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[00:00:00] **Speaker 1** Right. I never think of it as east, west or close to the coast, to the water, because outside of City Marinette, the rest of America really doesn't have, you know, Bayfront under water. Lake frontage.

[00:00:13] **Speaker 2** Yeah. Currently, it's like 60% already up. Come on. Yeah.

[00:00:18] **Speaker 1** We've had a couple. When we were a train up in the air. It was 39 degrees that night. 38?

[00:00:24] **Speaker 3** Yeah.

[00:00:25] **Speaker 2** Winter is.

[00:00:25] **Speaker 1** Coming. I just came back from vacation in North Carolina, so it's a little bit of a shock for me on my own 102. Or I was to us.

[00:00:33] **Speaker 2** Yeah, that's a that's a that's quite a that's a swing. Right.

[00:00:38] **Speaker 3** Let so I guess let's start I guess either one of you are both you can take this, but I'm curious to know what have you seen being a border county since Michigan has legalized marijuana and especially specifically heavily advertising the availability of it throughout Wisconsin?

[00:00:56] **Speaker 2** And I'm going to let Pat really give some detail of that. I will say that it's just happened in the last couple of months with dispensaries in Menominee. So we're still kind of waiting to see how that's going to play out. So it's hard to say with a lot of certainty this is the effect that that has had. Now, up in Niagara, in Dickinson County, Michigan, is right across the river. So that's had dispensaries for much longer. So I would just I guess, preface that by saying here in Marinette, we just don't have a lot of time with dispensaries across the river yet. But all that narcotics investigator Callahan talk about what he's seeing kind of boots on the ground.

[00:01:43] **Speaker 1** You know the biggest impact would be from when they consider Iron Mountain and started their dispensaries. They were kind of the first border community that had the dispensaries up and running. And I mean, we saw a pretty significant noticeable uptick of kind of that southbound traffic. You know, residents from the Valley and Green Bay and Brown County kind of making their way up during the week, kind of outside hours of normal business travel, making it up to the dispensaries. So, you know, about 141 corridor within the drug unit kind of had the nickname of the Green Highway. The green corridor, just because it was very well known for several years now since those dispensaries opened up, that that was kind of the quickest access point for legal weed for, you know, close to near a million people, residents of Wisconsin. And, you know, we were that access point. So we definitely see a lot more our patrol sees a lot more of those kind of traffic stops, traffic stops that turn into interdictions or or drug seizures just because you know, the difference in laws or whatnot.

[00:02:56] **Speaker 3** Is there, I guess, for each of your departments, is there a philosophical mandate of how to approach this or whether they handle it differently today than it was or would be without legal weed right across the border? Um.

[00:03:12] **Speaker 2** I think for for me as the district attorney in our office and prosecuting crimes, we have been dealing with drugs like methamphetamine, heroin, now fentanyl and that's just ravaged our community for years. Probably in more than 15 years we were really hit hard with heroin, probably 2007 onward. And so that's really been a main focus. Of course, large amounts of THC coming south is also something that we look at and want to prosecute and enforce. But if it's a small amount, I mean that's going to be treated, small amount and THC that may be treated differently than methamphetamine or heroin. The other thing too, is we're trying different approaches. So we have treatment drug court for high risk, high need drug offenders that are residents of Marinette County. We have a mental health court for those that have a diagnosed mental health condition. Again, they have to be residents of Marin County. We also just started a diversion program out of our office, and that's that was really targeted for people that are pretty new into the criminal justice system. And they have mostly drug related offenses trying to help them to avoid a felony conviction. So those are different approaches that we've had. But yes, there is there's always been a triage approach. There has to be in this line of work. And and so, yes, if it's a small amount of weed that may be treated differently than a small amount of heroin, because you're generally not going to overdose on heroin at the same time, it's it's illegal in the state of Wisconsin and we're seeing people bring. Large quantities south now, and that affects our populace and affects our young people. And that's something we take seriously.

