab Seizures: 3
 Thefts: 2
 Chemical/Glassware: 46

Updated: January 30, 2003



Based on information from the Strategic Intelligence Unit

CLANDESTINE METHAMPHETAMINE LABORATORY SEIZURES BY COUNTY

2001



DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OFFICE

PIERCE COUNTY WISCONSIN

JOHN M. O'BOYLE, DISTRICT ATTORNEY

FAX NUMBER 715-273-6852
PHONE NUMBER 715-273-6750

TO: Sheila Harwood attention Matt Woelke
Kitty Rhodes attention Kevin Moore

FAX NO: 608-267-0369 / 1-608-282-3030

FROM: John O'Boyle

DATE: 3/3/03

NO. PAGES NOT INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 3

MESSAGE

PIERCE COUNTY WISCONSIN
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
COURTHOUSE, P.O. BOX 808
ELLSWORTH, WI 54011
 (715) 273-3531 Ext. 448 or 452
 VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE
 (715) 273-3531 Ext. 454
 FAX 273-6852



March 3, 2003

State Senator Sheila Harsdorf
 P.O. Box 7882
 Madison, WI 53707

Representative Kitty Rhodes
 P.O. Box 8953
 Madison, WI 53708-8953

RE: SENATE BILL 4

Dear Senator Harsdorf and Representative Rhodes:

It is my understanding there is a public hearing on Tuesday, March 4, 2003, concerning Senate Bill 4, which relates to changing the penalties for possession of methamphetamines from a misdemeanor level criminal charge to a felony level criminal charge. Prior to February 1, 2003, possession of methamphetamine had been a felony level charge. It was changed to a misdemeanor level charge when the new Truth In Sentencing provisions took affect on February 1, 2003. While I can understand the rational for the change that occurred to this violation with the new Truth In Sentencing provisions, I would highly recommend that the penalties be changed to make this a felony level offense as it was before February 1, 2003.

The western part of this State has within the last four to six years, seen an unusual increase in the activity of this drug in our area, specifically the counties of St. Croix, Pierce and Polk. While I cannot speak for the statistics from these other jurisdictions, the following are the arrest statistics in our jurisdiction from 1999 to the year 2002. These statistics are based on the information I have received from our four main law enforcement agencies, the Pierce County Sheriff's Department, the River Falls Police Department, the Prescott Police Department and the Ellsworth Police Department:

ARRESTS:

2000
11

2001
24

2002
14

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Over the same period of time, the Pierce County District Attorney's Office has prosecuted the following number of cases relating to methamphetamine:

PROSECUTIONS:

<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>
3	10	14

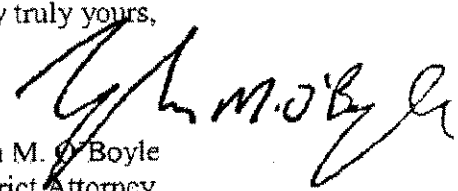
While these numbers on their face on the surface may not seem to be all that alarming, for a county of our size, which is a population of just shy of 38,000, these numbers are in my opinion extremely alarming. As both of you are aware, Pierce County is a rural county located just across the river from the St. Paul/Minneapolis Metropolitan Area. Prior to 1997, it was rare that we had a case involving methamphetamine either by way of arrest or referred to our office for criminal prosecution. Typically, the predominate drug that we see in our area is marijuana. Rarely do we see the use, possession or delivery of other more serious drugs such as cocaine, heroine, etc. Methamphetamine, on the other hand, we are seeing a significant number of cases compared to the number of other drug related cases that come through our office.

We also see other crimes that are related to methamphetamine occurring in our jurisdiction. Recently in 2002, we prosecuted five individuals for attempting to steal anhydrous ammonia. These individuals were all from Minnesota in the Anoka County area, which is just north of the Twin Cities. Several of them had extensive criminal records and essentially they attempted to steal anhydrous ammonia from tanks that were located at a co-op in a rural part of our county. I would also point out that in Minnesota possession of methamphetamine is a felony level offense. Methamphetamine is a drug crime that is moving from West to East. It is a widespread problem in the State of Minnesota both in the larger Twin Cities Metropolitan Area as well as in the rural areas. As the above statistics show, we have seen increasing numbers of this drug within the last three to four years.

The ability to prosecute the possession of methamphetamine as a felony level offense is a very valuable tool for law enforcement agencies in this area to have. The fact that this charge has now been reduced to a misdemeanor level offense under Truth In Sentencing has seriously undermined our abilities to combat the spread of this drug in the Western part of our State. I strongly urge that the penalties for possession of this drug revert back to a felony level offense as outlined under Senate Bill 4.

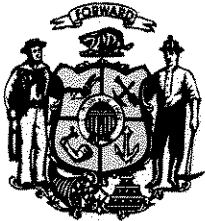
If you have any questions or if I can be of further assistance please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,



John M. Boyle
District Attorney
Pierce County, WI

JMO:sms



ERIC G. JOHNSON
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

ST. CROIX COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

St. Croix County Government Center ☐ 1101 Carmichael Rd. ☐ Hudson, WI 54016
Telephone: 715-386-4658 ☐ Facsimile: 715-381-4397

Francis D. Collins
Assistant District Attorney
Dennis W. Erickson
Assistant District Attorney
Kevin H. Gehler
Assistant District Attorney
David K. McQuillen
Assistant District Attorney
Scott A. Moller
Assistant District Attorney
Jane Esbensen Moore
Office Administrator

Ann Gustafson
Victim/Witness Coordinator
Michelle Laucke
Victim/Witness Specialist
Karn Rasmussen
Legal Advocate

March 3, 2003

Dear Legislators:

Here are the primary reasons why possession of methamphetamine should remain a felony and SB 4 should become law:

- methamphetamine is an extremely addictive and dangerous drug that causes it's users to become paranoid and violent
- methamphetamine delivery, use and the presence of labs is at epidemic levels in Western Wisconsin
- Possession of methamphetamine is a felony in Minnesota
- Important law enforcement and prosecution tool

I would also add that in 2002 the methamphetamine numbers as provided by the Wisconsin Crime Lab indicate that St. Croix Co. had 68 cases, Pierce 23 and Polk Co. 24. These numbers are approximately triple the rest of the state combined. Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Eric G. Johnson
St. Croix County District Attorney

P.S. I have enclosed materials for your review, which I believe would be helpful.

DEA Factsheet

METHAMPHETAMINE

DEA Administrator



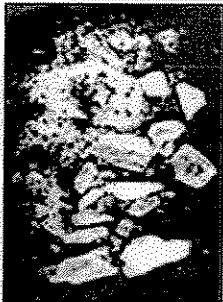
Asa Hutchinson
Director

Asa Hutchinson has served as Director of the Drug Enforcement Administration since August 8, 2001. Mr. Hutchinson left Congress, where he served as a Representative from Arkansas, to assume his role as DEA

Administrator. While in Congress, Mr. Hutchinson served on the Speaker's Task Force for a Drug-Free America, and he has been active in the fight against drugs throughout his career.

The DEA

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), which was established in 1973, has a long and proud history. Today's DEA is built on the successful tradition established by a number of federal drug agencies that were ultimately united under President Richard M. Nixon. The DEA is currently the premier agency for domestic enforcement of federal drug laws and has sole responsibility for coordinating and pursuing U.S. drug investigations abroad. Given the magnitude and pervasiveness of the illegal drug problem, the DEA is dedicated to working in close cooperation with federal, state, local, and international law enforcement counterparts to better address the triple threat of drugs, crime, and violence that plague our communities.



