

Alderman Bauman,

This is "TJ" of Lion Capital, et al. (aka Jamilah's "Fiancé" / Boyfriend)

Perhaps postponement of Tuesday's hearing is in order.

Agent White at Federal Probation is on vacation until July 24.

Agent White's phone number 414-297-1424.

He is aware of your awareness.



Friday, July 11, 2025



Notice of Public Hearing



MONROE, Jamilah, Agent
JoSa' on the River at 106 W WELLS St
Class B Tavern and Food Dealer Licenses Application

Tuesday, July 22, 2025 at 1:35 PM

To whom it may concern:

The above application has been made by the above named applicant(s). This requires approval from the Licenses Committee and the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee. The hearing before the Licenses Committee will take place on 7/22/2025 at 1:35 PM in Room 301-B, Third Floor, City Hall. This is a public hearing. Those wishing to view the proceeding are able to do so via the City Channel – Channel 25 on Spectrum Cable – or on the Internet at <http://city.milwaukee.gov/citychannel>. Those wishing to provide oral testimony via internet are asked to contact the staff assistant, Yadira Melendez at (414) 286-2775 or stasst5@milwaukee.gov for necessary information. Please make such requests no later than one business day prior to the start of the meeting. You are not required to attend the hearing, but please see the information below if you would like to provide testimony. Once the Licenses Committee makes its recommendation, this recommendation is forwarded to the full Common Council for approval at its next regularly scheduled hearing.

Important details for those wishing to provide information for the Licenses Committee to consider when making its recommendation:

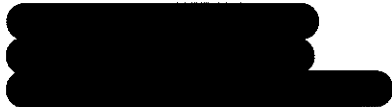
1. The license application is scheduled to be heard at the above time. Due to other hearings running longer than scheduled, you may have to wait some time to provide your testimony.
2. You must appear in person and testify as to matters that you have personally experienced or seen. (You cannot provide testimony for your neighbor, parent or anyone else; this is considered hearsay and cannot be considered by the committee.)
3. No letters or petitions can be accepted by the committee (unless the person who wrote the letter or the persons who signed the petition are present at the committee hearing and willing to testify).
4. Persons opposed to the license application are given the opportunity to testify first; supporters may testify after the opponents have finished.
5. When you are called to testify, you will be sworn in and asked to give your name, and address. (If your first and/or last names are uncommon please spell them.)
6. You may then provide testimony.
 - a. Include only information relating to the above license application.
 - b. Include only information you have personally witnessed or seen.
 - c. Provide concise and relevant information detailing how this business has affected or may affect the peaceful enjoyment of your neighborhood.
 - d. If by the time you have the opportunity to testify, the information you wish to share has already been provided to the committee, you may state that you agree with the previous testimony. Redundant or repetitive testimony will not assist the committee in making its recommendation.
7. After giving your testimony, the members of the Licenses Committee and the licensee may ask questions regarding the testimony you have given or other factors relating to the license application.
8. Business Competition is not a valid basis for denial or non-renewal of a license.
Please Note: If you have submitted an objection to the above application your objection cannot be considered by the committee unless you personally testify at the hearing.



Friday, July 11, 2025



Notice of Public Hearing



MONROE, Jamilah, Agent
The Riverwalk Event Center at 800 N Plankinton Av
Class B Tavern License Application

Tuesday, July 22, 2025 at 1:45 PM

To whom it may concern:

The above application has been made by the above named applicant(s). This requires approval from the Licenses Committee and the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee. The hearing before the Licenses Committee will take place on 7/22/2025 at 1:45 PM in Room 301-B, Third Floor, City Hall. This is a public hearing. Those wishing to view the proceeding are able to do so via the City Channel – Channel 25 on Spectrum Cable – or on the Internet at <http://city.milwaukee.gov/citychannel>. Those wishing to provide oral testimony via internet are asked to contact the staff assistant, Yadira Melendez at (414) 286-2775 or stasst5@milwaukee.gov for necessary information. Please make such requests no later than one business day prior to the start of the meeting. You are not required to attend the hearing, but please see the information below if you would like to provide testimony. Once the Licenses Committee makes its recommendation, this recommendation is forwarded to the full Common Council for approval at its next regularly scheduled hearing.

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 - b. Include only information you have personally witnessed or seen.
 - c. Provide concise and relevant information detailing how this business has affected or may affect the peaceful enjoyment of your neighborhood.
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7. After giving your testimony, the members of the Licenses Committee and the licensee may ask questions regarding the testimony you have given or other factors relating to the license application.
8. Business Competition is not a valid basis for denial or non-renewal of a license.
Please Note: If you have submitted an objection to the above application your objection cannot be considered by the committee unless you personally testify at the hearing.



Department of Neighborhood Services
Enforcement Section
841 N. Broadway
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Inspection Date
07/03/2025
ORD-25-08747

INSPECTION REPORT AND ORDER TO CORRECT CONDITION

LION CAPITAL REAL ESTATE LLC

108 W WELLS
MILWAUKEE WI 53203

Re: 800 N PLANKINTON AV

Taxkey #: 392-2482-000

A recent inspection of the premises at the above address revealed conditions that violate the Milwaukee Code of Ordinances. You are hereby ordered to correct each violation listed below by date indicated.

