

Well documented and substantiated alleged misconduct with the Michael Bell shooting of November 9, 2004.

All instances are supported by documents, recordings, and evidence which will be provided upon request.¹

B1	Investigation was completed in 52 hours. Department found the shooting justified.
B2	PO Strausbaugh had no legitimate reason to initiate contact with Michael.
B3	PO Strausbaugh knew it was Michael despite contrary sworn testimony.
B4	Five officers saw the shooting. Not four, as per sworn testimony. ²
B5	Officers physically fought with each other immediately after the shooting. This was concealed.
B6	Witness Laurie Vaughn heard an officer yell, "What did you do that for, that wasn't necessary, get help now"
B7	Witness Kim Bell saw LT Krueger remove a long dark item from the car mirror and ordered her to look away.
B8	Four involved officers ³ provided 19 different versions of shooting.
B9	Officers testified under oath that PO Gonzales was on the left of Michael and

¹ For more information contact either Michael Bell Sr. 262.620.3677 or Russell Beckman 262.945.1249.

² Officer Beller and the KPD never disclosed that he was present and witnessed the fatal shot being fired.

³ Our investigation determined 5 officers witnessed the shooting.

	shot Michael in the left side of his head. ME concluded Michael was shot in the right side of his head. This remained the KPD position until they discovered otherwise at the 4/30/2007 video depositions. (See Figures 6 & 7, p. 8.)
B10	Officers testified that PO Gonzales was on the left of Michael and shot Michael in the left side of his head, pointing his gun towards the car windshield to avoid shooting other officers. No impacts or blood splatter were on the windshield. (See Figures 1 & 6, pp. 7 & 8.)
B11	The spent bullet casing was found in a location consistent with PO Gonzales being on Michael's right and shooting Michael in the right side of his head. (See Figure 7, p. 8.)
B12	No civilian eyewitnesses corroborate the claim that PO Gonzales was in front of the vehicle and to Michael's left when he shot Michael or that Michael's upper torso was twisted 180 degrees as later claimed by the officers.
B13	Crime scene photos show fired bullet slug final rest in two different locations. (See Figure 12, p. 10.)
B14	Two crime scene photos appear to show two different slugs. (See Figure 10, p. 9.)
B15	The KPD never conducted any forensic or DNA testing on the purported bullet slug.
B16	The KPD did not interview all witnesses.
B17	PO Strausbaugh testified that Michael attempted to disarm him and there was a fierce life and death struggle over his service weapon. Yet none of Michael's DNA was found on Strausbaugh's handgun. (See Figure 9, p. 9.)
B18	In 2012, retired Kenosha Police Detective Russell Beckman concluded that Michael

	was not attempting to disarm PO Strausbaugh. Rather, Strausbaugh's handgun got caught on the driver's side mirror of the car upon where the struggle occurred. Beckman theorized that Strausbaugh mistakenly believed that Michael was attempting to disarm him. Michael was mistakenly shot to end this perceived threat. The KPD never investigated this possible cause. If this is the cause of the shooting, the KPD is likely aware and have/are concealing it. (See Figure 11, p. 9.)
B19	The KPD failed to produce any close-up, scaled or unscaled photos, of the broken car mirror. The KPD only mentions the broken mirror 3 times in thousands of pages of case files. This is indicative of concealment. (Figure 1, p. 7.)
B20	Wisconsin Attorney General Brad Schimmel wrote the following in a public statement December 2017: "... it is very likely that the officer was mistaken in his belief that Michael Bell was trying to take his gun." And "... that the officers at best were mistaken of the facts. At worst they lied."
B21	LT Krueger, even after being confronted during his first deposition with the report of the medical examiner indicating that Michael was shot in the right side of his head, confirmed his prior testimony that Michael was shot in the left side of his head.
B22	After the first set of depositions, the KPD developed a new shooting scenario to attempt to explain the contrary forensic evidence. (See Figure 3, p. 7.)
B23	The KPD and its officers changed the story to state that Michael's body and head were twisted in an awkward position so the right side of Michael's head was presented to Gonzales, who still claimed to be on Michael's left. Gonzales then shot Michael while he was in this position. (See Figure 3, p. 7.)

