



OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
Milwaukee County

JOHN T. CHISHOLM • District Attorney

**Chief Deputy Kent L. Lovern, Deputies James J. Martin, Patrick J. Kenney,
Lovell Johnson, Jr., Jeffrey J. Altenburg, Karen A. Loebel, Elisabeth Mueller**

September 18, 2017

Chief Patrick Mitchell
West Allis Police Department
11301 W Lincoln Ave
West Allis, WI 53227

Special Agent in Charge Robert Bell
U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration
Milwaukee Field Office
4711 W Electric Ave, West Milwaukee, WI 53219

RE: Officer-Involved Death of Jermaine D. Claybrooks

Dear Chief Mitchell and Special Agent in Charge Bell,

On March 16, 2017, the Milwaukee County Investigative Team (MCIT) responded to the officer-involved shooting death of Jermaine D. Claybrooks. The death of Mr. Claybrooks occurred following an armed encounter between Mr. Claybrooks and law enforcement personnel operating under the auspices of or in concert with the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Task Force (HIDTA).

This report is my determination as to whether the actions of West Allis Police Department and U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency personnel involved in this critical incident complied with Wisconsin law governing the use of deadly force. To this end, it summarizes pertinent aspects of the MCIT investigation into the death of Mr. Claybrooks.

I. Summary of the MCIT Investigation

Pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 175.47, the MCIT investigates officer-involved deaths occurring within Milwaukee County. It is an independent investigative team of law enforcement personnel from jurisdictions uninvolved in the underlying officer-involved death. On March 16, 2017, the MCIT was called to respond to an officer-involved shooting death in the 4900 block of N. 19th Place in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. During the course of the subsequent investigation, the decedent was identified as Jermaine D. Claybrooks.

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A. The MCIT Synopsis

The MCIT investigators produced an “Investigative Synopsis of the Officer Involved Death (OID) of Jermaine D. Claybrooks.” I find this synopsis to be a credible and accurate summary of the investigation’s findings concerning the events occurring on March 16, 2017. The operation described within was intended to arrest an individual suspected of dealing heroin, then known to law enforcement as “Big Bro.” This individual was later identified as Mr. Claybrooks. Per the report:

“On March 16th 2017, the Milwaukee County Investigative Team (MCIT) was called out to investigate an officer involved shooting death in the 4900 Blk of 19th Pl. in Milwaukee pursuant to Wisconsin Statute 175.47. The request was made by the “High Intensity Drug Traffic Areas” (HIDTA). The involved agencies were Milwaukee Police Department (MPD), West Allis Police Department (WAPD) and the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA). The deceased was subsequently identified as Jermaine D. Claybrooks.

“Agencies participating in the investigations were the Wauwatosa Police Department, Greenfield Police Department, Greendale Police Department, Oak Creek Police Department, Cudahy Police Department, Glendale Police Department, Whitefish Bay Police Department, West Milwaukee Police Department, Marquette University Police Department, Franklin Police Department and the Milwaukee Police Department.

██████████

“An operational plan was developed so that when Mr. Claybrooks showed up to sell heroin ██████████ HIDTA would perform a trained maneuver called “Positive Vehicle Contact” (PVC) to take Mr. Claybrooks into custody. PVC is a technique where a suspect vehicle is blocked from the front and rear by police vehicles that are driven by officers who will then be effectuating the arrest.

“At approximately 6:25 pm ██████████ Mr. Claybrooks’ vehicle [was seen] arriving on N. 19th Pl. The plan to perform the PVC was put into action. City of Milwaukee Police Officer Martez Ball (MPD) driving a unmarked GMC Yukon, was going to approach from the rear and City of Milwaukee Police Officer Greg Kuspa (MPD) driving a Chevy conversion van was going to approach from the front.

“As PO Kuspa (MPD) made his approach it appears from officer statements, Mr. Claybrooks figured out what was about to happen and made an evasive driving maneuver to avoid the PVC. In doing so Mr. Claybrooks lost control of his vehicle and hit a tree in front of 4921 N. 19th Pl. The impact was so minimal the vehicle’s Event Data Recorder (EDR) did not record an “event” nor did the airbag deploy.

