



Wisconsin Department of Justice

Law Enforcement Bulletin

January 2024



Attorney General Josh Kaul

Legislation to Keep Guns Out of the Hands of Domestic Abusers

Wisconsinites should feel safe in their homes. But, because of domestic violence, far too many people do not.



It's critical that we work to prevent this dangerous crime from occurring. And the severe harms resulting from domestic violence should not be compounded by the ability of an abuser to lawfully have a firearm.

According to End Domestic Abuse Wisconsin's [2022 Wisconsin Domestic Violence Homicide Report](#), 96 individuals died in Wisconsin in 2022 due to domestic violence. Firearms were used in 88.5% of those deaths.

Federal law recognizes the danger of permitting domestic abusers to possess firearms. Under federal law, individuals who have been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence are prohibited from possessing a firearm.

However, in a 2022 decision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, the court held that a conviction for disorderly conduct under Wisconsin law does not qualify as a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence and therefore does not prohibit an individual from possessing a firearm under federal law, even if the disorderly conduct conviction was the result of domestic violence. Accordingly, unless they are otherwise disqualified from possessing firearms, individuals who have committed domestic violence and were then convicted of disorderly conduct because of that violent crime are currently permitted to possess firearms.

In This Issue

News from our Division
Administrator

Training & Standards

LEDR—WI LE Death
Response Team

CIB—Crime Information
Bureau

Office of School Safety



Wisconsin Department of Justice

Law Enforcement Bulletin

January 2024

Attorney General Josh Kaul

Legislation to Keep Guns Out of the Hands of Domestic Abusers (Continued)



I am proud to have recently been part of the announcement of proposed legislation that would respond to the court's 2022 decision. Under this bill, Wisconsin's disorderly conduct statute would be reorganized to make it clear from the offense under which an individual is convicted when that disorderly conduct conviction involved domestic violence. The statute defining domestic abuse would also be reorganized so the offense under which an individual is convicted would establish the exact nature of the relationship between the offender and the victim.

If this bill is enacted, individuals convicted of disorderly conduct involving domestic violence after the enactment of this legislation would be prohibited from possessing firearms in Wisconsin. This is a simple, common-sense way to keep firearms out of the hands of domestic abusers and to keep Wisconsinites safe.

If the Wisconsin Department of Justice can assist your agency in working to prevent domestic violence, please contact us. Wisconsin DOJ provides training and advice regarding the investigation and prosecution of domestic abuse, stalking, and homicide. Wisconsin DOJ also assists survivors of domestic violence through programs and grants, including Safe at Home, Wisconsin's address confidentiality program, and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) STOP Program.

Wisconsin law also needs to be updated so that when individuals are convicted of disorderly conduct involving domestic violence, they will be prohibited from possessing firearms. The proposed legislation can be found [here](#).

STATE OF WISCONSIN - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Josh Kaul
Attorney General



Eric Wilson
Deputy Attorney General

DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

Steve Wagner, Administrator

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Tina Virgil, Administrator

DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

Nicole L. Roehm, Administrator

DIVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES

Lara Sutherlin, Administrator

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Kristina Trastek, Administrator

OFFICE OF CRIME VICTIM SERVICES

Shira Phelps, Executive Director

OFFICE OF SCHOOL SAFETY

Trisha Kilpin, Director

608-266-1221



Message from the Administrator



Dear Law Enforcement Partners,

The Division of Law Enforcement Services recruited for several key leadership positions in 2023. Here is a synopsis of the new and senior team members:

NEW Division of Law Enforcement Services:

Deputy Administrator Mark Rather (appointed July 2023)

Prior to the appointment with the Department of Justice, Mark dedicated 25 years of service in law enforcement, with several police agencies in southeast Wisconsin. Mark has served in nearly every capacity during this time, including as deputy chief of police. Mark joined state government as the section chief with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation Division of Motor Vehicles Dealer & Agent Unit in January of 2022. Mark is a 2015 graduate of the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy. Mark believes in a strong commitment to professionalism and leadership, focusing on placing people first while abiding by three principles which include accountability, communication, and training. Mark is a member of the FBINA – Wisconsin Chapter, the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the International Homicide Investigators Association.

Mark's contact information: ratherMA@doj.state.wi.us

NEW Bureau of Justice Information and Analysis (BJIA):

Director Ashley Billig (appointed October 2023)

Director Billig oversees the data collection programs within the bureau along with the research projects within the Statistical Analysis Center. A member of BJIA since 2016, Ashley served as the primary UCR/NIBRS research analyst for the Wisconsin Statistical Analysis Center and worked primarily on projects related to sexual assault and human trafficking. She was the lead researcher and principal investigator assigned to the State Justice Statistics 2018 grant, for which she developed the WIBRS crime dashboards and led a team that designed the methodology to investigate the completeness and accuracy of sex offense data submitted by law enforcement. She is a member of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) Data sharing/Outcomes, Trends, and Indicators and Race, Equity, Inclusion, and Access subcommittees and has presented at the Association of Uniform Crime Reporting Program Conference, the Justice Research and Statistics Association meetings, and the American Society of Criminology Conference with a focus on NIBRS data visualization and analysis topics.

Ashley's contact information: billigak@doj.state.wi.us

NEW Training and Standards Bureau (TSB):

Ron Betley (appointed October 2023)

Ron began his employment with the DOJ as an Education Consultant with the Training and Standards Bureau in June 2019. Prior to employment with DOJ, Ron was employed as a sworn law enforcement officer with the Rock County Sheriff's Office in Janesville Wisconsin. He retired in 2019 after over 27 years of service. At the time of his retirement, he held the rank of detective and served as a lead firearms and use-of-force instructor. He also served as a team leader with the Sheriff's Office SWAT team and was the team's firearms training range master and tactics instructor. Additionally, Ron was a Wisconsin LESB certified Firearms and Vehicle Contacts Master Instructor Trainer and Range Master for the Blackhawk Technical College Law Enforcement Academy in Janesville Wisconsin. He also instructed DAAT, Tactical Response, and other general topics in the academy. During his law enforcement career, Ron has attended countless hours of advanced level investigative and tactical training. He has amassed a great deal of first-hand operational experience as a criminal investigator, tactical officer, tactical skills instructor and is a court recognized expert witness in firearms and tactical skills training.