B24	The KPD hired a prominent 3-D animator to create an animation of this new scenario. The KPD concealed the existence of this 3-D animator. His existence was discovered years later by the Bell investigative team. Initial discovery was due to attorney billing records that were obtained through public records requests.
B25	The 3-D animator could not successfully create an animation because the new version was anatomically impossible to depict the human movement of the new account. The KPD then fired him and concealed his work. (See Figure 4, p. 7.)
B26	In order to assist the 3-D animator in his work, the KPD conducted a reenactment of their new shooting scenario. This reenactment was held in an empty warehouse. The KPD provided one video of reenactment to Bell's civil attorneys. (See Figure 3, p. 7.)
B27	The video of the reenactment the city provided shows LT Krueger in the line of fire. If this scenario actually happened, Krueger would have been shot or tissue and blood would have spattered onto his uniform. This did not happen. (See Figure 3, p. 7.)
B28	The 3-D animator provided a set of 73 still photos he took of the reenactment session. The photos, when sorted chronologically, show no less than 7 run-throughs or rehearsals of the reenactment.
B29	The 3-D animator provided an affidavit in which he stated he recalled a "handful" of run-throughs or rehearsals before filming began. The animator also reported that there was instruction and collaborative discussion between the involved officers and use of force experts to develop the scenarios that would later be filmed.
B30	The officers directly involved in the shooting, along with Sgt. Hansche and police

	use-of-force expert Robert Willis, all testified untruthfully about the number of run-throughs or rehearsals. They testified to a range of zero to 3. The two attorneys for the KPD, who were also present at this reenactment, allowed this untrue testimony from their witnesses.
B31	KPD Officer Todd Thorne, the KPD lead evidence technician, who was present at the reenactment, testified untruthfully that he was a mere observer and his only role was to arrange to get everyone there. The still photos of the reenactment show Thorne actively involved in discussions with involved officers and holding tape measures to determine locations. Several others present testified of Thorne's active involvement.
B32	Like KPD evidence technician Officer Thorne, KPD blood stain expert Stuart James, also testified untruthfully that he was a mere observer to the reenactment. He testified that he had no discussions with anyone at the reenactment. However, like with Thorne, the still photos of the reenactment show James actively involved in discussions with involved officers and holding tape measures to determine locations. Several others present testified of James' active involvement.
B33	PO Thorne also failed to truthfully testify when he was asked to list those present at the reenactment. He failed to disclose the presence of the 3-D animator, despite the fact that Thorne exchanged hundreds of emails with the 3-D animator both before and after the reenactment. The two attorneys for the KPD, who were also present at this reenactment, allowed this untrue testimony.
B34	Thorne also testified untruthfully by not disclosing in response to direct questions that he met with and communicated with the 3-D animator both before and after the reenactment. The two attorneys for the

	KPD, who were also present at this reenactment and participated in email exchanges and face to face meetings with Thorne and the 3-D animator allowed this untrue testimony.
B35	The 3-D animator provided 7 renderings of his animation work. The KPD never disclosed nor provided Bell's attorney's with these renderings in discovery.
B36	The KPD refused to provide the hundreds of emails between Thorne and the 3-D animator for many years after these emails were requested via public records requests. After they were disclosed, it was determined, by examining these emails, that the KPD is still concealing hundreds of relevant emails regarding the Bell case.
B37	The forensic pathologist, who conducted the autopsy for Kenosha County, concluded that the officer's account of the shooting that was reenacted was "forensically impossible" and could not have occurred as the officers claim.
B38	Part of the basis of the forensic pathologist's conclusion is that the muzzle stamp on Michael's head would have required that Michael's head would have to have bent into an anatomically impossible position.
B39	In an attempt to accommodate the findings of the forensic pathologist and the resting shell location, the KPD presented another reenactment in which PO Gonzales claimed to be holding his gun "gangster style" when he shot Michael. This new scenario was also debunked by the forensic pathologist.
B40	None of the civilian witnesses saw anything resembling the two new scenarios/accounts of the involved officers
B41	Gonzales had a 16 second pause before he answered a question during testimony regarding his location when he shot Michael.

