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Primary Documents in American History

14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution

The 14th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified on July 9, 1868, and granted citizenship to "all persons born or naturalized in the United States," which included former slaves recently freed. In addition, it forbids states from denying any person "life, liberty or property, without due process of law" or to "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." By directly mentioning the role of the states, the 14th Amendment greatly expanded the protection of civil rights to all Americans and is cited in more litigation than any other amendment.

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Digital Collections

[A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation](#)

This collection contains congressional publications from 1774 to 1875, including debates, bills, laws, and journals.

- [June 8, 1866](#) - The Senate passed the 14th Amendment by a vote of 33 to 11.
- [June 13, 1866](#) - The House of Representatives passed the 14th Amendment by a vote of 120 to 32.
- [June 16, 1866](#) - The text of the 14th Amendment can be found in the *United States Statutes at Large*, volume 14, page 358 (14 Stat. 358).
- [June 22, 1866](#) - President Andrew Johnson submitted a message to Congress announcing that the Fourteenth Amendment had been sent to the states for ratification. Johnson voiced his displeasure with the amendment by stating that his actions should "be considered as purely ministerial, and in no sense whatever committing the Executive to an approval or a recommendation of the amendment to the State legislatures or to the people."
- [July 28, 1866](#) - Secretary of State William Seward issued a proclamation certifying the ratification of the 14th Amendment by the states.

[Search](#) in the 39th Congress to find additional legislative information on the 14th Amendment.

[African American Perspectives: Pamphlets from the Daniel A.P. Murray Collection, 1818-1907](#)

The Daniel A. P. Murray Pamphlet Collection presents a panoramic and eclectic review of African-American history and culture, spanning almost one hundred years from the early nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries, with the bulk of the material published between 1875 and 1900

- [The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution considered](#): the right to pursue any lawful trade or avocation, without other restraint than such as equally affects all persons, is one of the privileges of citizens of the United States which can not be abridged by state legislation / dissenting opinions of Mr. Justice Field, Mr. Justice Bradley, and Mr. Justice Swayne, of U.S. Supreme Court, in the New Orleans slaughter-house cases.
- [Negro suffrage: should the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments be repealed?](#) / Speech of Hon. Edward De V. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, Monday, April 4, 1904.



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Rule 3. The Complaint

The complaint is a written statement of the essential facts constituting the offense charged. Except as provided in Rule 4.1, it must be made under oath before a magistrate judge or, if none is reasonably available, before a state or local judicial officer.

NOTES

(As amended Apr. 24, 1972, eff. Oct. 1, 1972; Apr. 22, 1993, eff. Dec. 1, 1993; Apr. 29, 2002, eff. Dec. 1, 2002; Apr. 26, 2011, eff. Dec. 1, 2011.)

NOTES OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RULES—1944

The rule generally states existing law and practice, 18 U.S.C. 591 [now 3041] (Arrest and removal for trial); *United States v. Simon* (E.D.Pa.), 248 F. 980; *United States v. Maresca* (S.D.N.Y.), 266 F. 713, 719–721. It eliminates, however, the requirement of conformity to State law as to the form and sufficiency of the complaint. See, also, rule 57(b).

NOTES OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RULES—1972 AMENDMENT

The amendment deletes the reference to “commissioner or other officer empowered to commit persons charged with offenses against the United States” and substitute therefor “magistrate.”

The change is editorial in nature to conform the language of the rule to the recently enacted Federal Magistrates Act. The term “magistrate” is defined in rule 54.

NOTES OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RULES—1993 AMENDMENT

The Rule is amended to conform to the Judicial Improvements Act of 1990 [P.L. 101–650, Title III, Section 321] which provides that each United States magistrate appointed under section 631 of title 28, United States Code, shall be known as a United States magistrate judge.

COMMITTEE NOTES ON RULES—2002 AMENDMENT

The language of Rule 3 is amended as part of the general restyling of the Criminal Rules to make them more easily understood and to make style and terminology consistent throughout the rules. These changes are intended to be stylistic and no substantive change is intended, except as described below.

The amendment makes one change in practice. Currently, Rule 3 requires the complaint to be sworn before a "magistrate judge," which under current Rule 54 could include a state or local judicial officer. Revised Rule 1 no longer includes state and local officers in the definition of magistrate judges for the purposes of these rules. Instead, the definition includes only United States magistrate judges. Rule 3 requires that the complaint be made before a United States magistrate judge or before a state or local officer. The revised rule does, however, make a change to reflect prevailing practice and the outcome desired by the Committee—that the procedure take place before a *federal* judicial officer if one is reasonably available. As noted in Rule 1(c), where the rules, such as Rule 3, authorize a magistrate judge to act, any other federal judge may act.

COMMITTEE NOTES ON RULES—2011 AMENDMENT

Under the amended rule, the complaint and supporting material may be submitted by telephone or reliable electronic means; however, the rule requires that the judicial officer administer the oath or affirmation in person or by telephone. The Committee concluded that the benefits of making it easier to obtain judicial oversight of the arrest decision and the increasing reliability and accessibility to electronic communication warranted amendment of the rule. The amendment makes clear that the submission of a complaint to a judicial officer need not be done in person and may instead be made by telephone or other reliable electronic means. The successful experiences with electronic applications under Rule 41, which permits electronic applications for search warrants, support a comparable process for arrests. The provisions in Rule 41 have been transferred to new Rule 4.1, which governs applications by telephone or other electronic means under Rules 3, 4, 9, and 41.

Changes Made to Proposed Amendment Released for Public Comment

No changes were made in the amendment as published.

< TITLE II. PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS up Rule 4. Arrest Warrant or Summons on a Complaint >



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- § 246. Deprivation of relief benefits
- § 247. Damage to religious property; obstruction of persons in the free exercise of religious beliefs
- § 248. Freedom of access to clinic entrances

TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 13 > § 241
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§ 241. Conspiracy against rights

How Current is This?

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or

If two or more persons go in, disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured—

They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 13 > § 242
 Prev | Next

§ 242. Deprivation of rights under color of law

How Current is This?

Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

MILWAUKEE POLICE STRIKE AFTER 2 OFFICERS ARE SLAIN

AP

Dec. 24, 1981



See the article in its original context from December 24, 1981, Section A, Page 12 Buy Reprints

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1980-1984

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The police began an illegal strike tonight at the urging of union leaders angry at what they called a city official's callous comments on the slayings of two patrolmen early this morning.

Robert Kliesmet, president of the Milwaukee Professional Police Association, said he hoped to have the walkout, which began about 8 o'clock, resolved quickly. But he declined to say what response from the city would be satisfactory to end it.

While taking steps to bolster the city's security after policemen abandoned stations and squad cars, Mayor Henry Maier issued a declaration of emergency to pave the way for a special session of the Common Council. He said it would also allow him to impose a curfew if law enforcement broke down.

The police said they could not immediately estimate how many of the city's approximately 2,000 officers responded to the walkout. Police strikes in Milwaukee are illegal.

The main doors to police headquarters were locked after many officers had left, leaving operations in the hands of superiors. Alderman's Remarks

Donald Fortier, a trustee of the union, said the committee was particularly annoyed at televised remarks by Alderman Roy Nabors about the fatal shootings.

Officers John Machjewski, 24 years old, and Charles Mehlberg, 25, were shot in an alley while investigating a tavern holdup, the police said.

Why Are American Women Running Faster Than Ever?
We Asked Them — Hundreds of Them

Feb. 28, 2020

Piled Bodies, Over
Autopsy Crisis

Feb. 25, 2020

Robert Lee Collins, 19, who the police said had a lengthy record, was arrested and held on \$350,000 bail. Alderman Nabors, who is black, said that he deplored the shootings but that they "could have been provoked by fear" of police brutality.

"Anytime a policeman approaches a person in the black community, there is that state of fear," he said. Comments Edited for Broadcast

The Alderman said later that the union was citing remarks that had been edited for broadcast and that he did not mean to imply he was insensitive toward the deaths.

About 200 deputies were sent from the Milwaukee Sheriff's Office at 10 o'clock to help police supervisors still on the job. Mayor Maier called Gov. Lee S. Dreyfus to ask about the possible use of the National Guard, but a spokesman for the Governor said no guardsmen would be called out without at least a declaration of emergency by Mr. Maier.

The Common Council prepared to meet in special session to hear a list of 12 grievances from Mr. Kliesmet. but could not begin immediately because of a rule that the Mayor has to give notice of a special session.

Mr. Kliesmet said his union's complaints included the county's District Attorney, E. Michael McCann, whom he termed "a persecutor" for pressing charges against police officers accused of brutality. Driver Joins Walkout

Police officers standing on sidewalks were seen near headquarters waving down a squad car whose red lights were flashing. The driver was told of the walkout, turned off his lights and pulled the car into the headquarters garage.

The headquarters doors remained locked even to drivers arrived to pay traffic tickets and to a man who said he wanted to post bail for a jailed friend.

Mr. Fortier said the strike was aimed at "the problems that have been brewing in the community, culminating with the comments of the alderman."

"We have been under the gun for six months," he said. "The police officers are out there trying to do a job, and we are being restrained."

Incidents that he said have caused tension include the death of a black man, Ernest Lacy, in police custody in July, the beating a businessman says he suffered when halted by the police in a traffic chase and the fatal shooting of a nightclub dancer as she tried to avoid a police roadblock.

The city of more than 700,000 has had walkouts and work slowdowns by the union before, but Milwaukee County deputy sheriffs helped police superiors fill in.

A version of this article appears in print on Dec. 24, 1981, Section A, Page 12 of the National edition with the headline: MILWAUKEE POLICE STRIKE AFTER 2 OFFICERS ARE SLAIN

Underscored, stricken, and vetoed text may not be searchable.
If you do not see text of the Act, SCROLL DOWN.

1983 Assembly Bill 405

Date of enactment: April 1, 1984
Date of publication: April 5, 1984

1983 Wisconsin Act 184

AN ACT to create 66.608 of the statutes, relating to business improvement districts.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Legislative declaration. It is declared that:

(1) The continued vitality of the commercial business districts of this state, especially those in downtown and central city areas, is necessary to retain existing businesses in and attract new businesses to this state.

(2) Declining public revenues emphasize the importance of assembling viable public-private partnerships to undertake revitalization of these districts.

(3) The establishment of a business improvement district system benefits the health, safety, welfare and prosperity of the people of this state.

(4) It is the purpose of this act to authorize cities, villages and towns to create one or more business improvement districts to allow businesses within those districts to develop, to manage and promote the districts and to establish an assessment method to fund these activities.

SECTION 2. 66.608 of the statutes is created to read:

66.608 Business improvement districts. (1) In this section:

(a) "Board" means a business improvement district board appointed under sub. (3)

(b) "Business improvement district" means an area within a municipality consisting of contiguous parcels subject to general real estate taxes, other than railroad rights-of-way, and may include railroad rights-of-way, rivers or highways continuously bounded by the parcels on at least one side.

(c) "Chief executive officer" means a mayor, city manager, village president or town chairman.

(d) "Local legislative body" means a common council, village board of trustees or town board of supervisors.

(e) "Municipality" means a city, village or town.