Ron's contact information: BetleyRW@doj.state.wi.us

Message from the Administrator



Bureau of Justice Programs (BJP):

Director Lara Kenny (appointed March of 2020)

Lara Kenny was appointed Director of the Bureau of Justice Programs (BJP) in March 2020, shortly after BJP was created. Prior to joining Wisconsin DOJ, Lara worked at Wisconsin Emergency Management as director of the Homeland Security Grant Program and Nonprofit Security Grant Program. Lara started her state career at the Office of Justice Assistance and has been working in grants administration and program development for nearly twenty years. As Bureau Director, Lara is responsible for the administration of a grant portfolio currently worth approximately \$75 million dollars, and which usually includes 25-30 distinct grant programs and hundreds of subgrants annually, that are focused on making improvements to the criminal and juvenile justice systems in Wisconsin. Under Lara's guidance, BJP also staffs and coordinates the work of the Governor's Juvenile Justice Commission and statewide Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, supports, and funds an initiative to prevent elder abuse, and the organizes the state Drug Take Back events.

Lara's contact information: kennyLC@doj.state.wi.us

Crime Information Bureau (CIB):

Director Brad Rollo (appointed September 2021)

Brad Rollo was appointed the Director of the Crime Information Bureau (CIB) in September of 2022. Previously, he served as the CIB Deputy Director and as one of the supervisors of the Department's Firearms Unit. He is responsible for administration of all bureau programs including the state-wide law enforcement information sharing system, Wisconsin Criminal History Repository, training, and auditing of state and CJIS systems use, firearms related background checks, and non-criminal justice related background check processing. Brad is the Wisconsin FBI CJIS Systems Officer (CSO), International Justice and Public Safety Network (Nlets) Representative and is the Wisconsin member of SEARCH. Brad also serves on the FBI Advisory Policy Board representing the North Central Region and is a member of the SEARCH Board of Directors.

Brad's contact information: rolloBR@doj.state.wi.us

I am truly privileged to work alongside such dedicated and knowledgeable leaders. If you or your staff requires assistance, please do not hesitate to contact any of the leadership team.

Have a safe New Year!

~ Steve

Steven A. Wagner, Administrator
Training & Standards Bureau Director
Division of Law Enforcement Services

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Division of Law Enforcement Services
Bureau of Training & Standards



VETERANS TREATMENT COURT

Written by: Jerry Mullen

The criminal justice system has recognized the unique problems caused by the trauma of serving in combat that may result in veterans appearing in court as defendants. Veterans struggling to reintegrate into civilian life due to PTSD and/or other issues may engage in destructive behavior that draws the attention of law enforcement for a variety of offenses such as drunk driving, domestic violence, disorderly conduct, and drug violations.

The Veterans Treatment Court concept originated in Buffalo, New York in 2008. The court is modeled after the Drug Treatment and Mental Health Court concept. Veterans Treatment Court is a problem-solving court that is non-adversarial. Defense attorneys work collaboratively with the prosecution, the judge, Veteran's Administration, Probation and Parole, treatment providers, and law enforcement. Primary program goals include reducing criminal recidivism and providing the necessary resources for treatment to restore the veteran, and ensure they are drug and alcohol free.

The Veterans Treatment Court concept has expanded nationwide serving veterans from all generations. The courts have experienced tremendous success, and many veterans credit the court with saving their lives. The low recidivism rates for graduates of Veterans Treatment Court are a testament to the effectiveness of the court.

Admission to the Veterans Treatment Court is not automatic. The defendants are screened for eligibility. The prosecutor must agree that the defendant and the criminal charges qualify for consideration. If the veteran is accepted into the program, they sign a contract outlining the requirements and commitments necessary to successfully complete the program. The term "defendant" is replaced with the designation as "participant." The participant is assigned a mentor, who is also a veteran and provides active support throughout the treatment process to improve the chances of sobriety and law-abiding behavior in the future. The veteran mentors serve in a variety of roles, including coach, facilitator, advisor, sponsor, and supporter. Mentors listen to the concerns and problems of the participants and assist them in finding solutions. A typical program for a participant spans five phases and may take 18 months to complete. The first phase normally requires the participant to appear in court weekly with the frequency of appearances decreasing as the participant advances through the phases.

The development of court programs for Wisconsin veterans began when the Office of the State Public Defender and the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs received a federal grant in 2008 to bring Judge Robert Russell, who started the nation's first Veterans Treatment Court in Buffalo, N.Y., to Wisconsin to tell his story. A short time later, a delegation from Wisconsin visited Russell's court in New York. Not long after that visit, a conference entitled "Leave No One Behind: Veterans in the Criminal Justice System," was held in Wisconsin in June 2009. The Wisconsin court system joined the State Public Defender, Department of Corrections, Department of Justice, Veterans Administration, and the Department of Veterans Affairs in co-sponsoring the conference, which brought together judges, prosecutors, public defenders, treatment providers, and county veterans service's officers from across Wisconsin. Participants developed plans for building specialty court programs in the state. More than 100 people at sites in Madison, Milwaukee, and Tomah participated. Since then, 10 court-connected programs covering 23 counties have been developed and are active today.



CAREER DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

2024 NEW CHIEFS & SHERIFFS TRAINING WEEK

All newly appointed police chiefs and sheriffs are invited to attend the Department of Justice's annual New Chiefs and Sheriffs Training seminar. This program is geared specifically to meet the needs of new chief executives as they transition into their role as an agency leader.

Dates: January 22-26, 2024

Registration Fee:

There is no cost to attend this training program. WI DOJ will enter the training time into ACADIS upon completion of the training.

Training Times:

Training will be Monday through Thursday 8:00 am - 4:00 pm and Friday 8:00 am - Noon.

[Register Link](#)

WI COMMAND COLLEGE – CLASS #11

The Wisconsin Command College, a nationally accredited leadership and management development training program, is a joint venture of the Wisconsin Department of Justice and the University of Wisconsin - Madison, Local Government Education Program. Law enforcement leaders who complete this intense, six-week in-residence program will be recognized as a Certified Public Manager® by the University of Wisconsin.

A highly regarded program in our state, with limited number of seats, this is a competitive program and intended for those who are looking to move into a chief executive positions in their agency.