B42	Gonzales answered that he “did not know” or “did not remember” dozens of times during his testimony. Years later, he published a book in which he describes the shooting in great detail.
B43	While being recorded, an informant told Beckman and Bell that a close relative of Gonzales told her/him that Gonzales told this relative that LT Kreuger ordered him to shoot Michael and Gonzales did so without Michael being a threat.
B44	Six squad cars responded to the Bell incident. Although the KPD outfitted its squad cars with Dash Cam recorders, only one video from one squad car was provided.
B45	KPD claims it does not possess PO Strausbaugh’s original native dash cam recording.
B46	
B47	
B48	.
B49	
B50	KPD failed to release an autopsy photo showing two cuts on Michael’s right hand. Photo was discovered by a records request

	to the Kenosha County Medical Examiner. (See Figure 9, p. 9.)
B51	Academic research confirms that the likelihood of shedding DNA with open or healing flesh wounds is near 100%. (See Figure 9, p. 9.)
B52	Cybergenetics, a DNA forensic laboratory, ran the WI Crime Lab DNA data through modern, state-of-the-art software and confirmed that Michael’s DNA was not on the gun.
B53	Cities and Villages Mutual Insurance Company (CVMIC) refused to provide correspondence between primary and secondary insurers about the shooting under Wisconsin Open Record law. CVMIC paid the Bell family a \$1.75 million dollar settlement without a non-disclosure or confidentiality agreement.
B54	The Kenosha County Medical Examiner refused to initiate an inquest into the death of Michael despite the overwhelming uncertainty of the manner of Michael’s death.
B55	Numerous formal written complaints were made to numerous government agencies over the course of many years requesting a legitimate investigation into Michael’s death. Some, but not all, of these agencies include, the Kenosha Police Department, Kenosha Sheriff’s Department, Kenosha County District Attorney, Kenosha County Medical Examiner, Kenosha Police and Fire Commission, Wisconsin Department of Justice, Wisconsin Office of Lawyer Regulation, Wisconsin Judicial Commission, United States Department of Justice, Social Security Administration, Racine County Sheriff. Also, a long list of specific, high level governmental officials, both elected and appointed, were also contacted by Michael Bell, Russell Beckman, and other members of the Bell team over many years. No official nor agency was responsive to these

	requests for assistance.
B56	Emails and text messages obtained via public records requests showed that in 2017, the Kenosha County DA, the Kenosha County Sheriff, the Kenosha Chief of Police, and the Wisconsin Department of Justice collaborated and coordinated their denials of Bell’s request for a legitimate investigation into Michael’s death.
B57	In November 2012, the Bell Team made a formal written complaint with both the Milwaukee Field Office of the FBI and the US Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. This complaint alleged civil rights violations in both the Bell shooting and a pattern and practice of civil rights violations in other cases involving the Kenosha Police. This initial complaint was supplemented dozens of times over many years. Michael Bell and Russell Beckman actually met with US Attorney James Santelle regarding this complaint. Local Kenosha government officials and state officials have publicly cited this federal investigation, clearing the Kenosha Police, as part of their justification to do nothing about the Bell case. However, this "federal investigation" may be a myth. Two separate documents, one, an email from a now former assistant US attorney, and two, an official response to a public records request by the US Department of Justice indicates they have "no records" related to any aspect of this complaint. (Please see B-61.)
B58	In July 2021, Beckman made a complaint regarding the lack of records cited in B-57 with the Inspector General of the US Department of Justice. Beckman used the on-line portal to make this complaint. Beckman has yet to be contacted by anyone regarding this complaint.
B59	In September, 2017 in direct opposition to DA Robert Jambois’ findings, Kenosha DA Graveley, in his denial of Bell’s request for