Methamphetamine: "Perhaps more than any other drug this country has experienced, methamphetamine affects everybody in the community. The **first** challenge of the meth trade is that we can't blame it on our South American neighbors....It is locally produced in clandestine laboratories. The **second** challenge meth presents is that international traffickers are aggressively targeting rural areas...Traffickers think they can escape law enforcement in rural areas. But we have to make sure that's not true. The **third** challenge of methamphetamine lies in the very nature of this drug. It is intense, it is highly addictive, and it is overwhelmingly dangerous...The drug has a phenomenal rate of addiction, with some experts saying users often get hooked after just one

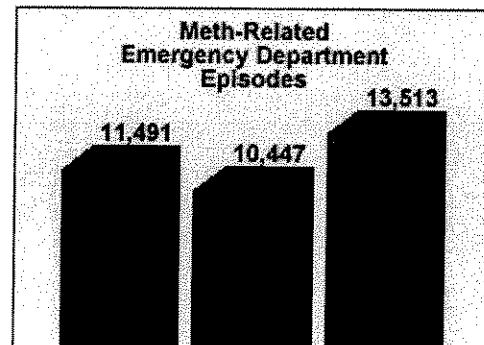
use. Recent studies have demonstrated that methamphetamine causes more damage to the brain than heroin, alcohol, or cocaine. Methamphetamine takes over the whole person. One former user described its effect on her life by saying, 'I went against every moral and every belief I ever had when I was on meth.'"

Methamphetamine

Street Names: Meth, Speed, Ice, Chalk, Crank, Fire, Glass, and Crystal.

Physical Effects: Methamphetamine is a toxic, addictive stimulant. Meth use dilates the pupils and produces temporary hyperactivity, euphoria, a sense of increased energy, and tremors.

Dangers: Methamphetamine use increases the heart rate, blood pressure, body temperature, and



rate of breathing, and it frequently results in violent behavior in users. Methamphetamine is neurotoxic, meaning that it causes damage to the brain. High doses or chronic use have been associated with increased nervousness, irritability, and paranoia. Withdrawal from high doses produces severe depression. Chronic abuse produces a psychosis similar to schizophrenia and is characterized by paranoia, picking at the skin, self absorption, and auditory and visual hallucinations. Violent and erratic behavior is frequently seen among chronic, high-dose methamphetamine abusers.

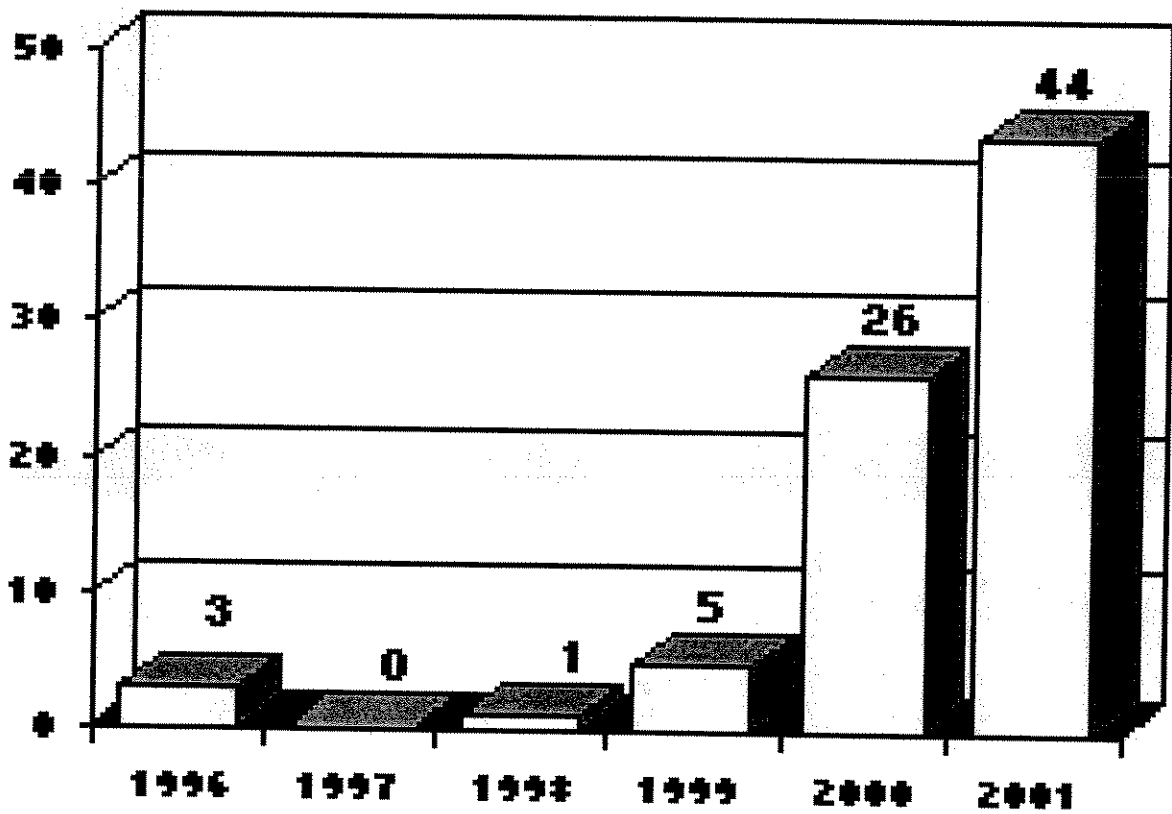
Description: Meth can be smoked, snorted, injected, or taken orally, and its appearance varies depending on how it is used. Typically, it is a white, odorless, bitter-tasting powder that easily dissolves in beverages. Another common form of the drug is crystal meth, or "ice," named for its appearance (that of clear, large chunky crystals resembling rock candy). Crystal meth is smoked in a manner similar to crack cocaine and about 10 to 15 "hits" can be obtained from a single gram of the substance.

Distribution Methods: Meth is frequently sold through social networks and is rarely sold on the streets.

Prospects for the Fight Against Drugs: "Our efforts are making a difference. During the last 15 years, drug use is down by half and cocaine use is down by 75 percent. It is true that in a recent Pew Research Center poll, 54 percent of the people said we were 'losing ground' on drugs. But roughly the same number (53 percent) said we were losing ground on education and health care. What's more, twelve years ago, in 1989, 69 percent of the people thought we were losing ground on drugs, compared to 54 percent today. Some social problems take a long time to solve. Our anti-drug effort should not be viewed differently."

Serving as Director: "I learned as a U.S. Attorney that drug abuse destroys individuals, shatters families, and weakens the fabric of a community and a nation. I also learned that the anti-drug efforts of this nation can be effective in saving lives and rebuilding families and communities. Surely, this is a noble purpose worthy of a great crusade...I will bring my heart to this crusade. My heart will reflect a passion for the law, a compassion for those families struggling with this nightmare, and a devotion to helping young people act upon the strength and not the weaknesses of their character." -Asa Hutchinson

Methamphetamine Labs Seized --Wisconsin--




as of 4-15-02

Source: EPIC/CLSS



Minnesota

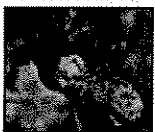
<p>DEA Offices & Telephone Nos. Minneapolis/St. Paul— 612-348-1700</p>	 <p>Minnesota</p>
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<p>State Facts Population: 4,919,479 Law Enforcement Officers: 8,844 State Prison Population: 6,521 Probation Population: 104,614 Violent Crime Rate National Ranking: 40</p>	<p>2001 Federal Drug Seizures Cocaine: 31.8 kgs. Heroin: 13.5 kgs. Methamphetamine: 2.1 kgs. Marijuana: 798.2 kgs. Clandestine Laboratories: 131 (DEA, state, and local)</p>
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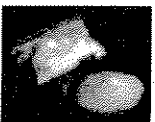
Drug Situation: In Minnesota, Mexican traffickers control the transportation, distribution, and bulk sales of cocaine, marijuana, methamphetamine, and small amounts of black-tar heroin. Numerous Mexican groups of varying size, such as street gangs known as Brown For Life and the Latin Kings, are operating in the state. As a general rule, the upper echelon Mexican distributors in Minnesota shipped the majority of their proceeds back to family members residing in Mexico. At the retail level, independent African-American traffickers, African-American street gangs, Native-American gangs, and independent white group purchase cocaine, black-tar heroin, and marijuana from Mexican traffickers. In outlying areas of the state, independent white groups and outlaw motorcycle gangs produce methamphetamine in small quantities. Street gang activity in Minnesota has increased dramatically over the past few years. African-American gangs appear to be primarily involved in the distribution of crack cocaine.