The application period will open on January 8, 2024, on our website linked below:

<https://wisdoj.eventsair.com/wi-command-college-class-11>



LEADERSHIP IN POLICE ORGANIZATION

LEADERSHIP IN POLICE ORGANIZATION LPO uses a behavioral science approach to leading people, groups and organizations. The course is based on material developed for the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Focused on cultivating leaders at all levels of the organization, LPO training is highly interactive. Small group case studies, videos and class exercises are used to reinforce learning. The three-week course is generally taught one week a month over three months.

Lunch is provided onsite for each full day of the course.

LOCATION	DATES	REGISTER
UW– LA CROSSE	WEEK1: Jan.29—Feb. 2, 2024	LINK TO REGISTER
	WEEK 2: Feb. 19—23, 2024	
	WEEK 3: March 11—15, 2024	
BROWN COUNTY SHERIFF	WEEK 1: March 4—8, 2024	LINK TO REGISTER
	WEEK 2: April 15—19, 2024	
	WEEK 3: April 29—May 3, 2024	
WAUSAU POLICE DEPT.	WEEK 1: August 19—23, 2024	LINK TO REGISTER
	WEEK 2: Sept. 16—20, 2024	
	WEEK 3: Octo. 21—25, 2024	
CVMIC—WAUWATOSA	WEEK 1: Sept. 30—Oct.4, 2024	LINK TO REGISTER
	WEEK 2: Nov. 4—8, 2024	
	WEEK 3: Dec. 9—13, 2024	



WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FIRST LINE SUPERVISOR TRAINING PROGRAM

The Wisconsin Department of Justice First Line Supervisory Program is designed to give new and aspiring field supervisors the management tools and competencies they need to succeed within their organizations. Just as strong leaders are invaluable in setting the organization's vision, strong field managers are needed to communicate and operationalize that vision.

The First Line Supervisory Program is the first standardized statewide leadership and management training program for law enforcement to provide baseline skills for current and developing organizational leaders, and is the foundational training course for the Career Development Programs of the Wisconsin Department of Justice, Division of Law Enforcement Services.

The DOJ First line Supervisors class is an 80 hour course which has been developed for a hybrid classroom which will include both in person and online work. The curriculum for the class is highly interactive and includes the following topics:

- Transitioning to the Role of Supervisor
- Communication Skills
- Internal Investigations
- Leading Individuals and Teams
- Cultural Competence and Implicit Bias
- Officer Wellness and Critical Incident Stress
- Personal Leadership Development
- Organization and Management
- Crisis Leadership and Critical Incident Decisions
- Media and public Presentations
- Officer Involved Critical Incidents

2024 Course Schedule

March 4 –8/ March 25—29	Pierce Cty Sheriff's Office	Register
April 8—12 / April 22 –26	La Crosse Cty Sheriff's Office	Register
Fall 2024—TBD		
Fall 2024—TBD		



Basic Regional Peer Support Training Program

The Wisconsin Department of Justice through a grant by the US Department of Justice, COPS Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act Funds has been working to establish a basic peer support program to include; an instructor cadre, curriculum and a training program for our state.

We are pleased to provide this training program for our state to bring basic peer support training so that every agency has an opportunity to have an officer who has training and experience to provide support as a trained peer member to the officers in their department.



Training Plan:

- Each region will host 4 training courses.
- Courses are 2 Days, 16 hours of trainings
- Class size - 30 students

[REGISTER](#)

Topics Include:

- Peer support resources
- Confidentiality
- Ethics
- Communication skills
- Breaking the stigma
- Practicing self-care
- Grief management
- Recognizing behaviors associated with suicide
- Substance use and abuse
- Building and maintaining and peer support team



SEXUAL ASSAULT BEST PRACTICES FOR THE FIRST RESPONDING OFFICER

Wisconsin Department of Justice has developed a 15-hour virtual learning course for law enforcement on “Sexual Assault Response Best Practices for First Responding Officers.” Training material and instructions will be delivered via an online learning platform that provides for synchronous learning and participation, including small group and large group discussion.

Participants will register for two days of training, each day for a total of 7.5 hours of learning. Day one will cover modules 1-4, and day two will cover modules 5-8. The scheduled training sessions will be facilitated by a team of trainers, including DOJ staff, community-based advocates, and local law enforcement. External collaborators have demonstrated advanced knowledge of the best practices for the investigation of sexual assaults, as well as an ability to effectively train officers using appropriate adult learning methods. DOJ's Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Resource Prosecutor, within the Division of Law Enforcement Services, will facilitate the 15 hours of training with other members of the team joining as scheduled. For each module, participants will be introduced to the learning objectives and materials through self-guided activities allowing for processing of the various content. Participants will come together in scheduled large group discussions throughout the day to collaborate and review lessons learned.

There is no cost to attend this course - funding is provided by a federal grant.

COURSE OUTLINE:

MODULE 1 - OVERCOMING GENDER BIAS IN SEXUAL ASSAULT INVESTIGATIONS

MODULE 2 - SEXUAL ASSAULT DYNAMICS AND THE IMPACT ON SURVIVORS

Register for our upcoming dates:

MODULE 3 - IMPACT OF TRAUMA

Jan. 16-17, 2024

REGISTER

MODULE 4 - MINIMAL FACTS INTERVIEWING OF SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIM BY THE FIRST RESPONDING OFFICER

Feb 12-13, 2024

REGISTER

March 26-27, 2024

REGISTER

MODULE 5 - SCENE IDENTIFICATION AND PRESERVATION

May 7-8, 2024

REGISTER

MODULE 6 - WITNESS INTERVIEWS

June 5-6, 2024

REGISTER

MODULE 7 - REPORT WRITING

MODULE 8 - TESTIFYING IN A SEXUAL ASSAULT TRIAL

Attendee Feedback: * *A Perfect mix, was able to stay very engaged with a great mix of learning.*

** Loved the lessons learned from the victim's story. * Expert instructors!!*

WI DOJ CONFERENCES – MARK YOUR CALENDAR!

WI DOJ CONFERENCES – MARK YOUR CALENDER!



