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DISTRICT III

September 9, 2026

To:

Hon. Melissia R. Mogen
Circuit Court Judge
Electronic Notice

John Blimling
Electronic Notice

Jacqueline Baasch
Clerk of Circuit Court
Burnett County Courthouse
Electronic Notice

Nancy A. Dominski
Electronic Notice

Kerissa Gene Morrin
11177 Crosstown Rd.
Grantsburg, WI 54840-8045

You are hereby notified that the Court has entered the following opinion and order:

2025AP328-CRNM State of Wisconsin v. Kerissa Gene Morrin (L. C. No. 2023CF98)

Before Stark, P.J., Hruz, and Gill, JJ.

Summary disposition orders may not be cited in any court of this state as precedent or authority, except for the limited purposes specified in WIS. STAT. RULE 809.23(3).

Kerissa Morrin appeals from an amended judgment convicting her of felony bail jumping and ordering her to pay restitution. Attorney Nancy Dominski has filed a no-merit report seeking to withdraw as Morrin's appellate counsel. *See* WIS. STAT. RULE 809.32 (2023-24).¹ The no-merit report sets forth the procedural history of the case and addresses the validity of Morrin's guilty plea, the circuit court's exercise of its sentencing discretion, and whether the court properly ordered restitution for charges in separate cases that were dismissed and read in as

¹ All references to the Wisconsin Statutes are to the 2023-24 version.

part of a plea agreement in this case. Morrin was informed of her right to respond to the no-merit report, but she has not filed a response. Having independently reviewed the entire record as mandated by *Anders v. California*, 386 U.S. 738, 744 (1967), we conclude that there are no arguably meritorious issues for appeal. Therefore, counsel shall be allowed to withdraw, and the amended judgment of conviction will be summarily affirmed. See WIS. STAT. RULE 809.21.

Morrin entered into a plea agreement that resolved five pending Burnett County cases against her. In Case No. 2019CM155, Morrin was charged with two counts of receiving stolen property, as a party to a crime, and a single count of possession of drug paraphernalia after a stolen fishing camera and chainsaw were recovered from a vehicle in which she was a passenger and a methamphetamine straw was recovered from her purse. In Case No. 2021CM67, Morrin was charged with bail jumping after taking a pack of cigarettes from a gas station. In Case No. 2021CM233, Morrin was charged with obstruction and bail jumping after she evaded officers who were attempting to arrest her on an outstanding felony warrant. In Case No. 2021CF148, Morrin was charged with burglary and criminal damage to property, both as a party to a crime, after a cigarette butt with her DNA on it was discovered in a residence from which several motorcycles, dirt bikes, tools, and other items had been stolen. In Case No. 2023CF98 (the case from which this appeal arises), Morrin was charged with felony bail jumping and five misdemeanors based upon an incident in which she gave a false name and resisted arrest before law enforcement discovered drug paraphernalia in her car. In exchange for Morrin entering a guilty plea to the felony bail jumping count in Case No. 2023CF98, all of the counts in all of the other cases were dismissed and read in at sentencing.

The circuit court accepted Morrin's plea after reviewing Morrin's signed plea questionnaire, conducting a plea colloquy, and ascertaining that there was a factual basis to

support the plea. Neither the plea questionnaire nor the court's colloquy explicitly informed Morrin what it meant to read in an offense or that the court would be able to award restitution based upon read-in offenses. However, the State informed the court prior to the colloquy, in Morrin's presence, that the parties were discussing possible "significant restitution" in the burglary case, and the court stated at the end of the plea hearing that there would be a restitution hearing.

The circuit court ordered a presentence investigation report (PSI) and subsequently held a sentencing hearing. The court discussed factors related to the severity of the offense and Morrin's character. The court emphasized Morrin's extensive criminal history related to substance abuse, the fact that she had absconded on the 2019 case, and her continued violation of bond conditions. The court then imposed and stayed a sentence of 3 years' initial confinement followed by 2 years' extended supervision, subject to a 3-year term of probation with 60 days of conditional jail time. The court also imposed fines and court costs and conditions of supervision and awarded 219 days of sentence credit.

At a separate restitution hearing, the victim in Case No. 2019CM155 testified that the value of items stolen from him was \$1,150, not including the two items that were recovered from the car when Morrin and her co-conspirator were arrested. The victim in Case No. 2021CF148 submitted a list showing that the value of the items stolen from him was \$20,742.40. Morrin did not dispute the claimed value of any of the stolen property. She instead argued that there was insufficient evidence to show that she was the one who had taken the property. Morrin did not testify or present any evidence regarding her ability to pay. The circuit court awarded the full amount of requested restitution, to be paid jointly and severally with a co-defendant, and ordered Morrin to pay \$350 per month.

Upon reviewing the record, we agree with counsel's conclusion that Morrin has no arguably meritorious basis to challenge her plea, the sentence, or the restitution award. The circuit court conducted an adequate plea colloquy, and Morrin does not assert that she misunderstood the charges or her rights. *See generally* WIS. STAT. § 971.08(1)(a); ***State v. Bangert***, 131 Wis.2d 246, 389 N.W.2d 12 (1986) (discussing the requirements for plea colloquies and plea withdrawal). In particular, she has not asserted that she did not understand what it means to read in offenses or that she could be required to pay restitution.

By agreeing to have Case Nos. 2019CM155 and 2021CF148 dismissed and read in at sentencing, Morrin acknowledged her participation in the crimes charged in those cases. *See State v. Szarkowitz*, 157 Wis. 2d 740, 753, 460 N.W.2d 819 (Ct. App. 1990). Allegations in the complaints supporting the charged crimes of receiving stolen property and burglary (further bolstered by testimony at the restitution hearing) established that Morrin's conduct was a significant factor in the victims' losses, even if other people were also involved in either taking or disposing of the stolen property. The amount of restitution was fully supported by testimony and exhibits at the restitution hearing.

The components of the bifurcated sentence were within the maximum available penalties. *See* WIS. STAT. §§ 946.49(1)(b) (classifying felony bail jumping as a Class H felony), 973.01(2)(b)8., (d)5. (providing maximum terms of three years of initial confinement and three years of extended supervision for a Class H felony). The circuit court rationally explained why it imposed the sentence based upon standard sentencing factors. *See generally State v. Gallion*, 2004 WI 42, ¶¶39-46, 270 Wis. 2d 535, 678 N.W.2d 197. The sentence was not unduly harsh, given the circumstances of the case and the fact that it was stayed pending probation.

See generally *State v. Grindemann*, 2002 WI App 106, ¶31, 255 Wis. 2d 632, 648 N.W.2d 507 (discussing the standard for unduly harsh sentences).

Our independent review of the record discloses no other potential issues for appeal. We conclude that any further appellate proceedings would be wholly frivolous within the meaning of *Anders*. Accordingly, counsel shall be allowed to withdraw, and the amended judgment of conviction will be summarily affirmed. See WIS. STAT. RULE 809.21.

Upon the foregoing,

IT IS ORDERED that the amended judgment of conviction is summarily affirmed pursuant to WIS. STAT. RULE 809.21.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Attorney Nancy Dominski is relieved of any further representation of Kerissa Morrin in this matter pursuant to WIS. STAT. RULE 809.32(3).

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this summary disposition order will not be published.

Samuel A. Christensen
Clerk of Court of Appeals