[00:05:09] **Speaker 3** As far as the sheriff's office, is there a philosophical approach to how you target? I mean, if you don't if you know, there's a green highway, you know, where the dispensaries are, you know, the roads that they're using?

[00:05:20] **Speaker 1** Yeah. I mean, you know, we don't have, I guess, a department wide philosophy on it. It's officer and deputy discretion. But again, it kind of comes to that triage approach. You know, our deputies are exposed to meth and fentanyl and heroin and stuff. That definitely has a much larger impact on the community than the individual user where, you know, THC or especially small amounts are what you can determine as personal use. Marijuana definitely doesn't have as significant of an impact. So deputies have to take those same kind of considerations because, you know, the legal process for us to build a case that's prosecutable for our district attorney here is the same whether it's THC or fentanyl heroin. So, yo, how many hours are you going to devote to those cases with your evidence processing, evidence handling, report writing, You know, THC versus versus versus ban also is kind of that triage approach, I think is the primary in everyone's kind of mind these days, especially since again, since the dispensaries really started up and running. It's pretty consistent that cars that are stopped have, you know, marijuana products, especially if they're, you know, traveling through the area, not necessarily from the area. You just see that a lot. Do they get stopped for, you know, infractions, wherever that might be? And then that contact, which should just be, you know, a simple traffic eye contact that now turns into a drug seizure, which requires a lot of work. So it's well, this is THC. There are other avenues we can take, whether that be like a non criminal ordinance citation or a referral or something like that, that really saves us time and reduces the impact on not only the sheriff's office, other law enforcement agencies within the criminal justice system as a whole.

[00:07:14] **Speaker 3** Can you think of any other situation that's comparable to where a product or an item or a thing is legal in one state but not in the other, and it can be taken with them? I mean, there's comparisons to abortion, but that's not a across state lines with. But is there anything else that's similar to this? Where is this high profile legal here? Not legal here. And people are about breaking the law by bringing something back.

[00:07:41] **Speaker 2** What other than the example that you just gave, I'll just stick in the drug realm. Kratom, which is also known as metrology, that is not legal in the state of Wisconsin. That is legal right across the bridge. We've seen cases where people are high on nitrogen and they run out in the middle of traffic. They're psychotic and in drive thrus. I mean, we've seen all kinds of things like that. But that's another example of something that's illegal in Wisconsin, legal in Michigan. It's just just one of those phenomenons that we're having to deal with. And one of the, I think, unique features about our geography is the fact that we here in Marinette have the only hospital for the Marinette Menominee area, and we are seeing psychotic episodes because of the high potency of THC, especially in the edibles. And when I was talking to one of the one of the supervisors at Department of Health and Human Services, she was telling me that psychotic episodes have really gone up and people over 45, they just are not handling that high potency well. And so that has affected our hospital. It's affected our law enforcement because when they come into Wisconsin and they're high and then they get violent or non-cooperative, then our law enforcement has to go and deal with them sometimes for hours at the hospital. Then if they which has happened, attack nurses or officers, then they're taken to jail. Then our jail has to deal with them. And so that is something that is a very present reality for us now. And we're that we've seen that with THC, we've seen it with Kratom.

[00:09:28] **Speaker 3** As far as a law enforcement approach, when you make a traffic stop is do you ask if there are any THC or any other drugs in the car? Is that a standard question? If someone's being pulled over for speeding or the tail light or the other?

[00:09:44] **Speaker 1** I wouldn't say that's a standard question. It's going to be very specific to the individual traffic stop, what the reasoning was and some of the other factors that our law enforcement are trying to look for. So I wouldn't say that everybody is automatically questioned. If they're in Marinette County. Hey, do you have a THC products in your vehicle or Definitely needs to be some reason to go beyond that simple traffic violation to kind of go deeper into that.

[00:10:11] **Speaker 3** So I know last April there was a bus stop in which a large amount of THC products were then displayed and it was put up on the Facebook page and there were a lot of comments from them. What was the reaction within the sheriff's office or the DA's office about the public feedback that came from displaying that as a drug bust as opposed to fentanyl or meth or some of the others that everybody got? You know, that is a drug bust?

