

NOWHERE TO HIDE

Open Source Intelligence
Gathering

How the FBI, Media, and Public
Used OSINT Tactics to Identify the
January 6, 2021 U.S. Capitol Rioters

CASEBOOK

DANIEL FARBER HUANG





INVESTIGADOR_Z

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Introduction

“You see, but you do not observe. The distinction is clear,” Sherlock Holmes once said to Dr. John Watson. “For example, you have frequently seen the steps which lead up from the hall to this room.”

“Frequently,” Watson replied.

“How often?”

“Well, some hundreds of times.”

“Then how many are there?” Holmes asked.

“How many? I don’t know.”

“Quite so! You have not observed. And yet you have seen. That is just my point. Now, I know that there are seventeen steps, because I have both seen and observed.”

Although Holmes would likely be a professor most students would avoid, he had a point.

In the year 2021, we are deluged in data and information bombarding our senses – both overtly and covertly – to the point where most of us are numb to it. Not only are we drowning in data being targeted at us, our personal data – literally terabytes of information on each of us – is being collected by every device ranging from the phones in our pockets and purses to the Amazon Alexa playing music in our kitchens to our cars getting an oil change.

Collecting information on or about an incident, entity, or person(s) through existing, available sources (both online and in the real world) is considered “open source intelligence gathering.” Open source information is publicly accessible (although not always easily accessible or readily available), as compared to closed or confidential information. The challenge is knowing how to find it, how to document it, and how to make sense of it all to form a story, history, or plausible scenario for whatever it is you are researching.

When reading about open source research, the word “breadcrumbs” comes up a lot. Because what researchers often find are pieces, threads, or hints of something larger and more telling. Gathering the breadcrumbs of an investigation requires technical know-how (but fortunately much of the technical part is pre-packaged in easy to use, existing services and apps, many of which are discussed in this book) and also common sense to retrace the logical (or sometimes illogical) path a subject might have taken. The art of trying to understand a subject’s unpredictable human nature may lead you to reconstruct the breadcrumbs into a cracker or a croissant. Any or both of those results might be half correct.

Fortunately, by developing a consistent approach to your information gathering tools, tactics, and procedures, the likelihood that you’re pointing yourself in the generally correct direction toward the answers you seek is increased meaningfully.

I wrote “Nowhere to Hide: Open Source Intelligence Gathering” to shine some light into the vast, urgent investigative effort that has been taking place since the January 6, 2021 riots at the U.S. Capitol. The goal is to provide brief context into what led up to the riots, what happened on the fateful day, and then provide extensive case studies into how those involved with the riot were identified by law enforcement, the media, and the general public. Finally, I provide an extensive guide to open source intelligence gathering (sometimes referred to as “OSINT”) tools and resources (and how to use them), which can be a useful guidebook for continuing the current Capitol investigations and can also be applied to other investigations in the future.

My cyber experience is built from multiple areas. Firstly, for several years I have worked closely with numerous federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies across the U.S. on providing solutions to their mobile technology requirements. I have focused on providing hardware and software solutions to federal field agents, investigators, the police, and other authorities to support them in performing their duties. I am a strategic consultant helping a wide range of companies in different industries reduce risks at all levels of their organizations.

Secondly, my work as a journalist, documentary photographer and independent humanitarian advocate has required me to evaluate my personal cyber security from a different angle. I have traveled to nearly 40 countries, often to document and photograph humanitarian crises or politically-sensitive situations. I have worked in locations where there

have been covert or visible threats against foreigners or, more specifically, journalists from oppressive governments, military, local authorities, organized crime, and even disorganized street criminals. Sometimes I organize teams for projects, so in addition to my personal safety, I may be responsible for the on-the-ground safety of other individuals. I need to ensure my teams have the necessary gear (computers, phones, cameras, and other equipment) to accomplish our reporting. I need to ensure the sensitive information we are collecting (photos, videos, interview notes, and evidence) are securely stored as quickly as possible to prevent potential seizure, theft, or even accidental data corruption. I need to consider if crossing international borders may present additional risks to our team, such as the possibility of having our mobile phones inspected or confiscated. Authorities have the ability to copy a cellphone's contents – photos, contacts, messages, call and browsing histories, account logins, everything – without the owner's consent. Our cyber security planning and execution are extensive, every single time.

And thirdly, I earned my Master's degree in Journalism and Certificate in International Security from Harvard University. During my studies I gained perspective and insight into the ways governments, non-state actors, corporations, and even lone individuals are using cyber warfare and intelligence gathering not only against each other but also against unsuspecting civilians. When I earned my MBA at The Wharton School, I was trained in efficiency, so throughout this book I will get right to the point.

Daniel Farber Huang

March 13, 2021

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The Faces of the Riot

Chapter 1 - Who, What, When, Where, How, Why?

Let me start by saying in the United States an individual is presumed innocent until proven guilty in a court of law.

In this book, I focus discussion on individuals whom the Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”) has filed formal charges against. Whether an individual being charged might be considered a domestic terrorist, rioter, peaceful protestor, some other type of actor, or none of the above is for the legal system to determine.

This book provides context around the events of January 6, 2021, at the U.S. Capitol Building in Washington, D.C., which left five people – one police officer and four protestors – dead by the end of the day. The focus of this book is to provide insight into the wide range of investigative tools and open source intelligence gathering techniques available to law enforcement, the media, and the general public used to identify individuals involved the riots at the Capitol.

Effective open source investigation (sometimes referred to as “OSINT”) requires a combination of technical knowledge to find the Who, What, When, Where, and How threads of data and information as well as taking into account our unpredictable human nature that sometimes leads us to do the things we do (the Why). That’s a wordy way of saying effective OSINT investigations require both science and art.

This parallel approach is illustrated in the numerous case studies in Section 2 where I draw heavily upon the charging documents filed by prosecutors. The charging documents typically include:

1. a statement of facts, or affidavit, written by law enforcement personnel regarding the specific facts of each case, including the methods used to confirm the identity of the defendant being charged;
2. a criminal complaint stating which laws are believed to have been broken; and

3. an indictment document in which a grand jury has determined specific laws have been violated.

In this book I often refer to the documented statement of facts and affidavits (both of which serve the same function in the charging papers) simply as “affidavits” as it is more concise. The affidavits were primarily written by FBI Special Agents stating what they believe were the facts of each case, but on occasion an affidavit was written by other law enforcement officers including Capitol Police Special Agents. The cases discussed herein were typically submitted in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

Many of the original affidavits (available for review on the Department of Justice’s website^[1]) read like detective stories as investigators describe the anonymous tips received, breadcrumbs of data found online, threads of information to be explored, analysis of thousands of photographs and hundreds of hours of video footage, all the while having to question whether a tip was a false lead to begin with (which, not surprisingly, happened more than once).

In the case studies, I’ve compressed much of the information to focus primarily on the investigative techniques while providing color and context to a subject’s alleged state of mind. The photographs, video screenshots, and other images in the case studies are drawn extensively from the federal affidavits publicly filed by prosecutors.

Individuals discussed in this book may sometimes be referred to as rioters or perhaps protestors. Although the term “domestic terrorist” has been mentioned widely since January 6, 2021, I have intentionally not used that label when discussing specific individuals in this book since court verdicts (and possible appeals) have not been determined at this point in time.

In describing the events that took place, I use the plural phrase “Capitol riots” rather than singular “Capitol riot.” There were many occurrences of chaos, mayhem, and violence inside and around the Capitol Building on January 6, 2021, with different levels of intensity. Different individuals, similarly, engaged at different levels of intensity – some were intent on causing pain and damage, others were not. Rather than lump all the moments together into a homogenous mass, I wanted to recognize that moments may have had variation.

The second half of the book provides practical insight into open source investigative tools and techniques. It is intentionally designed to

be highly visual including screenshots of the websites, apps, and processes being discussed. I believe by knowing what to expect visually in advance can help users learn faster and, importantly, get to working faster. My intention is to eliminate much of the intimidating opacity that OSINT tactics, techniques, and procedures may inherently possess.

Depending on the tool or process discussed, the “Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures” section may or may not delve into the specific steps of a resource being discussed. If the step-by-step instructions for a specific tool are not provided in this book, it is because that information is readily available and easily understood when you’re in the program or app. Also, new versions of a tool released after this book’s publication may alter the interface, making a step-by-step guide outdated. Furthermore, readers need to be aware that individual tools or resources included herein may go offline or otherwise cease to function for any number of reasons.

In certain instances, I have also provided information on different tools that perform the same or similar functions to allow for redundancy and cross-checking your research as no one tool may uncover all the information or data you are seeking. Different tools and apps may also have varying levels of performance depending on the browser you are using (e.g., Chrome, Edge, Firefox, Safari), so it is sometimes necessary to use multiple browsers during an investigation.

My goal with the technical aspects of this book is to provide users with a broad understanding and framework of the vast range of tools and resources that can be added to a digital investigative toolbox. One important takeaway for readers of this book to remember is that the digital tools will inevitably change over time, but the tactics and strategies you can apply to conduct solid, robust open source investigations remain the same.

Chapter 2 – January 6, 2021

The Buildup

The 2020 presidential race between incumbent Donald Trump and former Vice President Joseph Biden in many ways represented American politics at its worst. Spin, propaganda, misinformation and blatant lies were often broadcast or tweeted to the American public by Trump, building up to the “Big Lie,” where Trump claimed he rightfully won the election but it was being stolen from him and handed to Biden.

The general election was held on Election Day on Tuesday, November 3, 2020. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, mail-in voting became an important avenue for the public to cast their votes rather than going in-person to voting sites. By the end of Election Day, no clear winner had been announced by any major news outlet.

It wasn’t until four days later, on Saturday, November 7, 2020 that the Associated Press announced it was naming Joe Biden as the 46th President of the U.S. of America, having received 306 Electoral College votes, whereas Trump received 232 Electoral College Votes. A candidate needs more than 270 votes to win the Presidency.^[2] Biden received 81,283,098 votes, or 51.3 percent, of the votes cast, while Trump won 74,222,958 votes, or 46.8 percent, of votes cast.^[3]

The U.S. Senate was scheduled to ratify the Electoral College voting shortly after the new year, on Wednesday, January 6, 2021 at the Capitol Building, as it had done for the last 84 years since 1937.^[4]

Between the time Biden was declared the winner in early November up through January 6, Trump continued to promote the Big Lie that he had won the popular vote, that he was still rightfully president, and he was being robbed of his role. Trump’s new slogan was “Stop the Steal”. In Michigan some of his supporters protested outside voting count locations screaming “STOP THE COUNT!” while his Arizona protesters demanded “COUNT THE VOTES!”^[5]

Eventually, Trump’s supporters merged their demands and the common shout became “STOP THE STEAL,” which was an easier

tagline to rally followers behind to spread misinformation and often outright lies about the 2020 Presidential election.

The Election Infrastructure Government Coordinating Council (“GCC”) was established in 2017 under the Department of Homeland Security to support and coordinate critical infrastructure security and resilience efforts related to federal, state and local elections. The Election Infrastructure GCC also “made clear domestically and internationally that election infrastructure enjoys all the benefits and protections of critical infrastructure that the U.S. government has to offer.”^[6]

On November 12, 2020, the five members of the Election Infrastructure GCC Executive Committee and the five members of the Election Infrastructure Sector Coordinating Council released a formal statement:

“The November 3rd election was the most secure in American history. Right now, across the country, election officials are reviewing and double checking the entire election process prior to finalizing the result.

“When states have close elections, many will recount ballots. All of the states with close results in the 2020 presidential race have paper records of each vote, allowing the ability to go back and count each ballot if necessary. This is an added benefit for security and resilience. This process allows for the identification and correction of any mistakes or errors. **There is no evidence that any voting system deleted or lost votes, changed votes, or was in any way compromised.** [Emphasis in bold was written in the original issued statement.]

“Other security measures like pre-election testing, state certification of voting equipment, and the U.S. Election Assistance Commission’s certification of voting equipment help to build additional confidence in the voting systems used in 2020.

“While we know there are many unfounded claims and opportunities for misinformation about the process of our elections, we can assure you we have the utmost confidence in the security and integrity of our elections, and you should too. When you have questions, turn to elections officials as trusted voices as they administer elections.”^[7]

Nevertheless, Trump persisted.

In the months, weeks, and days, building up to the January 6, 2021 attack on the Capitol, Trump and his allies actively, daily promoted

the “Big Lie.”

Steve Israel, a former New York State Representative and current director of the Institute of Politics and Global Affairs at Cornell University, in a December 2, 2020 opinion article for The Hill described it as follows:

“Trump has inflicted us with some little lies each day, adding up to about 20,000 of them, according to The Washington Post. They include ‘total exoneration’ by the special counsel, Hurricane Dorian bearing down on Alabama, and Barack Obama separating children. Such little lies have run the gamut from silly, like how the noise from windmills causes cancer, to serious, like his birther claims about Obama. They have been delivered to us in relentless waves of disinformation and calumnies.

“But Trump and his minions had never created one big lie that is sustained, amplified and repeated over and over until it is hard not to believe it. The big lie gathers all the little ones. It all adds up to one understandable and unifying theory. Now he has one big lie reduced to an easily digested but entirely bogus claim that he actually won the election.”^[8]

On the day of pro-Trump rallies in Washington, D.C. on December 12, 2020, Trump tweeted “I WON THE ELECTION IN A LANDSLIDE, but remember, I only think in terms of legal votes, not all of the fake voters and fraud that miraculously floated in from everywhere! What a disgrace!”

That same day he tweeted again, “WE HAVE JUST BEGUN TO FIGHT!!!”

One week and 109 tweets later^[9] Trump tweeted his praise for a report by his adviser Peter Navarro alleging election fraud: “A great report by Peter. Statistically impossible to have lost the 2020 Election. Big protest in D.C. on January 6th. Be there, will be wild!”

On December 26, 2021, Trump tweeted: “The ‘Justice’ Department and the FBI have done nothing about the 2020 Presidential Election Voter Fraud, the biggest SCAM in our nation’s history, despite overwhelming evidence. They should be ashamed. History will remember. Never give up. See everyone in D.C. on January 6th.”

New Year’s Day 2021, Trump tweeted, “The BIG Protest Rally in Washington, D.C., will take place at 11.00 A.M. on January 6th. Locational details to follow. StopTheSteal!”

At a rally in Georgia the day before the Senate runoffs, Trump repeated his grievances about his own election. He spoke about a continued fight, both for himself and the Senate. “If the liberal Democrats take the Senate and the White House — and they’re not taking this White House — we’re going to fight like hell, I’ll tell you right now,” Trump said. “We’re going to take it back,” Trump said. [\[10\]](#)

On the morning of Tuesday, January 5, 2021 at 9:50 a.m., Trump’s first tweet of the day said, “Pleased to announce that @KLoeffler & @sendavidperdue have just joined our great #StopTheSteal group of Senators. They will fight the ridiculous Electoral College Certification of Biden. How do you certify numbers that have now proven to be wrong and, in many cases, fraudulent!”

And then 76 minutes later at 11:06 a.m., tweeted the lie that “The Vice President has the power to reject fraudulently chosen electors.”

At 5:05 p.m., “Washington is being inundated with people who don’t want to see an election victory stolen by emboldened Radical Left Democrats. Our Country has had enough, they won’t take it anymore! We hear you (and love you) from the Oval Office. MAKE AMERICA GREAT AGAIN!”

Later that day, sometime between 7:30 p.m. and 8:30 p.m., an unidentified suspect placed pipe bombs at both the Democratic National Committee Headquarters building and the Republican National Committee Headquarters building.

Trump’s last tweet of Tuesday, January 5, 2021, at 10:28 p.m., continued the Big Lie with, “Looks like they are setting up a big “voter dump” against the Republican candidates. Waiting to see how many votes they need?”



10:28 p.m. EST on January 5, 2021 (3:28 a.m. UTC on January 6, 2021)

The events of Wednesday, January 6, 2021 at the Capitol

The following description of the events of January 6th is drawn heavily from federal affidavits and statements of fact submitted by the FBI in its formal complaints against Capitol rioters.

On January 6, 2021, a joint session of the U.S. Congress convened at the Capitol Building, located at First Street Southeast, Washington, District of Columbia. During the joint session, elected members of the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate met in the U.S. Capitol to certify the vote count of the Electoral College for the Presidential Election that took place on November 3, 2020.

The Washington D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (“MPD”) has jurisdiction over city streets and property whereas the U.S. Capitol Police (“USCP”) has jurisdiction over the federal Capitol building and grounds. The U.S. Capitol is secured 24 hours a day by security barriers and the USCP occupy various posts throughout the grounds. Restrictions around the U.S. Capitol include permanent and temporary security barriers and posts manned by USCP. USCP officers wear uniforms with clearly marked police patches, insignia, badges, and other law enforcement equipment. Only authorized people with appropriate identification are allowed access inside the U.S. Capitol. On January 6, 2021, the exterior plaza of the U.S. Capitol was closed to members of the public.

The January 6, 2021 joint session began at approximately 1:00 p.m. Shortly thereafter, by approximately 1:30 p.m., the House and Senate adjourned to separate chambers to resolve a particular objection. Vice President Michael Pence was present and presiding, first in the joint session, and then in the Senate chamber.

As the proceedings continued in both the House and the Senate, and with Pence present and presiding over the Senate, a large crowd gathered outside the U.S. Capitol. Temporary and permanent barricades were in place around the exterior of the U.S. Capitol Building and USCP were present, attempting to keep the crowd away from the Capitol Building and the proceedings underway inside. As the certification proceedings were underway, the exterior doors and windows of the Capitol were locked or otherwise secured.

At approximately 2:00 p.m., certain individuals in the crowd forced their way through, up, and over the barricades, and past officers

of the USCP. The crowd advanced to the exterior façade of the building. The crowd was not lawfully authorized to enter or remain in the building and, prior to entering the building, no members of the crowd submitted to security screenings or weapons checks by the USCP or other authorized security officials.

A short time later, at approximately 2:20 p.m., members of the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate, including the President of the Senate, Vice President Pence, were instructed to - and did - evacuate the chambers. All proceedings of the U.S. Congress, including the joint session, were effectively suspended.

After the Capitol was breached, USCP requested assistance from the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (“MPD”) and other law enforcement agencies in the area to protect the Capitol, keep more people from entering the Capitol, and expel the crowd that was inside the Capitol. Multiple MPD officers and other law enforcement officers came to assist.

In light of the dangerous circumstances, including the danger posed by individuals who had entered the U.S. Capitol without any security screening or weapons check, Congressional proceedings could not resume until the building had been confirmed secured, which would only occur after every unauthorized occupant had left the U.S. Capitol. The building had been declared secure hours later, and the congressional election proceedings resumed at approximately 8:00 p.m.

During national news coverage of the protests and riots, video footage, which appeared to be captured on mobile devices of people present on the scene, depicted evidence of violations of local and federal law, including scores of individuals inside the U.S. Capitol Building without authority to be there. [\[11\]](#)

In an effort to identify individuals who had entered the Capitol unlawfully on January 6, 2021, the FBI, MPD, and USCP sought the public’s assistance in identifying individuals who unlawfully entered the restricted grounds and building of the Capitol. As a result, thousands of tips were received in the week following the January 6 incident. [\[12\]](#)



At the time of this book's writing, 257 individuals have been charged in federal court for their involvement in the Capitol riots. According to research by George Washington University's Program on Extremism, the rioters represent a heterogeneous group, with individuals as young as 18 and as old as 70 charged. They came to the Capitol from 40 states, and 91% traveled from outside the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. 33 individuals have known military backgrounds. Some face as many as 17 counts on their indictment, and charges range from trespassing and illegal entry on designated grounds to conspiracy against the U.S. government.

Who was at the Capitol?

George Washington University categorized individuals into three distinct groups: militant networks, organized clusters, and inspired believers.

Military Networks

"The first category — militant networks — represents the apex of organizational planning by domestic violent extremist groups for and on January 6th. Militant networks at the Capitol were characterized by hierarchical organization and chains of command. Leaders of established domestic violent extremist groups issued orders or directives to members

of their groups, encouraging them to travel to Washington in advance of the siege. Individual group members answered the call, contacting one another to coordinate logistics, methods, and plans of action in the weeks before January 6th. Unlike individuals in the other categories, not only did these militant networks plan to attend protests on the 6th, but they are also alleged to have planned in advance to breach the Capitol and, in many cases, conduct violence inside the walls of the building.”

Organized Clusters


“The second category — organized clusters — are composed of small, close-knit groups of individuals who allegedly participated in the siege together, usually comprising family members, friends, and acquaintances. Inspired by ideological fervor, organized clusters lacked top-down direction from a domestic violent extremist organization but jointly coordinated their travel to D.C. in groups of likeminded believers. Many in organized clusters did not arrive in Washington with the same level of advanced planning to breach the Capitol or conduct violence as established militant networks”.

Inspired Believers

“Finally, the remainder of the alleged siege participants can be categorized as inspired believers. These individuals, according to available evidence, were neither participants in an established violent extremist group nor connected to any of the other individuals who are alleged to have stormed the Capitol. They arranged their own travel, accommodations, and other logistics to join the crowds in Washington from areas throughout the United States. Inspired by a range of extremist narratives, conspiracy theories, and personal motivations, individual believers made up a significant portion of the crowd at the Capitol.”^[13]

Minute-by-Minute Timeline of Significant Events

The following minute-by-minute timeline of events from January 6, 2021 was compiled from multiple news sources, including C-Span, FactCheck, Boston Globe, CNN, Al Jazeera, and the BBC. [\[14\]](#),[\[15\]](#),[\[16\]](#),[\[17\]](#),[\[18\]](#),[\[19\]](#)

Time	Status
12:08 a.m.	<p>Just part midnight, Trump posted his first tweet of Wednesday, January 6, 2021 at 12:08 a.m.</p> <p>Twitter attached a notice on Trump's post stating, "This claim about election fraud is disputed."</p>  <p>12:08 a.m. EST (5:08 a.m. UTC), January 6, 2021</p>
9:00 a.m.	<p>By morning, Trump was increasing his claims of vote fraud numbers, tweeting, "They just happened to find 50,000 ballots late last night. The USA is embarrassed by fools. Our Election Process is worse than that of third world countries!"</p>
10:50 a.m.	<p>At the "Save America" rally at the Ellipse, a park near the White House, Trump's personal lawyer and exceptionally vocal promotor of the Big Lie, Rudolph Giuliani, tells the gathering crowd:</p> <p>"Over the next 10 days, we get to see the machines that are crooked, the ballots that are fraudulent, and if we're wrong, we will be made fools of. But if we're right, a lot of them will go to jail. Let's have trial by combat. I'm willing to stake my reputation, the President is willing to stake his reputation, on the fact that we're going to find criminality there."</p>
10:58	<p>Members of the Proud Boy movement, a right-</p>

a.m.	wing militia, are seen heading toward the Capitol. Speaking to BBC Newsnight's US correspondent David Grossman, one member of the group says: "We're taking our country back." One [person in] the group has a radio. "It was clear he was communicating - getting messages, sending messages to somebody," the BBC correspondent said.
12:00 p.m.	Trump begins his speech at the "Save America" rally. Approximately 15 minutes into his talk, he starts urging the audience to converge on the Capitol. "I know that everyone here will soon be marching over to the Capitol building to peacefully and patriotically make your voices heard," he said.
12:00 p.m. onward	<p>During his speech, Trump uses the word "peacefully" one time. He uses the word "fight" 21 times.</p> <p>Trump also says, "Now, it is up to Congress to confront this egregious assault on our democracy. And after this, we're going to walk down, and I'll be there with you, we're going to walk down, we're going to walk down. Anyone you want, but I think right here, we're going to walk down to the Capitol, and we're going to cheer on our brave senators and congressmen and women, and we're probably not going to be cheering so much for some of them.</p> <p>"Because you'll never take back our country with weakness. You have to show strength and you have to be strong. We have come to demand that Congress do the right thing and only count the electors who have been lawfully slated, lawfully slated."</p>
12:40 p.m.	The first protesters arrive at the Capitol, where Congress is meeting in joint session to certify Joe Biden's election.
12:53	As the president continues speaking, a crowd

p.m.	outside the Capitol is swelling. They begin marching toward the police barrier and get past officers. The police, outnumbered, try to contain them.
1:00 p.m.	Trump begins to wrap up his speech. He tells rallygoers the presidential election was "stolen" by Democrats and the "fake news media," and says that he's going to walk with the crowd to the Capitol "to try and give our Republicans, the weak ones ... the kind of pride and boldness that they need to take back our country."
Around 1:10 p.m.	<p>At the Capitol, a Capitol Police officer calls for backup. "They're throwing metal poles at us," he says. "Multiple law-enforcement injuries," he adds in a panicked voice. Capitol Police send an evacuation warning.</p> <p>At the Save America rally at the Ellipse, Trump nears the end of his speech and urges the crowd, "And we fight. We fight like hell. And if you don't fight like hell, you're not going to have a country anymore. Our exciting adventures and boldest endeavors have not yet begun. My fellow Americans, for our movement, for our children, and for our beloved country.</p> <p>"And I say this despite all that's happened. The best is yet to come.</p> <p>"So we're going to, we're going to walk down Pennsylvania Avenue. I love Pennsylvania Avenue. And we're going to the Capitol, and we're going to try and give.</p> <p>"The Democrats are hopeless, they never vote for anything. Not even one vote. But we're going to try and give our Republicans, the weak ones because the strong ones don't need any of our help. We're going to try and give them the kind of pride and boldness that they need to take back our country. So let's walk down Pennsylvania Avenue.</p>

	<p>Thousands of people were in attendance at the rally, and many walked over to the U.S. Capitol to protest the electoral vote procedures as directed by Trump.</p> <p>Trump does not accompany the rally attendees to the Capitol.</p>
1:19 p.m.	Trump arrives back at the White House
1:26 p.m.	Capitol Police order evacuation of Capitol complex.
1:45 p.m.	Protesters surge past Capitol police protecting the west steps, the side facing the White House.
1:45 p.m.	<p>An officer declares there is a riot at the Capitol.</p> <p>"We're going to give riot warnings," he says.</p> <p>"We're going to try to get compliance but this is now effectively a riot."</p>
1:45 p.m.	Meanwhile Vice President Mike Pence continues to preside over the session. The Senate and House convene separately to debate objections by Arizona to the Electoral College views.
2:13 p.m.	<p>Protesters break through the Capitol building windows. They push inside and pass through the broken glass. They then kick open the doors to let others in. Some wear hoods and helmets.</p> <p>The Secret Service quickly and suddenly evacuate Pence from the Senate floor. An immediate recess of the Senate is called.</p>
2:14 p.m.	Officer Eugene Goodman runs to respond to the initial breach. He warns Senator Mitt Romney that the mob is approaching. Romney turns and runs through a Capitol hallway to safety. The mob, a floor below them, has already begun to search for the Senate chamber. Officer Goodman makes his way down to the first floor where he encounters the mob. Officer Goodman lures the armed rioters away from the upper chamber. Many of these individuals have been calling for Vice President Pence to be hanged.

	<p>By that point, the rioters are "within 100 feet" of Pence and a foot away from one of the doors to the chamber. Many senators are still inside. The Senate adjourns and a live microphone picks up an aide telling Sen. James Lankford (R-OK) that there were protesters in the building.</p> <p>Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi is rushed from the house floor. She is evacuated entirely from the Capitol complex to a secure off-site location. Her staff barricade themselves into a conference room, hiding under a table. Staff members of the House leader speak softly, frantically, to each other. Just outside, rioters are spreading out across the building, searching for Pelosi herself. The rioters chant: "Where are you Nancy?" In an audio clip, one staff member is heard whispering: "They're pounding on doors trying to find her." One man breaks open the outer door to the office where the staff are hiding, but not the inner door. Another tries as well, but eventually moves on.</p>
2:15 p.m.	Capitol police send alert to congressional staff that no entry or exit is allowed at Capitol buildings amid an "external security threat."
2:19 p.m.	The House and Senate begin evacuation.
2:24 p.m.	<p>Rioters start to spread through the buildings. Others break in from outside through various doors around the building. They open the east side door of the rotunda to let more people in, flooding through the doors and overwhelming the officers. "Folks have entered the rotunda and are coming this way," lawmakers are told. The House floor debate is suspended to update members. House members are told to reach for tear gas masks and be prepared to use them. The House is called back into session in the hope of continuing the count. But minutes later the House is abruptly recessed. Members are told to get down under their chairs if necessary.</p>

The mob outside the chamber grows larger and they get within feet of the house door.

Democratic Congressman Eric Swalwell sends a text to his wife: "I love you and the babies. Please hug them for me".

Meanwhile, from the White House Trump tweets, "Mike Pence didn't have the courage to do what should have been done to protect our Country and our Constitution, giving States a chance to certify a corrected set of facts, not the fraudulent or inaccurate ones which they were asked to previously certify. USA demands the truth!"



2:24 p.m. EST (7:24 p.m. UCT), January 6, 2021

2:41 p.m.

People still inside the gallery of the chamber are trapped. They tell each other to take off their congressional pins. In the meantime, a number of rioters reach the inside of the Senate gallery.

House Rules Committee Chairman James McGovern is spotted by the mob as he leaves the House floor.

Ashli Babbitt, a rioter, is seen turning the corner toward the House lobby doors as members are leaving.

"Is this the Senate?" one demands to know.

"Where are they?" another asks, apparently referring to the evacuated senators. Video footage shows some rioters rifling through papers and materials left behind by lawmakers. "There's got to be something we can use against these scumbags," one says.

	<p>In a hallway outside the House chamber, a group attempts to force its way through a set of locked doors. The glass window panes on the doors are shattered. A rioter uses a baton to smash through as the crowd around him chants "break it down, break it down".</p> <p>Footage shows the hands of an officer on the other side, holding a gun and pointing it toward the mob. We hear a shot and see Babbitt fall to the ground.</p>
3:13 p.m.	<p>Footage shows a sprawling mob, a sea of people on the Capitol grounds. A Confederate flag waves in the foreground.</p> <p>Trump tweets asking for people to "remain peaceful".</p>
4:00 p.m.	<p>President-elect Biden calls the men and women who invaded the Capitol a "mob" of "extremists." Biden calls on Trump to immediately deliver a speech to "demand an end to this siege" at the U.S. Capitol.</p>
4:17 p.m.	<p>Trump releases a video on social media in which he states, in part, "We had an election that was stolen from us. It was a landslide election and everyone knows it, especially the other side, but you have to go home now. We have to have peace. We have to have law and order. ... We love you. You're very special. You've seen what happens. You see the way others are treated that are so bad and so evil. I know how you feel. But go home and go home in peace."</p> <p>Twitter places a disclaimer on Trump's video stating, "This claim of election fraud is disputed, and this Tweet can't be replied to, Retweeted, or liked due to a risk of violence."</p>



4:17 p.m. EST (9:17 p.m. UTC), January 6, 2021

40 p.m.	The first National Guard personnel arrive at the Capitol. By then, most of the violence had ended.
5:50 p.m.	After the violent mob of Trump supporters occupy the building for four hours, they are expelled.
6:00 p.m.	A citywide curfew goes into effect.
6:01 p.m.	Trump tweets, "These are the things and events that happen when a sacred landslide election victory is so unceremoniously & viciously stripped away from great patriots who have been badly & unfairly treated for so long. Go home with love & in peace. Remember this day forever!" Trump appears to excuse the actions of the mob. Twitter quickly removes the tweet.
6:14 p.m.	Capitol Police, Metropolitan Police and the D.C. National Guard "successfully establish perimeter on the west side of the U.S. Capitol," the Pentagon timeline states.
7:02 p.m.	Twitter suspends Trump's account for the next 12 hours. "As a result of the unprecedented and ongoing violent situation in Washington, D.C., we have required the removal of three @realDonaldTrump Tweets that were posted earlier today for repeated and severe violations of our Civic Integrity policy," Twitter announced.
8:00 p.m.	USCP declares Capitol building secure.

8:06 p.m.	Vice President Mike Pence reopens the Senate. "The Capitol is secured and the people's work continues," Pence says. "To those who wreaked havoc in our Capitol today, you did not win. Violence never wins. Freedom wins, and this is still the people's house." Pelosi brings the House back into session less than an hour later.
	By the end of the day, 5 people have been killed
Thursday, January 7, 2021, 3:40 a.m.	Early the next morning, Pence officially affirmed the election results and that Joseph R. Biden won the Presidency of the United States.

In the immediate aftermath of January 6, 2021, five people were killed in the assault on the U.S. Capitol – one police officer and four protestors.

Capitol Police Officer Brian Sicknick, 42 years old, died the following day after he was overpowered and beaten by rioters from the violent mob at the Capitol.

Ashli Babbitt, 35, was shot by Capitol Police while forcing her way through a broken window toward the Speaker's Lobby inside the Capitol.

Roseanne Boyland, 34, appears to have been killed in a crush of fellow rioters during their attempt to fight through a police line.

Kevin D. Greeson, 55, suffered a heart attack while with a throng of fellow Trump supporters at the Capitol.

Benjamin Philips, 50, according to fellow protestors, died of a stroke while at the Capitol. [\[20\]](#)

Chapter 3 - A Note on Definitions and Approach

Definitions matter. To ensure discussions, debates, arguments, and – most importantly – laws and justice are applied equally and equitably for all people, clarifying what exactly someone, something, or some action is or is not is crucial both for the immediate situation at hand as well as for consistency in the future.

To provide consistent framework around the events of January 6, 2021, the distinction between an act of terrorism, a riot, and a protest is clarified below. A deeper discussion of key terms and definitions, including the FBI's and Department of Homeland Security's definitions of "domestic terrorism" is provided in the Appendix in "A Primer on Key Terms and Definitions".

Act of Terrorism

An act of terrorism is the use of force or violence and/or the threat thereof, by any person or group(s) of persons, whether acting alone or on behalf of or in connection with any organization(s) or government(s), committed for political, religious, ideological or similar purposes including the intention to influence any government and/or to put the public, or any section of the public, in fear.^[21]

Riot

A riot is defined as:

1. technically a turbulent and violent disturbance of peace by three or more people acting together, or
2. an assemblage of people who are out of control, causing injury or endangering the physical safety of others and/or themselves, causing or threatening damage to property and often violating various laws both individually and as a group. The common thread is that the people in a riot have the power through

violence to break the public peace and safety, requiring police action. Often a riot is declared after the crowd has been informed by police officers that the people constitute an "unlawful assembly" and are ordered to "disperse" immediately (historically in England called "reading the riot act"). If the crowd does not disperse, its members become subject to arrest for the crime of rioting, disturbing the peace, resisting arrest or other separate crimes ranging from assault to unlawful possession of firearms.^[22]

Protest

A protest is defined as a way to complain in some public way about any act already done or about to be done, such as adoption of a regulation by a county board, sending troops overseas, or use of the death penalty.^[23]

Right to Peaceably Assemble and Protest

The 1st Amendment of the U.S. Constitution states:

“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.”^[24]

According to a November 2020, FBI memo titled, “Domestic Terrorism: Definitions, Terminology, and Methodology” (which is discussed in the Appendix under “A Primer on Key Terms and Definitions”) the FBI states:

“Under FBI policy and federal law, no investigative activity may be based solely on 1st Amendment activity. The FBI does not investigate, collect, or maintain information on US persons solely for the purpose of monitoring activities protected by the 1st Amendment. All personnel should exercise sound judgment and discretion in evaluating the totality of circumstances surrounding any of these indicators in order to determine whether a law enforcement or intelligence response or activity is warranted.”^[25]

Innocent Until Proven Guilty

The 6th Amendment of the Constitution guarantees an individual the right to a fair, speedy, and public trial. The 6th Amendment also enables an individual to have legal assistance, regardless of the charge,

and the right to confront adverse witnesses and notice of accusations. These rights are given to all men or women under trial for any sort of wrongdoing. Importantly, it established the mantra “an individual is innocent until proven guilty” that is present in the United States legal system. [\[26\]](#)

Chapter 4 – Broadcasting the “revolution”

The breaking news attack on the Capitol was broadcast both live and repeatedly on major news networks on television, streaming services and online. Countless photos and videos were captured by journalists and observers documenting the events from all angles. Furthermore, thousands of rally attendees, marchers, protestors, and domestic terrorists shared their own photos, videos, selfies, and messages during the weeks, days and hours building up to the rally, during the attack, and afterwards.

A March 2021 report by George Washington University’s Program on Extremism reviewed the first 257 individuals charged in federal court. The charging papers for 83 percent of those cases contained some form of evidence from social media linking them to the Capitol.

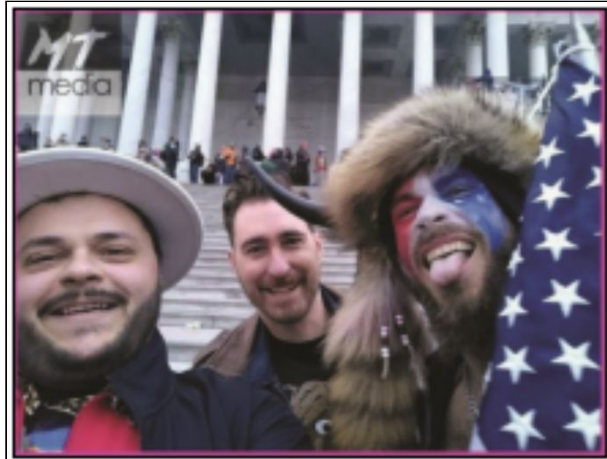
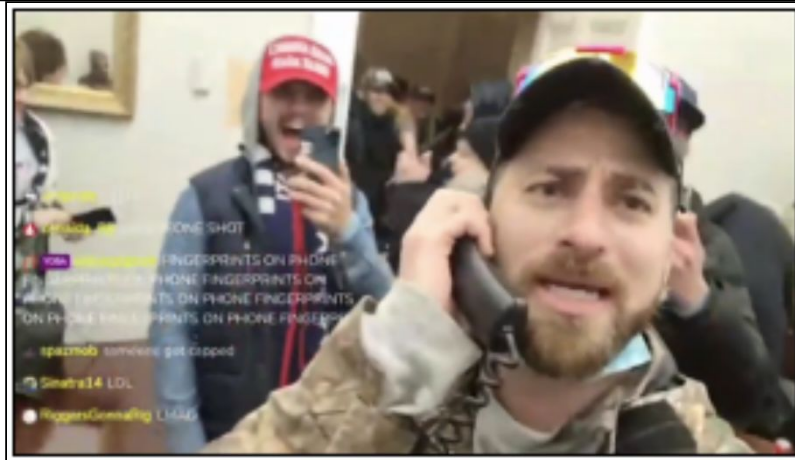
More specifically, of the 257 initial defendants charged:

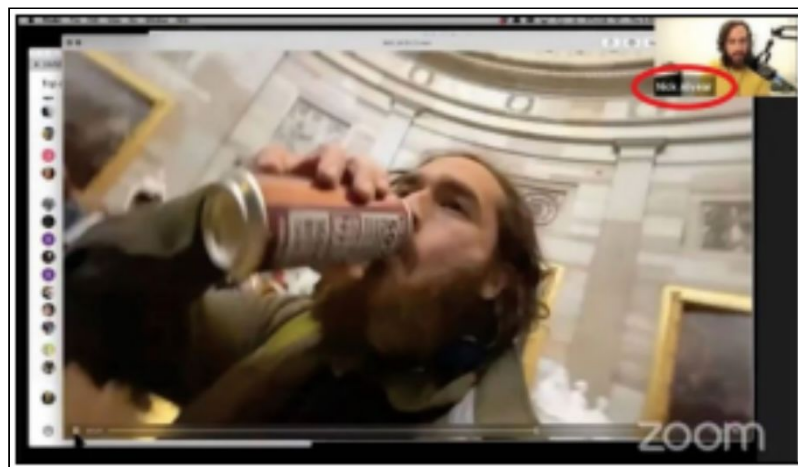
- 120 people (47 percent) are alleged to have posted evidence on their personal social media accounts;
- 76 people (30 percent) have been possibly incriminated by evidence on the social media accounts of their friends and others in their social networks; and
- 18 people (7 percent) are alleged to have both posted on their personal accounts and possibly incriminated by their friends and others.

According to George Washington, analysis of available records suggests that the social media evidence against the Capitol Hill extremists came in three forms:

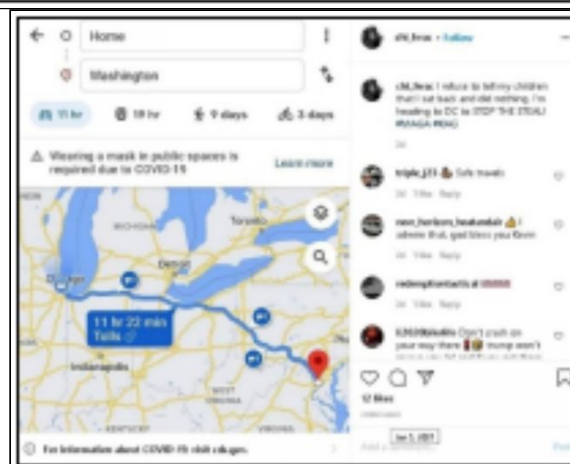
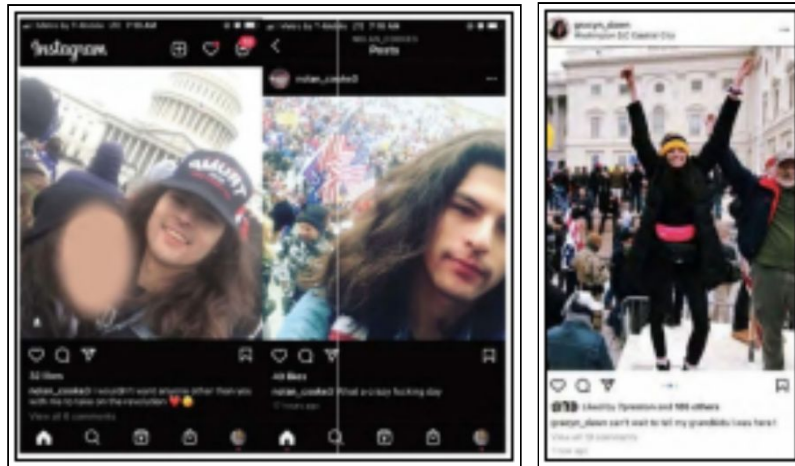
- 15 percent publicly indicated their intent prior to storming the Capitol;
- 68 percent documented their alleged crimes in real-time at the Capitol; and
- 25 percent commented on social media about the events that took place in the days and weeks that followed
- Some individuals’ records included evidence from a combination of two or all three of these time periods.”^[27]

This is why we are going to DC. #StopTheSteal



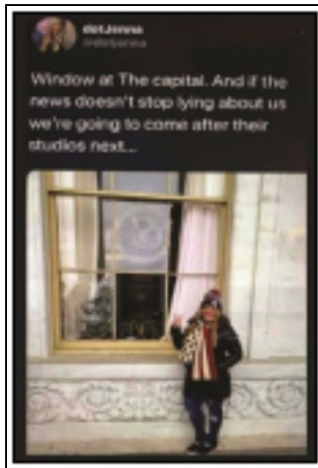










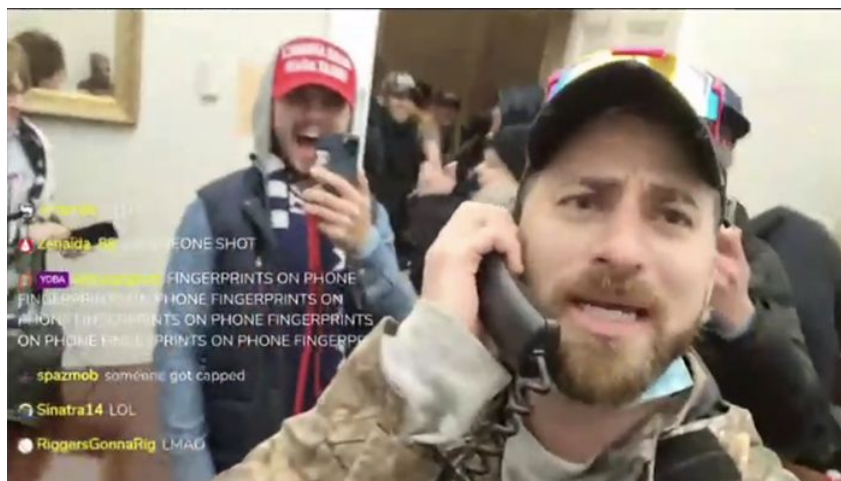


Making the Riot a Pay-Per-View Event

According to the Southern Poverty Law Center, which monitors and reports on white supremacy, at least five DLive accounts livestreamed the protest, including accounts called “Baked Alaska,” “Gloomtube,” “Loulz,” “Murder the Media,” and “Woozuh.”^[28]

DLive is a video-streaming platform that uses a cryptocurrency-based donation format, which allows a channel’s followers and supporters to make anonymous donations. The company describes itself as “the largest live streaming platform on the blockchain.”^[29] DLive takes 25% from every donation, keeping 20% for itself and redistributing the remaining 5% to other DLive users in a system called “staking.”

“Baked Alaska” is the username for white nationalist Tim Gionet. According to a Jan. 8, 2021 New York Times article, “Gionet made over \$2,000 while live-streaming the attack. Through DLive, his fans then sent him messages telling him where to go to avoid capture by the police. They also tipped him with “lemons,” a DLive currency that can be converted into real money, through which Mr. Gionet made more than \$2,000 on Wednesday.”^[30]

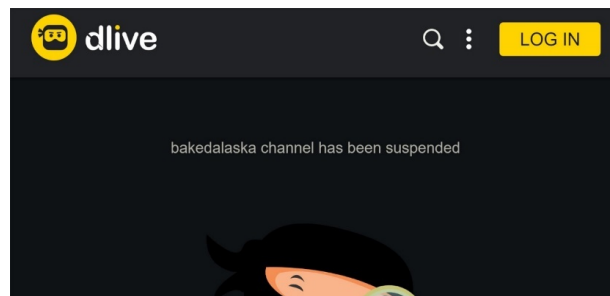


White nationalist Tim Gionet, who goes by the name Baked Alaska, livestreamed on DLive during the Capitol Riots.

Alternative social networking sites such as Rumble, Gab, Parler, and DLive had grown in users and gained momentum among the far-right community since the November 2020 election. The growth of these platforms was further boosted after mainstream platforms including Twitter, Facebook, Snapchat, Instagram, and Twitch restricted Trump's accounts for inciting the Capitol riots, as well as others restricting other right-wing personalities on their platforms. [\[31\]](#)

The day after the Capitol riots, DLive stated, "...we have suspended 3 accounts, forced offline 5 channels, banned 2 accounts from live streaming and permanently removed over 100 past broadcasts from our platform. The DLive team actively are taking actions regarding streamers who are found to be part of or participants in the incident at the Capitol Building in Washington, D.C. on January 6th including but not limited to account suspension, removal of past broadcasts, freezing their earnings and abilities to cash out. The donation and paid subscriptions will be refunded to the accounts from which they originated." [\[32\]](#)

The BakedAlaska channel (which had about 16,340 followers) was one of those suspended.



According to a February 8, 2021, Forbes magazine article, in a review of the charging documents issued by law enforcement for 223 individuals involved in the Capitol riots, 73 of those cases reference Facebook, 24 reference YouTube, 20 reference Instagram, and eight reference Parler. [\[33\]](#)

Chapter 5 – FBI Calls on the Public for Help

That’s Capitol with an O

Wednesday, January 6, 2021

Capitol Police estimate that more than 10,000 Trump supporters went onto the Capitol grounds, about 800 of whom entered the building. [\[34\]](#)

Thursday, January 7, 2021

The day following the riots, FBI Director Christopher Wray issued the following statement:

“The violence and destruction of property at the U.S. Capitol building yesterday showed a blatant and appalling disregard for our institutions of government and the orderly administration of the democratic process. As we’ve said consistently, we do not tolerate violent agitators and extremists who use the guise of 1st Amendment-protected activity to incite violence and wreak havoc. Such behavior betrays the values of our democracy. Make no mistake: With our partners, we will hold accountable those who participated in yesterday’s siege of the Capitol.

“Let me assure the American people the FBI has deployed our full investigative resources and is working closely with our federal, state, and local partners to aggressively pursue those involved in criminal activity during the events of January 6. Our agents and analysts have been hard at work through the night gathering evidence, sharing intelligence, and working with federal prosecutors to bring charges. Members of the public can help by providing tips, information, and videos of illegal activity at fbi.gov/USCapitol. We are determined to find those responsible and ensure justice is served.” [\[35\]](#)

Friday, January 8, 2021

On January 8th, FBI Washington Field Office Assistant Director in Charge Steven M. D’Antuono stated on a press call:

“In the midst of the crisis, the FBI deployed hundreds of people, to include special agents, bomb technicians, Evidence Response Teams, tactical and specialty teams, and intelligence analysts, to name just a few. Immediately following Wednesday’s events, the full force of WFO [the FBI Washington Field Office] and all 56 field offices have been dedicated to investigating the events that transpired on the 6th.

We are combing through tips we have received from the public and will move forward any appropriate investigative activity that will bring those responsible to justice. We have been in constant communication with our, state, federal, and local partners across the country to thoroughly and quickly identify, investigate, and locate those who wreaked havoc and caused damaged to the Capitol—a symbol of our democracy and freedom....

“We will continue to investigate all allegations of criminal activity and work with our partners at DOJ [Department of Justice] and the D.C. USAO [United States Attorney’s Office for the District of Columbia] to bring charges and prosecute those responsible for the horrific activity that happened here in our nation’s capital.

“Just because you’ve left the D.C. region, you can still expect a knock on the door if we find out that you were part of criminal activity inside the Capitol. Bottom line—the FBI is not sparing any resources in this investigation.”^[36]

Be on the Lookout

Shortly following the riots, the FBI published numerous “Seeking Information” posters, often called “Be on the Lookout” or “BOLO” posters with photographs of individuals recorded participating in the Capitol unrest. On the FBI’s website, unidentified suspects’ photos were tagged simply with a number such as “Photograph #10.” If multiple photos of a suspect were released, the FBI labeled the images as, for example, “Photograph #14 A,” “Photograph #14 B,” and so on.

Individuals who assaulted federal law enforcement personnel were denoted with “AFO” for “Assault on a Federal Officer,” such as “Photograph #171 – AFO.”

Individuals who targeted members of the media for assault, threats, destruction of property, and other unlawful conduct were tagged “AOM” for “Assault on Media,” such as “Photograph #227 – AOM.”

The BOLO posters stated, “The FBI is seeking the public’s assistance in identifying individuals who made unlawful entry into the U.S. Capitol building and committed various other alleged criminal violations, such as destruction of property, assaulting law enforcement personnel, targeting members of the media for assault, and other unlawful conduct, on January 6, 2021, in Washington, D.C.

“We have deployed our full investigative resources and are working closely with our federal, state, and local partners to aggressively pursue those involved in these criminal activities.

“If you have witnessed unlawful violent action—or have any information about the cases below—we urge you to contact us.

“You can call 1-800-CALL-FBI (1-800-225-5324) to verbally report tips and/or information related to this investigation, or submit a tip online at tips.fbi.gov.”^[37]

Several of the Be on the Lookout / Seeking Information posters are below, which illustrate, in part, the massive scale of the investigation taking place to identify domestic terrorists and rioters who stormed the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021.



SEEKING INFORMATION

ASSAULT ON FEDERAL OFFICERS AND VIOLENCE AT THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

WASHINGTON, D.C.

JANUARY 6, 2021



ARRESTED
Photograph #60-AFO



Photograph #61-AFO



Photograph #62-AFO



Photograph #63-AFO



Photograph #64-AFO



Photograph #65-AFO



Photograph #66-AFO



Photograph #67-AFO



Photograph #68-AFO



Photograph #69-AFO

DETAILS

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Washington Field Office is seeking the public's assistance in identifying individuals who made unlawful entry into the United States Capitol Building and assaulted federal law enforcement personnel on January 6, 2021, in Washington, D.C.

Anyone with information regarding these individuals, or anyone who witnessed any unlawful violent actions at the Capitol or near the area, is asked to contact the FBI's Toll-Free Tipline at 1-800-CALL-FBI (1-800-225-5324) to verbally report tips. You may also submit any information, photos, or videos that could be relevant online at fbi.gov/USCapitol. You may also contact your local FBI office or the nearest American Embassy or Consulate.

When calling to provide a tip on one of these individuals, please reference the above photo number, including the AFO.

Field Office: Washington D.C.

www.fbi.gov



SEEKING INFORMATION

VIOLENCE AT THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 6, 2021



Photograph #11



Photograph #12



Photograph #13



Photograph #14



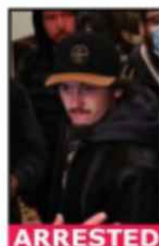
Photograph #15



Photograph #16



Photograph #17



Photograph #18



Photograph #19



Photograph #20

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Field Office: Washington D.C.

www.fbi.gov



SEEKING INFORMATION

ASSAULT ON FEDERAL OFFICERS AND VIOLENCE AT THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

WASHINGTON, D.C.

JANUARY 6, 2021



Photograph #90-AFO



Photograph #91-AFO



Photograph #92-AFO



Photograph #93-AFO



Photograph #94-AFO



Photograph #95-AFO



Photograph #96-AFO



Photograph #97-AFO



Photograph #98-AFO



Photograph #99-AFO

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When calling to provide a tip on one of these individuals, please reference the above photo number, including the AFO.

Field Office: Washington D.C.

www.fbi.gov



SEEKING INFORMATION

VIOLENCE AT THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

WASHINGTON, D.C.

JANUARY 6, 2021



Photograph #79



Photograph #79



Photograph #79



Photograph #79



Photograph #79

DETAILS

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When providing a tip on this individual from any of the above photos, please refer to Photograph #79.

Field Office: Washington D.C.

www.fbi.gov



SEEKING INFORMATION

VIOLENCE AT THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 6, 2021



Photograph #31



Photograph #32



Photograph #33



Photograph #34



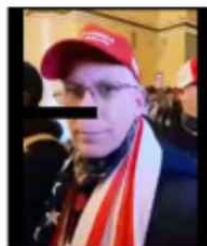
Photograph #35



Photograph #36



Photograph #37



Photograph #38



Photograph #39



Photograph #40

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Field Office: Washington D.C.

www.fbi.gov



SEEKING INFORMATION

VIOLENCE AT THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 6, 2021



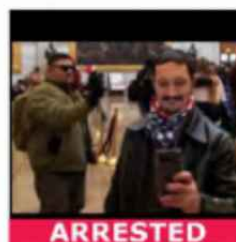
Photograph #1



Photograph #2



Photograph #3



ARRESTED

Photograph #4



Photograph #5



Photograph #6

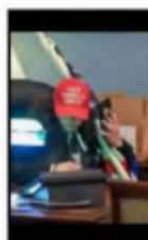


ARRESTED

Photograph #7



Photograph #8



Photograph #9



Photograph #10

DETAILS

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Washington Field Office is seeking the public's assistance in identifying individuals who made unlawful entry into the United States Capitol Building on January 6, 2021, in Washington, D.C.

Anyone with information regarding these individuals, or anyone who witnessed any unlawful violent actions at the Capitol or near the area, is asked to contact the FBI's Toll-Free Tipline at 1-800-CALL-FBI (1-800-225-5324) to verbally report tips. You may also submit any information, photos, or videos that could be relevant online at fbi.gov/USCapitol. You may also contact your local FBI office or the nearest American Embassy or Consulate.

Field Office: Washington D.C.