“PO Ball drove up behind Mr. Claybrooks and applied the PVC with his GMC Yukon to prevent Mr. Claybrooks from driving away. It was at that time multiple officers from HIDTA began attempts to remove Mr. Claybrooks from his vehicle. According to multiple citizen witnesses the officers were heard giving verbal commands for Mr. Claybrooks to turn off the car and to show his hands. These same citizen witnesses gave statements saying they knew it was the police giving the commands because of the way the police were dressed. They identified black ballistic vests with “police” printed on them with white lettering. Some of the officers had “police” on their sleeves.

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"Many officers were using various types of tools to break out the heavily tinted windows on Mr. Claybrooks vehicle. Officer statements tell us Mr. Claybrooks' vehicle was in reverse at the time and the tires were spinning at a high rate. Drug Enforcement Agent Jim Krueger (DEA) was covering the vehicle with his handgun and could see into the car through a hole one of the officers made. According to Agent Krueger (DEA), he could see Mr. Claybrooks pointing a gun at City of Milwaukee Police Officer John Schott's (MPD) head. Agent Krueger (DEA) immediately feared for the life of PO Schott (MPD), so Agent Krueger (DEA) fired approximately 5-6 rounds at Mr. Claybrooks.

"City of West Allis Police Department Detective Dan DiTorrice (WAPD) was one of the officers trying to gain entry to the vehicle. While the officers were working on the car an officer yelled, "Gun, gun he has a gun" so Det. DiTorrice (WAPD) moved to a different position behind Mr. Claybrooks vehicle along the passenger side of the GMC Yukon. At that time someone also yelled, "He's pointing a gun at you!" This phrase was loud and was repeated multiple times. Det. DiTorrice (WAPD) heard gunshots and saw PO Schott (MPD) fall back and saw a look of "utter terror" on PO Schott's (MPD) face. He thought PO Schott (MPD) was shot by Mr. Claybrooks. It was at that time Det. DiTorrice (WAPD) focused his handgun on the headrest of Mr. Claybrooks car and fired 2-3 rounds.

"City of West Allis Police Department Detective Todd Kurtz (WAPD) was covering Mr. Claybrooks vehicle while officers were trying to gain entry. Det. Kurtz (WAPD) was standing along the driver's side of the GMC Yukon. Det. Kurtz (WAPD) felt he was in a vulnerable position where he was standing. Det. Kurtz (WAPD) also heard the phrase, "He's pointing a gun at you" and felt as if whoever yelled it was warning him. Det. Kurtz (WAPD) "felt" many of the gunshots he heard were coming out of the car at him. Det. Kurtz (WAPD) said he could see the silhouette of the driver so he focused on the head of the driver and fired 2-3 rounds.

"City of Milwaukee Police Department Lieutenant Jim MacGillis (MPD) told investigators the following during his statement. PO Schott (MPD) told Lt. MacGillis (MPD) that Mr. Claybrooks fired a gun at PO Schott's (MPD) head. PO Schott (MPD) felt or heard bullets going past his head. Multiple officers remember seeing PO Schott (MPD) falling down during the gunfire. According to Lt. MacGillis (MPD), PO Schott (MPD) was certain that he was fired at by Mr. Claybrooks.

"A Taurus 9mm was recovered from Mr. Claybrooks hand before he was removed from the vehicle. There were 10 rounds in the magazine and one in the chamber. The gun was not reported stolen and was linked through ballistics to a shots fired call in Milwaukee at 6250 W. Florist Ave. (MPD IR# 1629800083).

"Evidence from this investigation was collected by the Wisconsin State Crime Lab and was later transferred to the Wauwatosa Police Department.

"The three involved officers from the Milwaukee Police Department; PO Schott, PO Ball, and Det. John Ivy, declined to give formal statements as to their role in this incident."

B. The DEA Operational Plan

Prior to initiating the operation to apprehend Mr. Claybrooks ("the HIDTA operation"), a DEA Operational Plan was devised. The plan identifies the location, subjects, law enforcement personnel, and law enforcement equipment expected to be involved in the HIDTA operation. It also contains a "Mission Summary" which states as follows:

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"On Wednesday, March 15th, 2017, [REDACTED] members of Group 68, Drug Gang Task Force, Group 63 and the Milwaukee Metropolitan Enforcement Group (MMEG) arrested [REDACTED] and executed search warrants [REDACTED]. Heroin, cocaine and ammunition were seized from the search warrant locations. Subsequent to [REDACTED] arrest, [REDACTED] began cooperating with investigators.