(f) "Operating plan" means a plan adopted or amended under this section for the development, redevelopment, maintenance, operation and promotion of a business improvement district, including all of the following:

1. The special assessment method applicable to the business improvement district.

1m. Whether real property used exclusively for manufacturing purposes will be specially assessed.

2. The kind, number and location of all proposed expenditures within the business improvement district.

3. A description of the methods of financing all estimated expenditures and the time when related costs will be incurred.

4. A description of how the creation of the business improvement district promotes the orderly development of the municipality, including its relationship to any municipal master plan.

5. A legal opinion that subds. 1 to 4 have been complied with.

(g) "Planning commission" means a plan commission under s. 62.23, or if none a board of public land commissioners, or if none a planning committee of the local legislative body.

(2) A municipality may create a business improvement district and adopt its operating plan if all of the following are met:

(a) An owner of real property used for commercial purposes and located in the proposed business improvement district designated under par. (b) has petitioned the municipality for creation of a business improvement district.

(b) The planning commission has designated a proposed business improvement district and adopted its proposed initial operating plan.

Party Control of the Presidency and Congress, 1933-2010

Russell D. Renka

Winners are for Democrats, for Republicans.

Years	President	Party of President	Congress	House of Representatives			Senate			Government is:
				Democrats	Republicans	Other	Democrats	Republicans	Other	
1933-34	Roosevelt	D	73rd	313	117	5	59	36	1	unified
1935-36	Roosevelt	D	74th	322	103	10	69	25	2	unified
1937-38	Roosevelt	D	75th	333	89	13	75	17	4	unified
1939-40	Roosevelt	D	76th	262	169	4	69	23	4	unified
1941-42	Roosevelt	D	77th	267	162	6	66	28	2	unified
1943-44	Roosevelt	D	78th	222	209	4	57	38	1	unified
1945-46	Roosevelt/Truman	D	79th	243	190	2	57	38	1	unified
1947-48	Truman	D	80th	188	246	1	45	51	0	divided
1949-50	Truman	D	81st	263	171	1	54	42	0	unified
1951-52	Truman	D	82nd	234	199	2	48	47	1	unified
1953-54	Eisenhower	R	83rd	213	221	1	47	48	1	unified
1955-56	Eisenhower	R	84th	232	203	0	48	47	1	divided
1957-58	Eisenhower	R	85th	234	201	0	49	47	0	divided
1959-60	Eisenhower	R	86th	283	154	0	64	34	0	divided
1961-62	Kennedy	D	87th	263	174	0	64	36	0	unified
1963-64	Kennedy/Johnson	D	88th	258	176	1	67	33	0	unified
1965-66	Johnson	D	89th	295	140	0	68	32	0	unified
1967-68	Johnson	D	90th	248	187	0	64	36	0	unified
1969-70	Nixon	R	91st	243	192	0	58	42	0	divided
1971-72	Nixon	R	92nd	255	180	0	55	45	0	divided
1973-74	Nixon/Ford	R	93rd	243	192	0	57	43	0	divided
1975-76	Ford	R	94th	291	144	0	61	38	1	divided
1977-78	Carter	D	95th	292	143	0	62	38	0	unified
1979-80	Carter	D	96th	277	158	0	59	41	0	unified
1981-82	Reagan	R	97th	243	192	0	47	53	0	divided (HR)
1983-84	Reagan	R	98th	269	166	0	46	54	0	divided (HR)
1985-86	Reagan	R	99th	253	182	0	47	53	0	divided (HR)
1987-88	Reagan	R	100th	258	177	0	55	45	0	divided
1989-90	Bush, GHW	R	101st	260	175	0	55	45	0	divided
1991-92	Bush	R	102nd	267	167	1	56	44	0	divided
1993-94	Clinton	D	103rd	258	176	1	57	43	0	unified
1995-96	Clinton	D	104th	202	232	1	46	54	0	divided
1997-98	Clinton	D	105th	206	228	1	45	55	0	divided
1999-2000	Clinton	D	106th	211	223	1	45	55	0	divided
2001-02	Bush, GW	R	107th	212	221	2	50	49*	1	divided
2003-04	Bush, GW	R	108th	204	228	3	48	51	1	unified
2005-06	Bush, GW	R	109th	200	234	1	45	55	0	unified
2007-08	Bush, GW	R	110th	231	204	0	51	49	0	divided
2009-10	Obama	D	111th	257	178	0	60	40	0	unified

Years	President	Party of President	Congress	House of Representatives			Senate			Government is:
				Democrats	Republicans	Other	Democrats	Republicans	Other	

* In May 2001, the Senate shifted to Democratic control when Senator Jim Jeffords of Vermont switched from the Republican Party to Independent status. He received his committee assignments from the Senate Democrats and became chairman of a standing committee. In 2003 the Senate returned to Republican control.

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January 13, 2010 01:52 PM

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Electoral history of Nancy Pelosi

The electoral history of Nancy Pelosi spans more than three decades, from the mid-1980s through to the present. A member of the Democratic Party in the United States, Nancy Pelosi was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in a 1987 special election after the death that February of Congresswoman [Sala Burton](#). In the Democratic [primary](#), Pelosi narrowly defeated San Francisco Supervisor [Harry Britt](#), considered the more progressive candidate, with 36 percent of the vote to his 32 percent.^[1] In the subsequent runoff she defeated [Republican](#) Harriet Ross, her closest competitor, by more than a 2-1 margin.^[2]

Now in her 17th two-year term, Pelosi has enjoyed overwhelming voter support throughout her congressional career. Since 2013 she has represented [California's 12th congressional district](#), which consists of four-fifths of the [city and county of San Francisco](#). She initially represented the [5th district](#) (1987–1993), and then, when district boundaries were [redrawn](#) after the [1990 Census](#), the [8th district](#) (1993–2013). As the [House Democratic Party leader](#) since 2003, she has sought election to the office of [Speaker of the United States House of Representatives](#) every two years since that time.

U.S. House of Representatives

1987 special election

[California's 5th congressional district special election, 1987](#)^[3]

[4]

Party	Candidate	Votes	%
Democratic	Nancy Pelosi	38,927	36.1
Democratic	Harry Britt	35,008	32.5

H.R.5210 - Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988

100th Congress (1987-1988)

Sponsor: [Rep. Foley, Thomas S. \[D-WA-5\]](#) (Introduced 08/11/1988)

Committees: House - Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs; Education and Labor; Foreign Affairs; Government Operations; Energy and Commerce; Interior and Insular Affairs; Judiciary; Merchant Marine and Fisheries; Public Works and Transportation; Ways and Means

Latest Action: 11/18/1988 Became Public Law No: 100-690. ([All Actions](#))

Roll Call Votes: There have been 24 roll call votes

Tracker: Introduced Passed House Passed Senate Resolving Differences To President Became Law

[Summary\(3\)](#) [Text](#) [Actions\(125\)](#) [Titles\(58\)](#) [Amendments\(44\)](#) [Cosponsors\(1\)](#) [Committees\(10\)](#) [Related Bills\(44\)](#)

There are 3 summaries for H.R.5210. [House agreed to Senate amendment with amendment \(10/22/1988\)](#) ▾

[Bill summaries](#) are authored by [CRS](#).

Shown Here:

House agreed to Senate amendment with amendment (10/22/1988)

(House agreed to Senate amendment with amendment, roll call #465 (346-11))

Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 - Title I: Coordination of National Drug Policy - Subtitle A: National Drug Control Program - National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988 - Establishes the Office of National Drug Control Policy in the Executive Office of the President. Names as principals of this Office a Director of National Drug Control Policy (Director) and Deputy Directors for Demand Reduction and Supply Reduction, all to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Establishes within the new Office a Bureau of State and Local Affairs, to be headed by an Associate Director for National Drug Control Policy, also to be appointed by the President. Sets forth responsibilities of the Director, including requirements that the Director: (1) transmit a consolidated National Drug Control Program (Program) budget proposal; and (2) submit to the Congress annual reports on a National Drug Control Strategy. Describes required report contents.

Describes limitations in connection with Program agency budget reprogramming or transfer requests.

Provides for coordination among executive branch departments and agencies, including a requirement that the head of a Program agency notify the Director in writing of any proposed policy changes relating to Program activities. Requires the Director to respond promptly as to whether the change is consistent with the National Drug Control Strategy.

Terminates the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board and the White House Office of Drug Abuse Policy and repeals specified provisions of the National Narcotics Act of 1984 and of the Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act in connection with these entities.

Prohibits the expenditure of funds for activities of the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System after 30 days following appointment of the Director.

Instructs the Director to report to the President and to the Congress concerning the need for coordinating, consolidating, or otherwise reorganizing agencies and functions of the Federal Government involved in drug supply reduction and demand reduction.

Terminates the Office of National Drug Control Policy five years after this subtitle's enactment, repealing all subtitle provisions relating to the Office and its functions.

Authorizes appropriations to fund the Office during its five-year existence.

Subtitle B: Department of Justice Civil Enforcement Enhancement - Justice Department Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Enhancement Act of 1988 - Requires the Director to report to the Congress, within one year of this title's

P.L. 100-690, Approved November 18, 1988 (102 Stat. 4181)

Anti-Drug Abuse Act Of 1988

* * * * *

SEC. 2306. [42 U.S.C. 11707] ADMINISTRATION OF GRANTS AND CONTRACTS.

* * * * *

(c) ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary may not make a grant or enter into a contract under this subtitle with an entity unless the entity—

* * * * *

(4) with respect to health services that are covered in the plan of the State of Hawaii approved under title XIX of the Social Security Act—

(A) if the entity will provide under the grant or contract any such health services directly—

(i) the entity has entered into a participation agreement under such plan; and

(ii) the entity is qualified to receive payments under such plan; and

(B) if the entity will provide under the grant or contract any such health services through a contract with an organization—

(i) the organization has entered into a participation agreement under such plan; and

(ii) the organization is qualified to receive payments under such plan; and

* * * * *

Subtitle G—Denial of Federal Benefits to Drug Traffickers and Possessors.

SEC. 5301. [21 U.S.C. 853a] DENIAL OF FEDERAL BENEFITS TO DRUG TRAFFICKERS AND POSSESSORS.

(a) DRUG TRAFFICKERS.—(1) Any individual who is convicted of any Federal or State offense consisting of the distribution of

controlled substances (as such terms are defined for purposes of the Controlled Substances Act) shall—

* * * * *

(C) upon a third or subsequent conviction for such an offense be permanently ineligible for all Federal benefits.

* * * * *

(d) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

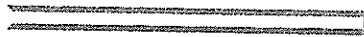
(1) the term "Federal benefit"—

* * * * *

(B) does not include any retirement, welfare, Social Security, health, disability, veterans benefit, public housing, or other similar benefit, or any other benefit for which payments or services are required for eligibility; and

* * * * *

[Internal References.—SSAct Titles II, IV, XVI (SSI), XVIII and XIX headings have footnotes referring to P.L. 100-690.]