Correct By Date: 08/04/2025

1) 200-24 PERMITS REQUIRED. Obtain proper permits for all commercial alterations. Permit must be issued, inspections conducted, alteration approved and then closed out.

Directive: Obtain permits for electrical alterations, staircase enclosures basement, ceiling grid in kitchen, new bar and any additional alterations in bar space first floor.

Violation Location: West Side

Correct By Date: 08/04/2025

2) 275-32.3.g Repair or replace defective concrete or masonry porch steps.

Directive: Repair front step.

Correct By Date: 08/04/2025

3) 275-53.2 Properly seal all open drains and water pipes.

Directive: Cap unused disconnected grease trap in basement.

For any additional information, please phone Inspector Vincent Cortez at 414-286-2483 or vcorte@milwaukee.gov between the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. Monday through Friday. Violations can also be viewed on our website at www.milwaukee.gov/lms.

Per Commissioner of Neighborhood Services By -
Vincent Cortez
Inspector

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF VIOLATION

The City of Milwaukee - Department of Neighborhood Services

ST

Stadler Trevor

5/15/25

To: Stadler T & 4 more... >

Re: Cawker Building Owner Update on the Sale of Unit 1

Good Afternoon Cawker Building Condo Owners,

This email is intended to notify owners that we closed on the sale of Unit 1 today!

I would like to take this opportunity to welcome Jamilah and TJ (with Lion Capital) to the Association! We look forward to seeing your business thrive as well as breathing new life into our first floor!

Thank you,

Trevor, Tom and Saad

From: Trevor Stadler

Sent: Thursday, May 8, 2025 4:44 PM

To: 'Trevor Stadler' <tlstadler99@gmail.com>

Cc: Hansen Thomas <tomdhansen@msn.com>;
saadjaka@gmail.com <saadjaka@gmail.com>; Julia
Butler <jbutler@m3milwaukee.com>

Subject: Cawker Building Owner Update on the Sale of



Re: Cawker Building COA Special Owners Meeting Thursday, May 29, 2025

Saad Jaka <saadjaka@gmail.com> Wed, May 21, 2025 at 12:27 PM
To: Laura Drga <lauradrga@yahoo.com>
Cc: J Raettig <jrcawker@gmail.com>, Jake Schneider <jakschndr@gmail.com>, Julia Butler <jbutler@m3milwaukee.com>, Trevor Stadler <tstadler@cproperties.com>, Hansen Thomas <tomdhansen@msn.com>, Trevor Stadler <tstadler99@gmail.com>, Eddie Phanichkul <eddiep@gmail.com>, Emily Krieger <emilykrieger@icloud.com>, Kevin Bowman <kevin.bowman.42@gmail.com>, Mark Vila <mark.vila@wtwco.com>, Michael Tralongo <miketralongo@kw.com>, Samantha Wilson <samantha_wilson@hotmail.com>, Christina Honold <christina.honold@gmail.com>, Jennifer Bowman <jenn_lea_bowman@yahoo.com>, Greystreet <greystreet108@gmail.com>, "info@josaontheriver.com" <info@josaontheriver.com>

Hi All,

Our understanding is that the restaurant will be akin to Elsa's on the park or slightly more upscale then that.

With regards to the comments from the article, the author is simply reading from the license and permits. They are not quoting TJ or Jamilah. It is not uncommon when opening a event space to apply for an entertainment license to protect the business based on what the people that rent the space do.

To help give you all a better understanding of what the space will look like please see the attached renderings provided by TJ and Jamilah. Furthermore, I've attached the logos for each business. Hopefully this will convey to you the sophistication of the business.

Before sending out any letter and emails, I implore you to give them a chance and talk to them. TJ and Jamilah are more than willing to meet with people. I am happy to connect you with them. In turn, I hope that if you do take them up on their offer you will be respectful and keep an open mind.

Thank you,

Saad

[Redacted signature block]

[Print](#)

Wisconsin Department of Corrections
Sex Offender Registry
MCMILLIAN, TYRONE



Photo taken on: 08/30/2023

(Click on photo to view larger version)

DOC #: [00385498](#)

Height: 5' 11"

Gender: Male

Weight: 175 lbs.

Race: Black

Eye Color: Brown

Age: 43

Hair Color: Black

Ethnicity : Non-Hispanic

Aliases: MCMILLAN, TYRON NMI
MCMILLIAN, TWIST
MCMILLIAN, TYRON
MC MILLAN, TYRON
MCMILLAN, TYRON
MCMILLAN, TYRON
MCMILLIAN, TYRONE
MCMILLIAN, HK
MCMILLIAN, TYRONE

Registration Begin: 06/05/2013 **Registration End:** 08/29/2038

Compliance Status: COMPLIANT

Incarceration/Supervision Status: Off DOC/Division of Community Corrections
Supervision

Note: Compliance indicates that an offender is meeting registration requirements with the Sex Offender Registry Program. When indicated, some or all offense information may be unavailable from the court of jurisdiction.