Active Threat Integrated Response Conference

February 20-23, 2024

Lake Geneva, WI



2ND Annual Peer Support Conference

March 18-20, 2024

Wisconsin Dells, WI



**Reintegration
And Rebuilding
Lives**

MAY 2-3, 2024

Re-Entry Summit

May 2-3, 2024

Pewaukee, WI



2024 CIB Conference

Week of September 9, 2024

Green Bay, WI



2024 Crime Lab Symposium

October 8-9, 2024

Green Bay, WI



Wisconsin ICAC Conference on Missing & Exploited Children.

April 16—18, 2024

Hilton Appleton Paper Valley Hotel

333 W College Ave.

Appleton, WI 54911

[More information here](#)



DCI White Collar Investigative Training

March 26—28—2024

Apply by 02/12/2024—[Click Here](#)

This is a 3-day training. The training will include topics such as Elder Abuse, Fraud, Financial, and Public Integrity Investigations. Students will learn how to conduct and organize these types of investigations and identify the key components needed for a successful prosecution. Students will become familiar with open-source, State and Federal resources when conducting these investigations.

The cost of this training is \$50

Training Location:

CVTC West Campus - Emergency Service Education Center

3623 Campus Rd, Eau Claire, WI 54703

DCI Human Trafficking School

April 29 - May 3, 2024

Apply by 2/20/2024—[Click Here](#)

This course has been designed for criminal investigators to aid them in human trafficking investigations. No prior human trafficking investigative experience is necessary. T

The school will build a base of investigative knowledge through a five-day course with topics that include the following: Identification and interview techniques for human trafficking victims, witnesses, and traffickers; Identifying networks and case development; State and federal prosecution; Missing children; Analytical support; Educational resources; Collaborating with victim service providers; and the DCI Demand Suppression Initiative. Participants will exercise their learning experience through scenarios and a table-top exercise. Human Trafficking is a relatively new investigative specialty area and this school is the first of its kind in the state.

Training Location:

Fox Valley Technical College—Public Safety Center, Appleton, WI

Office of School Safety

Preventing School Violence

Trish Kilpin, MSSW

Director, Wisconsin Department of Justice, Office of School Safety

Digital Mapping Grants Still Available for Wisconsin Communities

The Wisconsin Legislature has replenished 2021 Wisconsin Act 109 digital mapping grant funds, with an additional \$2.5 million added to this opportunity. The Office of School Safety continues to seek applications from Wisconsin public, private, charter, and tribal schools interested in obtaining digital mapping data. The data must include information that can best assist first responders in an emergency, such as building numbers, floors, suite designations, room numbers, or other available relevant location information. The mapping data The grant announcement is available here: [School Safety Grants](#). Please email schoolsafetygrants@doj.state.wi.us with any questions.

<https://www.doj.state.wi.us/sites/default/files/school-safety/grant-instructions.pdf>

Office of Crime Victim Services

WI Crime Victim Compensation Program

Information for Law Enforcement

Why Should LE be aware of CVC? LE actually has a statutory responsibility to provide information about crime victim rights and compensation per chapter 949. Officers are required by law to provide a sheet called the “Victim Information Form” to victims on scene or when they meet for follow up, etc. Victims may have no other way of knowing about our program, especially if there is not a criminal court process through the county DA’s office.

Why does CVC need police reports? This is how CVC makes eligibility determinations. The CVC claims specialists read the police reports and determine if the claim is eligible based on our program requirements in Chapter 949. Chapter 949 also requires that law enforcement *shall* provide copies of police reports upon request in order for the program to determine that a victim is eligible for an award under 949. We do need the *full* LE investigative reports in order to make a determination (not a summary or partial reports). This is because there may be a piece of information that makes or breaks whether or not someone meets the requirements of the program. Some people do not qualify for very specific reasons based on their role and involvement in the incident. Also, additional people may qualify for CVC that were not the “primary” victim in a particular incident. Other information CVC needs may include:

- ◆ Confirm when the crime was reported in relation to when it happened
- ◆ Very identifying information of victims, suspects, witnesses, etc.
- ◆ The type of crime (we can only approve “compensable” crimes” per 949
- ◆ Victim role (innocent victim vs. committing a crime or contributory conduct)
- ◆ Disposition of incident (arrest, referral to DA, citation, etc.)

Office of Crime Victim Services

What can CVC help victims pay for? Most typically, CVC helps pay for medical, mental health, and dental bills, funeral and burial expenses, wage loss, loss of support, and property collected as evidence or damaged by crime lab. Please note that CVC does NOT cover stolen property, or damaged property (except securing a crime scene and crime scene clean-up). We also do not provide any relocation or travel expenses.

Thank you for all you do. Together we can help victims and hold offenders accountable!!

Questions?

Please contact Keri Berling, Director of the WI Crime Victim Compensation Program at: Berlingkj@doj.state.wi.us, or 608-261-8139.

Resources:

IACP (International Association of Chiefs of Police) <https://www.theiacp.org/resources/document/law-enforcements-role-in-victim-compensation-faq-sheet>

YouTube video on CVC and LE: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kVixTpCXSDU>

WI Prosecutor Newsletter – December 2023

The Wisconsin Court of Appeals has issued a published decision in *State v. Drachenberg*, [No. 2022AP2060-CR](#). The Court of Appeals held that the 5-day deadline to execute a warrant under Wis. Stat. § 968.15(1) refers to the entry, search, and seizure and not to later testing or analysis done on seized items.

On January 29, 2021, law enforcement applied for and received a warrant to search the defendant's residence for devices that may contain child pornography. The warrant authorized law enforcement to: "(1) 'Obtain exact forensic copies of the [digital] contents of ... any seized device ... for the purpose of permitting and conducting a full or partial digital forensic analysis,' and (2) 'Conduct a forensic examination/analysis of the devices or the contents of the devices, using accepted digital forensic examination tools and techniques.'" The warrant further stated: "[t]he Court authorizes those items to be removed from the premises and analyzed at a later time for this purpose." The warrant was executed on February 1, 2021, and law enforcement seized various devices, including the defendant's desktop computer. After a preview on scene, law enforcement filed the warrant return with the court the same day and began "mirror imaging" the hard drive of the defendant's computer. Forensic analysis of the hard drive, which contained 14 terabytes of data, was completed on March 29, 2021.

Drachenberg moved to suppress the evidence, arguing that officers did not fully execute the warrant within five days because officers did not complete the forensic analysis of the seized items until two months later. Under his theory, if the analysis was not done within the statutory five days, the warrant was void under Wis. Stat. § 968.15(2), which provides that warrants not executed within five days are void and to be returned to the judge.