	an investigation wrote, "I again called the DNA analysts at the State Crime Lab to confirm my prior training and assumptions and was again told that there would be no expectation of DNA results under the facts and circumstances described in your son's death." No evidence corroborates his discussion with multiple analysts at WI DOJ or their confirmations of his position on touch DNA. In this letter, Graveley also misrepresented the intensity described in the accounts of the struggle described by the involved officers of the deadly encounter. It appears that Graveley's motivation in this deception was to attempt to explain away the fact that none of Michael's DNA was found on Officer Strausbaugh's handgun.
B60	The deceptive and misleading letter that Graveley wrote formed the basis for a current ethical misconduct complaint against Graveley that is pending with the Wisconsin Office of Lawyer Regulation.
B61	Graveley also entered this deceptive and misleading letter into the record of a John Doe Petition that Bell filed in November, 2018.. Based on the Judge's written dismissal, it appears that Graveley's deceptive and misleading letter influenced the Judge's decision to dismiss the petition. (Graveley also cited the results of the "Federal investigation" into Michael's death in this deceptive letter.) See B-57.
B62	Bell's team was denied an opportunity to view and respond to DA Graveley's court ordered response to the Petition despite two written requests to do so.
B63	The Judge would not allow the release of the documents that Graveley submitted in his John Doe response without payment.. After the judge's decision, Bell had to pay \$2,726.93 to get these records.
B64	In his dismissal, the John Doe Judge cited a witness statement that was not in the

	record. This is indicative of ex-parte communication or independent research.
B65	In his dismissal, the woman the judge cited as an "eyewitness" to the shooting, had actually stepped away from her window and did not see the shooting.
B66	After remaining in its exact location for 15 years since the shooting, the car was moved. On October 17th 2019, just days after the removal, a video recorded scan of the garage face was conducted and the suspected bullet impact location was discovered at a location camouflaged by the car's proximity to the garage and the 90 degree fold where the impact location was found. (See Figure 5, p. 8.)
B67	An overlay of the impact location on a video demonstration conducted by Bell's sister the morning after the shooting to a TV News crew shows an almost perfect alignment with all crime scene evidence. (See Figure 8, p. 9.)
B68	The suspected bullet impact location, in a controlled test by one of the nation's leading ballistics experts, Michael G. Haag, found the element lead in the cavity. No other lead was found at multiple test locations of flashing material.
B69	Mr. Haag requested to examine the fatal bullet as part of his forensic investigation into the newly discovered bullet impact location. Starting in October, 2020, Bell's attorney has requested that the KPD release the bullet slug to Mr. Haag for this examination and forensic testing. The KPD has refused to do so.
B70	In September, 2021, Mr. Bell's attorney filed an action with the Kenosha County Circuit Court seeking a court order requiring the KPD to release the bullet slug to Mr. Haag. This case is ongoing.

Well documented and substantiated alleged misconduct by Kenosha law enforcement officials in other cases.

These matters are relevant because they show a pattern and practice of criminal misconduct by Kenosha law enforcement that occurred both before, during, and after the investigation of the Bell case.^{4 5}

K1	In 1983, when Russell Beckman was a rookie officer, a KPD police captain William Christianson told Beckman that if there is ever an officer involved shooting that is bad, we [the police department] will make it good by doing whatever is necessary.
K2	In 1993, Kenosha Police Detective Robert Queen planted evidence to charge a Hispanic Kenosha firefighter with felony DWI. No discipline for Queen after it was discovered.
K3	In 1998, Kenosha Police Detective Robert Queen committed perjury in the employment termination hearing of KPD Officer Knight. No discipline for Queen after the perjury was exposed.
K4	From 2005 and ongoing into 2012, high ranking Kenosha police and city officials committed perjury and concealed exculpatory evidence in the employment termination hearing of African-American Officer Twain Robinson.
K5	During a meeting on January 1, 2009 with Russell Beckman Kenosha Chief of Police John Morrissey stated that some degree of lying is acceptable and some officers earn the right to lie.

⁴ Supporting documents and recordings will be provided upon request.