21 U.S. Code PART D— OFFENSES AND PENALTIES

U.S. Code	Notes
<u>§ 841. Prohibited acts A</u>	
<u>§ 842. Prohibited acts B</u>	
<u>§ 843. Prohibited acts C</u>	
<u>§ 844. Penalties for simple possession</u>	
<u>§ 844a. Civil penalty for possession of small amounts of certain controlled substances</u>	
<u>§§ 845 to 845b. Transferred</u>	
<u>§ 846. Attempt and conspiracy</u>	
<u>§ 847. Additional penalties</u>	
<u>§ 848. Continuing criminal enterprise</u>	
<u>§ 849. Transportation safety offenses</u>	
<u>§ 850. Information for sentencing</u>	
<u>§ 851. Proceedings to establish prior convictions</u>	
<u>§ 852. Application of treaties and other international agreements</u>	
<u>§ 853. Criminal forfeitures</u>	
<u>§ 853a. Transferred</u>	
<u>§ 854. Investment of illicit drug profits</u>	
<u>§ 855. Alternative fine</u>	
<u>§ 856. Maintaining drug-involved premises</u>	
<u>§ 857. Repealed. Pub. L. 101-647, title XXIV, § 2401(d), Nov. 29, 1990, 104 Stat. 4859</u>	
<u>§ 858. Endangering human life while illegally manufacturing controlled substance</u>	
<u>§ 859. Distribution to persons under age twenty-one</u>	
<u>§ 860. Distribution or manufacturing in or near schools and colleges</u>	
<u>§ 860a. Consecutive sentence for manufacturing or distributing, or possessing with intent to manufacture or distribute, methamphetamine on premises where children are present or reside</u>	
<u>§ 861. Employment or use of persons under 18 years of age in drug operations</u>	
<u>§ 862. Denial of Federal benefits to drug traffickers and possessors</u>	
<u>§ 862a. Denial of assistance and benefits for certain drug-related convictions</u>	
<u>§ 862b. Sanctioning for testing positive for controlled substances</u>	

§ 863. Drug paraphernalia

§ 864. Anhydrous ammonia

§ 864a. Grants to reduce production of methamphetamines from anhydrous ammonia

§ 865. Smuggling methamphetamine or methamphetamine precursor chemicals into the United States while using facilitated entry programs

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Office of National Drug Control Policy

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The White House Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), a component of the Executive Office of the President, was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988.

The principal purpose of ONDCP is to establish policies, priorities, and objectives for the Nation's drug control program. The goals of the program are to reduce illicit drug use, manufacturing, and trafficking, drug-related crime and violence, and drug-related health consequences. To achieve these goals, the Director of ONDCP is charged with producing the National Drug Control Strategy. The Strategy directs the Nation's anti-drug efforts and establishes a program, a budget, and guidelines for cooperation among Federal, State, and local entities.

By law, the Director of ONDCP also evaluates, coordinates, and oversees both the international and domestic anti-drug efforts of executive branch agencies and ensures that such efforts sustain and complement State and local anti-drug activities. The Director advises the President regarding changes in the organization, management, budgeting, and personnel of Federal Agencies that could affect the Nation's anti-drug efforts; and regarding Federal agency compliance with their obligations under the Strategy.

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High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas

Office of National Drug Control Policy

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The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program: An Overview

Mission of the HIDTA Program

The mission of the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program is to enhance and coordinate America's drug-control efforts among local, state and Federal law enforcement agencies in order to eliminate or reduce drug trafficking and its harmful consequences in critical regions of the United States. The mission includes coordination efforts to reduce the production, manufacturing, distribution, transportation and chronic use of illegal drugs, as well as the attendant money laundering of drug proceeds.

The HIDTA Program and the National Drug Control Strategy

The HIDTA Program is an important component of the President's *National Drug Control Strategy*, predominantly addressing Goal Two—to "Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence"; *Objective Two*—to "Improve the ability of the HDTAs to counter drug trafficking." The HIDTA Program advances the President's National Drug Control Strategy by providing a coordination umbrella for local, state, and Federal agencies to combine drug control efforts through an outcome-focused, strategy-driven approach, which is developed collectively by regional law enforcement agencies.

From the Beginning

Realizing that drug trafficking in certain areas of the United States affects other areas of the country, Congress established the HIDTA Program to operate under the direction of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P. L. 100-690, November 18, 1988) and the ONDCP Reauthorization Act of 1998. The HIDTA Program provides Federal assistance to better coordinate and enhance counterdrug law enforcement efforts of local, state, and Federal law enforcement agencies in areas where major drug production, manufacturing, importation, or distribution flourish. The HIDTA Program designates geographic areas to which Federal resources are allocated to link local, state, and Federal drug enforcement efforts and to optimize the investigative return on limited fiscal and personnel resources. Properly targeted, HDTAs offer greater efficiency in countering illegal drug trade in local areas. HIDTA Programs are based on a logical, comprehensive methodology for prioritizing needs and working with other initiatives.

In 1990, Federal funds were appropriated to five areas of the United States that were considered the most critical high intensity drug trafficking area "gateways" for drugs entering the nation. The five regions included specific designated counties in Los Angeles, Houston, New York/New Jersey, South Florida and the Southwest Border. As an innovative and unique program, ONDCP established a policy and strategy for the HIDTA Program, consistent with congressional intent. The HIDTA concept of coordinating drug law enforcement efforts in critical areas of the United States has remained and thrived. To further build on the efforts to combat drug-related crime

and counter drug trafficking, the Administration and members of Congress have continued to support the program, which currently consists of 26 designated HIDTA regions. The Program has achieved a great deal of success in breaking down old barriers between the local, state, and Federal law enforcement agencies. Coordinating efforts and sharing information has extended beyond a single initiative or task force, to between initiatives and task forces in a single HIDTA, a region, and among HIDTAs nationally.

Resources provided to the HIDTA Program have grown from \$25 million in Fiscal Year 1990 to \$192 million in FY 2000. The FY 2000 HIDTA Program coordinated the efforts of a total of 949 local, 172 state and 35 Federal law enforcement agencies and 86 other organizations participating in 462 HIDTA-funded initiatives containing numerous multi-jurisdictional task forces, in 26 HIDTA regions plus five Southwest Border HIDTA partnerships, 292 counties in 40 states plus Washington DC, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Designation of a HIDTA

HIDTAs are designated by the Director of ONDCP, in consultation with the Attorney General, Secretary of Treasury, heads of drug-control agencies, and respective governors. In designating HIDTAs, ONDCP considers the following statutory criteria:

The extent that:

- the area is the center of drug production, manufacturing, importation, or distribution.
- state and local law enforcement agencies have committed resources to respond to the drug trafficking problem, thereby indicating a determination to respond aggressively.
- drug activities in the area are having a harmful impact on other areas of the country.
- a significant increase in Federal resources is necessary to respond adequately to drug-related activities in the area.

HIDTA regions are comprised of specific designated counties, based on the drug threat facing that area. The following areas, with specific designated counties in the noted states, have been designated as HIDTAs:

- 1990: Houston, Los Angeles, New York/New Jersey, South Florida, and the Southwest Border (California, Arizona, New Mexico, West Texas and South Texas);
- 1994: Washington/Baltimore and Puerto Rico/U.S. Virgin Islands;
- 1995: Atlanta, Chicago, and Philadelphia/Camden;
- 1996: Rocky Mountain (Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming), Gulf Coast (Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi), Lake County (Indiana), Midwest (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota), and Northwest (Washington);
- 1997: Southeast Michigan and Northern California;
- 1998: Appalachia (Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia), Central Florida, Milwaukee and North Texas; and
- 1999: Central Valley (California), Hawaii, New England (Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont), Ohio, and Oregon

A HIDTA Region

HIDTAs are joint efforts of regional local, state, and Federal law enforcement agencies whose leaders work together to assess regional drug threats, design

United States

vs.

Rickey Potts, et al.
20713 92 0029 P

STATEMENT OF

Special Agent Paul Harding,
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and
Firearms, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Made on August 13, 1992.

During December 1990, I participated in an ATF investigation involving David N. Ealy and Larry Jackson who were suspected of violating federal drug and firearms statutes. As part of this investigation, I conducted an undercover meeting with Ealy and Jackson at 4371 N. 48th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This meeting was electronically recorded and is described below.

On December 10, 1990, at approximately 12:00 p.m., in an undercover capacity and accompanied by an ATF Confidential Informant, I traveled to 4371 N. 48th Street, Milwaukee, WI. In my possession I had three ATF property firearms. These firearms are described as Ingram, MAC-10, .45 caliber machinegun, S/N 1-3004548, with attached .45 caliber silencer, S/N S121, and Smith & Wesson, Model 6906, 9mm pistol, S/N TCZ4212.

Upon arriving at 4371 N. 48th Street, Milwaukee, WI, I parked my undercover vehicle in the alley located at the rear of the residence. I then waited in the vehicle with the three ATF property firearms while the informant entered the residence. After approximately six minutes, the informant returned to my vehicle and informed me that he had met inside with an individual known as Fatdog and that this individual was expecting me to return with the informant to display some firearms. I then picked up the MAC-10 machinegun, silencer and 9mm pistol and accompanied the informant into the residence.

Inside the residence, the informant and I met with an individual who went by the street name of Fatdog. I recognized Fatdog as an individual previously identified to me by Special Agent Scott Perala as David N. Ealy, B/M, DOB: 08-23-72. During this meeting, I displayed the three firearms to Ealy and described them as a machinegun with a silencer and a 9mm pistol. Ealy and I then discussed the potential trade of my firearms for cocaine. Ealy indicated that the price I was asking for my guns was above what he was willing to pay. I also told Ealy that I wanted to purchase a larger amount of cocaine for cash so that I could begin a cocaine sales business of my own. Ealy then indicated that he could connect me with larger cocaine dealers than himself who would be interested in purchasing my firearms and selling cocaine to me for cash. Ealy then picked up the telephone and dialed a number. Ealy then told me that he had placed a page to an individual he dealt with who was known by the street name of

Country. Shortly after this, Ealy received a telephone call, and I overheard him discuss the MAC-10 machinegun and 9mm pistol with the caller. At the completion of the call, Ealy said that the caller was on his way over to Ealy's residence.

At approximately 12:36 p.m., Country arrived at Ealy's residence and met with Ealy, the confidential informant and me. Country was subsequently identified as Larry Jackson, B/M, DOB: 10-09-69. After being introduced to Jackson by Ealy, I displayed the MAC-10 machinegun, silencer and 9mm pistol to Jackson. Jackson and I then discussed the possible trade of my firearms and approximately \$5000.00 in cash for approximately six to seven ounces of cocaine to be provided by Jackson. During this conversation, Jackson asked me if I was from the police and indicated that he was concerned because a trade involving the type of firearms I had and the quantity of cocaine we were negotiating could lead to a sentence in the "federal joint". Jackson also said that he regularly purchased 9mm pistols on the street for approximately \$300.00 each. Jackson also said that he had previously seen TEC-9 pistols but was unfamiliar with weapons like the MAC-10 machinegun I displayed to him. Jackson then agreed to conduct the trade on the following Wednesday, and I provided Ealy and Jackson with my pager number. I then departed the residence, carrying the three firearms and accompanied by the confidential informant.

Over the next several days, I conducted numerous undercover telephone conversations with Ealy regarding the proposed trade of firearms for cocaine. During these conversations, Ealy repeatedly stated that Jackson was leery about conducting the trade because he felt that I may be acting for the police. Negotiations eventually broke down, and this trade never took place.