Residence: 3621 W VILLARD AVE APT 213
MILWAUKEE, WI 53209-4777
MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Report Date: 12/02/2024
Verified Date: 12/12/2024

Registrant Responded to latest USPS mail: Yes

Vehicle Information:

Vehicle Type:	Automobile	Year:	2019
Make:	Mercedes-Benz	Model:	GL450
Style:	NO DATA	Color:	White
License #:	AVF 3619	State:	WI

Offenses:

Conviction Date	Conviction County	Conviction State	Case #	Offense Code	Offense
06/05/2013	Unknown	WI	11-CR-193	18 USC 1591(b)(2)	Sex Trafficking of a Child
06/05/2013	Unknown	WI	11-CR-193	18 USC 2422(a)	Coercion and Enticement
06/05/2013	Unknown	WI	11-CR-193	18 USC 1591(b)(1)	Sex Trafficking by Use of Force, Fraud or Coercion

Sex Offender Registry Program:

DOC SORP ADMINISTRATION
3099 E WASHINGTON AVENUE
MADISON, WI 53704
[\(608\)240-5830](tel:(608)240-5830)

[Print](#)



PRESS RELEASE

Federal Judge Sentences Milwaukee Pimp To 30 Years Imprisonment

Wednesday, November 6, 2013

For Immediate Release

U.S. Attorney's Office, Eastern District of Wisconsin

United States Attorney James L. Santelle announced today that Federal District Court Judge Charles N. Clevert sentenced Milwaukee resident **Tyrone McMillian (31) to 30 years imprisonment** following his June 6, 2013 conviction by a jury of seven counts of sex trafficking of minors and adults. The six-day jury trial in Judge Clevert's court included the testimony of one adult and four minors whom McMillian trafficked in the sex trade from 2006 through 2009. The judge also forfeited to the United States McMillian's interest in a watch he purchased in 2010 for \$15,900 cash. McMillian also faces separate charges in federal court for his illegal possession of firearms and ammunition that could add an additional 10 years of prison time to his sentence.

In addition to the trial testimony, prosecutors introduced evidence at McMillian's sentencing regarding his involvement in a February 2011 theft of more than \$325,000 in protein supplements from a warehouse in Dallas, Texas. An affidavit filed by an agent from the Criminal Division of the Internal Revenue Service detailed McMillian's receipt and expenditure of funds obtained from the subsequent sale of those protein supplements. McMillian used the proceeds to purchase, among other things, a Bentley automobile for \$79,500 and more than \$40,000 of custom-made jewelry. In addition to the vehicle and jewelry, Milwaukee Police Department officers seized \$94,600 in cash during a search of McMillian's residence on July 6, 2011. The cash, automobile, and jewelry – all presently in the custody of the Internal Revenue Service – are the subject of a separate forfeiture proceeding filed by prosecutors in the U.S. Attorney's Office.

In making the public announcement of the sentence imposed on McMillian, United States Attorney Santelle stated: A Judge Clevert's focus on McMillian's exploitation of vulnerable juveniles mirrors the mission of this office in the investigation and prosecution of individuals who seduce our children with lies and false promises to bring them into the dirty, destructive business that is the sex trade. The sentence is an appropriate response to McMillian's criminal conduct and sends a strong message to others who may somehow see the pimp lifestyle as profitable or glamorous, or both."

Santelle also stated: A The investigation and prosecution of human trafficking cases in Eastern Wisconsin is among the highest priorities of my office, and we will continue to pursue the perpetrators of this heinous conduct with all of the resources available to us.

The case was investigated by detectives from the Milwaukee Police Department and agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation working through the Milwaukee Human Trafficking Task Force. The case was prosecuted by Joseph R. Wall and Melvin K. Washington of the U.S. Attorney's Office.

*Updated January 29, 2015***Component**



Milwaukee Division

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Federal Judge Sentences Milwaukee Pimp to Additional 77 Months' Imprisonment

U.S. Attorney's Office
March 06, 2014

Eastern District of Wisconsin
(414) 297-1700

United States Attorney James L. Santelle announced today that Federal District Court Judge Rudolph T. Randa sentenced Milwaukee resident **Tyrone McMillian (age 32)** to 77 months' imprisonment to follow his 30-year sex-trafficking sentence handed down by Federal District Court Judge Charles N. Clevert, Jr. on November 6, 2013. Today's sentence followed McMillian's February 5, 2014 conviction in federal court for, as a convicted felon, being in unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition.

The current case arose from the results of a July 6, 2011 search warrant executed by the Milwaukee Police Department at McMillian's residence in Brown Deer, Wisconsin. Officers recovered a loaded handgun, an assault rifle, and hundreds of rounds of ammunition for those and other weapons in the search. That search also turned up evidence of McMillian's involvement in a February 2011 theft of more than \$325,000 in protein supplements from a warehouse in Dallas, Texas. An affidavit filed by an agent from the Criminal Division of the Internal Revenue Service detailed McMillian's receipt and expenditure of funds obtained from the subsequent sale of those protein supplements. McMillian used the proceeds to purchase, among other things, a Bentley automobile for \$79,500, and more than \$40,000 of custom-made jewelry. In addition to the vehicle and jewelry, Milwaukee Police Department officers seized \$94,600 in cash during that search. The cash, automobile, and jewelry were all forfeited to the United States.