⁵ For more information contact Russell Beckman 262.945.1249.

K6	In the summer of 2008, Chief Morrissey terminated the employment of a probationary African-American female officer for being untruthful while he retained her white male field training officer who engaged in the same conduct in the same incident. The chief told Beckman at the January 1, 2009 meeting that the white officer had earned the right to lie.
K7	In 2008, Kenosha Professional Police Association President David Nicolai provided false and misleading information about union procedures in an affidavit he filed in federal court in response to a federal lawsuit filed by former Kenosha Police Officer Twain Robinson.
K8	Starting in the summer of 2008 and continuing through 2012, almost all members of the board of directors of the Kenosha Professional Police Association lied multiple times both verbally and writing in the course of their official duties.
K9	Starting in the summer of 2009, KPD detectives and the Kenosha County District Attorney Robert Zaph concealed potential exculpatory evidence and records, wrote and presented false police reports, and committed and allowed perjury in the prosecution of the murder defendants Daniel Gonzalez and Julian Miller.
K10	During the prosecution of the aforementioned homicide case, a defense attorney discovered an affidavit that Detective Russell Beckman wrote during the investigation. This affidavit referred to potentially exculpatory phone records. Beckman was directed by his supervisor to change the affidavit and say that he was mistaken. Beckman refused because the Affidavit was true. (The DA and other detectives denied the existence of these records.--However, more than a year later, the records were produced.) After Beckman's refusal to change his truthful affidavit, an extensive retaliatory internal

	investigation was started into Beckman's work performance. Although no misconduct or dishonesty was uncovered in the investigation, due to the retaliatory actions and the creation of an extremely hostile and dangerous work environment, Beckman was forced to retire with full retirement benefits.
K11	In December 2010, high ranking Kenosha police officials solicited a federal agent to violate federal law in an attempt to secure confidential information about Detective Beckman.
K12	In January 2011, Kenosha Chief of Police John Morrissey committed perjury while testifying under oath at an administrative hearing.
K13	In late 2010 to July of 2011, the Kenosha Police and Fire Commission refused to take any action on formal complaints filed with them regarding the issues described in issue codes K4, K5, K6, K8, K10, K11, K12, and K18 . The Kenosha Police and Fire Commission has continued to refuse to act on numerous citizen complaints, including complaints involving the Bell case, they received after these listed complaints. These other instances are documented elsewhere in this spreadsheet.
K14	From 2010 into the future, numerous unresolved conflicts of interest involving Kenosha Police and Fire Commission members. Also information originating from a former City of Kenosha Human Resources employee regarding numerous violations of Wisconsin open meetings law between city officials and police and fire commissioners regarding personnel matters.
K15	Beckman made complaints with the Kenosha Sheriff's Department and Wisconsin Department of Justice regarding the police chief committing perjury. Both

	agencies refused to take any action. This matter was also submitted to the US Attorney and FBI along with the other compiled information. They did not act. (This will be addressed in another part of this document.)
K16	Beckman filed a state civil action regarding the perjury of the chief of police. (Issue code K12) It appears there was ex parte communication between the Judge and city of Kenosha representatives. The State Judicial Commission refused to investigate the complaint that was filed.
K17	Beckman filed a Petition for a John Doe Proceeding with the Kenosha County Circuit Court regarding the perjury of the police chief. (Issue code K10) This matter was improperly assigned to the Kenosha County District Attorney, who had an obvious conflict of interest. The petition was dismissed.
K18	Refusal of the Kenosha Police and Fire Commission to take any action to investigate a perjury complaint by a citizen named Malcolm Butler against a Kenosha Police Detective.
K19	Kenosha Defense Attorney Denise Hertz-McGrath's affidavit provides information about 4 instances of criminal misconduct, official dishonesty, perjury, and possible planting/fabrication of evidence by Kenosha officers in criminal cases she handled prior to November 2021..
K20	From the summer of 2012 to late spring of 2013: False police reports, Police Chief attempting to manipulate an "independent" investigation, Police Chief attempting to thwart public records law, failure of the Police and Fire Commission to act in the unwarranted tasing of a Kenosha citizen. In this case the officer's report was not in accord with dash cam video.