"[REDACTED] provided information on [REDACTED] heroin "Source of Supply" (SOS) and will be arranging to have his source (identified as "Big Bro") deliver 150 grams of heroin to a predetermined meet location. Once the SOS arrives at the predetermined meet location, the arrest teams will effect the arrest of the SOS. The SOS resides in the area of N. 51st St. and W. Villard Ave. ([REDACTED] will be attempting to obtain this address prior to the arrest of the SOS) and drives a newer dark gray Toyota Avalon. If an address for "Big Bro" is identified, investigators will obtain and execute a search warrant for the residence. [REDACTED] will be in custody throughout this operation. No money will be utilized during this operation.

"All law enforcement personnel will be wear police insignia and ballistic vests.

"All currently qualified Rock River rifle operators will be equipped if needed.

C. Statements of Involved Officers

Following the death of Mr. Claybrooks, MCIT investigators interviewed law enforcement personnel involved in the HIDTA operation. The interviews relevant to my determination are those of Milwaukee Police Department Lieutenant James MacGillis, U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency Special Agent James Krueger, and West Allis Police Department Detectives Daniel DiTorrice and Todd Kurtz. I have summarized these interviews as follows:

Interview of James MacGillis

James MacGillis is a lieutenant in the Milwaukee Police Department. He was one of two supervisors directing the HIDTA operation on the evening of March 16, 2017. At approximately 8:47 PM on the evening of March 16, 2017, a Wauwatosa detective assigned to the MCIT interviewed Lt. MacGillis. Lt. MacGillis described the HIDTA operation from its planning stages in the afternoon of March 16 through the arrival of Mr. Claybrooks on N. 19th Street.

Prior to Mr. Claybrooks's arrival on the scene, Lt. MacGillis was in a containment position in the 4800 block of N. 20th Street. When it became clear that Mr. Claybrooks's arrival was imminent, Lt. MacGillis rounded the corner of 20th and Fairmount before turning south onto N. 19th Street. As he did so, he observed that Positive Vehicle Contact had been attempted and then heard two or three gunshots. He then heard individuals yelling "gun," which was followed by multiple additional gunshots. Lt. MacGillis did not know the exact number of additional gunshots that he heard.

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Following these additional shots, Lt. MacGillis exited his car and approached the scene. He was unable to see inside Mr. Claybrooks's vehicle due to its tinted windows, but indicated that Mr. Claybrooks was not responding to officers' continued commands to exit the vehicle. When Mr. Claybrooks was later extracted from the vehicle, Lt. MacGillis observed a "pistol in his right hand on his lap with his finger on the trigger."

Interview of James Krueger

James Krueger is a Special Agent employed by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. He participated in the HIDTA operation on the evening of March 16, 2017. He was interviewed by Wauwatosa and Glendale investigators assigned to the MCIT on Saturday, March 18, 2017.

As the HIDTA operation began, Special Agent Krueger was conducting surveillance in the 2200 block of W. Hampton Avenue, awaiting the suspect vehicle's approach. When he was notified that Positive Vehicle Contact was about to be effected, he drove to 19th Place and approached the location where, by this point, Mr. Claybrooks's vehicle had crashed into a tree. Special Agent Krueger exited his vehicle and approached the rear of Mr. Claybrooks's vehicle. He observed Milwaukee Police Officer John Schott trying to break the vehicle's passenger windows with a tool and another officer doing the same on the driver's side. Krueger indicated that the scene was "chaotic" due, in part, to the vehicle's engine "racing loudly" and its "tires spinning" and emitting "debris."

As Special Agent Krueger approached Mr. Claybrooks's vehicle, he heard at least two officers yell and repeat the word "Gun." Although some officers retreated from the vehicle, Police Officer Schott continued his efforts to break the passenger-side front window. At this point, Special Agent Krueger observed through a hole in the rear passenger-side window that the driver, later identified as Mr. Claybrooks, was pointing a dark-colored handgun at Officer Schott's head. Special Agent Krueger discharged his weapon five times at the driver, whom Krueger believed was struck. At this time, Officer Schott fell to the ground "as if his feet were taken out from under him," according to Special Agent Krueger. As Schott fell, other officers began firing into the vehicle. Shortly thereafter, when officers commanded the driver to step out of the car, they received no response.