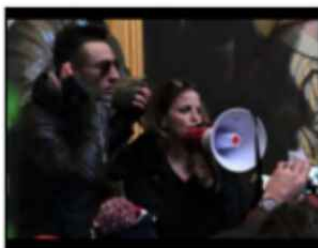
www.fbi.gov



SEEKING INFORMATION

VIOLENCE AT THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 6, 2021



Photograph #21



Photograph #22



ARRESTED

Photograph #23



ARRESTED

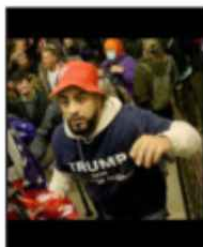
Photograph #24



Photograph #25



Photograph #26



Photograph #27



ARRESTED

Photograph #28



Photograph #29



ARRESTED

Photograph #30

DETAILS

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Field Office: Washington D.C.

www.fbi.gov



SEEKING INFORMATION

ASSAULT ON FEDERAL OFFICERS AND VIOLENCE AT THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

WASHINGTON, D.C.

JANUARY 6, 2021



ARRESTED

Photograph #41-AFO



Photograph #42-AFO



Photograph #43-AFO



Photograph #44-AFO



Photograph #45-AFO



Photograph #46-AFO



Photograph #47-AFO



Photograph #48-AFO

DETAILS

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Washington Field Office is seeking the public's assistance in identifying individuals who made unlawful entry into the United States Capitol Building and assaulted federal law enforcement personnel on January 6, 2021, in Washington, D.C.

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When calling to provide a tip on one of these individuals, please reference the above photo number, including the AFO.

Field Office: Washington D.C.

www.fbi.gov



SEEKING INFORMATION

ASSAULT ON FEDERAL OFFICERS AND VIOLENCE AT THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

WASHINGTON, D.C.

JANUARY 6, 2021



Photograph #59-AFO



Photograph #60-AFO



Photograph #61-AFO



Photograph #62-AFO



Photograph #63-AFO



Photograph #64-AFO



Photograph #65-AFO



Photograph #66-AFO



Photograph #67-AFO



Photograph #68-AFO

DETAILS

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Field Office: Washington D.C.

www.fbi.gov



SEEKING INFORMATION

VIOLENCE AT THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 6, 2021



Photograph #69



Photograph #70



Photograph #71



Photograph #72



Photograph #73



Photograph #74



Photograph #75



Photograph #76



Photograph #77



Photograph #78

DETAILS

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Tuesday, January 12, 2021

On January 12, 2021, FBI Assistant Director in Charge D’Antuono provided an updated statement to the press:

“...Since our call for tips, videos, and pictures, we have received more than 100,000 pieces of digital media—which is absolutely fantastic—and are scouring every one for investigative and intelligence leads. We continue to ask for more. If you have information, contact 1-800-CALL-FBI or submit photos and videos to fbi.gov/USCapitol—that’s Capitol with an O.

“In the weeks leading up to the January 6 rally, the FBI worked internally with every FBI field office to ensure they were looking for any intelligence they may have developed about potential violence during the rally on January 6. We developed some intelligence that a number of individuals were planning to travel to the D.C. area with intentions to cause violence.

“We immediately shared that information and action was taken, as demonstrated by the arrest of [Proud Boys leader] Enrique Tarrio by the Metropolitan Police Department the night before the rally. Other individuals were identified in other parts of the country and their travel subsequently disrupted.

“The FBI receives enormous amounts of information and intelligence, and our job is to determine the credibility and viability of it, under the laws and policies that govern FBI investigations. We have to separate the aspirational from the intentional and determine which of the individuals saying despicable things on the internet are just practicing keyboard bravado or they actually have the intent to do harm. If the latter, we work diligently to identify them and prevent them from doing so.

“As offensive as a statement can be, the FBI cannot open an investigation without a threat of violence or alleged criminal activity. However, when that language does turn to a call for violence or criminal activity, the FBI is able to undertake investigative action.

“Part and parcel of our investigation into violent actors is the fact we continue to gather intelligence that will aid in our ability to disrupt possible future violent activity.”^[38]

Friday, January 15, 2021

On a January 15, 2021 press call, D’Antuono said, “To date, we’ve identified more than 270 suspects involved in criminal activity in and around the Capitol. The FBI has arrested more than 40 subjects, and—with the help of our partners around the country—more than 100 individuals have been taken into custody. We are methodically following all the leads to identify those responsible and hold them accountable.

“The American people have played a critical role in assisting us with these efforts. In the past week alone, we’ve received nearly 140,000 photos and videos from the public.

“To those of you who took part in the violence, here’s something you should know: Every FBI field office in the country is looking for you. As a matter of fact, even your friends and family are tipping us off. So you might want to consider turning yourself in instead of wondering when we’re going to come knocking on your door—because we will.

“Your tips are helping us investigate people on a variety of federal charges. Today, I want to focus on a particularly egregious charge—assault on a law enforcement officer....

“Yesterday, we arrested the first subjects on these charges. One is Peter Stager of Arkansas, who was captured on video using an American flag—the symbol of our democracy—to repeatedly strike a D.C. Metropolitan Police officer after he was dragged down the Capitol steps and forced into a prone position by a large group of rioters.

“Also arrested yesterday is Robert Sanford, a retired Pennsylvania firefighter, who is alleged to have struck three U.S. Capitol Police officers with a fire extinguisher.

“These are just two examples of the brutal assaults on law enforcement last week. We are working with the Metropolitan Police Department and U.S. Capitol Police to identify and investigate all of these and other violent attacks on those who were doing their duty to protect the very symbol of our democracy, the U.S. Capitol.^[39]

[Case studies of the open source investigation methods used to identify both Stager and Sanford are discussed in Chapter 11 – Knock Knock.]

D’Antuono continued to state, “You’ve all seen the Wanted posters we’ve been plastering everywhere, from digital billboards on America’s highways to bus shelters in D.C. to your social media feed. But I wanted to tell you what you haven’t seen. Behind the walls of every FBI field office throughout the country are scores of dedicated

agents, analysts, and other specialized personnel, who are working with our law enforcement partners. They are chasing down leads, reviewing evidence, and combing through digital media to identify, charge, and arrest anyone who was behind the siege we all saw on the sixth.

“Now, one question being asked is: Who are we looking for? Not only are we focused on finding those who breached the Capitol, damaged the building, or stole government property but we are also looking to find those who violently assaulted the law enforcement officers who were trying to protect the Capitol and prevent the disruption of our democratic process.

“As part of this investigation, we are also continuing to try to identify and arrest the person (or persons) responsible for placing pipe bombs outside the offices of the Democratic and Republican National Committees. Together with ATF, we are offering a \$75,000 reward for information leading to the identification, arrest, and prosecution of the perpetrator or perpetrators....

[On March 9, 2021, with the pipe bomb suspect still unidentified, the FBI increased the reward to \$100,000. The search for the pipe bomb suspect is discussed further in Chapter 7 – The Hunt for the Capitol Pipe Bomber]

“Spurred by the public outrage and disgust at what occurred on January 6, we have seen an outpouring of tips and information from citizens around the country that has been nothing short of remarkable. We received more than 200,000 digital media tips from the public. Some of you have recognized that this was such an egregious incident that you have turned in your own friends and family members. We know that those decisions are often painful—but you picked up the phone because it was the right thing to do....

“With your assistance, we have identified more than 400 suspects in the breach of the Capitol and assault on law enforcement officers. Of those, the FBI has arrested approximately 135 to date, with many more being identified and charged every day....

“What happened at the Capitol on January 6 has not occurred in over 200 years. We owe it to the American people to find out how and why it did.”^[40]

Chapter 6 - FBI Capabilities and Resources

Biometric Modalities

Commonly implemented or studied biometric categories (also known as “modalities”) include fingerprint, face, iris, voice, handwriting recognition, and hand geometry. Many other modalities are in various stages of development and assessment. There is not one biometric modality that is best for all implementations, and many factors must be taken into account when implementing a biometric device, including location, security risks, task (identification or verification), expected number of users, user circumstances, and existing data, among others. It is also important to note that biometric modalities are in varying stages of maturity.

The following is a brief overview of the different types of biometric analysis that can be used to identify an individual.

Facial Recognition

Early facial recognition algorithms used simple geometric models, but the recognition process has now matured into a science of sophisticated mathematical representations and matching processes. There are two predominant approaches to the facial recognition problem: geometric (feature based) and photometric (view based).

Voice Recognition

Speaker, or voice, recognition is a biometric modality that uses an individual’s voice for recognition purposes. It is a different technology than “speech recognition,” which recognizes words as they are articulated, which is not a biometric. The speaker recognition process relies on features influenced by both the physical structure of an individual’s vocal tract and the individual’s behavioral characteristics. The physiological component of voice recognition is related to the physical shape of an individual’s vocal tract, which consists of an airway and the soft tissue cavities from which vocal sounds originate.

Iris Scan

Iris recognition analyzes the random pattern of the iris to recognize an individual. The iris is a muscle within the eye that regulates the size of the pupil, controlling the amount of light that enters the eye. It is the colored portion of the eye, and the coloring is based on the amount of melanin pigment within the muscle. Although the coloration and structure of the iris are genetically linked, the pattern details are not. The iris develops during prenatal growth through a process of tight forming and folding of the tissue membrane. Prior to birth, degeneration occurs, resulting in the pupil opening and the iris forming random, unique patterns. Although genetically identical, an individual's irises are unique and structurally distinct, which allows for them to be used for recognition purposes.

Retina Recognition

While iris recognition uses the iris muscle to perform verification, retinal recognition uses the unique pattern of blood vessels on an individual's retina at the back of the eye.

Fingerprint

Fingerprint identification is one of the most well-known and publicized biometrics. Because of their uniqueness and consistency over time, fingerprints have been used for identification for more than a century. Fingerprint identification is popular because of the inherent ease in acquisition, the numerous sources (10 fingers) available for collection, and their established use and collections by law enforcement and immigration. A fingerprint usually appears as a series of dark lines that represent the high, peaking portion of the friction ridge skin, while the valleys between these ridges appears as white space and are the low, shallow portion of the friction ridge skin.

Palm Print

Palm print recognition uses many of the same matching characteristics that have allowed fingerprint recognition to be one of the most well-known and best publicized biometrics. Both palm and finger biometrics are represented by the information presented in a friction ridge impression. This information combines ridge flow, ridge

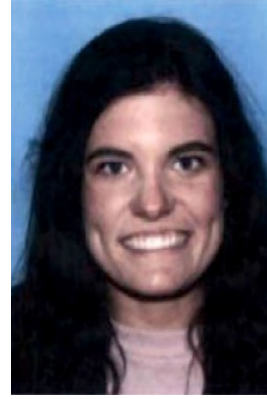
characteristics, and ridge structure of the raised portion of the epidermis. The data represented by these friction ridge impressions allows a determination that corresponding areas of friction ridge impressions either originated from the same source or could not have been made by the same source.

DNA

Genes make up 5 percent of the human genome. The other 95 percent are non-coding sequences, which used to be called “junk DNA.” In non-coding regions there are identical repeat sequences of DNA, which can be repeated anywhere from one to 30 times in a row. These regions are called variable number tandem repeats (“VNTRs”). The number of tandem repeats at specific places, called loci, on chromosomes varies between individuals. For any given VNTR loci in an individual’s DNA, there will be a certain number of repeats. The higher the number of loci that are analyzed, the smaller the probability of finding two unrelated individuals with the same DNA profile. DNA profiling determines the number of VNTR repeats at a number of distinctive loci and uses it to create an individual’s DNA profile. The main steps to create a DNA profile are: isolate the DNA from a sample such as blood, saliva, hair, semen, or tissue, cut the DNA up into shorter fragments containing known VNTR areas, sort the DNA fragments by size, and compare the DNA fragments in different samples. The benefit of using DNA as a biometric identifier is the level of accuracy offered: the chance of two individuals sharing the same DNA profile is less than one in 100 billion with 26 different bands studied.

Emerging Biometrics

The potential of newly emerging biometric technology allows federal government agencies to increase their identity management capabilities. The FBI is developing and enhancing other potential new biometric technologies including footprint and hand geometry as well as gait recognition.







According to charging documents that have been filed against defendants, investigators cross-referenced driver's license photos to confirm the identity of numerous suspects involved in the Capitol riots.

The FBI Biometric Center of Excellence

The FBI's Biometric Center of Excellence ("BCOE") is the central program for advancing biometric capabilities for integration into operations. Based in Clarksburg, West Virginia, the BCOE's mission is to foster collaboration, improve information sharing, and advance the adoption of optimal biometric and identity management solutions within and across the law enforcement and national security communities. Specific BCOE activities in the area of biometrics and emerging technologies include: sponsoring targeted applied research and prototyping activities, facilitating the test and evaluation of emerging technologies and systems, and helping develop standards.^[41]

The BCOE is a collaborative initiative of three different FBI divisions:

1. Operational Technology Division;
2. Criminal Justice Information Services Division; and
3. Laboratory Division.

A description of each division and their key capabilities related to biometric identification is provided below.

Operational Technology Division

The Operational Technology Division ("OTD"), based in Quantico, Virginia, develops and deploys technology-based solutions to enable the FBI's intelligence, national security, and law enforcement operations. OTD is staffed with agents, engineers, electronic technicians, forensic examiners, and analysts who support investigations and national security operations with advanced electronic surveillance, digital forensics, technical surveillance, tactical operations, and communications capabilities.

Facial Recognition. OTD provides guidance and lead information to support criminal and national security investigations and courtroom testimony to domestic and international investigations. The FBI performs video and image analysis of faces in its accredited digital forensic laboratory, one of only a few in the world, for intelligence and criminal investigative purposes and leads the way in pursuit of automated facial biometric capabilities.

Voice Recognition. This program works to recognize individuals by their voices to provide investigative guidance to FBI field offices, as well as other local, state, federal, and international law enforcement agencies. Realizing the potential of voice recognition, the FBI has funded applied research and development projects for more than a decade to achieve its long-term goal of automating voice biometric capabilities.^[42]

Criminal Justice Information Services Division



(Photo source: FBI)

The FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services Division ("CJIS") provides advanced tools and services to law enforcement, national security and intelligence community partners, and the general public. Located on a 986-acre campus in Clarksburg, West Virginia, the heart of the complex is the 500,000-square foot main office building nearly the length of three football fields, with a 600-seat cafeteria and a 100,000-square-foot computer center.

Next Generation Identification ("NGI"). According to the FBI, the Next Generation Identification system is the world's largest and most efficient electronic repository of biometric and criminal history information. The NGI system improved the efficiency and accuracy of biometric services to address evolving local, state, tribal, federal, national, and international criminal justice requirements. Enhanced capabilities include a national background check service; fingerprint verification services; more complete and accurate identity records; and enhancements to the biometric identification repository. NGI's capabilities include Advanced Fingerprint Identification Technology, Latent and Palm Prints records, an Interstate Photo System of over 30

million criminal mug shot photos and other identifying information, and the NGI Iris Service to identify individuals via their iris image.^[43]

Laboratory Division




(Photo source: FBI)

The FBI Laboratory is today one of the largest and most comprehensive crime labs in the world. Operating out of a state-of-the-art facility in Quantico, Virginia, the Lab's scientific experts and special agents travel the world on assignment, using science and technology to support law enforcement, intelligence, military, and forensic science partners.

Combined DNA Index System (“CODIS”). CODIS blends forensic science and computer technology into a tool for linking violent crimes, enabling federal, state, and local forensic laboratories to exchange and compare DNA profiles electronically, linking serial violent crimes to each other and to known offenders. The National Missing Persons DNA Database also helps identify missing and unidentified individuals. CODIS generates investigative leads in cases where biological evidence is recovered from the crime scene. Matches made among profiles in the Forensic Index can link crime scenes together, possibly identifying serial offenders. Based upon a match, police from multiple jurisdictions can coordinate their respective investigations and share the leads they developed independently. Matches made between the Forensic and Offender Indexes provide investigators with the identity of suspected perpetrators. [\[44\]](#)




Chapter 7 – The Hunt for the Capitol Pipe Bomber




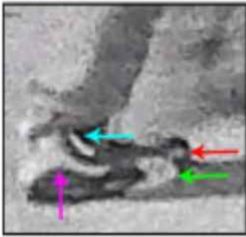


SEEKING INFORMATION

PIPE BOMBS IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

JANUARY 5, 2021





REWARD

The FBI and ATF are offering a reward of up to \$100,000 for information leading to the location, arrest, and conviction of the person(s) responsible for the placement of pipe bombs in Washington, D.C., on January 5, 2021.

DETAILS

Between 7:30 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time (EST) on January 5, 2021, an unknown individual placed two pipe bombs in the Capitol Hill neighborhood of Washington, D.C. One pipe bomb was placed in an alley behind the headquarters of the Republican National Committee (RNC), located at 310 First Street Southeast, and the other was placed next to a park bench near the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee (DNC), located at 430 South Capitol Street Southeast #3.

The unknown individual wore a face mask, a grey hooded sweatshirt, and black and light grey Nike Air Max Speed Turf shoes with a yellow logo. The individual carried a backpack in their hand.

Components of the devices include 1x8-inch threaded galvanized pipes, a kitchen timer, and homemade black powder.

If you have any information concerning these incidents, please contact the FBI's toll-free tip line at 1-800-CALL-FBI (1-800-225-5324), or submit tips online at tips.fbi.gov.

You may also contact your local FBI office or the nearest American Embassy or Consulate. Tips may remain anonymous.

Field Office: Washington D.C.

www.fbi.gov

The FBI's Request for Public Assistance

Immediately after the Capitol riots, the FBI issued the above BOLO poster seeking information on the individual suspected of placing pipe bombs in the Capitol.

By March 9, 2021, however, more than two months after the Capitol riots, the identity of the pipe bomb suspect (the “Suspect”) was still unknown. That day, the FBI released additional information, photos, and surveillance video of the Suspect.

According to the FBI, between 7:30 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time (EST) on January 5, 2021 (the day before the Capitol riots), an unknown individual placed two pipe bombs in the Capitol Hill neighborhood of Washington, D.C.

1. One pipe bomb was placed next to a park bench near the Democratic National Committee (“DNC”) Headquarters, located at 430 South Capitol Street Southeast, #3; and
2. The second bomb was placed in an alley behind the Republican National Committee (“RNC”) Headquarters, located at 310 First Street Southeast.

The unknown individual wore a face mask, a grey hooded sweatshirt, and black and light grey Nike Air Max Speed Turf shoes with a yellow logo. The individual carried a backpack in their hand.

Components of the devices include 1x8-inch threaded galvanized pipes, a kitchen timer, and homemade black powder.

The FBI stated, “Identifying the person responsible for placing these pipe bombs is a priority for the FBI’s Washington Field Office and our partners at the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; U.S. Capitol Police; and D.C. Metropolitan Police Department,” the FBI stated with the March 9, 2021 update.”^[45]

FBI Assistant Director in Charge D’Antuono was quoted in the press announcement stating, “We still believe there is someone out there who has information they may not have realized was significant until now. We know it can be a difficult decision to report information about family or friends — but this is about protecting human life. These pipe bombs were viable devices that could have been detonated, resulting in serious injury or death. We need the public’s help to identify the individual responsible for placing these pipe bombs to ensure they will not harm themselves or anyone else.”

The FBI had previously released photos of the individual, including the individual's shoes, the devices, and the kitchen timers used, in hopes that someone would recognize something familiar about them. The FBI asked the public to watch the additional videos of the Suspect.

D'Antuono further elaborated, "You may recognize their gait, body language, or mannerisms. We are asking the public to come forward with any information that could assist us, including any odd or out-of-character behavior you noticed in a family member, friend, or coworker, leading up to or after January 5. Regarding the evening of January 5, we are asking for information about an individual who you may have observed matching this description in the vicinity of North Carolina Avenue SE and Folger Park between 6:30 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. This person may have entered a vehicle or taken an item from a vehicle and placed it into the backpack."^[46]

Along with the release of new information, D'Antuono issued a video message prompting the public to recall any potential suspects. He stated:

"We are asking for you to come forward and speak to us about any odd or out-of-character behaviors. You may have observed someone exhibiting these behaviors leading up to January 5th, their actions during the night of January 5th, or their behavior changes after January 5th.

"Leading up to January 5th, you may have observed behaviors that indicate someone was involved. This could include making travel plans to Capitol Hill or researching the locations of the DNC and RNC. They may have shown an increased fixation on the current political climate.

"Specific to the devices, you may have noticed this person purchased 1x8-inch threaded galvanized pipe. This person may have had unexplained possession of multiple kitchen timers. They may have an interest in explosives, making black powder, or researched these topics.

"This person may have talked about their aspirations to place the pipe bombs.

"You may have noticed that they were distracted from their normal activities, work, their relationships, or holiday activities.

"Since January 5th, you may have noticed changes in someone you know. This may include recently discarding or having stopped wearing the Nike Air Max Speed Turf shoes.

“It could be bragging about what they did while on Capitol Hill, following this story very closely, or exhibiting an unusual emotional response to the reporting of this story. This may range from excitement to frustration with the outcome and press coverage. They may have increased anxiety about being identified. Any emotion you feel is inappropriate is worth reporting.

“We know it can be a difficult decision to report information about family, friends, or coworkers – but this is about protecting human life. We need your help to identify the individual responsible for placing these pipe bombs to ensure that they will not harm themselves or anyone else.

“We still believe there is someone out there who has information that they may not have realized was significant until now. We’re asking you to come forward to share that information with us.”^[47]

FBI-Released Information

The FBI released the images on the following pages to the public.

Images of the Suspect

Several images from video footage of the Suspect walking in the Capitol Hill area.







Bomb-Making Materials

A photo of one of the pipe bombs placed in the Capitol Hill area of Washington, D.C., along with a photo of the kitchen timer used in the device.



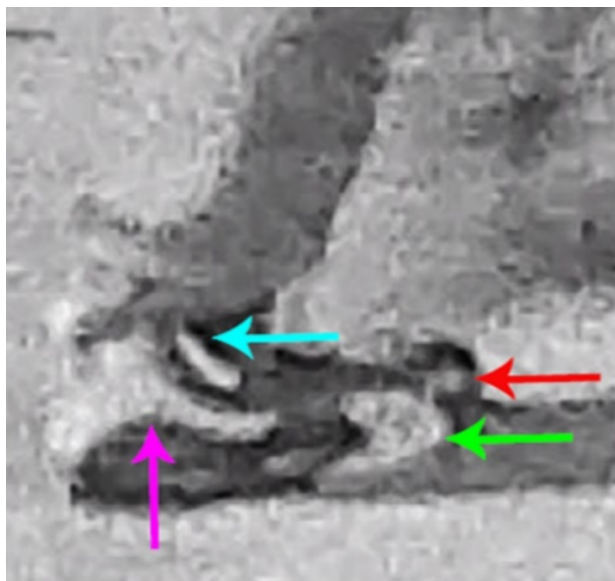
Backpack Used to Transport the Bombs

Images of the Suspect's backpack.



Suspect's Distinctive Footwear

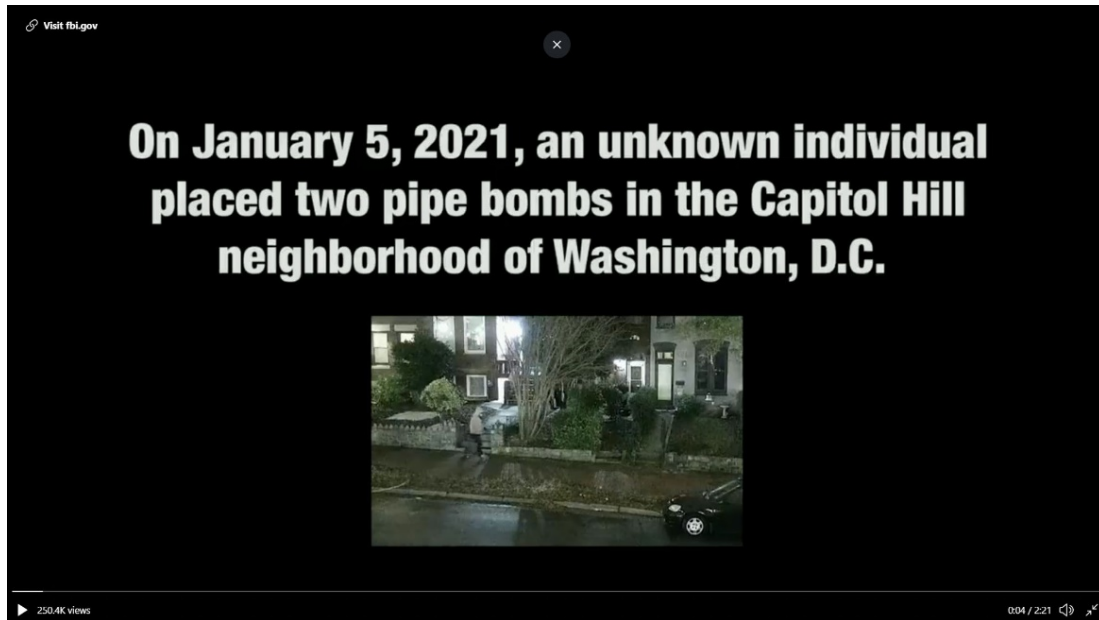
Images of the Suspect's black and light gray Nike Air Max Speed Turf shoes with a yellow logo compared to product photos of the sneakers.



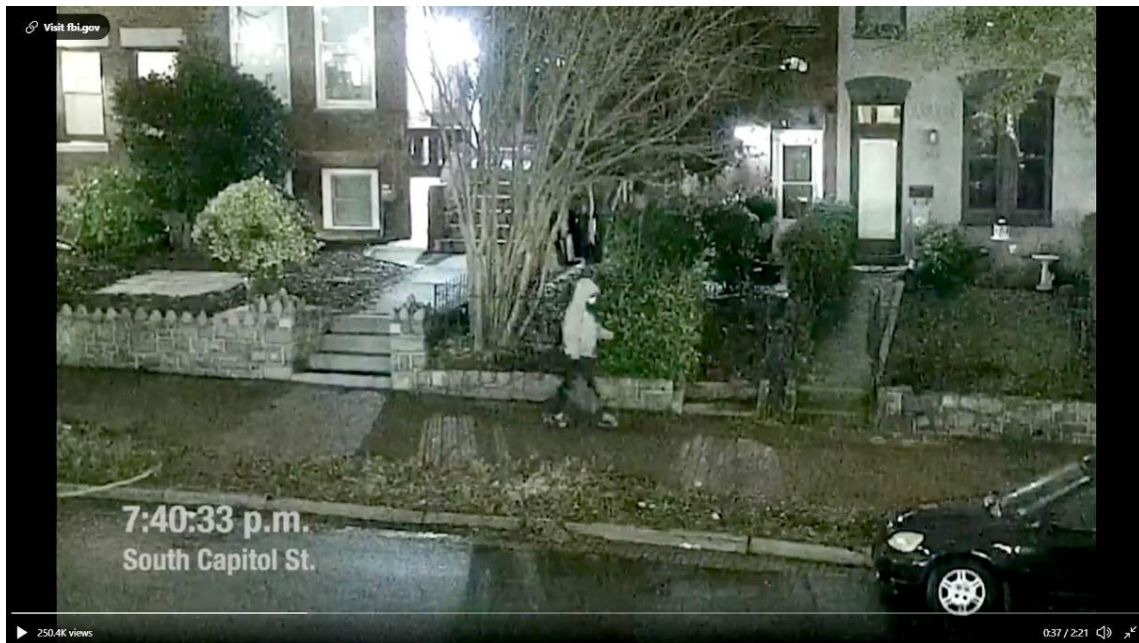


Surveillance Videos

In the FBI-released video on March 9, 2021, video footage from four different surveillance cameras were provided. The videos were compiled into a single 2 minute and 22 second video and shared on the FBI website as well as YouTube.[\[48\]](#)



In Video #1, the Suspect is seen at 7:40 p.m., walking south on South Capitol Street, NE toward the direction of the Democratic National Committee Headquarters.

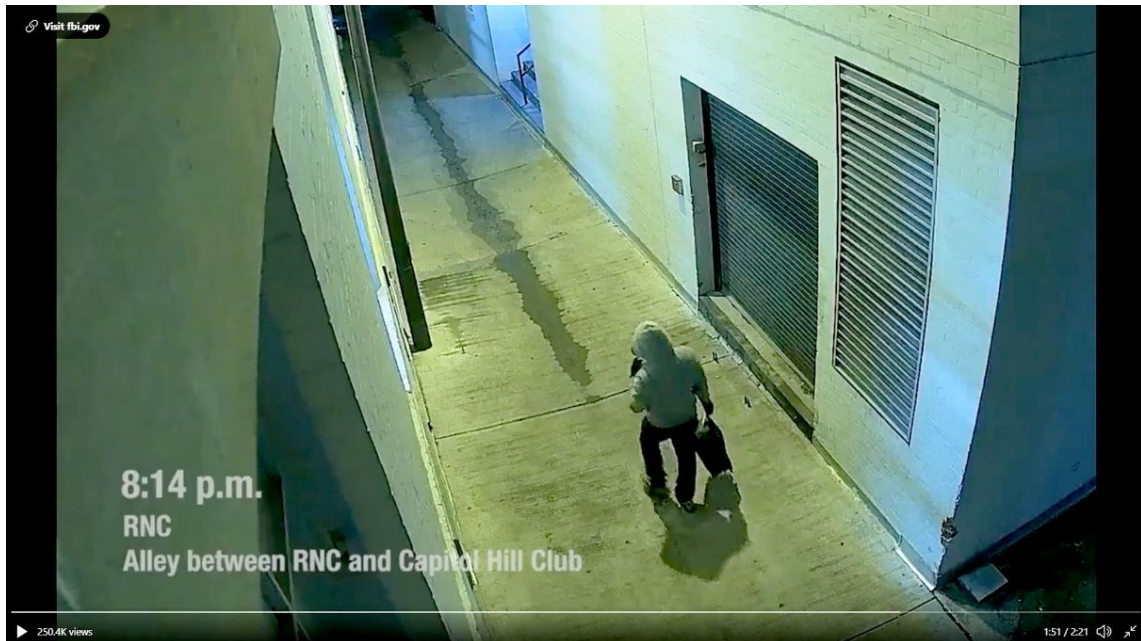


In Video #2, 12 minutes later, according to the FBI timestamp, the Suspect is seen at the DNC Headquarters, walking north toward and then sitting on a park bench (and then stretching their arms). The FBI stated the DNC pipe bomb was placed next to a park bench. The subject then heads possibly north or northeast.



In Video #3, at 8:14 p.m., the Suspect is recorded walking west through the alley between the Republican National Committee

Headquarters and the Capitol Hill Club next door. The subject walked through the alley with their right shoulder appearing raised.



In Video #4, at 8:14:21 p.m., according to FBI timestamps, the Suspect can be seen walking north (and stretching their arms) in front of the Capitol Hill Club, which is next door to the RNC Headquarters.



Stride Observations



The FBI asked the public to observe the Suspect's stride, body movements. ^[49]

On social media, there was some public speculation the Suspect might be a woman based on her stride.

By taking screen captures of the South Capitol Street video and then using Adobe Photoshop, I layered the images to illustrate the Suspect's stride and body movements, and compiled the following sequence.



Surveillance Video Observations

Below is a timeline of information I observed in the videos and questions raised or additional possible leads to explore, assuming the FBI's timestamp information is accurate.

Time	Location	Observations
7:40 p.m. Video #1	South Capitol Street, SE	<p>Subject recorded walking south.</p> <p>At the end of the video, Suspect places backpack on ground, looks up for several seconds, adjusts eyeglasses with both hands, and loiters in that spot for a few moments. A man walking a dog walks past Suspect on the sidewalk, passing just inches away.</p> <p>Questions raised:</p> <p>Why did the Suspect place their backpack on the ground?</p> <p>What was the Suspect looking up at after placing their backpack on the ground?</p> <p>Presumably the FBI has explored locating the dog walker as a possible witness. Did the man walking the dog live nearby?</p> <p>Was he taking his dog for a regular evening walk? What would a reasonable search radius be to find a local man who walks a dog of that size?</p>
7:52 p.m. Video #2	DNC Headquarters Corner of S. Canal Street and S. Capitol Street	<p>Subject recorded walking north.</p> <p>Looking at Google Maps, the distance between the location in Video #1 and Video #2 is approximately only 300 feet, however, the Suspect is recorded on Video #2 at 7:52 p.m., which is 12 minutes after being recorded on Video #1.</p> <p>In Video #1, the Suspect is walking south toward DNC Headquarters. In Video #2, the Suspect is coming from the south, headed north. At some point the Suspect</p>

		<p>must have gone past the location of the surveillance camera in Video #2 and then turned around headed north.</p> <p>When the subject sits on the park bench, they appear to pause to stretch each arm, as if they had been under strain. The subject appears to raise and stretch their right elbow and arm higher than they stretched out their left arm, however, the low resolution of the video makes that observation inconclusive.</p> <p>Question raised:</p> <p>What was the Suspect doing for 12 minutes in the vicinity of the DNC Headquarters?</p>
8:14 p.m. Video #3	Alley behind RNC Headquarters	<p>Subject recorded walking west.</p> <p>The FBI stated a pipe bomb was placed in the alley behind the Republican National Convention Headquarters. Video #3 shows the Suspect exiting the alley.</p> <p>Video #3 records the Suspect at 8:14 p.m., 22 minutes after Video #2 recorded the Suspect. According to the walking directions in Google Maps, it takes approximately 10 minutes to walk between those two locations.</p> <p>The area lighting in the alley allows for a clearer image of the Suspect, who walks holding their backpack in their right hand. The Suspect walks with a noticeably raised right shoulder, which appears to overcompensate in their stride.</p> <p>Questions raised:</p> <p>What did the Suspect do during the 22 minutes between locations?</p> <p>Did the Suspect know there was an alley accessible behind the RNC Headquarters?</p> <p>Did the Suspect plan in advance on</p>

		placing the pipe bomb in the alley or was that decided spontaneously? Did the subject surveil the location in advance to find the alley location? Is there earlier surveillance video that may have recorded the Suspect?
8:14 p.m. Video #4	Capitol Hill Club 300 First Street SE	<p>Subject recorded walking north.</p> <p>In Video #4, the Suspect walks past the front doors of the Capitol Hill Club, which is around the building corner of the alley in Video #3.</p> <p>After walking past the building's front awning, the Suspect can be observed stretching both arms out at the same time. The Suspect reaches their left arm back and then up above their head, in a circular stretching motion. They are still holding the backpack in their right hand and lifting their arm back and up, but only raising their arm to approximately shoulder height. As the Suspect exits the frame, they begin what appears to be a second stretch of both arms.</p>

Cumulative Video Observations

In all four videos the Suspect appears to be struggling with their backpack or their upper body.

1. In Video #1, the Suspect places their backpack on the ground for a few moments;
2. In Video #2, the Suspect appears to pause to stretch both arms;
3. In Video #3, the subject appears to walk with a noticeably raised right shoulder, walking with a hunch; and
4. In Video #4, the subject appears to be stretching their arms backwards in a pronounced manner, twice.

By organizing available breadcrumbs in a logical manner, a picture of the Suspect's actions can begin to be compiled. Disparate and

tangential threads of information may lead to additional threads or leads that can be explored.

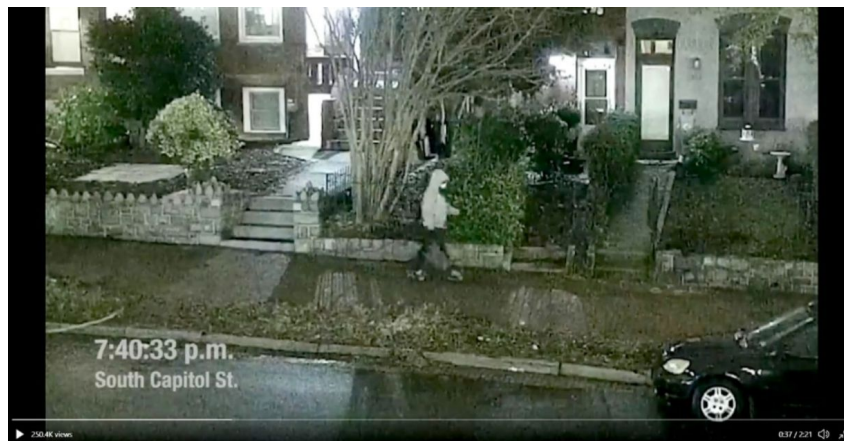
It is important to bear in mind that some breadcrumbs or clues may potentially be valuable, but others may be incorrect or unrelated to the investigation at hand. Approaching open source investigation without pre-set biases is important.

Location Observations

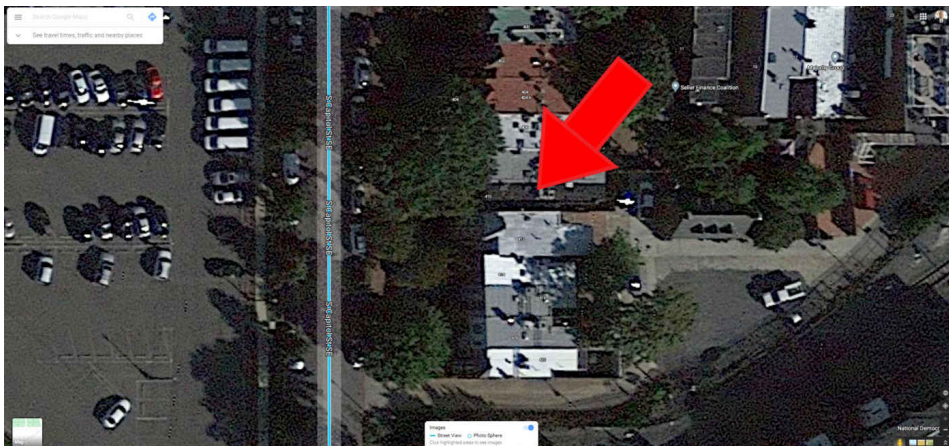
Online mapping tools such as Google Maps can help provide additional information, context and perspective to investigations. Conducting open source research on the four locations where the Suspect was recorded may reveal more details. (Obviously, the FBI knows exactly where these videos came from, but for the purposes of investigation techniques we will seek to identify where it was recorded.)

Video #1 – South Capitol Street SE.

The Suspect is walking in front of what appear to be residential brownstones, which are common in Washington residential neighborhoods.



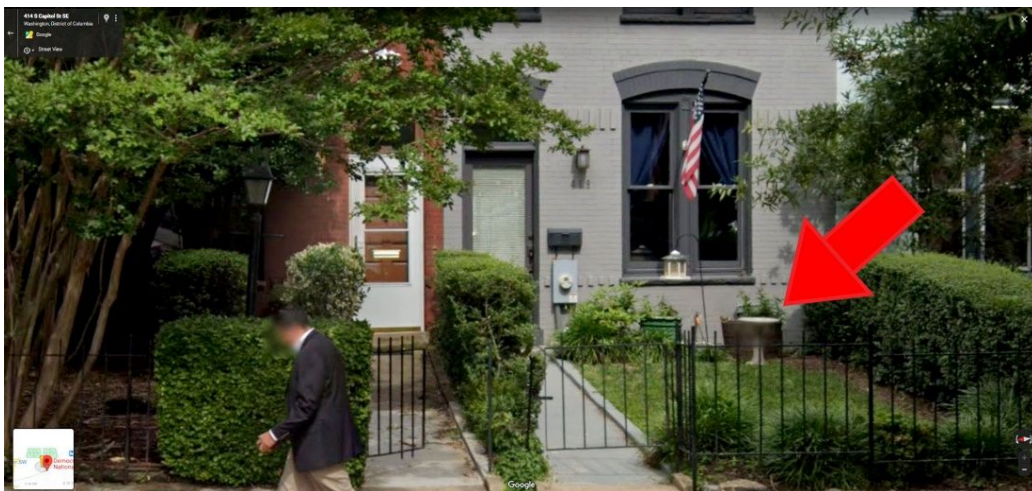
Looking at a satellite photo of the area near the DNC Headquarters reveals that many of the surrounding blocks have office buildings. The block north of the DNC Headquarters shows narrow rooftops (noted with an arrow) typically associated with brownstone residences. That is a reasonable place to start looking to locate where the video might have been captured.



Navigating that location in Google Street View mode reveals a row of brownstones, and we see a light-colored building façade with curved, black door and window trim next to a red brick building similar to the buildings in Video #1. This is a possible location match but warrants further inspection.



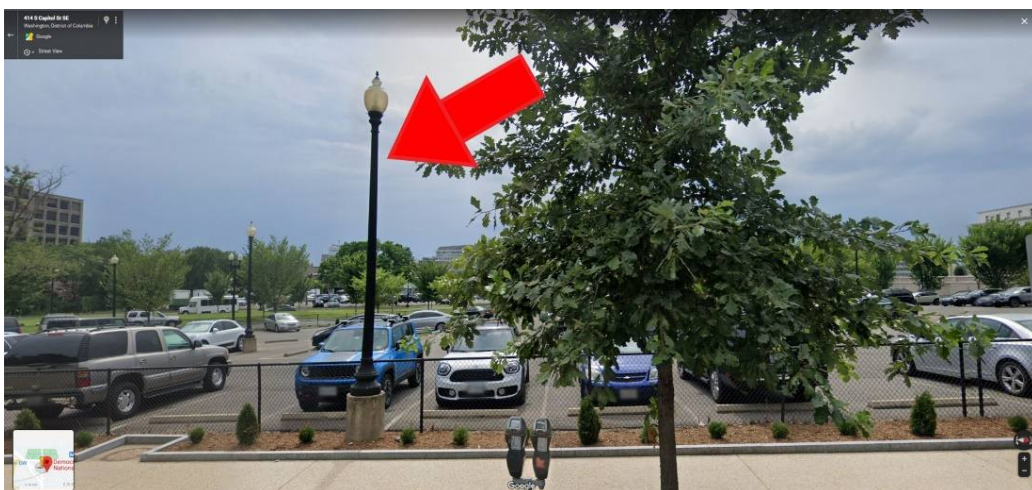
Zooming in closer to the building provides additional details, which appear to match those in Video 1. The birdbath (noted with the arrow) in both images along with the other matching details provide solid confirmation of a location match.



The video appears to have been recorded from an elevated location across the street from the brownstones, as we can see both a car and the blacktop of the street in the image. Rotating the direction in Street View Maps reveals an open air parking lot across the street.



Comparing the angle of view in Video #1 to the raised structures across the street, it is possible that a surveillance camera was mounted on the light post noted with the arrow. The light post in this image does not appear to have an overt surveillance camera mounted on it. If this is, in fact, where the video camera was placed, there are a few possible explanations as to why a camera is not visible here. The camera may be covert, hidden from view. Alternatively, according to the date information provided by Google Street View, the most recent image was taken in June 2019, approximately 19 months before the video was recorded. It is possible a camera was installed after June 2019.

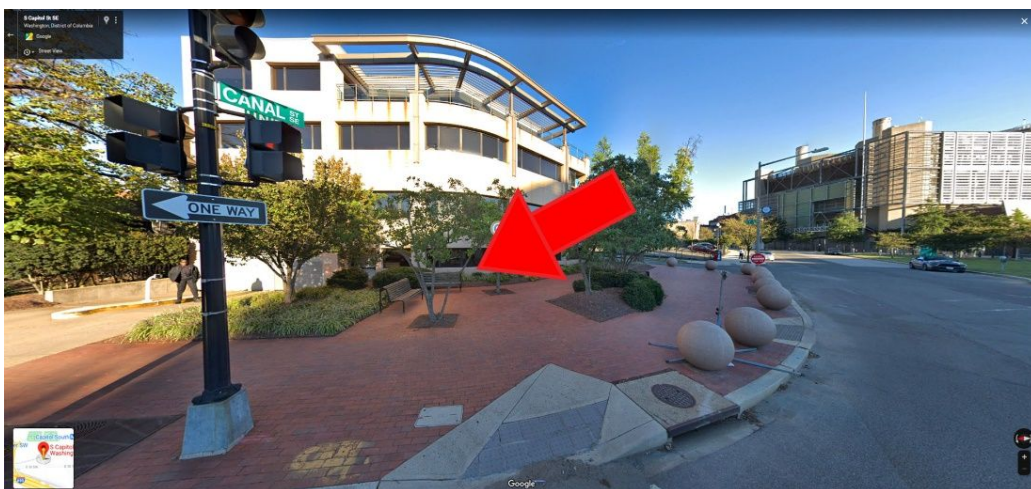


Video #2 – DNC Headquarters

In addition to the two park benches, which are positioned perpendicular to each other, we notice several bushes on both sides in planting areas. Further out we can see large round shapes, approximately 2 feet tall, which appear to be security barriers to protect the building from vehicles. Vehicle barriers in different designs are fairly common throughout Washington, D.C. We also can see painted lines for crosswalks on the street. The street corner itself is obscured by tree branches so details are more difficult to discern.



By viewing the location from different angles, we are able to identify the park benches (noted with an arrow), the vehicle barriers, and we see the street corner is curved rather than square. The curve of the street corner makes it somewhat ambiguous which direction the Suspect walked toward the RNC Headquarters, it may be either north or east.



Video #3 – RNC Headquarters Alley

The FBI stated the Suspect placed a pipe bomb in the alley behind the Republican National Convention Headquarters.



Google Maps Satellite View shows an opening between the RNC Headquarters and the Capitol Hill Club building.



If closer inspection was necessary, zooming in on Google Street View provides a closer look at a portion of that alley. Notably, the staircase with the dark handrail can be seen from the street (noted with an arrow). Also, the contour of the alley shows liquid running down the center, similar to that shown in Video #3, even though the images were captured at different points in time.



Video #4 – Capitol Hill Club

The façade of the Capitol Hill Club and additional details may be viewed upon further inspection using a variety of mapping tools.

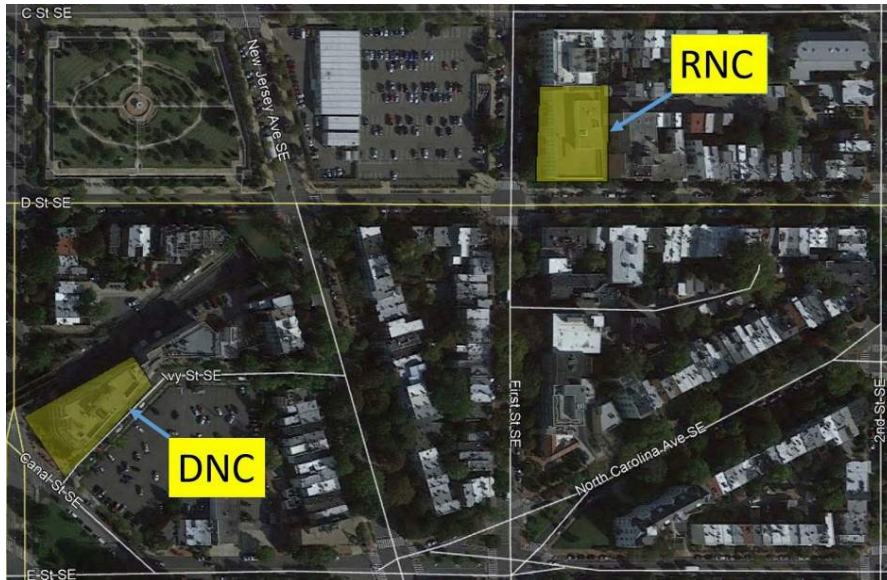


Google Street View provides a clear view of the location. The awning shown in Video #4 is noted with an arrow below.



Mapping Observations

The FBI released the below map showing the location of where the pipe bombs were placed, at the DNC and RNC headquarters.



Taking the threads of information we accumulated above, we can piece together possible scenarios of what occurred, which may also lead to additional questions to explore. Here is a possible path (which may be one of many possibilities) the Suspect may have taken to travel from South Capitol Street to the DNC Headquarters to the RNC Headquarters and then past the Capitol Hill Club.



Chapter 8 – The Media’s Hunt for Suspects

The world media reported extensively on the live events at the Capitol riots as well as the aftermath. Not surprising, efforts to report on the right-wing militias, organized extremist groups, and individuals were both vast and deep.

The news outlet USA TODAY, for example, put out a call for help the day after the Capitol riots asking for leads and stories from the public on rioters shown in a series of photos.



“If you were there or if you know someone who was there, please help us,” the article implored. “We are using this information to piece together stories about how the event unfolded, who the participants were and what their motivations were. Some people claim those who entered the federal building were not Trump supporters but members of left-leaning groups like Antifa. We seek to determine the truth on these claims.

“Posted below are a small sample of publicly available photos. If you are in one of these photographs or know someone in these photographs – or if you have links to other photos you would like to share – please use the form below. We won't publish anything about you unless you give us permission. You'll be helping us to report this important story.”^[50]

The news outlet included a link to a Google form where tipsters could provide information.

Help USA TODAY identify rioters who stormed the US Capitol

* Required

What is the name of the person you can identify? *

Your answer



What is the Photo # for the image in which this person appears? (There is a number above each photo posted on the story.)

Your answer

If there are multiple people in the photo, please describe the person you are identifying.

Your answer

If you know of a person who was part of the mob at the U.S. Capitol but not featured in one of the photos we published, please tell us who that person is and provide information about how we can verify this. (This is where you can share a link to photos you would like to share.)

Your answer

May we follow up and contact you?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If yes, please provide your name and the best way to reach you. We will not share your personal information without your permission.

Your answer

Submit

Have a question about this form?

This form was created inside of gatehousemedia.com. [Report Abuse](#)

Google Forms

ProPublica's Parler Collection

<https://projects.propublica.org/parler-capitol-videos/>

The non-profit newsroom ProPublica archived more than 500 videos from January 6, 2021 that were posted on Parler prior to Parler's site being taken down by Amazon, its hosting provider. ProPublica said its collection of videos is "one of the most comprehensive records of a dark event in American history through the eyes of those who took part."

Importantly, ProPublica organized the videos chronologically, and identified the location where each video was taken: around Washington, DC; near the Capitol; or inside the Capitol Building. The interactive database is an easy-to-use resource that provides framework around the day's events from hundreds of perspectives. ^[51]

According to ProPublica, the videos from Parler "range in intensity, from frenetic, violent snippets of people clashing with police near the inaugural platform and rioters demanding to be led to the House chamber where the joint session of Congress was being held, to more prosaic clips of crowd members milling around, far from the action. A number of the videos capture threats to harm lawmakers, and a handful catch the kinds of behavior — smashing windows, assaulting police — that has led to criminal charges against dozens of people." ^[52]

What Parler Saw During the Attack on the Capitol

by Lena V. Groeger, Jeff Kao, Al Shaw, Moiz Syed and Maya Eliahou, January 17, 2021

with 31 ProPublica contributors →

This story contains videos that viewers may find disturbing.

ProPublica is a nonprofit newsroom that investigates abuses of power. Sign up to receive our biggest stories as soon as they're published.

As supporters of President Donald Trump took part in a violent riot at the Capitol, users of the social media service Parler posted videos of themselves and others joining the fray. ProPublica reviewed thousands of videos uploaded publicly to the service that were archived by a programmer before Parler was taken offline by its web host. Below is a collection of more than 500 videos that ProPublica determined were taken during the events of Jan. 6 and were relevant and newsworthy. Taken together, they provide one of the most comprehensive records of a dark event in American history through the eyes of those who took part. Read more: [Why We Published Hundreds of Videos Taken by Parler Users of the Capitol Riots](#) | [Inside the Capitol Riot: What the Parler Videos Reveal](#)

Videos are ordered by the time they were taken. Scroll down to start watching or click on the timeline to jump to any point in the day.



Around D.C.



Near Capitol



Inside Capitol

Jan 6th, 12:00 p.m. EST

3:00 p.m.

6:00 p.m.



Chapter 9 – Social Media Crackdown

“I am shocked, shocked...”

In the 1942 movie classic, *Casablanca*, the famous “shocked, shocked” quote was born. It is the pinnacle of hypocrisy, expertly delivered by Claude Rains, playing the role of Gendarme Captain Louis Renault. Renault is a double-dealing, suave on the outside, ruthless on the inside authority figure. He is a frequent guest at Rick’s Café Américain, where Renault enjoys the gambling tables as much as he enjoys never paying for his drinks. In this particular scene, the Nazis whom Renault is afraid to upset command him to find a reason to shut down Rick’s Café Américain, Renault stands up tall inside the saloon, blows his emergency whistle loudly to demand the guests’ attention, and declares:

Captain Renault: "I am shocked, shocked to find that gambling is going on in here."

Emil, the casino croupier, approaches Renault with a stack of money: "Your winnings, sir."

Captain Renault: "Oh, thank you very much."

Yeah, social media platforms did the same thing on January 6, 2021, in which 5 people died when the U.S. Capitol was assaulted.

According to a January 6, 2021, BuzzFeed article, “The supporters of President Donald Trump who rioted in the US Capitol building on Wednesday had been openly planning for weeks on both mainstream social media and the pro-Trump internet. On forums like TheDonald, a niche website formed after Reddit banned the subreddit of the same name, they promised violence against lawmakers, police, and journalists if Congress did not reject the results of the 2020 election.

“In one interaction four days before the Capitol riots, a person on TheDonald asked, ‘What if Congress ignores the evidence?’

“‘Storm the Capitol,’ said one reply, which received more than 500 upvotes.

“‘You’re fucking right we do.’

“On pro-Trump social media website Parler, chat app Telegram, and other corners of the far-right internet, people discussed the Save America rally that took place earlier in the day on January 6th at which Trump spoke as the catalyst for a violent insurrection. They have been using those forums to plan an uprising in plain sight, one that they executed Wednesday afternoon, forcing Congress to flee its chambers as it met to certify the results of the election.

“Extremists have for weeks repeatedly expressed their intentions to attend the January 6 protests, and unabashedly voiced their desire for chaos and violence online,” said Jared Holt, a visiting research fellow with [the Atlantic Council’s Digital Forensics Research Lab]. “What we’ve witnessed is the manifestation of that violent online rhetoric into real-life danger.”^[53]

The Anti-Defamation League’s Center on Extremism uncovered a range of posts reacting to the Capitol riots and spreading conspiracies and memes. These have appeared on platforms favored by extremists, including MeWe, Parler (before it was shut down), militia forums, Twitter, and, most overwhelmingly, on Telegram.^[54]

To identify threat actors who participated in the violence, Australian security company OSINT Combine analyzed trending hashtags and symbols captured in images and videos posted to Twitter and Parler. The following hashtags were found trending on January 6, 2021 between 12:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. EST.

#washingtonriots

#campauschwitz

#Totenkopf

[totenkopf is a Nazi skull and crossbones symbol]

#boogaloobois

[Boogaloos are a far-right extremist group]

#6MWE

[refers to an anti-Semitic slogan]

#lockhimupnow

#stopthesteal

#antifa

[a decentralized anti-fascist movement]

#maga

[refers to Trump's slogan "Make America Great Again"]

#civilwar2021

#burndowndc

#january6th

#patriots

#patriotsparty / #freedomfighters

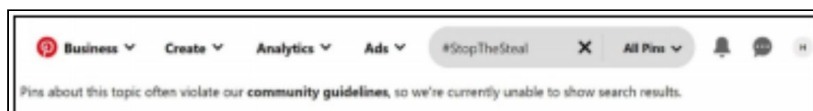
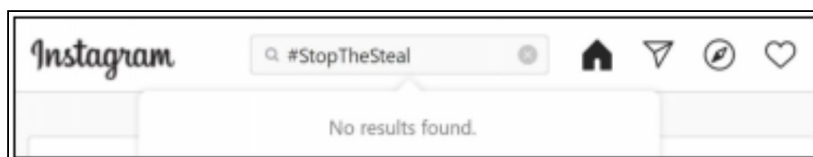
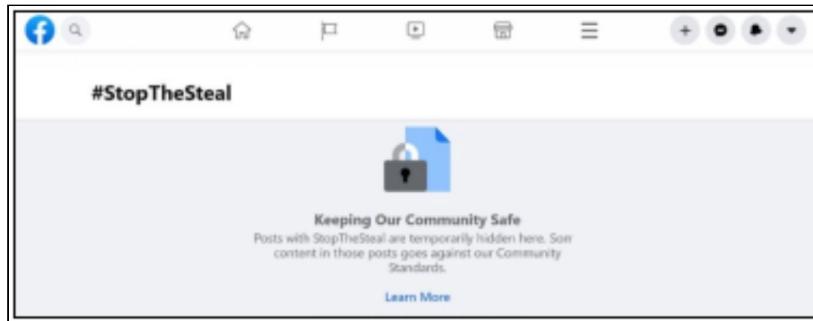
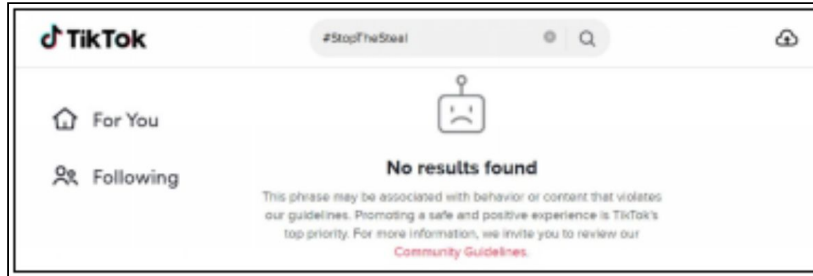
#FBI

#Pence

#wakeupamerica

#capitolterrorists^[55]

Quickly following the events of January 6th, several online platforms began limiting search term access on their sites to prevent searches for #StopTheSteal, #CapitolPatriots, and other terms from showing posted images or videos of the Capitol riots.



