

La Crosse County Pretrial Report
December 31, 2015

Background

When the Department of Justice released the 2014 Treatment Alternatives and Diversion Grant, the La Crosse County Criminal Justice Management Council (CJMC) seized the opportunity to submit an application as a means to implement a revised pretrial process that had been in the planning stage for a number of months.

Over the past 20 years La Crosse County has saved over one million jail bed days, reduced recidivism and developed programs beginning at the pretrial stage and extending beyond the post-conviction stage; including treatment courts and gender-responsive services. With all of the county funding and accomplishments of the criminal justice system, the Criminal Justice Management Council (established in 1994) believed more could be done. A team of people attended the Evidence-Based Decision-Making (EBDM) summit in January 2014 to learn about the EBDM process and incorporate the information at the local level. Post-summit, the Criminal Justice Management Council agreed the primary focus should be to revitalize the pretrial process and the Pretrial Team was established.

The Pretrial Team¹ began meeting in June 2014, utilizing both the EBDM process and the work Milwaukee County had completed as participants in the EBDM technical assistance project. In addition the Pretrial Team also utilized the Pretrial Justice Institute's *Pretrial Services Program Implementation: A Starter Kit* in developing and implementing the La Crosse pretrial project. Upon the release of the TAD (Treatment, Alternatives and Diversion) Grant by the Wisconsin Department of Justice, La Crosse County applied for the grant to implement the elements of the pretrial process and increase the consistency of the pretrial bond amounts and conditions established by the courts through the use of a consistent set of information being shared with the judges.

La Crosse County established the following goals and objectives as part of the pretrial project accomplished with TAD grant funding.

Goal: Reduce recidivism rates for nonviolent offenders in the program and increase public safety.

Objective: PSS (Pretrial Service Staff) and JSS (Justice Support Services) staff will provide information to the court, prosecution, and defense to reduce the length of time from arrest to disposition, including reducing the time to admission in the Drug Treatment Court, the OWI Treatment Court, or other community-based programs by utilizing the COMPAS validated risk and needs assessment to determine an individual case plan. Both the OWI Treatment Court and the Drug Treatment Court have undergone rigorous evaluations that demonstrate a reduction in recidivism.

¹ Pretrial team consists of: Becky Spanjers, Hon. Elliott Levine, Hon. Gloria Doyle, Holly Horihan, Jane Klekamp, Jean Young, Jerri Hertel, Kate Holinka, Keith Belzer, Hon. Ramona Gonzalez, Hon. Scott Horne, Shawn Kudron, Steve Helgeson, Steve O'Malley, Tara Johnson, Teresa Byland, Tim Gruenke, Hon. Todd Bjerke, Vicki Burke, Vincent Rust (see Appendix 1)

Progress toward objective: Pretrial staff and JSS social workers attempt to interview all incarcerated people prior to the initial appearance and forward a report (appendix 2) to the court, district attorney's office and public defender's office. Staff also identify cases appropriate for pre-charging diversion agreements using criteria identified by the pretrial team and forward the information to the district attorney's office and the public defender's office. Further review has not occurred to determine if the length of time has decreased between arrest and admission into the treatment courts, but the pretrial initiative has completely changed how La Crosse County functions in this stage of the criminal justice process.

Objective: PSS and JSS staff will provide information to the court, prosecution, and defense to enhance the current diversion program to provide more evidence-based conditions of the agreement utilizing the COMPAS validated risk and needs assessment along with any other supportive assessments.

Progress toward objective: The diversion coordinator was trained and utilizes the COMPAS to identify the targeted needs for incorporation into the diversion agreement.

Objective: The Pretrial Services Committee (Pretrial Team) will develop a process to notify defendants of upcoming court appearances, reducing the number of people who fail to appear for court.

Progress toward objective: La Crosse County utilizes a notification service to leave messages for defendants with the court date and time. This objective is also one of the six core functions outlined in the *Pretrial Services Program Implementation: A Starter Kit* outlined below.

Goal: Reduce prison and jail populations by diverting nonviolent offenders to community-based interventions.