[00:10:38] **Speaker 1** Well, I think the primary feedback we had within the sheriff's office was that it probably wasn't clear, clear to people. That was one traffic stop. So all that product was one individual or one group of individuals. And and again, the you know, we had to talk about that triaging mentality, and that's personal use. But now that these dispensaries are open, we are seeing people that are utilizing them for the furtherance of personal gain and getting into the distribution, you know, illicit distribution over here in Wisconsin. And although, you know, I don't know the particulars of that particular case outside of, you know, the feedback on Facebook, anything like that, just based on my experience in Narcotics investigator and looking at that quantity, you know, I would probably assume or make the assumption that there was probably a financial gain for those individuals to to make the trip up to Iron Mountain or wherever they went for that dispensary and, and and, you know, purchase that much product, you know, especially given the timeframe that it was there was probably very good sales on it and they knew that you know you can definitely make a profit about that. So I mean as far as just dispensary impact on law enforcement, for us, we see that a lot where it's not the personal use stuff, it's it's people facilitating, you know, the illicit drug trade through the dispensaries or through kind of this gray area that operates in Michigan right now with the growers where you can have personal growth for personal reasons. And there's just very unclear regulations right now in Michigan on what they're allowed, what an individual's allowed to grow or how many plants and whatnot. So we see a lot of that, especially the narcotics unit, where we see them facilitating kind of this drug trafficking organization or the furtherance of a criminal enterprise and leveraging that that that THC sale, that THC, THC product. So I think off the get go, that was kind of something that we were like, Oh man, I don't think people really realize that that's not everything that we got. I mean, we had four or five other interdiction stops that day and that was just one one traffic stop. So, you know, there was a lot of feedback. But, you know, we refer to the district attorney and the laws of the state of Wisconsin and the laws of our community and and what our community wants from us. And and, you know, as many negative comments there were there were positive comments. And from what we can tell, most positive comments are actually community members here and not necessarily people who were get involved because it got spread out to read it and some other social media and whatnot.

[00:13:05] **Speaker 3** In that case, though, it was just a civil forfeiture and of the loss of the items. But there were no I mean, could you have made a case that they were looking to sell?

[00:13:17] **Speaker 2** And I, I did not handle that case myself, so I can't speak to the particulars on that. I know there were a lot of a lot of items. We have to just look at what evidence that we have and making a charging decision. And I think it is important. Yes, my office, we are charged with enforcing the laws. Marijuana is against the law in the state of Wisconsin in any form. So there is charging discretion that's left with our office. And again, like I said, we do have various, I guess, tools that we could use, whether it's drug court, whether it's diversion or sometimes a forfeiture. I, I, I do believe that that was treated as a as a county ordinance. I don't remember all the particulars of that. So I couldn't speak with any authority as to the reasons that I didn't handle that case.

[00:14:08] **Speaker 3** What would you like to see from law makers in Wisconsin on this? Do you think that they need to be involved since we have I mean, obviously you're dealing with Michigan here, but Minnesota and Illinois were surrounding separate Iowa with legal marijuana. There is a debate happening at the Capitol about whether to move to a medicinal platform or full legalization. Do you have feedback for your legislators on what would make your life easier.