Even Peloton, a manufacturer of internet-connected stationary bicycles and treadmills that encourages users to participate in their online community while exercising on their machines, had to prevent users from creating a #StopTheSteal tag from within its app, according to a January 11, 2021 article in TheVerge. The company said the hashtag did not meet their community guidelines when a user goes to create it.

According to the article, Peloton’s community guidelines specifically ban “hate, offensive, and obscene speech” as well as “bullying, harassment, and other offensive behavior.” Tags on Peloton function as community identifiers. When people join a tag, it appears under their name on the company’s leaderboard during workouts, and they can socialize with other members of that tag. Anyone can create a tag, and new tags are popping up in response to the #StopTheSteal ban. New groups like #StopTheSteall, #StopTheSteel, #StopTheCensorship, and #StopTheFraud were appearing on their app. [\[56\]](#)

Facebook

Back in June 22, 2020, the Anti-Defamation League (“ADL”) released a blog post titled, “Hate, Conspiracy Theories and Advertising on Facebook,” stating “Facebook has been claiming that it is effectively addressing hate on its platforms. ADL and others, however, have continued to expose egregious examples of online hate, misinformation and extremism across the company’s products, particularly on Facebook and Instagram. Whether or not these posts technically violate Facebook’s complicated guidelines around hate speech, as a result of the platform’s casual placement of ads, paid advertisements run a risk of being placed next to divisive (and sometimes blatantly hateful) content. Indeed, even a cursory investigation conducted by ADL’s analysts immediately surfaced examples of prominent brands’ advertising displayed on newsfeeds next to hateful and conspiratorial content.”^[57]

A few days later, on June 25, 2020, ADL CEO and National Director Jonathan A. Greenblatt issued “An Open Letter to the Companies that Advertise on Facebook,” saying, “...when it comes to dealing with rampant hate and harassment, the platform [Facebook] continues to come up short. What are they doing with \$70 billion in revenue and \$17 billion in profit? Their hate speech, incitement, and misinformation policies are inequitable. Their harassment victim services are inadequate. Their advertising placement’s proximity to hateful content is haphazard. And their ‘civil rights’ audit transparency reports aren’t helpful to the civil rights community....

“Facebook regularly recommends extremist groups on its platform to users. In fact, according to its own internal research in 2016 on German political groups on the platform, the company found that 64 percent of all extremist groups’ [new members] are due to their own recommendation tools. While they have made improvements since then, our researchers still experienced recruitment recommendations to hateful groups just last week....

“During the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, Facebook chose to decrease the number of human content moderators who monitor hateful content on the platform. Those human moderators who remain have not been focused on hate, but we know the company could afford to do both - it just isn’t convenient, and it would impact the bottom line - but with proper resourcing, this is a completely solvable problem.

“Facebook has repeatedly refused to remove political advertisements that contain blatant lies.

“The platform has also been slow to respond to calls to take down conspiratorial content like QAnon and content that links to fringe websites. In fact, Mark Zuckerberg explained the company’s decision to not remove Holocaust denial content, stating ‘I don’t believe that our platform should take that down because I think there are things that different people get wrong.’”^[58]

On August 3, 2020, the ADL again spoke out publicly about Facebook. “Despite [Facebook’s] public announcements of efforts to curb hateful speech and misinformation across its platform, Facebook still hosts many spaces in which this content propagates and thrives. While some of these problematic activities occur in small groups, a number of problematic Facebook groups have grown to a significant membership size, yet are still allowed to exist by Facebook.

“This is not by accident. Groups are largely self-moderated spaces overseen by specific users with administrative or moderator rights. Facebook states that groups can be banned for repeatedly reposting items that have been flagged as false news, but the system can be circumvented. While posts that break Facebook’s guidelines can be flagged to the platform by members in the group, some moderators actively warn their members not to report problematic content to Facebook. For example, the rules for the group ‘#RedneckIII%’, a nearly 2,000-member group associated with the Three Percent militia movement, say ‘NO REPORTING If you dont like a post keep scrolling. Simple as that. Reporting to facebook is an automatic boot. You can contact an admin and we will check out your claim.’

“In many other instances, racist, homophobic, and other hateful posts are not deemed offensive enough by Facebook’s standards to warrant intervention. Facebook has a history of overlooking this kind of behavior, arguing that some hateful content does not go against their Community Standards.

“QAnon is a conspiracy theory rooted in the claim that world governments are controlled by an underground political group of pedophiles.... For example, the 29,000-member group “Official Q / QAnon Public Group” regularly features problematic posts, such as [a specific] post making a “joke” about cars running into protesters, which has happened.”^[59]

Then January 6th happened.



Facebook announcement, via Twitter, January 6, 2021

At 7:00 p.m. Washington, D.C. time, on January 6, 2021, after the Capitol Building had been stormed by rioters, Facebook issued a public statement:

“Let us speak for the leadership team in saying what so many of us are feeling. We are appalled by the violence at the Capitol today. We are treating these events as an emergency. Our Elections Operations Center has already been active in anticipation of the Georgia elections and the vote by Congress to certify the election, and we are monitoring activity on our platform in real time. For those of you who are wondering, here are the actions we’re taking:

“First, we have been searching for and removing the following content:

- Praise and support of the storming of the US Capitol
- Calls to bring weapons to locations across the US — not just in Washington but anywhere in the US — including protests
- Incitement or encouragement of the events at the Capitol, including videos and photos from the protestors. At this point they represent promotion of criminal activity which violates our policies.
- Calls for protests — even peaceful ones — if they violate the curfew in D.C.
- Attempts to restage violence tomorrow or in the coming days

“As a part of this, we removed from Facebook and Instagram the recent video of President Trump speaking about the protests and his subsequent post about the election results. We made the decision that on

balance these posts contribute to, rather than diminish, the risk of ongoing violence.

“Next, we’re updating our label on posts across our platforms that attempt to delegitimize the election results. The new text reads: “Joe Biden has been elected President with results that were certified by all 50 states. The US has laws, procedures, and established institutions to ensure the peaceful transfer of power after an election.

“In recent days and weeks, we have also taken enforcement action consistent with our policy banning militarized social movements like the Oathkeepers [sic] and the violence-inducing conspiracy theory QAnon. We’ve also continued to enforce our ban on hate groups including the Proud Boys and many others. We’ve already removed over 600 militarized social movements from our platform.

“We’ve had emergency measures in place since before the US elections like not recommending civic groups for people to join. We’re keeping them in place. Today we’re implementing several additional ones as well, including:

- Increasing the requirement of Group admins to review and approve posts before they can go up
- Automatically disabling comments on posts in Groups that start to have a high rate of hate speech or content that incites violence, and
- Using AI to demote content that likely violates our policies

“We’re continuing to monitor the situation and will take additional measures if necessary to keep people safe.”^[60]

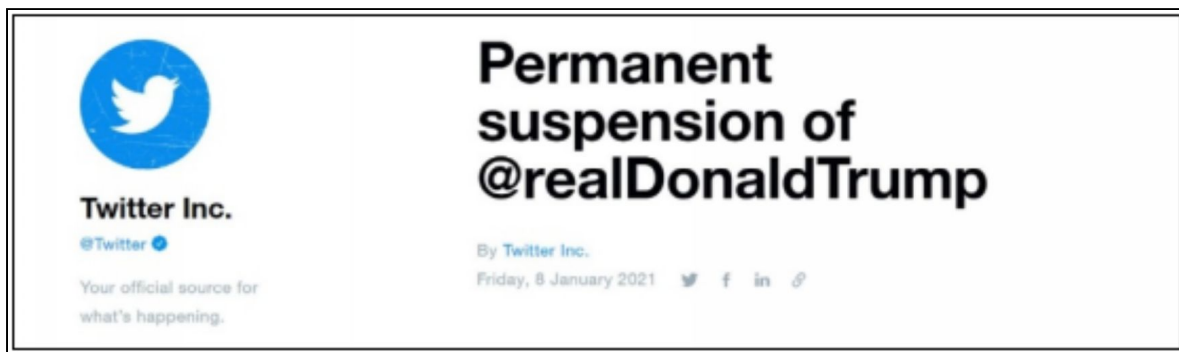


Facebook announcement via Twitter, January 6, 2021

According to a February 11, 2021 article on BloombergQuint.com, in the days following the attack, [Facebook’s] Chief Operating Officer Sheryl Sandberg said the riots were planned mostly on other social media platforms. But reporters quickly found

evidence that Facebook and Instagram, which the company also owns, were mainstream tools for coordinating and spreading the word about the events. [\[61\]](#)

Twitter



Twitter announcement, January 8, 2021

Building up to January 6th, Twitter had previously placed disclaimers of inaccurate information or removed earlier tweets by Trump for containing misinformation. On Friday, January 8, 2021, Twitter was the first social media platform to permanently suspend Trump’s accounts. The company stated several reasons for their decision:

“After close review of recent Tweets from the @realDonaldTrump account and the context around them — specifically how they are being received and interpreted on and off Twitter — we have permanently suspended the account due to the risk of further incitement of violence.

“In the context of horrific events this week, we made it clear on Wednesday that additional violations of the Twitter Rules would potentially result in this very course of action. Our public interest framework exists to enable the public to hear from elected officials and world leaders directly. It is built on a principle that the people have a right to hold power to account in the open.

“However, we made it clear going back years that these accounts are not above our rules entirely and cannot use Twitter to incite violence, among other things. We will continue to be transparent around our policies and their enforcement.

“The below is a comprehensive analysis of our policy enforcement approach in this case.

“Overview

“On January 8, 2021, President Donald J. Trump Tweeted:

“The 75,000,000 great American Patriots who voted for me, AMERICA FIRST, and MAKE AMERICA GREAT AGAIN, will have a

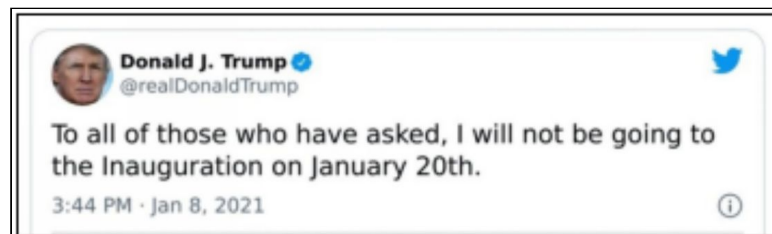
GIANT VOICE long into the future. They will not be disrespected or treated unfairly in any way, shape or form!!!’



9:46 a.m. EST (2:46 p.m. UTC), January 8, 2021

“Shortly thereafter, the President Tweeted:

“’To all of those who have asked, I will not be going to the Inauguration on January 20th.’



10:44 a.m. EST (3:44 p.m. UTC), January 8, 2021

“Due to the ongoing tensions in the United States, and an uptick in the global conversation in regards to the people who violently stormed the Capitol on January 6, 2021, these two Tweets must be read in the context of broader events in the country and the ways in which the President’s statements can be mobilized by different audiences, including to incite violence, as well as in the context of the pattern of behavior from this account in recent weeks. After assessing the language in these Tweets against our Glorification of Violence policy, we have determined that these Tweets are in violation of the Glorification of Violence Policy and the user @realDonaldTrump should be immediately permanently suspended from the service.

“Assessment

“We assessed the two Tweets referenced above under our Glorification of Violence policy, which aims to prevent the glorification of violence that could inspire others to replicate violent acts and determined that they were highly likely to encourage and inspire people to replicate the criminal acts that took place at the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021.

“This determination is based on a number of factors, including:

“President Trump’s statement that he will not be attending the Inauguration is being received by a number of his supporters as further confirmation that the election was not legitimate and is seen as him disavowing his previous claim made via two Tweets by his Deputy Chief of Staff, Dan Scavino, that there would be an “orderly transition” on January 20th.

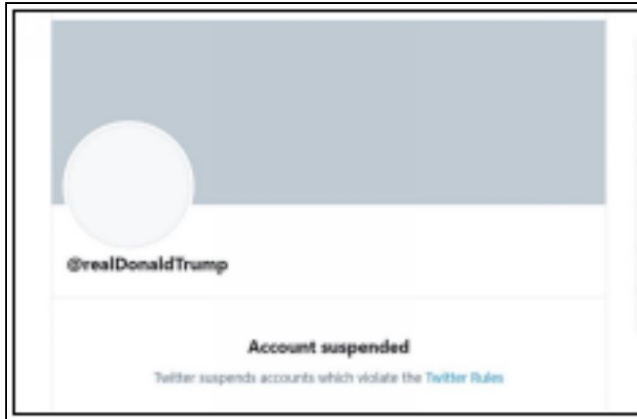


“The second Tweet [in which Trump states he will not be attending the inauguration] may also serve as encouragement to those potentially considering violent acts that the Inauguration would be a ‘safe’ target, as he will not be attending.

“The use of the words ‘American Patriots’ to describe some of his supporters is also being interpreted as support for those committing violent acts at the US Capitol.

“The mention of his supporters having a ‘GIANT VOICE long into the future’ and that ‘They will not be disrespected or treated unfairly in any way, shape or form!!!’ is being interpreted as further indication that President Trump does not plan to facilitate an ‘orderly transition’ and instead that he plans to continue to support, empower, and shield those who believe he won the election.

“Plans for future armed protests have already begun proliferating on and off-Twitter, including a proposed secondary attack on the US Capitol and state capitol buildings on January 17, 2021.



“As such, our determination is that the two Tweets above are likely to inspire others to replicate the violent acts that took place on January 6, 2021, and that there are multiple indicators that they are being received and understood as encouragement to do so. [\[62\]](#)

Banning or Suspending Trump's Accounts

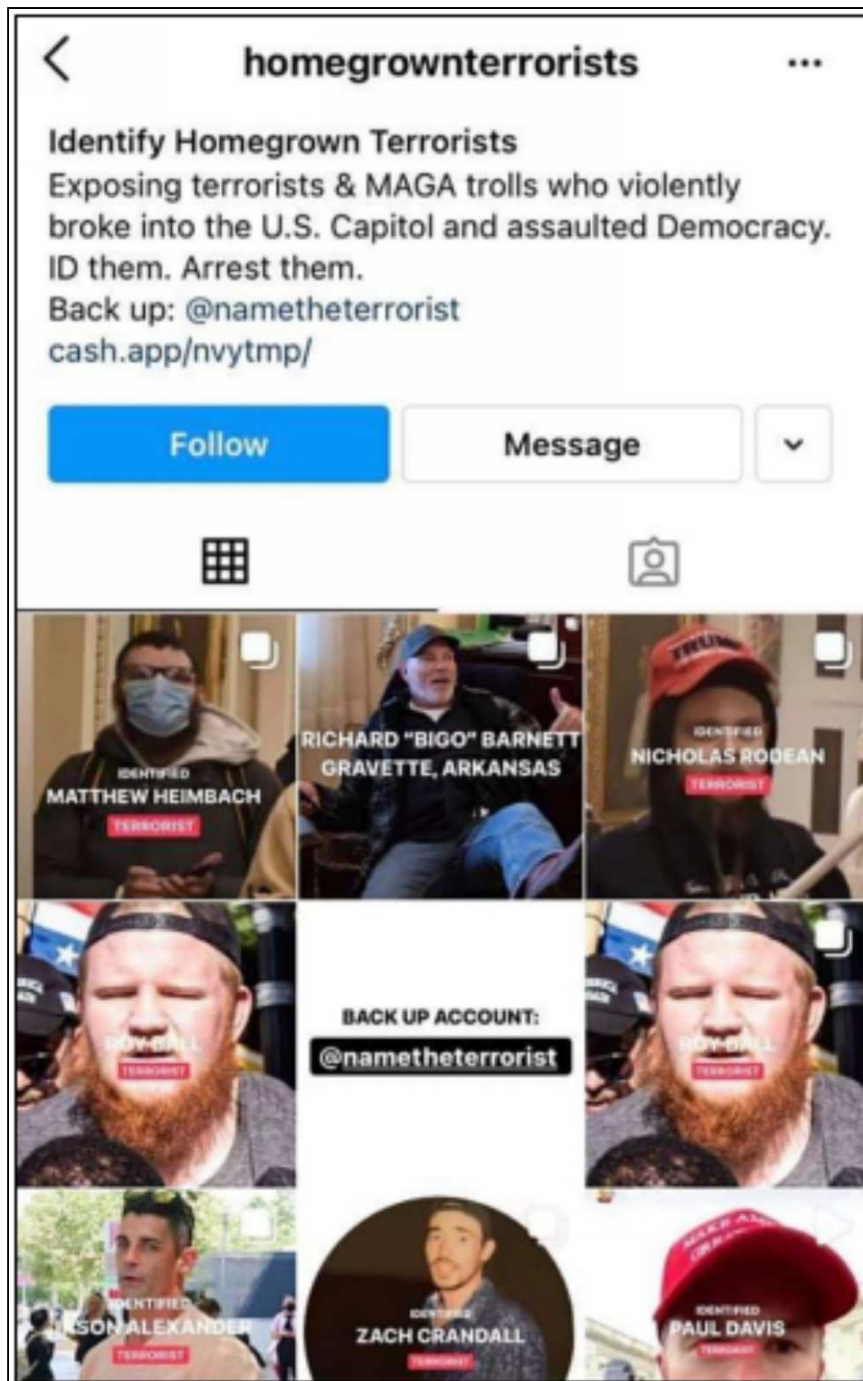
By January 10th, four days after the riots, several mainstream platforms banned or suspended Trump's accounts as well as those of many of his enablers and underlings. [\[63\]](#)



Chapter 10 – Public Crowdsourcing

Almost immediately following the Capitol riots, some members of the public began collecting and organizing photos of the rioters' faces in efforts to crowdsource identification efforts. Some examples include HomeGrownTerrorists, Sedition Hunters, and Faces of the Riot

@HomeGrownTerrorists



An

Instagram account called HomeGrownTerrorists quickly gained attention on social media after providing photos of rioters' faces. The account had amassed 373,000 followers by mid-March, 2021.

In a January 11, 2021, Vice.com article titled, "The Instagram Account Naming and Shaming Pro-Trump Rioters in D.C.," the founder of HomeGrownTerrorists — who had asked to withhold their name in the interest of protecting their safety — was interviewed by journalist Drew Schwartz about why they started the effort, the methods they were

using to confirm rioter's identities, and the person toll maintaining this account was taking on them. Excerpts of that interview are below.

“Why did you decide to start @HomegrownTerrorists?”

“On Monday, when the news was going around about this march on the same day as the certification, I messaged one of my colleagues saying, ‘Wow, you know what's gonna happen, right?’ And it happened. I was just so upset, and I wanted to help [uncover] the identities of all of these people who weren't wearing masks and blatantly breaking the law and trying to bring down our government. I didn't think it would work; I didn't expect this to go so viral, and to blow up into this huge, crazy thing.

“How do you go about identifying the rioters whose photos and names you post on the account?”

“A lot of them were coming through in the DMs [direct messages]. From there, I would go online and search them to see if I could find any information on them, [or] images to match them. I have software—it's called "Let's Enhance"—where you can take a really pixelated image and blow it up, like, 16 times. It uses artificial intelligence and neural networks to blow it up without losing detail. [Let's Enhance is discussed in detail in Chapter 15 – Facial Recognition.]

“How did you go about confirming their identities, and making sure you were certain the names you were attaching to these faces were correct?”

“There were names that came through where I have multiple photos, the name of the person, and I can see that they were there on their social media—in their stories, or that they posted videos or photos actually in [the Capitol]. Or they're photographed, and they have all these profiles from all sorts of angles. [I'm] pulling all that together and laying it over in Photoshop and seeing like, does this all match up?

“Why do you think that it's important to identify these people, and to make sure that the public knows who they are and what their names are?”

“I mean, it was essentially a terrorist attack. Think about the Boston Bombing, or 9/11, or the shooting in Las Vegas. Everyone knew the names of these people. This was just on such a massive scale that it's not possible to keep track of all of those people. And

so getting those names out there and making sure that they are held to account for the crimes that they committed [is important].

“Have you been getting harassed by Trump supporters?

“Yeah. Those actually started first, before anything else. It was, like, non-stop comments on every photo. We would post a photo like, ‘Do you know who this person is?’ And they were commenting things like, ‘Breonna Taylor’; ‘George Floyd’; ‘Anne Frank.’ And you could tell that they were probably bots, accounts with zero followers. After that, there were a lot of really terrible DMs that came through, which were really rattling.

“What were they like?

“Like, ‘I’m going to kill you.’ A lot of that. That’s unsettling. Sleeping last night was not great.

“Why did you delete your first account, @homegrownterrorists?

“I wasn’t sure if my IP address or location could be somehow traced from the metadata on the images. I don’t know if that’s a thing; I just got really paranoid. And I really wanted to just, like, go to sleep. I just got really, really anxious, and I put it on private, and then locked it down and archived everything.

“Have you told any of your close friends that you’re doing this?

“No.

“Does anyone know that you’re doing this?

“No.

“That has to be a difficult secret to keep.

“It’s not fun.

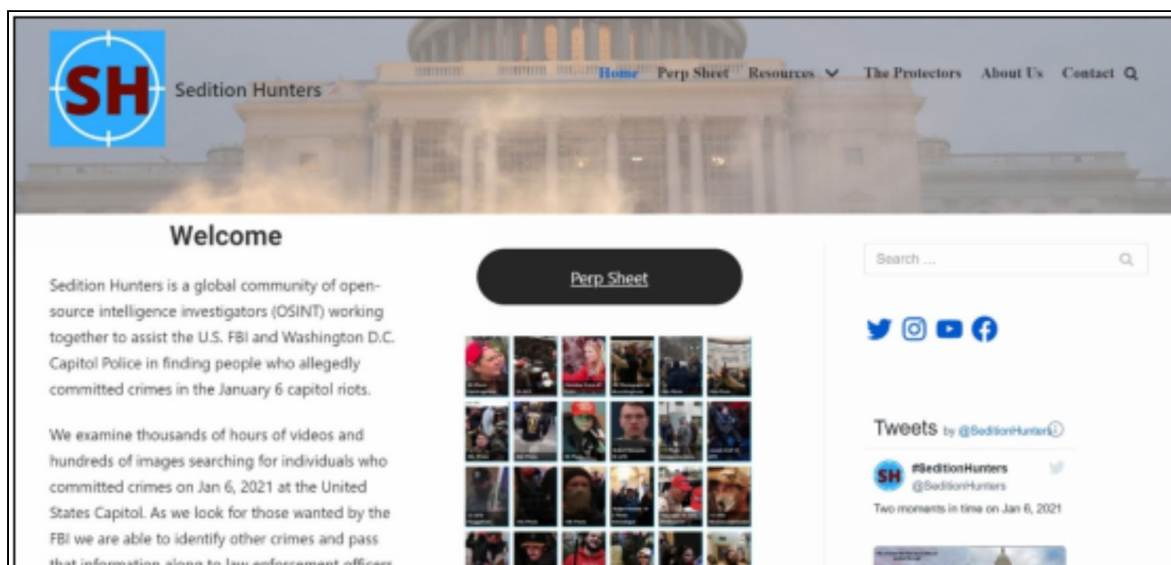
“It seems like running this account is, in a lot of ways, pretty terrible. It’s stressful. You’re on your own. You’re afraid for your safety. What’s keeping you from shutting it down and walking away?

“I feel obligated to the country just to get this behind us, to do something to help facilitate that. But it is so icky. I’ve had a

migraine for two days now just from staring at this and thinking about it so much. Ultimately, I don't want to do this for months on end.”[\[64\]](#)

Sedition Hunters

<https://seditionhunters.org/>



According to their website, Sedition Hunters is a global community of open-source intelligence investigators working together to assist the U.S. FBI and Washington D.C. Capitol Police in finding people who allegedly committed crimes in the January 6 Capitol riots. The site asks the public to help by sharing its posts, images, and videos on social media and with friends and family. By sharing content, users help amplify even further because social media algorithms are more likely to boost Sedition Hunter's posts in their algorithms. Tipsters are instructed to contact the FBI directly either via the agency's online portal or by phone.

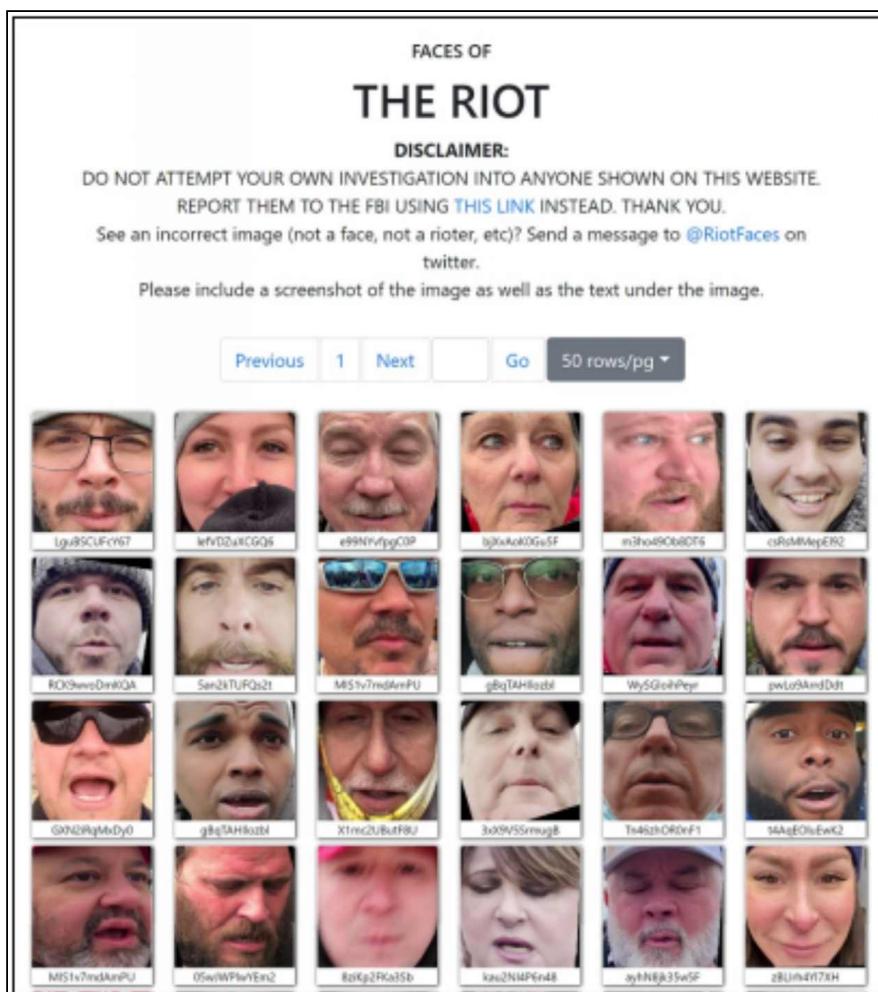
In a January 17, 2021, Los Angeles Times article titled, "On social media, amateur digital sleuths try to help track violent Capitol rioters," the site's founder, who declined to give their name for fear of retaliation, said that they advise others not to post names online.

"Online witch hunts can be bad or dangerous, and could lead me to shutting down the site earlier if we can't do this in a way where we are not accidentally doxxing people," the 30-year-old founder said. "I don't see social media as the platform where justice is delivered."^[65]



The Faces of the Riot

<https://facesoftheriot.com/>



In a January 28, 2021 article in Wired.com, journalist Andy Greenberg reported on the website Faces of the Riot's use of open source machine learning and facial recognition software to detect, extract, and deduplicate [that is, remove duplicates of] every face from the 827 videos available from Parler that were taken during the Capitol riots inside and outside of the Capitol Building.

When Faces of the Riot first appeared online it contained a vast grid of more than 6,000 images of faces, each one tagged only with a string of characters associated with the Parler video in which it appeared. The creator of Faces of the Riot, who says he's a college student in the "greater D.C. area," said his goal was to allow anyone to easily sort through the faces pulled from those videos to identify someone they may know or recognize who took part in the mob, or even to reference the collected faces against FBI wanted posters and send a tip to law enforcement if they spot someone.

According to the Wired article, “Aside from the clear privacy concerns it raises, Faces of the Riot's indiscriminate posting of faces doesn't distinguish between lawbreakers—who trampled barriers, broke into the Capitol building, and trespassed in legislative chambers—and people who merely attended the protests outside.”

An upgrade to the site added hyperlinks from faces to the video source, so that visitors could click on any face and see what the person was filmed doing on Parler. The site's creator said that added feature will help contextualize every face's inclusion on the site and differentiate between bystanders, peaceful protesters, and violent insurrectionists. He conceded that he and a co-creator are still working to scrub "non-rioter" faces, including those of police and press who were present.

According to the article, “Despite its disclaimers and limitations, Faces of the Riot represents the serious privacy dangers of pervasive facial recognition technology, says Evan Greer, the campaign director for digital civil liberties nonprofit Fight for the Future. ‘Whether it's used by an individual or by the government, this technology has profound implications for human rights and freedom of expression,’ says Greer, whose organization has fought for a legislative ban on facial recognition technologies. ‘I think it would be an enormous mistake if we come out of this moment by glorifying or lionizing a technology that, broadly speaking, disproportionately harms communities of color, low-income communities, immigrant communities, Muslim communities, activists ... the very same people that the faces on this website stormed the Capitol for the purpose of silencing and disenfranchising.’

“The site's developer counters that Faces of the Riot leans not on facial recognition but facial detection. While he did use the open source machine learning tool Tensor Flow and the facial recognition software Dlib to analyze the Parler videos, he says he used that software only to detect and "cluster" faces from the 11 hours of video of the Capitol riot; Dlib allowed him to deduplicate the 200,000 images of faces extracted from video frames to around 6,000 unique faces. (He concedes that there are nonetheless some duplicates and images of faces on protest signs included too. Even the number "45" [Trump was the 45th President] on some signs was in some cases identified as a human face.)”^[66]

Section II – Identifying the Capitol Rioters

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Have you seen this man?
 Patrick Edward McCaughey III
BOLO #62-AFO
 William D. Merry, Jr.
Speaker Nancy Pelosi sign stealer
 Richard Michetti
Called his ex-girlfriend a “moron” then she turned him in
 Matthew Ryan Miller
Fire Extinguisher-spraying, cape and cowboy hat-wearing rioter
 Aaron Mostofsky
#CaveMan, son of a Brooklyn judge
 Clayton Ray Mullins
#Slickback police assaulter
 Eric Gavelek Munchel and Lisa Eisenhart
“Zip Tie Guy #2” and his Mom
 Joseph Lino Padilla (a.k.a. Jose Padilla)
SCUBA masked rioter
 Rachel Marie Powell
#PinkHatLady, #BullhornLady
 Christine Marie Priola
Tracked by public WiFi
 Robert Maurice Reeder
Quick hit identification by facial recognition software
 Nicholas Rodean
Wore his employee ID tag to the Capitol riots
 Jennifer Leigh Ryan (a.k.a. Jenna Ryan)
“Y’all know who to hire for your realtor. Jenna Ryan for your realtor.”
 Jeffrey P. Sabol
Police assaulter
 Robert Sanford
Chester, PA Fire Department fire extinguisher hurler
 Peter Francis Stager
Flag wielding police beater
 Katherine Staveley Schwab (a.k.a. Katie)
Weeee

Marissa A. Suarez and Patricia Todisco

*License plate readers tracked their travel to
Washington, D.C.*

Dustin Byron Thompson and Robert Anthony Lyon

*Got caught waiting for an Uber with a stolen
Senate coat rack*

William Vogel

Large Red Hat

Riley June Williams

Speaker Nancy Pelosi Laptop Thief

Chapter 11 – Knock Knock

According to George Washington University’s Program on Extremism, which reviewed information on 257 people charged for their participation in the Capitol riots, 91 percent of the rioters traveled to Washington, D.C. from 40 states and within the District of Columbia. 86 percent were men, and 14 percent were women. Law enforcement arrested individuals as young as 18 and as old as 70. The average age of individuals arrested was 40 years old.^[67]

The goal of these case studies is to provide insight into the tools, tactics, and procedures the FBI, media, and general public employed to identify individuals suspected to be involved in the Capitol riots.

Certain actors in Washington, D.C. on January 6, 2021 were already well-known to law enforcement agencies, and likely had been for some time. White nationalists, far right groups, alt-right groups, and other extremist groups and individuals including the Boogaloos, Oath Keepers, Proud Boys, QAnon, Three Percenters, and numerous others entities participated in the riots. Because the identities of their individual members were already known to law enforcement, for the purposes of this book, OSINT techniques and strategies were typically not distinctive. They were already identified.

Many of the following case studies involve individuals whose identities were discovered and then confirmed from a variety of sources. From an OSINT standpoint, these cases were selected because they each provided investigative points of interest.

Except where noted in the paragraphs or images with alternative source information, information compiled for these case studies comes primarily from the U.S. Attorney’s Office Department of Justice’s official documents filed with the courts. Every case is being prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney’s Office for the District of Columbia. Following arrest, or surrender, a defendant must appear before a district court magistrate or judge where the arrest takes place, in accordance with the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

The listing of charges filed for each defendant comes from the Department of Justice’s website as of the time of this book’s publication.

[68] It is possible that additional charges may be added, or charges may be removed, for a defendant as their case progresses.

I've compressed much of the information to focus primarily on the investigative techniques while providing color and context to a subject's alleged state of mind. The photographs, video screenshots, and other images in the case studies are drawn extensively from the federal affidavits filed by prosecutors. The methodology, procedures, and techniques used in the investigations are discussed. However, certain specific identifying information included in the official documents - including a defendant's home address, city of residence, and telephone numbers - have been redacted or omitted from these case summaries.

To ensure clarity and appropriate identification of the different individuals discussed in each case, the original affidavits were written to be clear in its evidentiary presentation, which oftentimes required the official narratives to be overly-detailed and specific. As that level of specificity is valuable in documenting OSINT investigations, the case studies will often reflect a similar level of detail and description. Furthermore, the investigative language often uses phrases such as "is believed to be" rather than rigid, definitive statements as it is important to bear in mind that images or events may sometimes be misinterpreted, misunderstood, or misconstrued. Being open-minded and flexible when gathering and reviewing evidence is important to prevent bias, preconceived notions, or foredrawn conclusions from influencing an objective investigation.

Several affidavits contain verbal statements made by rioters either recorded on video or during interviews which contain mature language. As appropriate for the purposes of providing context into a defendant's alleged state of mind, many of those statements are included in the case studies.

Messages posted by defendants are also included where appropriate. Typically, those messages are copied verbatim, including grammatical errors, obscenities, or slang words, if any.

Unless otherwise stated, for the safety of victims and witnesses, victims and confidential sources of information are referred to using non-binary pronouns (they/their/theirs) and conversations about victims and confidential sources of information have been altered as necessary to reflect non-binary pronouns.

All times noted are Washington, D.C. local time, Eastern Standard Time.

OSINT tools, techniques, and procedures that are particularly interesting in each case are noted in the margins.

Several of the individuals were labeled by the public on social media with hashtags, such as #Caveman or #Slickback, or labels, such as “Zip Tie Guy #2.” To provide color on the zeitgeist immediately following the Capitol riots, those descriptions have been included where applicable.

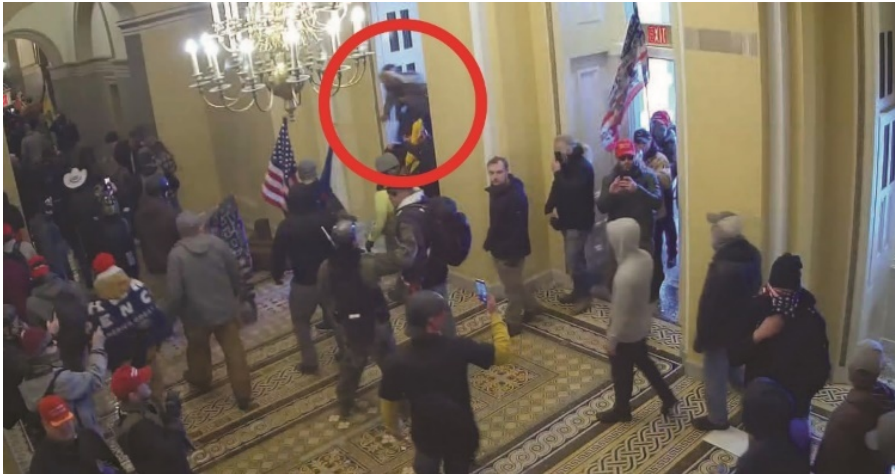
Zachary Alam

#HelmetBoy Door Smasher



To investigate the riots at the U.S. Capitol, investigators reviewed several open source videos and video footage provided by the U.S. Capitol Police (“USCP”). Video showed a male wearing a dark colored jacket, a black and tan fur-lined hat, and a black shirt with yellow and red label on the front (the “Subject Male”) entering through the Senate Wing entrance window entrance to the Capitol Building.

Stood out
by climbing
through
broken
window

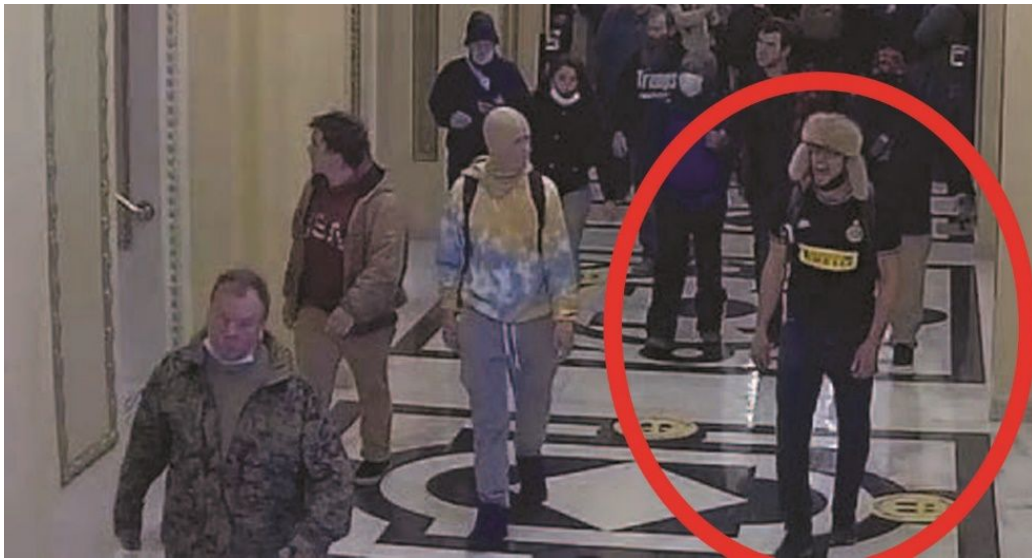


Picture reproduced in charging documents.

Police video shows the Subject Male inside the Main Door Hall at approximately 2:40 p.m. where he and other violators forced their way past USCP officers and personnel. The logo on the shirt reflects the label “Pirelli” with a “Nike” label on the right-side and an Inter-Milan Soccer Team logo on the left side of it.

Aggressive
stance with
police –
easy to
remember

Clothes:
fur-lined
hat, Pirelli
and Nike



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

His demeanor appeared agitated as he walked down the hallway toward the East stairs. Then he walked toward a USCP security official wearing a suit and an unidentified female. According to the federal affidavit, the Subject Male “immediately bypassed the female and got close to the U.S. Capitol Police official’s face.”



Open source videos show a large, aggressive crowd, including the Subject Male, trying to

Gray
backpack

breach a barricaded door to the Speaker's Lobby, a hallway that connects to the House of Representatives chambers. The words "Speaker's Lobby" are visible at the top of the doors. Chairs, visible through the door's glass panels, were used to barricade the door from the inside of the Speaker's Lobby. The door was guarded by three Capitol Police officers in front.

Label on
fur hat, red
baseball
cap
underneath

Videos depicting this entrance to the Speaker's Lobby captured the shooting of a woman identified as Ashli Babbitt. A closer vantage point of the Subject Male showed his black and tan fur-lined hat had a "Canada Goose" label and he also wore a red baseball hat underneath the fur-lined hat. He had dark rimmed glasses

and a black mask positioned down on his chin. The Subject Male was observed repeatedly punching the glass panels of the doors immediately behind the officers, causing the glass to splinter. While throwing two of the punches, the Subject Male pushed his body up against one of the Capitol Police officers guarding the door. He is seen in video footage shouting “Fuck the blue” multiple times in the faces of the police officers

Seconds after the officers stepped away from the doorway, the Subject Male began kicking the glass panels of the Speaker’s Lobby door. He took a black-colored helmet from an individual with a yellow “Don’t tread on me” flag, took off his fur-lined hat and red baseball hat, and violently struck the middle glass panel repeatedly with the helmet, further shattering the window. Chants could be heard of “Break it down!” and “Let’s fucking go!”

Babbitt was shot while attempting to climb through one of the shattered windows. After the shot, the Subject Male backed away toward the stairwell and put the helmet on.

Violence
and
shouting
recorded
on video



Picture reproduced in charging documents.

Face-to-face with officers



Standing out in a crowd



FBI BOLO poster



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

On January 12, 2021, an FBI poster was posted to various social media platforms seeking public assistance in identifying the Subject Male. On January 13, 2021, the Subject Male was also included on an FBI “BOLO” (Be On The Lookout) poster, which captured his image as “BOLO #79.”

On social media the Subject Male was sometimes identified with the hashtag #HelmetBoy

ID'd by a relative

On January 14, 2021, an anonymous tip to the FBI National Threat Operation Center (“NTOC”) identified BOLO #79 as the tipster’s “family member,” Zachary Alam, providing Alam’s age, phone number, email address, and other identifying information.

Driver's license photo

FBI agents later retrieved a driver's license photo of Zachary Jordan Alam and determined the individual depicted in the driver’s license matched the appearance of the Subject. FBI agents

viewed Alam's Youtube channel and Facebook profile based on the name provided by the tip and determined that the photos in the account matched the Subject Male.

Phone # revealed

On January 19, 2021, an individual ("Witness #1") submitted a tip, including their contact information, to the FBI NTOC identifying BOLO #79 as their relative, Zachary Alam, providing Alam's age, approximate location, and a phone number Alam recently used to call Witness #1.

On January 24, 2021, the FBI interviewed Witness #1, who stated that Witness #1 had submitted the anonymous tip on January 14, 2021, before following up with the tip on January 19. Witness #1 positively identified Alam as the male depicted in BOLO #79. Witness #1 was shown several photographs from video footage of the Capitol events and identified Alam.

Tattoo and clothing verified

One of the photographs depicted a tattoo "2020" on Alam's inner left arm. Witness #1 reviewed the photograph with the partial "2020" and advised agents that Alam has such a tattoo that states in full, "\$250k in 2020." Witness #1 circled the area and provided their initials as confirmation that the Subject Male was Alam. Witness #1 recognized the black Pirelli shirt bearing the red and yellow logo as ALAM's shirt.

Witness #1 stated that a few days after the events at the U.S. Capitol, another relative sent Witness #1 an open source video depicting the breaking of the glass windows of the doorway to the Speaker's Lobby. Witness #1 stated that Witness #1 and the relative reviewed the video approximately 20 times and confirmed that the male hitting the glass with the helmet was their relative Alam.

Witness #1 advised that Alam subsequently called Witness #1 from the phone number that Witness #1 provided in the January 19, 2021 tip. Alam and Witness #1 are in routine contact, but this was the first time Alam used the number to communicate with Witness #1; Alam has used a different phone number for years. Alam declined to provide his

exact location. Alam told Witness #1 that he was sorry for what he had done at the U.S. Capitol but he was not going to turn himself into authorities because he did not want to go to jail again.

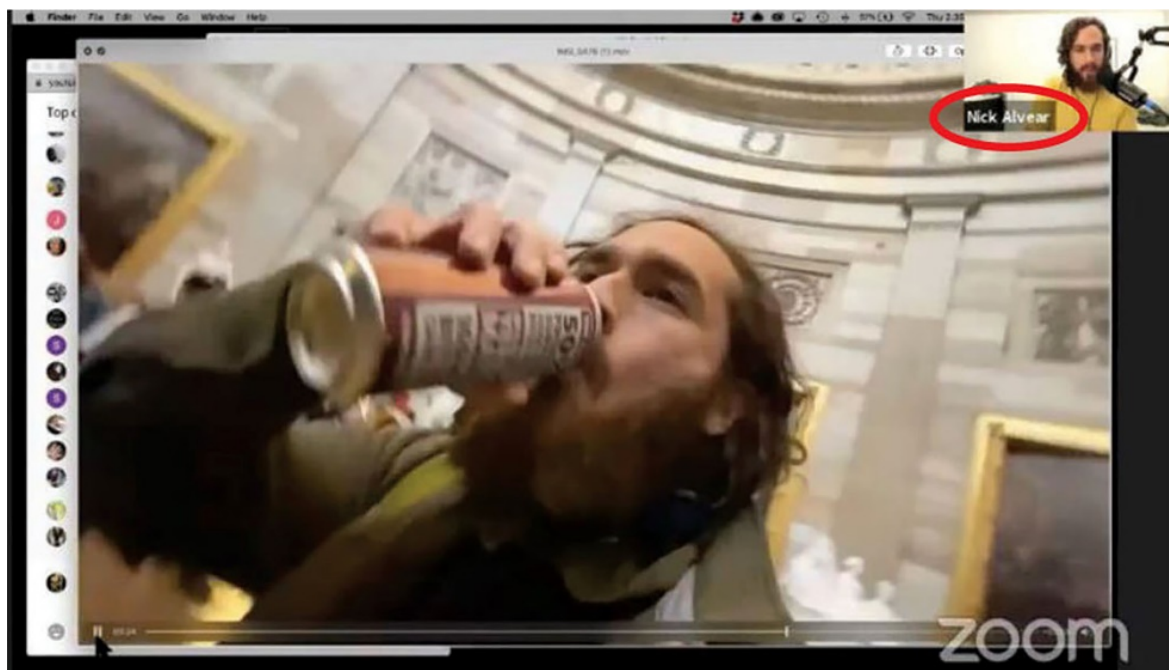
Witness #1 also advised that Alam has, since the events at the Capitol, asked relatives if Alam may stay at their residences, and has stated that the FBI is looking for him.

CHARGES FILED:

1. Assault on a federal officer with a dangerous or deadly weapon;
2. Destruction of government property over \$1,000;
3. Obstruction of an official proceeding;
4. Unlawful entry in a restricted building or grounds; and
5. Violent entry and disorderly conduct

Eduardo Nicholas Alvear Gonzalez (a.k.a. Nicolas Alvear)

This could have been an email



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

ID'd by a relative

On January 20, 2021, a witness (“Witness #1”) contacted the FBI and identified Eduardo Nicolas Alvear Gonzalez as an individual who had stormed the Capitol on January 6, 2021. Witness #1 knew Gonzalez as a family member and identified him in two publicly available YouTube videos showing him standing inside the Capitol Rotunda on January 6, smoking what appears to be marijuana.

YouTube famous

In both videos, the individual Witness #1 identified as Gonzalez is wearing an olive-colored sun hat; olive-colored long-sleeve shirt; a light green backpack; a black fanny pack; red, white, and blue American flag pants; and long brown hair with a full, dark-colored beard.

Flag pants



In the first YouTube video, entitled “Man smoking a doobie weed at capitol dome Donald Trump supporters,” the individual identified as Alvear Gonzalez blows smoke out of his mouth, while another individual in the video asks “what strain of weed is that?” A screenshot of that video is below.



In the second YouTube video, entitled

More YouTube

“The Capitol Rotunda Doobie” Smoker explains why he did it,” someone asks Alvear Gonzalez why he is smoking weed in the Capitol, and he responds in part, “freedom.” A screenshot of that video is here.

Witness #1 informed law enforcement that Gonzalez previously resided in California, and was most recently renting an AirBnB in or

Driver's
license
photo

near Washington, D.C.

A law enforcement search of California Department of Motor Vehicles data revealed an Alvear Gonzalez Eduardo Nicolas of

AirBnB
records

California, and the associated photograph appeared to be the same person in the YouTube videos.

Records also reveal that Gonzalez has been renting a residence through AirBnB in Virginia for a term of 30 days beginning on January

Airplane
tickets too

1, 2021.

Travel records revealed that Gonzalez was scheduled to fly from Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport to Los Angeles

Cross
referencing

International Airport on Monday, February 1, 2021.

In light of the matching physical appearances, residential information, and rental details, law enforcement believed the individual Witness #1 identified in the Capitol Rotunda on January 6 is Alvear Gonzalez.

A subsequent search of YouTube revealed a photograph posted by a user account identified as "The Good Lion Experience" that

Lion Nick
avatar

included a profile picture of a male lion in gold with a black background and the words "Good Lion." Witness #1 informed the FBI that Gonzalez often goes by the nickname "Lion

Nick.” The posted photograph shows Alvear Gonzalez dressed in an olive-colored sun hat; olive-colored long-sleeve shirt; a light green backpack; a black fanny pack; red, white, and blue American flag pants; and long brown hair and a full, dark-colored beard. Given the same physical appearance and clothing across all of the viewed YouTube content, law enforcement concluded the individual in this photograph was Gonzalez. In the video, Gonzalez is standing in the Capitol Rotunda and smoking what appears to be a lit, self-rolled cigarette. A screenshot of this post is here.

Snapchat postings



Other witnesses have provided Snapchat videos to the FBI’s National Threat Operations Center.

Multiple tipsters came forward

On January 11, 2021, for example, a different witness submitted a recording of a Snapchat “story” that another Snapchat user had created and posted. That Snapchat user can be seen in his story marching through the Capitol Rotunda on January 6, 2021. At one point in the video, that user is sitting near a painting in the Capitol Rotunda and pans the camera around to show the Capitol Rotunda and other rioters, including an individual believed to be Gonzalez based on his distinct clothing, presence in the Capitol Rotunda, and the fact that he is smoking what appears to be marijuana.



Another individual in the video asks, “How many joints we have? [sic]” and can be seen counting the people around him smoking, including Alvear Gonzalez. At one point in the video, Alvear Gonzalez is exchanging small items that appear to be marijuana cigarettes with another, older individual wearing a dark-colored beanie, dark-colored long-sleeve top, and dark-colored pants. A screenshot of the Snapchat video is [here](#).

Additional witnesses provided the FBI with a Zoom video that Alvear Gonzalez filmed and broadcasted over the internet on January 7, 2021. In the more than one hour-long video, Alvear Gonzalez shares his Apple laptop screen and narrates multiple photos and videos of himself and others inside the Capitol on January 6, 2021. At times, he shows what appear to be over 50 photographs and videos saved in a folder entitled, “Captiol [sic] Storming.”

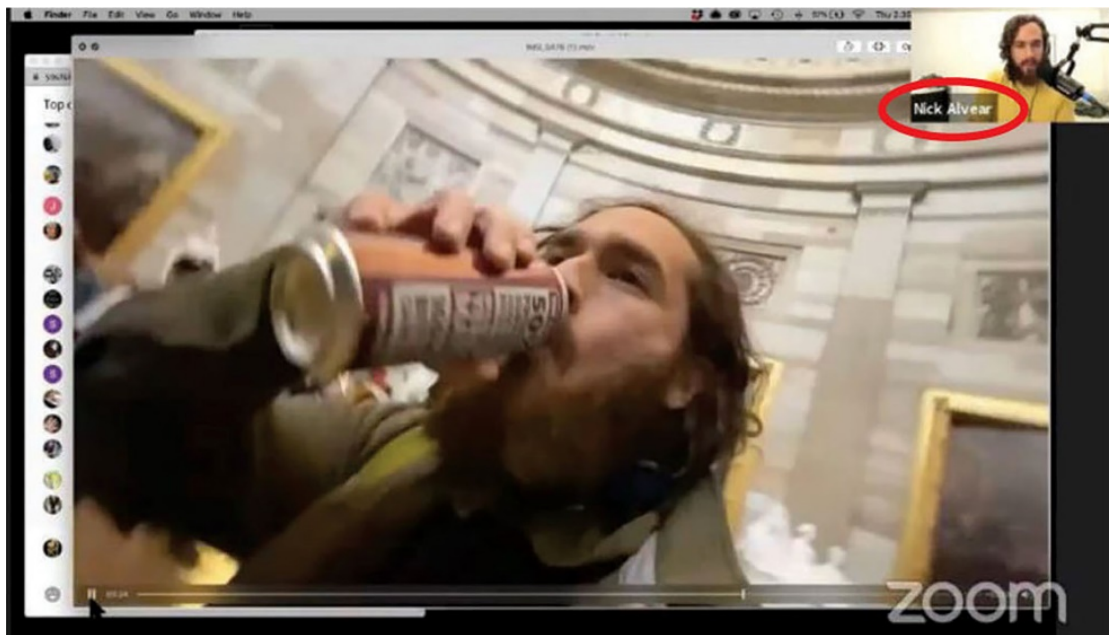
In the upper right of the screen is a smaller panel showing the narrator in real time who identifies as “Nick Alvear,” matching Gonzalez’s names of Nicholas and Alvear and physically appears to be the same individual.

At about 26 minutes and 50 seconds into the video, Gonzalez shows part of his recording that shows his face as he drinks a beverage

after breaking into the Capitol Rotunda. A screenshot of that moment is below, with an oval around the name he uses throughout the video.

This could
have been
an email

Username
cross
referencing



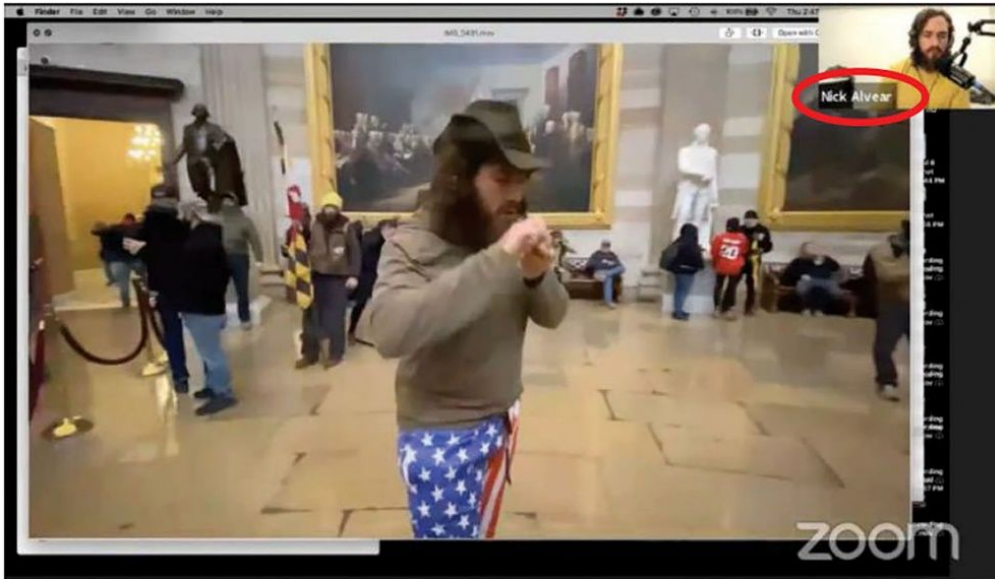
Picture reproduced in charging documents.