The case was investigated by detectives from the Milwaukee Police Department; agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives; and agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation working through the Human Trafficking Task Force. This case and the sex trafficking case, were prosecuted by Assistant United States Attorney Joseph R. Wall.

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PRESS RELEASE

Milwaukee Man Facing Life Imprisonment for Witness Retaliation

Tuesday, August 13, 2013

For Immediate Release

U.S. Attorney's Office, Eastern District of Wisconsin

United States Attorney James L. Santelle announced that today a federal grand jury indicted Kyle T. Collins, age 35, of Milwaukee, on one count of Retaliation Against a Federal Witness. If convicted of the charge, Collins faces a maximum penalty of life in prison without parole.

The charge relates to allegations that on June 14, 2013, Collins physically assaulted and threatened to kill a female who had testified earlier this year in the federal sex-trafficking trial of Tyrone McMillian. The female witness had been included in McMillian's indictment as one of four minors that McMillian had trafficked in the sex trade between 2006 and 2009. The jury hearing that case found McMillian guilty of seven sex-trafficking counts. McMillian faces life in prison on four of those counts.

In documents previously filed publicly in connection with the allegations against Collins, the federal witness and two other individuals described to law enforcement officers Collins' attack on the witness. According to those documents, in the early morning hours of June 14, 2013, Collins confronted the federal witness in a nightclub and told her that he knew she had testified against McMillian. A short while later, the witness left the nightclub and Collins again confronted her. Collins physically assaulted the witness outside of the nightclub and dragged her by her hair towards a waiting car where he was heard to say, "I'm going to kill this snitch." Although Collins had dragged her halfway into the car, the witness was able to break free and run away. Collins was arrested a short while later.

In announcing the indictment, United States Attorney Santelle commented: "Attacks of any type on witnesses strike at the very heart of our criminal justice system, and witness intimidation and witness retaliation threaten the mission of all of us who work to keep our community safe and secure. That the alleged victim in this case is a young woman who, as a minor, was previously victimized by a sex trafficker makes this conduct all the more egregious and troubling. Today's charge makes clear once again that the weight of the federal criminal justice system will be brought to bear on those who would in any manner, through any means attempt to harm or otherwise influence individuals who have the courage and the commitment to step forward and provide information about the criminal activities of others."

The indictment was the result of an investigation by the Milwaukee Police Department. The case has been assigned to Assistant United States Attorney Joseph R. Wall.

The public is cautioned that an indictment is merely the formal method of charging an individual and does not constitute evidence of guilt. An individual is presumed innocent until such time, if ever, that the government establishes his or her guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

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Updated January 29, 2015



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HOME ENTRY – PROTECTIVE SWEEPS, CONSENT AND THE FOURTH AMENDMENT

On May 22, 2015, the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals decided *the United States v. McMillian* [i], which serves as an excellent review of the law pertaining to warrantless entry into private premises. The relevant facts of *McMillian*, taken directly from the case, are as follows:

On July 6, 2011, Milwaukee Police Officer Brian Shull reviewed a "suspect card," an internal document issued by the Milwaukee Police Department, which detailed probable cause to arrest Tyrone McMillian for his alleged involvement in a 2007 double homicide. After conducting a brief investigation, Officer Shull went to McMillian's home in Brown Deer, Wisconsin to arrest him. Because the arrest was considered a "high felony arrest" or a "dangerous arrest," officers from the Milwaukee Police Department's tactical enforcement unit were called to assist. Officers from the Brown Deer Police Department were also called. In total, six or seven additional officers arrived at McMillian's house at approximately 1:00 pm. They did not have an arrest warrant or a search warrant.

The officers surrounded the house. Shull knocked and announced that he was a police officer. Ashley Knueppel, McMillian's cohabiting girlfriend, came to the door and confirmed that McMillian was inside. She stepped outside, and Officer Shull called for McMillian. When he came to the door, Officer Shull arrested him. Tactical officers then conducted a protective sweep of the house. During the sweep, officers observed a rifle case in one of the bedrooms.

As the sweep was taking place, Officer Shull noticed that McMillian was barefoot and asked if he wanted shoes.

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McMillian responded that he wanted his black Air Jordan Nike flip flops. Officer Shull asked if he wanted the black flip flops that were near the doorway. McMillian responded that those were his girlfriend's shoes and that his were in the back bedroom.

Officer Shull took this exchange as a request by McMillian to get his flip flops from the back bedroom. After the protective sweep was completed, Officer Shull asked Kneueppel if she knew where the flip flops were located. Kneueppel responded that she did and, according to Shull, one of them said something like, "Let's go get them." The two entered the back bedroom. As Officer Shull bent to pick up the shoes next to the bed, he saw two gun cases between the bed and the nightstand.