[00:14:36] **Speaker 1** Per I mean, from a law enforcement perspective, I think the one thing that probably takes up the most of our time is just regular patrol, not necessarily the drug unit, but just the impact on just the potency level. I mean, like the district attorney already mentioned, you know, we see a significant uptick in crime. Mental health crisis issues. And when we deal with those, although, you know, we're obviously not doctors are one, you know, part of our job is to kind of get a little bit of background on the individual. And, you know, we see a lot where they have no real diagnosis or no real history of mental health, but now all of a sudden, they become, you know, people that we're dealing with quite often. And if they are in crisis, obviously we have steps that we have to take to ensure their safety. And, you know, unfortunately, because of how raw we are, we have one hospital that that is available to us for like med clearance purposes and stuff like that. And then you're typically as far as, you know, getting outpatient mental health or inpatient mental health, that that happens elsewhere in the state. And we're tied up with those individuals and transporting and caring for them and making sure that they are getting the care that they need. So, you know, there's a huge impact there just from the high potency. And then the second big impact that we see a lot is just like the juvenile impact. You know, our northern school districts by Niagara, the guys that were really close to the content, I mean, the THC products, the vapes, the edibles, the gummies, they're so prevalent in our schools now and and especially at like very young ages, like it's not uncommon for us now in law enforcement to come in contact with families. We call there for a call for service, typically related to some sort of disturbance or out-of-control juvenile and then learn that this individual is a pretty heavy THC user at the age of 13 or 14, and then just the impacts on them long term and know how they're going to integrate with society. I mean, if I have one caution to lawmakers, it would be to to really look at these things. You know, there's kind of been the last of the party here is a benefit to us because we have data now that we can look at from other states and how how it's happened to them. And and obviously, you know, there's two sides, every story and I'm sure I'm sure someone else who's much more informed on this, too, probably has a Ph.D. or doctor who can say, well, no, that's not accurate. But just from our boots on the ground perspective, I definitely feel like the impact on just this, the potency is significant. And then, you know, if we were to go to a full utilization, have some sort of regulation on kind of the off the book. GROSS Because obviously we're talking about dispensaries right now, but from the narcotics unit standpoint, right, we have more issues with this kind of gray area grow operations that aren't necessarily tied to dispensaries but are still legal or some illegal in Michigan. And then how they further like details and, you know, selling high grade Michigan marijuana down and walking Chicago and then bringing back fentanyl, meth and heroin to our community. I mean, I don't know that there's a way to legalize marijuana and not further, you know, kind of the illicit trade at the same time. But that's something that needs to be taken in consideration, how we control both of those, because we definitely see an impact from that. You know, getting into any type of large scale narcotics trafficking requires capital. So is that seems the issue is is marijuana sale, THC sales very cash heavy business. You know we have issues with, you know, banking systems and whatnot. So there are unfortunately individuals who leverage that ability to then further the other trades and in narcotics that have a much higher return on investment, for lack of a better term, that definitely significantly impacts our communities.

[00:18:22] **Speaker 2** And I think one thing I really want them to consider is the impact on on adolescents, because there's lots of studies. I just read something in the New York Times from 2022 where they're talking about the adverse effects of high potency THC on the developing adolescent brain, and it does have long term effects increase in psychosis, depression, lots of adverse effects. And like narcotics investigator Callahan was saying, was saying we're seeing that in our schools. But the other thing that I've seen and I've been up here 20 years, both as a defense attorney and as a prosecutor, is when you are dealing with people that have gotten into methamphetamine, heroin, they generally always start with marijuana. And it is just a very sad trend. So if the legislature is looking at this and wanting to promote the good here in Wisconsin, which I believe that they do, they need to look at laws that are going to protect our young people and also to send a very clear message to to people in the state, but also to law enforcement to give us bright lines on how to enforce this, how to how to eliminate any type of like black market activity that that narcotics investigator Callahan was talking about. Clarity is is important but also looking at the long term effects on our young people.

[00:19:53] **Speaker 3** What's what you just said is really fascinating because a lot of the arguments in favor of legalization. Have to do with eliminating ties to stronger drug markets that if you make it legal and accessible through a proper channel, then no one has to go to a drug dealer that might try to sell them on something else. But the fact that that still exists and is just as potent, and also the idea that the other argument is, well, if you create an industry, then the potency of THC is much more closely matched, so you're less likely to have someone that doesn't know what they're selling you or what's in their own content. And what I'm hearing for both of you is that that's not true at all. Those problems have not been solved, at least in this situation, of separating it from harder drugs or making sure that people know exactly what they're ingested.