Interview of Daniel DiTorrice

Daniel DiTorrice is a detective in the West Allis Police Department. He is assigned to the department's Special Investigations Unit and, in that capacity, assisted in the HIDTA operation on the evening of March 16, 2017. On March 19, 2017, Det. DiTorrice was interviewed by Greendale and Wauwatosa investigators assigned to the MCIT.

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As the operation began, Det. DiTorrice and his two passengers, West Allis Police Department Detectives Nick Stachula and Todd Kurtz, were in position on Stark Street between N. 18th Street and N. 19th Street. When Positive Vehicle Contact was initiated, Det. DiTorrice and his passengers approached the scene, exited their vehicle, and approached the suspect vehicle whose driver was later identified as Mr. Claybrooks. As officers surrounded the vehicle, Det. DiTorrice attempted to break the front driver-side window using a tool. When he heard a shout of "Gun, Gun!" Det. DiTorrice moved to the GMC Yukon and assumed a tactical position.

From his position beside the GMC Yukon, Det. DiTorrice heard someone shout a warning to the effect of, "He has a gun aimed at you!" He then heard gunshots from two separate locations, and observed an officer standing at the front passenger-side door of Mr. Claybrooks's vehicle fall to the ground, with "a look of utter terror." Det. DiTorrice stated during his interview that he believed this officer had been shot. He then fired two shots at the driver's head-rest, which he could observe from his tactical position.

Interview of Todd Kurtz

Todd Kurtz is a detective in the West Allis Police Department. He is assigned to the department's Special Investigations Unit. In this capacity, he participated alongside Det. DiTorrice in the HIDTA operation on the evening of March 16, 2017. On March 19, 2017, Wauwatosa and Greenfield investigators assigned to the MCIT interviewed Det. Kurtz.

Det. Kurtz was a passenger in Det. DiTorrice's vehicle as the operation began. After Positive Vehicle Contact had been attempted, Det. DiTorrice's vehicle arrived at the location where the vehicle later identified as that of Mr. Claybrooks had crashed into a tree. Det. Kurtz exited Det. DiTorrice's vehicle and, yelling "Police! Show me your hands!" approached the passenger side of Mr. Claybrooks's vehicle. Det. Kurtz's only view of the driver was enabled by a hole in one of the vehicle's windows.

Det. Kurtz stated that he heard someone shout "Gun!" At this point, he assumed a tactical position at the driver's side of the GMC Yukon which was blocking Mr. Claybrooks's vehicle. While covering Mr. Claybrooks's vehicle with his gun, Det. Kurtz heard another officer yell, "Look out, he's pointing a gun at you!" He heard a loud boom and, at this time, fired at the driver's side of Mr. Claybrooks's vehicle, where he observed Mr. Claybrooks's silhouette. As shooting intensified, Det. Kurtz believed that rounds were being fired at him and believed he fired two or maybe three times. He indicated that he heard "a lot of shots" as the incident unfolded.

D. Statements of Citizen Witnesses

Several citizen witnesses observed aspects of the events leading to Mr. Claybrooks's death. The majority of these witnesses heard gunshots and observed subsequent events. One citizen witness, A.B., directly observed the events under examination here.

Interview of A.B.

In a statement provided on March 29, 2017 to an MCIT investigator employed by the Oak Creek Police Department, A.B. described what transpired on the evening of March 16, 2017. A.B.'s attention was first drawn to the situation on N. 19th Street after hearing the vehicle later identified as Mr. Claybrooks's when it crashed into a tree. At this time, law enforcement officers blocked and surrounded Mr. Claybrooks's vehicle. All of the officers present had their guns drawn. Several of these officers were shouting, "Police! Police! Get out of the car!" and instructing the driver to turn off his engine and exit the vehicle. Mr. Claybrooks's tires were spinning and producing smoke.

As officers surrounded Mr. Claybrooks's car, one of them attempted to break a passenger-side window with a tool. As this occurred, someone yelled "Gun!" at which time a number of officers ran for cover. Immediately thereafter, A.B. heard multiple gunshots and understood that rounds had been discharged into the car.