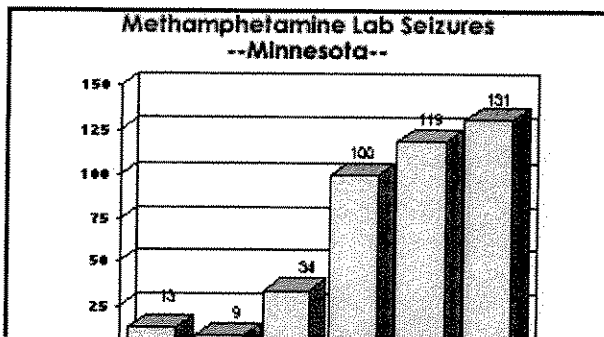
Cocaine: The majority of cocaine found in Minnesota is purchased from sources of supply in California, Chicago, and Detroit. Some traffickers obtain cocaine directly from sources of supply along the Southwest Border and transport the cocaine to Minnesota themselves. Mexican traffickers control the transportation, distribution, and bulk sales of cocaine. At the retail level, independent African-American traffickers, African-American street gangs (specifically the Gangster Disciples, the Vice Lords, and Crips), Hispanic street gangs (specifically the Latin Kings), Native-American groups, and independent white groups purchase cocaine from Mexican traffickers and distribute it throughout Minnesota. In the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area, crack cocaine is controlled by independent African-American traffickers and African-American street gangs.



Heroin: Heroin distribution and use have not been significant problems in Minnesota, but recent reports indicate there has been an increase in heroin use, especially in the Minneapolis/St. Paul area. At the wholesale level, sources of supply include Nigerian/West African traffickers operating from Chicago and New York, African-American street gangs with ties to Chicago, and Mexican traffickers operating from the Southwest Border and from Chicago. At the retail level, heroin is distributed primarily by Hispanic and African-American street gangs.

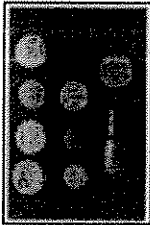


Methamphetamine: The meth threat in Minnesota is a two-pronged problem. First, large quantities of meth produced by Mexican organizations based in California are transported into and distributed throughout the state. Second, meth increasingly is being produced in small laboratories, capable of producing only a few ounces at a time. Mexican groups,



who receive their product from the West

Coast, control distribution of the drug. These traffickers typically send meth from California through the U.S. mail, via Federal Express, and by courier. Meth-related emergency room mentions in Minneapolis-St. Paul reported by Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) increased from 112 in 1999 to 153 in 2000, an increase of 36 percent.



Club Drugs: Club drugs, including MDMA (Ecstasy), ketamine, GHB, GBL, Rohypnol, LSD, PCP, methamphetamine, nubain, and, to a lesser extent, psilocybin mushrooms, have been reported in Minnesota. Club drug use is most common among young people at raves and nightclubs in suburban areas. Prior to its placement in Schedule I in February 2000, Minnesota placed state controls on the possession of GHB. Ketamine ("Special K") use first appeared in Minnesota in 1997 among adolescents and young adults. Public awareness of the growing prevalence and dangers of club drug use has been heightened by several recent incidents: five deaths involving MDMA, the meth-related death of a teenager, several large law enforcement cases involving GBL, and a police-related incident involving a youth on LSD.

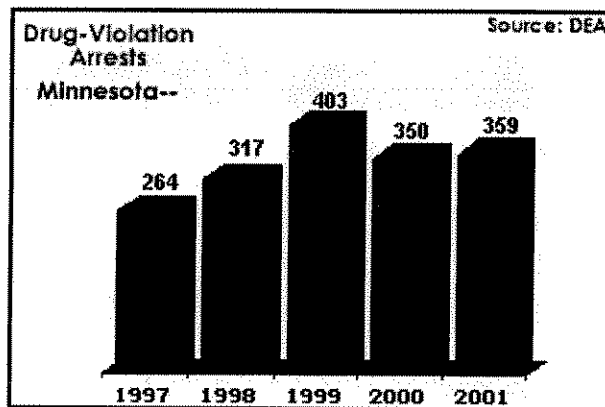


Marijuana: Marijuana remains the most commonly used and readily available drug in Minnesota according to public health officials. The importation of bulk marijuana shipments into the state of Minnesota is controlled by Mexican drug trafficking organizations. Hispanic street gangs are the major distributors of marijuana at the retail level. Marijuana is readily available from local cultivators in addition to the supplies emanating from the Southwest Border. In 2001, 2,120 cultivated plants were seized from 44 indoor grow operations, and 1,432 cultivated plants were eradicated from 18 outdoor plots. Last year over 4 million ditchweed plants were eradicated. According to the Drug Abuse Warning Network, the number of marijuana-related hospital emergency room mentions in Minneapolis increased approximately 25 percent between 1997 and 2000.

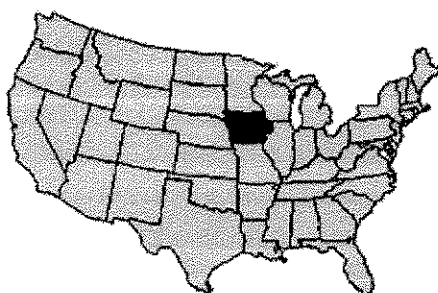


Other Drugs: The use of diverted controlled substances in Minnesota continues to be a problem. The most commonly diverted controlled

substances from the licit market are nubain, dilaudid, ritalin, vicodin (hydrocodone), oxycontin, codeine combination products, the benzodiazepines, and the anorectic drugs phentermine and phendimetrazie. Nubain is a prescription narcotic that has recently emerged in the Minneapolis area. This narcotic is being used by body builders who mistakenly believe it acts as a steroid. Four deaths have occurred in the Minneapolis area as a result of nubain being taken with MDMA, and OxyContin being mixed with cocaine. According to local addicts, Klonopin is more readily available than in the past from illegal sources and prescriptions are easily obtained from some doctors. In rural Minnesota it has also appeared under its international, non-United States trade name, "Rivotril," which suggests its importation from foreign sources. Flunitrazepam, trade name "Rohypnol," is a long-acting benzodiazepine that is typically combined with alcohol or other drugs to produce incapacitation and memory loss similar to an alcohol-induced blackout. Minnesota law enforcement agencies encountered only small amounts of the drug. Its use as a "date rape" drug is not widespread in Minnesota.



DEA Mobile Enforcement Teams: This cooperative program with state and local law enforcement counterparts was conceived in 1995 in response to the overwhelming problem of drug-related violent crime in towns and cities across the nation. There have been 348 deployments completed resulting in 14,794 arrests of violent drug criminals as of June 2002.

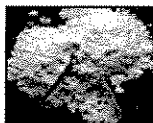


Iowa

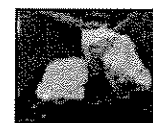
DEA Offices & Telephone Nos. Cedar Rapids—319-393-6075 Des Moines—515-284-4700 Sioux City—712-255-9128	 Iowa
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State Facts Population: 2,926,324 Law Enforcement Officers: 5,229 State Prison Population: 8,049 Probation Population: 19,675 Violent Crime Rate National Ranking: 38	2001 Federal Drug Seizures Cocaine: 3.1 kgs. Heroin: 0 kgs. Methamphetamine: 79.7 kgs. Marijuana: 199.9 kgs. Clandestine Laboratories: 553 (DEA, state, and local)
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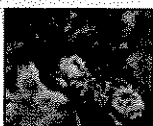
Drug Situation: Methamphetamine, both that which is produced in Mexico or the Southwest United States and locally produced, remains the principal drug of concern in the state of Iowa. Cocaine, particularly crack cocaine, is a significant problem in the urban areas of the state. Iowa also serves as a transshipment point for drugs being transported to the eastern United States via Interstate 80. Interstates 29 and 35 also provide a critical north-south transportation avenue for drug traffickers.