The court looked to the dictionary definition of "execute" and its use in closely related statutes to hold that execute "refers to the search of the designated places and seizure of the designated items and not to the later, off-site analysis of the seized items." The court felt that this interpretation comported with the purpose of Wis. Stat. § 968.15, that warrants would not be executed at law enforcement's whim or after probable cause had dissipated. The court approved of the warrant and supporting affidavit explaining the further investigatory steps that would be taken after the items were seized. Drachenberg argued that the warrant's authorization of later testing could not cure the alleged violation of Wis. Stat. § 968.15(1). The court, however, found that details of the further investigatory steps assist the reviewing judge in determining whether there is probable cause to seize the items and how it would be determined whether they contained evidence of a crime. This also helps courts narrowly tailor warrants to minimize intrusions into protected areas. The court found Drachenberg's interpretation—that all analysis must be completed within five days—absurd.

The court emphasized that Drachenberg did not raise any constitutional challenges: whether probable cause had dissipated, whether police executed the warrant unreasonably, or whether the two-month delay in this case was unreasonable.

[State v. John J. Drachenberg](#), 2023 WI App 61 (Wis. Ct. App., opinion issued October 12, 2023, Assistant Attorney General John Flynn).



WIBRS Did You Know?

Wisconsin Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Information & Analysis

2023-Q4-1

When Should A Property Value Of \$1 Be Used On A Report?

The audit team identified a recurring issue where agencies frequently default to a \$1 value for property assessment. One of the most common misuses found was with the category of Narcotics Equipment (35B). Although there are occasional instances where a \$1 value may be appropriate, the audit team emphasizes that such cases are seldom encountered.

*Per NIBRS guidelines, agencies should enter a whole dollar value of property, stolen, seized, destroyed/damaged/vandalized, burned, etc. as the result of an incident. **If the value is unknown, one dollar (\$1.00) which means unknown, should be entered.** The FBI states that, "LEAs may use any type of resource to determine the value of property including the Internet, Craigslist, eBay, Kelley Blue Book, etc." Agencies are advised against routinely using \$1 as a default value for unknown property values. Instead, when uncertain about a property's value, it is recommended to consult one of the above sources to determine the approximate value.*

As an additional reminder the lowest acceptable value is \$2, for anything other than drugs (\$0) or unknown value (\$1).

When in doubt, we encourage you to forward your questions to us by email at statsanalysis@doj.state.wi.us or by phone at 608-266-0605.

Online resources regarding this and other important topics are can be found at:

<https://ucr.doj.wi.gov/Resources/Training>

Questions? Reach out to us at:

statsanalysis@doj.state.wi.us

Wisconsin Incident-Based Reporting System



Wisconsin Department of
Justice
Bureau of Justice
Information & Analysis



Virtual WIBRS Trainings

*These are 101 trainings that are well-suited
for those new to WIBRS reporting or those
looking for a refresher course*

Training Dates:

*Each training takes place over two days,
running from 10AM-3PM each day with an
hour lunch break*

~~July 19th-20th - 2023~~

~~September 27th-28th - 2023~~

~~December 6th-7th - 2023~~

February 28th-29th - 2024

To register, scan the QR code
or go to:

**[https://forms.office.com/
g/hjQU1xE8HQ](https://forms.office.com/g/hjQU1xE8HQ)**

*Registration is limited to two spots per
agency, per training. However, a single
registration link may be used to stream the
training to a larger audience within your
agency if needed*

Questions? Reach out to us at:

statsanalysis@doj.state.wi.us



Protect Wisconsin's Seniors, Report Elder Abuse.

Elder Abuse can be verbal, physical, emotional, sexual or financial. It can also be intentional or unintentional neglect. Unfortunately, Elder Abuse is a growing problem in Wisconsin, negatively impacting the lives of our senior citizens and their families.

In fact, Wisconsin's population of seniors 65 and older is projected to increase by more than 70% in the next 20 years. That's why all Wisconsinites share the responsibility to help protect our senior citizens by recognizing and reporting any signs of Elder Abuse.

If you feel that you are a victim of Elder Abuse or you believe it has been inflicted upon someone you know or love, REPORT IT!



Call the Wisconsin Elder Abuse Hotline

1-833-586-0107

or visit ReportElderAbuseWI.org

This product was supported by grant number 2019-01-01-001, awarded by the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this product are those of the contributors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Division of Criminal Investigation



Wisconsin Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Victim Services Program

The Wisconsin Department of Justice Division of Criminal Investigation now offers state-wide ICAC-focused victim services support. DCI recently expanded programming to help victims and families navigate the overwhelming complexities of the criminal justice system and address the unique needs victims of technology facilitated crimes experience.

The victim services team provides support to both youth and adult survivors of technology facilitated crimes. Our services include, but are not limited to, on-scene response with law enforcement during interviews and search warrants, follow-up support throughout the criminal justice process, referrals to local and national resources, and prevention education to parents, teachers, and other community partners working with children.

On the next page is an ICAC victim services brochure which can be shared with your staff and distributed to victims and families as an additional resource. Also attached is a one-page ICAC victim services reference sheet which can be distributed amongst your agency for awareness of the program.

For more information about our program or to contact us about a referral, please email us at ICACServices@doj.state.wi.us.

Resources

WI DOJ Office of Crime Victim Services Homepage
www.doj.state.wi.us/ocvs

WI ICAC Homepage
ICAC.widoj.gov

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
www.missingkids.org/

Content Removal
www.missingkids.org/gethelpnow/cybertipline

VINE Link: Victim Notification Network
www.vinelink.com/#state-election

2.1.1: Comprehensive Source for Local Social Services
www.211.org/



Wisconsin Internet Crimes Against Children Victim Service Support

The Division of Criminal Investigation ICAC Task Force victim services team is available to support law enforcement agencies during any stage of an ICAC investigation. We support children, non offending parents/guardians, and adults who are survivors of childhood abuse.



On-Scene Response

Our victim services team is available to respond on-scene during search warrants and interviews. The victim service specialists can provide crisis intervention, answer questions regarding victim rights and the criminal justice system, and assist with safety planning.