E. Forensic Evidence

Various items of forensic evidence were secured at the scene and have been maintained by the Wauwatosa Police Department, which serves as lead MCIT investigative agency. These include a photograph that was taken at the scene once law enforcement personnel had gained access to Mr. Claybrooks's vehicle. This photograph depicts the late Mr. Claybrooks holding a semiautomatic pistol in his right hand, with his finger on the trigger. The Wisconsin Crime Lab and the Office of the Milwaukee County Medical Examiner were responsible for the subsequent collection and analysis of evidence at the scene.

Wisconsin Crime Lab analysis of vehicle contents

The Wisconsin Crime Lab tested controlled substances recovered from the interior of Mr. Claybrooks's vehicle. There were approximately 148 grams of heroin, approximately 70 grams of marijuana, and 50 tablets of oxycodone found within the vehicle. Along with these items was approximately \$30,000 in U.S. currency.

Firearm Recovery and Analysis

A semiautomatic pistol was recovered from Mr. Claybrooks's vehicle. Once law enforcement personnel had gained access to the vehicle, a photograph was taken

documenting the firearm's position at the time. The photograph depicts the late Mr. Claybrooks holding the semiautomatic pistol in his right hand, with his finger on the trigger.

The Wisconsin Crime Lab conducted a forensic examination of this firearm, which it identified as a nine-millimeter Taurus Millennium G2 bearing the serial number TIU58654. The U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) conducted an E-Trace of the firearm. The E-Trace indicated that the firearm was sold on October 14, 2015 by a dealership in Waukesha, Wisconsin.

Findings of the Milwaukee County Medical Examiner

Mr. Claybrooks's body was transported to the Office of the Milwaukee County Examiner. Personnel employed by this office conducted an autopsy of Mr. Claybrooks's body and produced an "Autopsy Protocol" summarizing their findings.

The autopsy indicated that Mr. Claybrooks had suffered ten gunshot wounds fired at indeterminate range. Five of these wounds were described as "penetrating," or through-and-through, and five were described as "perforating." Two entry wounds were sustained to the head, one to the right mandible, two to the neck, three to the back, one to the chest, and one to the right shoulder. Two exit wounds were sustained to the head, one to the throat, and two to the chest. Ten major organs were damaged by these wounds, including the spinal cord, the right carotid artery, and the right lung.

The Medical Examiner's report identifies the cause of Mr. Claybrooks's death as "Multiple Gunshot Wounds" and the manner of his death as "Homicide."

II. Legal Analysis and Conclusions

A. The Use of Deadly Force Under Wisconsin Law

Under Wisconsin law, §938.48 (1) Stats, a person is privileged to threaten or intentionally use force against another for the purpose of preventing or terminating what the person reasonably believes to be an unlawful interference with his or her person by such other person. The actor may intentionally use only such force or threat thereof as the actor reasonably believes is necessary to prevent or terminate the interference. The actor may not intentionally use force which is intended or likely to cause death or great bodily harm unless the actor reasonably believes that such force is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm to himself or herself.

This is a two-part test, with subjective and objective components.

- 1) Did the officer have an actual subjective belief that deadly force was necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm to himself or others?
- 2) Was that belief objectively reasonable?

See *State v. Head*, 2002 WI 99, 255 Wis. 2d 194, 648 N.W.2d 413.

In addition, law enforcement personnel assigned to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency and the West Allis Police Department follow the national standard that officers may employ force only to stop a threat of death or great bodily harm. In the State of Wisconsin, certified law enforcement officers are trained to use deadly force only when a subject's behavior "has caused or imminently threatens to cause death or great bodily harm to you or another person or persons."

A subject's threat to an officer or another is only considered "imminent" if three conditions are met: the subject has an intent to cause death or great bodily harm to the officer or another; the subject has a "conventional or unconventional weapon capable" of doing so; and the subject has the means of "using this weapon to inflict harm," which is referred to as a "delivery system."

See *Defensive and Arrest Tactics: A Training Guide for Law Enforcement Officers*.