Objective: Implement the six core functions as outlined in the *Pretrial Services Program Implementation: A Starter Kit*

Progress toward objective:

Core Function Number 1: **Impartial universal screening of all defendants, regardless of charge.**

With the exception of homicide cases, all incarcerated defendants are given the opportunity to participate in a pretrial interview consisting of Northpointe's COMPAS pretrial screening tool, the Correctional Mental Health Screen, the UNCOPE substance abuse screen and the Domestic Violence Screening Instrument R2 when domestic violence is the presenting issue. Of those

<u>2015 Charged Cases</u>	
Charged Misdemeanors	1,699
Charged Felonies	876
Charged Traffic	447
Total	3,022
Court Reports Completed	1,823

charged criminally in 2015, 1,823 reports were sent to the court for consideration. For people who were not incarcerated upon arrest or posted bond prior to the initial court appearance it was more difficult to obtain the information. While the pretrial staff made efforts to contact each person charged with a crime, very few returned the phone call or participated in the interview. On the other hand, pretrial staff were able to identify people eligible for pre-charging

diversion agreements and forward the information to the district attorney's office and the public defender's office for consideration.²

Core Function Number 2: Verification of interview information and criminal history checks.

Ensuring accuracy of information presented by the person charged with a crime is complicated to obtain due to the controls established by the Wisconsin Department of Justice. While information regarding criminal charges is available online through CCAP (Wisconsin Circuit Court Access), obtaining criminal history information from other states requires compliance with criteria that is very difficult to conform with if not a law enforcement agency. Due to the collaborative attitude of the district attorney, pretrial staff are able to obtain the criminal history from the District Attorney's Office for the purpose of the court reports.

Core Function Number 3: Assessment of risk of pretrial misconduct through objective means and presentation of recommendations to the court based upon the risk level.

La Crosse County has been utilizing a validated risk and needs assessment for 20 years. Incorporating the COMPAS pretrial risk assessment was relatively simple to accomplish and it begins the screening and assessment process early in the court process, enhancing the information provided along the continuum of the criminal justice system. The results of the pretrial interview are included in a court report (Appendix 2). Through the evaluation process established by the Wisconsin Department of Justice, La Crosse County should be able to conclude whether the assessment accurately identifies those who are at a low, medium, and high risk to reoffend while in the community during the pretrial stage.

Core Function Number 4: Follow up reviews of defendants unable to meet the conditions of release.

La Crosse County established a process whereby a weekly report is generated, informing the court if a person has not posted bond if the bond was set at \$1,000 or less. The judge reviews each case to determine if a hearing is warranted on the bond amount and determine if a change in bond is warranted. Cases with cash bonds over \$1,000 are reviewed upon request by the defense.

Core Function Number 5: Accountable and appropriate supervision of those released, to include proactive court date reminders.

Based on Milwaukee County's work, La Crosse County established levels of supervision based on the type of crime, risk level and the result of the screens. It also established a response to violations matrix (Appendix 3) that increases the consistency of the court responses during the pretrial stage.

La Crosse County also offers the opportunity for people charged with a crime to receive phone notification of the next court appearance. The notification system has not been in place long enough to determine if it has reduced the non-appearance rate.

Core Function Number 6: Reporting on process and outcome measures to stakeholders.

² La Crosse County had an established diversion program prior to the implementation of the revised pretrial program. In the course of implementing the pretrial process the team agreed to implement a pre-charging diversion program to enhance both the pretrial process and the diversion program.

Multiple methods are used to report on the process and outcome measures. Monthly reports are reviewed with the pretrial team and the CJMC while quarterly reports have been shared with the Wisconsin DOJ.

Objective: By implementing the six core functions, probation will be utilized for moderate to high risk and needs individuals, while increasing the use of deferred prosecution and diversion agreements for low risk and needs individuals.

Progress toward objective: Further examination of data from the Wisconsin Department of Corrections will be reviewed to determine if probation is supervising the population best served by the DOC.

Objective: The Pretrial Services Committee will develop a matrix based on the Milwaukee Evidence-Based Decision Making model guiding pretrial decisions.

Progress toward objective: This objective has been completed (Appendix 4).

Successes/Modified Processes Not Identified in the Grant Application

1. Due to the work of the Pretrial Services Committee, the courts utilize a schedule as a guide in establishing the bond amounts. (Appendix 5). Since the implementation of pretrial services the courts set bond amounts consistent with the schedule in 85% of the cases. In comparison, in the first month the courts were consistent with the schedule in 63% of the time. (Appendix 6).
2. The La Crosse County District Attorney's Office initiated a diversion program in the mid-1990's as an alternative for people arrested for the first time. This was prior to the available information regarding risk and needs assessments and evidence-based practice. In 2014 the District Attorney and Justice Support Services Manager agreed the diversion program would be better housed in Justice Support Services as one of the county's alternative to incarceration programs.³ The diversion program moved in January 2015 and as part of the Pretrial Team discussions, the team agreed to establish guidelines for a newly established pre-charging diversion agreement process and modify the diversion program to conform to the pretrial process and evidence-based practice. Further review of the diversion program will occur in 2016 as part of the EBDM technical assistance project.
3. The focus on consistency created by the pretrial process inspired the court system to create a response to violations matrix that was shared between the treatment courts, gender-specific programs, pretrial and sentenced participants.