Cocaine: Cocaine continues to be readily available throughout Iowa. The cocaine is transported from the West Coast via commercial airlines, motor vehicles, and mail services. Suppliers from Chicago, Illinois, also supply cocaine to eastern Iowa.

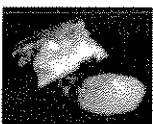


Mexican polydrug traffickers bring some of the cocaine into the state with shipments of marijuana and methamphetamine. Much of the cocaine HCl is converted into crack cocaine for sale at the retail level. Street gangs control distribution in many of the urban areas of Iowa. An increase in violence accompanies this gang presence.



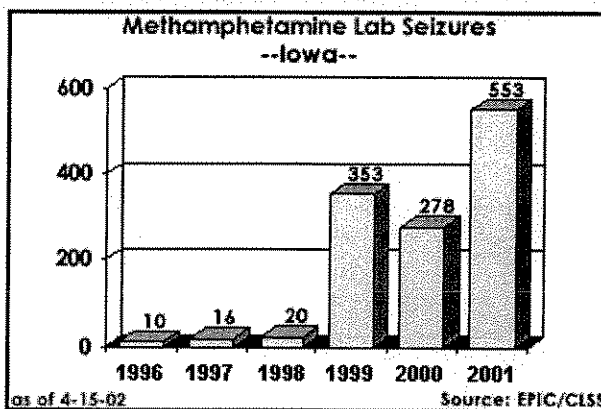
Heroin: Mexican heroin is available in retail-level quantities throughout the urban areas of Iowa. Most of the heroin seizures are of the black-tar type, while treatment clinics in Des Moines report the presence of Mexican brown powder heroin.

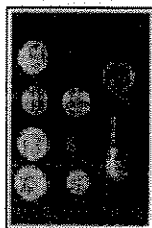
of the black-tar type, while treatment clinics in Des Moines report the presence of Mexican brown powder heroin.



Methamphetamine: Methamphetamine is the primary drug of concern in Iowa. Caucasian males and females are equally

the primary users. Most of the methamphetamine in the state is brought in by Hispanic organizations via motor vehicles, commercial airlines, and mail delivery services. The large Mexican communities in Iowa provide an infrastructure to import and distribute the methamphetamine. The purity of imported methamphetamine is declining from earlier years and is cited to be as low as three percent with the average of 20-25 percent. The amount of methamphetamine seized in the state of Iowa increased 34 percent between years 2000 and 2001. Local small toxic laboratories continue to be a significant problem throughout Iowa. Most of the laboratories produce only ounce quantities at a time. Eastern Iowa reports an increasing problem with the laboratories, causing law enforcement agencies to expend a large number of man-hours on the problem.





Club Drugs: The state of Iowa is seeing an increase in the abuse of "club drugs," such as MDMA and GHB. MDMA (Ecstasy) is found at rave parties in eastern and central Iowa with the state crime lab reporting an increase in the number of MDMA exhibits being processed. The amount of MDMA seized in Iowa increased from 36 dosage units in year 2000 to 252 dosage units in 2001. GHB is another drug of concern throughout the state. In a recent case, a Catholic priest in the Quad Cities area of Eastern Iowa

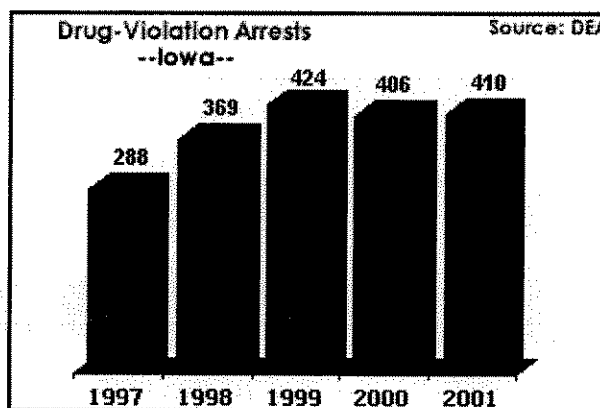
was arrested for GHB production and distribution. The amount of GHB seized in Iowa increased from 0 dosage units in year 2000 to 34 dosage units in 2001.



Marijuana: Marijuana is readily available throughout eastern and northwestern Iowa, usually in combination with cocaine and/or methamphetamine. The majority of the marijuana is imported from the southwest border via commercial airlines, motor vehicles, and mail delivery services. Domestically produced marijuana is also available in Iowa. Small indoor and outdoor grow operations have been found in eastern and central Iowa. "Ditchweed" marijuana is a continuing problem. The ditchweed is used as filler for higher purity imported marijuana. *Marijuana Legislation:* For the past several years, there have been attempts to introduce legislation regarding the medicinal use of marijuana and the production of hemp, The legislation has always failed to make it out of committee. This legislation was not introduced during the past session.



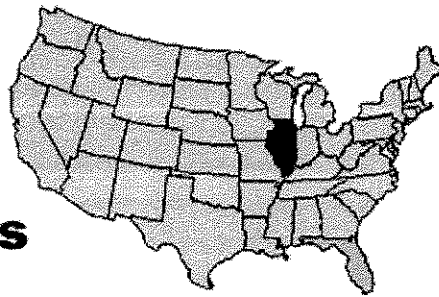
Other Drugs: The most popular pharmaceutical substances abused in eastern and central Iowa are Vicodin, Lortab, propoxyphene, alprazolam, hydrocodone, Ultram, diazepam, Hycodan, Demerol, Dilaudid, and Percodan. Much of the diversion is through fraudulent prescriptions, doctor shopping, pharmacy break-ins, and hospital thefts. OxyContin is also noted to be a pharmaceutical drug of abuse in Iowa.



DEA Mobile Enforcement Teams: This cooperative program with state and local law enforcement counterparts was conceived in 1995 in response to the overwhelming problem of drug-related violent crime in towns and cities across the nation. There have been 359 deployments completed resulting in over 14,456 arrests of violent drug criminals as of April 1, 2002. There has been one MET deployment in the Iowa since the inception of the program. The MET deployment to Fort Dodge, Iowa resulted in 18 arrests, and the seizure of .6 pounds of cocaine and .6 pounds of methamphetamine. Also seized were 3 weapons and \$8,000 in U.S. currency.

Special Topics: The Midwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) was established by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) in 1996, in order to combat methamphetamine in the Midwestern states. Since its formation, the DEA has served in a leadership role in the HIDTA. There are nine Iowa-based agencies participating in the Midwest HIDTA, three of which are federal task forces.

Illinois



Statewide Offices

Chicago—312-353-7875
 Rockford—815-987-4494
 Springfield—217-241-6750



Illinois

State Facts

Population: 12,419,293
Law Enforcement Officers: 36,740
State Prison Population: 45,629
Probation Population: 134,270
Violent Crime Rate
National Ranking: 7

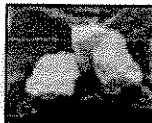
2001 Federal Drug Seizures

Cocaine: 7,359.4 kgs.
Heroin: 633.6 kgs.
Methamphetamine: 87.0 kgs.
Marijuana: 30,185.4 kgs.
Clandestine
Laboratories: 271 (DEA, state, and local)



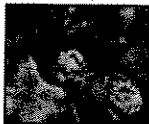
Drug Situation: Chicago is the major transportation hub and distribution center for illegal drugs throughout the Midwest, due to its geographic location and multi-faceted transportation infrastructure. Drug trafficking and use in the Chicago area are at very high levels. According to the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Chicago leads the nation in the estimated number of cocaine-, heroin-, and PCP-related

hospital emergency room mentions, and was second in the nation in the estimated number of marijuana-related mentions during 2000. There are three general classes of trafficking groups responsible for the bulk of the drugs distributed in Illinois: Mexican poly-drug trafficking organizations, Colombian cocaine and heroin trafficking organizations, and Nigerian criminal groups trafficking in Southeast and Southwest Asian heroin. Organized Chicago-based street gangs such as the Gangster Disciples, Vice Lords, and Latin Kings control the distribution and retail sale of cocaine, heroin, and marijuana.