On February 8, 1991, I participated as part of a surveillance and arrest team in an operation planned to lead to the arrest of Larry Jackson when he arrived at a predetermined location to deliver one-half ounce of cocaine to an ATF Confidential Informant. During this operation, I was driving my ATF vehicle and was accompanied by Special Agent Julie Kleinvachter. While monitoring the ATF radio frequencies, I learned that ATF agents and Milwaukee Police had initiated a vehicle pursuit of Larry Jackson who had attempted to flee the agents and officers. Through radio traffick, I learned that Jackson appeared to be headed to a residence at 4900 N. 49th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. I then drove in the direction of that address. Through further radio traffick, I learned that Jackson had abandoned his vehicle a distance from the 49th Street address and was being chased on foot by agents and officers.

Upon arriving at 4900 N. 49th Street, I parked my vehicle on the street outside and ran to the rear door where I observed other

agents and officers. I was then informed by Special Agent Michael Quick that Special Agent David Darin and Milwaukee Police Officers had followed Jackson to the residence and entered the residence in hot pursuit of Jackson. Agent Quick then informed us that Agent Darin and the others had pursued Jackson upstairs in the residence, and Agent Quick told us that no agents or officers had yet performed a security sweep of the basement. Agent Kleinvachter and I then entered the residence and proceeded directly downstairs to the basement. Upon entering the basement, I observed two black males standing in the basement. I loudly announced that I was a police officer and ordered the two individuals to raise their hands above their heads and to move to a prone position on the floor, which they did. In the basement, the windows were covered and there were no lights on; consequently, I was only able to observe the individuals in the light which shone down the basement steps and in through the laundry room door. I then asked, "do you have any weapons down here." One of the individuals, subsequently identified as Donovan Lamont Howard, B/M, DOB: 01-27-73, answered that there was a pistol above one of the drop ceiling tiles and pointed to a spot in the ceiling where several ceiling tiles were missing. At this point, a Milwaukee Police Officer also arrived in the basement and agent Kleinvachter and I assisted the officer in moving Donovan Howard and the second individual from the basement and up to the kitchen of the residence where they were held. This second individual was subsequently identified as James Henry Howard, Jr., B/M, DOB: 03-15-73.

After the occupants of the house were all secured and moved to the living room of the residence, a federal search warrant was obtained for the home. This search warrant was executed later that afternoon. During the execution of the search warrant, two firearms were recovered from the basement. The first firearm recovered was the pistol pointed out in the ceiling tiles by Donovan Howard. This was Norinco, 9mm pistol, imported by Sportsmans, Miami, FL, S/N 301977. This 9mm pistol was found loaded with eight rounds of ammunition. The second firearm recovered from the basement was found concealed between the floor joists to the basement ceiling in a room adjacent to the main basement area where Donovan Howard and James Henry Howard, Jr., were found. This firearm was Intratec, Model TEC-9, 9mm pistol, S/N 119004. I observed both of these firearms concealed in the ceiling prior to recovery by ATF.

Paul J. Harding
Special Agent
Paul J. Harding

Part 11

LAURENCE 03

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

~~SEALED~~

unsealed
12/7/92

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

HENRY "CORVETTE" BAMS,
JERRY GROVER,
MARVIN BARNES,
ANTHONY HOWARD, a/k/a Calvin Brown,
CORDELL HOWARD,
DONOVAN HOWARD,
HENRY HOWARD,
JESSIE JAMES HOWARD,
LARRY HOWARD,
ROBERT "SMOOTH" HOWARD,
LARRY "COUNTRY" JACKSON,
PERCY LEE,
RUQUINN MCCULLAR,
RICKEY L. POTTS, and
THOMAS WOODRUFF,

Defendants.

Case No. 92-CR-195
[T. 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c),
1952(a)(3), 1956(a)(1)(B);
T. 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(a)(1),
846.]

U.S. DIST. COURT EAST DIST WISC.
FILED
SOFRON B. NEDILSKY

OCT 1 1992

INDICTMENT

U.S. District Court
Eastern Div. of Wis.

I hereby certify that this is a
true and correct copy of the original now
remaining of record in my office.

SOFRON B. NEDILSKY, Clerk

DATED:

12-14-94 By C. J. [Signature] Deputy

COUNT ONE

THE GRAND JURY CHARGES:

That from on or about January 1, 1989 through on or about October 1, 1992,
in the State and Eastern District of Wisconsin

HENRY "CORVETTE" BAMS,
JERRY GROVER,
MARVIN BARNES,
ANTHONY HOWARD, a/k/a Calvin Brown,
CORDELL HOWARD,
DONOVAN HOWARD,
HENRY HOWARD,
JESSIE JAMES HOWARD,
LARRY HOWARD,

(175)

Pattern and Practice

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ROBERT "SMOOTH" HOWARD,
LARRY "COUNTRY" JACKSON,
PERCY LEE,
RICKEY L. POTTS, and
THOMAS WOODRUFF,

did unlawfully, willfully, and knowingly combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other and others to distribute five kilograms or more of cocaine, a narcotic drug and a Schedule II controlled substance.

All in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 846.

176

The term of
to fill the
rien's resig-

nation, will expire upon the elec-
tion of Terrien's successor.

Those interested in running

Bill Kurtz and Jessica McBride
contributed to this article.

METROPOLITAN BRIEFS

the country have been forced to cut programs and staff, the UW System has been able to maintain educational programs because of prudent management, Lyall said. But financial support of the system has dropped from 14.5% to 11.5% of the state budget in recent years while costs have greatly increased, she said.

Federal Court

Suspect charged in coke conspiracy

A 30-year-old Milwaukee man has been charged with leading at least 14 other people in a cocaine conspiracy, according to federal prosecutors in Milwaukee.

Rickey Leon Potts of 9575 W. Fond du Lac Ave. also has been charged with six instances of cocaine distribution, six instances of money laundering, using a gun in relation to a drug trafficking crime and interstate travel to facilitate a drug-dealing enterprise, according to a federal grand jury indictment returned last week and unsealed Monday.

He faces a possible sentence of life in prison and fines of up to \$13 million if convicted.

The indictment names 15 peo-

ple with related drug crimes, but five of the names were blotted out because not all of the defendants have been arrested.

Potts is being detained until at least Wednesday, when he will have a detention hearing in Federal Court in Milwaukee. A plea of not guilty was entered on his behalf Monday during an initial appearance hearing because he did not have a lawyer.

Election '92

Barbara Bush's visit here expanded

First Lady Barbara Bush's visit to Milwaukee has been expanded to include tours of a Racine bakery and a Milwaukee shopping center on Wednesday, campaign officials announced Monday.

Bush previously had scheduled an appearance at 9 a.m. Thursday at the Italian Community Center, billed as "coffee and kringle with Barbara Bush."

The Wednesday schedule includes:

■ A 2:15 p.m. visit to the Larsen Kringle Bakery in Racine, where Bush and her family are to help make pastries.

■ A 3:30 p.m. reception at The Grand

Copy mailed to attorneys for parties by the Court pursuant to Rule 49 (c) Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

EASTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

U.S. DIST. COURT EAST DIST. WIS
FILED
NOV 9 1992
AT _____ O'CLOCK
SOFRON B. NEDILSKY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

Case No. 92-CR-195

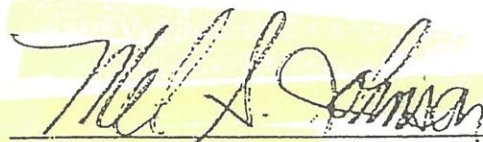
RUQUINN MCCULLAR,

Defendant.

ORDER FOR DISMISSAL

Pursuant to Rule 48(a) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, and by leave of Court endorsed hereon, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin hereby dismisses the indictment against the above-named defendant because the interests of justice demand no further prosecution of this matter because questions have arisen about the ability of the United States to prove the defendant's guilt.

Dated at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, this 9th day of November, 1992.



MEL S. JOHNSON
Assistant United States Attorney

Leave of Court is granted for the filing of the foregoing dismissal.

November 10, 1992
Date


THOMAS J. CURRAN
United States District Judge

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Keizer at
closet.

The be

MILWAUKEE Sentinel

MAY 12, 1993

F.S.R.F.

12½-year term ordered for cocaine distribution

By DEBBY L. DAVIS

Sentinel staff writer

A Milwaukee man who pleaded guilty to charges stemming from his involvement in a cocaine distribution conspiracy was sentenced in Federal Court Tuesday to 12 years and 6 months in prison.

Rickey Potts, 30, also was given five years of probation and ordered to pay a \$4,000 fine.

In October, Potts and 14 other people were charged in a 23-count indictment after an investigation by the Criminal Investigation Division of the Internal Revenue Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and the Milwaukee Police Department.

Potts was charged with six counts of cocaine distribution, six counts of money laundering, one count of drug trafficking and one count of using a firearm during the commission of a drug trafficking crime.

Asst. U.S. Atty. Mel S. Johnson said the defendants made regular trips to Chicago to pick up large quantities of cocaine. The large packets were then broken up and

sold to clients in Milwaukee.

Johnson said the entire conspiracy involved about 50 kilos of cocaine.

Potts pleaded guilty in February to one count of money laundering, one count of conspiracy to distribute cocaine and one count of using a gun in a drug trafficking crime. The other charges were dropped as part of a plea agreement, authorities said.

The other people charged in the conspiracy were:

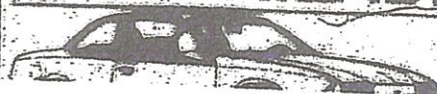
Henry Bams, 19; Jerry Grover, 48; Marvin Barnes, 34; Anthony Howard (also known as Calvin Brown), 24; Cordell Howard, 28; Donovan Howard, 21; Henry Howard, 39; Jesse Howard, 31; Larry Howard, 32; Robert Howard, 36; Larry Jackson, 23; Percy Lee, 23; and Thomas Woodruff, 22.

Charges against the 15th person, Ruggin McCullar, were dropped, authorities said. The remaining defendants have pleaded guilty to various charges in connection with the conspiracy, Johnson said.

Johnson said 11 of the 15 are related to one another.

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LOOK...



Potts EXHIBIT

TITLE VII OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1998: H11225

[Congressional Record: October 19, 1998 (House)] [Page H11197-H11247]

From the Congressional Record Online via GPO Access [wais.access.gpo.gov][DOCID:cr19oc98-30] [[pp. H11197-H11247]]

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4328, MAKING OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999[[Continued from page H11196]]

SEC. 701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998".

SEC. 702. DEFINITIONS. In this title: (1) Demand reduction.--The term "demand reduction" means any activity conducted by a National Drug Control Program agency, other than an enforcement activity, that is intended to reduce the use of drugs, including--

- (A) drug abuse education;
- (B) drug abuse prevention;
- (C) drug abuse treatment;
- (D) drug abuse research;
- (E) drug abuse rehabilitation;
- (F) drug-free workplace programs; and
- (G) drug testing.

(2) Director.--The term "Director" means the Director of National Drug Control Policy.

(3) Drug.--The term "drug" has the meaning given the term "controlled substance" in section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6)).

(4) Drug control.--The term "drug control" means any activity conducted by a National Drug Control Program agency involving supply reduction or demand reduction.

(5) Fund.--The term "Fund" means the fund established under section 703(d).