At about 27 minutes and 20 seconds into the video, Gonzalez shows a portion of his recording where he continues to march through the Capitol, and he sarcastically says, "Yeah, this is the most protected building," and laughs. He then narrates that he and other rioters were looking for "doors to break in" as they walked around the Capitol.

At about 28 minutes and 5 seconds into the video, Gonzalez plays a clip from his recording where he pans the camera to himself in the Capitol Rotunda and yells, "Time to smoke weed in here!"

At about 33 minutes and 55 seconds into the video, Gonzalez says to those live viewing his recording, "If you're just joining, this is footage from my camera. This is me there, I'm speaking from first-hand experience."

Afterward, Gonzalez narrates that at this point he asked someone to film him smoking in the Capitol, and the video shows Gonzalez hand the camera to another rioter who records Gonzalez lighting a pipe and smoking. A screenshot of the video is below, with an oval around his name.



Picture reproduced in charging documents.

Video confession

At about 39 minutes and 20 seconds into the video, Gonzalez restates to his live viewers, "I'm showing everyone how I barged into the Capitol yesterday." Soon afterward, he notes there are "200 plus" people in an open chat room of individuals that appear to be watching Gonzalez's live stream video.

Finally, at about 48 minutes and 10 seconds into the video, Gonzalez explains that he has "gnarlier footage on Twitter." He proceeds to show his viewers a Twitter profile with an account username of "Good Lion Films" that also has a profile picture of a gold male lion on a black background with the words "Good Lion." This profile picture and name appears to match the "Good Lion Experience" YouTube account described above.

CHARGES FILED:

1. Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds;
2. Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds;
3. Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; and
4. Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building.

Richard “Bigo” Barnett

Speaker Nancy Pelosi Letter Stealer



Picture reproduced in charging documents.

Showing off for

A rioter entered the restricted office area of House Speaker Nancy Pelosi and took photographs with his feet propped up on furniture. Those photos were circulated on numerous online media platforms which identified the individual as Richard Barnett of Arkansas.

Driver's license photo

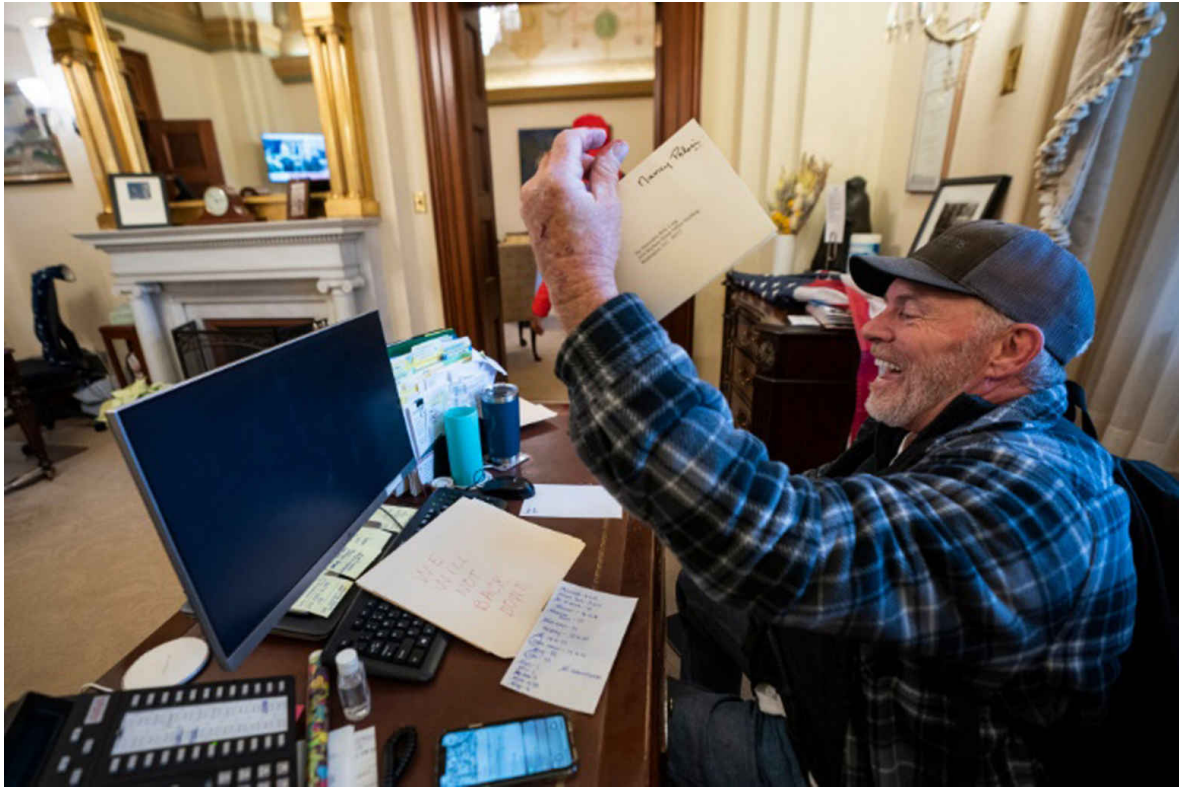
Capitol Police searched law enforcement databases including Department of Motor Vehicle records and obtained a photograph and biographical information for Barnett, confirming that the individual in the news photographs did in fact appear to be Barnett.

The photo of Barnett seated inside Pelosi's office shows an American flag lying on an adjacent credenza. Barnett is wearing a hat, plaid jacket, blue jeans, and brown boots. Another photo depicts Barnett

seated holding an envelope in his left hand addressed to The Honorable Billy Long, 2453 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515 and a digital signature of Nancy Pelosi.

In another photo, an individual whose face is blocked by a flag but appears to be Barnett based on his clothing is seated at a different desk with his feet propped up holding an American flag and a cell phone. Another unidentified individual in a brown jacket is sitting next to him on a couch.

Stole an
envelope



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Captured on video

Video surveillance from a camera positioned outside of the Speaker's main office door captured individuals entering and exiting the office. At approximately 2:30 p.m., several unidentified individuals appear to try the door to the office, however the door is locked. At approximately 2:33 p.m., an unidentified individual forces open the door to the office. At 2:50 p.m., Barnett is captured on surveillance video carrying an American flag and a cellular phone while entering the doors which lead to the Speaker's conference room. As he is entering it, he is following behind the unidentified individual in the brown jacket. At 2:56 p.m., Barnett is recorded leaving the main office doors of the Speaker's office space with only a phone in his hand.

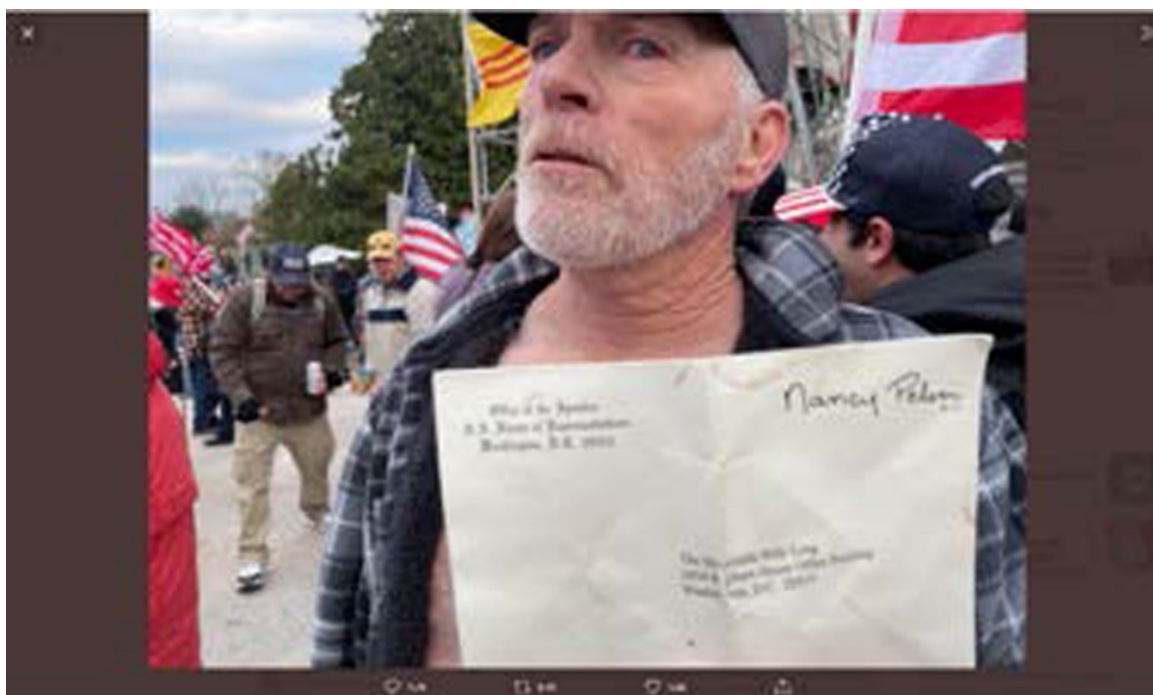
Gave an interview

On the same date, Barnett spoke to media outlets in a video recording. In the recording, Barnett is wearing the same hat and plaid jacket as worn inside of the Speaker's office except that Barnett appears to have removed his shirt.

Barnett is asked by a person off camera how he obtained an envelope he is holding, which was addressed to The Honorable Billy Long. Barnett states "I did not steal it. I bled on it because they were macing me and I couldn't fucking see so I figured I am in her office. I got blood on her office. I put a quarter on her desk even though she ain't fucking worth it. And I left her a note on her desk that says, 'Nancy, Bigo was here, you bitch.'"

In another photo taken outside on Capitol grounds, Barnett is depicted holding the envelope he purported to have taken from Speaker Pelosi's office. Based on the writing on the envelope, the envelope appears to be the same envelope Barnett was photographed holding inside of the office building.

Posed for
photos



Picture reproduced in charging documents.

Waived
Miranda
rights

On January 8, 2021, Barnett waived his Miranda rights and participated in a custodial interview with law enforcement. During the interview, Barnett admitted driving from Arkansas to Washington, D.C. to participate in the “Stop the Steal” Rally.

During the course of the protests, Barnett stated he was pushed inside of the Capitol by a large crowd. Barnett returned the above pictured envelope to law enforcement during the interview. Law enforcement had previously learned from Speaker Pelosi’s staff that the envelope was empty at the time it was taken from Pelosi’s office.

On January 8, 2021, law enforcement conducted a search at Barnett’s residence pursuant to a search warrant issued by a Chief U.S. Magistrate Judge in the Western District of Arkansas. During the execution of that warrant, law enforcement observed the empty packaging for a ZAP Hike n’ Strike Hiking Staff High Voltage Stun

Device inside the home. This packaging is shown in the below photograph.

Messy
home
provided
evidence



Picture reproduced in charging documents.

On January 11, 2021, the FBI received a tip that Barnett carried a stun gun in the Capitol. Upon reviewing the photos again, the FBI determined that the ZAP brand is visible on the stun gun tucked into Barnett's pants. Based on the branding noted on the weapon, and its appearance, the weapon appeared to be a ZAP Hike N Strike 950,000 Volt Stun Gun Walking Stick. [\[69\]](#)

Concealed
weapon
identified



Picture reproduced in charging documents.

Confessed
to
destroying
evidence

According to a January 24, 2021 article in the Arkansas Democrat Gazette newspaper, unsealed search warrant documents indicated that when authorities searched Barnett's house on January 8, Barnett "commented that the agents may not find much at his house because he had people packing it up the night before."

Photos from the Capitol showed images of Barnett using a smartphone. Authorities were searching for the black cellphone Barnett had with him when he entered Pelosi's office. The FBI believed Barnett's cellphone was used during the commission of a crime and may have evidence of that crime on it but were unable to locate it.

During a January 15, 2021 detention hearing in federal court in Fayetteville, an FBI Special Agent said Barnett told the agents, "If y'all go out there and do a search warrant, you can see all my shit. You ain't

going to find nothing out there.... I assure you I'm a smart man. There's not anything there."

Disabled location

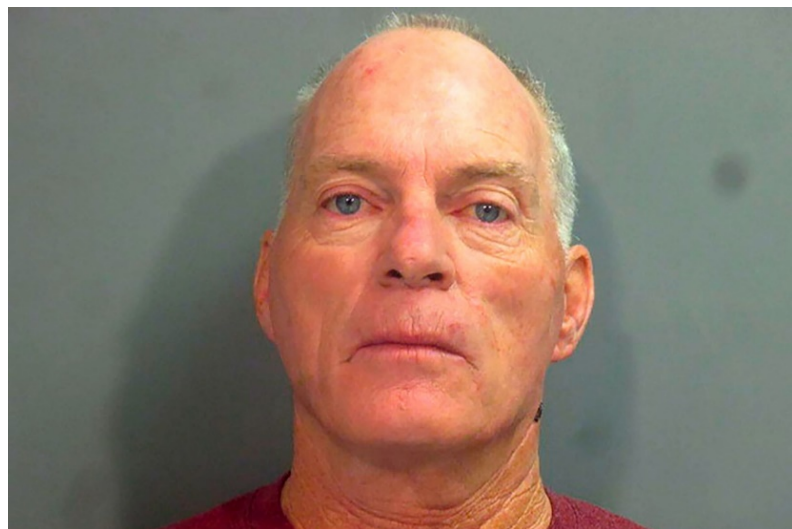
"He turned off location services on his phone, he paid only in cash, and he covered his face," an Assistant U.S. Attorney said during the hearing. "He then hurried home and set about removing any items of evidentiary value, including his phone. Make no mistake, by then he knew law enforcement was coming for him."

Store receipt

Based on a receipt from Bass Pro Shop in Rogers, Arkansas, Barnett purchased a stun gun, pepper spray and walkie-talkie radios in late December, agents testified during the detention hearing.

Other items inventoried at Barnett's home included three tablet computers, a Walmart receipt, a Nighthawk Custom hat (Nighthawk Custom is a gun manufacturer based in Berryville, AK) and an Anchorage Expedition jacket. [\[70\]](#)

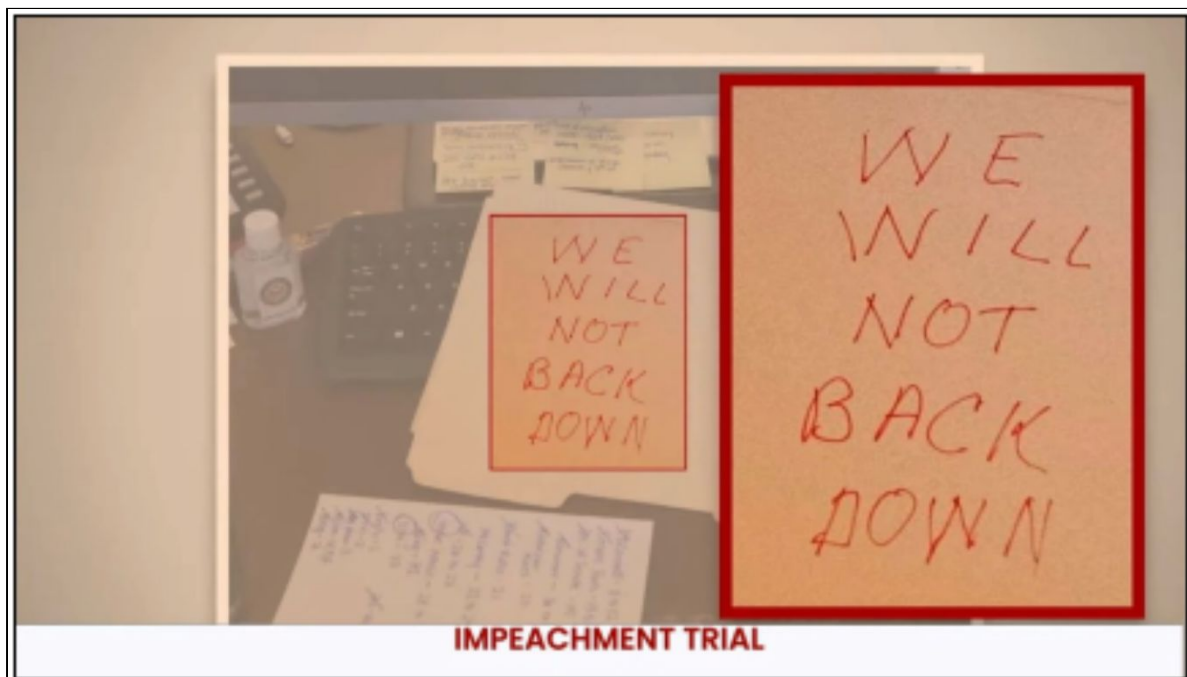
Arrest photo



During the second impeachment trial for Trump, video of Barnett with the stolen letter, and a photo of the note he wrote and left in Pelosi's office were presented during the proceedings on February 10, 2021. Screenshots are below. [\[71\]](#)



Written
evidence



CHARGES FILED

1. Obstruction of an official proceeding;
2. Aiding and abetting;
3. Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon;

4. Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon;
5. Entering and remaining in certain rooms in the Capitol Building;
6. Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building;
7. Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a capitol building; and
8. Theft of government property.

Larry Rendall Brock

“Zip Tie Guy #1” turned in by his ex-wife



A screen capture from Twitter from the day after the riots, January 7, 2021^[72]

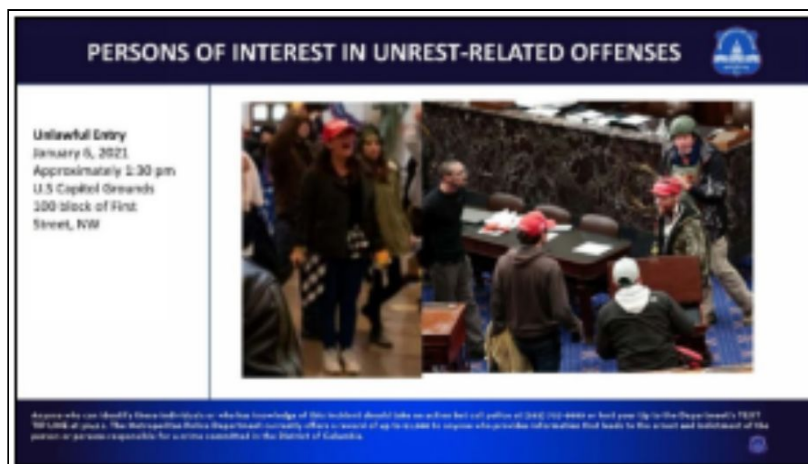
Video and images of a man (the “Subject Male”) dressed in military combat gear, with plastic restraints hanging from his belt, apparently directing other rioters in a coordinated and tactical manner on the Senate Chamber floor on January 6, 2021 were circulated widely. The FBI issued a Be on the Lookout alert including the Subject Male.



Picture reproduced in charging documents.

The U.S. Capitol Police also published alerts for “Persons of Interest in Unrest-Related Offenses,” which included the Subject Male’s image.

ID'd by
ex-wife



On January 8, 2021, the Subject Male's ex-wife ("Witness #1") called the FBI National Threat Operation Center to report that she recognized her ex-husband, Larry Rendall Brock, in a picture taken inside the Capitol, and that the two had been married for 18 years. She also stated that she recognized Brock wearing a military-style helmet, khaki pants, gray and black fatigues over a military vest, and a patch from his military service.

Military
insignia on
clothing

According to the federal affidavit, Witness #1 stated, "I just know that when I saw this was happening I was afraid he would be there. I think you already know he was there. It is such a good picture of him and I recognize his patch."

Confirmed
by 2nd
witness



On January 8, 2021, another witness ("Witness #2") contacted the FBI to report that they recognized Brock and wrote, "It looks like him and he has pilot wings on his chest in this picture. He was an A-10 pilot. Worked at L3, and he still has contacts that work with L3 that knew he was flying to Washington, D.C."

Driver's license photo

Law enforcement agents retrieved a driver's license photo of Brock, and confirmed that Brock's driver's license photo bore a resemblance to the man in the picture.

On January 6, 2021, a video titled, "Inside the U.S. Capitol as Trump supporters storm building - ITV News eyewitness report" was posted on YouTube. A man bearing a resemblance to Brock can be seen walking out of the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives Nancy Pelosi's office.

An open source search of social media depictions from January 6, 2021, uncovered additional footage of Brock inside the U.S. Capitol. The below picture shows Brock outside the office of House Speaker Nancy Pelosi.

Close up on video



Picture reproduced in charging documents.

Major media reporting

On January 9, 2021, Ronan Farrow of The New Yorker magazine published an article titled, "An Air Force Combat

Veteran Breached The Senate"^[73]. In the article, Farrow stated that two of Brock's family members identified him as the man wearing a military-style helmet, body armor, and holding flex-cuffs in the widely circulated pictures.

An image of Brock on the Senate Chamber floor was included as evidence during Day 2 of Trump's second impeachment trial.

Now part
of
historical



Image presented during Trump's second impeachment trial, February 10, 2021.

Former
employer
information
confirmed

According to a January 14, 2021 article in the Dallas Morning News, the company where Brock had been employed at the time of the riots, L3Harris Technologies, is a defense contractor. His duties included 60-day stints overseas. He was still working for the company as of 2019, according to court records. At the time the article was published, January 14, 2021, an L3Harris spokesman said all he could confirm was that Brock no longer worked for the firm.

Continuing
story of
public
interest



Courtroom sketch artist Dan Crowell made this image of Brock during Brock's detention hearing at the Eldon B Mahon Courthouse on Thursday, Jan. 14, 2020. [\[74\]](#)

CHARGES FILED:

1. Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; and
2. Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds.

Jacob Anthony Chansley (a.k.a. Jacob Angeli)

Also known as #VikingMan or the “QAnon Shaman”

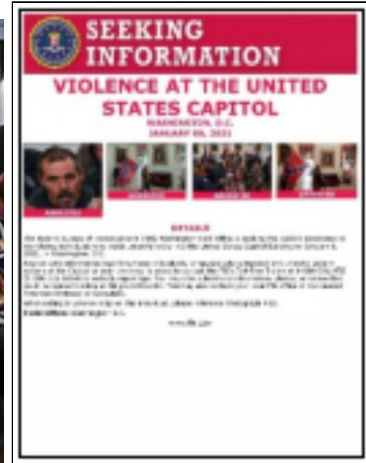
Internet
famous as
of January
6, 2021



Media coverage of these events showed one of the rioters who entered the Capitol Building dressed in horns, a bearskin headdress, red, white and blue face paint, shirtless, and tan pants. This individual carried a spear, approximately 6 feet in length, with an American flag tied just below the blade. Twitter photos show this individual in the halls of Congress and standing on the dais inside the Senate chamber.

Identified
by media
outlets

FBI BOLO
poster



Picture reproduced in charging documents.

Several media outlets subsequently identified this individual, who was sometimes tagged as #VikingMan as Jacob Anthony Chansley, a.k.a. Jake Angeli. He also was dubbed the “QAnon Shaman” for his vocal conspiracy beliefs and personal behaviors.

Driver's
license
photo

Chansley was also been identified by law enforcement through open source data bases, including his Arizona Department of Motor Vehicles driver's license photo.

The federal affidavit was filed with the below photos of Chansley inside the Capitol Building and the Senate Chamber.

Dressed to stand out



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Posing for cameras



The U.S. Capitol Police published alerts for “Persons of Interest in Unrest-Related Offenses,” which included the Subject Male’s image.

DC Police POI poster



Confirmed from Facebook

The photographs of Chansley in the Capitol display unique attire and extensive tattoos covering his arms and the left side of his torso. The FBI viewed pictures from Angeli's Facebook account posted on December 13, 2020, in which Chansley bears the same distinctive attire and tattoos.

ID cross- referenced on

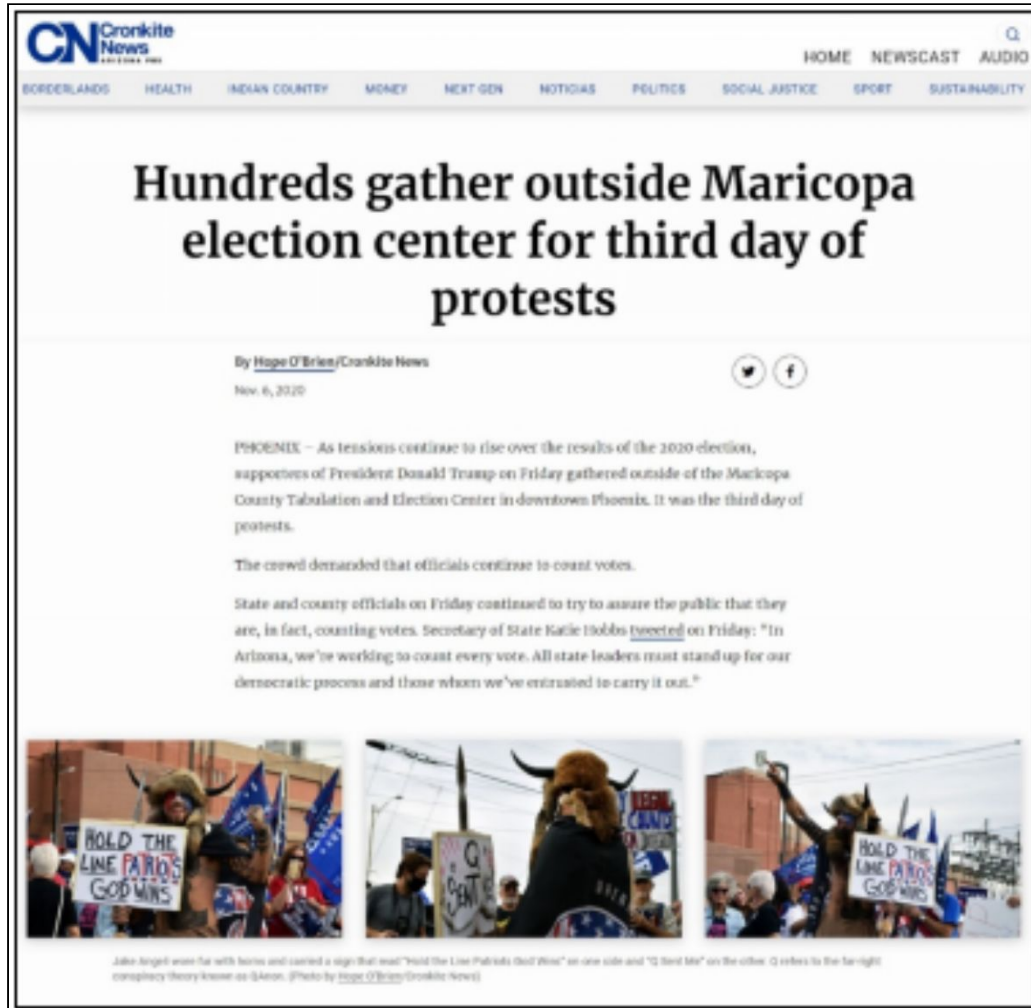
Chansley has a YouTube channel under the name Jacob Chansley, on which a video from 2019 shows Chansley with sleeve tattoos on the lower half of his arms consistent with the sleeve tattoos Chansley displays in photographs taken in the Capitol.

Chansley was also identified wearing his outfit at previous protests, and was featured in a November 6, 2020 article by Cronkite News about Trump protests outside the election counting center in Maricopa County, Phoenix. ^[75]

Same outfit at other protests



Previous news articles



On January 7, 2021, Chansley called in to the Washington Field Office of the FBI to voluntarily speak with law enforcement. Chansley confirmed that he was the male in the face paint and headdress in the Vice President's chair in the Senate. Chansley stated that he came as a part of a group effort, with other "patriots" from Arizona, at the request of the President that all "patriots" come to D.C. on January 6, 2021.

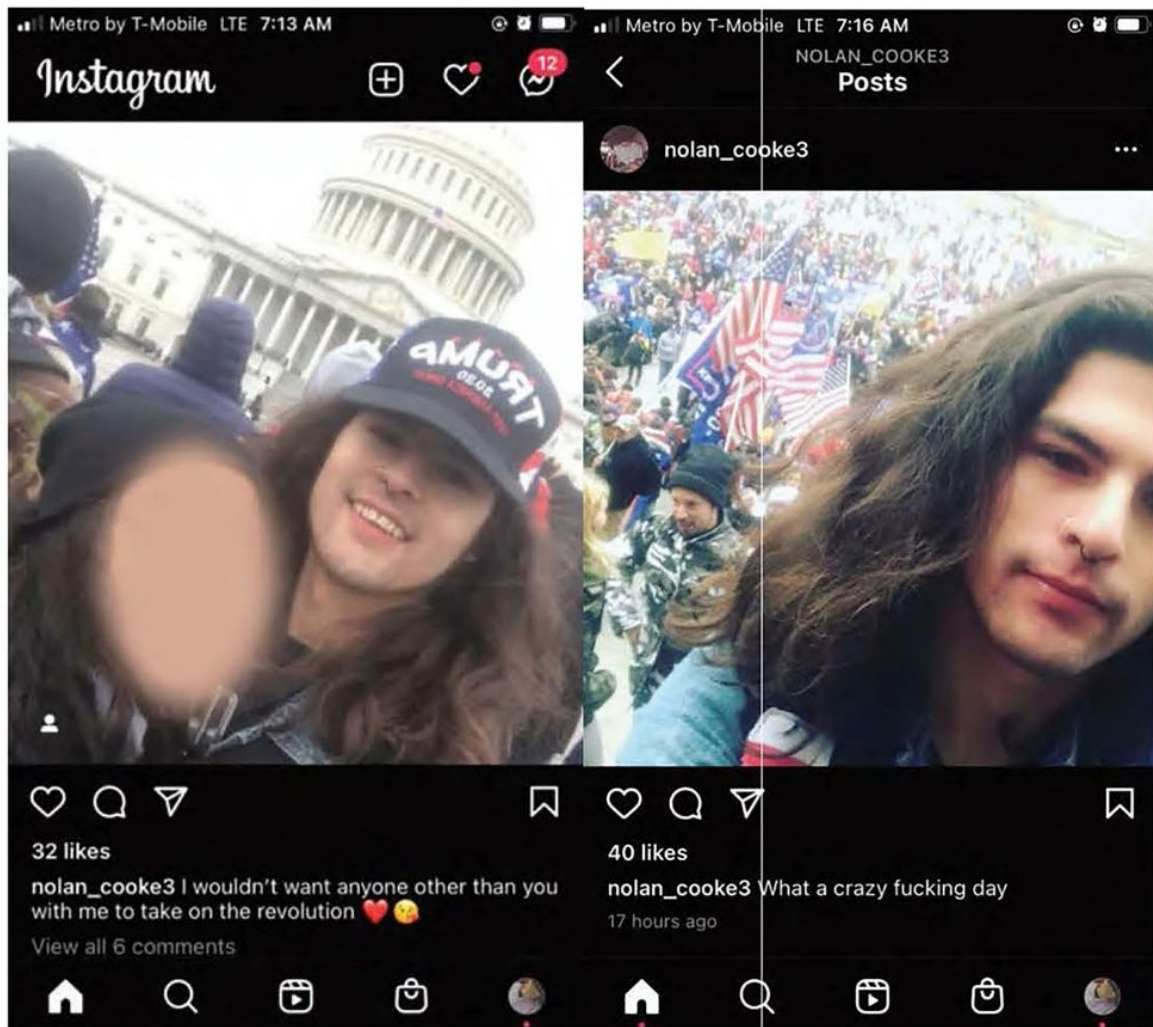
CHARGES FILED:

1. Civil disorder;
2. Obstruction of an official proceeding;
3. Entering and remaining in a restricted building;
4. Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building;

5. Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building;
and
6. Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building.

Nolan Cooke

Identified by his personal grooming



Picture reproduced in charging documents.

Beginning on or about January 7, 2021, investigative agencies began receiving tips from the public related to the civil unrest and breach of the Capitol. The FBI received at least three tips identifying Nolan Cooke as having been involved in the breach of the Capitol.

An unknown individual (“Tipster #1”) reported the following information (errors from original message are retained):

ID'd on
Snapchat

“On January 6, 2020 I opened my snapchat around the end of the day to catch up and I noticed a guy I once knew participated in the riots around the capital on January 6th. The

guys name in Nolan Cooke, he is 22 and from... Texas. Nolan was in the front lines of the riots and helped lead the charge of rioters breaking through the police gates. On his Snapchat story, Nolan posted video of him at the capital steps banging on the large brown doors with the end of the American flag he was carrying. There is also video of him shoving

Filmed
with a

through a police encounter. He filmed the entire footage of the charges on a GoPro he had hanging from his neck. He then proceeded to post the picture attached to his Snapchat story. Nolan is about 56 with long brown curly hair down to his shoulder. He was wearing a Make America Great Again hat and was carrying a large American Flag through the entire protest. He is of medium skin tone. I do believe he had part of breaking in to the U.S. Capitol, but I did not save any of his Snapchat stories to my phone. I looked the picture attached below and found it in a U.S. media source after I saw it on Nolans story. He did not say in his story if this was him,

Tipster #1
gave fake
contact

but the similarities are uncanny.”

A contact name and number were provided for Tipster #1. However, when the FBI attempted to contact this individual for more information, the individual stated that they had not reported anything to the FBI.

Tipster #2
gave more
ID info

A second tipster (“Tipster #2”), whose identity was known by the FBI, was interviewed and stated they were familiar with an individual named Nolan Bernard Cooke who went to a specific high school in Texas and used to work at Walmart.

Cooke posted on his Snapchat account videos of himself inside of the Capitol on January 6, 2021. Cooke said on Snapchat that he was wearing a GoPro inside the Capitol.

**“I made the
news”**

Cooke posted a video from a news source, which Tipster #2 believed was CNN, that showed Cooke inside the Capitol, and Cooke stated, “I made the news.”

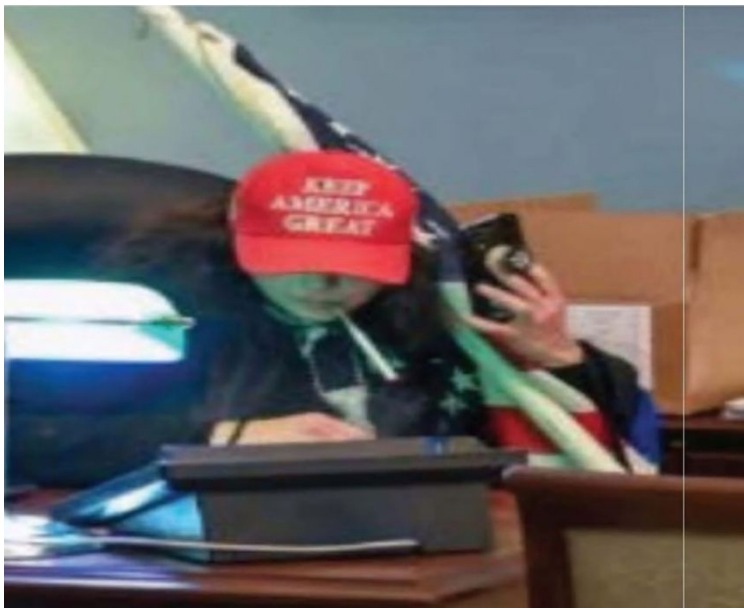
**Posted
travel info**

Cooke posted on his Snapchat account on the drive back from Washington, D.C. to Texas, stating that he was staying in a hotel somewhere in Tennessee.

**Then tried
deleting
everything**

Cooke had since deleted all the Snapchat videos and photos referenced above. Tipster #2 provided a Snapchat username, email account, and phone number for Cooke. The FBI was able to confirm that the phone number belonged to Cooke and that the phone number is affiliated with his Snapchat account.

Tipster #2
mistakenly
gave FBI
one false
lead



Tipster #2 believed the individual pictured here and which was also known as photograph #9 on the FBI's website was Cooke. However, the FBI has confirmed that the person in that photograph was not Cooke.

On or about January 19, 2021, the FBI received a third anonymous tip about Cooke's activities at the Capitol. That person ("Tipster #3") stated, in pertinent part:

Tipster #3
ID'd
girlfriend

"Reporting on [Cooke's presumed girlfriend ("Person A")] and Nolan Cooke a couple from... Texas. They were both at the capitol that day and from the video Person A posted to Instagram they at the very least made their way up the steps. Nolan has a friend ["Person B"] whose [relative] works with my friend. The [relative] said Nolan was wearing a go-pro the whole day recording everything that happened and that he sent the video to [Person B]."

Driver's license photo

TikTok posts of rioting

The FBI conducted open source research of Cooke's social media. An approximately 28-second video that was uploaded on January 13, 2021, at around 2:00 p.m., to a TikTok account under the username of @nolan.Cooke98. The video appears to show a crowd of individuals shoving their way through a group of police officers (likely U.S. Capitol Police) in front of what appears to be the east side of the Capitol. The video appears to have been taken from a "GoPro"-style camera.

Law enforcement agents retrieved a driver's license photograph of Cooke, a resident of Texas, and confirmed Cooke bears a resemblance to the pictures.

Clothing match

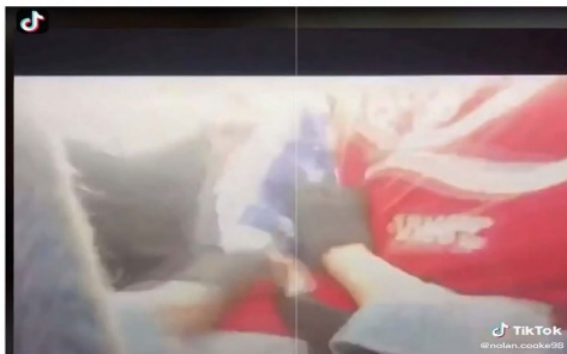
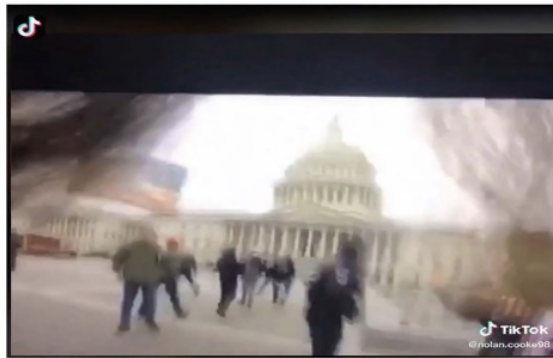
The law enforcement officer submitting the federal affidavit (the "affiant") observed in the TikTok video the sleeve of what appears to be a denim jacket or shirt in the footage. The affiant noted that they observed two photos of Cooke that were posted on the "nolan_Cooke3" Instagram account on January 6, 2020. In both photos, Cooke appears to be wearing a denim shirt or jacket.

Violence recorded

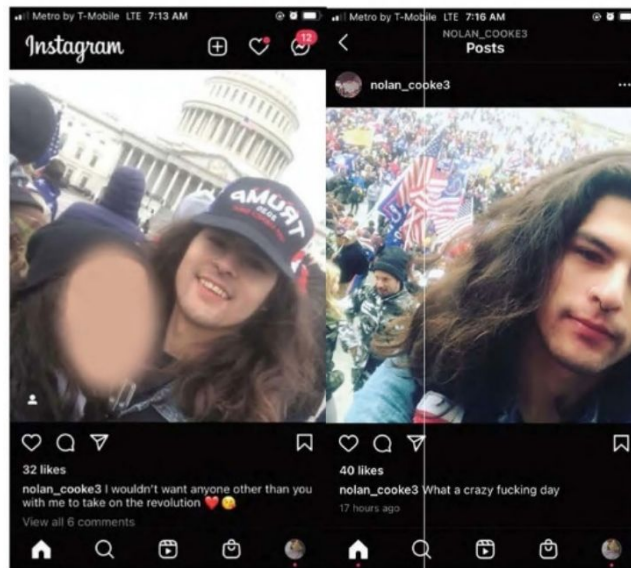
Four screenshots from the TikTok video are below showing the long brown hair and denim shirt or jacket, followed by the two Instagram pictures of Cooke wearing a denim shirt or jacket. In the fourth screenshot from the TikTok video depicted below, it appears that the individual wearing the GoPro-style camera and with denim sleeves is grabbing the arm of a police officer and interfering with a law enforcement officer.

While reviewing the video, the affiant observed long brown hair dangle in front of the camera lens similar to the long brown hair depicted in Cooke's driver's license photo and images of himself on the Instagram account "nolan_Cooke3."

Long
brown hair
in video



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.



Couple selfies during riot

According to open source information, the first photograph of Cooke (with a female believed to be Cooke's girlfriend) included a caption that noted, "I wouldn't want anyone other than you with me to take on the revolution." The second photo had the caption, "What a fucking day."

On January 20, 2021, a U.S. Magistrate Judge for the Eastern District of Texas authorized a search of Cooke's premises and vehicle. On January 21, 2021, law enforcement agents executed the search warrant. Cooke agreed to be interviewed voluntarily; he was not under arrest at this time and was not given Miranda warnings.

Admissions during interview

During the interview, Cooke made the following statements and admissions:

- a. A few days before January 6, 2021, Cooke saw a posting on Twitter from Trump about the rally in Washington, D.C., scheduled for January 6, 2021.
- b. On or about January 5, 2021, Cooke drove to Washington, D.C., with his girlfriend and a relative. On arrival to the city, Cooke's relative dropped Cooke and his girlfriend off at the Capitol Building.
- c. Cooke brought one or more firearms with him on the trip, but he left those weapons in the relative's vehicle and did not bring them onto the Capitol Grounds.
- d. Cooke came to the Capitol because he wanted to be heard.
- e. Cooke was at the front of the crowd pushing against the officers who were enforcing the restricted access to the Capitol Building and Grounds.
- f. Cooke pushed past police officers to get to one of the doors of the Capitol Building. He used a flag pole to bang on a window.
- g. Cooke denied entering the Capitol Building at any time.
- h. Cooke confirmed that he filmed the video containing the four still photographs included above and that his hair and arm are depicted in those photographs.

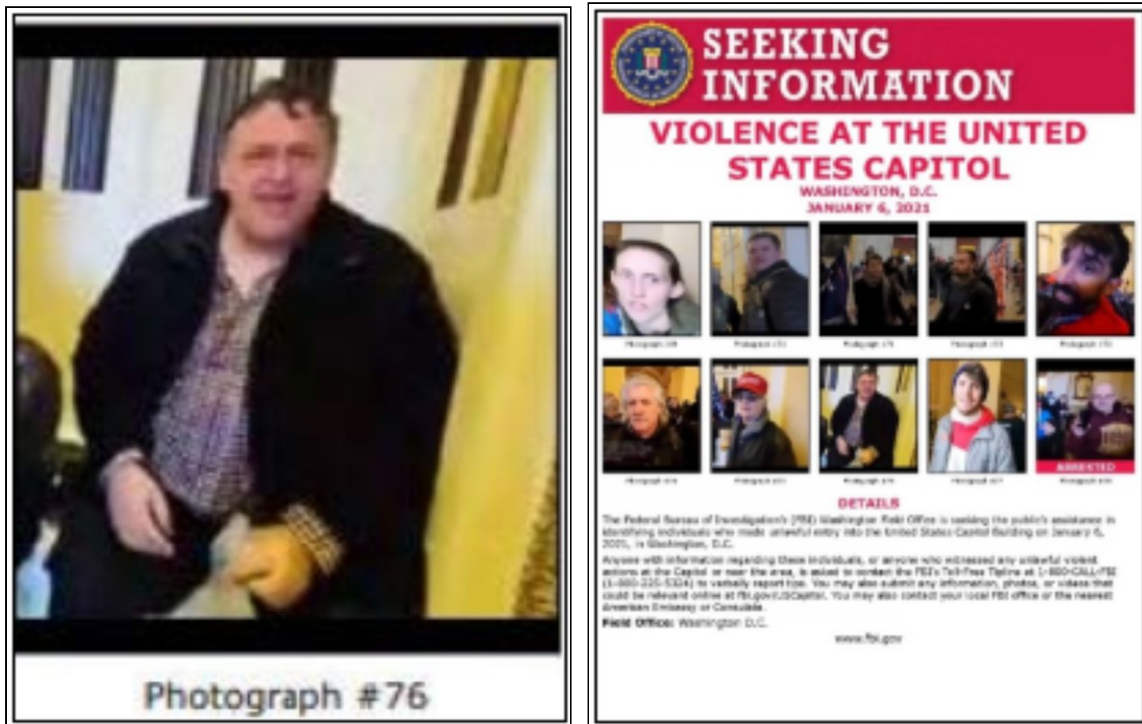
CHARGES FILED:

1. Acts during civil disorder;
2. Entering or remaining on restricted buildings or grounds and disorderly or disruptive conduct in or near restricted building or grounds; and

3. Unlawful activities on Capitol grounds.

Daniel Egtvedt

Arrested after unrelated, anti-vaccination domestic disturbance



Picture reproduced in charging documents.

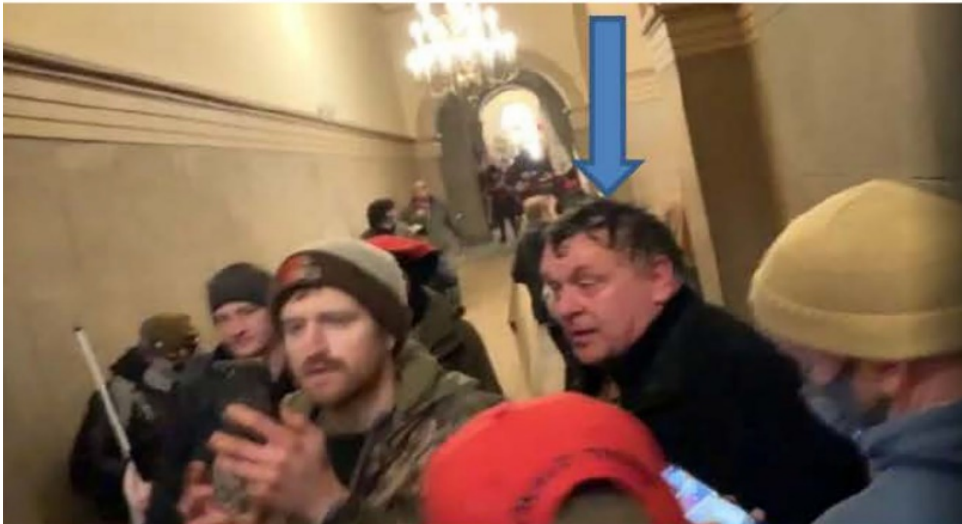
According to the FBI statement of facts for this case, at approximately 2:47 p.m., an individual subsequently identified as Daniel Egtvedt was first observed on the Capitol Grounds. He was standing at the threshold of an exterior door to the Capitol Building, appearing to nuzzle or rub his face and nose on the back of the man in front of him, apparently attempting to wipe off some type of chemical irritant that was sprayed on him.

Video
posted on
Parler

The video, which was obtained from the social networking application Parler, and published by ProPublica, shows Egtvedt among a group attempting to gain entry to the Capitol Building by pushing their way through a line of Capitol Police officers. Other rioters nearby are heard saying, “Here we go, here’s the next rush... there’s a push inside, with resistance,” as the rioters continue to push further inside.

Multiple videos

At approximately 3:08 p.m., Egtvedt was observed on additional Parler video footage from inside the building. Egtvedt was seen walking through the hallway as the male in the dark top, directly beneath the arrow below.



Picture reproduced in charging documents.

Direct altercation with police

At one point, Egtvedt appeared to be leaving the building but then tried to reenter. A police officer (identified as "Officer M.D." in the affidavit) recalled seeing several other officers attempting to stop Egtvedt and keep him from going back in the direction of the Rotunda. One of those officers, U.S. Capitol Police Officer M.M., recalled Egtvedt rushed at her while screaming at her on three occasions to shoot him.

Assaulting officers

Egtvedt grabbed Officer M.M. with both of his hands and gained control of her left arm. Egtvedt would not let go, so Officer M.M. swung her arm in a downward motion to break Egtvedt's grip on her. Officer M.D. described Egtvedt as "generally non-compliant, screaming, and incoherent" and "screaming at the top of his

lungs." Officer M.D. tried to grab Egtvedt below the waist but could not, due to Egtvedt's large size. He then attempted to push Egtvedt back in the direction of the south exit door and "held on for dear life" due to Egtvedt's size.

Grappling on the floor

As more officers came to assist in moving Egtvedt toward the exit, Egtvedt fell backwards and Officer M.D. was dragged down with him. Officer M.D. injured his shoulder in the fall and had to seek medical treatment.

Egtvedt was on the ground in the Hall of Columns for several minutes before plain clothes law enforcement officers came over to advise that other individuals were being removed from the Capitol and they would need to exit, and Egtvedt was blocking the hallway those officers planned to use to removed them from the building. As officers attempted to pick Egtvedt up, he became non-compliant and "then fought again." According to Officer M.M., Egtvedt said he wasn't going to leave and splayed out his arms and legs while lying on his back in an effort to inhibit law enforcement from lifting him up.

As part of the security apparatus at the Capitol, the Capitol Police maintain numerous fixed-post security cameras in the buildings and on the grounds. Egtvedt was captured on several cameras inside the building

Hall of Columns Camera

Egtvedt is seen walking down the center of the aisle.

Multiple
video
angles



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

In the lower left corner of the image, an FBI Special Agent dressed in tactical gear is directing Egtvedt toward the exit.



Egtvedt shook his head and proceeded to reenter the building, where he was stopped by Officer M.M. who was wearing her USCP

bicycle uniform. Egtvedt disregarded Officer M.M.'s commands, swatted at her outstretched arm, and as mentioned above, grabbed at her left arm and held on with both of his hands. After Officer M.M. was able to break free, Egtvedt continued to proceed forward in the direction of other officers. Egtvedt was then approached by Officer A.D., whom he appeared to shove backward.

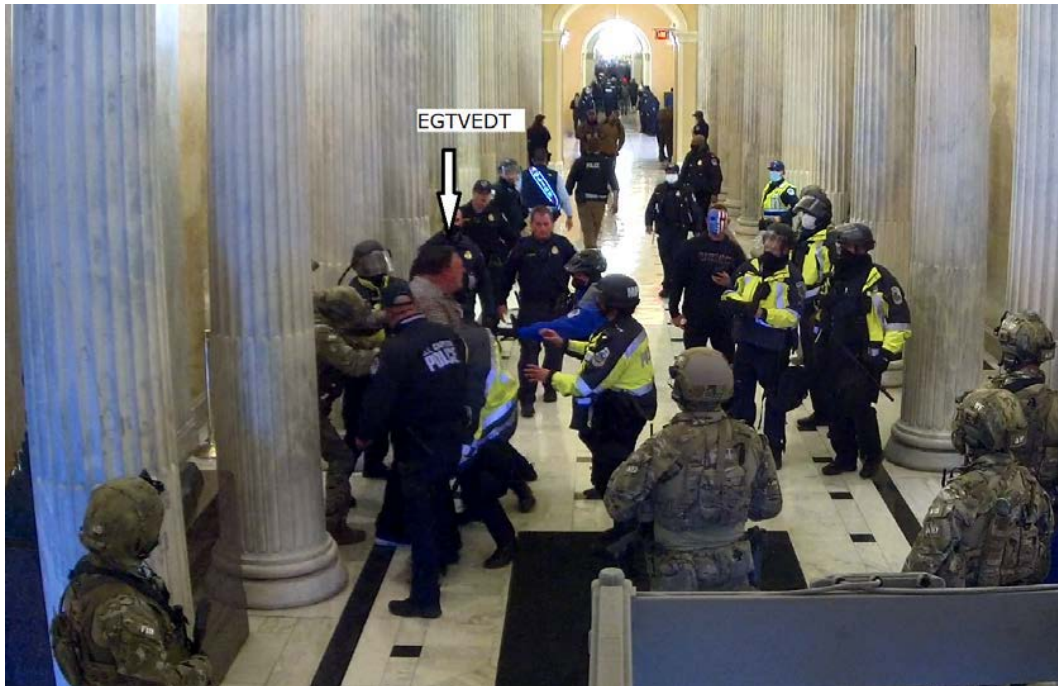
Fighting
with police



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

As more officers came to assist, Egtvedt further resisted and violently flailed his arms at officers as they attempted to subdue him. Finally, with approximately five officers attempting to hold him back,

Egtvedt attempted to charge at Officer M.M. At this point, as shown in the image below, MPD Officer M.D. can be seen attempting to grab Egtvedt by his waist to stop him from advancing.



While officers attempted to push Egtvedt away from Officer M.M., Egtvedt and Officer M.D. fell against a column and onto the ground as a result, causing injuries to Officer M.D.'s right shoulder. Egtvedt appeared to grab at his neck after he hit the column.

Injuring an
officer



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Body-Worn Camera

A review of Officer M.D.’s body-worn camera showed additional footage of Egtvedt physically resisting officers’ attempts to keep him from traveling further down the Hall of Columns. At one point, as officers moved forward to interdict, Egtvedt was heard shouting, “You shoot me; shoot me” at the officers present.



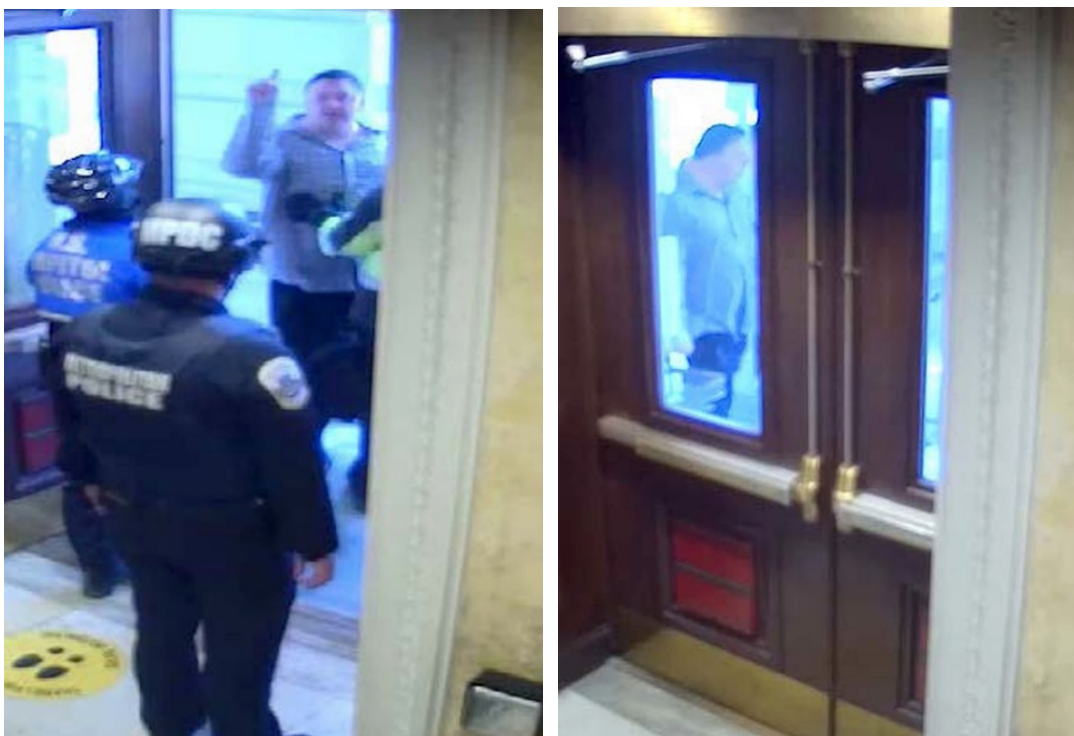
Vestibule Camera

Several minutes later, Officer A.D. and Officer C.R. assisted Egtvedt to his feet and tried to walk him through the south side vestibule and out through the south side door.