After the arrest, an officer on the scene contacted Milwaukee Police Detective Rodolfo Gomez. Detective Gomez drafted an affidavit for a warrant to search McMillian's residence. The affidavit said that an AK-47 assault rifle had been observed during the protective sweep (the government admitted this was wrong and that it should have stated that the officers observed a rifle case). The affidavit also referenced the gun cases Officer Shull had observed when he retrieved the flip flops. *The affidavit also described an informant's statement that McMillian had confessed his involvement in two 2007 homicides.* A state court judge issued the search warrant.

When Detective Gomez arrived at McMillian's residence with the search warrant, he noticed a typographical error in the warrant and affidavit. Although McMillian lived at 6333 West Darnell Avenue, Detective Gomez had typed 6633 West Darnell Avenue. He called the judge, who instructed him to correct the mistake by hand. Detective Gomez did so and noted that the judge had approved the correction. Detective Gomez was not placed under oath when he revised the address. Officers searched McMillian's house and recovered firearms and ammunition. [ii]

McMillian was indicted for various crimes to include federal firearms violations. He filed a motion to suppress the firearms and the district court denied the motion. He was convicted, and he appealed the denial of his motion to suppress to the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals.

It is important to note that, at the outset, the state conceded that the protective sweep of McMillian's residence when he was arrested outside his door was a violation of his Fourth Amendment rights. The court stated:

We agree that the protective sweep violated the Fourth Amendment, because the officers did not reasonably believe "that the area swept harbored an individual posing a danger to the officer or others." Maryland v. Buie, 494 U.S. 325, 327 (1990). [iii]

Since this protective sweep is what enabled the officers to observe the rifle case, the court held it was properly stricken from consideration by the district court when that court decided whether the search warrant was supported by probable cause.

Thus, the first issue on appeal was whether McMillian consented to the officer's entry into his residence to get his shoes. Specifically, McMillian argued that his consent to enter the residence to retrieve his shoes was tainted by the prior unlawful entry during the protective sweep. The court stated that an illegal entry prior to consent can, in certain circumstances, render the consent involuntary. [iv] However, the court then noted that McMillian forfeited this issue on appeal because he

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did not raise it at the motion to suppress.

The second issue on appeal was whether the search warrant was supported by probable cause. First, the court stated that they had to exclude information about the rifle case, since that was obtained from an unlawful protective sweep. Next, the court stated that they had to exclude the information regarding McMillian possibly being involved in two homicides since the officers did not verify or independently corroborate this information. Thus, the only information left to support the probable cause for the search warrant was the officer’s observation of the two gun cases when they retrieved McMillian’s shoes. The court then held that, since they were in McMillian’s residence with valid consent to retrieve his shoes, the observation of the gun cases can be considered for probable cause in support of the search warrant. Further, the court upheld the district court’s determination that probable cause was present to support the search warrant based on the observation of the two gun case while retrieving McMillian’s shoes.

As such, the court affirmed the denial of the motion to suppress.

Note: Court holdings can vary significantly between jurisdictions. As such, it is advisable to seek the advice of a local prosecutor or legal adviser regarding questions on specific cases. This article is not intended to constitute legal advice on a specific case.

CITATIONS:

- [i] No. 14-1537 (7th Cir. Decided May 22, 2015)
- [ii] Id. at 2-4
- [iii] Id. at 9
- [iv] Id. at 10

By Brian S. Batterton, J.D. | June 22nd, 2015 | Legal updates

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About the Author: Brian S. Batterton, J.D.

 Brian S. Batterton MAJOR, COBB COUNTY, GA POLICE DEPARTMENT, ATTORNEY Expert Witness Categories: Use of Force | Deadly Force | Officer Involved Shooting Law Enforcement Policies – Tactics | Procedures / Pursuits / School Related Issues Brian Batterton is an attorney in the State of Georgia and currently a Major with the Cobb County Police Department. He has been in law enforcement since 1994 and obtained his Juris Doctorate in 1999 from John Marshall Law School in Atlanta. He has served in Uniform Patrol, Investigations, Training (as an instructor and as

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SHARING ELECTRONIC RESOURCES
AND LAWS ON CRIME



United Nations
Office on Drugs and Crime



Case Law Database



Offences

- Trafficking in children (under 18 years)

Acts Involved

- Recruitment/Hiring

Means Used

- Threat of the use of force or of other forms of coercion
- Deception
- Abuse of power or a position of vulnerability

Exploitative Purposes

- Exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation

Docket Number - 2:11cr193 [2013]

[United States of America](#)



Fact Summary

From 2006 to 2009, the defendant, **Tyrone McMillian**, trafficked five female victims ("victims"), four of whom were minors when they met the defendant.

At trial, the victims testified that the defendant forced them to give him their earnings from dancing and their "dates." They further testified that the defendant gave them fake identification and that he used Craigslist.com to recruit victims and also to post advertisements to recruit clients. He also required the victims to call him "Daddy." One victim testified that the defendant was charming and that he promised to buy the victim her own car and house.

Moreover, in addition to using Craigslist.com, the defendant used exotic dance clubs and private parties as a way of gaining clients.

After a six-day trial, a jury found the defendant guilty on seven of the eight sex trafficking charges brought against him.