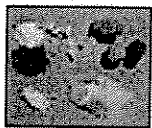


Cocaine: Crack cocaine abuse is the most serious drug problem in Illinois, particularly in Chicago and other urban areas. According to the Drug Abuse Warning Network, there were an estimated 14,871 cocaine-related hospital emergency room mentions in Chicago—the highest in the nation—during 2000.

Treatment admissions for cocaine abuse more than doubled in Illinois since 1990, according to the Illinois Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse. More than 58 percent of the 879 drug-related deaths in Chicago during 1998 were cocaine-related.

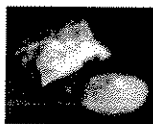


Heroin: Over the past decade, heroin distributors in the Chicago area have established strong links with traffickers from all four source areas—Mexico, South America, Southeast Asia, and Southwest Asia. In effect, these distributors have access to a steady supply of high purity, white heroin at competitive prices from multiple suppliers. The Chicago Police Department rates heroin as the second greatest drug threat in its jurisdiction, due to increased sales and abuse.



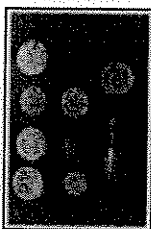
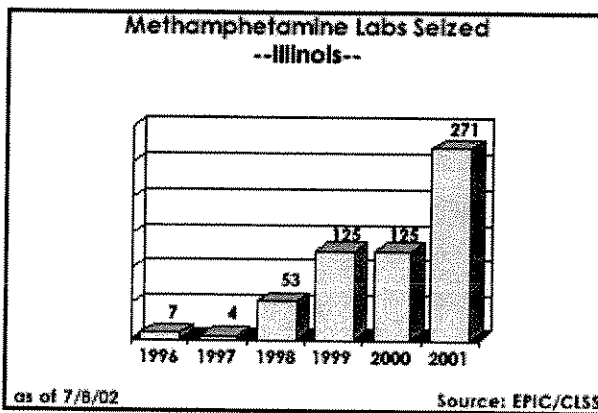
According to the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN, there were an estimated 12,564 heroin-related hospital emergency department mentions during 2000, the highest in the nation for a third year in a row. Larger numbers of new suburban

users are contributing to the resurgent popularity of heroin. These newer users travel from the suburbs to Chicago's West Side to purchase the drug. Heroin is only sporadically available in other parts of the state.



Methamphetamine: Chicago remains relatively meth-free. However, Mexico-based poly-drug groupss are attempting to

introduce the product for local consumption. Chicago remains an important transshipment point of Canadian pseudoephedrine, which supply "superlabs" in the western United States and Mexico. In central and southern Illinois, outlaw motorcycle gangs participate in manufacture, transportation, and distribution of methamphetamine.



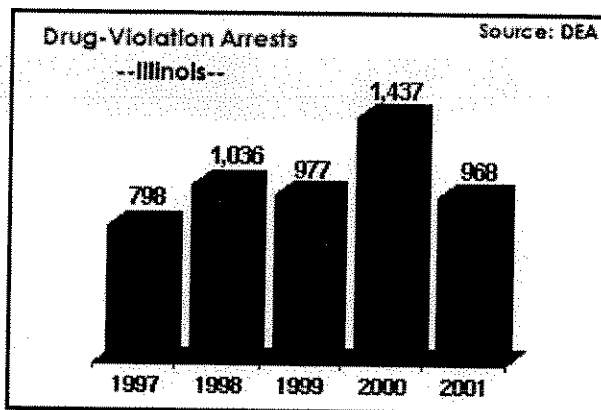
Club Drugs: The popularity of club drugs has increased in large part due to their hallucinogenic and stimulating effects that purportedly enhance the rave experience. Law enforcement sources in urban areas and in college towns located in the Northern and Central Districts report an increase in the abuse of these drugs. MDMA is smuggled from the Netherlands, via the Israelis and/or Russians, to Chicago, where it is distributed to Polish, Eastern Europeans, Israelis and Russians for street-level distribution. During the past year, the DEA and the U.S. Customs Service seized over 250,000 pills originating from

Amsterdam destined for Chicago. Three overdose deaths in the towns of Naperville, Lisle, and McHenry, Illinois, in May 2000 were caused by an MDMA analog known as PMA. It was revealed that the pills that caused the deaths in Illinois were manufactured in clandestine laboratories in Poland, and were related to other PMA overdose deaths in North America, Australia, and several European countries. Ketamine is growing in popularity as a club drug, and its use is spreading from major metropolitan areas to smaller towns. Currently, the availability of Rohypnol is limited in the Chicago area. LSD and PCP are available in Chicago and throughout the state.



Marijuana: Marijuana remains the most widely available and abused drug in Illinois. According to the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Chicago trailed only Los Angeles in the

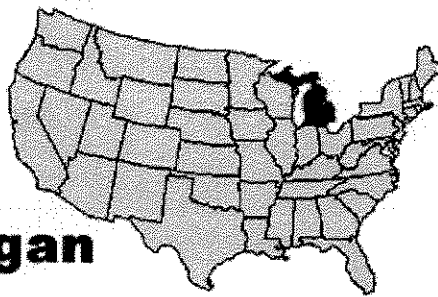
estimated number of marijuana hospital emergency room mentions during 2000. Marijuana abuse spans a wide spectrum of age, racial, and socioeconomic groups. Marijuana seizures at all levels of law enforcement have increased over the past ten years. Commercial-grade marijuana



produced in Mexico is the most widely available type in Illinois. Despite a limited growing season, the fertile soil and large, sparsely populated rural areas of Illinois attract cannabis growers.



Other Drugs: The diversion of legitimate pharmaceuticals is a significant problem in Illinois. Ritalin, a controversial drug prescribed for attention deficit disorder in children, may be gaining popularity as a recreational drug for teenagers. A central Illinois sheriff's department reports that children with prescriptions for Ritalin are selling the drug to other children in school. The most commonly diverted pharmaceutical drugs continue to be those containing hydrocortone, alprazolam, and phentermine. There has been a notable rise in the number of reported incidents of diversion of pseudoephedrine and, as a result, the number of investigations in this area is on the rise. In early 2001, officials in Illinois' Lake County linked two overdose deaths to OxyContin, a prescription painkiller that has become widely abused as a substitute for heroin in several eastern states since its introduction in 1996. In late March 2001, a federal grand jury indicted a downstate Illinois physician on charges of illegally obtaining OxyContin, Illinois' first known case involving



Michigan

DEA Offices & Telephone Nos.

Detroit—313-234-4000
 East Lansing—517-337-6604
 Grand Rapids—616-458-0616
 Saginaw—517-754-2330

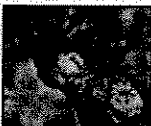


<p>State Facts Population: 9,938,444 Law Enforcement Officers: 20,583 State Prison Population: 48,669 Probation Population: 170,978 Violent Crime Rate National Ranking: 12</p>	<p>2001 Federal Drug Seizures Cocaine: 537.6 kgs. Heroin: 10.9 kgs. Methamphetamine: 2.1 kgs. Marijuana: 3,571.1 kgs. Clandestine Laboratories: 119 (DEA, state, and local)</p>
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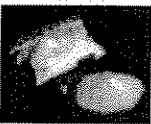
Drug Situation: Cocaine, heroin, and marijuana continue to be the primary drug threats in the state of Michigan. The Detroit area is seeing a resurgence in the availability of Southeast Asian (SEA) heroin. The level of use and availability of heroin fluctuates, but it remains a threat in the state. In addition, the Detroit metropolitan area has emerged as a transshipment point for bulk quantities/shipments of pseudoephedrine, a chemical used in the manufacturing of methamphetamine.