Picture reproduced in charging documents.

Egtvedt then fell to the ground as he was being walked out. After several more minutes, other officers attempted to pick Egtvedt up and further remove him from the Capitol Building. Egtvedt again attempted to gain entry, and further fought with law enforcement.



Officer M.M. viewed the video footage from the vestibule camera and identified herself as the officer in the USCP bike officer uniform in the pictures above; however, she acknowledged that she could not recall details of her second encounter with Egtvedt at the vestibule door.

There are several additional instances where he is captured on video or interviewed throughout his time on the Capitol Grounds on January 6, 2021.

DLive Livestream Interview

He provided an interview to Tim Gionet a.k.a. “Baked Alaska,” who was livestreaming video, posted to DLive. During the interview, Egtvedt told the cameraman, “Everyone that’s outside, tell them to get in here now.” Egtvedt further stated that they “shot me in the eyes twice,” and said “everybody, if you’re seeing this, come down here now. We’re not backing away; this is our house.” Egtvedt ends the interview by screaming that members of Congress should “grow a spine or fucking resign!” into the camera.

Giving an
interview
on DLive





Picture reproduced in charging documents.

Egtvedt was observed on several other occasions around the exterior of the U.S. Capitol Building. Law enforcement included a picture of Egtvedt from that DLive interview in an FBI “Be on the Lookout” poster as “BOLO 76.” The “BOLO 76” photo was widely disseminated to the public by the FBI Public Affairs Office on January 14, 2021.

ID'd by tipster

On January 20, 2021, Witness #1 contacted the FBI National Threat Operations Center identifying “BOLO 76” as Daniel Egtvedt, and provided a telephone number (“Phone Number 1”) and an address for Egtvedt. The next day, the FBI telephonically interviewed Witness #1, who wished to remain anonymous. Nonetheless, Witness #1 provided their own name and explained that they “had known Egtvedt for over 10 years, and that Egtvedt had been in Witness #1’s home in the past.”

Public record search

Following the interview, the FBI discovered Egtvedt’s Facebook, Pinterest, Twitter, and LinkedIn accounts. Several of the photos posted by Egtvedt tagged a named individual, which public record searches confirmed to be Egtvedt’s close relative. Searches of Maryland property records show that the identified close relative owned the property at that address.

Each of the social media accounts was public and contained either a profile photo or photo of Egtvedt posted to the account. Below are two photos obtained from Facebook and Twitter, respectively:

Social
media
profiling



FBI BOLO
76
confirmed

Facebook and Twitter photos reproduced in charging documents.

The FBI compared photos and videos of Egtvedt and “BOLO 76,” and concluded the photographs and video all depict the same person.

Furthermore, the multi-colored dress shirt worn in a photo posted to Egtvedt’s Facebook on October 29, 2020 is consistent in color and pattern with the shirt worn by Egtvedt during his interview that was livestreamed at the Capitol Building, shown below

Phone
number
verification

Clothing
match –
favorite
shirt?



Shirt worn at Capitol matches Facebook. Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Public record checks of Phone Number 1 indicate that number was disconnected. However, public record checks revealed that another phone number (“Phone Number 2”) was registered to “Egtvedt, Daniel” at his home address.

Cell phone
tracking
confirms
DC visit

AT&T Wireless records also show that a device assigned to Phone Number 2 was present at the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021. Specifically, the Phone Number 2 device first appears inside the Capitol Building at 2:37 p.m., and appears to remain inside the U.S. Capitol until 3:31 p.m.

Driver's license ID info

Maryland driver's license records show that Egtvedt (white male, 6'2", 320 pounds) was issued a Maryland driver's license in 2020, and listed him as residing at the same home address. The records provide a specific date of birth, which is consistent with the apparent age of Egtvedt in the social media videos and images from January 6, 2021, and include a photograph that is very similar in appearance to those video and images. [\[76\]](#)

A criminal complaint was filed under seal on February 9, 2021 (prosecutors in most cases have kept these cases sealed until they've made an arrest).

On February 13, 2021, Maryland State Police officers were summoned by one of Egtvedt's relatives ("Witness #2") because Egtvedt was trying to stop an older relative of theirs from leaving home

Local police called for unrelated

to get a COVID-19 vaccine. Witness #2 called the police, fearing Egtvedt would use "physical interference," according to court papers. During the encounter, Egtvedt allegedly told the officers that he wouldn't let his relative leave because Egtvedt believed COVID vaccines would "eventually kill off a lot of people as a population control method from the government."

New
goatee,
changing



Database
flags him
as wanted
by FBI

Egtvedt was not arrested on the spot as his involvement in the January 6, 2021 Capitol riots was not known by the officers, but when officers ran his name in their databases they discovered Egtvedt was wanted in connection with the January 6 riots for assaulting multiple police officers, obstructing Congress, and illegally entering the Capitol. Later that day, more than a month after the Capitol riots, he was arrested by state police and placed in federal custody.^[77]

At the time of his arrest, Egtvedt had attempted to alter his appearance by growing a goatee, as shown in the arrest photo.

CHARGES FILED:

1. Assault on a federal officer or person assisting a federal officer;
2. Obstruction of law enforcement during civil disorder;
3. Obstruction of Justice/Congress;
4. Unlawful entry, disorderly conduct, and physical violence into, in, or on a restricted building or grounds; and
5. Disorderly conduct and physical violence on Capitol grounds.

Derrick Evans

“DERRICK EVANS IS IN THE CAPITOL!”



Screen capture from Derrick Evans' Facebook Live video, January 6, 2021.

Live stream
on
Facebook

On January 6, 2021, a recently elected member of the West Virginia House of Delegates, Derrick Evans, streamed a Facebook Live video showing himself joining and encouraging a crowd unlawfully entering the Capitol.

Voice
match

The FBI identified Evans as the person operating the livestream not only from context, but also by comparing the voice of the individual operating the livestream to Evans' voice in one of his political campaign videos. Evans' voice in the campaign video is consistent with the voice of the individual operating the livestream.

Tried
deleting,
but foiled

Evans also identified himself by first and last name during the recorded video capturing the offense. Evans deleted the video from his Facebook page, but a Reddit user posted a copy of Evans' livestream.

FBI
observes
location

At the beginning of the video, Evans is with a large crowd gathered outside a large, closed set of double doors of the Capitol. The doors appear to be at least 12 feet tall, with an ornamental metal design and a large window placed approximately 7 feet high in each door. Almost immediately, Evans makes a comment to the effect that he has pepper spray in his right eye. Approximately 4 seconds into the video, a Facebook user adds a comment bubble onto the livestream saying, "be some dummies to go inside so they all get locked in & arrested".

Over the next few minutes, Evans can be heard shouting statements including:

Narrating
illegal acts
on video

"There we go! Open the door!" then begins to chant, "Our house! Our house!"

"We're at the door now. There's cops on the inside stopping us now."

"The door is cracked" as individuals in the front of the crowd appear to pry open the doors and begin entering.

"We're going in!" and "They're in, they're in, they're in... "

"Move! Move! Move!"

Approximately 3 minutes and 50 seconds into the video, Evans crosses the threshold of the doorway and enters the U.S. Capitol.

Identifies self while trespassing

Approximately 3 minutes and 56 seconds into the video, Evans shouts, "We're in, we're in! Derrick Evans is in the Capitol!"

For the remainder of the video, Evans walks through the Capitol.

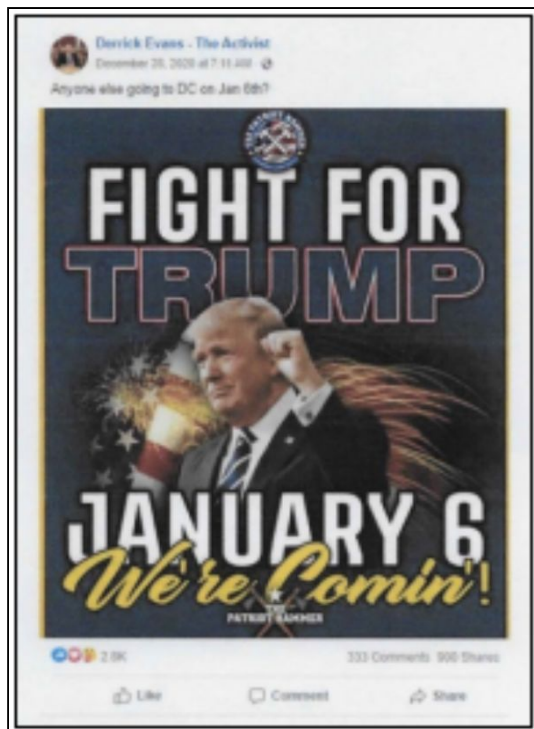
Approximately 4 minutes and 11 seconds into the video, Evans approaches a U.S. Capitol Police officer and appears to fist-bump him while stating, "We still respect you, all right?"

Approximately 4 minutes and 52 seconds into the video, Evans shouts, "No destruction of anything! No vandalizing property, no vandalizing!"

Approximately 5 minutes and 15 second into the video, right before it ends, Evans states, "I don't know where we're going. I'm following the crowd."

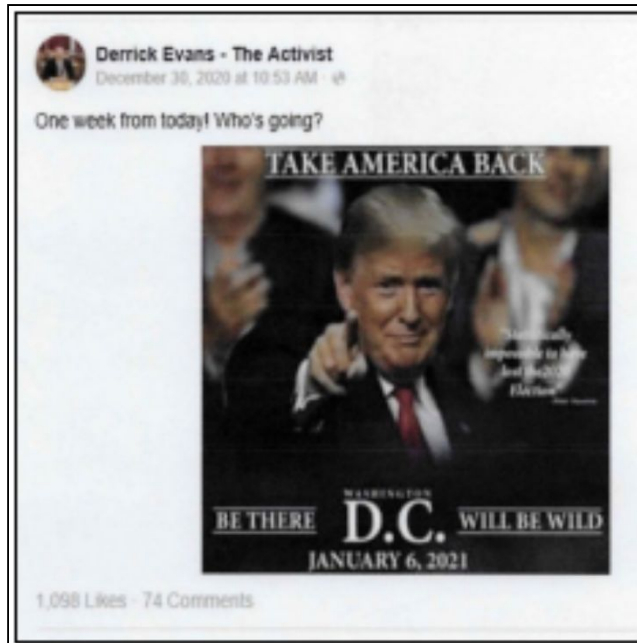
TMI on Facebook

The FBI viewed public posts on Evans' Facebook page, some of which they state they believe "are potentially relevant to Evans' motive and intent," and were included in the affidavit.



What you
say can and
will be
used
against you
in a court

On December 28, 2020, Evans posted the below meme and added the comment, "Anyone else going to D.C. on Jan 6th?"



On December 30, 2020, Evans posted this meme and captioned the post, "One week from today! Who's going?"



On December 31, 2020, Evans posted another meme and the text, "A STORM IS COMING... AND THERE IS NOTHING THE LEFT CAN DO TO STOP IT!"

Share travel details

On January 5, 2021, at 6:59 p.m., Evans posted a photo of Washington, D.C. with the caption, "We have two charter buses leaving the local area in 3 hours. I can't wait for tomorrow. #StopTheSteal."

At 10:06 p.m., Evans posted a photo that appeared to show individuals seated inside a charter bus with the caption, "Two bus loads of Patriots from WV, KY, and Ohio are loaded up and heading to D.C. #StopTheSteal."

At 1:21 a.m. on January 6, 2021, Evans posted a screenshot of a tweet by President Trump with the caption, "This is why we are going to D.C. #StopTheSteal."

In another video, Evans states, "They're making an announcement right now saying if Pence betrays us you better get your mind right because we're storming that building." He then laughs and says, "I'm just the messenger, so don't be hating on me. I'm just telling you what I'm hearing right now on the ground." As described above, however, the subsequent video of Evans entering the Capitol is no longer posted to his Facebook account.

Incorrectly
claims
media
credentials

Videos
refute his
claims of
innocence

Evans then posted an "official statement" to his Facebook page: "I want to thank everyone for their prayers today. I am on the bus headed back home to WV. As many of you know, for the last few years, I have traveled across the country to film many different events. Today, I had the opportunity to film another event in D.C. I want to assure you all that I did not have any negative interactions with law enforcement nor did I participate in any destruction that may have occurred. I was simply there as an independent member of the media to film history."

In its affidavit, the FBI pointed out that Evans classified himself as a "political candidate" on his Facebook page and did not appear to

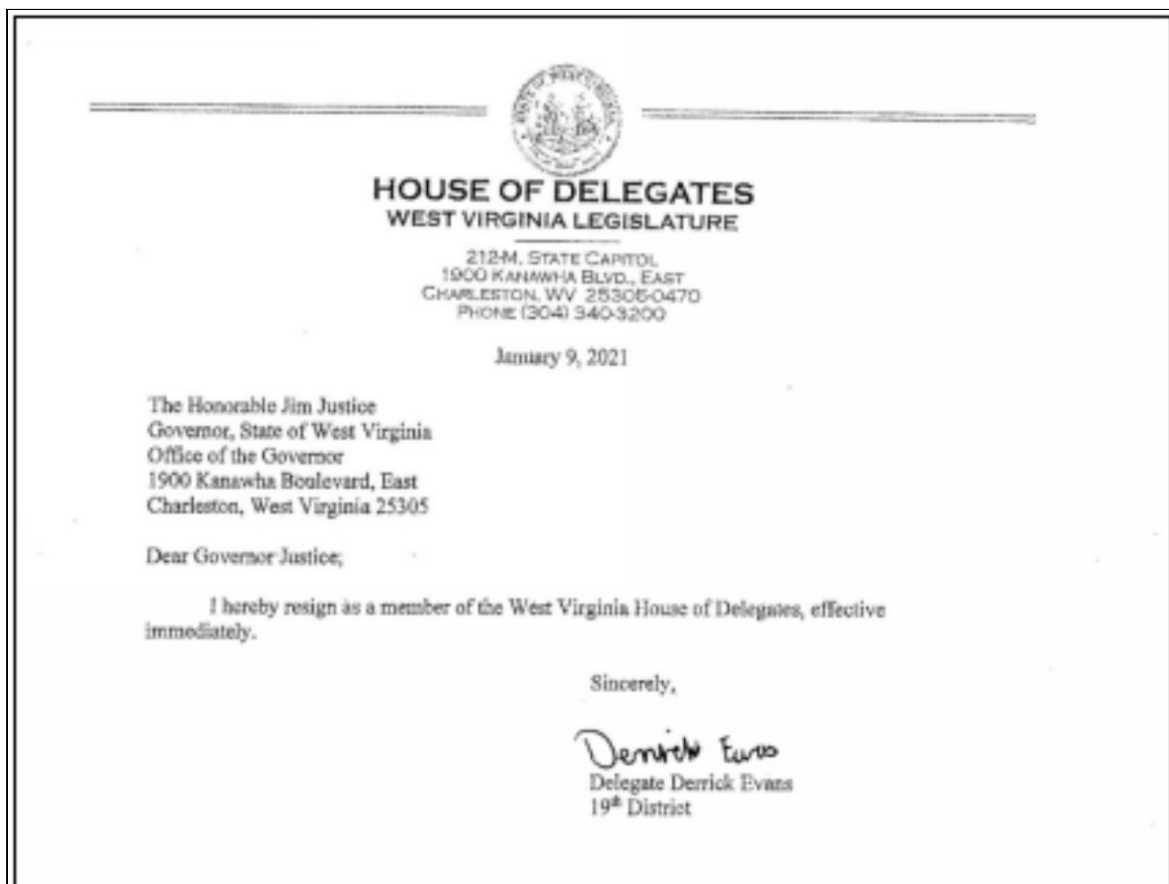
identify himself as a member of the media.

Says not
going to
resign

The day after the riots, on January 7, Evans' attorney issued a letter stating, "Derrick Evans should not be condemned as a member of the group of violent and destructive protestors elsewhere at the Capitol that day. He had no involvement with them and never witnessed their behavior.... Therefore, Delegate Derrick Evans will not be resigning his public office. He stands firmly behind the right of every American to be considered innocent until proven guilty. He committed no criminal act that day...."[78]

Two days later, on January 9, 2021, Evans resigned from the West Virginia Legislature in a one-sentence letter, effective immediately.
[79]

Resigns



CHARGES FILED:

1. Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; and
2. Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds.

Philip Sean Grillo

Look, Mom. I'm on TV!



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Two individuals contacted the FBI tip line and stated that they observed CNN footage of Philip Grillo inside the Capitol on January 6, 2021.⁴

Witness #1
saw subject
on CNN

On January 14, 2021, the FBI received an anonymous tip from an individual ("Witness #1") who stated that they saw Philip Grillo "storm" into the Capitol on CNN footage. Witness #1 stated that they knew Grillo from growing up with him in New York and said, "I saw him twice in CNN in two separate incidents".

So did Witness #2



On January 18, 2021, another tipster (“Witness #2”) contacted the FBI and identified Grillo from CNN footage. Witness #2 included a video and an image taken from their cell phone of the CNN footage where they identified Grillo. Screenshots of the image and video Witness #2 provided are below, with Grillo circled in the first image.



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

An FBI agent met with Witness #2 and showed them surveillance footage from inside the U.S. Capitol. Witness #2 identified Grillo in the closed-circuit television (“CCTV”) footage and stated they have known Grillo for decades, growing up with him and going to the same schools. Witness #2 stated they did not require any aids, such as unique clothing, to identify Grillo, and stated they know his face. Witness #2 also reported that Grillo was a member of the Knights of Columbus. The CCTV image from which Witness #2 identified Grillo is below.

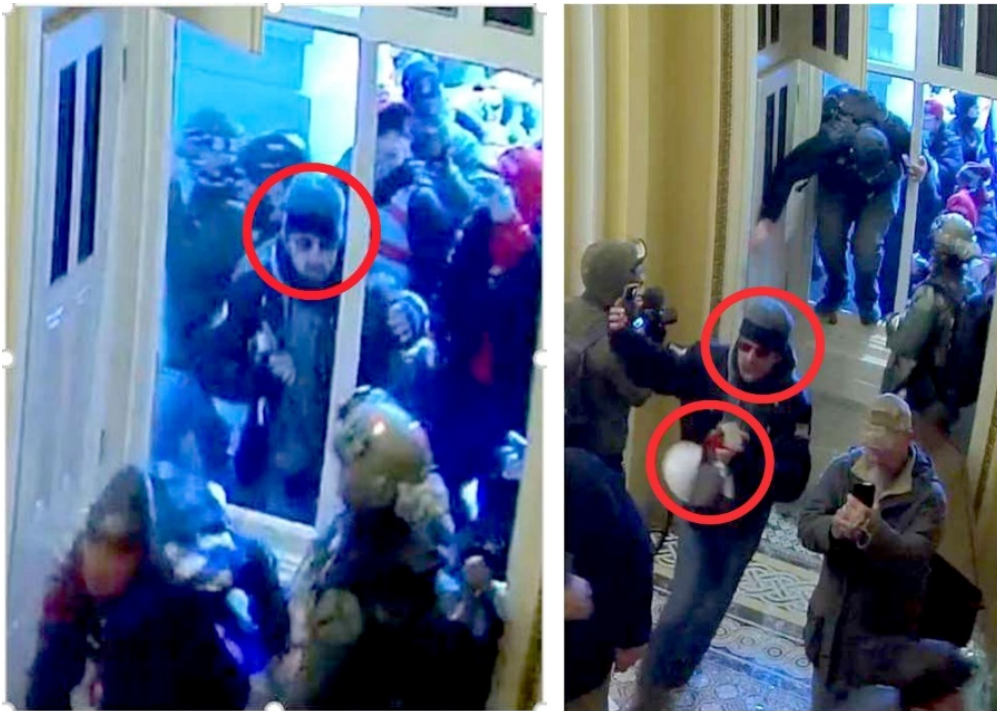
Cross- reference faces



In footage recorded from inside the Capitol, an individual matching Grillo's description and clothing can be seen in video from the Senate Wing Door climbing into the Capitol through a broken window at about 2:20 p.m. Grillo can be seen holding a megaphone in his hand after entering the building. Screenshots showing Grillo's entrance and him holding the megaphone are below, with circles indicating Grillo and the megaphone.

So does
holding a
megaphone

Climbing
through a
broken
window
gets you
noticed



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

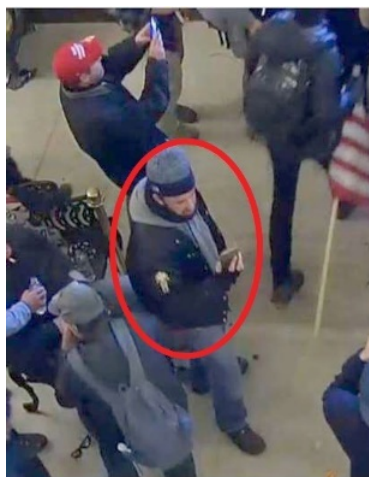
About 15 minutes after entering through the broken window, Grillo was captured in a different surveillance camera that faces the Capitol Rotunda interior. Grillo is seen with a crowd attempting to exit the Rotunda and gain entry to a separate room that contained doors leading outside, where more protestors were gathered. The crowd's movement is blocked by three Capitol Police officers. Eventually the crowd, including Grillo, moves past the officers and toward the Rotunda's exterior entryway doors. Grillo was among the first few individuals to get past the officers. Screenshots from the video footage are below, with Grillo circled. At this point, Grillo no longer appears to be holding a megaphone.

Tracked on
video



Another surveillance video pointed toward the Rotunda exterior doors picked up the crowd after it bypassed the previously-mentioned Capitol Police officers. Grillo and the large group of individuals approach the exterior entryway doors, which were barricaded with benches. Protestors outside were clearly visible through the door's windows. Grillo and the large crowd gathered at the closed doors while the same three Capitol Police officers repositioned themselves and again barred the crowd's movement, this time preventing them from opening the exterior doors. Grillo was able to move about the crowd, eventually moving from the back to the front and directly in front of the officers. The crowd ultimately pushed against the officers and against the doors, forcing them open. At the time the doors were pushed open, Grillo was standing toward the middle of the crowd and not making direct contact with the officers. Two screenshots from the Rotunda exterior doors footage are below, with Grillo indicated.

Movements
and actions
followed



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Angry



Once the doors were opened, allowing more protestors inside the building, Grillo briefly went through the doors only to re-enter the Capitol moments later and remain inside the Capitol. Grillo can also clearly be seen recording himself on his cell phone, a screenshot of which is here, with circles to indicate Grillo and his cell phone.

In the same surveillance footage, Grillo can be seen wearing a Knights of Columbus, St. Anne's Council #2429, New York embroidered jacket. The FBI conducted an open-records check of Grillo and confirmed Grillo to be a member of the Knights of Columbus chapter matching the jacket's description. Additionally, as stated above, Witness #2 reported to the FBI agent that Grillo was a member of the Knights of Columbus. A screenshot from this footage is here.

Affiliate clothing



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

In the below screenshot of video footage found on YouTube, which was taken outside the Capitol and near an entryway, the back of Grillo's jacket can be more clearly seen. Grillo was with a crowd that is shouting, "Fight for Trump." This crowd was engaged in a physical confrontation with uniformed officers at the entryway. Again, Grillo was near the front of the crowd. The crowd, including Grillo, was eventually driven back from the door when officers employed a chemical irritant.

Members only



Vehicle registration

From New York State vehicle registration records, the FBI identified Grillo as the registered owner of a 2019 Chevrolet Traverse with New York State License Plates.

License plate readers

A License Plate reader in New York City captured that specific License Plate number departing New York City at approximately 9:30 p.m. on January 5, 2021, and returning on January 6, 2021 at approximately 11:20 p.m. A Secret Service camera located in Washington, D.C. scanned that specific New York License Plate at approximately 2:10 a.m. on January 6, 2021.

Passport photo

Grillo's U.S. Passport Application from March 7, 2017 includes a photograph of Grillo, which appears to be the same person as the individual contained in the January 6, 2021 video footage from inside the U.S. Capitol as described above.

Phone # at riots registered to mother

According to records obtained through a search warrant that was served on Verizon, on January 6, 2021, in and around the time of the Capitol riots, a specific cellphone number was identified as having used a cell site that includes the interior of the Capitol Building.

...but used by subject

Grillo's mother, on her U.S. passport application, listed that same phone number in the point of contact section

as belonging to Grillo. That number is registered in Grillo's mother's name, as are other phone numbers on the same Verizon account.

On November 11, 2020, Grillo posted a brief video from the Facebook page of "Donald J. Trump" to his own page. Trump's post was captioned with "WE WILL WIN!" and a brief video saying to believe in the impossible.

CHARGES FILED:

1. Unlawful entry on restricted buildings or grounds;
2. Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds; and
3. Obstruction of Justice/Congress.

Andrew Hatley

Deny, deny, deny



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Car details
provided

ID'd by a
friend



On January 6, 2021, at approximately 4:18 p.m., a tip was received from a witness (“Witness #1”), who identified one of the subjects who had entered the Capitol. A Special Agent of the FBI contacted Witness #1, who identified Andrew Hatley as having entered the U.S. Capitol Building. Witness #1 stated Hatley had driven from his residence in South Carolina on January 5, 2020, in a red Ford Mustang, early 2000s model, to attend the protests. Witness #1 had known Hatley for several years and provided the below picture which Hatley had taken of himself and an unknown male subject in front of a statue in the Capitol Building.

Witness #1 had obtained the picture from another witness (“Witness #2”), who advised that they had obtained the photograph from Hatley himself.

ID'd by a
2nd friend
too

Witness #2 later identified the man on the right side of that picture as being Andrew Hatley.

The FBI conducted a search of statues located in the Capitol Building and located the statue of John Caldwell Calhoun, located in the Crypt of the building, which is the same statue in the background of Hatley's photograph. An image of the statue is below.

Facebook
identified

Location
verified



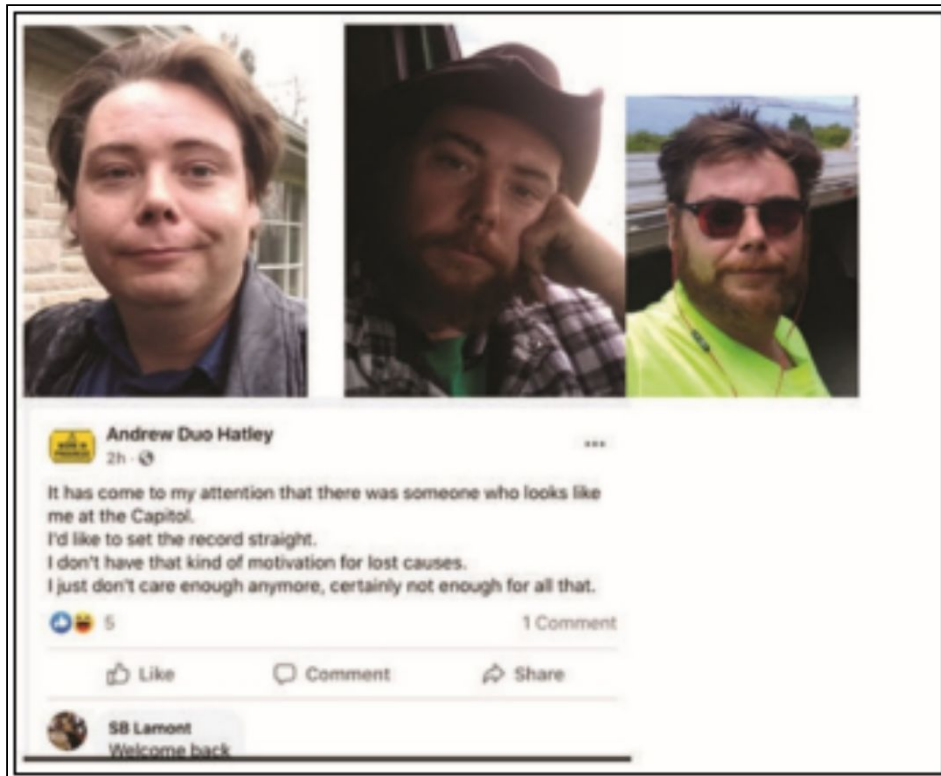
Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

An Investigative Analyst with the FBI conducted an open source search and located Hatley's profile on Facebook. The profile name was identified as "Andrew Duo Hatley". A post on Hatley's account stated,

"It has come to my attention that there was someone who looks like me at the Capitol. I'd like to set the record straight. I don't have that kind of motivation for lost causes. I just don't care enough anymore, certainly not enough for all that."

The first comment after the post came from a subject identified as "SB Lamont" who stated "Welcome back". This exchange, and pictures of Hatley from his Facebook profile, are below.

Deny, deny,
deny



Hat cross-referenced

A Special Agent for the FBI compared pictures of Hatley in his Facebook profile pictures to the picture sent by Witness #1 and noted that the hat Hatley is seen wearing in both pictures appears to be the same.

Captured on video

On January 9, 2021, the FBI received confirmation from Capitol Police that the subject wearing the hat in the picture in front of the John Calhoun statute, reproduced above, was observed on Capitol Police surveillance video inside of the Crypt at the U.S. Capitol.

**Location
shared on
Life360
mobile app**

Witness #1 stated that Hatley shared his geolocation with Witness #2 via the application “Life360” during Hatley’s entire time in Washington, D.C. and had told Witness #2 he was going to attend the protests against the certification of the election. Life360 is a cellular phone application that allows individuals to track the location of a cellular telephone if the individual has installed the company’s app on their phone. Individuals can create an account with Life360 that allows the user to share information, such as the location of the user’s cellular telephone, with another user that has downloaded the application.

**Phone #
provided**

Witness #1 identified Hatley’s cellular telephone number for the FBI.

The FBI contacted legal counsel for Life360 and requested confirmation that the phone number provided by Witness #1 was of record with Life360. Life360’s legal counsel confirmed the number provided to them had an active Life360 account.

**Search
warrant
send to
Life360**

A search warrant for the account was obtained in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. On January 12, 2021, Life360 sent the FBI data from the account in response to the warrant. An FBI Special Agent plotted some of the data into an electronic map of Washington, D.C., which confirmed that Hatley’s cellular telephone was at the U.S. Capitol Building during the riots on January 6, 2021.

On January 11, 2021, Special Agents of the FBI interviewed Witness #2. Witness #2 had a close relationship with Hatley. Witness #2 provided agents with three photographs that Hatley sent them, including

the photograph of the individual with the black hat in front of the Calhoun statue, reproduced above. Witness #2 identified Hatley as the man on the right of the picture. Witness #2 also identified Hatley as the man on the left of the below photograph wearing a green respirator mask inside the U.S. Capitol.

Phone #
confirmed



Picture reproduced in charging documents.

On January 12, 2021, the FBI contacted Hatley at the telephone number that was provided by Witness #1. That number is the same number associated with the Life360 account. Hatley confirmed that it was his only phone number.

When Hatley was asked about the events at the U.S. Capitol, Hatley advised he was not sure how much he should say without legal counsel because he could be in a great deal of trouble.

CHARGES FILED:

1. Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority;
2. Knowingly, with intent to impede government business or official functions, engaging in disorderly conduct on capitol grounds;
3. Engaging in disorderly or disruptive conduct on Capitol buildings or grounds; and
4. Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in the Capitol buildings.

Adam Johnson

#PodiumThief

Facebook
post



Picture reproduced in charging documents.

Internet
famous

A search of open sources revealed an image credited to Getty Images, a visual media company, showing a Subject Male (“Person #1”) appearing to carry the lectern with a large seal reading “Seal Of The Speaker U.S. House Of Representatives 1789”. Person #1 can be seen with what appeared to be red facial hair, wearing a gray jacket, blue knit cap with white lettering, and a backpack.

ID'd by tipster

On or about January 6, 2021, an individual (“Witness #1”) called the FBI to report that the individual in the photograph was named Adam Johnson, and they shared a mutual friend.

Missing property report

On or about January 7, 2021, law enforcement received information from U.S. Capitol authorities that the Speaker of the House’s lectern was missing. According to the House of Representatives’ curator, the Speaker’s lectern has a market value of more than \$1,000.

Government databases

FBI research into government databases revealed that an individual named Adam Johnson was associated with residences in two cities in Florida, including one near the location provided by Witness #1.

Federal affidavit evidence

Hometown newspaper article



A January 7, 2021 article published by Florida's Sarasota Herald-Tribune contained a Facebook post by a person with the username "Adam Johnson." The man in the photo was posing by a sign reading "Closed to all tours." The caption on the post, seemingly in response to the sign, says "No."^[80]

Location verification

U.S. Capitol Police subsequently identified the location of Johnson as inside the Capitol Building, likely on the second floor in the hallway near the Old Senate Chamber. Capitol Police also indicated that the "Closed to all tours" sign was consistent with signs normally used in the U.S. Capitol building.

Mis- identification

On social media, some users incorrectly believed Johnson's name was "Via Getty" as photos were often credited as "Via Getty."

Driver's license photo

A search of the Florida's Department of Motor Vehicles returned Johnson's driver's license photo, which investigators reasonably believe to be Johnson.

CHARGES FILED:

1. Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority;
2. Theft of government property; and
3. Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds.

Edward Jacob Lang

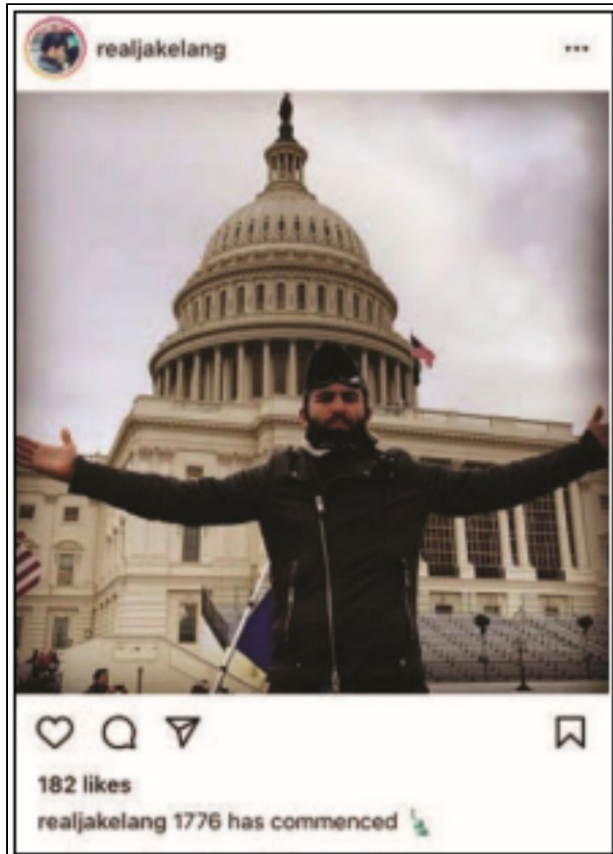
THIS IS ME



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Actively
posting
during riots

Distinctive
jacket



Beginning on or about January 7, 2021, investigative agencies began receiving tips from the public. Multiple people identified Edward Jacob Lang as being involved in the Capitol riots. The tips included photographs of Lang on the grounds of the Capitol on January 6, 2021. At least one photograph from Lang's Instagram appears to have been posted at some point during or after the attack on the Capitol, and depicts Lang wearing a black jacket with numerous silver zippers and a ribbed pattern on the shoulders, standing on the steps of the Capitol Building. Lang captioned the photograph "1776 has commenced."

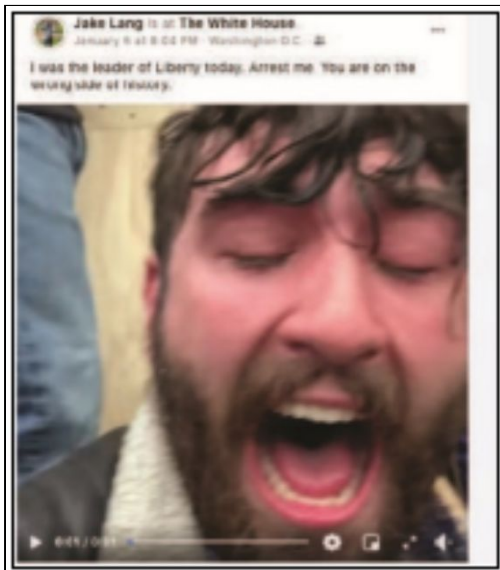
ID'd by
friend

On January 9, 2021, the FBI interviewed Witness #1, a friend since childhood, who provided Lang's Facebook account and photos and video of Lang actively participating in the Capitol attack. Witness #1 also provided a potential birth month and day

for Lang and believed Lang was born in either 1995 or 1996. Law enforcement agents retrieved a New York driver's license photograph of Lang and Witness #1 confirmed the person in the photograph was Lang.

Witness #1 also provided this photo and video from Lang's Facebook showing him and a large crowd at the lower west terrace door of the Capitol on January 6, 2021.

Geotagging



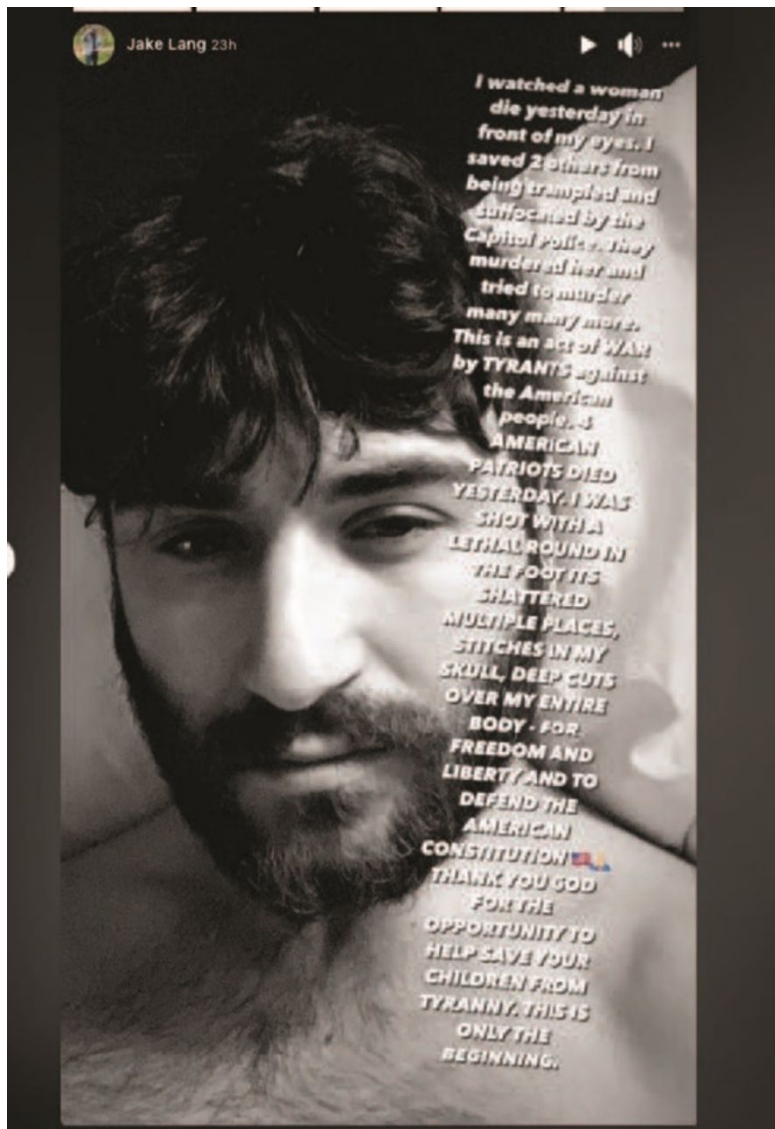
Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Lang posted on Instagram, which tagged the location as “Capitol Hill” and showed Lang smiling and wearing a blue and white floral-patterned shirt, which matches the shirt in the still shot from the video referenced above. The photograph, shown below, appeared to be taken on the Capitol grounds and the images in the background are consistent with known images of the Capitol breach. The caption read, in part, “Pepper spray really does wonders for your complexion #1776.”

Floral shirt



More
posting

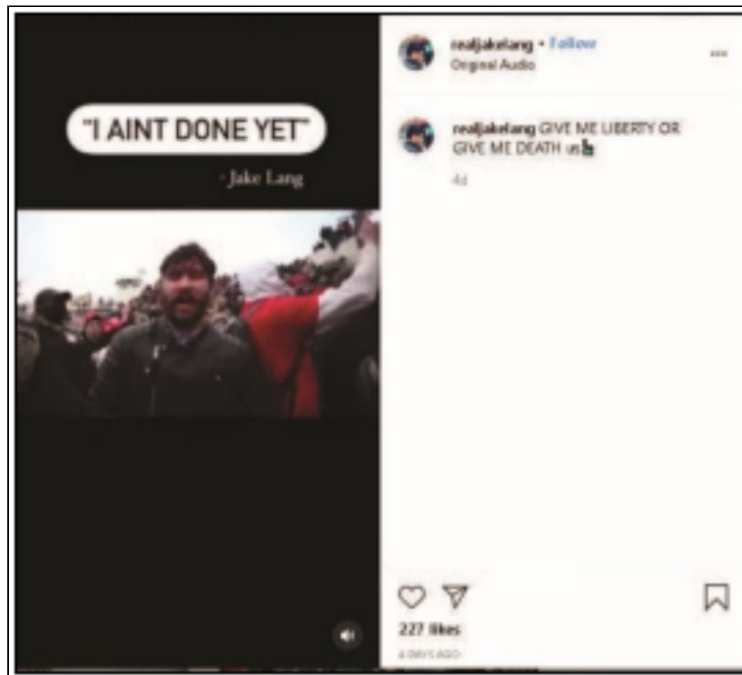


Additional photographs

provided by Witness #1 from Lang's Facebook page included more references to Lang's participation in the attack on the Capitol.

On or about January 8, 2021, Lang posted a video on Instagram, which appeared to be a compilation of multiple videos with the caption "GIVE ME LIBERTY OR GIVE ME DEATH." The video depicted the following two moments:

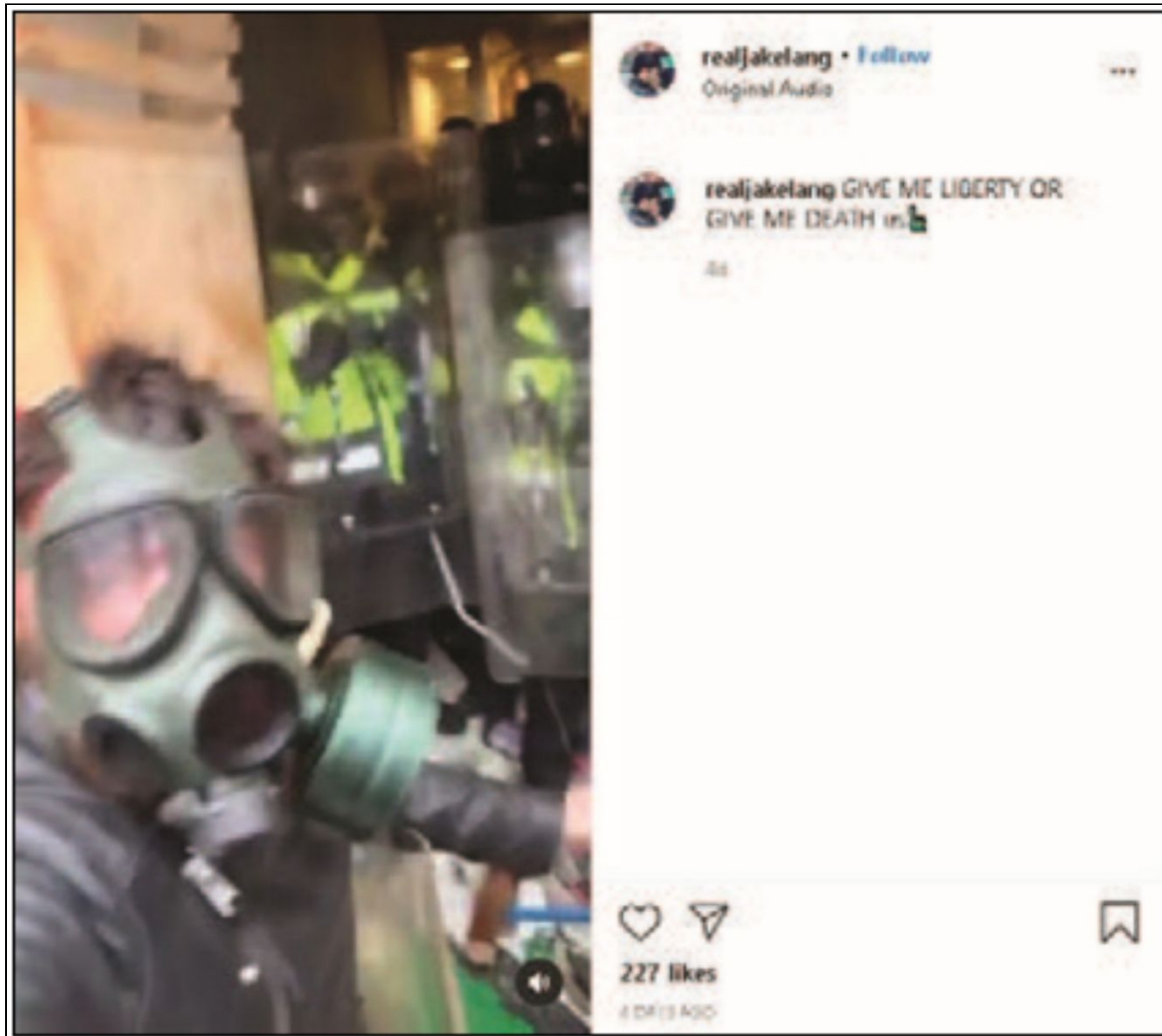
The video initially showed Lang in a crowd saying "I ain't done yet." Lang wore a black leather jacket with a blue floral-patterned shirt underneath, consistent with the other images.



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

As the video progressed, another video included in the compilation showed an individual consistent with Lang with a green gas mask on and the same black jacket and blue floral-patterned shirt underneath. Lang appeared to film himself directly in front of law enforcement personnel and to be pointing at them.

Riot selfie



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.



That is him

Screenshots of the stories Lang posted on Instagram were captured and provided to the FBI by witnesses. One of the screenshots, shown here, depicted an entrance to the Capitol guarded by law enforcement officers, who were violently attacked by rioters attempting to gain entry into the Capitol. The story had the words “THIS IS ME” and an icon pointing to the front of the crowd.



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Violent
clashes
recorded

Several open source videos and photographs show Lang violently engaging with law enforcement officers as they attempted to keep rioters out of the Capitol.



Attacking with a riot shield

A video on Twitter (that the screenshot depicted below came from) shows an individual raising a riot shield over his head as the crowd cheers and then violently slam the shield down on the ground repeatedly near the officers. That individual is in a black jacket, Metropolitan Police Department helmet, and gas mask consistent with Lang in the photos above and is directly below the “This is me” sign added to the video.

Recorded
by major
news
outlets

According to the federal affidavit, photographs posted to Reuters' online picture database show what appears to be Lang carrying the protective shield and engaging with law enforcement.

Photographs on Pacific Press Agency similarly show an individual consistent with Lang near the arch as those around him strike at the officers with poles, along with later close-up images of his face.

An open source search of social media uncovered several videos and photographs of Lang with a dark and red colored baseball bat. According to the federal affidavit, video posted to Facebook showed Lang as he "swung, thrust, and/or jabbed the bat at law enforcement officers multiple times. In doing so, Lang struck at least the shields the officers held in front of them. As the video progresses, others in the crowd assist in the attack, with some throwing items and one individual spraying the officers with a fire extinguisher." In the below screenshot, Lang is circled and an arrow points to the baseball bat raised in the air.

Gave an
interview

Baseball
bat



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

In a video posted by a Twitter account holder, Lang had a conversation with an unidentified female ("UF"), which was streamed on Instagram. The following is an excerpt of the conversation posted online:

UF: "So what do you think happens next?"

Lang: "Guns... That's it. One word. The 1st Amendment didn't work, we pull out the Second. We're all civilized people and we love going to work and praying to God on Sundays and having nice family barbeques... and that was every single person there. No one wants to take this and and die for our rights, but dying for our rights is the only option that any person with a logical brain sees right now. This is it."

On January 14, 2021, Lang posted a story to Instagram. Among other things, he stated: "I want to use this time to say thank you for all the people that have been reaching out, calling me a patriot.... Been really amazing to have this impact on the community, going to keep on fighting for you guys, we got some big things planned. We are not going to let them take our Constitutional Liberties. Our God-given rights are safe within the hearts of the patriots. So we won't give up. You guys

should not give up. Contact me if you want to be a part of the patriot movement.”

CHARGES FILED:

1. Civil disorder;
2. Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers;
3. Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers using a dangerous weapon;
4. Obstruction of an official proceeding;
5. Aiding and abetting;
6. Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon;
7. Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; and
8. Act of physical violence in the Capitol grounds or buildings.

Kevin James Lyons

Made a map, claimed it was all a dream

Posted
driving
route on
Instagram

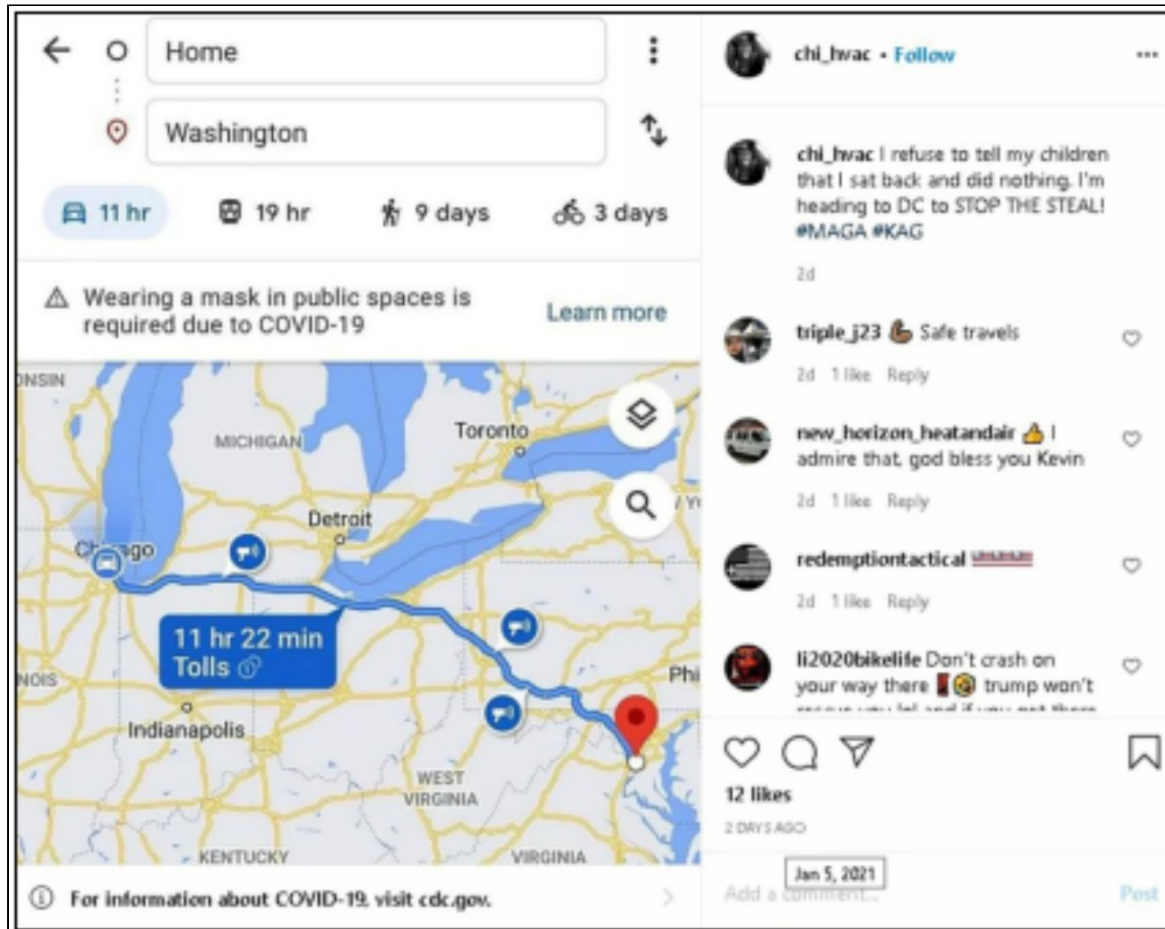


Image reproduced in charging documents.

Posted
“STOP THE
STEAL,” a
basic
search
term to ID

Following the Capitol riots, law enforcement reviewed an Instagram account under the account name

@chi_hvac, which appeared, and was later confirmed to belong to Kevin James Lyons. The main profile page of this account lists the name "Kevin Lyons." Posted on this account, among other things, was the above photo which appeared to be a screenshot of a map tracing a route from Lyons' home in the vicinity of Chicago, Illinois, as marked on the map and confirmed in law enforcement databases, to the Washington, D.C. area.

Beside the posting was a post that read "I refuse to tell my children that I sat back and did nothing. I am heading to D.C. to STOP THE STEAL!"

The same Instagram account posted the below photo (reproduced in charging documents) depicting a sign that read "Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi" and with the comment under it "WHOS HOUSE?!?!? OUR HOUSE!!!" The image appears to capture the area outside of Pelosi's office within the Capitol.

FBI came knocking

On January 8, 2021, Lyons was interviewed by FBI agents in Chicago at his residence in Illinois. During the interview, detailed in the federal affidavit, Lyons provided this information:

- a. Lyons acknowledged that he was in Washington, D.C. on Jan 6, 2021, 2021, but was evasive about whether he entered the Capitol Building.
- b. Lyons stated that he "100% guaranteed, without incriminating himself" that he saw nothing being damaged.

Saw it in a dream...

- c. He further stated that "in a dream he had, he saw a lot of banging on doors, paper being throwing about, and a mob of people." According to Lyons, "in the dream, people really didn't have much choice of where they were going because of the mob."

- d. **vividly** Lyons advised that if he were inside, he was inside for approximately 45 minutes.

- e. **Instagram and Twitter confirmed** **"Wow you guys are pretty** Lyons was shown the photo referenced above that read "Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi" at which time Lyons stated, "Wow you are pretty good that was up for only an hour." Law enforcement understood Lyons' statement to be expressing surprise that law enforcement officers had found and observed this photograph on his Instagram account because it had only been posted on his account for one hour before it was removed. Lyons then stated that he can't guarantee that he posted it.
- f. Lyons confirmed that @chi_hvac was his Instagram account and @hydra_shoc was his Twitter account.

When subsequently asked whether he still had the picture discussed above on his phone's camera roll, Lyons said yes and showed the agents his phone. The photo on Lyons' phone appeared to be the same photo above that was previously posted and observed on Lyons' Instagram account. Lyons also displayed a nearly identical second picture of the wooden plaque and a video.

vividly The video was of a group of people walking through what appeared to be the Capitol Building. When asked whether he would be willing to give the FBI agents a copy of the video, Lyons said the file would be too big, and offered to upload his videos to YouTube and email the links to the agents.

Photo of
Pelosi sign

Incriminating
"Podium
Guy"



"Hello nice
FBI lady..."

On January 9, 2020, an FBI Special Agent received an email from an email address that included Lyons's first and last names. The email stated, "Hello Nice FBI Lady, Here are the links to the videos. Looks like Podium Guy is in one of them, less the podium. Let me know if you need anything else."

Kevin Lyons." ["Podium Guy" likely referred to Adam Johnson, a rioter discussed previously in this chapter.]

Voice match

One link showed a video of people walking in what appeared to be a hallway of the Capitol Building. The Special Agent recognized the voice of Lyons speaking throughout the video. Another link opened to a video of a group of people walking in the Rotunda of the Capitol Building.