³ La Crosse County has a range of programs and services in the jail and the community including: pretrial services, electronic monitoring for people sentenced to jail, Drug Treatment Court, OWI Treatment Court, gender-responsive services, cognitive-behavioral programs, educational and employment services (in conjunction with Western Technical College) and drug and alcohol testing.

4. In Wisconsin, all incarcerated people must have a review by a court official within 48 hours of arrest. Since the incorporation of the pretrial process, Riverside (48-hour) reviews incorporate the pretrial reports as part of the review.

Why is this project important throughout the State?

The State of Wisconsin is part of the Evidence-Based Decision Making (EBDM) initiative with La Crosse County being one of the county recipients of technical assistance. The State Criminal Justice Coordinating Council EDBM Subcommittee identified the pretrial stage of the criminal justice system as one of the target areas. The La Crosse County pretrial process is a project encompassing a broad range of screenings and services (diversion, treatment courts, and pretrial supervision) and is of interest to many counties in the State. As the pretrial process is so comprehensive and the Wisconsin DOJ is evaluating, many counties will be interested in the results of the evaluation.

Appendix 1

Pretrial Team/Roles

Todd Bjerke.....Circuit Court Judge
Gloria Doyle.....Circuit Court Judge
Ramona Gonzalez.....Circuit Court Judge
Scott Horne.....Circuit Court Judge
Elliott Levine.....Circuit Court Judge
Tara Johnson.....County Board Chair
Vicki Burke.....County Board Supervisor
Steve O'Malley.....County Administrator
Tim Gruenke.....District Attorney
Vincent Rust.....Public Defender
Steve Helgeson.....Sheriff
Shawn Kudron.....Captain, La Crosse Police Department
Keith Belzer.....Criminal Justice Management Council Chair and attorney
Jean Young.....Department of Corrections Regional Supervisor
Jerri Hertel.....Department of Corrections Supervisor
Jane Klekamp.....Manager of Justice Support Services
Teresa Byland.....Justice Support Services Supervisor
Becky Spanjers.....Justice Support Services Supervisor
Holly Horihan.....Pretrial Social Worker
Kate Holinka.....Pretrial Social Worker

Appendix 2

La Crosse County Pretrial Report							
Date Prepared _____ Screened By _____							
Identifying Information : DOB _____ Gender _____ Telephone _____ <input type="checkbox"/>							
First Name _____ Last Name _____ M.I. _____							
Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____							
Address Verified _____				Risk Category:			
Arrest Summary:							
Recommendation:							
Authorized Condition(s)							
Drug Testing		Alcohol Testing		GPS Monitoring			
Absolute Sobriety		No Contact		None			
Risk Factors:							
How many criminal case filings has the defendant had							
How many times has the defendant failed to appear in court							
Was the defendant on any form of pretrial release at the time of alleged offense							
At time of arrest was the defendant either a primary caregiver or employed full time Verified							
Has the defendant lived at current residence 1 year or more							
Total UNCOPE Score (<i>Substance abuse measure</i>)							
Additional Factors:							
Active in Criminal Justice Supervision	DOC		Pretrial			N/A	
Self-Surrender	No		Yes			N/A	
Eligible for Veteran's Benefits	No		Yes			N/A	
Mental Health Screen Reference	No		Yes			N/A	
Lethality Assessment	Low Risk		High Risk			N/A	
Civil Restraining order	No		Yes			N/A	
Comments:							
Verification Sources:							
Did Not Meet with JSS							