K21	Evidence shows that From 2007 to 2015, potentially exculpatory Kenosha County Jail records related to an Illinois homicide case were either altered or destroyed after misconduct of Illinois investigators was exposed by Detective Beckman..
K22	Starting in 2014, a multi-year investigation was conducted by the Racine County Sheriff's Department into allegations of digital records tampering and deletion of digital public records of the City of Kenosha and the Kenosha Police Department. After many years, the case was turned over to the Wisconsin Department of Justice. Based on the records that were obtained through a public records request, it appears that the Wisconsin DOJ did nothing and allowed the statute of limitation to run its course. Charges were submitted to the Racine County DA against two high ranking Kenosha city officials;, however, the DA claimed she did not have the resources to prosecute the charges.
K23	In March 2015, a Kenosha police officer shot and killed a citizen. A few weeks prior to this shooting, the same officer shot another person who survived. An investigation determined that the victim in the second shooting was armed with an empty five gallon plastic bucket when he was shot. The officer was not criminally charged nor disciplined.
K24	In 2014 and continuing to date, Kenosha Police Officer Baars planted evidence during a homicide investigation. This was a very complicated case. Among the many issues with this case are as follows: A formal investigation was conducted by a referee appointed by the Wisconsin Supreme Court. This investigation documented many disturbing failures and misconduct of high level Kenosha law enforcement officials related to this case. It resulted in the new Kenosha Chief of Police Dan Miskinis asking the Wisconsin Department of Justice to investigate these

	issues exposed in the referee's report. The Wisconsin DOJ spent years "working" this case, only to recently close it. They have yet to provide records related to the case pursuant to a public records request. It appears that this failure to provide records is to conceal what they may or may not have done or discovered. Also, due to the Bell team's investigation into this matter, credible information was uncovered that former Kenosha Chief of Police, John Morrissey was employed by the Wisconsin DOJ while they were conducting this investigation. (Morrissey is the current Kenosha City Administrator.). Also, this credible information shows that Morrissey may not have a legitimate bachelor's degree that he has claimed to have for the many years of his rise up the ranks of the Kenosha Police Department.
K25	In November 2012 and continuing to date, the Bell Team made a formal written complaint with both the Milwaukee Field Office of the FBI and the US Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. This complaint alleged civil rights violations in both the Bell shooting and a pattern and practice of civil rights violations in other cases involving the Kenosha Police. This initial complaint was supplemented dozens of times over many years. Michael Bell and Russell Beckman actually met with US Attorney James Santelle regarding this complaint. Local Kenosha government officials and state officials have publically cited this federal investigation, clearing the Kenosha Police, as part of their justification to do nothing about the Bell case. However, as previously mentioned, this "federal investigation" may be a myth. Two separate documents, one, an email from a now former assistant US attorney, and two, an official response to a public records request by the US Department of Justice indicates they have "no records" related to any aspect of this complaint.

K26	Numerous formal written complaints were made to numerous government agencies over the course of many years regarding the allegations of criminal misconduct and civil rights violations on the part of Kenosha law enforcement. Not one of these many agencies acted on these complaints. Some, but not all, of these agencies include, the Kenosha Police Department, Kenosha Sheriff's Department, Kenosha County District Attorney, Kenosha County Medical Examiner, Kenosha Police and Fire Commission, Wisconsin Department of Justice, Wisconsin Office of Lawyer Regulation, Wisconsin Judicial Commission, United States Department of Justice, Social Security Administration, Racine County Sheriff. Also, a long list of specific, high level governmental officials, both elected and appointed, were also contacted by Michael Bell, Russell Beckman, and other members of the Bell team over many years.
------------	--

Selected Photos Regarding Bell Case

Figure 1: Overview of scene:



Figure 2: Bell's depiction of the shooting:



Figure 3: KPD's second depiction of the shooting:



