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**DISTRICT I**

September 27, 2022

To:

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Angela Conrad Kachelski  
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Daniel Leo Williams 500978  
Waupun Correctional Inst.  
P.O. Box 351  
Waupun, WI 53963-0351

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

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2021AP81-CRNM      State of Wisconsin v. Daniel Leo Williams (L.C. # 2019CF1483)

Before Donald, P.J., Dugan and White, JJ.

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

Daniel Leo Williams appeals a judgment convicting him after a jury trial of two crimes related to the death of Idris Purdy. Attorney Angela Conrad Kachelski, filed a no-merit report seeking to withdraw as appellate counsel. *See* WIS. STAT. RULE 809.32 (2019-20);<sup>1</sup> *Anders v. California*, 386 U.S. 738, 744 (1967). Williams was provided with a copy of the no-merit report and advised of his right to respond, but he has not responded. After considering the no-merit

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<sup>1</sup> All references to the Wisconsin Statutes are to the 2019-20 version unless otherwise noted.

report and conducting an independent review of the record as mandated by *Anders*, we conclude that there are no issues of arguable merit that Williams could raise on appeal. Therefore, we summarily affirm the judgment of conviction. *See* WIS. STAT. RULE 809.21.

According to the criminal complaint, Williams recklessly caused Purdy's death by discharging a gun during an argument with Purdy. The complaint also alleged that Williams unlawfully possessed a firearm after being convicted of a felony. After a trial, the jury found Williams guilty of one count of second-degree reckless homicide, with use of a dangerous weapon, and one count of unlawfully possessing a firearm as a convicted felon. The circuit court sentenced Williams to a total of thirteen years of initial confinement and eight years of extended supervision.

The no-merit report addresses whether there was sufficient evidence adduced at trial to support Williams's conviction. When reviewing the sufficiency of the evidence, we look at whether “the evidence, viewed most favorably to the [S]tate and the conviction, is so lacking in probative value and force that no trier of fact, acting reasonably, could have found guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.” *State v. Zimmerman*, 2003 WI App 196, ¶24, 266 Wis.2d 1003, 669 N.W.2d 762 (citation omitted). “If any possibility exists that the trier of fact could have drawn the appropriate inferences from the evidence adduced at trial to find the requisite guilt, an appellate court may not overturn [the] verdict[.]” *Id.* (citation omitted).

At trial, Edward Henderson testified that he was with Williams and Purdy at an apartment the morning Purdy was killed. Henderson testified that he went into the kitchen while Williams and Purdy were having an argument in the living room. Henderson said that he saw Williams go into a bedroom. He then heard Williams return to the living room and heard Purdy say, “I ain't

scared of that.” Henderson said that he then heard a gun cock and it went off. Henderson testified that he ran into the living room. Williams said that he did not mean to shoot and that he was going to call 911. Henderson testified that he said to Williams, “You don’t know that that gun doesn’t have a safety on it?” Henderson testified that he then left the apartment.

Detective Tammy Tramel-McClain testified that she interviewed Williams, who said that he called 911 and flagged down the paramedics. Williams said that he was attempting to scare Purdy when the gun fired. Williams further stated that after he flagged down the paramedics, he left the apartment. Detective Tramel-McClain identified Williams’ voice on the audio of the 911 call, which was played for the jury. Lt. Jeffrey Halsey of the Milwaukee Fire Department testified that when he arrived at the scene, Purdy was already dead.

Detective Dennis Devalkenaere testified that he found items belonging to Williams in a black backpack in the apartment. He further testified that he found a fired cartridge casing from a 9mm Luger located on the couch near the blood stain where Purdy was found in the apartment. He testified that Williams was located eight months after Purdy’s death.

Based on our review of the trial transcript and other evidence, as partially summarized here, we conclude that there was sufficient evidence presented at the trial for the jury to find Williams guilty of the charges. There would be no arguable merit to a claim that there was insufficient evidence presented at trial to support the verdicts.

The no-merit report also discusses whether there would be any potential appellate issues related to the initial appearance, the preliminary hearing, voir dire, the opening jury instructions and statements, the witnesses’ testimony, the defense’s motion for a directed verdict at the close of the State’s case, Williams’ decision not to testify, the closing jury instructions and closing

arguments, and the verdict. We agree with the report's analysis of these issues and its conclusion that there are no arguably meritorious issues for appeal.

The no-merit report also addresses whether there would be arguable merit to an appellate challenge to Williams's sentence. The circuit court sentenced Williams to ten years of initial confinement and five years of extended supervision for second-degree reckless homicide. The circuit court also sentenced Williams to three years of initial confinement and five years of extended supervision for unlawfully possessing a firearm as a convicted felon, to be served consecutively. The circuit court considered appropriate sentencing objectives and explained that the sentence it imposed was based on various sentencing criteria applied to the facts of this case. *See State v. Brown*, 2006 WI 131, ¶26, 298 Wis. 2d 37, 725 N.W.2d 262. Because the circuit court properly exercised its discretion, there would be no arguable merit to an appellate challenge to the sentence.

Our independent review of the record reveals no arguable basis for reversing the judgment of conviction. Therefore, we affirm the judgment and relieve Attorney Kachelski of further representation of Williams.

IT IS ORDERED that the judgment of the circuit court is summarily affirmed. *See* WIS. STAT. RULE 809.21.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Attorney Angela Conrad Kachelski is relieved of any further representation of Williams in this matter. *See* WIS. STAT. RULE 809.32(3).

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

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*Sheila T. Reiff*  
*Clerk of Court of Appeals*