**LA CROSSE COUNTY PRETRIAL SERVICES VIOLATIONS GUIDE (draft
8/13/14)**

LOW SEVERITY VIOLATIONS	MODERATE SEVERITY VIOLATIONS	HIGH SEVERITY VIOLATIONS
Definition: Involves violations that show a lapse in judgment and do not cause harm to themselves or others.	Definition: Violations that appear to show a disregard for court orders and pretrial supervision but did not cause harm or potential harm to others.	Definition: Violations that appear to show a willful and/or repeated disregard for court orders and pretrial supervision, and/or violations which cause or present a risk of harm to themselves and/or others.
Late to scheduled office contact without acceptable excuse	Failure to respond to call or communication from PTS w/in 24 hours	Any new criminal charge(s) resulting in the filing of a criminal complaint
Insufficient UA/Diluted UA/refusal to follow UA collection protocol	Failure to report a new arrest	Missed scheduled face contact
Disruptive behavior in PTS Office	Missed scheduled alternate contact	Missed court date (FTA)
GPS Low Severity Violations (see list)	GPS Moderate Severity Violations (see list)	GPS High Severity Violations (see list)
SCRAM Minor Severity Violations (see list)	SCRAM Moderate Severity Violations (see list)	SCRAM High Severity Violations (see list)
Failure to report police contact	Failure to comply with verification	Tamper/attempt tamper-UA
Failure to report after court	Missed UA/PBT, refusal to submit UA/PBT, positive drug test/PBT	Violation of no contact/stay away order
Failure to report address/phone # change	Repeated* Low Severity Violations	Failure to complete a violations response
		Repeated* Moderate Severity Violations

*Repeated=More than two events within the period of supervision

RESPONSE DEFINITIONS			
LA CROSSE COUNTY PRETRIAL VIOLATIONS RESPONSE MATRIX			
SUPERVISION LEVEL	LOW SEVERITY VIOLATION	MOD. SEVERITY VIOLATION	HIGH SEVERITY VIOLATION
STANDARD	Low Response	Low-Mod. Response	Mod.-High Response
ENHANCED	Low-Mod. Response	Mod.-High Response	High Response
INTENSIVE	Low-Mod. Response	Mod.-High Response	High Response
LOW RESPONSE	Verbal warning, review release conditions with defendant, consult with attorney, consult with family/support, role clarification, use of disapproval		
MODERATE RESPONSE	Meet with attorney and defendant (staffing), reflective writing assignment, increase frequency of substance testing, increase PBT/UA testing frequency, refer for AODA assessment, refer for mental health services, increase supervision level, consult with AODA/MH treatment provider,		

	Event worksheet, Risk Mitigation Plan	
HIGH RESPONSE	Must notify court, ADA, defense attorney: may request additional bail conditions (SCRAM, GPS, curfew, drug testing, treatment), request bail hearing, return to custody, Court Appearance Plan, Thinking Model	
SCRAM/GPS SPECIFIC VIOLATIONS		
VIOLATION SEVERITY	GPS	SCRAM
LOW	1 st low battery event	Low battery event
MODERATE	Inclusion zone violation, failure to respond to order-in by case manager, subsequent low battery event	Failure to download, loss, damage or destruction of equipment, failure to respond to order-in by case manager
HIGH	Failure to cooperate/show for install, exclusion zone violation, confirmed tamper	Failure to cooperate/show for install, loss of contact, confirmed tamper, confirmed drinking event

Appendix 4
Introduction

To provide a consistent response to individuals charged with a criminal offense, leaders within the criminal justice system designed a pretrial grid for utilization by the courts and its officers to increase transparency for the public and the people appearing in court. The following grids are designed utilizing risk levels based on evidence-based practice. In cases of domestic violence the courts will consider the lethality assessment. The court considers the individual's ability to pay when applying a cash bond.

La Crosse County acknowledges Milwaukee County's leadership is developing a grid structure for the purposes of establishing consistent court conditions. It was used as the foundation for La Crosse County's grid.

**La Crosse County, Wisconsin Pretrial Grid
 (Proxy, COMPAS Pretrial, Domestic Violence Lethality Assessment)**

Grid 1 - Misdemeanor and Criminal Traffic (Excluding OWI & Risk of Injury)

Risk Levels	Bond Type [Range]	Supervision	Supervised Conditions
Low	Personal Recognizance	None	None
Low-warrant issued	Personal Recognizance	Court Reminders	None
Moderate	Personal Recognizance	None	None
Moderate-warrant issued	Personal Recognizance	Court Reminders	None
Moderate/High	Personal Recognizance	Standard	As Authorized
Moderate/High warrant issued	Cash [\$1-\$500]	Enhanced	As Authorized
High	Personal Recog. - Cash [\$1-\$500]	Enhanced	As Authorized

Grid 2 - Misdemeanor-Risk of Injury or OWI-2nd Offense

Risk Levels	Bond Type [Range]	Supervision	Supervised Conditions
Low	Personal Recognizance	None	None
Low-warrant issued	Personal Recognizance	Court Reminders	None
Moderate	Personal Recognizance	Standard	As Authorized
Moderate-warrant issued	Personal Recognizance	Enhanced	As Authorized
Moderate/High	Personal Recognizance	Enhanced	As Authorized