Follow-Up Support

Our team provides emotional support throughout the criminal justice system, makes referrals to local resources (mental health, confidential victim service agencies, legal support, etc.), helps coordinate forensic interviews, and assists victims with applying to eligible programs.



Image Removal Assistance

Victims and survivors have reported revictimization and long-term impacts from their CSAM images and videos being circulated on the internet. Our team can help survivors and their families with the process of removing these images from the internet.



Education

The victim services team provides education to children, families, community members, and professionals to help promote healthy conversation and discussion about online safety and supporting children who have experienced online exploitation or abuse.

To make a referral or to contact the victim services team,
please email ICACServices@doj.state.wi.us

Division of Criminal Investigation

ACT

PURPOSE

Trafficking of a Child

Trafficking of a Child is a Class C felony that involves any of the following **ACTS**: Whoever knowingly *recruits, entices, provides, obtains, harbors, transports, patronizes, or solicits* any child or **attempts to do the same...**

...For the **PURPOSE** of a commercial sex act. See §948.051.

Commercial sex act: sexual contact, sexual intercourse, sexually explicit performance and any other conduct done for the purpose of sexual humiliation, degradation, arousal or gratification **for which anything of value** is given to, promised, or received, directly or indirectly, by any person. See §940.302(1)(a).

To report suspected sex trafficking of a child or sexual exploitation of a child, please contact the appropriate County or Tribe.

County	Office Hours #	After Hours #
Adams	608-339-4505	608-339-3304
Ashland	715-628-7004	715-682-7023
Barron	715-537-5691	715-537-3106
Bayfield	715-373-6144	715-373-6120
Brown	920-448-6035	920-448-3200
Buffalo	608-685-4412	608-685-4433
Burnett	715-349-7600	715-349-2128
Calumet	920-849-9317	920-849-9317/ 920-832-4646
Chippewa	715-726-7788	715-726-7788
Clark	715-743-5233	715-743-3157
Columbia	608-742-9227	608-742-9227
Crawford	608-326-0248	608-326-0241
Dane	608-261-5437	608-255-6067
Dodge	920-386-3750	920-386-6713
Door	920-746-7155	920-746-2400
Douglas	715-395-1304	715-395-1375
Dunn	715-232-1116	715-232-1348
Eau Claire	715-839-2300	
Florence	715-528-3296	715-528-3346
Fond du Lac	920-929-3400	920-906-5555
Forest	715-478-3351	715-478-3331
Grant	608-723-2136	608-723-2157
Green	608-328-9393	608-328-9393
Green Lake	920-294-4070	920-294-4000
Iowa	608-930-9801	608-935-3314
Iron	715-561-3636	715-561-3800
Jackson	715-284-4301	715-284-5357
Jefferson	920-674-3105	920-674-3105
Juneau	608-847-2400	608-847-6161

County	Office Hours #	After Hours #
Kenosha	262-605-6582	262-657-7188
Kewaunee	920-388-7030	920-388-3108
La Crosse	608-784-4357	608-784-4357
Lafayette	608-776-4902	608-776-4848
Langlade	715-627-6500	715-627-6411
Lincoln	715-536-6200	715-536-6272
Manitowoc	920-683-4230	888-552-6642
Marathon	715-261-7500	715-261-1200
Marinette	715-732-7700	715-732-7600
Marquette	608-297-3124	608-297-2115
Menominee Co.	715-799-3861	715-799-3881
Milwaukee	414-220-7233	414-220-7233
Monroe	608-269-8600	911
Oconto	920-834-7000	920-834-6900
Oneida Co.	715-362-5695	715-361-5100
Outagamie	920-832-5161	920-832-4646
Ozaukee	262-238-8200	262-238-8436
Pepin	715-672-8941	715-672-5944
Pierce	715-273-6766	715-273-5051
Polk	715-485-8400	715-485-8300
Portage	715-345-5350	715-345-5350
Price	715-339-2158	715-339-3011
Racine	262-638-6646	262-638-7720
Richland	608-647-8821	608-647-2106
Rock	608-757-5401	608-757-2244
Rusk	715-532-2299	715-532-2200
Sauk	608-355-4200	800-533-5692
Sawyer	715-634-4806	715-634-4858
Shawano	715-526-4700	715-526-3111

County	Office Hours #	After Hours #
Sheboygan	920-459-3207	920-459-3111
St. Croix Co.	715-246-8285	715-246-8285
Taylor	715-748-3332	715-748-2200
Trempealeau	715-538-2311, ext. 290	715-538-4351
Vernon	608-637-5210	608-637-2123
Vilas	715-479-3668	715-479-4441
Walworth	262-741-3200	262-741-3200
Washburn	715-468-4747	715-468-4720
Washington	262-335-4888	262-365-6565
Waukesha	262-548-7212	262-547-3388
Waupaca	715-258-6300	715-258-4466
Waushara	920-787-6550	920-787-3321
Winnebago	920-236-4600	920-233-7707
Wood	715-421-8600	715-421-8600
Tribe	Contact #	
Bad River	715-682-7127	
Forest County Potawatomi	715-478-4812	
Ho-Chunk	715-284-2622	
Lac Courte Oreilles	715-558-7435	
Lac Du Flambeau	715-588-4275	
Menominee Tribe	715-799-5161	
Oneida Nation	920-490-3701	
Red Cliff	715-779-3785	
Sokaogon	715-478-6437	
St. Croix Tribe	715-349-2671	
Stockbridge- Munsee	715-793-4580	

This table is published online by the Wisconsin Department of Children of Families, accessible at:
<https://dcf.wisconsin.gov/files/aht/pdf/indicatorguide.pdf>



Wisconsin ICAC

~ Internet Crimes Against Children ~

TASK FORCE



Gain Access to:

- Free technology facilitated crimes against children training
- National database for deconfliction, specialized ICAC tools, and more!
- Ability to connect with over 280 WITAC affiliate agencies and investigators & the other 62 ICAC Task Forces across the U.S.



Direct your Community:

- WITAC Task Force shares monthly newsletters on tech trends & useful tips!
- Look to the PKO podcast where content is researched and discussed per community requests!



The Biggest Influence on a Child's Online Behavior is Discussions held with the family.

Studies have shown only 59% of parents engage in frequent conversations regarding online social behavior.