[00:20:41] **Speaker 1** Yeah, I mean, I think on the commercial side, packaging or whatnot, you know, obviously it's not FDA control, but is it the same or similar kind of information when you buy a product that tells you the potency, but that, you know, that's for the conscious user, if you will. But, you know, there's also kind of this trend on how strong can we make our product or what can we do to make this the strongest possible, most pure form of THC. You know, you can you can get I mean, you look at some of the DEA statistics, you know that your standard THC was 4% Delta nine, which is the the active ingredient. And then you look at, you know, current trends on some of the edibles and gummies. You know, we can go over to Michigan to bloom right now and I can find 98.7% pure THC Delta nine on the shelf. So, you know, there's been no studies on what is 98.7% of the active ingredient, you know, due to an individual versus the 4%. I think there's a little bit disconnect, especially with with lawmakers and those who maybe, you know, try it or use marijuana, especially flower. Right. We don't see a lot of flower anymore, you know, even on traffic stops and on most of our most of our seizures are THC vape oils, dab, you know, edibles and stuff that have a much remarkably higher concentration of of Delta nine than than the flower product does. And that's on purpose. It's advertised that way. And that's that's kind of the, you know, the marketing for it in those dispensaries. So I, you know, I, I agree to some extent that having a dispensary where they clearly label that is beneficial. But we also have to be honest with the fact that everyone's always chasing the stronger stuff, you know, And those are the products that we see more than anything is that there's the high concentration. THC products are the ones that if you're going to spend $30 for four options or option, be an option, be stronger. Well, I'm going with option B especially. You know, I don't know. I couldn't tell you for a fact because it's illicit and well, fine or not. But I would argue that in Michigan, where it's not illegal, you know, the users that we interact with there are always getting the the more potent, potent product.

[00:22:54] **Speaker 3** That's really fascinating. So as far as the is it possible to prosecute someone for distributing or selling it, I mean, if they are purchasing large amounts or the purchasing from someone, the gray area situation where you're talking about to bringing it back here, is it the same laws in the book, one by two then when it comes to distribution?

[00:23:15] **Speaker 2** Right. You look at the same factors for intent to deliver as you would for any other drug. I mean, and again, that's you have that's based on the evidence that you have in your case that could be quantity. That certainly is one factor statements that they make about where they were going with this, what they were doing with it, statements of other people that are with them, obviously, phone records. There are lots of things that you can you can use as evidence to show intent to deliver. So, yes, that's evaluated just like you would if it were, you know, fentanyl or heroin. Again, the same factors.

[00:23:55] **Speaker 3** So part of the debate that exists surrounding the legalization of marijuana has to do with there's like the the dispensaries are all promoting a wellness. Right. That's what everyone that I've talked to said it's all about the you know, the individual and their health and wellness journey. And then there is a component of social justice that the number of specifically in southern Wisconsin, the number of black and brown people that have been incarcerated in connection to the drug trade. And then there's a financial aspect that talks about we should tax it and then we can take the money from it. And then there's a law enforcement component that has to do with these are the laws. How do we balance that or how would you how would you want the lawmakers and the public who are pressuring the lawmakers on either side to balance all those different components of this one debate?

[00:24:43] **Speaker 2** Well, it's interesting that you brought up the social justice aspect, because Colorado, which has had legal weed since 2013, and they did kind of a study to see how they were doing. And one of the things that it showed was they still had a disproportionately high. High interest rate for African-Americans. So that didn't change that, which was interesting to me. I would not have thought that. But again, they were trying to evaluate where the state was in doing that. So I would just say, again, when law and lawmakers are making policy, they need to look at what's best for the citizens of the state of Wisconsin. There could be, you know, other alternatives that they're looking for for use of CBD or other things like that that may have many more medicinal purposes. That's certainly something that they should look at. Study consider from my perspective as a prosecutor. What we're seeing with this high potency THC is really not doing a lot of people a lot of good. It's certainly not helping them be more productive or law abiding or more present for their families. And unfortunately, you know, we still see the trend of them using THC and then going to other to other more nefarious drugs. So, again, I think all of that needs to be considered by by the legislatures and again, especially the adolescent effects. That's really where my heart is, because we just are losing so many of our young people to just wasted years of their lives through this. So I understand the arguments of the dispensary. Yes. That, you know, you have more idea of what you're getting. I understand that. That's certainly true. At the same time, it hasn't done away with other illegal grows. And right now we're seeing fentanyl pop up and just about everything, even marijuana. So there's still a risk out there. And unfortunately, people are overdosing on a pretty regular basis, not necessarily from marijuana with fentanyl on it, but that has been seen. And it is a danger that we're becoming more and more aware of. So there are a lot of there are a lot of risks. And so that just needs to be carefully considered.