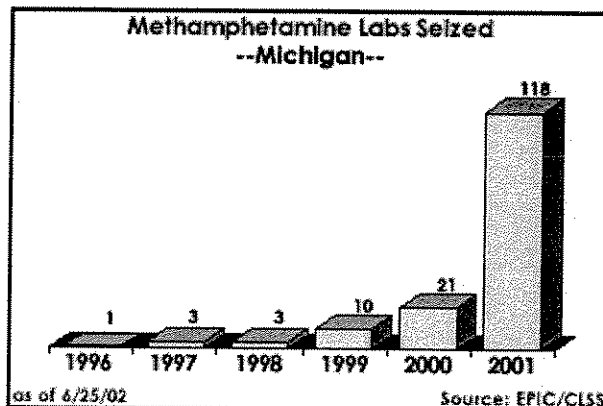
Cocaine: Cocaine HCL is readily available throughout Michigan, with the greatest availability in the densely populated areas where quantities remain stable. Cocaine destined for the state of Michigan originates from source areas such as the Southwest Border of the U.S., Southern Florida, New York, and Chicago. The price and purity of cocaine has remained relatively stable in Michigan for the past several years.



Heroin: Heroin is widely available throughout the Detroit area and the more densely populated areas of Michigan. Heroin destined for the Michigan region continues to originate from different parts of the world. Large quantities of heroin are imported from South America, Mexico, and Africa. Southeast and Southwest Asian heroin are prevalent in the metropolitan Detroit area.



Methamphetamine: Methamphetamine continues to be available in the State of Michigan with the western, southwest, and central areas of the state reporting the majority of cases. Most production at this time is occurring in rural areas. Methamphetamine availability remains low in the Detroit area, although the Detroit-Windsor border continues to be an entry point for a major pseudoephedrine smuggling route.



Vote Record

Committee on Judiciary, Corrections and Privacy

Date: 3/1/03

Moved by: Stepp

Seconded by: Zien

AB _____ SB 4 _____ Clearinghouse Rule _____

AJR _____ SJR _____ Appointment _____

AR _____ SR _____ Other _____

A/S Amdt _____

A/S Amdt _____ to A/S Amdt _____

A/S Sub Amdt _____

A/S Amdt _____ to A/S Sub Amdt _____

A/S Amdt _____ to A/S Amdt _____ to A/S Sub Amdt _____

Be recommended for:

- Passage
 Adoption
 Confirmation
 Concurrence
 Indefinite Postponement
 Introduction
 Rejection
 Tabling
 Nonconcurrence

Committee Member

Senator David Zien

Senator Scott Fitzgerald *(poll)*

Senator Cathy Stepp




Senator Gary George *(poll)*

Senator Tim Carpenter

	<i>Roll</i>	<u>Aye</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Absent</u>	<u>Not Voting</u>
Senator David Zien	✓	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Senator Scott Fitzgerald <i>(poll)</i>	✓	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Senator Cathy Stepp	✓	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Senator Gary George <i>(poll)</i>	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Senator Tim Carpenter	✓	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Totals:		<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	_____	_____

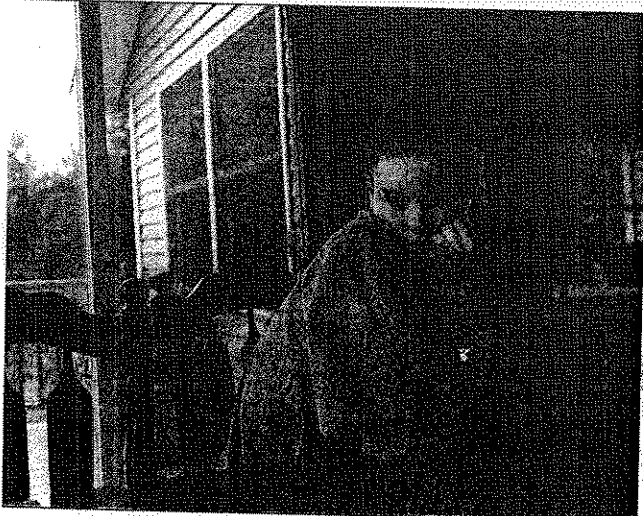
THE SUNDAY JOURNAL SENTINEL

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1998 — STATE EDITION — www.jsonline.com

 <p>1998 DEER SEASON EXPECTED TO BE GOOD</p> <p>SPORTS</p>	<p>MUKWONAGO, WAUKESHA SOUTH OAK CREEK WIN</p>  <p>SPORTS</p>	<p>FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT: A DARK BRILLIANCE</p>  <p>TV CUT</p>
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Behind the pastoral quiet of Wisconsin farming communities, a monster that's become the drug of choice is swallowing its users

Crank, the 'rural crack,' hits the heartland — hard



BENNY SEIX STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

p) About a year after Tanna Lyons, then 14, posed in her New Richmond Tigers volleyball uniform, she began injecting crank, a form of methamphetamine; in July, she was killed in a car crash. (Above) Randy Schmit, 19, was sentenced in Hudson County to seven months in jail for delivering crank.

By JESSICA McBRIDE
of the Journal Sentinel staff

New Richmond — It is a picture of rural Wisconsin innocence: Tanna Lyons, 14, posing in her New Richmond Tigers uniform, a volleyball on her knee.

Her smile wholesome, her future seemingly bright, she looks far removed from danger.

But within two years, she was a high school dropout and "banger," shooting a wicked form of methamphetamine known as crank into her veins. Labeled the "rural crack" because of its popularity with small-town, working-class white people, crank is bringing urban drug scenes to postcard farming communities.

Wisconsin authorities, alarmed by the jump this year in seven counties, most bor-

dering Minnesota, say crank use is near epidemic in north-west Wisconsin and spreading south and east. Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pierce, Polk, St. Croix and Dane counties are reporting increased problems.

The "poor man's cocaine," controlled by Mexican drug cartels and once confined to

California and the Southwest, has marched eastward, decimating people in states such as Montana and Wyoming, and is now considered the "Midwest drug of choice," according to the Wisconsin attorney general's office. It has forged into Wisconsin from border counties of Minnesota, which along with Iowa and Missouri is wrestling with the worst "methidemic" in the heartland.

"For these small counties,

"These are Beavis and Butt-head labs and more often than not, Beavis and Butt-head are in there making it"

Tim Schmit, state narcotics agent

Please see page 16

Crank

From page 1.

where there is not a lot of cocaine, it's the most significant problem," Wisconsin Attorney General James Doyle said. "The front line of the battle is in northwest Wisconsin."

Crank, a stimulant affecting the central nervous system, can be almost instantly addictive. Its parent drug, amphetamine, was developed as a nasal decongestant and bronchial inhaler. Methamphetamine is smoked, injected, ingested or inhaled. The drug also is called "chalk" and "crystal."

Crank sells for about \$15 a hit and can cause anger, panic, paranoia and hallucinations. Users often dig at their skin, trying to get at "crank bugs" — imaginary insects they think are crawling just under the surface of their gaunt bodies. Jeff Lehto, 31, who lives in a trailer in the St. Croix County countryside, said his girlfriend pulled out all her hair just to get at the "bugs."

A crank high lasts about eight to 24 hours or so, compared with about 20 minutes for crack cocaine. And unlike plant-derived cocaine, crank can be made in dangerously explosive homemade labs, with ingredients purchased at local stores. Eight labs were found in Wisconsin in the last six weeks alone. They are relatively unsophisticated, employing fruit jars and cake pans, and cleanup can be dangerous and expensive for law enforcement officials.

"These are Beavis and Butt-head labs, and more often than not, Beavis and Butt-head are in there making it," said Tim Schultz, a state narcotics agent.

Several Barron County men were arrested this summer in Rice Lake, burglarizing a business to find farm fertilizer, the only ingredient they were missing for a crank recipe called the Nazi Method, Schultz said. Equipment and ingredients to make crank was found burning in a garbage bin outside a restaurant in Dunn County. And two Madison college students with chemistry degrees were sentenced this summer for making a lab with directions found on the Internet.

A Drug Built on Poisons

To get an idea of crank's typical ingredients, imagine everything you would *not* want to put in your body. It's a witch's brew that includes cat tranquilizer, car starter fluid, drain cleaner, paint remover and red phosphorus — commonly found on the strike pads of matchbooks. An investment of a few hundred dollars in over-the-counter medications and chemicals can produce thousands of dollars' worth of methamphetamine.