Figure 4: Still image of 3-D animator's unsuccessful attempt to depict KPD's 2nd version of the shooting:

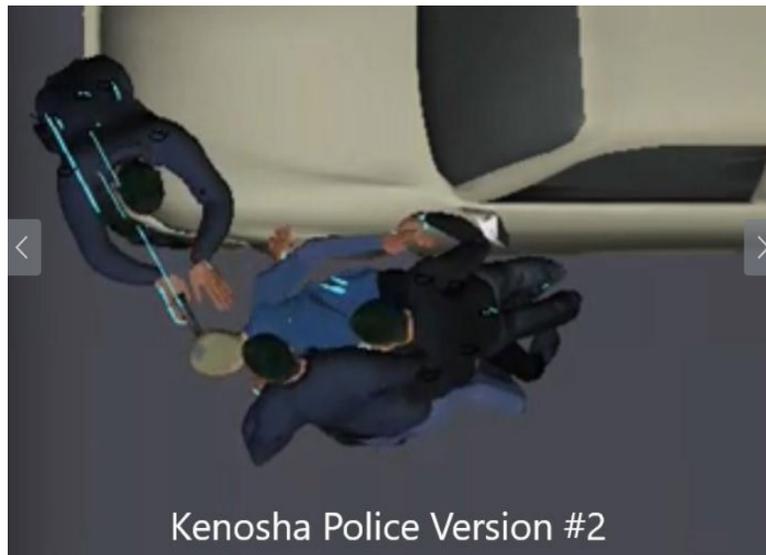


Figure 5: Close up of newly discovered bullet impact location



Figure 6: Illustration of KPD's 1st account of the shooting:

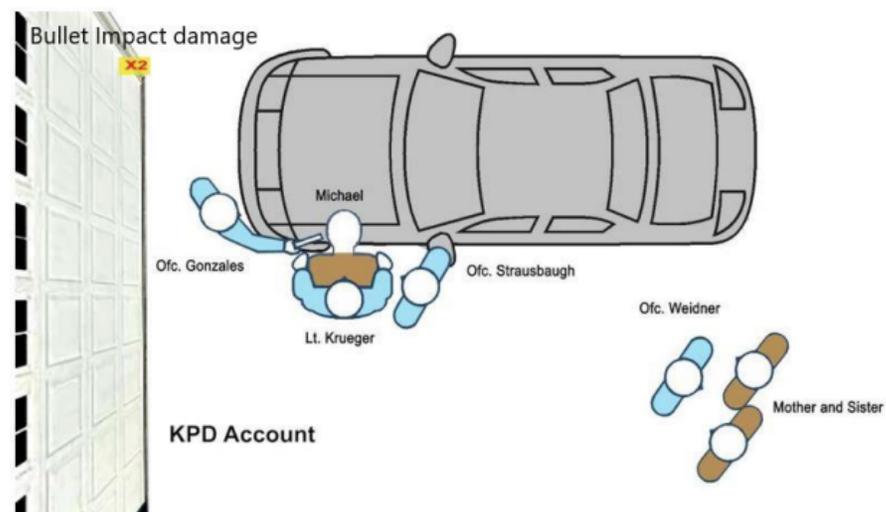


Figure 7: Illustration of Bell's account of the shooting.