[00:27:18] **Speaker 3** As far as your perspective from law enforcement, how do you how do you how should everyone balance that is obviously they're going to look at you, going to say, well, you're biased, the sheriff's office, I feel. But do you think that those all are equal or are there some that need to be looked at as a little more important?

[00:27:37] **Speaker 1** You know, I I understand that, you know, the growers or I'm sorry, the dispensaries like they have they have an opinion of wellness and health. And that's just not been my experience on on the customer base that I come in contact with. Right. This is a recreation usage kind of scenario. You know, I I'm not saying that there aren't, you know, potentially people that can that can benefit from some sort of sort of THC. But again, have they, you know, research other alternatives or some of the CBD alternatives or some of the other the kind of the pharmaceutical THC products that exist? Or is this kind of a recreational type usage for them? So, you know, from that perspective, I get that they have you know, they have to take a stance on it. I don't know if I agree with it 100% from my personal experience. And then as far as everything else goes, you know, at the end of the day, it it's going to impact us one way or the other. And, you know, right now with it, with it being illegal in Wisconsin, you know, we do have a little bit of law enforcement and criminal justice control that we can influence, you know, certain individuals. And again, especially when you talk about younger individuals who are exposed to criminal justice system, like now we have the diversion program and and and drug court and stuff. So so we have outlooks for for them. But, you know, as cliche as it is, you know, that mentality from, you know, the Reagan era of it's a gateway drug. You know, I have yet to come across a methamphetamine user or heroin user who doesn't use THC or has admitted to me that they started by smoking weed when they were a teenager. You know, I don't know if you can ever prove your cause and effect, but there's definitely it seems to be, at least in my experience, a correlation to that. So, you know, one way or another, it's going to impact us. Right? Right now we have a little bit of ability to control it. But if, you know, lawmakers make decisions that go the other way, my only my only, I guess hope is that, again, they look at the big picture, the impact and how we're going to control this, Right. How we're going to keep prevent youth from having access to it, which right now, you know, even though it's illegal in Wisconsin, Right. We have school districts within our county because of their proximity. You know, they were able to get it very easily. Right. You know, if if if we deployed our canines up to one of the schools, I can almost guarantee you that they can also relocate a TSC product in that school. So and I'm sure that's just with, again, being surrounded by other states that are legalized and whatnot. And just kind of how in general the population, the culture has kind of mentally started to decriminalize this. I mean, we're definitely seeing a huge influx and adolescent use of their adolescents being able to to obtain it. You know, we you know, interestingly enough, they changed the regulations for tobacco products to bring 21 to purchase. And I believe you have to be 21 to to buy THC products in Michigan. But it just seems to be, you know, equally as accessible, whether you're getting a vape pen from a gas station or a vape pen from a dispensary. You know, I wish there's a way to control that because there is a significant impact, again, because of the potency. So I would definitely weigh that very heavily in any decision making. So, yeah.

[00:31:02] **Speaker 3** Is it fair to compare any of this to alcohol? If you brought up nicotine, and I'm glad you did, because that is something that you know. Well, I think it's even less common today for kids to a certain number of kids smoking versus when we were all young. But people will say, well, alcohol can do just as much damage. It's just as prevalent. It's just as accessible for kids. So is there a comparison between the accessibility of alcohol and the danger and the damage that alcohol does versus marijuana?