High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas

Office of National Drug Control Policy

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Milwaukee HIDTA

Mission Statement: The Milwaukee HIDTA's mission is to apply enhanced intelligence processes and greater operational coordination and prosecution to reduce organized drug distribution, drug related violent crime and money laundering, and the demand for illegal drugs within the Milwaukee HIDTA. The Milwaukee HIDTA also strives to halt the distribution of illegal drugs through the Milwaukee HIDTA to urban areas throughout Wisconsin and beyond.

General Information:

Year of Designation: 1998

Geographic Area of Responsibility:

Wisconsin:

Milwaukee County

Contact:

(414) 220-4740

Threat Abstract:

Within the Milwaukee HIDTA region, powder and crack cocaine, and marijuana represent the predominant drug threats. Heroin and methamphetamine have also been identified as emerging trends. Highway and airline trafficking are the primary means of drug importation. Using these transportation methods, street gangs and other criminal organizations have developed effective distribution systems within Milwaukee County. On the south side of Milwaukee the Hispanic gangs are highly territorial. Large national street gangs control trafficking on Milwaukee's north side. These groups maintain close ties with similar gangs in Chicago.

Among the drugs distributed within the HIDTA region, cocaine remains the drug of choice. Most distribution groups have Mexican-based sources of supply, both inside and outside the HIDTA region. Street gangs process crack cocaine within the neighborhoods to avoid the heavy penalties for crack importation.

Another significant threat includes the increase in domestically grown marijuana. While the most common source of marijuana in the region is Mexico, local indoor grow operations have risen in popularity. Heroin trafficking and abuse is also increasing. Although Chicago remains the most frequently cited source of heroin, recent seizures indicate direct shipments, notably South American heroin, from source countries.

Law enforcement agencies in the HIDTA region have observed presence of three other drugs in the community. Vicodin, a prescription medication; psilocybin (known on the street as shrooms), and LSD. These three drugs are particularly prevalent among teenagers. Additionally, prescription medicine abuse increased 200% between 1997 and 1999. Methamphetamine trafficking and abuse has not reached Milwaukee County as a priority concern for law enforcement.

Drug trafficking organizations in the Milwaukee HIDTA utilize a variety of legitimate and front businesses to launder their proceeds. The Milwaukee area is used as a transshipment point for the majority of drug profits garnered in Wisconsin. The proceeds are forwarded to source cities via private and commercial vehicles, ticketed commercial transportation, or mail delivery services. An increase in straw purchases of guns and illegal gun trafficking has become an integral part of gang drug activity, and the availability of weapons is the primary reason for increased gang violence.

Strategy Abstract:

The Milwaukee HIDTA is located within the judicial districts of the Eastern District of Wisconsin and the County of Milwaukee. Located therein, each federal agency has one regional leader to insure that the agency is pursuing its mission and is coordinating its efforts with other law enforcement agencies. Likewise, state, county and municipal law enforcement agencies exercise the authority of their respective jurisdictions to carry out their missions in overlapping venues. The Executive Committee is comprised of a representative from each participating agency with at least one full-time HIDTA member. The initiatives are comprised of representatives from a total of eleven agencies. There are five federal agencies, two state agencies, and four local agencies participating in the Milwaukee HIDTA.

The Milwaukee HIDTA's initiatives focus on disrupting and dismantling local, regional, and national-level drug and money laundering organizations. The Milwaukee HIDTA coordinated six initiatives in Fiscal Year 2000. There are four drug trafficking initiatives, three of which target specific locations throughout the community and one that investigates the trafficking of heroin. There is one anti-drug/anti-crime initiative, and an intelligence center.

Investigative Support Center:

The Milwaukee HIDTA Intelligence and Technical Support Center (HITS Center) is a collocated effort of federal, state, and local agencies. The HITS Center has a primary function of gathering, analyzing and disseminating intelligence regarding drug traffickers and gang organizations. The HITS Center also identifies drug trafficking organizations, assists in the development of the threat assessment and priority setting; and assists in the coordination of cases and investigations. The HITS Center moved into its permanent space in April 1999. Currently the analysts have access to the following databases and research software tools: NADDIS, Transaction Information for Management (TIME), Case management (contains all HIDTA cases), Pen-Link (phone record information), Property information Retrieval system (PIRS), locating property from the City of Milwaukee Assessor's office, Bressers, telephone directory for five county area surrounding Milwaukee, World Wide Information, drivers licenses and motor vehicle registration checks, Choice Point, Public source database, I-2 Analyst Notebook- charting, RISS-Net/MOCIC national database for suspect pointer index, Wisconsin Utilities-information associated with property owners, Internet-used for general and public searches, FinCen, financial banking inquirers, and access to; however, not installed yet at the Milwaukee HIDTA, FBI-net, and TECHS.

Initiatives that were approved to implement the 2000 Milwaukee HIDTA Strategy include:

1. **Common Thread Task Force**—a FBI supervised, multi-agency initiative that focuses on long-term investigative efforts on the North side of the city of Milwaukee. This initiative identifies individuals and/or organizations involved in the import and distribution of cocaine. The goal of the task force is to conduct investigations to disrupt and dismantle these drug organizations. Another goal of the Common Thread Task Force is to identify the source of the cocaine coming into the city and pursue federal prosecution of the out-of-state drug sources.

2. Heroin Task Force—a multi-agency initiative supervised by the Wisconsin Department of Justice, Division of Narcotics Enforcement. The Heroin Task Force focuses on the identification, infiltration, disruption and dismantling of heroin trafficking organizations operating within and through Milwaukee County. The Heroin Task Force is currently targeting identified organizations and is continuously developing intelligence sources to examine emerging or declining trends to heroin trafficking. The Heroin Task Force is working in conjunction with demand reduction efforts to identify and remove major sources of heroin, as well as other drugs and their related violence in the community.
3. South Side Gangs Task Force—a locally led, collocated multi-agency task force focused on drug trafficking organizations/gangs operating in the near South side Milwaukee neighborhoods. South Side Gangs aims to conduct long-term investigations on significant narcotics dealers/organizations/gangs with the goal of criminally prosecuting responsible persons and dismantling the operation(s). South Side Gangs will also work in conjunction with demand reduction efforts to remove sources of drugs and violence from the neighborhoods. Lastly, South Side Gangs will develop and maintain intelligence regarding drug trafficking gangs/organizations on the South side of Milwaukee.
4. Interdiction—Added in June of 1999, the Interdiction Initiative became the fifth drug task force of the Milwaukee HIDTA. The Interdiction Task Force is a county led multi-agency initiative, focusing on the interdiction of drugs coming in to Milwaukee County and money going out in order to disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking organizations by a coordinated and intelligence based joint law enforcement effort.
5. HIDTA Street Drug Task Force—a locally led, collocated multi-agency task force focused on drug traffickers operating at the street level within the Milwaukee HIDTA region. The Street Drug Task Force conducts short-term investigations of dealers and gangs that disperse illegal drugs by making them easily available to the consumer in small quantities. The Street Drug Task Force will continue to work in conjunction with demand education efforts to remove the source of drugs and related violence from the neighborhoods. The Street Drug Task Force will continue to focus on individuals or groups that disperse street level quantities of illegal drugs on or near schools or playgrounds and in areas of high drug activity and partake in drug-related crimes.
6. Safe & Sound—an anti-drug/anti-crime initiative that attacks the interrelated problems of drugs, gangs, and guns. It is driven by a three-pronged strategy that includes tough law enforcement, positive, demand reduction alternatives for youth and neighborhood anti-crime/anti-drug organizing. Safe & Sound's overriding goal is to work in collaboration with the Milwaukee HIDTA to reduce violent crime.

Outcomes:

Coordination of intelligence information through the HITS Center provides greater sharing of information among Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies. State of the art equipment and other resources are shared with Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies on occasion which enhances their capabilities and assists in their investigations. The Milwaukee HIDTA also provides ongoing training to area law enforcement officers on various pertinent topics. For the first time, Deconfliction services are available to all surrounding communities and federal money laundering expertise is available to state and local agencies.

Participating Agencies:

Federal: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Attorney's Office - Eastern District of Wisconsin, United States Customs Service

State: Wisconsin Division of Narcotic Enforcement, Wisconsin National Guard

Local: Milwaukee County District Attorney's Office, Milwaukee County Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee Police Department, West Allis Police Department

Information is provided by the Milwaukee HIDTA.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Eastern District of Wisconsin

U. S. Probation / Pretrial Services

Ann B. Coates

Chief U. S. Probation Officer

517 E. Wisconsin Avenue

Room 001

Milwaukee, WI 53202

Main: 414-297-1425

Toll Free: 888-289-8386

Fax: 414-297-1989

314 South Madison Street

Green Bay, WI 54301

Main: 920-884-7780

Toll Free: 866-350-2586

Fax: 920-884-7786

Reply To: Milwaukee

January 20, 2009

NOTICE OF DISCHARGE

Name:

Rickey Leon Potts

Docket No.:

92-00195-014

Date Supervised Release Commenced:

01/21/2004

Date Supervised Release Expired:

01/20/2009

Inasmuch as you have completed the terms and conditions of your supervised release on the date shown above, you are hereby discharged from supervision of this office.

(Date)

U. S. Probation Officer

Potts EXHIBIT

1. State Statute 66.1109(1) (f) Im: The district will contain property used exclusively for manufacturing purposes, as well as properties used in part for manufacturing. These properties will be assessed according to the method set forth in this plan because it is assumed that they will benefit from development in the district.
2. In accordance with the interpretation of the City Attorney regarding State Statute 66.1109(1) (b), property exempt from general real estate taxes has been excluded from the district. Privately owned tax-exempt property adjoining the district and which is expected to benefit from district activities may be asked to make a financial contribution to the district on a voluntary basis.
3. Recognizing WI. Stat. 66.1109(5)(a) Real property used exclusively for residential purposes and real property that is exempted from general property taxes under s. 70.11 may not be specially assessed for purposes, thus the BID will only assess the percentage of real property that is not tax exempt or residential. Such properties are identified in Appendix C.

V. RELATIONSHIP TO MILWAUKEE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND ORDERLY DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY

A. City Plans

In February 1978, the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee adopted a Preservation Policy as the policy basis for its Comprehensive Plan and as a guide for its planning, programming and budgeting decisions. The Common Council reaffirmed and expanded the Preservation Policy in Resolution File Number 881978, adopted January 24, 1989.

The Preservation Policy emphasizes maintaining Milwaukee's present housing, jobs, neighborhoods, services, and tax base rather than passively accepting loss of jobs and population or emphasizing massive new development. In its January 1989 reaffirmation of the policy, the Common Council gave new emphasis to forging new public and private partnerships as a means to accomplish preservation.

On September 27, 2005, a substitute resolution was passed (Resolution 3050706), Creating the Business Improvement District No. 39 (Center Street Marketplace) and its first year operating plan. The district is a means of formalizing and funding the public-private partnership between the City and property owners in the Center Street Marketplace (BID #39) business area and for furthering preservation and redevelopment in this portion of the City of Milwaukee. Therefore, it is fully consistent with the City's Comprehensive Plan and Preservation Policy.