During the January 8, 2021 in-person interview with Lyons at his home, Lyons also admitted to traveling from Chicago to Washington, D.C. to attend President Trump's rally. Lyons described himself as a tourist at the events and said that he had live streamed his experiences.

Packed his Kevlar vest

According to Lyons, on January 6, 2021, he took an Uber to the Washington Monument where the rally was held. He attempted to wear his level 3 Kevlar vest, but was unable to fit it over his sweatshirt.

Lyons indicated that the rally was the only event he planned on attending that day. Lyons stated that while he was at the rally, he walked along Pennsylvania Avenue and heard "flash bangs" and saw

Claims to
have been
swept up
by the
crowd,
literally

people walking toward him with red faces. The crowd of people continued to push toward the Capitol Building. Lyons claimed that there was very little he could do to escape the crowd because he weighed 140 pounds. Lyons indicated that as he neared the Capitol Building, he saw people tearing up scaffolding and people climbing up the Capitol Building walls. Lyons stated that he walked up the stairs of the Capitol Building and entered it through its rear doors. He claimed that he did not enter through a window.

Lyons stated that once he was inside the Capitol Building, he walked to the Rotunda where he took a moment to look at the statues and get his bearings. Lyons indicated that he then walked up an interior staircase to the second floor, but that he did not go into the House of Representative' s Chamber because he did not know where it was located.

Entered the "big boss" office

Lyons stated that he stayed primarily in the hallways, but did enter the "big boss" office. Lyons was asked if this was a reference to Representative Nancy Pelosi and he stated yes. Prior to entering Pelosi's office, Lyons indicated that he took a picture of the plaque located outside of Representative Pelosi' s office and uploaded the image to his Instagram account.

Lyons explained that Pelosi's office was a "good size" office and there were approximately 20 to 30 people in it. He saw a broken mirror, but stated it was broken before he entered the office.

Lyons claimed that while he was in Pelosi's office, a Capitol Police Officer entered with his "40mm" pistol drawn. Lyons indicated he immediately raised his arms above his head. Lyons stated that the officer told him to get out and Lyons immediately left the office.

Drove back home

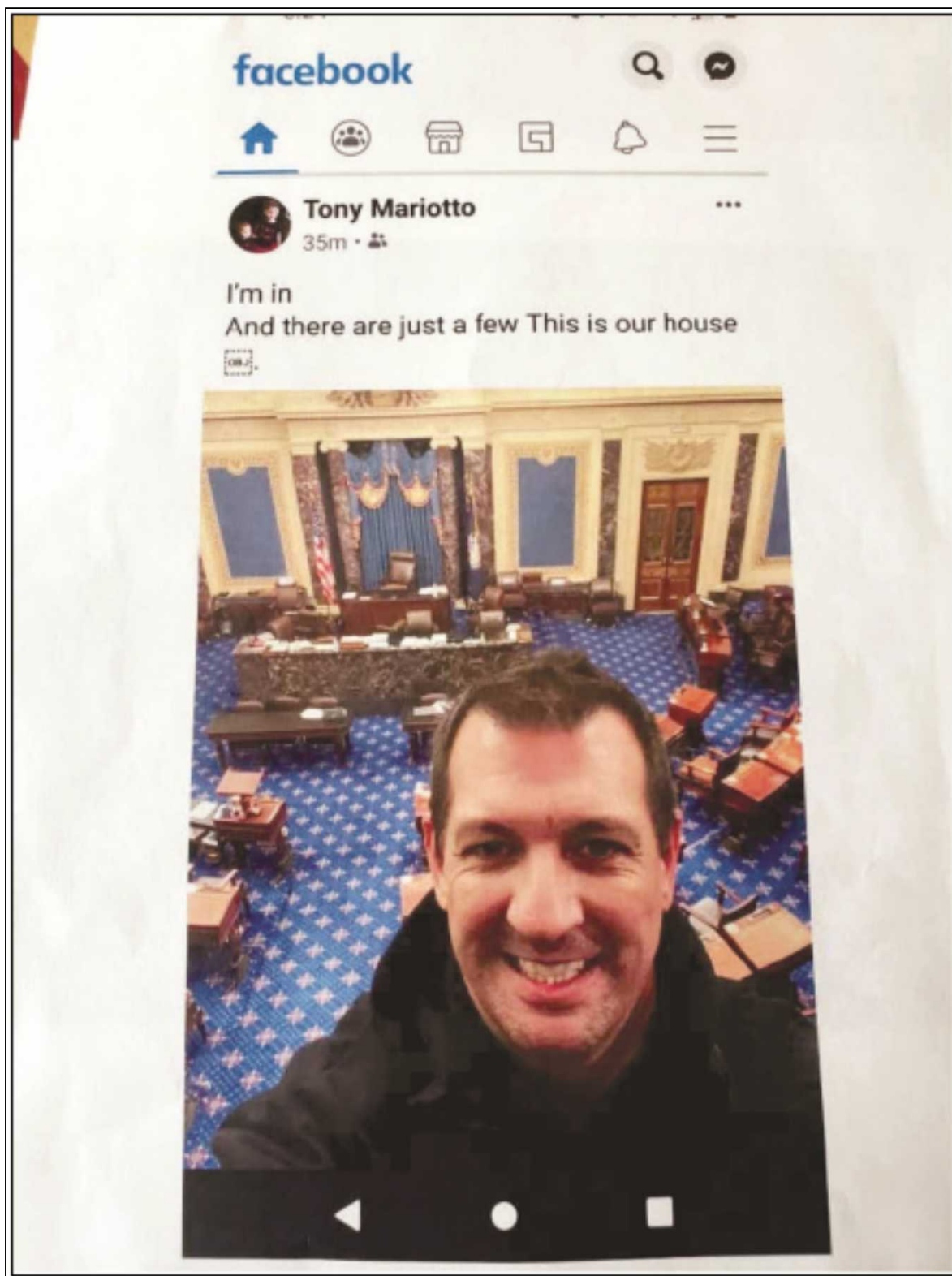
As he made his way to the first floor, Lyons indicated that the second floor was filled with tear gas and that he passed by several officers with AR-15 rifles. After exiting the Capitol Building, Lyons stated that he went directly to his vehicle and left Washington, D.C.

CHARGES FILED:

1. Entering and remaining in a restricted building;
2. Entering and Remaining in Certain Rooms in the Capitol Building; and
3. Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building.

Anthony R. Marrioto (a.k.a. Tony Mariotto)

Have you seen this man?



Picture reproduced in charging documents.

ID'd by a friend

On January 6, 2021, a concerned citizen (“Citizen 1”) submitted an online tip to the FBI National Threat Operations Center alleging that Anthony R. Mariotto was inside the Capitol during the riots.

Posted to Facebook

On January 10, 2021, law enforcement interviewed Citizen 1 by phone, who said they knew Mariotto personally for over one year and that they were friends with or followed Mariotto on social media, specifically Facebook. Citizen 1 reported that they had seen photos of Mariotto in the Capitol Building posted to Mariotto’s Facebook page.

Tried deleting account but foiled

Citizen 1 also stated that Mariotto recently deleted his Facebook account, but that Citizen 1 had taken screenshots of the photographs and saved them before the account was deleted, including a screenshot of one of the photographs.

Visual
clues
confirm
location



Mariotto is clearly depicted in the screenshot Citizen 1 provided. The screenshot depicts Mariotto in the Senate Chamber with the following caption “I’m in [sic] And there are just a few [sic] This is our house”. The photograph appears to be a selfie, which indicates Mariotto took the photograph himself, most likely with a cellphone. The photo depicts the Senate floor in the background from a raised perspective, indicating that Mariotto was present in the Senate gallery.

Driver’s
license info

Based on Mariotto’s Florida driver’s license photograph, law enforcement positively identified the individual in the screenshot as Anthony R. Mariotto, a.k.a. “Tony”, with an address in Florida.

databases

The FBI verified through law enforcement database checks that Anthony R. Mariotto has a registered address in Florida.

His wife
ID'd in DC
too

On January 14, 2021, a Special Agent interviewed Citizen 1 over the phone. Citizen 1 stated they also observed at least four videos of Mariotto inside the Capitol on January 6, 2021 that were posted to Mariotto's Facebook page prior to it being deleted. Citizen 1 also stated they observed video of Mariotto's wife in Washington, D.C., on January 6, 2021, on Mariotto's Facebook page prior to it being deleted.

On January 16, 2020, a Special Agent with the FBI located Mariotto in Georgia and interviewed Mariotto over the phone. At the

"Yes, this is
Tony..."

start of the conversation, the Special Agent confirmed that he was in fact speaking with Mariotto when Mariotto identified himself as "Tony." During the call, Mariotto also acknowledged that the FBI had his correct Florida address. Mariotto

Phone
confession

admitted that he was present inside the Capitol during the riots that took place on January 6, 2021.

Mariotto stated he was in Washington, D.C. with his wife and listened to Trump's speech, after which he gathered with the crowd outside the Capitol. Mariotto claimed he thought he "was being part of history," and told the Special Agent that he walked through the Capitol chanting "USA." Mariotto conceded he knew he was not allowed to be in the Capitol, and stated he would accept full responsibility for his actions.

Go home
ASAP,
charges
pending

Mariotto was instructed to immediately return to Florida, and was advised that criminal charges against him were

likely forthcoming.

Search warrant

On January 19, 2021, Mariotto voluntarily met with an FBI Special Agent and provided the agent with his phone. Pursuant to a search warrant, the FBI processed Mariotto's phone. Within the phone is the selfie photograph Citizen 1 observed on Facebook, as well as other videos that were recorded inside the Capitol Building during the events of January 6, 2021. After processing the phone, the Special Agent returned the cell phone to Mariotto.

Phone contents copied

CHARGES FILED:

1. Entering and remaining in a Restricted Building or Grounds;
2. Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds;
3. Entering and remaining in the Gallery of Congress;
4. Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; and
5. Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building.

Patrick Edward McCaughey III

BOLO #62-AFO

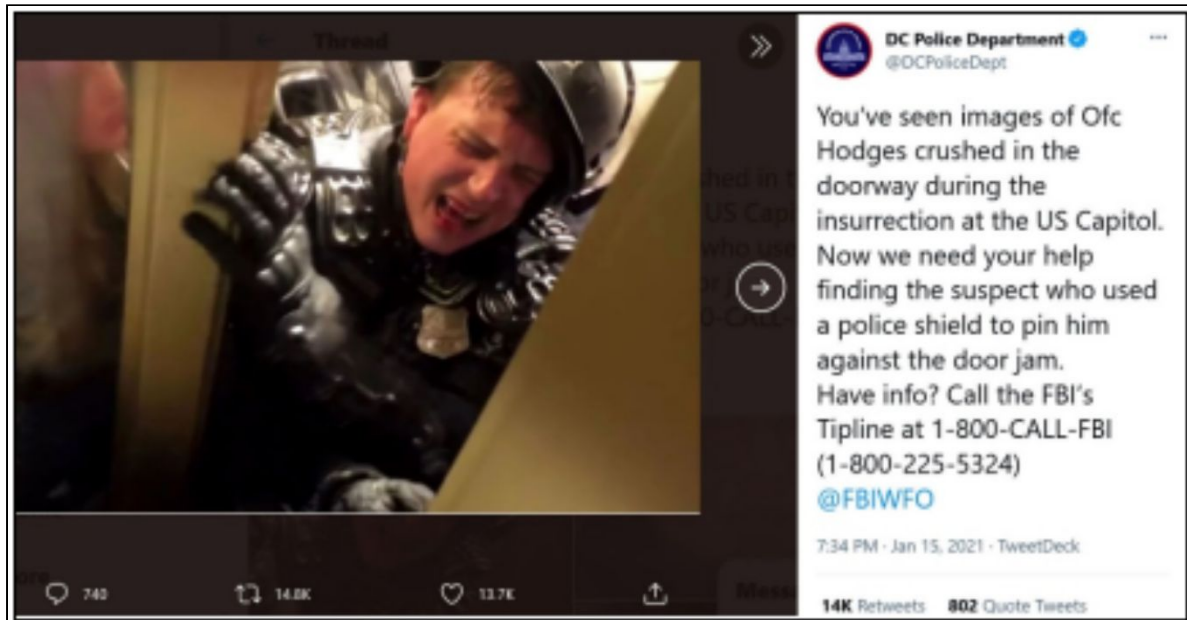


Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

On January 6, 2021, Metropolitan Police Department (“MPD”) Officer Daniel Hodges was working his evening shift in his official capacity, while wearing his official MPD uniform. During that shift, Officer Hodges was directed to report to the Capitol to assist the U.S. Capitol Police (“USCP”) in maintaining security of the Capitol Building.

MPD
Twitter
alert

Brutal
assault on
police
officer



Shortly before 3:00 p.m., Officer Hodges and many other MPD and USCP officers gathered in the interior tunnel of the Capitol Building, which leads out to an archway by the lower west terrace door.

According to the federal affidavit, video posted to YouTube (“YouTube Video #1”) shows a large crowd of rioters pushing forward into the tunnel to breach the line of police. Rioters used police riot shields and police riot batons to combat uniformed law enforcement officers. Unidentified rioters can also be overheard planning and implementing a rotation of rioters to have the “fresh” rioters up front to combat law enforcement, with various unidentified individuals yelling “we need fresh patriots in the front” and “we need fresh people.” Unidentified rioters are heard instructing the front line of rioters to make a “shield wall” to prevent law enforcement from controlling rioters with oleoresin capsicum spray (“O.C. spray”).

In the front line of rioters, a Subject Male (“Subject Male”) with shoulder length light brown hair, slightly tinted eye glasses, and wearing a brown in color hooded sweatshirt can be seen using a clear police riot shield to physically push against the left side of Officer Hodges’ body. Officer Hodges was pinned between the clear police riot shield being

held by the Subject Male and the lower west terrace door. Officer Hodges appeared to be loudly crying out in pain. As Officer Hodges was being pinned to the door by the Subject Male, a separate rioter was violently ripping off Officer Hodges' gas mask exposing Officer Hodges' bloodied mouth. As the Subject Male was using the riot shield to push against Officer Hodges, numerous other rioters behind and around the Subject Male appeared to add to the weight against Officer Hodges.

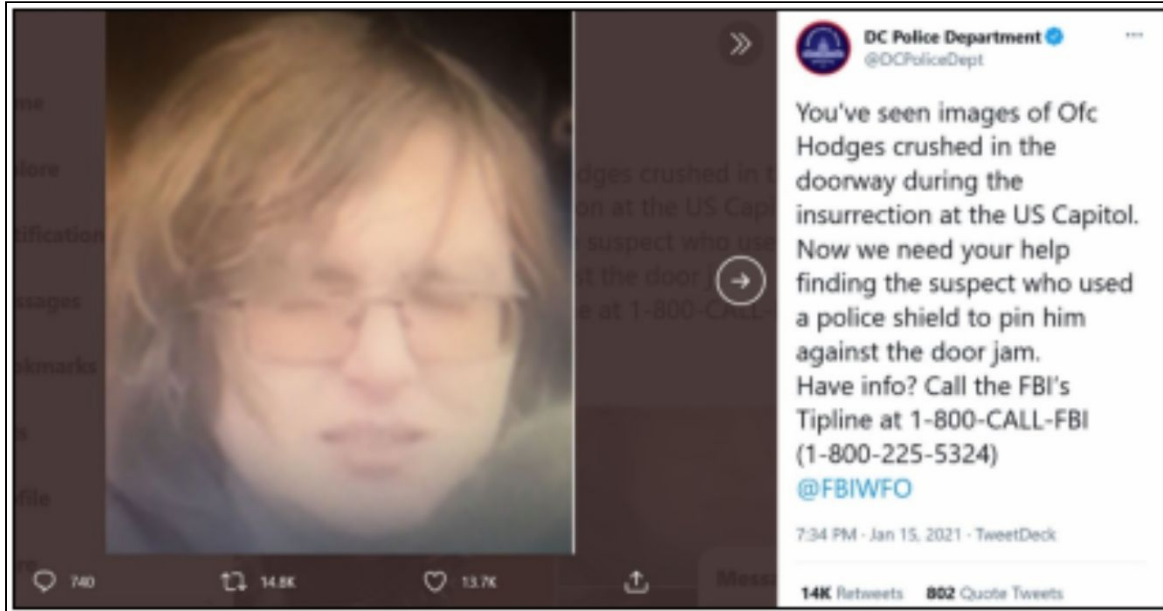
Face
visible
during



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

On January 15, 2021, the Metropolitan Police Department posted on Twitter asking for the public's assistance in identifying the individual that pinned Officer Hodges to the lower west terrace door on January 6, 2021. The Twitter post included photos from video screenshots of the assault of Officer Hodges.

MPD Twitter alert



ID'd by childhood friend

On January 15, 2021, Witness #1 contacted the FBI National Threat Operations Center in reference to FBI “BOLO 62-AFO”. “BOLO” is short for “Be on the Lookout” and the designation “AFO” refers to “Assault on a Federal Officer.” Witness #1 identified Patrick Edward McCaughey III and provided his date of birth. Witness #1 also indicated that Patrick McCaughey “has transitional lenses and long hair which matches the image 62-AFO.”

On January 16, 2021, the FBI interviewed Witness #1 by phone, who reported having known McCaughey since they were children. Witness #1 last saw McCaughey in person approximately one year ago, but heard from mutual friends that McCaughey attended the events at the Capitol on January 6, 2021.

Witness #1
provided
photos and
video

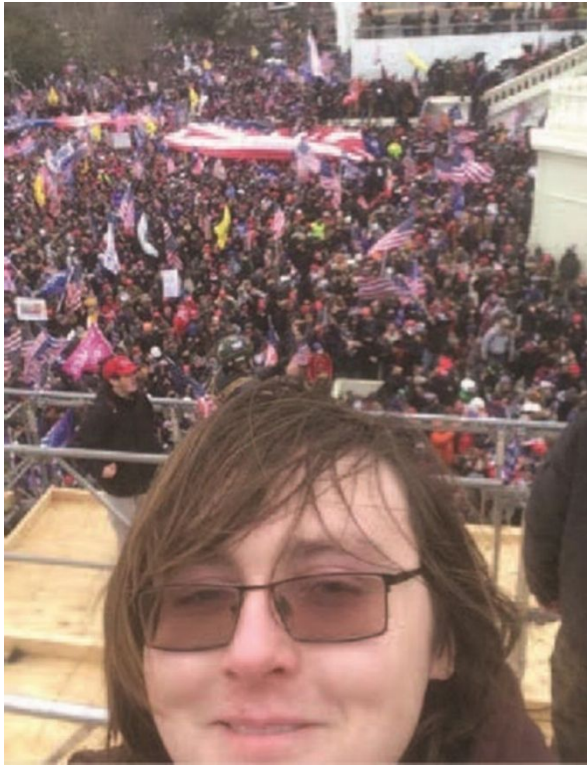
Witness #1 provided the FBI with a copy of four pictures and a short video sent by McCaughey to mutual friends. The pictures and video all appear to have been taken on a cellular phone at the Capitol on January 6, 2021.

One of the pictures is a selfie-style picture that appears to have been taken of McCaughey on the scaffolding of the west front of the U.S. Capitol.

The FBI conducted a comparison of McCaughey's selfie photo and the photographs in FBI "BOLO 62-AFO," and concluded the photographs all depict the same person. The tan in color plywood observed in the background of the selfie photo, the screen capture of the video, and one of the other pictures provided are consistent with the images being captured on the scaffolding on the west front of the U.S. Capitol.

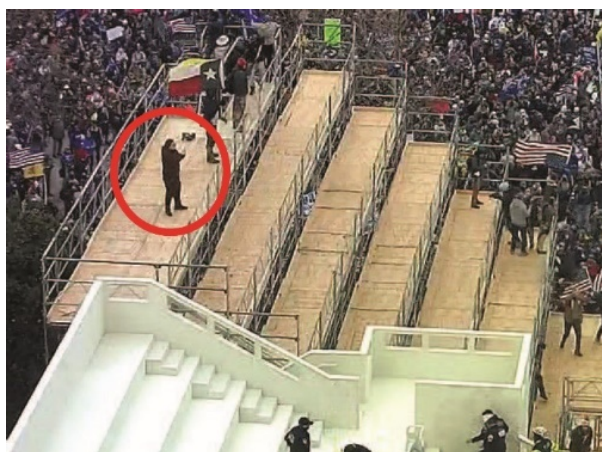
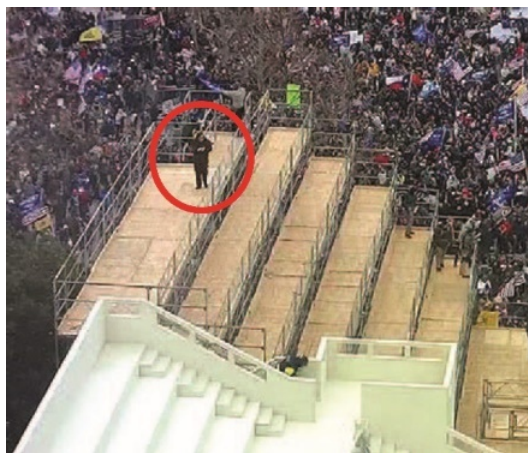
Transitiona
l eyeglass
lenses

Physical
clues give
selfie
location



The FBI later reviewed U.S. Capitol Police surveillance footage that contains the scaffolding on the south of the Inauguration stage. Video surveillance at around 2:35 p.m. shows McCaughey on the top level of the scaffolding (as circled below). This individual appears to be holding an item in his hand and making motions that are consistent with someone using a cell phone to take photos and video. The location of this individual on the scaffolding is consistent with the location of the person that filmed the short video provided to Witness #1's mutual friends by McCaughey.

Cross
reference
other video

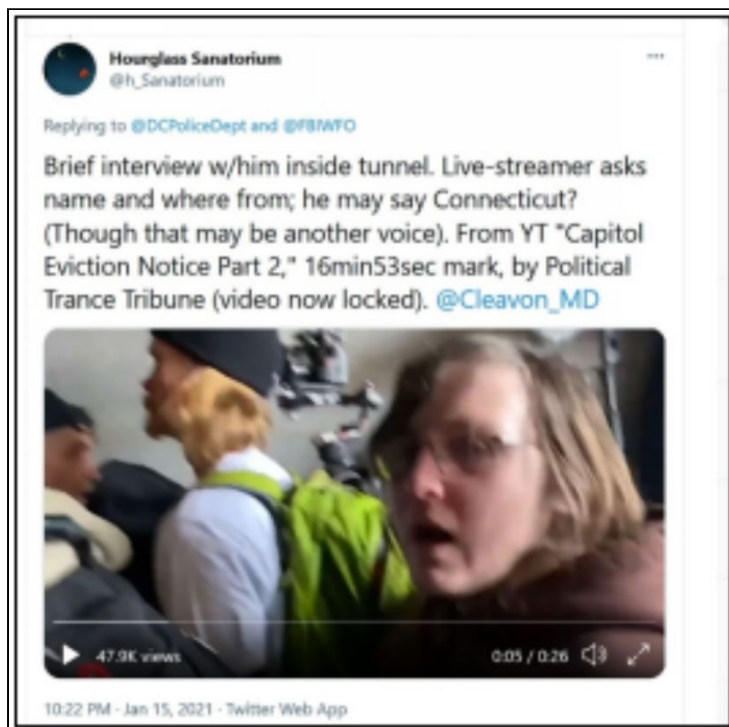


Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Witness #1 directed the FBI to view a post by the MPD's official Twitter account, specifically to a comment posted in response to the MPD's Twitter post containing a video depicting McCaughey along with other rioters in the tunnel just past the lower west terrace archway. Witness #1 stated the video gives a clear depiction of McCaughey and McCaughey is heard speaking in the video. [\[81\]](#)

Driver's
license info

Voice
match on
video



Further review of the video by the FBI revealed McCaughey briefly converses with the individual that appears to be recording the video who asks McCaughey “what’s your name, where are you from.” McCaughey initially states “none of that is important right now” and the camera pans away leaving McCaughey out of camera view. A voice is immediately heard on the video, believed to be McCaughey, stating “Connecticut, Connecticut” as if replying to the question “where are you from”.

Personal
details
confirmed

The FBI noted in its affidavit that McCaughey’s home address listed with the Connecticut Department of Motor Vehicles is in Connecticut.

Witness #1 was able to provide multiple details about McCaughey, such as information about his living situation, his residence, and his work. The FBI has been able to confirm the accuracy of many of these details through independent investigation.

Phone

Witness #1 provided a cell phone number associated with McCaughey, and the FBI queried law enforcement database records and discovered that phone number appeared to be registered to McCaughey's mother and serviced by AT&T.

Timeline of events created

The FBI created a detailed timeline of key events related to McCaughey at the Capitol. At 2:26 p.m., McCaughey appears to be Parading, Demonstrating, or Picketing in a Capitol Building outside the perimeter of the Capital Grounds, as pictured in the below image still from a body-worn camera. McCaughey is circled in the image.

Body worn camera footage



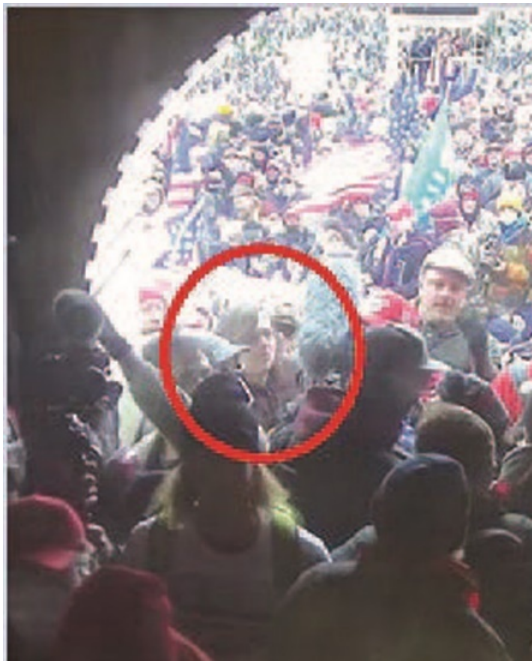
Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

At 2:35 p.m., USCP surveillance footage shows McCaughey descending the scaffolding stairs toward the lower levels of the

scaffolding.

At 3:05 p.m., USCP surveillance footage shows McCaughey entering the tunnel past the lower west terrace archway which leads to the Capitol, as shown in the still shot below with a circle. Around 3:06 p.m., the same camera footage shows McCaughey holding a clear police riot shield, as shown in the still shot below with an arrow. Around 3:08 p.m., McCaughey disappears from the camera's view while walking toward the lower west terrace door with the clear police riot shield, the same direction in which Officer Hodges and the other law enforcement officers were attempting to block the entrance from the rioters.

Movements
tracked
holding riot
shield



Sync up video time stamps

McCaughey's actions from 3:08 p.m. to 3:13 p.m. are primarily captured in YouTube Video #1. The time in YouTube Video #1 is not displayed, so the FBI cross-referenced the video time stamp based on a comparison with body-worn camera footage.

Assault recorded



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

McCaughey is seen pushing the clear police riot shield up against a uniformed law enforcement officer who is attempting to keep rioters from entering the lower west terrace door. McCaughey states, "Just go home dude" to the uniformed law enforcement officer and then repeats, "go home."



In YouTube Video #1, according to the FBI, what appears to be the phrase “this guy is pretty hurt, let him back, let him back” is heard. It is unclear if it was spoken by McCaughey or someone else. McCaughey touches Officer Hodges helmet and lowers Officer Hodges’ helmet’s shield.



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

McCaughey taps the officer behind Officer Hodges on the shoulder and appears to state, “Hey you, hey you, this guy isn’t doing too well,” appearing to be referencing Officer Hodges.

McCaughey appears to state, “Let this guy through, he’s hurt, he’s hurt, let him back,” while McCaughey points to Officer Hodges.

The officer behind Officer Hodges then nods and appears to wave in help.

According to the federal affidavit, a few seconds later, McCaughey appears to state “my shield” and he then hits the riot shield up against another officer. McCaughey appears to state “get the fuck out of here, move.”

Continued violence



At 3:13 p.m., McCaughey becomes visible on the body worn camera of an officer that appears to be helping Officer Hodges or another officer get off the front of the line. McCaughey can be seen striking the officer (hereinafter “Officer 2”) with his shield a couple of times as Officer 2 tries to then drive him back with his baton.

Body worn camera



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

At 3:15 p.m., USCP surveillance footage then captures McCaughey exiting the tunnel past the lower west terrace archway of the U.S. Capitol, as circled in the still shots below.

More
tracking



Multiple
videos

Events at this time were also captured in a separate video taken by a different person and posted to YouTube (“YouTube Video #2”).

A third video posted on YouTube (“YouTube Video #3”) shows events that took place near the lower west terrace door and captures McCaughey exiting the lower west terrace archway. In the screenshots below, one of which has an arrow added above him, McCaughey is seen walking through the lower west terrace archway away from the lower west door of the Capitol. (He appears as if something has irritated his eyes.) As he exits, the crowd can be heard chanting “fuck Antifa.”



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Multiple
tips flag
innocent
people but
those are
cleared up

False Leads

During the course of the investigation, law enforcement received multiple additional tips from around the country from people providing information about whom they believed BOLO 62-AFO to be. Different MPD officers who had seen the BOLO notice flagged two different individuals as resembling the BOLO. Four private citizens submitted tips identifying four different individuals as the individual pictured in BOLO 62-AFO.

The FBI compared video surveillance and still shots and available photos of the individuals identified and determined that none were the individual in BOLO 62-AFO. Beyond the tips, the FBI is not aware of any evidence linking any of the individuals identified by the tips or flagged by MPD officers to the crime described herein. In addition, two anonymous tips appear to reference McCoughey. One anonymous tipster identified him as Patrick McCoughey of Connecticut. Another anonymous tipster from Connecticut identified him as Patrick McCoy.

CHARGES FILED:

1. Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers using a dangerous weapon;
2. Civil disorder;
3. Obstruction of an official proceeding;

4. Aiding and abetting;
5. Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon;
6. Engaging in physical violence in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon;
7. Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; and
8. Act of physical violence in the Capitol grounds or buildings.

William D. Merry, Jr.

Speaker Nancy Pelosi sign stealer



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Widely
broadcast,
distinctive
moment
during riots

On or about January 8, 2021, multiple individuals submitted tips online to the FBI to identify a person seen in a widely circulated video by ITV News, a television news network based in the United Kingdom. The video depicted rioters storming the Capitol Building on January 6, 2021. The tipsters provided screenshots or stills from the video. In the video, a group of individuals can be seen streaming in and out of a room in the Capitol Building with a curved entryway and a wooden sign above the doorway stating "Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi."

The ITV reporter narrating the video can be heard saying at this moment: "They breached and entered the Speaker's office itself."

Holding stolen property

A male with a graying beard, wearing a red “Trump 2020” hat and red bandana around his neck (“Person #1”), circled in the above screenshot of a federal affidavit, appears to be standing near the same office with the curved entryway, except the wooden sign is missing from above the door. Person #1 then appears to be saying, “Here you go, here you go, brother” while holding up a broken engraved piece of wood.

Brought a friend

Standing next to Person #1 and holding up the same piece of wood is a female with brown hair, round sunglasses, and a white and gray winter hat (“Person #2”). The fractured wood appears to be a piece of the same wooden sign previously seen above the Speaker’s office, as the words “the House” and letters “Nancy” are clearly visible.

Person #2 ID’d

In an online tip to the FBI, an individual (“Tipster #1”) identified Person #2 in the video, as an individual named Emily Hernandez from Missouri. The FBI contacted Tipster #1, who advised that Tipster #1 and Hernandez had mutual acquaintances. Tipster #1 recognized Hernandez through their association on social media.

Person #2 confirmed

On or about January 12, 2021, the FBI was again informed through an additional tip (“Tipster #2”) that Person #2 was Hernandez. The FBI contacted Tipster #2, who confirmed via email that Person #2 was Hernandez. They advised that they did not know Hernandez personally but had mutual acquaintances connected through social media. At the request of the FBI, Tipster #2 consulted the mutual acquaintances that they shared with Hernandez and reported back that Person #1 was believed to be Hernandez’s uncle. Tipster #2

recommended that the FBI contact another individual (“Interviewee 1”) who was introduced to Hernandez through mutual acquaintances but has not seen her in several years.

Uncle is suspected Person #1

On or about January 13, 2021, the FBI contacted Interviewee 1, who advised that Hernandez had said she had gone to Washington, D.C. with her uncle the day of the Capitol riots.

Investigate parents

The FBI conducted research on public source databases and identified Hernandez’s parents. Additional open source searches revealed that Hernandez’s mother’s maiden name was Merry. Using open source searches of Hernandez’s father’s Facebook profile, the FBI identified a Facebook profile for a “Bill Merry” (with username “bill.merry.90”) and discovered a photograph of Bill Merry and a female who resembled Hernandez at a St. Louis Cardinals baseball game.

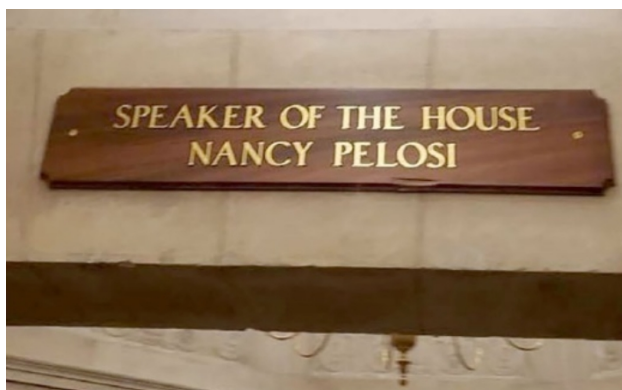


Family photo

On or about January 18, 2021, the FBI confirmed through Tipster #2 that Hernandez was the female standing next to Merry at the St. Louis Cardinals baseball game, as seen here.

Confirmed
-Person
#1's
vehicle
registration
to "transfer
on death"
to Person

On or about January 20, 2021, the FBI searched a government database and located a 2019 vehicle registration in Merry's name, which listed Merry as the owner of the vehicle with a notation that the vehicle would transfer on death to an "Emily Hernandez."



Screen capture of the Speaker of the House sign that was included in a separate affidavit for an unrelated person of interest from the Capitol riots.

Cross reference

On or about January 21, 2021, the FBI discovered an image submitted by an individual ("Tipster #3") who does not know Merry or Hernandez personally but had submitted a photograph of the Capitol riots to the FBI on or about January 10, 2021, of what appears to be Person #1 outdoors in a crowd holding up the same fractured wooden sign previously seen above the Speaker's office, with the words "the House" and letters "Nancy" visible. A woman resembling Hernandez, with the same hat and sunglasses, can be seen standing behind him.

or as
Outkast
once said...

*Now throw
your hands
in the air
And wave
'em like
you just
don't care*

Have you
seen this
sign?



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Government databases

The FBI conducted research in government databases and learned that there was an individual named William Merry associated with a specific residence in Missouri. A search of government databases returned a driver's license with a photograph of Merry, which lists the same residence. In comparing various images, the images of Person #1 are consistent with the physical appearance of William Merry

Subpoena Facebook

On or about January 21, 2021, the FBI served legal process on Facebook for username "bill.merry.90". In response to the legal process, Facebook returned two telephone numbers attributed to the Facebook account ("Phone Number #1" and "Phone Number #2").

Subpoena AT&T

On or about January 21, 2021, the FBI served legal process on AT&T for the two phone numbers identified by Facebook. AT&T returned information indicating that Phone Number #1 was currently registered to a different individual and thus appears to be an old telephone number of William Merry. Phone Number #2 was still registered to William Merry at the same residence that appears on Merry's driver's license and on the vehicle registration described above.

New sign: \$870

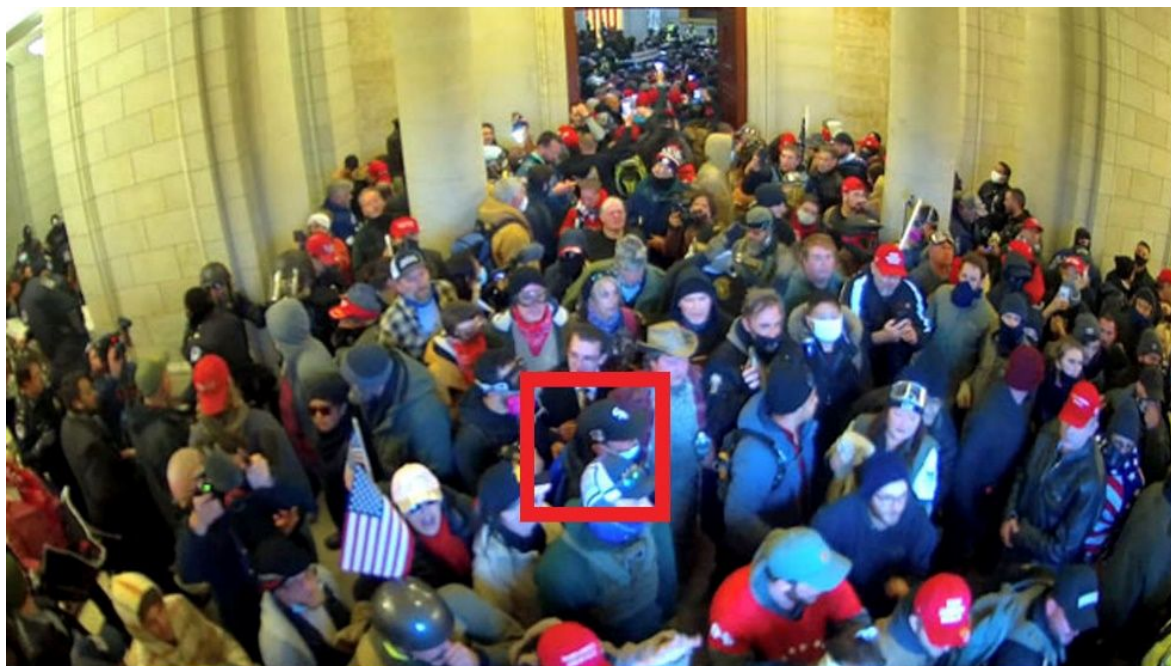
On or about January 14, 2021, the FBI consulted with the House of Representatives' curator to determine the value of the Speaker's name plate that had been posted above her office. The curator estimated that the cost to replace the name plate would be \$870.

CHARGES FILED:

1. Theft of government property;
2. Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds;
3. Disorderly conduct which impedes the conduct of government business; and
4. Disruptive conduct in the Capitol buildings.

Richard Michetti

Called his ex-girlfriend a “moron” then she turned him in



Picture reproduced in charging documents.

Sent proof
to former
girlfriend...

On approximately January 7, 2021, a witness (“Witness #1”) reported to law enforcement that Richard Michetti, with whom Witness #1 had a prior romantic relationship, sent several text messages and two videos to Witness #1 on January 6, 2021, using his mobile phone. Portions of the videos show Michetti on the grounds of the Capitol during the January 6, 2021, riots, while others appear to have been filmed inside the Capitol Building.

On January 11, 2021, Witness #1 was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI and provided Michetti’s date of birth, his address, and phone number.

then
insulted
her

Witness #1 stated Michetti believed the election was stolen from Trump. The Special Agents reviewed the

messages sent to Witness #1.

At approximately 4:26 p.m., Michetti texted Witness #1, “If you can’t see the election was stolen you’re a moron,” and other messages.

Tipsters from across the country submitted images and videos of the riots to an FBI online submission website. One of the images submitted shows Michetti (circled in the below photo) standing on the U.S. Capitol steps on January 6, 2021, among a large group of protestors and rioters.

Captured
on multiple
photos and
video



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

The FBI showed the below enlargement to Witness #1, who positively identified Michetti.

Clothing
and
appearance
help for
movement
tracking

High
resolution
imagery is
extremely
helpful



Based on a description of Michetti and of the clothing he was wearing on January 6, 2021, additional video footage and images were identified that captured Michetti inside various parts of the U.S. Capitol.

In each image, Michetti appears wearing a Chicago White Sox baseball cap, blue backpack, dark jacket or hoodie, and tan pants. These clothing items match the clothing worn by Michetti in the images shown to Witness #1.

Multiple
camera
angles



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.
Near the Rotunda Door



Surveillance video of the Rotunda

Hotel receipt

The FBI obtained a printed copy of a receipt from the Yotel Hotel in Washington, D.C. showing Michetti checked into the Hotel on January 5, 2021, and checked out on January 6, 2021. This hotel is located approximately one block from the U.S. Capitol grounds.

CHARGES FILED:

1. Obstruction of an official proceeding;
2. Aiding and abetting;
3. Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds;

4. Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds;
5. Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; and
6. Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building.

Matthew Ryan Miller

Fire Extinguisher-spraying, cape and cowboy hat-wearing rioter

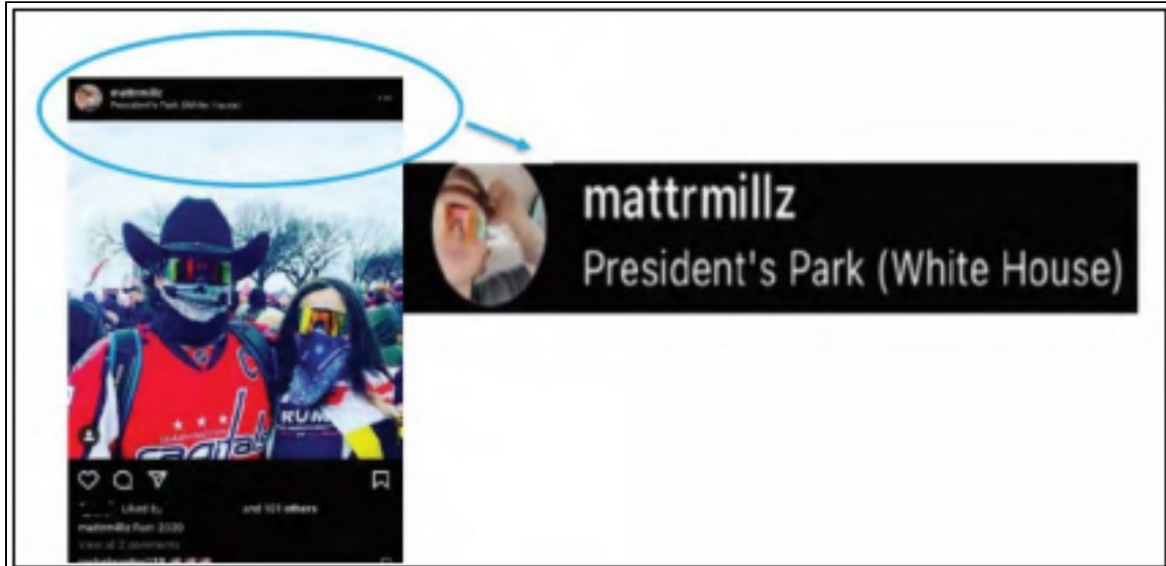


Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

ID'd by
friend

After the Capitol riots, the FBI collected images obtained through open source media, including the below screenshot of an Instagram post submitted by a cooperating witness ("Witness #1"). The header contained a profile picture of the user and the words "President's Park (White House)." Witness #1 had been familiar with Matthew Ryan Miller for approximately seven years. Witness #1 confirmed the image was obtained from Miller's Instagram account.

Disguised
but
geotagged



Same
hairstyle
for last 7

Although the Subject Male's face in the Instagram screenshot was obscured by large goggle-style sunglasses and a black bandana face mask with a skull design, Witness #1 was confident the male suspect was Miller, because Miller has maintained the same hairstyle for approximately seven years, and because the Subject Male in the screenshot captured is consistent with Miller's appearance and physical characteristics.

The federal affidavit for this case, three screenshots of which are below, included evidence of Miller's actions during the riots. In other photos and video, Miller was dressed in a black cowboy hat, a Washington Capitals red, white and blue jersey, and a black backpack with blue trim on the shoulder straps. Miller was viewed discharging a fire extinguisher at the steps leading to an entrance to the Capitol.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the
District of Columbia

United States of America
v.
Matthew Ryan Miller

Case No.

Date of Birth: XXXXXXXX
(Indicate)

CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

I, the complainant in this case, state that the following is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
On or about the date(s) of January 6, 2021, in the country of _____, in the
in the District of _____, the defendant(s) violated:

Code Section	Offense Description
18 U.S.C. 1752(a)(1) and (2) (A) (Knowingly Entering or Remaining in any Restricted Building or Grounds Without Lawful Authority, with a Dangerous Weapon);	
18 U.S.C. 1752(a)(1) and (2) (A) (Knowingly Entering or Remaining in Grounds or Restricted Building or Grounds, with a Dangerous Weapon);	
18 U.S.C. 1752(a)(1) and (2) (A) (Knowingly Entering or Remaining in Grounds or Restricted Building or Grounds, with a Dangerous Weapon);	
18 U.S.C. 1752(a)(1) and (2) (A) (Knowingly Entering or Remaining in Grounds or Restricted Building or Grounds, with a Dangerous Weapon);	

This criminal complaint is based on the facts:
See attached statement of facts.

☒ continued on the attached sheet.



Printed name and title

Attended to by the applicant in accordance with the requirements of Fed. R. Crim. P. 4.1
by telephone:

Date: 01/21/2021

2021.01.21
18:53:52 -05'00'

Judge's signature

City and state: Washington, D.C.

U.S. District Judge
Printed name and title

CW-1 was familiar with TMAGB-1, which was available on the internet, and CW-1 believed the information contained in TMAGB-1 to be MILLER based on the similarity and likeness of physical characteristics and modeling clothing from the Instagram screenshots (TMAGB-2). For the same reason, CW-1 believed MILLER was both the suspect depicted displaying a fire extinguisher in TMAGB-1 and the arrested suspect depicted in TMAGB-3.

CW-1 further recognized MILLER depicted from behind in the below photograph (TMAGB-4) wearing the distinctive black cowboy hat, the Washington Capitals jersey, and both the Maryland State Flag and the Golden Flag¹ and around his neck, on a rope or scarf, which is consistent with the manner MILLER wore the flag in TMAGB-1 above.



FIGURE 4

Investigator located a Facebook account which contained several photos they believed to be of MILLER, including the below photograph (TMAGB-5) received through the FBI online tips, identified as coming from MILLER's Facebook account. The individual is apparent in the Facebook photograph is consistent with a photograph of MILLER obtained from the Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration. CW-1 was shown photographs from the Facebook account believed to be utilized by MILLER. In addition to positively identifying MILLER in these

¹ The Golden Flag, with the motto "Don't Trust No One" dates back to 1776. More recently, it has become a symbol of the far right, fascist, nationalist, and authoritarianist movements.

Dressed to get noticed

violations of local and federal law, including scenes of individuals inside the U.S. Capitol building without authority to be there.

One of the individuals that was captured in photos and videos published through individual social media accounts was later identified as Matthew Ryan MILLER (hereinafter "MILLER"). MILLER was dressed in a black cowboy hat, a Washington Capitals red, white and blue jersey, and a black hoodie with blue trim on the shoulder straps and was captured discharging a fire extinguisher upon the steps leading to an entrance to the U.S. Capitol building. That photo, bearing the copyright of "Gerry Images," appears below as IMAGE-1 (MILLER circled within photo):



IMAGE-1

Following the civil unrest on January 6, 2021 at the U.S. Capitol, the FBI collected images obtained through open source media, to include online tips and complaints. One of the images obtained was a screen capture, or "screenshot" of a social media post to an Instagram account. The header accompanying this screenshot contained a profile picture of the user and the words "President's Pick (White House)." The screenshot (IMAGE-2, below) was provided by a cooperating witness, hereinafter "CW-1." CW-1 is familiar with and has been familiar with MILLER for approximately seven years. CW-1 confirmed IMAGE-2 was obtained from the Instagram account and recognized it as belonging to MILLER.

2

Recorded spraying fire extinguisher at police

Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Witness #1 believed Miller was both the Subject Male deploying a fire extinguisher in the images and the unmasked Subject Male. Witness #1 further recognized Miller in another photograph wearing the distinctive black cowboy hat, the Washington Capitals jersey, and both the Maryland State Flag and the Gadsden Flag tied around his neck as a cape or scarf.

Haircut



Picture reproduced in charging documents.

Driver's
license
photo

Facebook

Investigators located a Facebook account which contained several photos they believed to be of Miller, including this photo received through the FBI online tips.

The individual's appearance in the Facebook photograph is consistent with a photograph of Miller obtained from the Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration.

Witness #1 was shown photographs from the Facebook account believed to be used by Miller. In addition to positively identifying Miller in those photographs, Witness #1 also provided the names of Miller's

Associates
ID'd

associates in photos from the Facebook account, further demonstrating Witness #1's familiarity with Miller.

The FBI conducted open source searches for photos of the suspect unmasked, dressed in his distinctive clothing, and located the below image of Miller unmasked, drinking from a bottle of water.

Unmasked



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

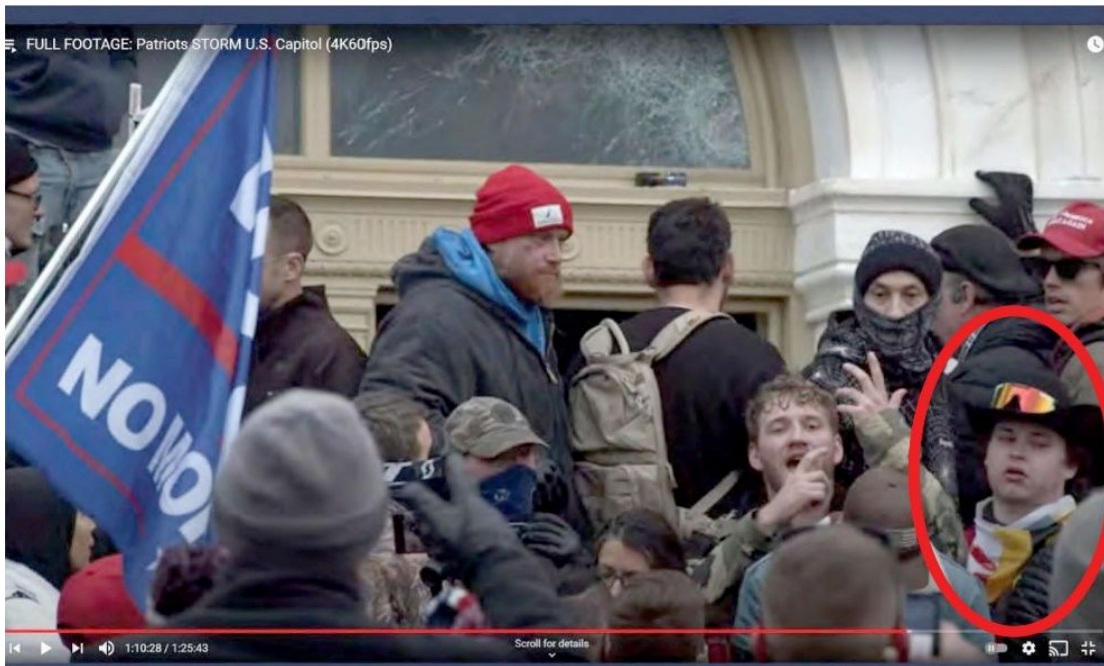
The FBI found other images of Miller wearing the distinctive clothing and items, scaling the walls of the west side of the Capitol plaza using a section of the temporary crowd control barriers as a ladder, and assisting other crowd members with scaling Capitol walls and other architectural obstacles on the U.S. Capitol grounds.

That's
going to
get



The FBI also reviewed the image below obtained from various sources on Twitter, and believe, based on his distinctive dress, including distinctive ski goggles/sunglasses, that it depicts Miller (circled in the lower right corner of the image) on U.S. Capitol grounds.

Distinctive
hat and ski
goggle
combo



Picture reproduced in charging documents.

CHARGES FILED:

1. Civil disorder;
2. Obstruction of an official proceeding;
3. Aiding and abetting;
4. Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers using a dangerous weapon;
5. Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon;
6. Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon;
7. Engaging in physical violence in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon;

8. Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building;
9. Act of physical violence in the Capitol grounds or buildings; and
10. Stepping, climbing, removing, or injuring property on the Capitol grounds.

Aaron Mostofsky

#CaveMan, son of a Brooklyn judge



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Gave an
interview

...using his
first name

On January 6, 2021, the Subject Male who identified himself to a New York Post reporter in an interview was profiled in a New York Post article titled, “NYC man says he stormed U.S. Capitol to fight stolen election.” In the video interview, “Aaron” explained his actions by stating: “the election was stolen”, “we were cheated”, and “I don’t think 75 million people voted for Trump. I think it was close to 85 million”. “Aaron” continued to tell the interviewer that he traveled from Brooklyn, New York.

...while
dressed as
a

...carrying
and
wearing
stolen
property

The New York Post video interview was conducted inside the Capitol Building, during which “Aaron” is observed carrying what appears to be a U.S. Capitol Police riot shield containing the U.S. Capitol Police logo, as well as wearing a U.S. Capitol Police officer’s bullet proof vest labeled “Police”. In the video interview “Aaron” states that he took a police riot shield that he found on the floor. “Aaron” then motioned to the police vest on his chest, in what appears to be him indicating that he also found that item on the floor and took it into his possession. He also states that he found a hat on the ground but he returned that item to a police officer because that might be someone’s personal item. The police riot shield and police vest are items of value belonging to the U.S., specifically the U.S. Capitol

Riot shield:
\$256
Police vest:
\$1,905

Police. The riot shield is valued at \$256.65. The police vest is comprised of a carrier, body plates within the vest, and side ballistics, with a total value of \$1,905.00.

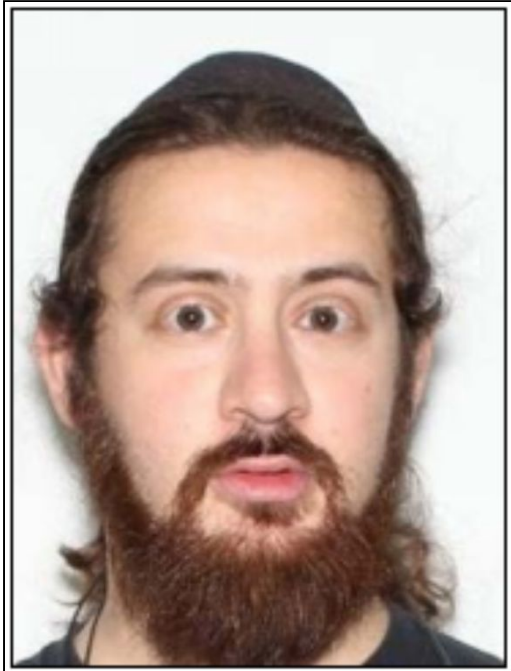
Featured in
2nd article

On January 7, 2021, the FBI located a second article from the New York Post titled, “NYC man who breached U.S. Capitol is son of prominent Brooklyn judge”. The article identified “Aaron” as Aaron Mostofsky.

Driver’s
license
photo

A search of New York State Department of Motor Vehicle images associated with Aaron Mostofsky revealed a

photograph that matched the depiction of the individual interviewed within the U.S. Capitol known as “Aaron”.



The image from the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles is provided here.

stopthesteal

Social
media
search

On January 7, 2021, an FBI review of social media accounts belonging to Aaron Mostofsky identified an Instagram account which contained videos from both inside and outside the U.S. Capitol taken by a male believed to be Mostofsky. One video posted on January 6, 2021, which appears to show Mostofsky on a bus, and appears to be a self-taken video, was labeled “D.C. bound stopthesteal”.

Posted
travel plans

In a separate post made by Mostofsky at approximately 6:09 a.m. on January 6, 2020, he indicates that he is “... on this bus going to D.C.” Furthermore, when trying to coordinate meeting up with a friend within the group on January 6, 2020, Mostofsky’s message states: “If we find each other look for a guy looking like a caveman.” He later states, in a likely reference to the presidential election: “Even a caveman knows it was stolen.”