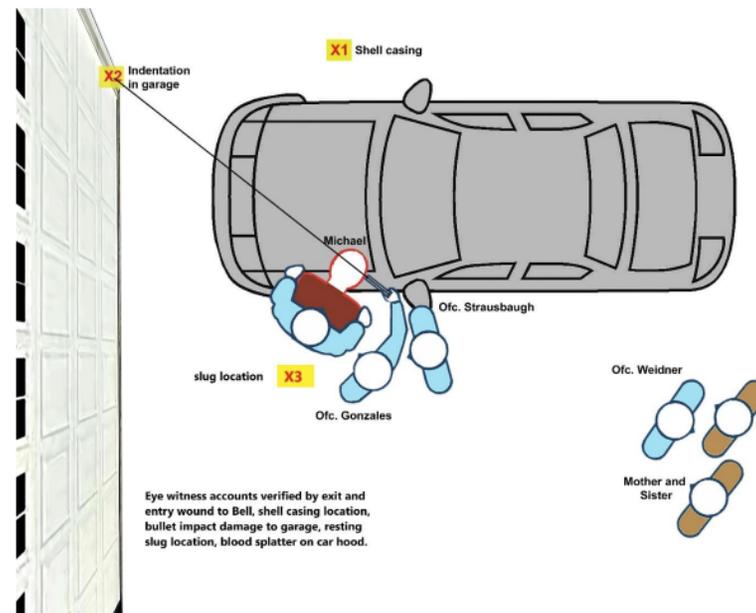


Figure 8:



Figure 9: Healing wounds on Michael's right hand. (Photo taken at autopsy.)



Figure 10: Two photos of the "same" spent slug.

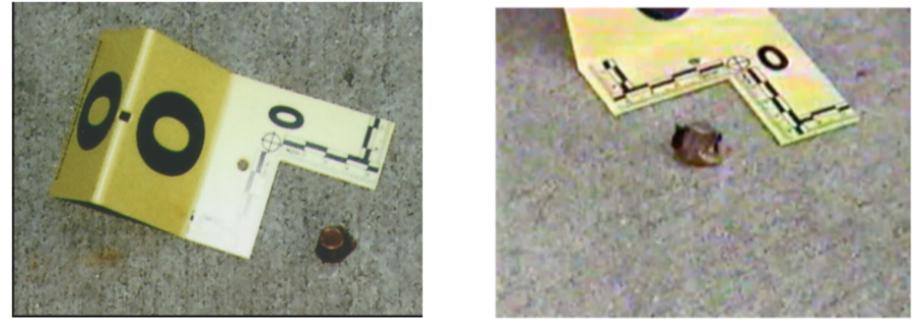


Figure 11: Gun, holster, car mirror demonstration.

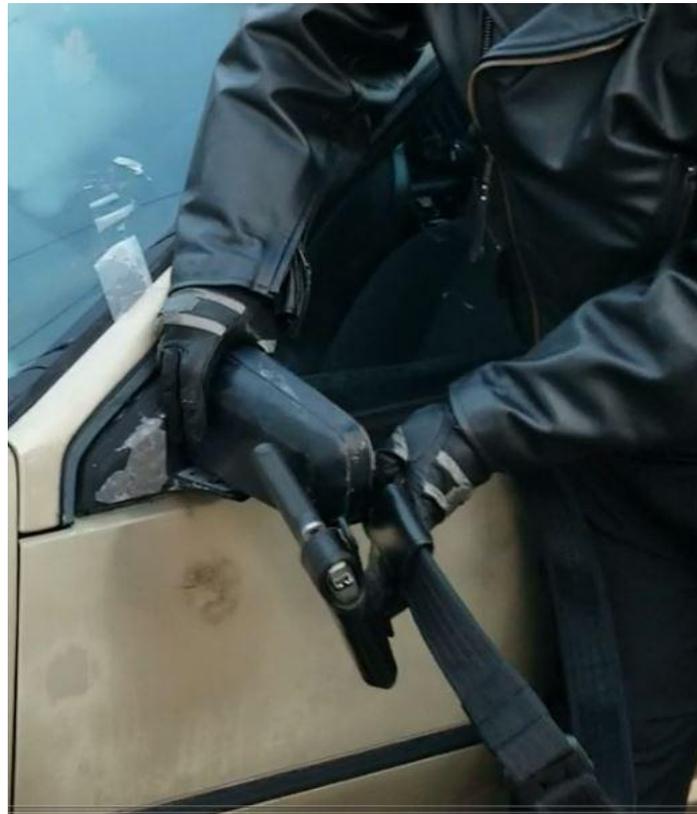


Figure 12: Photos of the spent slug (placard "O") in two different final rest locations within the shooting scene. (Note the positions relative to the concrete expansion joint. The pink and blue circles were added to aid in identification of placard.)