B. City Role in District Operation

The City of Milwaukee has committed to helping private property owners in the district promote its development. To this end, the City is expected to play a significant role in the

109 Congress

PUBLIC LAW 109-469—DEC. 29, 2006

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL
POLICY REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2006

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
Eastern District of Wisconsin
U. S. Probation / Pretrial Services

in B. Coates
Chief U. S. Probation Officer

517 E. Wisconsin Avenue
Room 001
Milwaukee, WI 53202
Main: 414-297-1425
Toll Free: 888-289-8386
Fax: 414-297-1989

314 South Madison Street
Green Bay, WI 54301
Main: 920-884-7780
Toll Free: 866-350-2586
Fax: 920-884-7786

Reply To: Milwaukee

January 20, 2009

Rickey Leon Potts
4035 N. 13th Street
Milwaukee, WI 53209

RE: SUPERVISED RELEASE
TERMINATION

Dear Mr. Potts:

On January 20, 2009, your federal supervised release supervision term expired.

I have enclosed an exit survey and postage paid envelope for your convenience. The exit survey will be used to help us improve our services. It will not become part of your file with us. We would appreciate your thoughts and comments.

If you have been convicted of a felony, the prohibition against possessing firearms is permanent unless you received a presidential pardon.

Congratulations and good luck!

Sincerely yours,

Jerald H. Husz
U. S. Probation Officer

JHH/pam
Enclosure

Potts EXHIBIT

RIGHTS TO VOTE, HOLD STATE OFFICE, AND SERVE ON A STATE JURY; SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL DISABILITIES

A. LOSS OF RIGHTS

A person convicted of "treason, felony or bribery" loses the right to vote. Wis. Stat. § 6.03(1)(b). Since eligibility for jury service depends on being a qualified elector, such persons also lose the right to be a juror. Wis. Stat. § 756.01(1). A person convicted of an "infamous" crime in any "court within the United States" is ineligible for any office of trust, profit, or honor. Wis. Const. art. XIII, § 3.

No state or private employer or licensing agency may deny or terminate employment or a license because of a person's conviction record unless the circumstances of the offense substantially relate to the particular position or the conviction would preclude obtaining a required bond. Wis. Stat. §§ 111.321; 111.322; 111.32(6); 111.335(c). A person engaged in the business of installing burglar alarms, however, may not employ a convicted felon as an installer of burglar alarms unless the felon has received a pardon. Wis. Stat. §§ 111.335(1)(cm); 134.59(1). Further, a person's license or permit relating to alcoholic beverages may be revoked, suspended, or not renewed based solely on his conviction for certain drug offenses under Wis. Stat. § 161.41 or under federal law or the law of another state that is substantially similar. Wis. Stat. §§ 111.335(1)(cs); 125.04(5)(1), (5)(b). Effective July 1, 1997, convicted felons who have not been pardoned are ineligible to be licensed as private detectives or private security persons, Wis. Stat. § 440.26(2)(c)(1), and the license of a private detective or private security person who has been convicted of a felony in Wisconsin or elsewhere but has not been pardoned is to be revoked. Wis. Stat. § 440.26(6)(b). Examples of other fields in which a conviction may be relevant in the licensing decision include medical practices (Wis. Stat. § 448.05(1)(a)), and optometry (§ 449.07(1)(d)).

Wisconsin has a registration requirement for persons convicted of or adjudicated delinquent based on the commission of a sex offense. Wis. Stat. § 175.45 (renumbered 301.45, effective June 1, 1997). Persons convicted of a sex offense may be required to submit a biological specimen for DNA testing. Wis. Stat. § 973.047(1)(b). A person convicted under federal or state law of a serious child sex offense may not be employed or volunteer in a position that requires work or interaction primarily or directly with children under 16. Wis. Stat. § 948.13(1).

B. RESTORATION OF RIGHTS/REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES

The rights to vote and to serve on a jury are automatically restored upon completion of sentence. Wis. Stat. § 304.078. In order to regain the right to hold public office, a felon must be granted a pardon. The pardon power (except in the cases of treason or impeachment) is vested in the Governor. Wis. Const. Art. V, § 6. State authorities advise that the Governor can pardon a person convicted under federal law or the law of another state.

II. LOSS AND RESTORATION OF STATE FIREARMS PRIVILEGES

A person convicted of a felony in Wisconsin, or of a crime elsewhere that would be a felony if committed in Wisconsin, loses the right to possess a firearm or pepper spray. Wis. Stat. §§ 941.29(1)(a), (b); 941.29(2). This prohibition does not apply to anyone who has received a pardon and has been expressly authorized to possess a firearm under 18 U.S.C. App. § 1203 (now repealed), or has obtained relief from federal firearms disabilities under 18 U.S.C. § 925(c). Wis. Stat. § 941.29(5)(a), (b).

From: Chemlick, Mickal [mailto:mcheml@milwaukee.gov]

Sent: Friday, December 18, 2009 6:19 PM

To: Ladwig, Christopher

Subject:

Exhibit III

The City of Milwaukee is subject to Wisconsin Statutes related to public records. Unless otherwise exempted from the public records law, senders and receivers of City email should presume that the email are subject to release upon request, and to state records retention requirements. See City of Milwaukee full email disclaimer at www.milwaukee.gov/email_disclaimer.

~~EXHIBIT 1111~~

SEARCH WARRANT
STATE OF WISCONSIN

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

) ss. In the Circuit Court of the First Judicial District of Wisconsin

The State of Wisconsin, to any Sheriff, or any Law Enforcement officer of the State of Wisconsin:

WHEREAS, PO Mickal Chemlick has this day complained (by attached affidavit) to this court upon oath, showing probable cause that on Friday, 12/18/2009, in the County of Milwaukee, there is now located and concealed in and upon certain premises, located within the City of Milwaukee in said County, occupied by Rickey L. Potts black male, 09/19/1962, 5'11" in height, 245 lbs, with black hair, and more particularly described as follows:
DESCRIBE PREMISES: 3817 W. Center St., is the upper portion of a two-story building, light colored stone or brick is affixed to the entire building with a dark colored roof. The numbers "3817" are affixed to the east side of the front door entrance. The premise is located on the second floor, with the outer door being a metal door. The numbers "3817" are white in color with a black background. Search to include all storage areas accessible to and all persons present on premises, certain goods, chattels and property, to-wit:

DESCRIBE OBJECTS OF SEARCH:

1. Firearms and ammunition
2. Documents, utility bills, keys, and other items used to show who is in control of premises
3. Firearms manuals and cases

which thing(s) (were used in the commission) or (may constitute evidence) of a crime, to-wit:

DESCRIBE CRIME OR CRIMES:

(1) Felon In Possession of a Firearm

Committed in violation of sections 941.29(2)(a) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Now, THEREFORE, in the name of the State of Wisconsin, you are commanded forthwith to search the said premises and/or the said person(s) for said things, and take possession thereof, if found.
You are further commanded to return this warrant within forty-eight hours before the Assistant Chief Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, Crime, Misdemeanor, Traffic Division, or his designee, to be dealt with according to law.

Witness, the Honorable Barry C. Slack, Circuit Judge of the First Judicial District of Wisconsin, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, at 7:37 pm December 18, 2009
(Hour, AM/PM)

No Knock authorized
B. Slack
7:37 p.m.
December 18, 2009

Branch: PS
Court Reporter: _____
Circuit Court Milwaukee Co. Wisconsin
Seal of the Circuit Court
SEAL

CIRCUIT COURT
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Police Department records indicate POTTS to be a convicted Felon for conspiracy to distribute cocaine, delivery of cocaine and using firearms in drug trafficking Federal case# 92CR195.

6) That affiant believes, based upon affiant's conversation with informant, that firearms are kept as personal property and as protection while engaged in narcotics sales and are more likely to be present at all times; that the affiant had explained the noticeable differences between replica, air soft, toy, and live firearms to the informant; that the informant believes that the three pistols and revolver he observed in the residence were real functional firearms.

7) That affiant knows from personal observations and from affiant's conversation with informant that 3817 W. Center St., is the upper portion of a two-story building, light colored stone or brick is affixed to the entire building with a dark colored roof. The numbers "3817" are affixed to the east side of the front door. That the front entrance to the premise is located on the north side of the building and the rear entrance is located on the south side of the building with the outer door being a metal door. The premise is located on the second floor, with access to the lower portion of the building, which is currently an unoccupied premise. This premise is located in the City of Milwaukee, County of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin;

8) That affiant believes that the informant is a credible person because affiant knows that the informant, while working with law enforcement in the capacity of an informant, previously has made two successful "knock and talks" observations of controlled substances for law enforcement officers; that two of these "knock and talks" have led to controlled substances being discovered and recovered by law enforcement officers with criminal charges being filed against two individuals; affiant also believes the informant to be credible due to information from said informant for the location of subjects who had concealed and armed themselves with pistols. The observations of the armed subjects by the informant led law enforcement officers to said subject with criminal charges being filed against four individuals; affiant also believes that the informant is a credible person because the informant has given affiant and other law enforcement officers information concerning drug trafficking in the Milwaukee area which affiant and other law enforcement officers have been able to confirm by reviewing controlled substances intelligent files in the offices of law enforcement agencies;

9) That affiant believes that disclosure of the informant's identity would end the informant's usefulness to the Milwaukee Police Department because drug dealers would learn that the informant is working for the Milwaukee Police Department and, therefore, would no longer deal with the informant; that disclosure of the informant's identity would also discourage citizens from telling the Milwaukee Police Department about drug trafficking in the Milwaukee area for fear that drug dealers would learn their identities; and that affiant also believes that disclosures of the informant's identity would result in physical harm to the informant because of the drug dealers obvious desires to keep their activities secret;

10) That based upon affiant's training and experience, affiant knows that weapons can be secreted in any part of a residence including garages and storage areas related to the premises and on persons

located in the residence; and that the execution of a search warrant usually results in the seizure of such items associated with firearms as cartridges, holsters, additional magazines, cleaning supplies, ammunition and usually results in the recovery of personal property such as utility bills, canceled mail envelopes, bank statements, keys, photographs, videotapes, and other items or documents which establish the identities of persons in control of the premises and other items:

11) That affiant is requesting permission to execute search warrant in a no-knock manner because affiant knows that drug traffickers are frequently armed with weapons, see paragraph 5, controlled substances are quickly and easily destroyed, and destruction of evidence; that John Doe has been observed in possession of a handgun;

12) That affiant, based upon affiant's training and experience, seeks permission to search all persons on the premises because: a) b) the premises in question is a private residence and drugs or other drug-related contraband may easily be secreted on one's person; c) that the execution of a controlled substances search warrant often reveals the presence of persons other than the residents on the premises and that such persons include, but are not limited to, persons helping with the sale of controlled substances, potential drug buyers, and drug users, and it is common to find controlled substances and drug paraphernalia on these persons.