Commentary and Significant Features

At the defendant's sentencing hearing in this case, prosecutors introduced evidence that the defendant was involved in a February 2011 theft of more than \$325,000 (USD) in protein supplements from a warehouse in Dallas, Texas. The Internal Revenue Service took custody of money recovered by the Milwaukee Police Department, an automobile, and jewelry believed to have been purchased with the theft proceeds. These items are subject to a separate forfeiture proceeding filed by the United States Attorney's Office.

At the time the defendant was convicted in this trial, he faced separate charges in a different federal court case for illegal possession of firearms and ammunition; these charges could add up to 10 years to his prison sentence.

Sentence Date:

2013-11-06

Author:

Human Trafficking Database of the University of Michigan Law School



Keywords

Acts:

Recruitment

Means:

Threat or use of force or other forms of coercion Deception
Abuse of power or a position of vulnerability

Purpose of Exploitation:

Exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation

Form of Trafficking:

Internal

Sector in which exploitation takes place:

Commercial sexual exploitation



Cross-Cutting Issues

Liability

... for

- completed offence

... based on

- criminal intention
- criminal intention
- criminal intention

... as involves

- principal offender(s)

Investigation Procedure**Confiscation and Seizure****Seized Property**

1. Watch (worth \$15,900 (USD))

Comments

1. Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") working through the Milwaukee Human Trafficking Task Force;
2. Milwaukee Police Department

**Procedural Information****Legal System:**

Common Law

Latest Court Ruling:

Court of 1st Instance

Type of Proceeding:

Criminal

Date of decision: 6 June 2013 (conviction date)

References: Docket Number - 2:11cr193; 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 10841

Other information:

The defendant was charged in a separate case for firearms possession and property purchased through proceeds of an alleged theft. It is in the possession of the IRS and subject to separate forfeiture proceedings.

**Victims / Plaintiffs in the first instance****Victim:** Anonymous Individuals**Gender:** Child**Nationality:** American

There are five female victims, all of whom were minors when they first met the defendant.

**Defendants / Respondents in the first instance****Number of other accused:** 1**Defendant:** Tyrone McMillian**Gender:** Male**Nationality:** American**Age:** 31

The defendant was 31 years of age at the time of his sentencing.

He is also known as "HK."

Legal Reasoning:

The jury rendered a guilty verdict after a six day jury trial.

**Charges / Claims / Decisions**



Defendant: Tyrone McMillian

Legislation / Statute / Code:

18 U.S.C. §1591

Charge details:

Sex Trafficking of Children by Force, Fraud, or Coercion

Verdict: Guilty

Term of Imprisonment:

30 years

Compensation / Payment to Victim:

No

Fine / Payment to State:

No



Court

United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin



Sources / Citations

Federal Judge Sentences Milwaukee Pimp to 30 years' Imprisonment, FBI, Nov. 6, 2013, <http://www.fbi.gov/milwaukee/press-releases/2013/federal-judge-sentences-milwaukee-pimp-to-30-years-imprisonment>
Michigan database: <http://www.law.umich.edu/clinical/HuTrafficCases/Pages/CaseDisp.aspx?caseID=720>

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CRIME

Federal judge sentences Milwaukee pimp to 30 years in prison



Tyrone "HK" McMillian posted a video of himself on YouTube counting out \$100,000 in his Bentley. Credit: YouTube

Video

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By [Bruce Vielmetti](#) of the Journal Sentinel

Nov. 06, 2013

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A pimp who once put his image claiming "I am Milwaukee" on a billboard downtown and posted videos of himself [counting out \\$100,000](#) was sentenced Wednesday to 30 years in prison followed by five years of supervised release.

Tyrone "HK" McMillian had faced possible life in prison from U.S. District Judge Charles N. Clevert, who [abruptly adjourned McMillian's sentencing](#) hearing last week.

Clevert said then that he wanted more time to fully consider records submitted to the court and statements made during a morning-long hearing, including [from McMillian](#), his mother and the mother of one of his children.

The judge's references to the videos submitted by the government prompted a protest from McMillian on Wednesday. He said he didn't understand why they were being used against him now.

"Being arrogant is subjective and not illegal," McMillian said. "I have freedom of speech."

Clevert agreed but said McMillian chose to project a flashy, rich persona without being able to show how he legally acquired such assets as the cash, a new Bentley

automobile and oversize custom diamond jewelry.

McMillian, who last week compared his video to Denzel Washington in "Training Day," again pleaded that the videos were made to get more fans and notoriety as a rapper.

"It appears you have done that," Clevert responded.

McMillian, 31, was [convicted in June](#) of federal sex trafficking charges involving four young women. The jury acquitted him of charges related to a fifth woman.

All five — four of whom were minors when they met McMillian — [testified that he demanded all their earnings from dancing and "dates,"](#) supplied them with fake IDs, posted ads for their services on Craigslist and made them call him Daddy.

[McMillian testified](#) that all the women made their own choices and agreed that he should help manage their money, and that he never struck any of them or knew some of the women were younger than 18.

Clevert said last week that he believes McMillian testified falsely and therefore deserved an adjustment for that in his sentencing guidelines score.

He said that because McMillian is intelligent, articulate and entrepreneurial, he could bounce back from his conviction some day. The judge did order counseling, however, "for the purpose of holding in check your inflated ego."