To ask your local Families/School Administrators:

What apps are you seeing youth in the community use? Know what to listen for in passing times? What trends have you been noticing within local school halls?

For questions, or if you would like to join, please email us at:
icac@dof.state.wi.us



Additional Resources:



<https://www.missingkids.org/NetSmartz>



<https://dpi.wi.gov/internet-safety/new-interactive-safety-resource-available>



<https://www.doj.state.wi.us/dci/icac/icac-task-force-home>



<https://dpi.wi.gov/>



<https://us11.campaign-archive.com/home/?u=7a0f17e07003d2e110689e43e&id=7e43d0854e>



<https://thesmarttalk.org>



<https://www.common SenseMedia.org/>



<https://www.esrb.org/>



<https://www.doj.state.wi.us/dci/icac/protect-kids-online-pko-podcast>

This project was supported by Award #2018-MC-FN-K051 awarded by the US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Justice Initiatives and Performance Improvement.



BEST PRACTICES FOR FINGERPRINT COLLECTION

For more information, please contact the Madison Crime Laboratory or the AFIS Unit directly
608-266-2031 — dojcrimelabaffo@doj.state.wi.us



LIVESCAN CLEANING

Before every collection, ensure the platen is properly cleaned using vendor approved products. Avoid spraying directly on the platen or using abrasive cloths.



SUBJECT'S HANDS

Have the subject thoroughly wash and dry their hands. If the subject has dry or rough hands, have them massage a small amount of lotion into their hands to help ridges become more visible.

CORRECT



ORIENTATION AND COLLECTION

When possible, the subject should stand next to your workstation and face away. As each print is collected, check to see that they are recorded in an upright vertical position.

Roll the finger smoothly from nail to nail. Roll thumbs towards the subject and fingers away. Ensure that the prints are taken in the correct sequence and the entire first joint area is collected. If the machine generates an error, re-collect the print(s) in question before moving on.

Capture all four slap prints at the same time to ensure they are not taken out of sequence. Angling the subject's hands will ensure that all four fingers are captured. When collecting thumbs, have the subject place their thumb upright and slowly roll upwards.



INCORRECT



Incomplete rolled impression – missing part of first joint



Incomplete slap impression – missing first joint information in all prints

PRINT QUALITY

After all prints have been collected, verify they are in the correct sequence and proper orientation. Look for areas of distortion, smudging, and incomplete impressions. Address any errors the machine may have generated, and re-collect any prints if necessary.



Dirty glass, smudged prints, and movement distortion



'Ghost prints' due to glass not being cleaned in between records

LEDR (Wisconsin Law Enforcement Death Response)

The Wisconsin Law Enforcement Death Response (LEDR) Team works in collaboration with other organizations to provide support and assistance before and after the death of a current law enforcement officer.

The LEDR team is a passionate group of law enforcement professionals who volunteer their time to assist agencies and survivors who have experienced a law enforcement death, regardless of circumstances. The team is comprised of current and former law enforcement officers, licensed mental health providers and other professionals.

LEDR provides an immediate response and help with death notifications, stress management debriefings, peer counseling and family support. Additional services include assistance with funeral planning, media coordination, and the long-term work of obtaining benefits and other services for survivors. The LEDR team also provides statewide training to agencies in the areas of Prevention and Preparation. The LEDR mission expanded to include the concept of a wellness app pursuant to a project by Captain Chris Tarmann of University of Oshkosh Police Department in Class #7 of the Wisconsin Command College.

The process to accessing these services is simple and convenient:

- ♦ visit www.wiledr.org
- ♦ click on the “Resources” tab
- ♦ click on the “WILE Guardian App” on the pull down menu
- ♦ download the app from the App Store or Google Play

Tremendous resources are available through the free app. For example:

- ♦ A list of vetted, law enforcement friendly wellness providers broken down by region and occupation (mental health, nutritionist, chiropractor/acupuncturist, and physical therapist)
- ♦ Links to wellness resources on topics pertinent to law enforcement such as mental health, nutrition, physical health, resiliency, sleep, spiritual and stress

LEDR (Wisconsin Law Enforcement Death Response)

- ◆ Contact information to law enforcement chaplains throughout the state and broken down by region
- ◆ Contact information to Peer Support team members and Executive Peer Support team members by region
- ◆ Links to training opportunities
- ◆ Links to various law enforcement resources (on duty tools) such as DOT cameras, Wisconsin statutes, 2023 bond book, Google translate, partner tracker, DRE information and many other tools.