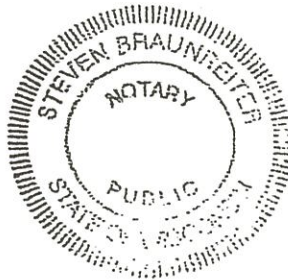
13) That affiant knows that the presence of firearms in the residence presents a significant risk to the safety of the officers executing the search warrant, that it is common for more than one firearm to be located in a residence and that the information presented in this affidavit forms the basis to request a no-knock warrant. Specifically, affiant states that the informant has seen POTTS with a pistol in his possession and the affiant knows that Potts is an admitted Felon for drug dealing and it is known by the Milwaukee Police Department that drug dealers are commonly involved in firearms related violence within the City of Milwaukee;

14) That affiant, based upon affiant's training and experience, seeks permission to search all persons on the premises because: a) the premises in question is a private residence and weapons and other weapon-related contraband may easily be secreted on one's person;

15) Affiant states that based on the above stated information that there is probable cause to believe that evidence of the crime of Possession of a Firearm by a Prohibited Person, Section 941.29 of the Wisconsin Statutes, is now located at the residence in paragraph 4 and respectfully request permission to search said residence and persons.

16) The search warrant was reviewed by ADA Christopher Ladwig.

~~Exhibit A~~



Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 18th day of December 2009

St. Pt

Signature of Affiant

St. Pt

Notary Public, State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee County

My commission is permanent - Exp. 12-5 11-17-13

Exhibit IV

MILWAUKEE POLICE DEPARTMENT
DISTRICT NO. 3 NARCOTICS INVESTIGATIONS

Squad 3284-Chemlick / Esqueda
DATE: 12/18/09

IN THE MATTER OF SEARCH WARRANT EXECUTION

TO: CHRISTOPHER D. DOMAGALSKI

CAPTAIN OF POLICE

TYPE OF SEARCH WARRANT Firearm

DATE/TIME OF EXECUTION 12/18/09 @ 8:00 PM

LOCATION OF SEARCH WARRANT 3817 W Center St

TYPE OF PREMISES upper of duplex

OFFICER WHO OBTAINED WARRANT PO Chemlick

HOME FORTIFIED YES NO

OFFICERS PARTICIPATING PO(s) Chemlick, Esqueda, Adkins, Fuhrman, Robakowski, Sgt Braunreiter

EVIDENCE, PROPERTY & MONEY CONFISCATED \$ 2,700.00

DRUG INV. #	TYPE OF DRUG	WEIGHT	VALUE
449303	Marijuana (Hydro)	4.97	GRM. \$ 100.00
449303	Cocaine	.04	GRM. \$
			GRM. \$

TOTAL VALUE: \$

OTHER EVIDENCE

INV. #	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	INV. #	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY
499720	38 caliber revolver	499720	Digital scale
499720	38 caliber ammo		
499720	Personal documents		

PERSONS ARRESTED

NAME	RACE/SEX	D.O.B.	ADDRESS	CHARGE
Potts, Jennifer	B/F	2/12/65	3817 W Center St	Keeper drug house/POCS-THC
Potts, Rickey L	B/M	9/19/62	3817 W Center St	FIPOF-WARRANT REQUESTED

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ON RAIDED PREMISES.....2

PERSONS ARRESTED ON OTHER CHARGES.....n/a

PERSONS ARRESTED ON OPEN WARRANTS, COMMITMENTS, CAPIAS, ETC.n/a

TOTAL PERSONS ARRESTED ON ALL CHARGES.....1

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY front security door | TIME SECURED 11:07 PM

TEU Sgt's on Scene, Sgt(s) Cwiklinski, Strong.

TEU Officers on scene, Officer(s) Kezeske, Lemke, Ligas, Martin, Neitman, Rajaphoumi, Schleif, Schwandt, Seitz, Wilkinson

District 3, Sqd 3257, PO(s) Groen / Ryan

The t/gt, Rickey L Potts, m/b, dob 9/19/62 was not on scene. PO Chemlick will be requesting a warrant for his arrest. Sqds will check his home address and place of business, "RP'z barber shop at 4519 W Center St.

ExhibA XIII

CIRCUIT COURT

COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE

} ss.

Dated at Milwaukee Wis., 12-21, 2009

I hereby certify that by virtue of the within writ I searched the within named premises and found the following:

Inventory # 499720 Pistol, Ammunition, Identifiers.

Inventory # 499309 Marijuana, Cocaine

and

have same now in my possession subject to the disposition of the Circuit Court.


Micko Chemlick
Police Officer

STATE OF WISCONSIN

CIRCUIT COURT
CRIMINAL DIVISION

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

STATE OF WISCONSIN

DA Case No.: 2009ML030355

Plaintiff,

vs.

Complaining Witness:

DET JEFFREY WIESMUELLER

Court Case No.:

09CF0000
JIN NING

Potts, Rickey
3817 W. Center Street
Milwaukee, WI 53206
DOB: 09/19/1962

Phone
373-8000

Defendant,

THE ABOVE NAMED COMPLAINING WITNESS BEING DULY SWORN, ON INFORMATION AND BELIEF STATES THAT:

Count 1: POSSESSION OF A FIREARM BY A FELON

The above-named defendant on or about Friday, December 18, 2009, at 3817 W. Center Street, Milwaukee WI 53206, in the City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, did possess a firearm after having been convicted of a felony in Wisconsin, contrary to sec. 941.29(2), 939.50(3)(g) Wis. Stats.

Upon conviction for this offense, a Class G Felony, the defendant may be fined not more than Twenty Five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000), or imprisoned not more than ten (10) years, or both.

Count 2: POSSESSION OF TETRAHYDROCANNABINOLS (THC) - 2ND OR SUBSEQUENT OFFENSE

The above-named defendant on or about Friday, December 18, 2009, at 3817 W. Center Street, Milwaukee WI 53206, in the City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, having previously been convicted of a criminal offense relating to controlled substances, did knowingly possess tetrahydrocannabinols (THC), a controlled substance, contrary to sec. 961.41(3g)(e), 939.50(3)(i) Wis. Stats.

Upon conviction for this offense, a Class I Felony, the defendant may be fined not more than Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000), or imprisoned not more than three (3) years and six (6) months, or both.

And the Court may suspend the defendant's operating privileges for not less than six (6) months nor more than five (5) years. If the defendant's driving privileges are already suspended, any suspension imposed must be served consecutively.

The complainant is a City of Milwaukee police officer and bases this complaint upon report of Officer Mickal Chemlick. Officer Chemlick reports that:

On Friday, December 19, 2009, various members of the Milwaukee Police Department executed a no-knock search warrant at 3817 W. Center Street.

During a search of that residence, Officer William Esqueda located a five-shot .38 caliber revolver that was on top of the cupboards in the kitchen.

During search of the south bedroom, Officer Chemlick located a glass jar that contained suspected marijuana. Detective Warren Allen tested the suspected marijuana using the Duquenois-Levine field test and received a positive result for tetrahydrocannabinols with a total weight of 4.97 grams. On top of the glass jar, Officer Chemlick found \$2,700 in U.S. currency. In that same room, Officer Chemlick found a .38 caliber gun box. Inside that gun box was a clear plastic bag that contained several .38 caliber bullets. In this bedroom the officers recovered numerous identifying items and documents with the name of the above-named defendant.

During a search of the hallway, Officer William Esqueda found a black digital scale that had suspected cocaine residue on it. Det. Warren Allen tested the suspected cocaine using the Cobalt Thiocyanate field test and received a positive result for the presence of cocaine with a total weight of .04 grams.

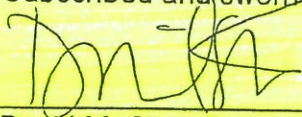
Officer Chemlick searched the bathroom area and found a marriage certificate between the above-named defendant and his wife, Jennifer Potterson (Potts). It should be noted that Ms. Potts was located on scene at the time the police executed the search warrant. Also inside that same storage box was a box of .38 caliber ammunition.

While the officers were at the home conducting a search of the residence, the defendant called the residence and spoke with Officer Pat Fuhrman. The defendant stated to Officer Fuhrman that he would come home, but he wanted to know the nature of the police being in his home. Officer Fuhrman told the defendant that the police were in his home executing a search warrant. The defendant then ended the phone call, but never came home.

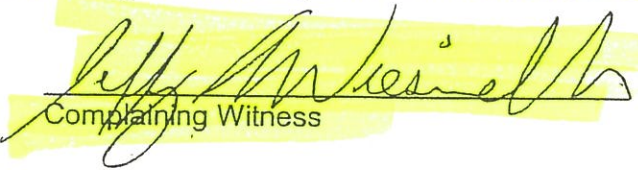
This complaint is further based upon a judgment of conviction in the United States District Court, Eastern District of Wisconsin in case 92CR195. That document reflects that the defendant was convicted of conspiracy to distribute cocaine and money laundering. Said felony convictions remain of record and unreversed. Certified copies of that judgment of conviction have been requested from the Eastern District of Wisconsin and will be attached to this complaint upon receipt.

****End of Complaint****

Subscribed and sworn to before me and approved for filing this 23rd day of December 2009.



David M. Stegall
Assistant District Attorney
1059551



Complainant Witness

DMS\dj

-- Felony Complaint --

COURT CASE NO. DA CASE NO. WARRANT NO.
2009ML030355

The State of Wisconsin, **T 45 259**
Plaintiff

2686807
Rickey Potts
3817 W. Center Street
Milwaukee, WI 53206

Sex: **MW 60188438**
Race: **B**
Height: **6 ft 0 in**
Weight: **250 lbs**
Hair: **Black**
Eyes: **Brown**

D.O.B.: **09/19/1962**

Defendant.

AUTHORIZATION FOR EXTRADITION
(Check One)

Extradition is authorized from any location within the United States.

Extradition is authorized from any adjoining state.

Extradition is not authorized.

Date: **12/23/09**

[Signature]
Deputy/Assistant District Attorney

RETURN

I arrested the named Defendant on: _____ at _____ am / pm

Date _____ Time _____

at _____ Address _____

City/Village of _____

Fees: Service \$ _____
Travel \$ _____

Total \$ _____

STATE OF WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURT MILWAUKEE COUNTY

FELONY WARRANT

(and AUTHORIZATION FOR EXTRADITION)

CRIMINAL WARRANT

CRIMES) AND STATUTE(S) VIOLATED:

- Possession of a Firearm by a Felon 941.29(2) Class G Felony
- Possession of Tetrahydrocannabinols (THC) - 2nd or Subsequent Offense 961.4(13)(e) Class I Felony

COMPLAINING WITNESS:

DET J. GREASY W/165mm 1156L

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN TO ANY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER:

A Complaint, copy of which is attached, having been filed with me, accusing the Defendant(s) of committing the above stated crime(s) contrary to the above stated statutory sections of the Wisconsin Statutes, I find that probable cause exists that the crime(s) was/were committed by the Defendant(s).

You are, therefore, commanded to arrest and bring the named Defendant(s) before a presiding Judge of the Circuit Court, Criminal Division of Milwaukee County, or, if he is not available, before any acting Judge of the Circuit Court, Criminal Division of said County.

Court Commissioner as Judge

[Signature]
12/23/09



ORIGINAL FELONY WARRANT

LT:OIM 16033060

State of Wisconsin vs. Rickey Potts

Order to Cancel
Warrant/Capias/
Commitment
Case No. 2009CF006006

COURT ORIGINAL



A warrant/capias/commitment was issued on 12-23-2009 for the arrest of:

Name: Rickey Potts

Date of Birth: 09-19-1962

This warrant/capias/commitment is cancelled, effective 01-06-2010.

Defendant Rickey Potts in court with attorney Frank J Schiro. Douglas J Simpson appeared for the State of Wisconsin.
Court ordered bench warrant withdrawn. Recall issued.