Assistant U.S. Attorney Joseph Wall also won forfeiture of a custom Breitling "Super Avenger" watch seized from McMillian in July 2011. He produced receipts showing McMillian paid \$15,900 cash for the watch in 2010. Wall called the watch a "substitute asset" for the estimated \$14,250 he said McMillian made from the prostitution activities of his victims.

McMillan protested that the watch was a gift to him from a girlfriend, but Wall said it wouldn't matter even if that were true; it was McMillian's watch when it was seized.

Prosecutors also are seeking separate, civil forfeitures of McMillian's other jewelry, worth \$47,000, the [Bentley Continental GT](#) and \$94,000 in cash they say were proceeds of a theft of protein supplements from a Texas company that McMillian oversaw with the help of another young woman he had met there.



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THE STATE BAR OF WISCONSIN

AUGUST 21, 2013

Human Trafficking: Milwaukee Prosecutors Want Stronger Law, Propose Changes

Human trafficking is on the rise in Wisconsin, and Milwaukee is a heavy recruitment city for pimps looking to traffick young women as prostitutes. Now, Milwaukee prosecutors are seeking changes to get more human traffickers off the streets.

Joe Forward
Legal Writer

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Aug. 21, 2013 – Sara Lewis sees a dark underground world every day. An assistant district attorney in Milwaukee County's Sensitive Crimes Unit, Lewis often hears the disturbing details of sex trafficking crimes, including how pimps torture and beat victims into submission.

Sex trafficking is a major aspect of "human trafficking," which generally involves recruiting, enticing, harboring, obtaining or transporting a person to perform labor, services, or commercial sex acts through coercion, force, or fraud.

Lewis says most cases she sees involve sex trafficking, and most involve vulnerable women or minor girls who get lured in with false promises from lying pimps (aka sex traffickers).

Traffickers troll for "recruits" near high schools and malls, make promises of money, security, and travel with false Internet or "back page" advertisements. Sometimes, even the promise of a meal can lure a troubled teen with nowhere else to go, Lewis says.

"These men seem to have a sixth sense for seeking out victims that are in vulnerable situations," Lewis said. "This is organized crime that has wide-reaching implications on the community beyond the abuse inflicted on children and young adults."

Lewis was the first county prosecutor to secure a human trafficking conviction under state law, and she is also the first proposing changes to toughen Wisconsin's law.

With support from Milwaukee District Attorney John Chisholm, Lewis and other prosecutors have asked lawmakers to amend the state's human and child trafficking statutes – Wis. Stat. sections [940.302](#) and [948.051](#) – originally enacted in 2008.

Modifications to Trafficking Law Proposed

In a letter to lawmakers, Lewis said changes are essential "in the fight against the insidious and rather widespread problem of human trafficking, specifically domestic sex trafficking of children and young adults here in the state of Wisconsin."

The proposals toughen penalties for human trafficking convictions – including mandatory minimum sentences for certain crimes against children. They also create consistency with federal human trafficking laws, originally passed in 2000.

Wisconsin passed its anti-trafficking laws in 2008 to combat an identifiable problem, but a recent report says Wisconsin trafficking laws are not as strong as other states' laws.

Washington D.C.-based Polaris Project, an organization that provides resources to fight human trafficking, last week released its ["2013 State Ratings on Human Trafficking Laws,"](#) putting Wisconsin in the second tier along with Iowa, Michigan, and eight other states.

Neighbors Illinois and Minnesota are among 32 first-tier states that meet most of the 10 categories for effectively combatting human trafficking, according to Polaris standards.

Lewis's proposal would certainly give Wisconsin's trafficking laws more teeth. It would create a mandatory minimum sentence of 15 years for child sex traffickers who use force, fraud, or coercion. Currently, there is no mandatory minimum in such cases.

People who traffick children to perform commercial sex acts can be guilty regardless of whether they used force, fraud, or coercion. The proposal adds another penalty layer.

Child sex traffickers would also face a 60-year maximum prison term, instead of the current 40 years; adult traffickers would face 40 years instead of the current 25 years.

In addition, the proposal would eliminate the prosecutor's burden to prove an adult victim did not "consent" to being trafficked,



consistent with federal law.

"Trafficking" in Wisconsin – aside from child sex trafficking – means recruiting, enticing, harboring, transporting, providing, or obtaining (or attempting to do these things) an individual *without consent of the individual* and done with force, fraud or coercion.

In her letter to lawmakers, Lewis said the consent issue is "the single most problematic and limiting aspect of the statute as it currently stands." That's because victims often acquiesce to join the trafficker based on lies, and stay based on threats and abuse.

"The consent issue is an extra element that makes it difficult for a jury to grapple with," Lewis said. "How do you consent to being defrauded? Consent shouldn't matter, because these cases often involve victims who are lied to and stripped of their free will."

Joe Forward is the legal writer for the State Bar of Wisconsin. He can be reached by [email](#) or by phone at (608) 250-6161.

Prosecutors Face an Uphill Battle

Prosecuting human trafficking crimes can be difficult because the victims may not want to come forward and identify themselves as victims, says Karie Cattanaach, a state assistant attorney general in criminal litigation who works on trafficking cases. State prosecutors provide support to county prosecutors.