Posted desire to protest/riot

Further research identified Mostofsky's Facebook account in which he posted the comment on November 7, 2018: "Since the republicans lost the house I have the following questions 1 when and where are we protesting/rioting..."

Subpoena Instagram

On January 8, 2021, a search warrant was issued by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York related to Mostofsky's Instagram account. Review of these records show additional posts regarding his presence in the Capitol Building.

In particular, the records show that on January 7, 2021, a photo was sent to Mostofsky by another user showing him within the Capitol carrying a riot shield containing the U.S. Capitol Police logo, as well as wearing a Capitol Police officer's bullet proof vest labeled "Police." The photo is consistent with images from Mostofsky's news interview from within the U.S. Capitol, including Mostofsky's attire. The shared photo is shown below.



The FBI included this meme in their formal affidavit filing

Chat history

Mostofsky received a message regarding the photo saying: "Your famous." In response, Mostofsky stated: "IK unfortunately." The sender asked: "why unfortunately." Mostofsky responded "Cause now people actually know me." Mostofsky in this conversation confirms that he is the person. During the same conversation Mostofsky also describes his presence in the U.S. Capitol stating: "But it was like I'm here now how did I get there."

CHARGE FILED:

1. Civil Disorder;
2. Obstruction of an Official Proceeding and Aiding and Abetting;
3. Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers;
4. Theft of Government Property;
5. Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds;
6. Disorderly and Disruptive Conduct in a Restricted Building or Grounds;
7. Disorderly Conduct in a Capitol Building;

8. Parading, Demonstrating, or Picketing in a Capitol Building.

Clayton Ray Mullins

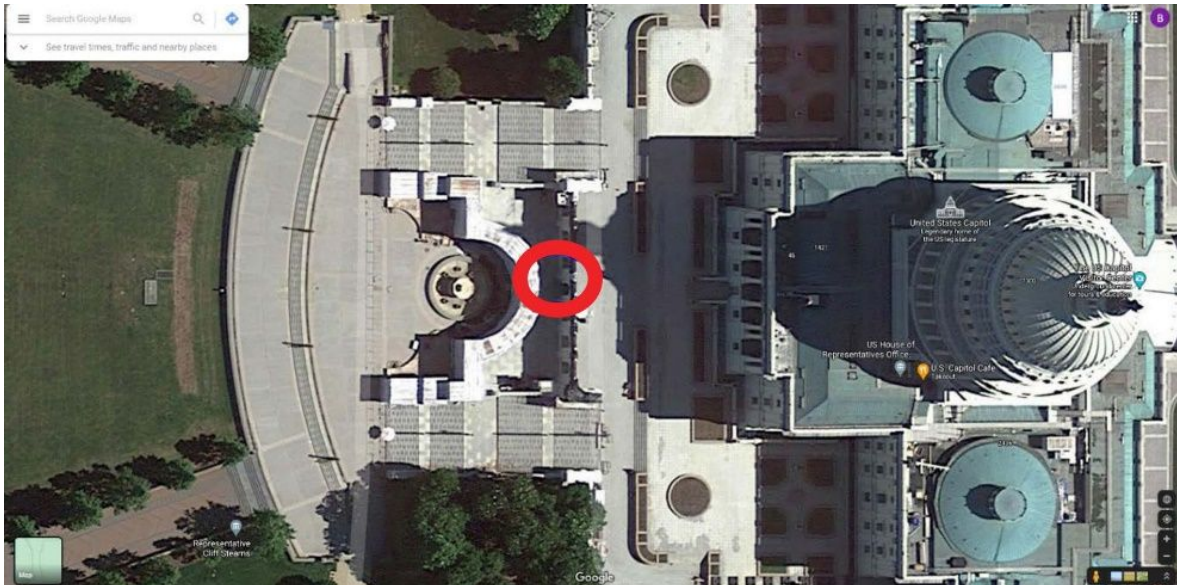
#Slickback police assaulter

Officer
brutally
attacked



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

On January 6, 2021, Officer A.W. of the Metropolitan Police Department (“MPD”) was directed to assist the Capitol Police in maintaining security of the Capitol Building. Between 4:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m., Officer A.W. walked through the interior tunnel of the Capitol Building and assumed a post in an archway that provided access to the building’s lower west terrace. The approximate location of Officer A.W. is noted below by the center circle.



On or about January 12, 2021, Officer A.W. was interviewed by MPD as part of an investigation into assaults of officers occurring at the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021.

Laceration

During the interview, Officer A.W. advised that he was pulled into the crowd and was kicked, struck with poles, and stomped on by several individuals. Officer A.W. recalled having his helmet ripped off his head and being stripped of his Civil Disturbance Unit baton, gas mask (later recovered), and MPD-issued cellular phone. Officer A.W. was maced after his mask was ripped off. At some point during the assault, Officer A.W. was able to retrieve his gas mask and one individual prevented the rioters from further assaulting Officer A.W., allowing him to get on his feet and head back to the tunnel area. Once Officer A.W. was back in the tunnel, another officer realized Officer A.W. was bleeding from his head. Officer A.W. was subsequently escorted to the east side of the Capitol Building before being taken to the hospital. At the hospital, Officer A.W. was treated for a laceration on his head which required two staples to close. Officer A.W. also sustained a bruise to his right elbow.

Other officers attacked

Prior to investigating the assault of Officer A.W., FBI investigators were already investigating the assault of fellow MPD Officer B.M. (“B.M”). Minutes before Officer A.W. was pulled

into the crowd of rioters, Officer B.M. was also assaulted at the Capitol Building's lower west terrace tunnel entrance.

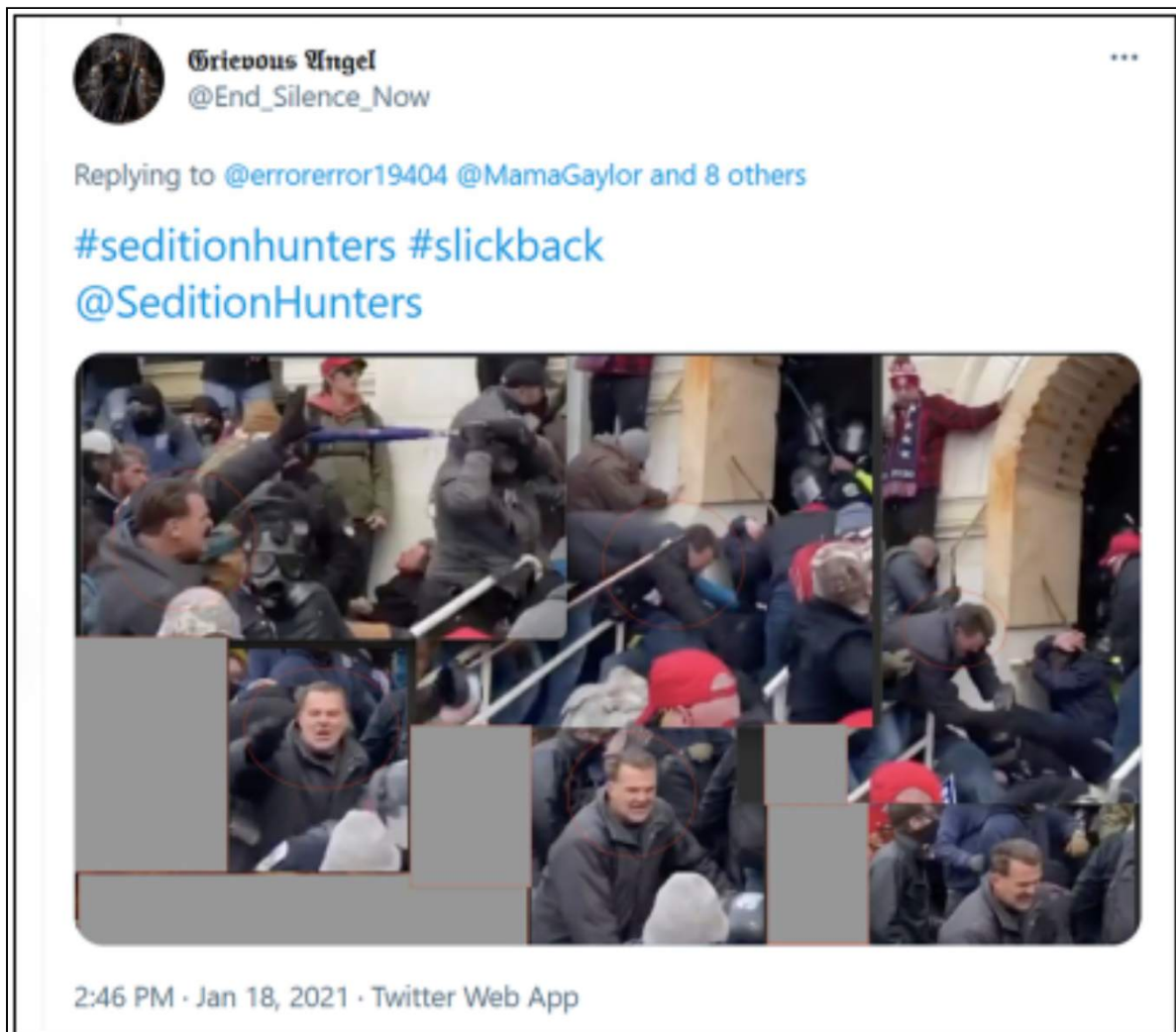
Subject Male

As FBI investigators analyzed social media content related to the assault of Officer B.M. and other MPD officers, investigators discovered video footage and photographs of a Subject Male ("Subject Male") wearing a dark colored jacket, black gloves and light blue jean pants, participating in the assault of Officer A.W.

#slickback, #sedition- hunters

Numerous videos and photographs of the Subject Male assaulting Officer A.W. were posted on Twitter, primarily under the hashtag #seditionhunters. In addition, the hashtag #slickback began trending in relation to the Subject Male and the slicked back style in which he wore his hair. Portions of the below Twitter photos were redacted by law enforcement to obscure another individual's image. ^[82]

Internet
famous



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Intent to
harm is
evident

Footage of the Subject Male's assault on Officer A.W. was captured by body worn cameras of multiple MPD officers. In the video, at least one other officer makes multiple attempts to pull Officer A.W. away from the Subject Male, essentially engaging in a battle of tug of war.

Body-worn camera



Video from the body-worn camera of a different officer, MPD Officer D.P., captured the following image of the Subject Male a few seconds later, as he continued to pull the leg of Officer A.W.

ID'd by tipster



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Driver's license info

On or about January 25, 2021, law enforcement received a tip identifying the Subject Male as Clayton Ray Mullins, which led to a review of his Kentucky driver's license. The biographical data from Mullins' driver's license provided information for Mullin's financial account at FNB Bank, Inc. ("FNB Bank").

DMV payment info led to bank



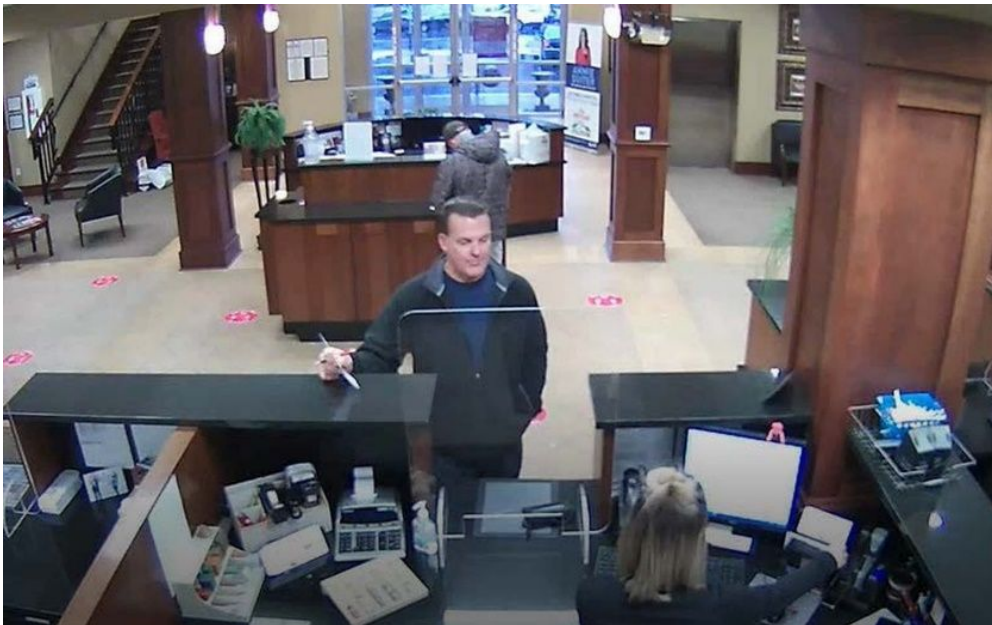
On or about February 5, 2021, investigators interviewed an FNB Bank employee ("Witness #1") who had an approximately 30-year banking relationship with Mullins. Witness #1 was shown this photo, which captured Mullins at the lower west terrace of the Capitol Building on January 6, 2021. [\[83\]](#)

Positive ID by bank employee

Witness #1 identified the individual in the photo as Clayton Mullins and advised Mullins was in the FNB Bank lobby the day before, on February 4, 2021.

After speaking with Witness #1, law enforcement obtained surveillance video footage from FNB Bank. The footage depicted Mullins standing at a teller station in the lobby of FNB Bank on February 4, 2021. On or about February 11, 2021, Witness #1 was shown the below image of Mullins taken from the FNB Bank surveillance video. Witness #1 identified the individual in the photograph as Clayton Mullins.

Bank
security
video
confirmed



FNB Bank, Inc. security surveillance footage from February 4, 2021

CHARGES FILED:

1. Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers;
2. Obstruction of law enforcement during civil disorder;
3. Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority;
4. Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds;
5. Engaging in physical violence in a restricted building or grounds; and
6. Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds.

Eric Gavelek Munchel and Lisa Eisenhart

“Zip Tie Guy #2” and his Mom



Twitter post from January 6, 2021. ^[84]

#ZipTieGu

During the attack on the Capitol, a Subject Male (“Subject Male”) became known on social media as “Zip Tie Guy #2” (Larry Brock, discussed previously in this chapter, was labeled Zip Tie Guy #1). Zip Tie Guy #2 was wearing or displayed several distinctive items, including:

Distinctive markings

- a. a baseball cap that appears to have been manufactured by Black Rifle Coffee Company, depicting a rifle and a flag, with writing on the left side of the cap near the back of the cap;
- b. a patch on the center of his chest displaying the "Punisher" comic book character;
- c. a Tennessee "thin blue line" patch depicting the State of Tennessee bisected by a horizontal blue line; and
- d. a long-sleeve shirt in a fatigues pattern with black rectangles on the upper sleeves.

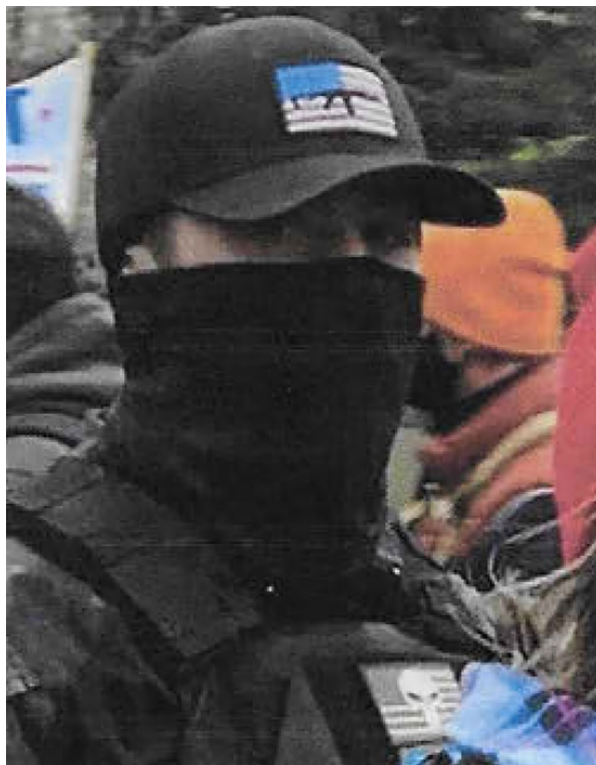
Plastic restraints

The Subject Male is carrying plastic restraints and an item in a holster on his right hip. Flex cuffs are used by law enforcement to restrain and/or detain subjects. The Subject Male appears to have a cell phone mounted on his chest, with the camera facing outward, ostensibly to record events that day.

On January 6, 2021, the Subject Male was photographed walking on the Capitol grounds with a white female, as depicted in another photograph obtained via open source search.

Mother and
son photo

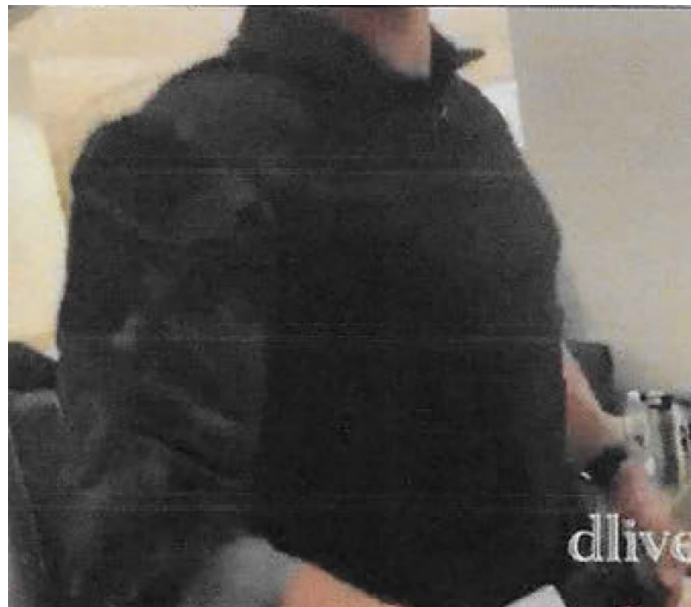
Spotted
outside
Capitol
Building



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

On January 6, 2021, a person who appears to be the Subject Male was recorded on a DLive LiveStream in a hotel lobby, without a face covering, where he is wearing a long-sleeved shirt in a fatigues pattern with a black rectangle on the upper sleeves, and a dark baseball cap with writing on the left side of the cap near the back of the cap.

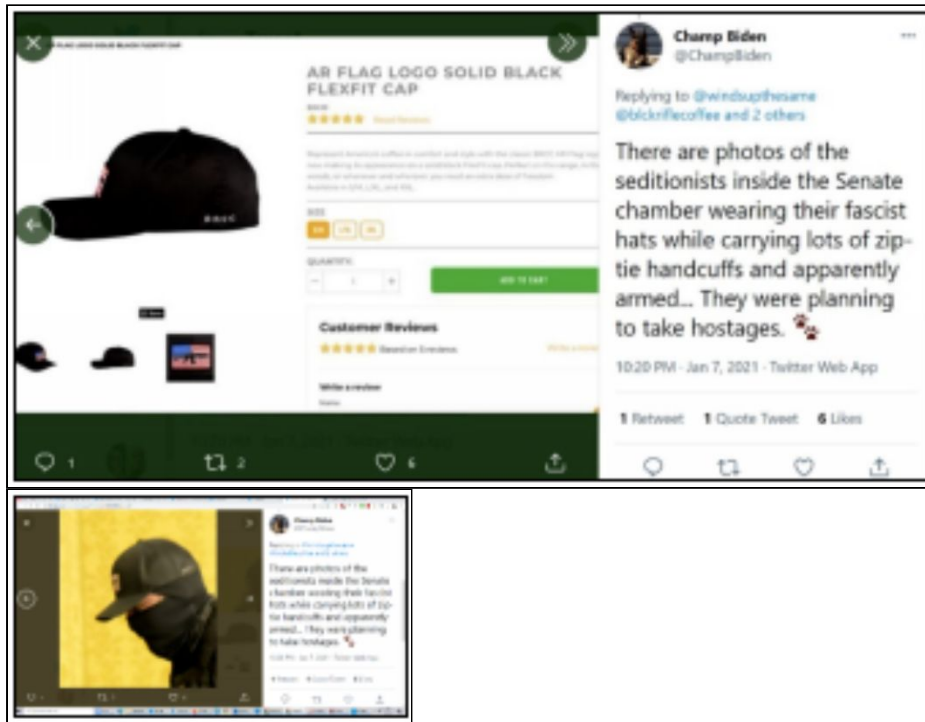
Mask off,
some
markings
still on



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Members of the public worked to identify the Subject Male by identifying markings he displayed during the Capitol attack. [85], [86], [87]

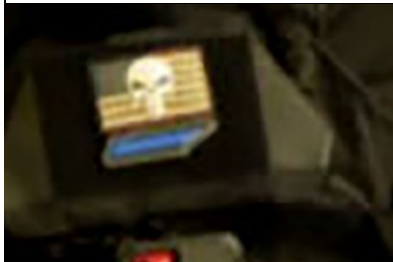
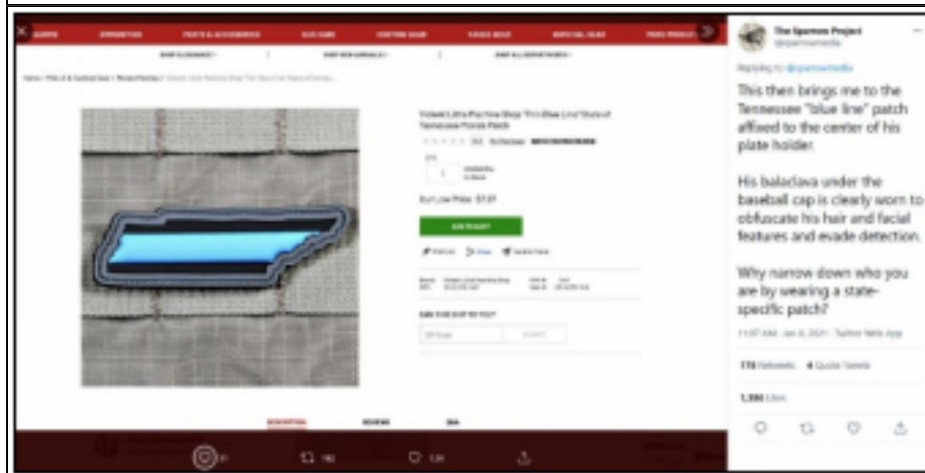
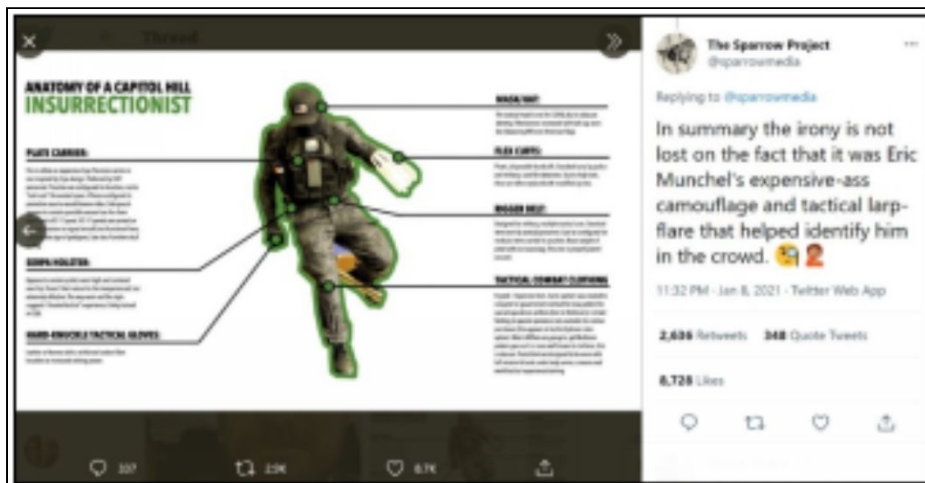
#Sedition-Hunters



Black Rifle Coffee cap

Methodical
analysis

Tennessee



Facebook

According to the federal affidavit, on January 8, 2021, persons on various online platforms began to make identifications of the Subject Male as Eric Gavelek Munchel, in part by referencing his Facebook page

Tried deleting Facebook, but foiled

Munchel is depicted in the circular Facebook photo below wearing what appears to be a white t-shirt with the words "Kid Rock" or something similar on the left breast. "Kid Rock's Big Ass Honky Tonk" is a bar located in downtown Nashville, Tennessee. Munchel's Facebook page was taken down in the late evening hours on January 9, 2021, and is no longer accessible.

Following the social media breadcrumbs

Before Munchel's Facebook page was taken down, various actors on social media captured screenshots of Munchel depicted online. On the below Instagram post from August 18, 2020, a person who appears to be Munchel is depicted wearing what appears to be a white t-shirt with the words "Kid Rock" or something similar on the left breast. This same person, who appears to be Munchel, also appears to have one or more brown wristbands on his right wrist.

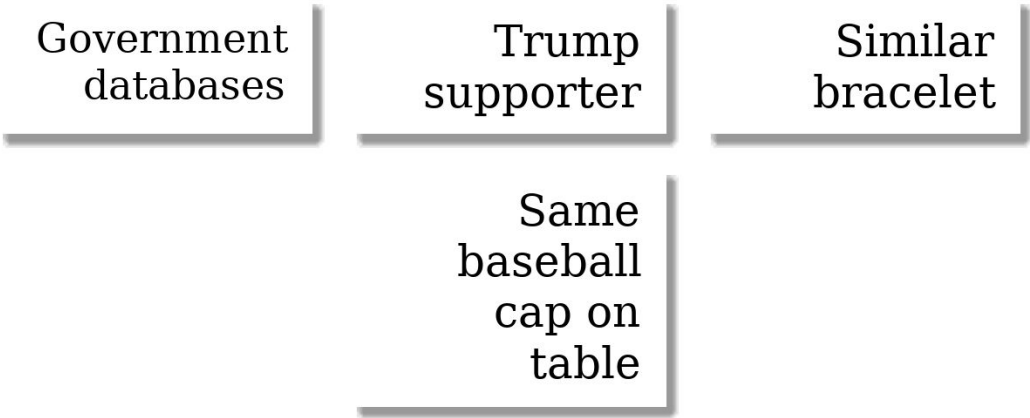
Cross
referencing



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Another photograph depicts a person who appears to be Munchel, holding an American flag and a shotgun, standing in front of a television playing a statement by Trump; a baseball cap that appears to

have been manufactured by Black Rifle Coffee Company (depicting a rifle and a flag) is resting on a small desk behind him; and wearing one or more brown wristbands on his right wrist.





Picture reproduced in charging documents.

According to a law enforcement database search, Munchel's address, as of approximately September 2019, was in Tennessee. He was issued a driver's license from the State of Tennessee in 2020 with the below photo.

The person who appears to be walking with Munchel on the Capitol grounds is a white female. Law enforcement had probable cause to believe that person was Lisa Eisenhart. A search of a law enforcement database yielded the following photo for Eisenhart, with a date of birth in 1964.

Driver's
license
photos



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Old airline tickets booked by mother

According to the government's investigation, Munchel flew on Southwest Airlines from Nashville to Florida, in March 2020. That flight was booked by a person named Lisa Eisenhart with a date of birth of 1964.

Middle name connection

According to a search of a law enforcement database, Eisenhart's aliases include Lisa Marie Gavelek. Munchel's middle name is Gavelek.

A further search of law enforcement databases revealed that Munchel and Gavelek had a physical address in Florida, in common, and a post office box address in Georgia, in common.

Hiding in plain sight at the hotel

On January 6, 2021 law enforcement encountered Munchel at the Grand Hyatt Hotel, address 1000 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. Munchel gave law enforcement the name of Eric Munchel when stopped. At the time, Munchel was wearing camouflage pants wearing a black holster containing what appeared to be a handgun. Law enforcement interviewed Munchel and identified that he was carrying a black and yellow "Taser Pulse" taser that emits an electric shock. Munchel stated that he possessed the taser for self-protection as he had participated at the pro-Trump rally.

A video surveillance camera at the Grand Hyatt Hotel captured Munchel and Eisenhart walking out of the hotel at 12:37 p.m. on January 6, 2021. The video depicts Munchel wearing a black baseball hat, dark clothing, boots, and a decal in the middle of his chest, which is consistent with the clothing he is observed wearing at the Capitol. Moreover, Eisenhart is wearing the same clothing that she is seen wearing at the Capitol while standing with Munchel.

Hotel
security
footage



Picture reproduced in charging documents.

A screenshot from a cell phone video taken from inside of the Capitol Building depicts Munchel and Eisenhart walking together up the stairs. The clothing that both individuals are wearing is consistent with what both individuals wore while leaving the hotel.

Open
sourced
video



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

On Day 2 of Trump's second impeachment trial, February 10, 2021, images of Munchel were included as evidence to illustrate the events of the Capitol attack on January 6, 2021.

Now part
of
historical



Image presented during Trump's second impeachment trial, February 10, 2021.

CHARGES FILED FOR EACH:

1. Obstruction of an official proceeding;
2. Knowingly entering and remaining in a restricted building and grounds;
3. Violent entry or disorderly conduct; and
4. Aiding and abetting.

Joseph Lino Padilla (a.k.a. Jose Padilla)

SCUBA masked rioter



Picture reproduced in charging documents.

Posting to alt-right site

On January 9, 2021, the FBI received an anonymous tip (“Tipster #1”) that Jose Padilla, later fully identified as Joseph Lino Padilla, made posts on his Facebook page and a web-site known as “thedonald.win,” under a specific username, in which Padilla admitted to taking part in the riots at the Capitol. Subsequent investigation confirmed Padilla was the user of both the Facebook page and the username on thedonald.win that Tipster #1 provided.

Driver’s license photo

The FBI reviewed a Tennessee driver’s license photo issued to Padilla and compared it to the Facebook page identified by Tipster #1 and the two photographs appear to be the same individual.

ID'd by 3 tipsters

On January 11, 2021, another tipster (“Tipster #2”) contacted the FBI to report that they know Padilla and recognized Padilla in videos shown on television. According to Tipster #2, another individual (“Tipster #3”) was also familiar with Padilla and had multiple in person interactions with Padilla. Tipster #3 identified Padilla through videos circulating online, which prompted Tipster #2 to find videos online of Padilla in an altercation with a police officer at a guard rail and another video in which Padilla is seen throwing a pole. Tipster #2 stated that according to individuals who still remain in contact with Padilla, Padilla has recently been immersed in the alt-right and had a “Q-Anon mentality.”

The federal affidavit presented details of Padilla’s actions at the Capitol.

At approximately 1:31 pm, Padilla approaches the barricade line and is eventually pushed away by a Metropolitan Police Department officer. Padilla is wearing a dark blue jacket, a SCUBA mask over his eyes, and a black backpack. Padilla is recorded pushing the barricade in front of him and shouting, “Push! Push! Fucking push!” Screenshots of the federal affidavit are below.

SCUBA
mask

Body-worn
cameras
capture the
violence

Case 1:21-mj-00252-ZMF Document 1-1 Filed 02/22/21 Page 3 of 11

2. An online posting of a video from "Just Another Channel", which carries the title "Watch: What Really Happened at the Capitol Door?"
3. Another online posting of a video from "jrobertson.nyc."

The screen shots below are taken from the above listed videos.

MPD BWC: At approximately 1:31 pm, PADILLA approaches the barricade line and is eventually pushed away by an MPD officer. In the below and later images, it is clear PADILLA is wearing the same dark blue jacket worn by him in his 2012 Facebook photo. In the below photograph, PADILLA is also wearing a scuba mask over his eyes and a black backpack on his back:



The MPD BWC captured PADILLA pushing the barricade in front of him and shouting, "Push! Push! Fucking push!" As depicted below, the Just Another Channel video shows PADILLA pushing the fence in front of officers:



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Captured on multiple videos

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Just Another Channel: Shortly after being pushed back from the barricade, PADILLA is observed assisting rioters as they begin to move a large sign on wheels with a metal frame towards the barricade. The back of PADILLA's head and blue jacket are visible in the bottom right:



Just Another Channel: PADILLA is seen in the lower left of this shot as he and others grab the metal sign and begin using it as a battering ram against the MPD officers attempting to hold the line:



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

On January 7, 2021, Padilla posted the following message on his Facebook page:

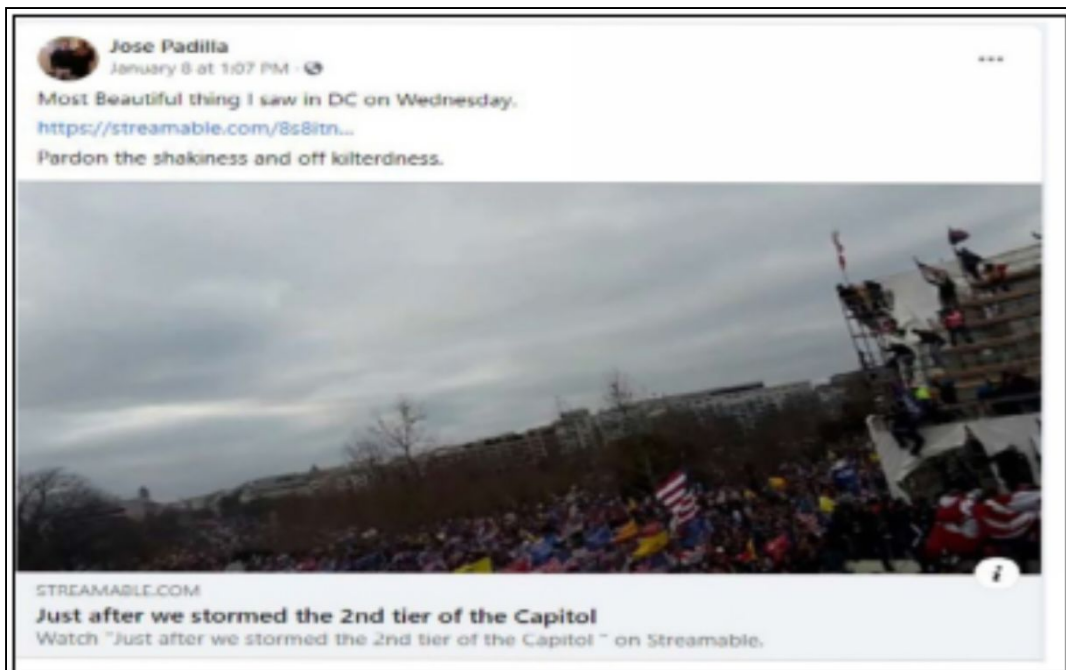
Online rants

"There's a lot of memes and posts flying around saying that the people who were fighting last night were all Antifa provocateurs etc. I just want to say that as a first hand observer of every point of last night, that it was not Antifa. They were Patriots who were trying to Restore the Republic after being attacked by the cops, who struck first. Even those who broke the windows next to the doorway to the Capitol were Patriots trying to find a way to tum the Flanks of the cops."

Streamable .com

On January 8, 2021, Padilla posted the following on his Facebook page, which included a link to an approximately 21 second video of rioters at the U.S. Capitol posted to the website Streamable.com.

Facebook



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Facebook
photo from
12 years
ago
wearing



Tipster #2 provided the photograph below, which was posted on Padilla's Facebook page on March 4, 2012. Tipster #2 indicated Padilla was wearing the same jacket at the Capitol on January 6, 2021.

FBI
interview:
“I do not
answer
questions.”

On January 14, 2021, law enforcement attempted to interview Padilla, who responded by stating, “I do not answer questions.”

During the period January 7 to January 18, 2021, Padilla used a certain username to post numerous comments in chats on the web-site

Same
username
on multiple
accounts

thedonald.win. The FBI knew the username belonged to Padilla for several reasons. The Tipster #1 indicated that Padilla had an old Twitter account with the same username as the username on thedonald.win. The FBI reviewed records from the username associated with the Twitter account and confirmed it belonged

geolocation

to Padilla. The username on thedonald.win describes a specific city as “very close to where I live.” Through a search of law enforcement databases, the FBI confirmed Padilla’s address as

Cross
reference
bio and
contact

being in near proximity to that specific city in Georgia. [The city name has been redacted in this case study.]

The same Streamable.com video posted on Padilla’s Facebook page is also posted by the same username on thedonald.win, with the comment “Pardon my haorse voice, I had already been beaten and sprayed multiple times.” The username on thedonald.win posted additional biographical and location information which the FBI has confirmed is identical to Padilla.

Post about
FBI
interview
confirms ID

Finally, on or about January 14, 2021, the username on thedonald.win posted that the FBI visited him that morning and “just told them I didn’t answer questions.” Below are several comments posted by the username on thedonald.win:

“After I had my right hand knuckles and ring finger crushed for just talking to an officer I knew was a soldier and reminding him of his duty to refuse unlawful orders, I got pissed, and so did many others. That’s when we started pushing.”

“I was right there. I have the wounds to prove it. I pushed the rails, I pushed the stairs, and then pushed the doorway. I was beaten unconscious twice, sprayed more times than I care to count, received strikes from batons that should have been lethal (Multiple temple and carotid strikes) except that God was on my side.”

Online
rants

Post about
FBI
interview
confirms ID

“They may have let the first group in for the fear mongering. The rest of us they smashed our hands, tased us, and sprayed us for the crime of standing at the railing yelling. Then we got pissed and started to push. Then they ran up the stairs and we followed, and I think God the guys on the left of the building were able to push up the stairs, allowing the capture the second tier and start knocking on the Capitol Building doors.”

“flank the
cops”

“Honestly, the guy breaking the windows weren’t Antifa. They were Patriots trying to find a new way in so we could flank the cops who were holding the doorway.”

Manifesto too

“If we could have occupied the Capitol, we could have invoked the right given to us in the 2nd paragraph of the Declaration of Independence.... We would have been in the Seat of Power. All we would need to do is declare our grievances with the government and dissolve the legislature, and replace it with Patriots who were there. Then simply re-adopt the Constitution with amendments added to secure future Federal elections.”

CHARGES FILED:

1. Obstruction of law enforcement during civil disorder;
2. Assaulting a law enforcement officer with a deadly or dangerous weapon;
3. Entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority with a deadly or dangerous weapon;
4. Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon;
5. Engaging in physical violence in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon; and
6. Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds.

Rachel Marie Powell

#PinkHatLady, #BullhornLady



According to a federal affidavit, at the Capitol riots a Subject Female (“Subject Female”) wearing a pink hat and a black jacket with a fur lined hoodie used a bullhorn to instruct others how to attempt gaining control of the Capitol.

The screenshot below depicts the Subject Female, highlighted in a box, giving instructions with a bullhorn. The video depicts individuals inside a room of the Capitol Building discussing how to further penetrate the Capitol. One individual is heard asking, "What's the floor plan." Another man with a helmet is heard shouting, "We just need a plan. We need enough people. We need to push forward."

Bullhorn
gets you
noticed



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Directing rioters

Shortly after, the Subject Female is clearly seen speaking through a bullhorn and giving detailed instructions about the layout of the Capitol Building to others inside the room. She can be heard stating that she had just been inside the Capitol Building in the adjacent room, and that they should "coordinate together if you are going to take this building." The Subject Female also notes that they "have another window to break."

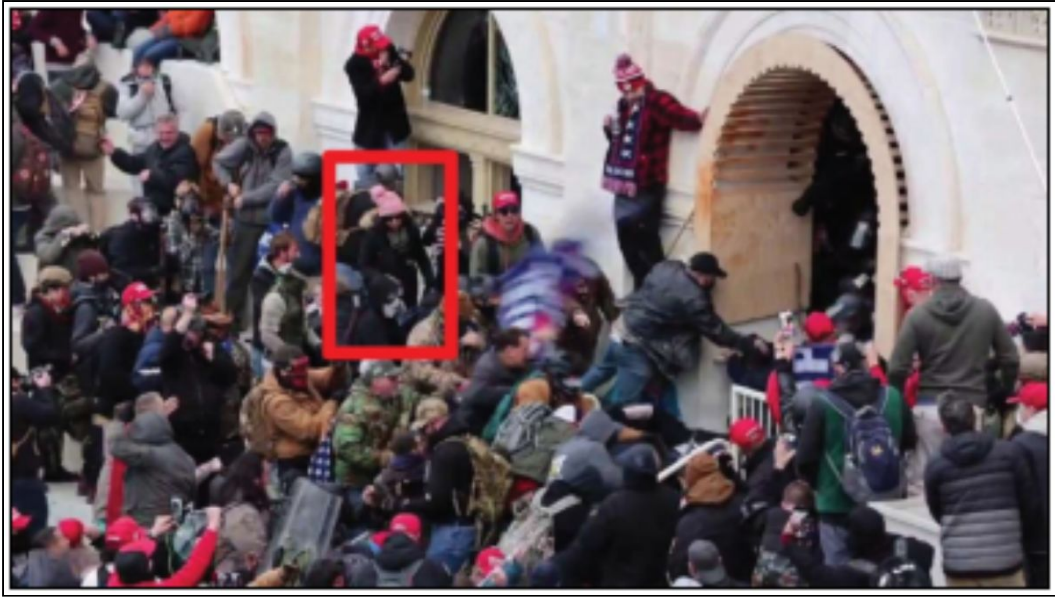
Law Enforcement identified multiple photos and videos that depict the Subject Female's actions. The image below shows the Subject Female with a pink hat and a black jacket with a fur lined hood making her way to a window.

Hat makes
her easier
to spot



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

The image below depicts the Subject Female, highlighted with a box, within close proximity of a key access point to the Capitol that was the epicenter of visible assaults directed toward law enforcement officers protecting the Capitol.



Law Enforcement identified photos and videos of the Subject Female using a large pipe as a ramming device to breach windows of the Capitol to gain access. The image below depicts the Subject Female highlighted in a box, handling a large pipe along with another individual wearing a green jacket, red and black backpack and red hat, violently ramming a window of the Capitol Building. The window damaged by using the pipe was worth more than \$1,000.

Breaking



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Law Enforcement also identified photos and videos of the Subject Female in which she is seen crawling over a breached window of the Capitol.

...and
entering



Law Enforcement identified photos and videos of the Subject Female once she was inside the Capitol.



Movements
tracked

Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Video footage from the Capitol captured the Subject Female at approximately 2:41 p.m., entering the Capitol through the west lower terrace exterior door along with a large number of individuals who forced law enforcement to retreat toward the inside of the building. The Subject Female is holding a cell phone.



#PinkHatLady,
#BullhornLady

Crowd-
sourced
searching



Members of the

public sought to help identify the Subject Female, who was sometimes tagged as #PinkHatLady or #BullhornLady.^[88]

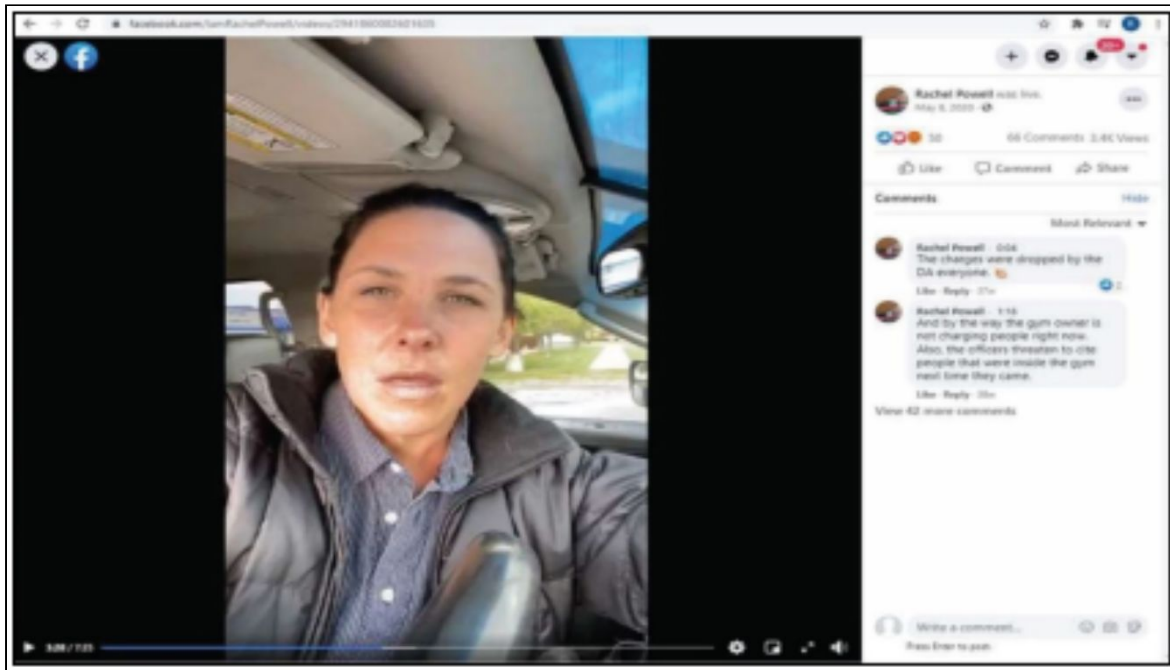
On or about January 16, 2021, the FBI published an online Be on the Lookout poster seeking information of the Subject Female with multiple photos of her.

Subject
Female
given an
individual
FBI BOLO



ID'd with Facebook

As a result of the poster, the FBI received an anonymous tip identifying Rachel Marie Powell of Pennsylvania, and included her Facebook account. A review of publicly available photos from her Facebook account depicts Powell below

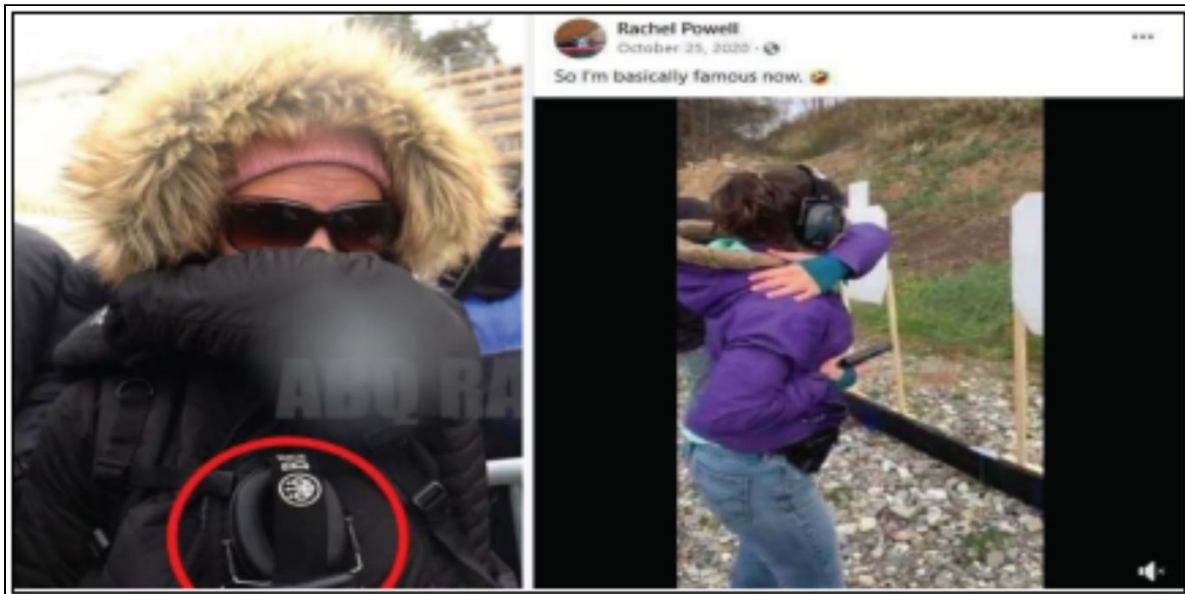


Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Additionally, publicly available photos from her Facebook depicts Powell with the same set of hearing protector earmuffs that she carried on January 6, 2021.

Facebook
subpoenae

Matching
earmuffs



iPhone
tracked in
Washington,
D.C.

Law enforcement subpoenaed Facebook for Powell's account information, which included a phone number.

That phone number was determined to be serviced by Verizon and linked to an Apple iPhone device. Law enforcement determined that same phone number connected to cellphone towers in Washington, D.C. on January 6, 2021.

Confirmed
that she's
in photos

In an article in The New Yorker magazine titled, "A Pennsylvania Mother's Path to Insurrection," the journalist Ronan Farrow interviewed Powell. According to the article, during the interview, Powell reviewed photographs and videos of "the Bullhorn Lady," and acknowledged that many of the images showed her, and offered detailed descriptions of the skirmishes they depicted.

Gave
interview
to major
magazine



Farrow wrote, “She declined to comment on some of her conduct — including smashing windows and shouting orders to fellow-rioters — that could carry criminal charges. ‘Listen, if somebody doesn’t help and direct people, then do more people die?’ she said. ‘That’s all I’m going to say about that. I can’t say anymore. I need to talk to an attorney.’”^[89]

On Facebook, Powell was associated with Cherish Creamery, a Pennsylvania creamery that sells cheeses and other dairy products locally. The company pinned a Facebook post distancing themselves from Powell.^[90]

Social distancing



CHARGES FILED:

1. Obstruction;
2. Depredation of government property;
3. Entering or remaining in a restricted building or grounds with a dangerous weapon; and
4. Violent entry or disorderly conduct.

Christine Marie Priola

Tracked by public WiFi



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

FBI BOLO poster

During the January 6, 2021 Capitol riots, a Subject Female (“Subject Female”) trespassed onto the Senate Chamber floor. The FBI issued a Be on the Lookout poster including the Subject Female holding a sign under one arm and a mobile phone. She is wearing a red coat and distinctive pants with lettering down the side.

On January 8, 2021, the Subject Female was identified on Twitter as Christine Priola, an occupational therapist with the Cleveland Municipal School District (“CMSD”).^[91]

School
employee
easily ID'd



Ohio Law
Enforcement
Gateway
database

A Deputy U.S. Marshal investigating this case identified Priola as Christine Marie Priola of Ohio, by comparing photos from the Ohio Law Enforcement Gateway with photos from January 6, 2021. The Deputy Marshall received verification from the CMSD that Priola had resigned from her position on January 7, 2021.

Search
warrant,
iPhone
recovered

On January 8, 2021, investigators obtained warrant authorization to search Priola's house. The warrant was executed the same day and law enforcement agents recovered a laptop computer, two desktop computers, several thumb drives, and an Apple iPhone. Clothing, a sign, and other materials consistent with the photographs of Priola taken on January 6, 2021 were also recovered.

T-Mobile account

Forensic investigation of Priola's iPhone confirmed that the T-Mobile account associated with the iPhone was registered in Priola's name.

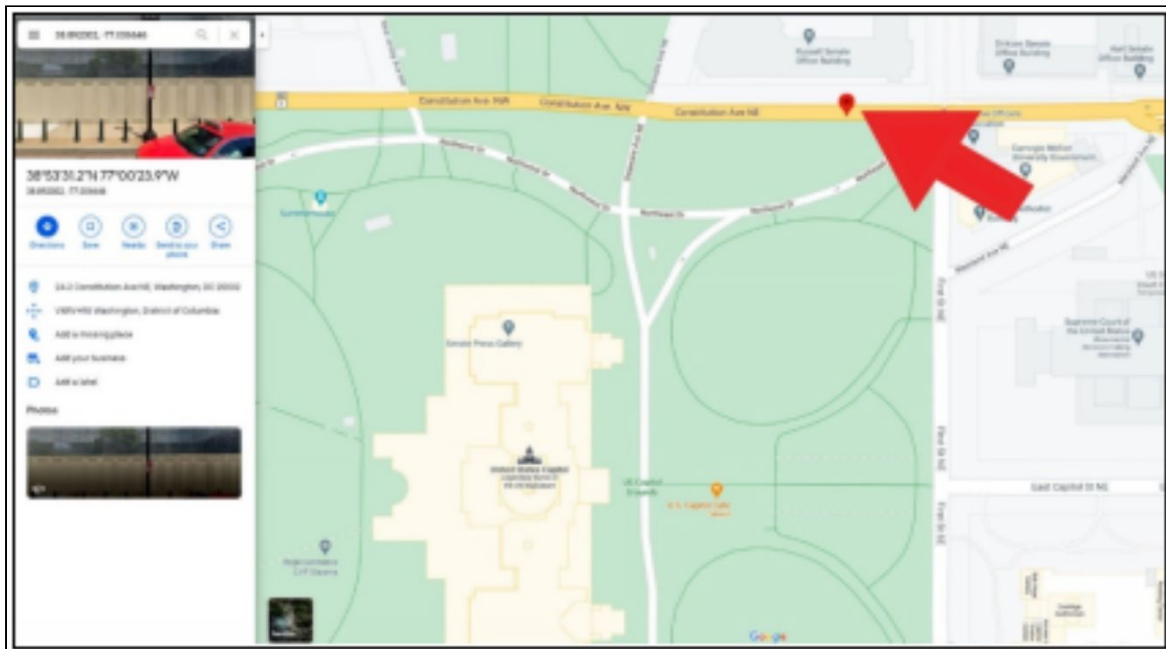
iPhone was missing key evidence for much of the time...

During a subsequent search of Priola's iPhone, investigators were unable to recover data for photos, videos, chats or messages from approximately January 4 through January 7, 2021. Agents were also unable to recover device location data for January 6, 2021 from 5:40 a.m. through 4:17 p.m.

until 4:23 p.m. when iPhone connected to WiFi

Agents were able to recover device location data for 4:23 p.m. on January 6, 2021, which indicated the iPhone was using a WiFi system located at GPS coordinates (38.892002, -77.006646). According to Google Maps, these coordinates correspond to a location just northeast of the U.S. Capitol Building. Entering the above coordinates into Google Maps places a marker at a main road north of the Capitol Building, and is noted by the below arrow.

Geolocation places iPhone in vicinity of Capitol

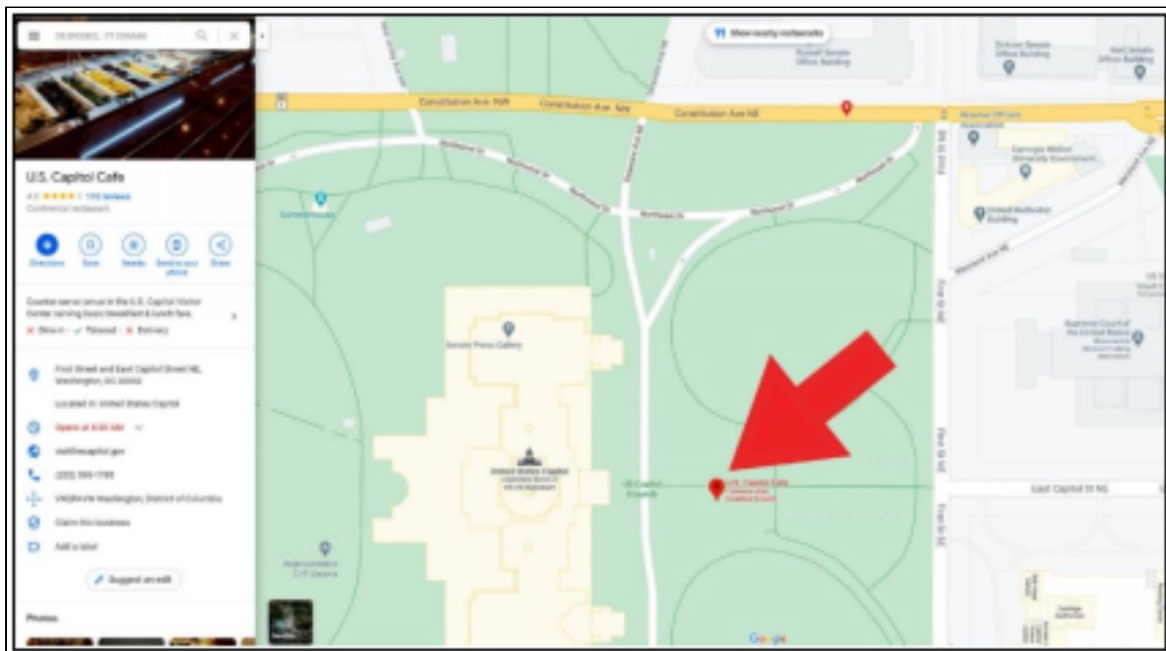


Connect
breadcrumbs
and
determine
what's
reasonable,
probable, or
possible

Connecting the breadcrumbs of information to find reasonable links, a search for nearby, possible WiFi sources shows that the U.S. Capitol Café (noted with an arrow on the below map) is also listed on Google Maps with the same coordinates. It is conceivable, subject to further investigation, that Priola may have visited that location. It is also possible that a visitor may decide to manually connect their smartphone to a public WiFi service or a phone's settings may allow for automatic connection. Either way, that connection data is recorded and can be inspected further.