[00:31:33] **Speaker 1** I mean, I think it's fair to say that those are those are equally, you know, similar issues, You know, but culturally, alcohol has been part of our culture. You know, we tried once, didn't work out very well for us, you know, with prohibition. But, yeah, I just think about the years that it's taken to get this were, you know, with Mothers Against Drunk Driving and just, you know, the education. I really do that where you look at your drunk driving statistics of you know the seventies eighties and nineties and just you know, kind of the the fatality rates related to that. You know, I, I guess I would say that yeah, they're they're comparable in their effects on society and you will never find a law enforcement officer that says that oh yeah like alcohol does not make up 80% of our job is, you know, if there's alcohol involved in some way or we're taking calls for service. A lot of times alcohol is is a primary factor. Right. You know, I don't know if it's exactly 80%, but you kind of understand where I'm coming from. So, you know, there's definitely a social impact on alcohol usage. You know, the issue is or the reality is, is that it's just part of our society and it's kind of one of those, you know, the marijuana lobby always leverages that against us. But I don't think anybody will who's involved in criminal justice or a, you know, kind of social impact will serve. Alcohol doesn't have a huge impact on our society and and its effects and whatnot.

[00:33:05] **Speaker 2** And generally it's the abuse of alcohol that, you know, that we're dealing with. You know, there are people that can be very responsible of that. And I think to contrast a little bit with the THC, I don't think we've seen like the marketed increase in potency. I mean, yes, certainly distilleries have done probably more in the last few years to try to make, you know, some some strong spirits. But at the same time, from like 1995 when it was about 4% THC content and now when it's 98, that's just a market increase in the last 28 years. And so we're just not dealing with apples and oranges because if used responsibly, alcohol can be fine for people. But when you're talking about these edibles or other things, even a little bit can cause perfectly normal, healthy people to act in ways that they never would have otherwise. So I think that's an important distinction.

[00:34:11] **Speaker 3** Do you because it's that's an interesting line, because I can hear the guard in my school do an interview with her on Friday. It's like, you know, she's leading the push for full legalization and she would make the statement that there can be responsible use of alcohol and then there is obviously use. And then she would argue that it's the same exact probably similar statistics for the responsible use of marijuana. And then abuse are those that quote unquote can't handle their marijuana the same as people who can't handle alcohol. Do we have any way of knowing if those are comparable or is it simply because we have one? We've got societal trends and standards we've studied for hundreds of years, and alcohol versus marijuana has largely been legal. And where it's been legal, we don't have that as much data to know if those are just similar proportionally.

[00:35:03] **Speaker 2** And I think that's probably right. I mean, we don't have a lot of studies on that at this point. But certainly just anecdotally, there are certainly accounts of people that had no idea of the potency of a product that they were getting. And all of a sudden they're just basically on the floor or, you know, going around acting in a in a manner that's just completely out of control. And that was not what that was not what was anticipated. So they just simply had no idea the potency of the product that they were getting. So, yes, I'm sure time will give us more data and examples. But those anecdotal accounts, I think, do differentiate somewhat between marijuana and alcohol.

[00:35:56] **Speaker 3** Anything else either one of you wants to add along these lines that I might have missed or so?

[00:36:03] **Speaker 1** No, I don't have anything else to add, you know.

[00:36:06] **Speaker 2** Really? Yeah. No, clearly, this is a subject that a lot of people are interested in. A lot of people are passionate about. I understand that we can only speak from what we see and what we deal with as a law enforcement community. And this is what we're seeing. And I know that the men and women in Madison want to do the right thing for the state of Wisconsin. We would just urge them to consider these facts that we are dealing with.

[00:36:32] **Speaker 3** All right. Can I get you each to say inspiring and give your title to so I have a correct on tape.

[00:36:37] **Speaker 1** Patrick Callahan, KLA and narcotics investigator for Medical Sheriff's Office.

[00:36:44] **Speaker 2** To share spelled D Capital s H E A Moreau, IMO. RW District attorney for Marinette County.

[00:36:51] **Speaker 3** Thank you both so very much. I really appreciate it. Um, can we get a little bit of B-roll and maybe you guys change it in the office? Sure, I like that. Sure, it's awkward, but otherwise, no shot of you guys sitting down.