Moderate/High-warrant issued	Cash [\$1-\$2,500]	Intensive	As Authorized
High	Cash [\$2,500-\$10,000 or statutory limit]	Intensive	As Authorized

Grid 3 - Felony (Excluding OWI & Risk of Injury)

Risk Levels	Bond Type [Range]	Supervision	Supervised Conditions
Low	Personal Recognizance	None	None
Moderate	Personal Recognizance	Standard	As Authorized
Moderate/High	Cash [\$1-\$2,500]	Enhanced	As Authorized
High	Cash [\$2,500-\$10,000]	Intensive	As Authorized

Grid 4 - Felony-Risk of Injury (Excluding Non-OWI Homicides)

Risk Levels	Bond Type [Range]	Supervision	Supervised Conditions
Low	Personal Recognizance	Standard	As Authorized
Moderate	Personal Recognizance - Moderate Cash	Enhanced	As Authorized
Moderate/High	Cash [\$2,500 - \$10,000]	Intensive	As Authorized
High	Cash [Minimum of \$10,000]	Intensive	As Authorized

Grid 5 - Operating While Intoxicated 3rd Offense and Misdemeanor 4th Offense OWI

Risk Levels	Bond Type [Range]	Supervision	Supervised Conditions
Low	Personal Recognizance	None	None
Moderate	Personal Recognizance	Standard	Testing
Moderate/High	Cash [\$1 - \$500]	Enhanced	Testing
High	Cash [\$500 - \$2,500]	Intensive	Testing

Grid 6 - Felony Operating While Intoxicated

Risk Levels	Bond Type [Range]	Supervision	Supervised Conditions
Low	Personal Recognizance - Cash [\$0-\$500]	Standard	Testing
Moderate	Cash [\$500-\$2,500]	Enhanced	Testing
Moderate/High	Cash [\$2,500 - \$10,000]	Enhanced	Testing

High	Cash [Minimum of \$10,000]	Intensive	Testing
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Bond Type [Ranges]

Personal Recognizance

Cash [Low] = \$1 to \$500

Cash [Low/Moderate] = \$1 to \$2,500

Cash [Moderate] = \$1 to \$10,000

Cash [High] = \$1 - statutory limit

Supervision Levels

	COURT REMINDERS	STANDARD	ENHANCED	INTENSIVE
Face-to-Face Contact	NA	Monthly	Every other week	Weekly
Alternative Contact (phone, text, e-mail)	NA	1 x/month	Every other week	NA
Supervised Conditions Compliance Verification	NA	As authorized	As authorized	As authorized
Court Date Reminder	X	X	X	X
Criminal History/CJIS Check	NA	X	X	X

Supervised Conditions

CONDITION	Authorized when:	CONDITION	Authorized when:
NO DRUGS and DRUG TESTING	-Defendant is eligible for supervision according to the Pretrial screening. AND -Scores 3 or greater on UNCOPE. AND -Has a history of illegal drug use/abuse.	ABSOLUTE SOBRIETY and ALCOHOL TESTING	-Defendant has an UNCOPE Score of 3 or greater and alcohol is the primary substance used. OR -The police report and/or criminal complaint indicate the defendant was intoxicated at the time of arrest. OR -The defendant is charged with an OWI case and qualifies for supervision.
NO ALCOHOL and ALCOHOL TESTING	-Defendant is eligible for supervision according to of the Pretrial screening. AND -Scores 3 or greater on UNCOPE. AND -The defendant has a history of problematic alcohol use/abuse.	GPS MONITORING	-Defendant qualifies for Intensive Supervision OR -Concern exists for victim safety/no contact monitoring.