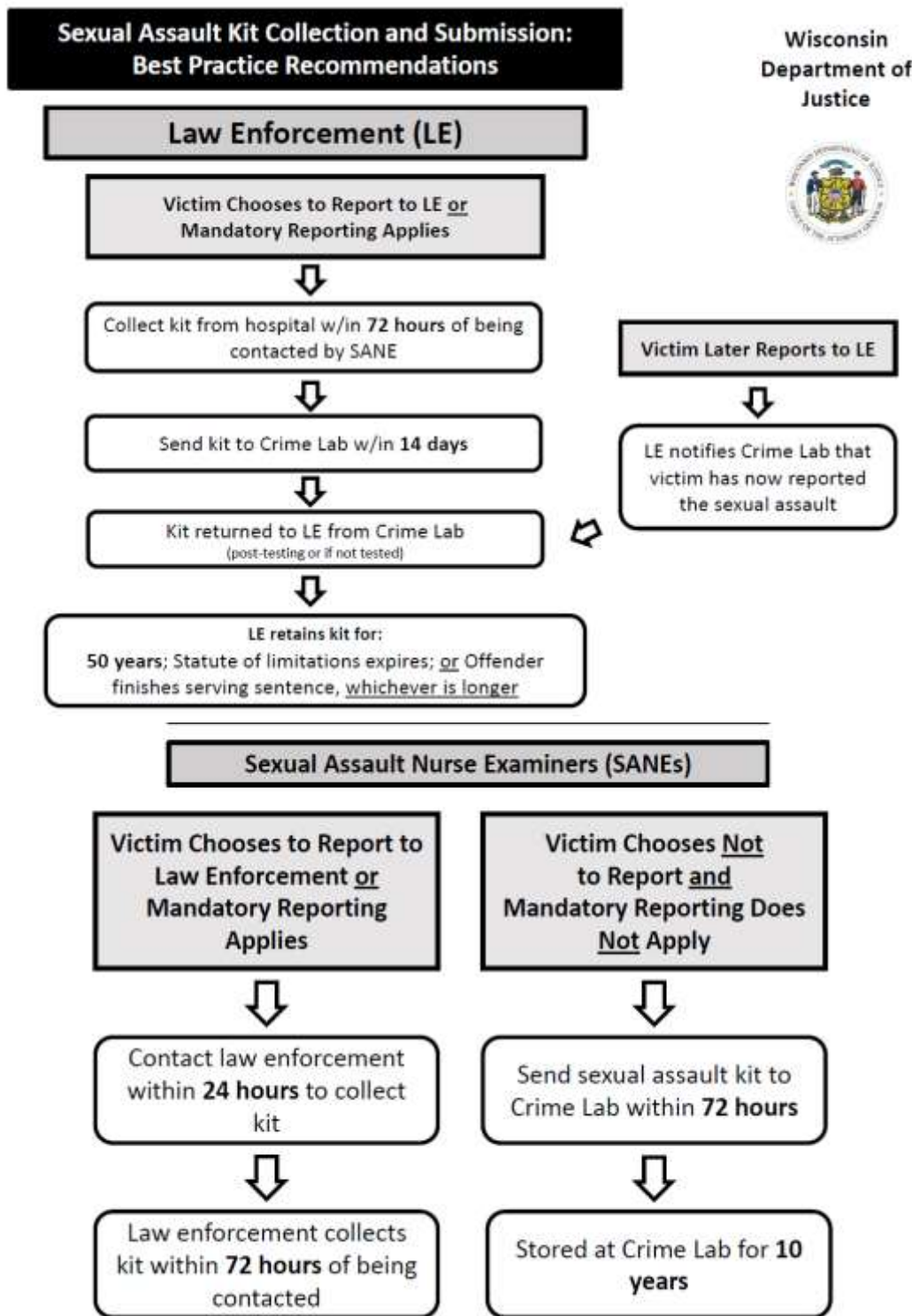
The “Mission. Vision. Values” statement from the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Guardians App states the following:

“Through the development of this project we determined that the Law Enforcement Death Response Team would become a major role player in the development and oversight of this app. This happened because it is a very strong way to proactively reduce the necessity of this team. Ultimately, when we save lives of our own we don’t have to use this team. It’s not about the value of the team, it’s more about the value of the lives who this team works for, when they are activated.”



SEXUAL ASSAULT KIT COLLECTION AND SUBMISSION:

Subject matter experts at DOJ have created a simple flowchart for when and how sexual assault kits should be submitted to the crime lab and retained. If you have any questions regarding the flowchart, kit submission best practices, or the multidisciplinary response to sexual assault, please reach out to the WI Sexual Assault Kit Initiative team at WISAKI@doj.state.wi.us. Thank you for your commitment to survivors of sexual assault and holding offenders accountable.



Best Practice Recommendations

The Crime Victim Compensation Program

Who is eligible?

- A person who is injured or killed as a result of a compensable crime
- A person who is injured or killed while attempting or succeeding in:
 - ◊ Preventing a crime/aiding law enforcement,
 - ◊ Apprehending an offender of a crime, or
 - ◊ Aiding a victim of a compensable crime
- Compensable crimes are listed in Wis. Stat. §949.03(1)(b)- *see reverse side*
- Victim must have suffered actual bodily harm, or mental/psychological trauma.
- Examples:
 - ◆ A person who has been physically assaulted
 - ◆ A person who reports a sexual assault
 - ◆ A victim of domestic violence
 - ◆ A family member, domestic partner, or someone who resides with a homicide victim
 - ◆ A person who was victimized as a child and is now an adult.

What can CVC pay for?

- Medical expenses
- Dental expenses
- Mental health for both victims and parents of minor victims
- Net lost wages for victims, parents of minor victims and family/household members of homicide victims
- Loss of support
- Caregiver services
- Clothing/bedding held as evidence
- Computer/mobile phone held as evidence
- Property destroyed by crime lab testing
- Securing/cleaning of a crime scene
- Funeral/burial expenses

The maximum benefit per claim is \$40,000.

Property loss or damage is not covered other than those items described above. The victim must have suffered a physical injury or mental/psychological trauma.

What makes a claim ineligible?

- The victim engaged in conduct which substantially caused or contributed to his/her injury or death
- The victim committed a crime that caused or contributed to his/her injury or death
- The incident was not reported to law enforcement within 5 days of the crime or within 5 days of when the crime could reasonably have been reported*
- The application is not filed with the program within one year of the date of the crime*
- The victim does not cooperate with law enforcement, through prosecution.
 - However, criminal charges do not have to be filed; a crime victim can still apply and be found eligible.

*Note that these timelines may be waived in certain instances, particularly if the application involves a child or vulnerable adult.

*Exceptions also apply to adults that were victimized as children.

Examples:

- A victim who does not cooperate with the investigation or prosecution
- A victim who is injured or killed while engaged in an illegal drug transaction
- A victim whose wallet has been stolen

How do victims apply?

- Victims can call the toll free line at 1-800-446-6564 to have an application sent to them
- The application can also be accessed on the website: www.doj.state.wi.us/ocvs

The program does not cover property crime, property loss, legal fees, or stolen money or prescriptions.

Law enforcement is required by statute to **provide information about crime victims'** rights, including information about the Crime Victim Compensation Program, to all victims.



Law Enforcement Employment Opportunities

Please visit the Department of Justice WILENET webpage at [Employment Opportunities | WILENET](#)

You will find the most up-to-date Law Enforcement Employment Opportunities across the state located here.

Quarterly Newsletter

Are you missing the
newsletter in your inbox?



Email us at:
trainingevents@doj.state.wi.us

to be added to the email list to receive a copy .



Contact Us

Address:
P.O. Box 7857
Madison, WI 53707-7857

(608) 266-1221

To send an email, go to the
following webpage:

www.doj.state.wi.us/ag/contact

Visit us on the web at:
www.doj.state.wi.us

Follow us on Twitter
[@WisDOJ](https://twitter.com/WisDOJ)

Facebook
[@TSBWis](https://www.facebook.com/TSBWis)