About a year after Tanna's volleyball photo was snapped, she began shooting crank, her family says. Her teeth rotted. Her body was covered with sores from trying to get at the crank bugs. In July, she died in

an automobile crash; the Clear Lake teenager behind the wheel of the car she was riding in had alcohol in his system, authorities said.

"The younger kids are starting to use it," said Andre Lyons, 18, Tanna's brother, sitting in his family's rural New Richmond home.

A gangly teenager with frosted blond hair and green painted toenails, Lyons admits having been a user, too. Tanna, he said, "was using it really bad."

"It (crank) is like candy in a candy store around here," said Vickie Lyons, the mother of Tanna and Andre.

She tried it herself around a local bonfire.

The Next Crack Cocaine?

Bob Weiner, spokesman for national drug czar Barry McCaffrey, said the government has taken many steps to halt an "explosion" of methamphetamine. This year, Congress increased federal penalties for trafficking methamphetamine to equal those for crack. The federal government also provided \$24.5 million for more special agents to work on the problem.

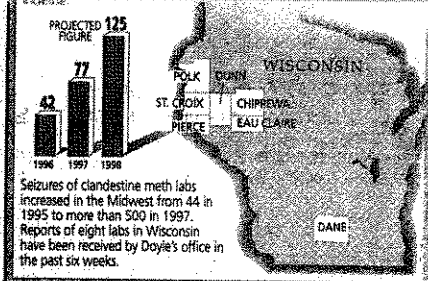
"It could be the crack cocaine of the next century if we don't take steps now to stop it," Weiner said.

Doyle says seizures of clandestine labs in the Midwest rose from 44 in 1995 to more than 500 in 1997. Methamphetamine cases submitted to the State Crime Laboratory are expected to hit 125 this year, up from 77 in 1997.

The hot spot for now is St. Croix County, next to Minnesota. Milwaukee and Chicago — which were some of the last cities in the country to get crack cocaine — have seen little of the drug so far, partly because established



Crank, such as this "rock" seized by the Dunn County Sheriff's Department, is a stimulant affecting the central nervous system that can addict almost instantly and cause anger, panic and hallucinations.



Seizures of clandestine meth labs increased in the Midwest from 44 in 1995 to more than 500 in 1997. Reports of eight labs in Wisconsin have been received by Doyle's office in the past six weeks.

Source: Wisconsin attorney general's office. JOHN PINCHARD/Journal Sentinel

"Crank is everywhere. It's in Baldwin, it's in Menomonie, it's been in Eau Claire a long time. . . . It's easy to stay awake. You just do it more and more and more and more until you can't do it anymore."

Brandy Schmit, 19, who received seven months in jail for crank delivery.

don't deal in crank guard their drug territories. In contrast, places such as St. Croix County — part Minnesota bedroom community, part rural farm country — are wide open.

"We have a huge amount of methamphetamine here," said Eric Johnson, St. Croix County district attorney. "I'd say we're one step short of an epidemic."

U.S. Attorney Peggy Lautenschlager said methamphetamine has been in Wisconsin for years, but in the less prevalent and milder version known as speed. That was the domain of motorcycle gangs, and never caught fire outside their circles. Crank — speed "cranked up" — is different.

"This (crank) is far more broad-based," she said. "It's something everyday members of the community are using."

Lautenschlager said authorities are worried about violence associated with the drug, which increases the hormone dopamine, triggering aggression. A

form of methamphetamine was used by kamikaze pilots during World War II to increase their sense of invincibility. And prosecutors said Timothy McVeigh used it before the Oklahoma City federal building bombing.

Lautenschlager said some Wisconsin counties are seeing increases in reports of domestic violence.

Just last month, a Dunn County couple reported that their 14-year-old son had threatened to kill them after using methamphetamine.

"We are very concerned because this is a drug that creates monsters," Dunn County District Attorney Jim Peterson said.

In some cases, though, appearances are deceiving.

With her long blond hair and freshly scrubbed face, Brandy Schmit, 19, looks as if she should be worrying about class rings or college applications. Instead, she was sobbing in a Hudson courtroom last month as she received seven months in jail for crank delivery.

"She looks like the homecoming queen and she could have been the homecoming queen," said Lauri Gaylord, her attorney.

Instead, Schmit earned the title "Light Bulb Queen" around her New Richmond circles because she used bulbs to smoke crank.

"Crank is everywhere," she said earlier this month in her mother's Hudson home. "It's in Baldwin, it's in Menomonie, it's been in Eau Claire a long time."

Physical and Mental Agony

Crank makes robots. Users don't sleep or eat — sometimes for days; sometimes for weeks. Schmit's record was 16 days. With no sleep, Schultz said he has heard of one person staying up 52 days.

"It's easy to stay awake that long," Schmit said. "You just do it more and more and more and more and do it until you can't do

it anymore."

Her joints cracked when she walked. She had "crank bugs."

"Your body just itches," Schmit said. "The crank comes out of your pores. How would you like Clorox bleach and rat poison coming out of your pores?"

Chronic users lose weight, lose their teeth, lose their minds.

"I saw dragons, people standing on roofs wearing night-vision goggles," Schmit said.

Both Schmit and Tanna were part of a New Richmond circle of users — generally kids from broken, dysfunctional families — that revolved around 19-year-old Nick Brabec, one of Wisconsin's most prolific crank dealers. All it takes, authorities said, is a dynamic figure like Brabec for a problem to take off in a town.

Brabec now is seen mostly on a videotape. He was sent to federal prison in September and agreed to make an informational tape that is used to educate law enforcement officials about the perils of crank. In the video, his face retains the scarecrow look of a user. His blond hair is shaved into a crew cut, his thin body encased in prison red.

"This (New Richmond) was just a small-town farming community," he says on the tape. "But if (crank) is in the schools; anyone who will get hold of a needle will bang it. I've seen 12-year-olds use it and I've seen 45- to 50-year-olds use it, and all in between."

He tells the law enforcement audience: "It's too late. The truth hurts, but you missed the boat. . . . You missed coke in the '70s and you missed meth in the '80s and '90s."

Authorities are trying to prove him wrong.

Last February, a special joint methamphetamine initiative by local, federal and state law enforcement officials was launched in Wisconsin, Doyle



New Richmond resident Andre Lyons' sister, Tanna, was a crank user who was killed in an auto accident in July.

said. Many offenders have been arrested. Doyle also sponsored a first-of-its-kind methamphetamine summit in Menomonie last month to increase public education for law enforcement, educators, paramedics and so forth.

"The potential for an epidemic is really there," Doyle said. "But in Wisconsin, we are able to recognize the national trends and are working very hard to stop the drug."

Schultz said he believes it's already an epidemic. These are towns, after all, where the only substances previously having significant impact were marijuana and alcohol.

From Minnesota, Mexico

Although the number of homemade labs is growing, tracking the crank trail through northwestern Wisconsin still leads back to dealers in Minnesota and, beyond that, deep into Mexico.

Tim McCormick, the resident agent in charge of the Minneap-

s of areas

olis-St. Paul office of the federal Drug Enforcement Administration — which includes seven northwestern Wisconsin counties — has firsthand knowledge of that trail. He said five of the six largest federal crack investigations under his jurisdiction led authorities to criminal organizations outside Mexico City.

Twenty Mexican methamphetamine organizations have been identified by the DEA as being involved in the Midwest. Of 205 narcotics cases McCormick's office worked in 1997, 62 involved methamphetamine that originated in Mexico. In 1998, the figure jumped to 106 out of 256 cases.

"Methamphetamine this year became the No. 1 drug we're seizing, and violators we're arresting," McCormick said.

In all of 1997, agents seized 58.4 pounds of methamphetamine; as of Sept. 1 this year, 89.3 pounds had already been seized — outpacing cocaine for the first time.