B. Conclusions of Law

Findings as to James Krueger

On March 16, 2017, during the course of his duties as a sworn law enforcement officer, James Krueger encountered an individual later identified as Jermaine D. Claybrooks. At the time that circumstances prompted Special Agent Krueger to fire his duty weapon at Mr. Claybrooks, he had observed that Mr. Claybrooks possessed a "conventional" weapon capable of inflicting great bodily harm or death, the nine-millimeter semiautomatic handgun. Special Agent Krueger had also observed that Mr. Claybrooks possessed the means to inflict harm on Milwaukee Police Officer John Schott or other law enforcement personnel at the scene. This "delivery system" existed due to Officer Schott's proximity to Mr. Claybrooks and the fact that, when officers gained access to Mr. Claybrooks's vehicle, his finger was on the pistol's trigger. The fact that Mr. Claybrooks was engaging in this conduct within a few feet of clearly-identified law enforcement officers, coupled with his refusal to comply with officers' directives that he exit his vehicle, are strongly indicative of intent.

At the time he fired at Mr. Claybrooks, Special Agent Krueger perceived an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to Officer Schott and to all law enforcement

personnel on scene. Special Agent Krueger's use of deadly force to stop this threat therefore complied with Wisconsin law.

Findings as to Daniel DiTorrice

On March 16, 2017, during the course of his duties as a sworn law enforcement officer, Daniel DiTorrice encountered an individual later identified as Jermaine D. Claybrooks. At the time that circumstances prompted Det. DiTorrice to fire his duty weapon at Mr. Claybrooks, he had been made aware by the shout of "Gun!" that Mr. Claybrooks possessed a "conventional weapon" capable of inflicting great bodily harm or death. When Det. DiTorrice heard a fellow officer shout a warning to the effect of "He has a gun pointed at you," he became aware that Mr. Claybrooks had a delivery system for using this gun. The fact that Mr. Claybrooks was engaging in this conduct within a few feet of clearly-identified law enforcement officers, coupled with his refusal to comply with officers' directives that he exit his vehicle, is strongly indicative of intent.

At the time he fired at Mr. Claybrooks, Det. DiTorrice perceived an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to all law enforcement personnel on scene. Det. DiTorrice's use of deadly force to stop this threat therefore complied with Wisconsin law.

Findings as to Todd Kurtz

On March 16, 2017, during the course of his duties as a sworn law enforcement officer, Todd Kurtz encountered an individual later identified as Jermaine D. Claybrooks. At the time that circumstances prompted Det. Kurtz to fire his duty weapon at Mr. Claybrooks, he had been made aware by the shout of "Gun!" that Mr. Claybrooks possessed a "conventional weapon" capable of inflicting great bodily harm or death. When Det. Kurtz heard a warning to the effect of "Look out, he's pointing a gun at you," he became aware that Mr. Claybrooks had a delivery system for using this gun. The fact that Mr. Claybrooks was engaging in this conduct within a few feet of clearly-identified law enforcement officers, coupled with his refusal to comply with officers' directives that he exit his vehicle, is strongly indicative of intent.

At the time he fired at Mr. Claybrooks, Det. Kurtz perceived an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to all law enforcement personnel on scene. Det. Kurtz's use of deadly force to stop this threat therefore complied with Wisconsin law.

C. Concluding Remarks

I analyzed the entirety of the evidence collected during the MCIT investigation. I have compared the narrative emerging from this evidence with the Wisconsin statutes governing the use of deadly force. I have discussed my findings in detail with the family of Mr. Claybrooks and have provided their representatives and their attorney with access to the information at my disposal.

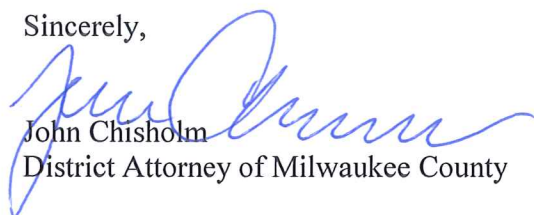
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Ultimately, a careful and objective evaluation of the evidence indicates that on the evening of March 16, 2017, Special Agent James Krueger, Detective Daniel DiTorrice, and Detective Todd Kurtz used deadly force to stop an imminent threat of great bodily harm or death. I have therefore concluded that each officer's actions were in accord with the Wisconsin Statutes.

This letter is also being provided to the Wauwatosa Police Department in their role as the lead independent investigative agency and it is my understanding that they will make a copy of this letter available when they release the findings related to the investigation at wauwatosa.net/police/mcit.

Sincerely,



John Chisholm
District Attorney of Milwaukee County

cc: Detective Lt. James Mastrocola, Wauwatosa Police Department