Felony Crimes-Risk of Injury (List applies to and includes all subsections of the listed statutes)

- 346.04(3) All types of homicide or attempted homicide
- 940.11 Felony Fleeing
- 940.19–940.20 Mutilating or hiding a corpse
- 940.21 All forms of Felony Battery
- 940.22 Mayhem
- 940.22 Sexual exploitation by a therapist

940.225	All forms of Felony Sexual Assault
940.23	Reckless injury
940.235	Strangulation and suffocation
940.24	Injury by negligent handling of dangerous weapon, explosives or fire
940.25	Injury by intoxicated use of a vehicle
940.285	Abuse of individuals at risk
940.29	Abuse of residents of penal facilities
940.295	Abuse and neglect of patients and residents – <u>all but sub (5)</u>
940.30	False imprisonment
940.305	Taking hostages
940.31	Kidnapping
940.32	Stalking
940.43	Intimidation of witnesses; felony
940.45	Intimidation of victims; felony
941.01(1)	Negligent Operation of a Vehicle
941.11	Unsafe burning of buildings
941.12	Interfering with firefighting – <u>all but sub (3)</u>
941.20(1m)	Endangering safety by use of a dangerous weapon
941.21	Disarming a police officer
941.24	Possession of switchblade knife
941.26 / 941.27	Machine Guns/Other Weapons
941.28	Possession of short-barreled shotgun or short-barreled rifle
941.29	Possession of a firearm
941.291	Possession of Body Armor
941.295(1)	Possession of Electric Weapon
941.296	Use or possession of a handgun and an armor-piercing bullet during crime
941.298(2)	Firearm silencers
941.30	Recklessly endangering safety
941.31	Possession of explosives
941.31(2)(B)	Possession of Improvised Explosives
941.32	Administering dangerous or stupefying drug
941.325	Placing foreign objects in edibles
941.327	Tampering with household products
941.37	Obstructing emergency or rescue personnel - <u>all but sub (2)</u>
941.375	Throwing or discharging bodily fluids at public safety workers
941.38(2)	Criminal gang member solicitation of a child
943.02	Arson of buildings
943.06	Molotov cocktails
943.07	Criminal damage to railroads – <u>all but sub (4)</u>
943.20(1)a & (3)d(5)	Theft of Firearm
943.20(1)a & (3)e	Theft From Person
943.20(1)(c)	Theft of Firearm
943.32	Robbery and armed robbery
943.76	Infecting animals with contagious disease
943.87	Robbery of a financial institution
943.10	Burglary (residential - victim present at any point during burglary)
943.10(2)(a), 943.10(2)(b), 943.10(2)(c), 943.10(2)(d), 943.10(2)(e)	Burglary, aggravated
943.23(1)(g)	OMVWOOC - Carjacking
946.01	Treason
946.02	Sabotage
946.03	Sedition

946.415	Failure to comply
946.42(4)	Aggravated Felony Escape (resulting in injury)
946.43	Assault by prisoners
947.015	Bomb Scares
948.02	Sexual assault of a child
948.03	Physical abuse of a child
948.05	Sexual Exploitation of a Child
948.051	Trafficking of a Child
948.06	Incest with a child
948.07	Child enticement
948.075	Use of a computer to facilitate a child sex crime
948.08	Soliciting a child for prostitution
948.20	Abandonment of a child
948.21	Neglecting a child - <u>all but sub (a)</u>
948.30	Abduction of another's child
948.51	Hazing
948.605(2)(A)	Possess Firearm in School Zone (<u>both misdemeanor and felony</u>)
951.02	Mistreating animals
951.06	Use of poisonous and controlled substances
951.08	Instigating fights between animals
951.09	Shooting at caged or staked animals
951.095	Harassment of police and fire animals
951.097	Harassment of service dogs
961.41(1)	Distribution of a controlled substance – “while armed”;
961.41(1m)	Possession of a controlled substance with intent to distribute – “while armed”
961.41 (1m)	Possession with intent to manufacture, distribute, or deliver (see chart)

Misdemeanor Crimes –Risk of Injury

940.19(1)	Misdemeanor Battery
940.225	4th Degree Sexual Assault
941.23 etc.	Carrying a Concealed Weapon
940.42	Intimidation of witnesses; misdemeanor
940.44	Intimidation of victims; misdemeanor
941.20(1)	Endangering safety by use of a dangerous weapon
943.50 (1M)(D)	Retail Theft (modifier/enhancer--While Armed)
946.41	Resisting an officer
947.01	Disorderly conduct while armed
939.63	While Armed
948.55	Leaving/Storing a Loaded Firearm with the Reach of a Child
948.60	Possession of Dangerous Weapon by a Child
948.605	Gun Free School Zones
948.605(2)(A)	Possess Firearm in School Zone (<u>both misdemeanor and felony</u>)
948.61	Dangerous Weapons other than Firearms on School Premises
951.02	Mistreating animals
951.08	Instigating fights between animals
951.09	Shooting at caged or staked animals
951.095	Harassment of police and fire animals
951.097	Harassment of service dogs

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Appendix 6

November 2014 – December 2015