McCormick said the Mexican cartels prefer methamphetamine because they have easy access to the necessary ingredients and don't have to deal with South American cartels producing plant-derived drugs such as cocaine. Many high-level Minnesota crack dealers are illegal Mexican immigrants who tend not to be users, he said.

"It's just going down the line into northwest Wisconsin, where there is a large user problem," McCormick said.

Like a Family Tree

Russ Cragin, a Dunn County sheriff's investigator, spread a diagram on his desk to illustrate the point. Donald V. Cashman and Scott Fedderly — both dealers now in federal prison — were featured in the middle. The names of two dozen users, mostly rural Dunn County working-class adults, were spread out from their names like a family tree.

Cashman was a St. Paul house painter getting the drug from dealers within the Mexican community there, Cragin said.

He sold methamphetamine to Fedderly, an unemployed man nicknamed "Gilligan," who lived in a stolen camper in rural Dunn County.



Fedderly

Authorities learned the men and others were stealing property — John Deere tractors and such — along the Wisconsin-Minnesota border to exchange for crack, Cragin said.

Police confiscated a Tupperware bowl full of methamphetamine from Fedderly's camper and a book called "How to Manufacture Methamphetamine" inside his Isuzu Trooper. A sting was conducted on Cashman's St. Paul home, using a Chipewa Falls boy as an informant.

Saying that he "would be killed," Cashman refused to name his Mexican suppliers.

...oper. A sting was conducted on Cashman's St. Paul home, using a Chipewa Falls boy as an informant.

Saying that he "would be killed," Cashman refused to name his Mexican suppliers.

"People shouldn't panic," Cragin said. "But they should be prepared. It (crack) is coming, and it's here."

In one of Wisconsin's most infamous crack cases, Deborah Cochran, a mother of four from River Falls, was sent to federal prison in August for dealing crack. Authorities said she allowed her 16-year-old daughter, a student at the high school, to snort it.

Todd Schultz, school psychologist, said about two dozen students ultimately became users.

"It was difficult to watch all the kids burning and crashing," Schultz said. "A lot of kids used to go there (Cochran's house) at lunch hour and before and after school. Some students are still trying to recover. There were school dropouts, class failures, some pregnancies."

Despite those kinds of horror stories, law enforcement attention seems to be making a difference in some circles.

In Tanna's hometown of New Richmond on a recent Friday evening, the souped-up cars packed with teenagers hummed in Big Boy Gyros parking lot. It wasn't hard to find former crack users; it was harder to find someone who admitted still using the drug.

An 18-year-old girl who described herself as a "preppy" volunteered that she was in treatment for crack and a follower of Nick Brabec, as Tanna had been. A year before, she said, half the people at any party would have been using crack.

But she said things changed in town since Brabec's arrest.

The crowd that night was heading off to party in cornfields — with a keg of beer.

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Drug reaches deep into state's ru

Fire in the brain

Amphetamines replicate the stimulant the brain manufactures to respond to stress. Methamphetamine has an effect on the body similar to adrenaline, a survival hormone that allows people to function beyond normal limits.

Straight to the brain

- 1 Meth enters the brain cells from the bloodstream.
- 2 It produces a storm of neuro-chemical activity forcing the brain to release chemical messengers called neurotransmitters, to stimulate sections of the brain.
- 3 Meth affects the cerebral cortex and causes the experiencing of heightened energy, elevated euphoria and perceived powers of reasoning and thinking.
- 4 The drug also targets the limbic area - or pleasure center - which controls food, fight, flight and the sex drive.

Lasting effects

- A single dose of **methamphetamine** lasts for 6 to 8 hours and may in some cases last for up to 30 hours.
- In contrast, a single dose of **cocaine** lasts only 8 to 20 minutes.

Medical effects

- Small doses:** euphoria, decreased appetite and increased blood pressure, pulse, respiration and alertness.
- Large and increasing doses:** agitation, irritability, paranoia, hallucinations of sights and sounds, convulsions, coma, death.
- Withdrawal:** depression, protracted sleep, increased appetite.

Injected:

- Injected, meth runs through the vein through the body, to the right side of the heart, the lungs, the left side of the heart, then the brain. It takes longer to rev up the metabolism, but provides an instant crash.

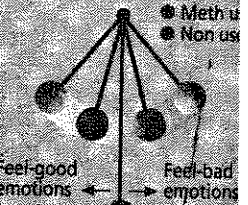
It is devoted to the senses. It enables an individual to see, hear, smell, taste and touch. It also facilitates speech and the understanding of words.

The limbic system influences instinctive behavior similar to animal responses that relate to survival.

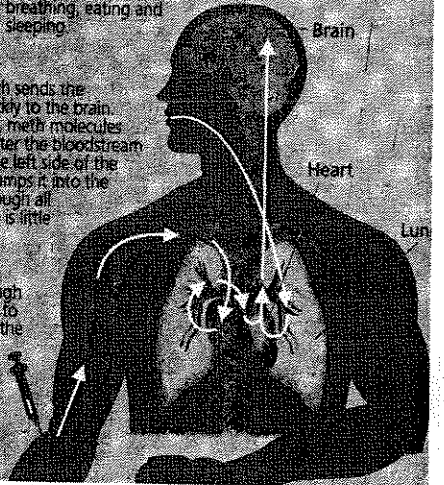
It's the brain's lowest portion and controls basic functions such as heart rate, breathing, eating and sleeping.

Swinging of a pendulum

The way the drug affects a person can be compared to the range of emotions that a person experiences with the swinging of a pendulum. The "feel-good" emotions for the abuser go far beyond their usual boundaries. But the person feels far worse than usual as the pendulum of emotions swings back in the other direction.



Smoking meth sends the drug more quickly to the brain. From the lungs, meth molecules immediately enter the bloodstream and travel to the left side of the heart, which pumps it into the brain, then through all the body. There is little if any "rush."



Source: Reno Gazette-Journal research



BENNY SIEU/STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

Crank, such as this "rock" seized by the Dunn County Sheriff's Department, is a stimulant affecting the central nervous system that an addict almost instantly and cause anger, panic and hallucinations.

"Crank is

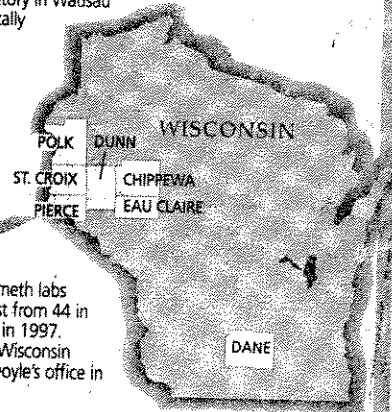
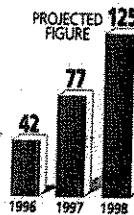
form of methamphetamine used by kamikaze pilots during World War II to increase their sense of invincibility. And pro-

it anymore." Her joints cracked when she walked. She had "crank bugs." "Your body just itches."

Counties with increased methamphetamine problems

According to the office of state Attorney General James Doyle, seven counties have reported an increased problem with methamphetamine in 1998.

The number of cases submitted for analysis to the State Crime Laboratory in Wausau is expected to dramatically increase:



Seizures of clandestine meth labs increased in the Midwest from 44 in 1995 to more than 500 in 1997. Reports of eight labs in Wisconsin have been received by Doyle's office in the past six weeks.

Source: Wisconsin attorney general's office

JOHN PINCHARD/Journal Sent



Testimony SB-4

3/4/03

- ✓ 1. Sen Mansdorf (+)
- ✓ 2. Rep. Rhoades (+)
- ✓ 3. Eric Johnson - Hudson - D.A. (-)
- ✓ 4. Dennis Smith (-)
- ✓ 5. Russ Cragin (-) Narc - 15 yrs
- 6. Bob Rhiel (+)

Registered (-) & Bob Sybell &

~~(-)~~ 7. Gerold Morris (-) speak again

→ A. Looked @ By Governor's comm to
for 1st offense; "should be a

- Suggested it go to New Conn
Sentencing Commission

Stimsky: 2 bodies. J+Conte
g's "how" comm to is to
Stahs of