BY THE COURT:

Circuit Court Judge / Court Commissioner

01-06-2010

Date

tribution:

rt Original
nty Sheriff
ey Potts
h S. Whitney

Address

3817 W. Center Street
821 W State Street

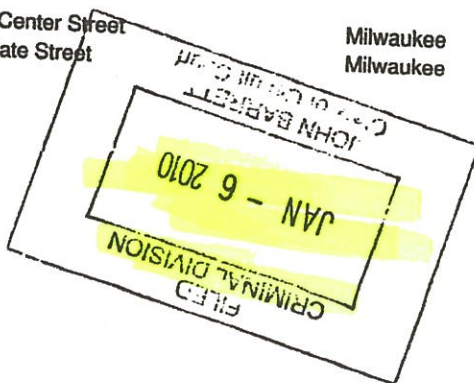
City

Milwaukee
Milwaukee

State Zip

WI 53206
WI 53233

Personal Mail/Phone Electronic
Service Notice Notice



January 6, 2010

To whom it may concern:

My Civil rights have been violated and I need help. There is a plot to kill me and my family.

My name is Rickey L. Potts; I reside at 3819 West Center Street, Milwaukee, WI 53210. I am a lifelong Wisconsin Resident and I fear for my life as well as the lives of my family. I am not safe at my residence and neither is my wife and children. We are being harassed by Milwaukee Police Officers at our residences, as well as our business. Our home was the subject of a search warrant (see attachment 1) on Friday, December 18, 2009 at approximately 8:24PM. The house was invaded during this time by the Milwaukee Police Officers on a plot to kill me or my family. This was attempted through the obtainment of false information from a Confidential Informant (Kalop J. Oliver) conspiring with Officer Mickal Chemlick of the Milwaukee Police Department. This was done by bringing forth false information to obtain a no-knock search warrant, to wit:

1. The CIs false information stated that Rickey Potts, was observed within the past 72 hours (prior to 12/18/09), with a "Black Semi-automatic" pistol upon oath that is *kept in his waistband*. The informant described the firearm as a 9mm caliber, semi-automatic pistol, and black in color. **This information is a blatant falsity as I do not own or carry weapons.**
2. The CIs also stated that he observed a black semi-automatic pistol, of unknown caliber and, a pistol that the informant described as a machine type pistol or a tech 9 style firearm, which he believes; I keep in my bedroom when not on display. **This information is also blatantly false.**

This false information would have led the Milwaukee Police Tactical Unit to kill myself and any family members that would have had the unfortunate luck to be on either premise (3817 or 3819 West Center Street), if I were there, thinking that I am an armed person, **when I am not.**

My civil rights have been violated because I have been conspired against, and I am not safe. We are supposed to be guaranteed these rights under rights under the United States Constitution. I live in the central city, this is my home. I have the right to live in my home without fear that a Milwaukee Police Officer is going to kill me or my family at will. Don't the same constitutional privileges that any citizen of the United States have afforded also pertain to me and my family?

This letter is being sent to you as a notice of my intent to file a civil rights complaint under **USC Title 18, Chapter 13, ss 241 & 242** (see attachment 2). I fear for my life and safety and hope that you will be able to help me in this situation. My entire family and I are prepared to certainly contact the news media as well as form a protest against this unfair treatment and blatant

falsities. Another reason I am sending you a copy of this notice as if harms comes to myself or my family, it will be due to this plot to kill me and my family.

Sincerely,

COPY

Rickey L. Potts

3819 West Center Street,

Milwaukee, WI 53210

CC:

Milwaukee Police Chief Edward Flynn

United States Attorney General Eric Holder

Wisconsin Governor Jim Doyle

X District 3 Police Captain Christopher Domaglasik

Milwaukee Police Officer Mickal Chemlick

Milwaukee Mayor Tom Barrett

Alderman Willie Hines - 15th District

Minister Louis Farrakhan

Lee Holloway - County Supervisor - 15th District

State Representative Tamara Grigsby

State Senator Spencer Coggs

US Representative Gwendolyn Moore

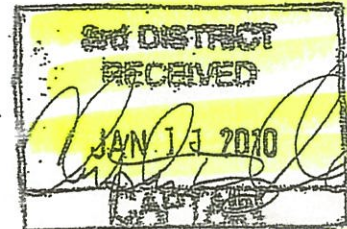
US Senator The Honorable Russ Feingold

US Senator the Honorable Herb Kohl

Reverend Jessie Jackson

Reverend Al Sharpton

NAACP - National District



* FILE

* COPY TO A/C - HABECK & PPD

* RECOMMEND THIS BE PLACED ON FILE.

* RICKEY L. POTTS IS CURRENTLY BEING SOUGHT REGARDING THIS INVESTIGATION.

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1/7/10

Sent to **US Rep Gwen Marc**
 Street, Apt. No. or P.O. Box No. **219 N Mke St 3A**
 City, State, ZIP+4 **Milw. WI 53203**

PS Form 3800, August 2009 See Reverse for Instructions

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Sent to **US Senator Russ Feingold**
 Street, Apt. No. or P.O. Box No. **517 E WF Av. Rm 408**
 City, State, ZIP+4 **Milw. WI 53202**

PS Form 3800, August 2009 See Reverse for Instructions

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Sent to **Mayor Barrett**
 Street, Apt. No. or P.O. Box No. **200 E. Wells Rm 201**
 City, State, ZIP+4 **Milw. WI 53202**

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0102 9 NW

1/7/10

Sent to **Mickal Chamlick**
 Street, Apt. No. or P.O. Box No. **2333 N. 49th Street**
 City, State, ZIP+4 **Milwaukee, WI 53205**

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2540 0809 0000 0960 6002
 2009 0960 0000 6080 0977

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PS Form 3800, August 2006 See Reverse for Instructions

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9450 0960 0000 0809 0344
 2009 0960 0000 6080 0977

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 MILWAUKEE STA MILWAUKEE WI 53208

Sent to: Honorable Louis Farrakhan
 Street, Apt. No., or PO Box No. 7351 S. Stuy ISL Dr.
 City, State, ZIP+4 Chicago IL, 60649

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 MILWAUKEE STA MILWAUKEE WI 53208

Sent to: Rtd. Willie Thomas
 Street, Apt. No., or PO Box No. 200 E Wells
 City, State, ZIP+4 Milwaukee WI 53202

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7009 0960 0000 6080 0445

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 MILWAUKEE STA MILWAUKEE WI 53208

Sent to: SUP Lee Holloway
 Street, Apt. No., or PO Box No. 901 N 9th St
 City, State, ZIP+4 Milwaukee WI 53202

7009 0960 0000 6080 0353

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Restricted Delivery Fee (Endorsement Required)	
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 MILWAUKEE STA MILWAUKEE WI 53208

Sent to: DIST 3 CHA CHRIST Domsdk
 Street, Apt. No., or PO Box No. 2333 N. 49th Street
 City, State, ZIP+4 Milwaukee WI 53208

7009 0960 0000 6080 0360

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 MILWAUKEE STA MILWAUKEE WI 53208

Sent to: Rev. Al Sharpton
 Street, Apt. No., or PO Box No. 106 W. 145th Street
 City, State, ZIP+4 Harlem NY 10039

7009 0960 0000 6080 0407

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Restricted Delivery Fee (Endorsement Required)	
Total Postage & Fees	\$

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JAN 9 2010
 MILWAUKEE STA MILWAUKEE WI 53208

Sent to: NAACP Nat. HQ
 Street, Apt. No., or PO Box No. 4805 Mt Hope Ave
 City, State, ZIP+4 Baltimore MD 21215

Exhibit XXIII

1 STATE OF WISCONSIN : CIRCUIT COURT : MILWAUKEE COUNTY

2
3 STATE OF WISCONSIN,
4 Plaintiff,

5 vs. CASE NO. 09CF006006

6 RICKEY POTTS,
7 Defendant.

8
9 January 20, 2010. Before the Honorable,
10 BARRY SLAGLE,
11 Court Commissioner,
12 Br. PE, presiding.

13 Charge(s): Possession of Firearm by Felon,
14 Possession of THC (2nd+ offense)

15
16 A P P E A R A N C E S:

17 STEPHAN NOLTEN, Assistant District Attorney,
18 appeared on behalf of the State of Wisconsin.

19 FRANK SCHIRO, Attorney at Law, appeared on behalf
20 of the defendant, Mr. Potts, who appeared in person.

21
22 PRELIMINARY HEARING

23 Official reporter:
24 Lee Ann Philbert

COPY

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I N D E X

State's Witness:

1. MICKAL CHEMLICK

Direct Cross

4 10

Exhibits:

1. Photo

11

2. Photo

11

3. Photocopy of drivers license

12

State of Wisconsin vs. Kalop J Oliver

Arrest-Bench Warrant/ Capias

Exhibit 33

0384109

Case No.: 2009CT003325

KALOP J OLIVER
2835 N 23RD ST
MILWAUKEE WI 53206

FILED
CRIMINAL DIVISION
FEB 8 2010
JOHN BARRETT
Clerk of Circuit Court

Date of Birth: 08-29-1986
Sex: M
Race: African American
Hair Color: Black
Eye Color: Brown
Height: 6' 2"
Weight: 175
DL no.: O416-5108-6309-00
DL State: WI Exp:
Phone:
Other Identifying Characteristics:

Exhibit # [scribbles]

TO ANY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER:

ATN	Offense Date	Citation No.	Statute	Severity	Description
	05-11-2009	M7334165	343.44(1)(b)	Misd. U	Operating While Revoked (2nd)

Arrest and bring the above-named person before me, or if I am not available, before some other judge or court commissioner of this county, because:

A complaint/citation has been filed charging the defendant with the commission of an offense(s). The defendant has not previously appeared in or submitted to the jurisdiction of the court. [A copy of the complaint or citation must always be attached. For a citation, an affidavit of court officer is recommended.] The name of the crime and statutory references in the complaint/citation are incorporated into this warrant. I have reviewed the complaint/citation and find probable cause to believe the defendant committed the offense(s).

(Check if either is appropriate):

- Although the maximum imprisonment is 6 months or less, I believe that the defendant will not appear in response to a summons.
- If the offense is one covered by the Uniform Bail/Deposit Schedule, the defendant may be released upon payment of \$ _____, plus statutory sheriff's fees. A new court date shall be provided to the defendant.
- Other: COURT ORDERED DEFENDANT REMANDED TO THE COMMISSIONER ON RETURN OF THE ARREST WARRANT.

the person posts the total amount due and is released, the enforcement agency shall inform the court and district attorney of any new court date.

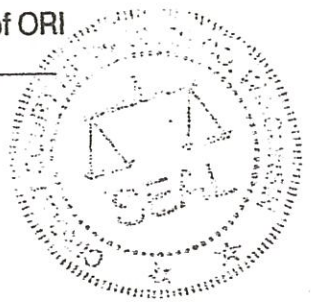
BY THE COURT

[Signature]

Circuit Court Judge/Circuit Court Commissioner

- Statewide
- Within county of ORI
- Within adjacent counties of ORI
- Other: _____

July 1, 2009
Date



RECEIVED
DEFENTION
BUREAU
09 JUL -7 PM 9:07