For instance, a victim of sex trafficking who is charged with prostitution could assert that his or her criminal acts were compelled by force, fraud, or coercion. But that would require outing an at-large pimp (aka sex trafficker) who has threatened retaliation.

"Individuals who have not been identified as sex trafficking victims may be hesitant to raise that defense out of fear of their trafficker," Cattanaach said.

Just recently, a grand jury indicted Kyle Collins of Milwaukee on charges of retaliation against a sex trafficking victim who testified against Tyrone McMillian, a pimp who operated in Milwaukee and was later convicted on federal sex trafficking charges.

Allegedly, Collins is McMillian's associate and located the victim at a club, dragged her to his car and threatened to kill her for testifying before she was able to escape.

Lewis recalls details of cases in which pimps torture or beat their "girls" in front of other girls to instill fear, show them what happens if they disobey orders or betray them.

"In one case, the pimp used a flat iron to severely scar the victim," Lewis said. "Or he would beat her with two-by-fours. These people do scary things."

For the same reasons, prosecuting human trafficking crimes is difficult, Cattanaach says, because the victims may not want to come forward to escape.

Aside from a fear of their keepers, they could fear prosecution against themselves, or shame and ridicule if details go public. In addition, the vulnerable victims may feel love or devotion to the ones exploiting them, much like victims of domestic violence.

As one solution, the Polaris report suggests safe harbor or immunity provisions to shield victims from prosecution. Lewis has not proposed such measures, but notes that victims would not generally be charged when identified as victims of sex trafficking.

"If there's a victim who is not engaged in facilitating other crimes, I would not charge them with prostitution," said Lewis. "They would have to be legitimately culpable of a crime, and not merely a victim."

"Sometimes trusted prostitutes can be co-actors in these cases. When there's a gray area, we just have to balance victimization with culpability."

Other difficulties exist for prosecutions.

In defense, a suspected trafficker may argue that an adult trafficking victim consented to the criminal acts, because Wisconsin law requires the crime to be perpetrated "without consent." This is the problem Lewis wants changed, but prosecutors have other obstacles too.

"Even if you have a victim that self identifies as a victim, that doesn't mean they will show up for trial," Cattanaach said. "Or victims lie based on fear. These factors can make it difficult to prove the elements of human trafficking in a case before a jury."

Cattanaach says prosecutors more frequently obtain convictions on peripheral charges, such as solicitation of a child or sexual assault, but not a human trafficking charge.

Lewis says human trafficking cases "have many tentacles." It's not uncommon for weapons or drug charges to accompany trafficking-related crimes, she says.

Trafficking is a Global Issue, Close to Home

Globally, there were 4,746 trafficking convictions and 46,570 identified trafficking victims in FY 2012, but an estimated 27 million people worldwide are victims of trafficking, according to the U.S. State Department's [2013 Trafficking in Persons Report](#).

In the U.S., federal agencies last year conducted almost 2,500 human trafficking investigations, and the U.S. Department of Justice initiated trafficking prosecutions against 200 suspects, securing 138 convictions. Most (105) involved sex trafficking.

In recent years, federal prosecutors have won a handful of high-profile convictions against notorious pimps who have trafficked victims through Wisconsin.



Local, state, and federal prosecutors collaborate on federal trafficking investigations, including the recent FBI trafficking sting targeting Milwaukee and 75 other U.S. cities.

Authorities rescued 105 juvenile prostitution victims, 10 in Milwaukee, and law enforcement arrested 152 pimps nationwide who could face sex trafficking and other charges.

Lewis says Milwaukee is a major "procurement" city, meaning sex traffickers do heavy recruiting there, then traffick recruits to "destination" cities like Chicago. But there's plenty of "customers" in Milwaukee too, so-called "Johns" that fuel the fire, she says.

"There is pretty firm evidence that Milwaukee has a fairly significant trafficking problem," said Lewis, noting that the Sensitive Crimes Unit has a handful of cases pending. The Unit has secured trafficking convictions in at least four trials, three by Lewis, who also obtained a trafficking conviction through a plea deal.

But trafficking is not limited to big cities, says Cattanaach. "It's not just the major metropolitan areas," she said. "Multiple Wisconsin counties are seeing it."

Lewis says stronger laws could help prosecutors take traffickers off the streets statewide, and protect vulnerable victims from sex trafficking and other abuse.

"I suspect a lot of it has to do with issues of significant poverty and disadvantage in certain areas," Lewis said. "That makes those victims ripe for the picking."

Public Awareness

As Lewis and Milwaukee prosecutors proceed on legislative efforts to strengthen Wisconsin's human trafficking laws, Cattanaach says Wisconsin's citizens can do more now by simply "opening their eyes," recognizing the problem, and being proactive.

"Increased awareness can help deter what is going on," she said. "People sometimes turn a blind eye; they don't want to get involved. But asking questions and reporting something that looks off can help law enforcement identify traffickers and victims."

The Wisconsin Department of Justice maintains a [human trafficking webpage](#) with resources for victims and contact numbers to report potential crimes.

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