Possible
WiFi
source was
U.S.
Capitol
Café, could
warrant
further

Arrest
photo



Conspiracy
theories



In Priola's January 7, 2021, resignation letter to the Cleveland Municipal School District, Priola cites her refusal to take "the corona virus 19 vaccine in order to return to in person learning," and other conspiracy theories for her resignation. [\[92\]](#)

CHARGES FILED:

1. Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority;
2. Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds; and
3. Unlawful activities on Capitol grounds, parades, assemblages and display of flags.

Robert Maurice Reeder

Quick hit identification by facial recognition software

Mask
down,
reasonably
clear image





SEEKING INFORMATION

VIOLENCE AT THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 6, 2021


Photograph #11


Photograph #22


Photograph #33


Photograph #44


Photograph #55


Photograph #66


Photograph #77


Photograph #88


Photograph #99


Photograph #100

DETAILS

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Washington Field Office is seeking the public's assistance in identifying individuals who made unlawful entry into the United States Capitol Building on January 6, 2021, in Washington, D.C.

Anyone with information regarding these individuals, or anyone who witnessed any unlawful violent actions at the Capitol or near the area, is asked to contact the FBI's Toll-Free TipLine at 1-800-CALL-FBI (1-800-225-5324) to verbally report tips. You may also submit any information, photos, or videos that could be relevant online at fbi.gov/USCapitol. You may also contact your local FBI office or the nearest American Embassy or Consulate.

Field Office: Washington D.C.

www.fbi.gov

Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

FBI BOLO

The FBI published numerous “Be on the Lookout” (“BOLO”) bulletins asking the public for assistance identifying Capitol rioters. On or about January 7, 2021, the Office of the State’s Attorney in Maryland submitted a tip to the FBI that facial recognition software identified two Maryland residents as possible matches for BOLO photo # 14, pictured above.

Maryland
DMV came
up with
two
possible

One of two potential matches was identified as Robert Reeder. The Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration had a photo of Reeder.

from
driver’s
license
photos



Turned
himself in

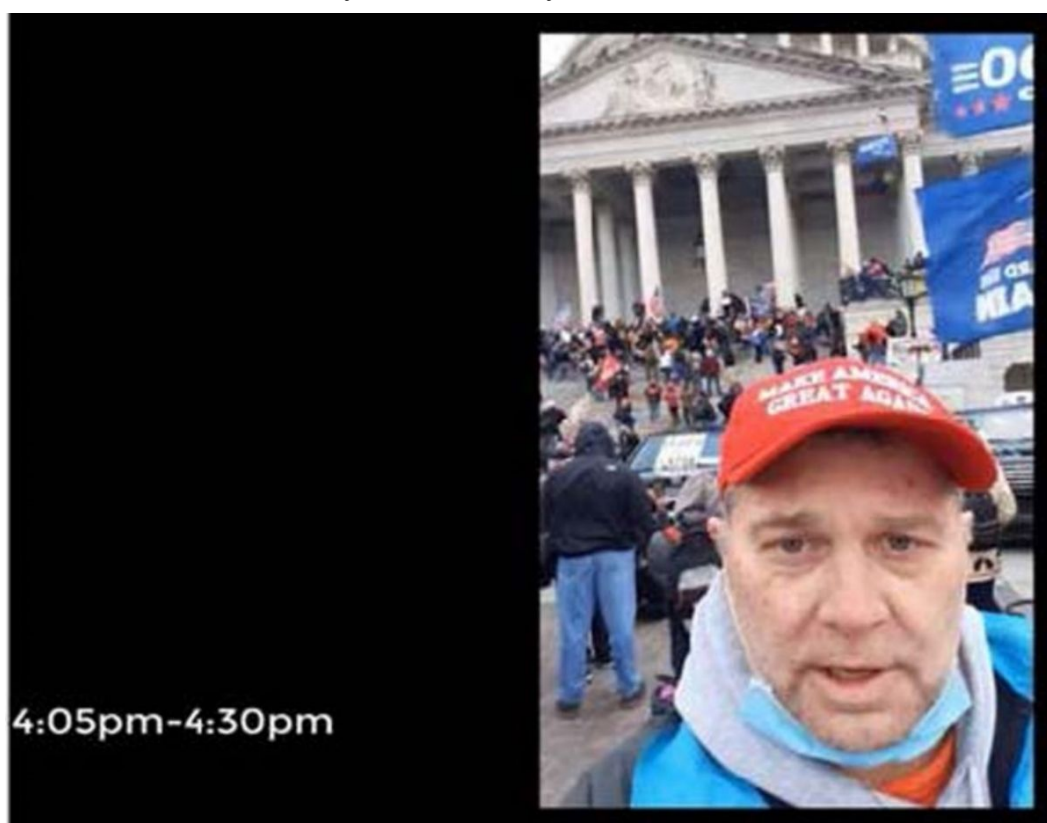
On or about January 19, 2021, Reeder, through counsel, contacted the Government and provided a compilation video of photos and videos taken by Reeder on his cell phone on January 6, 2021. The video, approximately 22 minutes and five seconds in length, appears to be in chronological order. A screenshot of the video is below.

Video proof

At approximately 19 minutes 40 seconds in the compilation video, timestamp “4:05 - 4:30 p.m.,” from outside the Capitol Building, Reeder tells the camera: “I’m leaving now... I got tear gassed at least four times inside the Capitol... I saw the lady they say got shot, I walked right past her in a pool of blood. And it’s just... completely crazy in there.”

Confess to violence

At approximately 19 minutes 59 seconds in the same video, Reeder states: “Just left the Capitol, I was one of the last people out. I was in there for over half an hour. I got gassed several times inside the Capitol, many times outside the Capitol. Got shot with pepper balls. It was fucking nuts. We had to do... ah... battle with the Police inside. It was crazy... absolutely insane.”



Picture reproduced in charging documents.

CHARGES FILED:

1. Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; and

2. Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds.

Nicholas Rodean

Wore his employee ID tag to the Capitol riots

Tags
hanging
around
neck

FBI BOLO

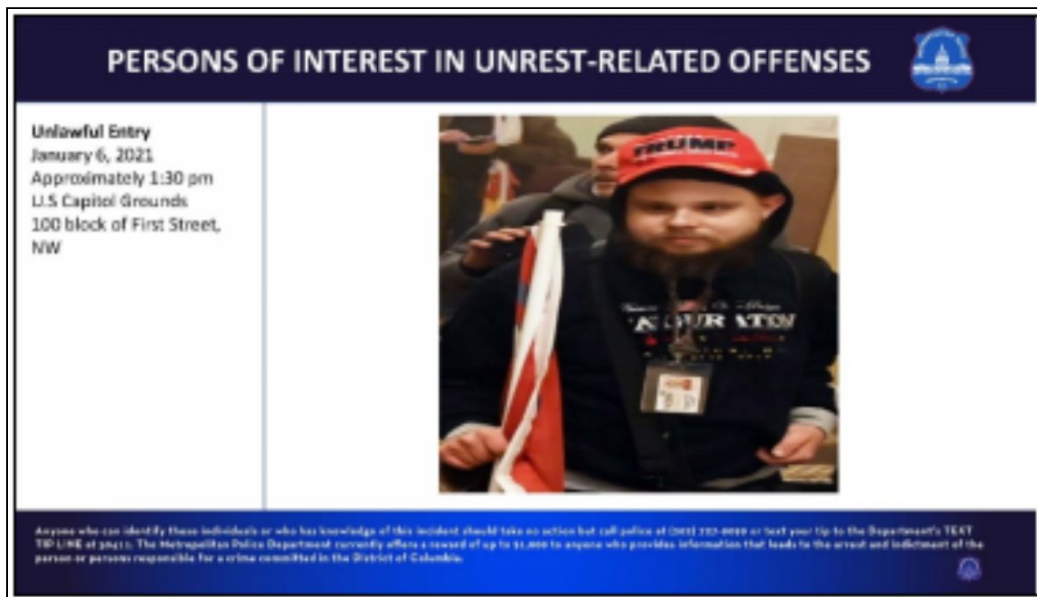


Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Media coverage of the January 6, 2021 Capitol riots showed a Subject Male (“Subject Male”) who entered the Capitol Building dressed in a red hat that with the word “Trump” on it, carrying a large red flag reading “Trump is My President,” and wearing an apparent badge from the individual’s place of employment. The individual appears to be a Caucasian male with a beard. Photos posted on media sites show this individual in the halls of Congress.

The Metropolitan Police Department issued a Persons of Interest poster for the Subject Male.

Metro PD poster



Social media from around the world posted about the Capitol riots, including the below Twitter post from an account in Europe.^[93]

Drew attention by flag



The Subject Male's ID tag was easily enlarged and shared widely on social media, including the below post tagging his then-

current employer, Navistar Direct Marketing in Maryland.^[94]

Driver's
license info
cross-
referenced

Zooming in
reveals
employee
ID card



The Subject Male was identified as Nicholas Rodean. Law enforcement also identified Rodean through open source databases, including Maryland DMV driver's license records.

On January 7, Navistar posted a statement on Facebook indicating Rodean's employment had been terminated.^[95]

Employer
unhappy



Turned
himself in

On January 8, 2021, an attorney who stated that he represented Rodean called in to the FBI's Washington Field Office to voluntarily speak with law enforcement, and confirmed that Rodean would like to turn himself in to law enforcement. Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police confirmed that Rodean turned himself in at the 2nd District precinct station on January 13, 2021 in the morning.^[96]

CHARGES FILED:

1. Entering and remaining in a restricted building;
2. Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building;
3. Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; and
4. Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building.

Jennifer Leigh Ryan (a.k.a. Jenna Ryan)

“Y’all know who to hire for your realtor. Jenna Ryan for your realtor.”



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

After the
riots, search
social media
for
#StopTheSteal
for possible

On January 05, 2021, a Facebook user Brian Miller tagged the Facebook account of Jennifer Leigh Ryan (a.k.a. Jenna Ryan) in a series of photographs from U.S. Trinity Aviation in Denton, Texas. According to open source information, the caption on the photos noted, "We're so excited! D.C. bound to #StopTheSteal." Ryan is the female circled in red in the photographs below.

Facebook
posts at
private
airport



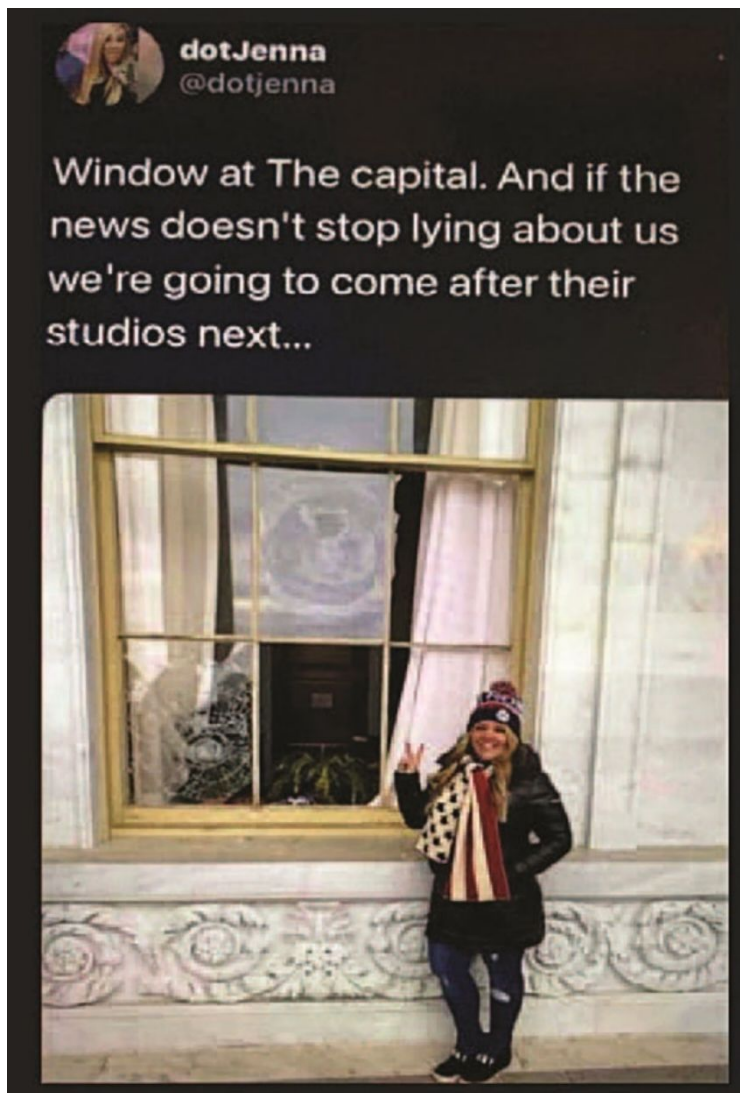
Active
Facebook
posting

After Miller's post, on January 5, 2021, Ryan posted multiple videos on her Facebook account that appear to be taken on board a small private aircraft, on which she was traveling with others to Washington D.C.

21-minute
Facebook
Livestream
= evidence

On January 6, 2021, Ryan posted a video on her Facebook account that depicts her in a bathroom mirror stating, "We're gonna go down and storm the capitol. They're down there right now and that's why we came and so that's what we are going to do. So wish me luck." Subsequently, on January 6, 2021, Ryan posted a 21-minute Facebook Live video on her Facebook account of her and a group walking toward the U.S. Capitol building. Ryan posted photographs of herself at the U.S. Capitol building grounds to her social media accounts, including Facebook and Twitter.

On Twitter,
celebrating
violence
and
threatening
media will
get you
noticed



Of particular note is an image Ryan posted of herself to her Twitter account, which depicts Ryan in front of a broken window at the U.S. Capitol Building, with the caption: “Window at The capital [sic]. And if the news doesn’t stop lying about us we’re going to come after their studios next...”

Tried
deleting
Facebook
video but
was foiled

Open source searches also uncovered a now-deleted Facebook Live video taken by Ryan as she entered the Capitol via the Rotunda entrance. The video was captured prior to deletion and reposted to YouTube for public viewing. The video shows Ryan in a large crowd attempting to walk through the entrance to the Capitol, which had visibly broken windows at the time. At the beginning of the live video, Ryan is heard stating, “we are going to fucking go in here. Life or death, it doesn’t matter. Here we go,” as she approaches the top of the stairs in front of the columns immediately in

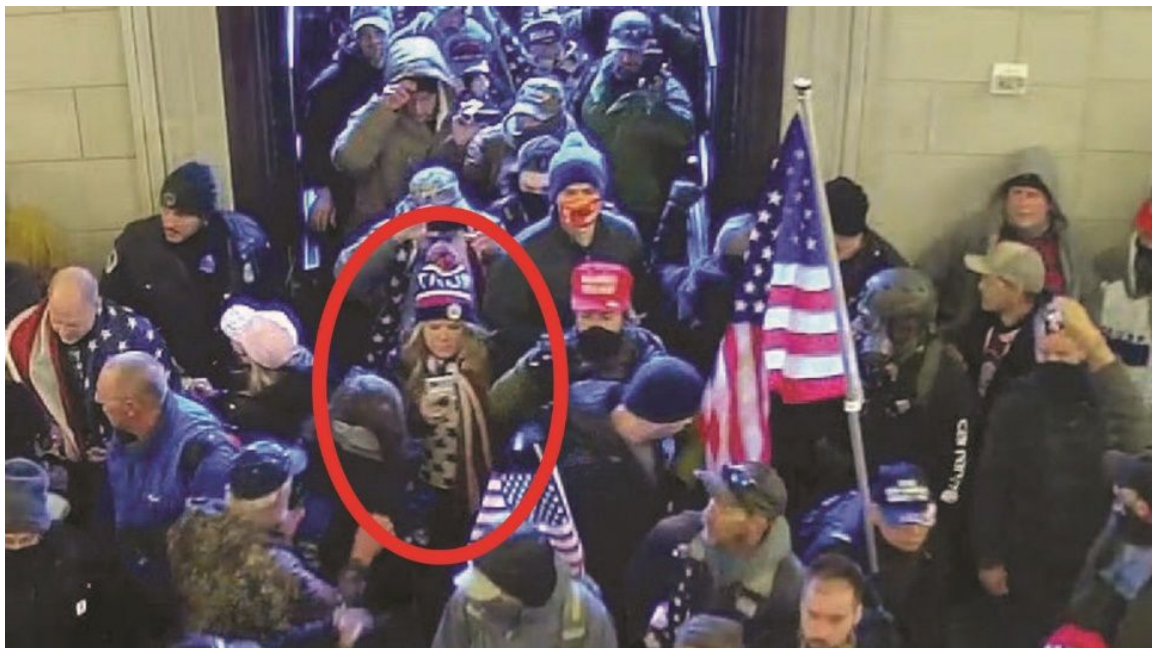
“Jenna
Ryan for
your
realtor”

front of the doors on the west side of the Capitol Building.

Ryan then turned on her rear facing camera--exposing her face--and stated, “Y’all know who to hire for your realtor. Jenna Ryan for your realtor.” By minute 08:45 of the video, Ryan has made it to the front door of the building, clearly desecrated, with broken glass windows shattered, and security alarms sounding, as she yells “U-S-A! U-S-A!” and “Here we are, in the name of Jesus!” Once inside the building among the crowd, Ryan is heard joining a chant “Fight for freedom! Fight for freedom!” and yelling, “This is our house!” Ryan Is circled below.

“one of the
best days
of my life”

Tracking
activity



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

In the hours immediately following the breach of the U.S. Capitol building, Ryan posted on Twitter: “We just stormed the Capital. It was one of the best days of my life.”

Driver’s
license
photo

Law enforcement agents retrieved a driver's license photograph of Ryan, a resident of Texas, and confirmed Ryan bore a resemblance to the pictures above.

CHARGES FILED:

1. Entering and remaining in a restricted building;
2. Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building
3. Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building
4. Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building

Jeffrey P. Sabol

Police assaulter

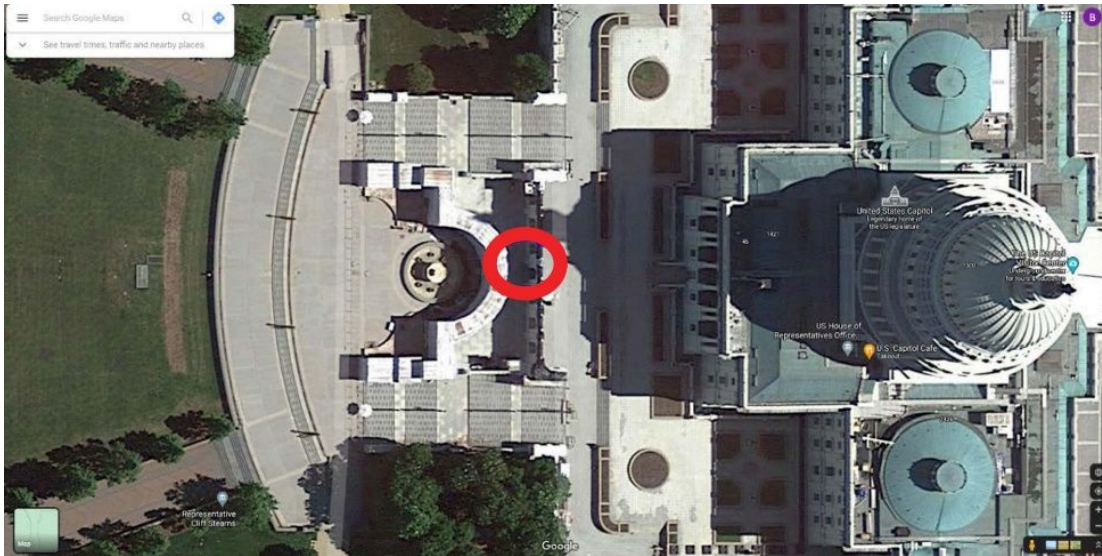
Brutal
assault on
police
officer



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

According to a federal affidavit, on January 6, 2021, Officer B.M. of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department ("MPD") was working his evening shift and was directed to assist the Capitol Police in maintaining security of the Capitol Building. Between 4:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m., Officer B.M. walked through an interior tunnel of the U.S. Capitol Building and assumed a post in an archway which provided access to the building's exterior. The approximate location of Officer B.M. was noted by Officer B.M. and is denoted by the circle in the middle of the below image.

Location confirmation



From this archway, alongside other uniformed law enforcement officers, Officer B.M. observed hundreds of individuals gathered outside. Some of these individuals were throwing and swinging various objects at the group of law enforcement officers. While standing in the archway to prevent the group of individuals from breaching the Capitol Building, and while wearing his official MPD uniform, some of these individuals grabbed Officer B.M. and dragged him down the stairs of the Capitol Building. These individuals forced Officer B.M. into a prone position on the stairs and proceeded to forcibly and repeatedly strike Officer B.M. in the head and body with various objects.

Subject Male's clothing

Specifically, a Subject Male ("Subject Male") that was depicted in at least one photograph and numerous videos wearing a tan colored jacket, black helmet, green backpack and black gloves near and overtop of Officer B.M. This individual can be seen in the below photo holding an instrument believed to be a police officer's baton across the police officer's lower neck. His left hand is on the back side of Officer B.M.

...with a
dangerous
weapon

Clear
evidence of
assault



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

The Subject Male can be seen running up the stairs of the Capitol and attempting to grab the leg of a presumed police officer. This individual is circled in the still frame from the video below. The presumed officer seems to kick the individual away from him causing the individual to fall backwards down the stairs.

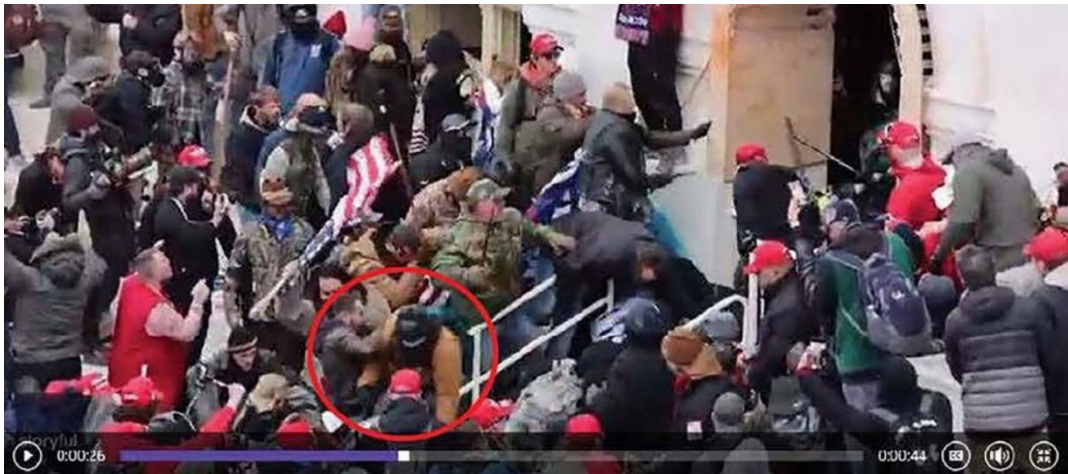
Tracking
Subject
Male's
movement



Some moments later, the Subject Male is captured again seen ascending the stairs of the Capitol, but this time the individual seems to grab a police officer and pulls the officer down the stairs. It also seems

that this individual is punching the back of the police officer as he drags him down the stairs. It should be noted that the individual in the still photograph is dressed in the exact same clothes, including the backpack and gloves, as the individual seen in the video.

Dragging
officer
down steps



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Suicide
attempt

3 days
later,
police
called for
erratic

On January 11, 2021, five days after the Capitol assault, at approximately 4:30 p.m., officers from the Clarkstown, New York Police Department, responded to a vehicle with Massachusetts license plates driving erratically in the town of New City, New York. The vehicle was located and the driver, subsequently identified as Jeffrey Sabol, was found covered in blood, suffering from severe lacerations to both thighs and arms. While officers aided Sabol, he made several spontaneous statements to include but not limited to: "I am tired, I am done fighting", "My wounds are self-inflicted", I was "fighting tyranny in the D.C. Capital," and "I am wanted by the FBI."

Clothing recovered

Clarkstown Police searched Sabol's vehicle, which contained a green backpack and a tan Carhartt jacket similar to the ones depicted in the still-shots above. The vehicle was secured and towed to the Clarkstown Police Impound Yard.

Confirmed location at Capitol

On January 12, 2021, law enforcement officers spoke with Sabol while he was recovering at the Westchester Medical Center. Sabol advised that on January 6, 2021, he was at the U.S. Capitol and he was wearing a brown Carhartt jacket, a black or gray helmet, a big green backpack, and black gloves. The Carhartt jacket was the same jacket that was located in his vehicle the night he attempted suicide, according to Sabol.

On January 13, 2021, law enforcement again spoke with Sabol. Sabol reviewed the video of the riots on January 6, 2021 at the Capitol and stated he was in the video, wearing the clothes described above.

Videos refute his explanation

Sabol stated he ran up the stairs and jumped over a barricade and dragged a police officer down the stairs away from the tunnel. Sabol acknowledged that the video seemed to depict him throwing punches at the police officer, but he claims he was "patting him on the back" and saying, "we got you man."

...
repeatedly

"call to
battle" ...
"patriot
warrior"



Once at the bottom of the stairs, Sabol claims he "covered the police officer for his own safety" while others hit the police officer with poles. Sabol retreated from that location and ended up on the left side of the stairway with a crowd of people. Sabol told law enforcement that, approximately fifteen minutes later, a "call to battle was announced" and Sabol "answered the call because he was a patriot warrior." Sabol claims he took a police baton out of an officer's hand and used it to "protect the officer" who was on the ground.

"fit of

Arrest
photo

Sabol was shown the above-referenced still photo of a police officer lying face down on the ground with Sabol over him. Sabol acknowledged that he is the individual in the picture and acknowledged that this picture looked bad. He could not recall if he hit the police officer with the baton because he was in a fit of rage and the details are cloudy.

CHARGES FILED:

1. Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers using a dangerous weapon;
2. Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers;
3. Civil disorder;

4. Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon;
5. Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon;
6. Engaging in physical violence in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon; and
7. Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building.

Robert Sanford

Chester, PA Fire Department fire extinguisher hurler



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

A January 6, 2021 video (“Video #1”) captured by an individual who was present in the Capitol riots crowd recorded a man (“Subject Male”) hurling a red fire extinguisher at a group of police officers.

Assault
recorded

Distinctive
clothing

In the lower left corner of the video, the Subject Male is visible stepping over a short wall with a red object in their hands. The Subject Male is wearing what appears to be a stocking cap, a dark jacket or shirt with a plaid pattern, and a light and dark two-tone backpack. Immediately after stepping over the short wall, the subject draws the fire extinguisher back in his right hand and then hurls the object at the group of police officers. The object appears to strike one officer, who was wearing a helmet, in the head. The object then ricochets and strikes another officer, who was not wearing a helmet, in the head. The object then ricochets a third time and strikes a third officer, wearing a helmet, in the head.

...then runs
away

Immediately after throwing the object, the Subject Male moves quickly in the opposite direction. A screen capture of this video is below, with the Subject Male circled in the lower left corner.

The video was shot from an elevated position and showed an area of the Capitol with a large group of police officers surrounded on at least three sides by a group of insurrectionists. A Capitol Police Special Agent identified the area shown in the video as being the lower west terrace of the Capitol Building.

Holding fire
extinguisher



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Police
officer's
statement
as evidence

Capitol Police Officer W.Y. reported that he and twenty officers and two sergeants were deployed to the lower west terrace of the Capitol at some point after 12:00 p.m. on January 6, 2021. While Officer W.Y. was attempting to control the crowd, he felt a hard strike to the back of his helmet. When he turned to see where the

blow had originated, Officer W.Y. saw a fire extinguisher on the ground but could not determine who had struck him. He was subsequently evaluated at a hospital and cleared to return to duty.

Law enforcement reviewed a second video (“Video #2”) captured on January 6, 2021, showing the Capitol attack from a different angle. The video was captured by an individual who was present in the crowd and shot at ground level, covering much of the same events as captured by Video #1. Video #2 is approximately one hour and 28 minutes long. From approximately 47 minutes and 11 seconds until approximately 47 minutes and 17 seconds, a person wearing clothing that matches those of the Subject Male is visible. The angle of Video #2 along with the proximity reveals more details of the Subject Male. The federal affidavit included the below screenshots.

2nd video
angle,
close up of
face and



ID'd by
friend

On January 12, 2021, a tipster (“Tipster #1”) contacted an FBI Resident Agency in Pennsylvania stating a person they knew, Robert Sanford, an approximately 55-year-old male, had confessed to Tipster #1 that he was the person the FBI was looking for.

Tipster #1 indicated that they had known Sanford for many years, that they were friends, and that Sanford had recently retired from the Chester Fire Department, located in Chester, Pennsylvania.

In a recorded interview on January 12, 2021, Tipster #1 told FBI Special Agents that Sanford told Tipster #1 he had travelled to Washington, D.C. on a bus with a group of people. The group had gone to the White House and listened to Trump's speech and then followed the President's instructions and gone to the Capitol. Sanford acknowledged to Tipster #1 the photograph of the man in the CFD hat was, in fact, Sanford. When shown screen captures from Video #2, Tipster #1 identified the Subject Male in the screen captures as Sanford.

Driver's license photo

Sanford was issued a driver's license from Pennsylvania in 2018 with the below photo. The name listed on the license was Robert Lee Sanford, Jr. The address listed on that driver's license was approximately 11 minutes from both Chester Fire Station #81 and Chester Fire Station #82 in Chester, Pennsylvania. The date of birth listed on the driver's license indicated that Sanford was 55 years old, as estimated by Tipster #1.

Shape of
upper face,
nose, eye
color,
connected
earlobes
match
video



According to the federal affidavit, a comparison of the Pennsylvania

DMV photo to the screen captures taken from Video #2 shows significant physical similarities, including the shape of the upper face, nose, eye color, and connected earlobes. The lower face is difficult to compare due to the Subject Male having a full goatee. However, the visible features reveal a strong similarity between the two indicating that the Subject Male is, in fact, Sanford.

A 2nd
potential
suspect
was ID'd

During the course of this investigation, the FBI received an anonymous tip that another individual (a "Potential Suspect") was the subject in the still photographs referenced above. That Potential Suspect resided in Illinois. Upon further investigation, the FBI learned that the Potential Suspect's name did not appear on flight manifests to the Washington, D.C. area for the relevant time frame.

...but
exonerated
thanks to
not
showing up
on flight
manifests
or license
plate
readers.
Plus
different
facial
features
and an
acceptable
alibi.

Additionally, the logs from license plate readers in the District of Columbia did not indicate the Potential

Suspect's vehicle entered the District of Columbia during the relevant time frame.

Furthermore, upon examining photographs of the Potential Suspect comparing them to still images of the footage from the Capitol grounds referenced above, there are differences between the Potential Suspect's facial features and the facial features of the Subject Male in the still images, specifically, the Potential Suspect's nose and eyebrow shape both appeared to be different. Law enforcement also learned through that Potential Suspect's attorney that the Potential Suspect had an alibi for the time of the incident at the U.S. Capitol Building.

CHARGES FILED:

1. Civil disorder;
2. Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers using a dangerous weapon;
3. Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon;
4. Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; and
5. Act of physical violence in the Capitol grounds or buildings.

Peter Francis Stager

Flag wielding police beater

Photo
posted to
Twitter

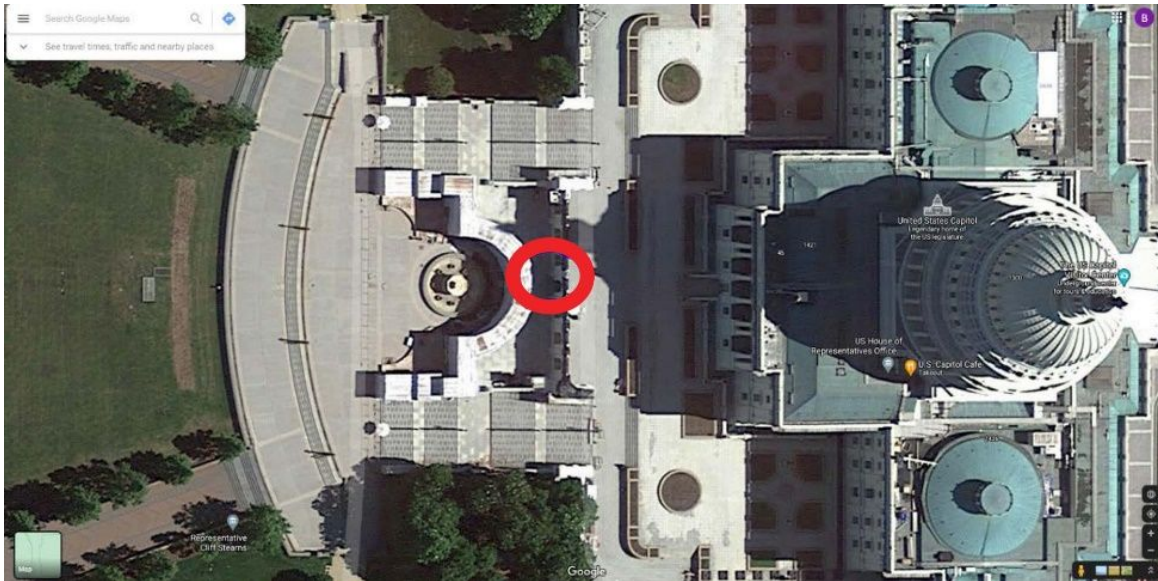


Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

On January 6, 2020, Officer B.M. (“B.M.”) of the Washington D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (“MPD”) was working his evening shift in his official capacity. During that shift, Officer B.M. was directed to report to the U.S. Capitol building to assist the U.S. Capitol Police in their duties to maintain security of the U.S. Capitol building.

Between 4:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. that same day, Officer B.M. walked through an interior tunnel of the U.S. Capitol building and assumed a post in an archway which provided access to the building’s exterior. The approximate location of Officer B.M. was noted by Officer B.M. and is denoted below by the circle in the center of the image.

Location
confirmed



While standing in the archway to prevent the group of individuals from breaching the U.S. Capitol building, and while wearing his official MPD uniform, some of these individuals grabbed Officer B.M. and dragged him down the stairs of the Capitol building. These individuals forced Officer B.M. into a prone position on the stairs and proceeded to forcibly and repeatedly strike Officer B.M. in the head and body with various objects.

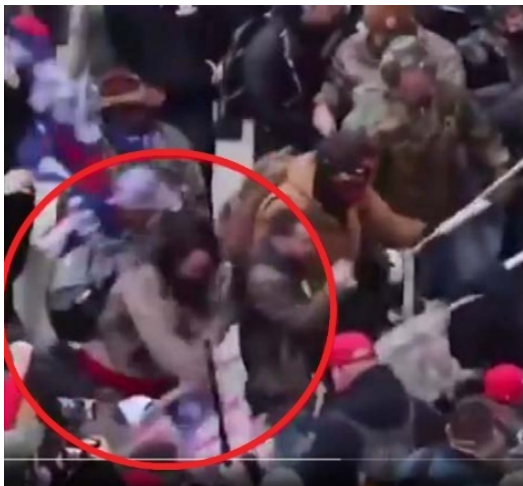
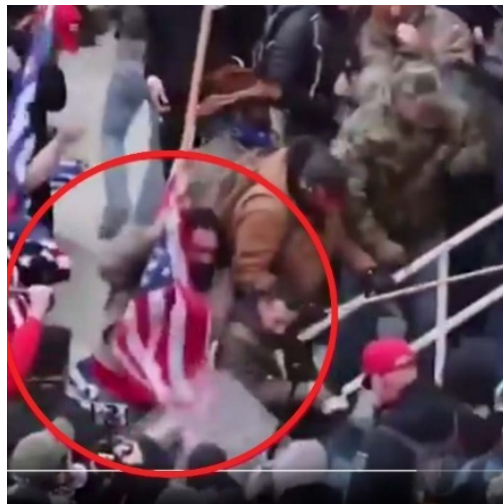
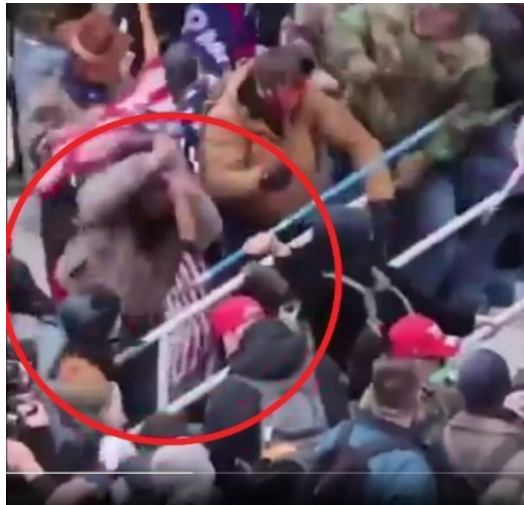
Violent
assault
recorded
on video

ID'd by
acquaintance

On January 12, 2021, the FBI received a tip via electronic submission from a confidential source of information ("Source #1"), identifying one of the individuals who assaulted Officer B.M. on the stairs of the U.S. Capitol building as Peter Francis Stager. FBI Special Agents interviewed Source #1, who stated they recognized Stager from two videos posted on a Twitter thread. The first video ("Video #1") depicted Stager among a large group of individuals on the stairs of the U.S. Capitol building. Stager climbed the stairs while holding a flagpole with a United States flag affixed to it and used the pole to repeatedly strike Officer B.M. while Officer B.M. remained prone on the steps of the U.S. Capitol

building. Screen captures from Video #1 are below showing Stager assaulting Officer B.M. with a flagpole.

Flagpole
with
American
flag



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

“Death is
the only
remedy for
what’s in
that
building...”

Face
clearly
visible on



Voice
match

In the second video (“Video #2”), Source #1 identified the male speaking as Stager, who stated, “Everybody in there is a treasonous traitor. Death is the only remedy for what’s in that building.” According to the federal affidavit, the FBI Special Agent investigating this case believed “that building” was a reference to the U.S. Capitol building, and “everybody in there” was a reference to the Congressmen and Congresswomen inside the U.S. Capitol building at the time.

A screen capture from Video #2 is here.

Source #1 told Agents that after viewing the above reference videos, Source #1 contacted a mutual acquaintance of both Stager and himself (“Source #2”). Source #2 told Source #1 that Source #2 had already spoken directly with Stager following the events on January 6, 2021. Source #2 also told Source #1 that Stager identified himself as the individual in both Video #1 and Video #2.

Confession
to friend

ID’d by 2nd
acquaintance

Agents then interviewed Source #2, a close associate of Stager. Source #2 also recognized Stager as the individual in Video 1 striking Officer B.M. with a flagpole, and as the individual in Video #2 who was “ranting.” Source #2 spoke directly with Stager via telephone following the events on January 6, 2021. During that phone conversation, Stager confirmed that he [Stager] was the individual in both Video #1 and Video #2.

Referring to Video #1, Stager told Source #2 that he [Stager] did not know the man he was striking on the ground with the flagpole was a cop and that he thought the person he was striking was ANTIFA. On the Twitter thread provided by Source #1, there was a photo of Officer B.M. lying prone on the steps of the U.S. Capitol building while surrounded by the large group of individuals. Clearly present on Officer B.M.’s uniform, across his back, are the words “METROPOLITAN POLICE.”

Also visible in the photo is Stager, holding a flagpole, with an American flag attached, with what appears to be a clear view of Officer B.M. in uniform, lying on the stairs.

Source #2 told Agents that Stager told him that he [Stager] had to apologize to Source #2 and to his [Stager’s] children for his behavior. Additionally, Stager told Source #2 that he intended to turn himself in to law enforcement for his actions, but had yet to do so.

Referencing Video #2, Stager told Source #2 that he [Stager] was “wired up” from being either pepper-sprayed or tear-gassed and that was why he made the comments he did on camera.

Law enforcement identified Stager using the above information provided by Source #1 and Source #2.

Driver's
license
photo

A query of the Arkansas Department of Motor Vehicles yielded a driver's license photo of Stager which was compared to that of the individual in both Video #1 and Video #2. The investigator submitting the affidavit believed they were of the same individual.

CHARGES FILED:

1. Obstruction of an official proceeding and aiding and abetting;
2. Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers using a dangerous weapon;
3. Civil disorder;
4. Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon;
5. Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon;
6. Engaging in physical violence in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon; and
7. Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building

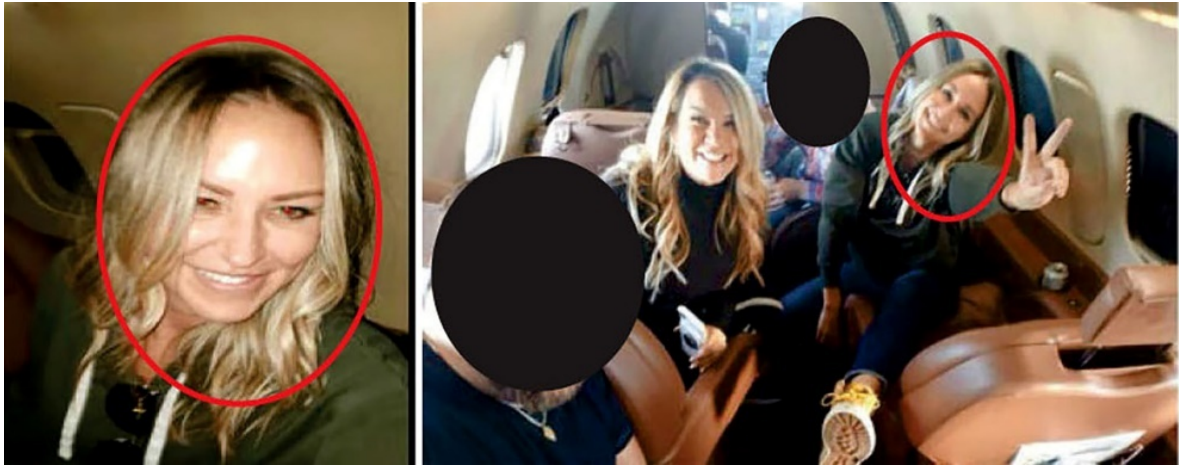
Katherine Staveley Schwab (a.k.a. Katie)

Weeee

On January 05, 2021, an individual ("Individual I") posted a series of photographs of Katherine Schwab on their Facebook page. According to open source information, the photographs were taken on a private plane flying to Washington, D.C. This investigation has shown that Individual #1 as well as Jenna Ryan, Jason Hyland, and Individual #4 ("the group") traveled with Schwab to Washington, D.C. on January 5, 2021. Schwab is the female circled in the photographs below.

Facebook
posts on a
private
plane will
draw
attention





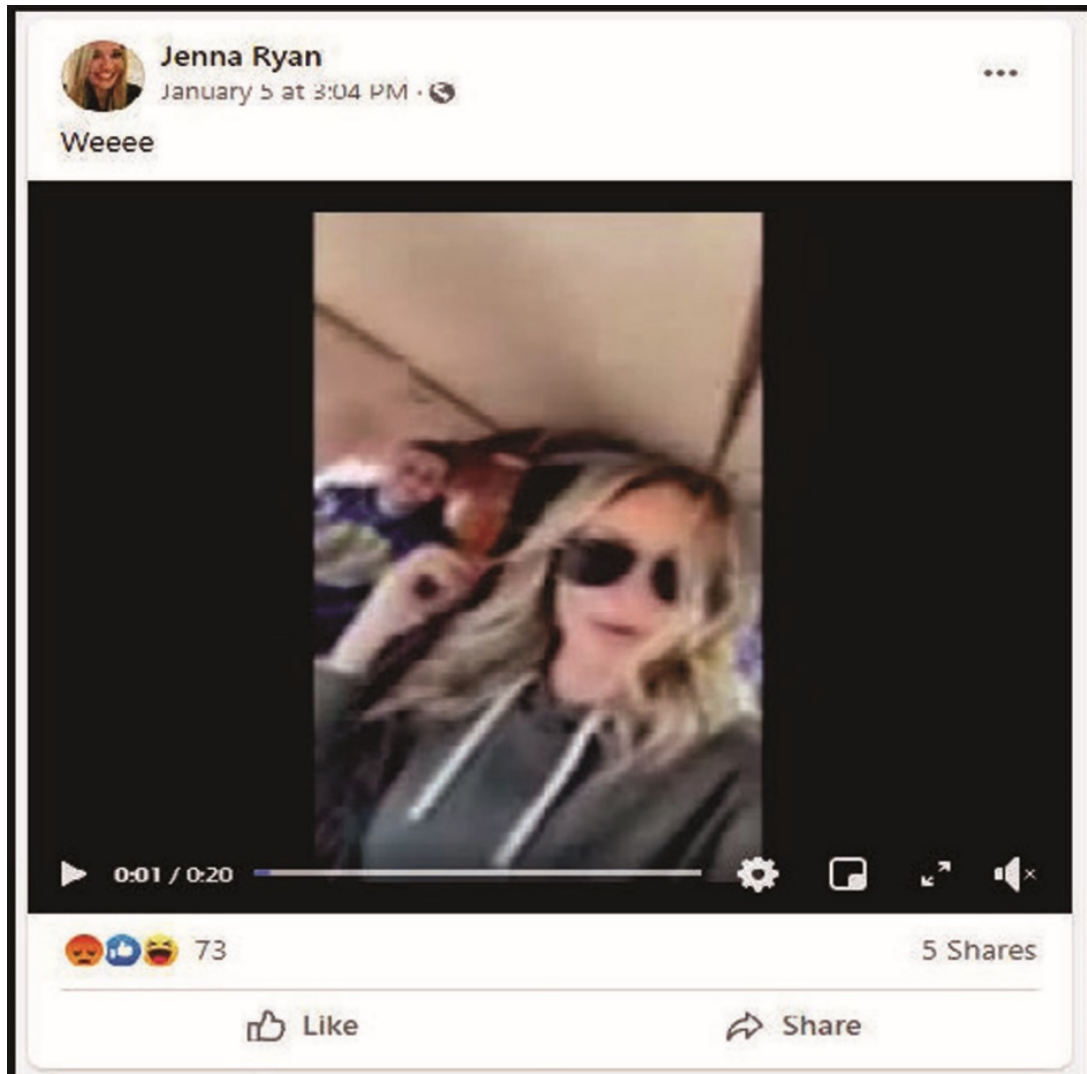
Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Posts from multiple group members

After Individual #1's post on January 5, 2021, Ryan also posted multiple videos on her Facebook account that appear to be taken on a small private aircraft, on which she was traveling with Schwab and the other members of the group to Washington, D.C.

As detailed in the federal affidavit, according to open source research, Ryan posted “Weeee” on the below photo featuring Schwab.

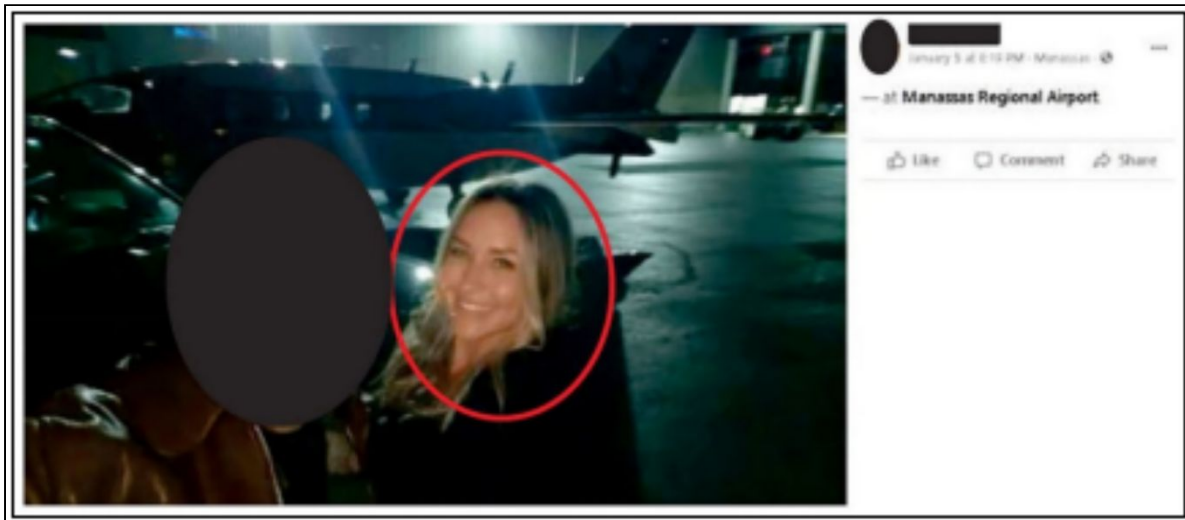
Posted on
someone
else’s
Instagram



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Later in the evening, on January 5, 2021, Individual #1 posted a photo on their Facebook page and tagged the Manassas Regional Airport in Manassas, Virginia. Schwab and the four others in her group had arrived in the Washington, D.C. area. Schwab is circled in the photograph below.

Geotagging travel



Driver's license photo

Law enforcement agents retrieved a driver's license photo of Schwab, a resident of Texas, and confirmed Schwab bore a resemblance to the pictures above.

An FBI Special Agent conducting this investigation reviewed surveillance footage from cameras inside the Capitol Building. The investigator identified images that depict Schwab inside the Capitol near the Rotunda door and attempting to walk through the crowds. Schwab is circled in the photos below.

Security
cameras
track
movement

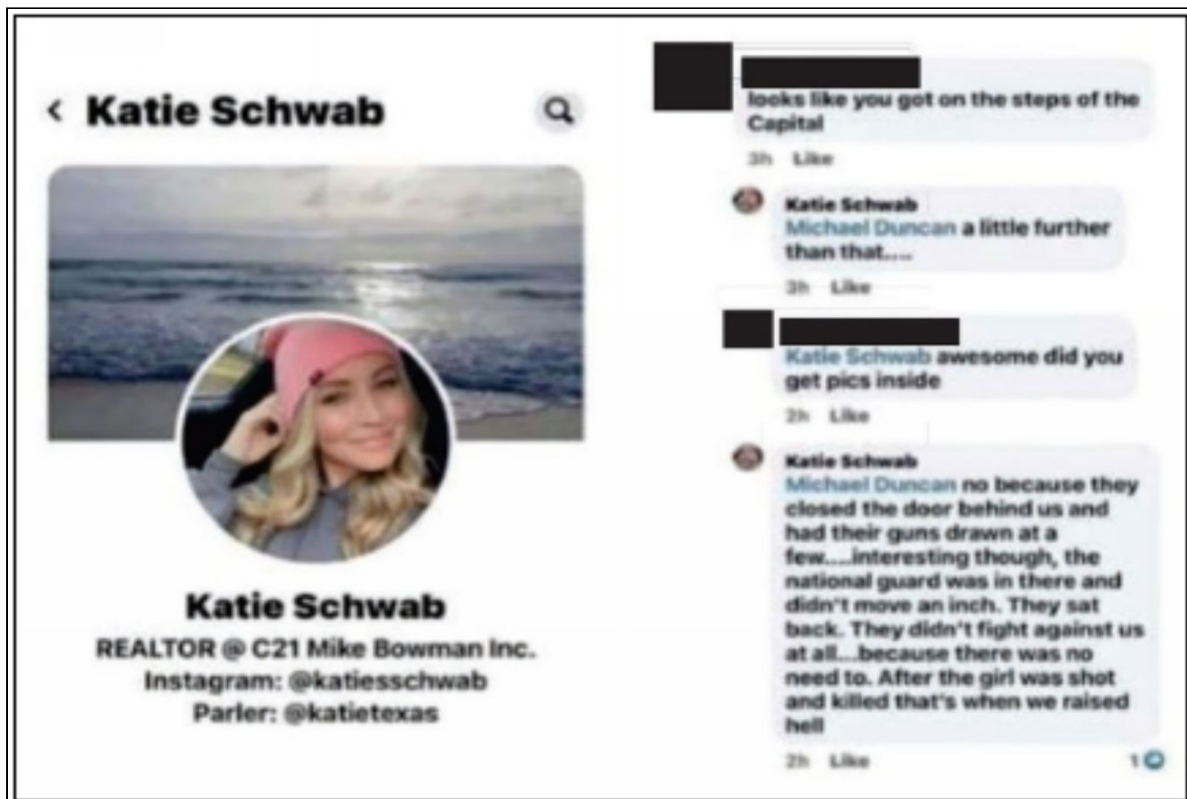


Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

In the hours following the breach of the U.S. Capitol Building, Schwab replied to a Facebook message in which a user (“User #1”) posted, “looks like you got on the steps of the Capital [sic],” Schwab replied, “a little further than that.” About an hour later, Facebook User #1 posted “awesome did you get pics inside”. Schwab responded, “no because they closed the door behind us and had their guns drawn at a few...interesting though, the national guard was in there and didn’t move an inch. They sat back. They didn’t fight against us at all...because there

was no need to. After the girl was shot and killed that's when we raised hell."

"that's
when we
raised hell"



Picture reproduced in charging documents.

"patriots"

On January 15, 2021, FBI agents interviewed Schwab at her residence in Texas. The interview was recorded. She referred to herself and the others who traveled with her as "patriots." She stated that on the Saturday or Sunday before, which would be January 2, 2021 or January 3, 2021, she posted on her Facebook account that she was looking for other patriots to join her in Washington, D.C. Schwab stated that Hyland, who was a friend, arranged a private flight. (During the interview, Schwab requested not to provide Hyland's name to protect his privacy, however, it is included in the federal affidavit.)

Schwab said she did not know the other individuals in the group prior to traveling to Washington, D.C. The only person from the group

that Schwab knew prior to the flight was Hyland, the individual who arranged the flight.

She explained that on January 6, 2021, the group left the hotel around 7:30am and walked to The Ellipse, the outdoor expanse near the White House. According to Schwab, they listened to some of the speakers until approximately 10:30am. The group then walked toward the Capitol Building and made it to the area where the food trucks were located. Nothing was happening at this time and it was very cold outside, so Schwab and three members of the group, Ryan, Individual #4, and Hyland, decided to depart and return to the hotel. One member of the group, Individual #1, stayed at the Capitol.

Upon returning to the hotel, Schwab stated she, Ryan, Individual #4, and Hyland watched the news on television. They heard

Ubered to
the riots –
Uber could
be
subpoenaed
for
records if
FBI
deemed it

the Capitol Building had been breached, and they wanted to see what was going on. Schwab, Ryan, Individual #4, and Hyland took an Uber to the Capitol Building. Schwab noticed that there were some “bad apples” within the large crowd. Schwab walked up the steps of the Capitol Building to the open doors. Though Schwab did not see any violence or anyone destroying anything, she observed the door to the Capitol Building had been destroyed.

Schwab stated she was pushed by the crowds through the original set of doors entering the building and into a lobby area. She then went through a second set of doors. According to her statements, because of her small stature Schwab was being crushed by the crowd. She then requested the assistance of a Capitol Police Officer to exit the building. The police officer helped Schwab out of the crowd and identified an exit that was on the left side of the lobby. At this point, Schwab exited the Capitol Building.

Language

Schwab was aware of the various social media posts that Ryan posted from the Capitol Building and was shown several during the interview. She stated that Ryan posted a video of Schwab outside the Capitol Building. Schwab stated that the words that Ryan used in her social media posts were “very bad”. According to Schwab, some of the videos that Ryan posted made members of the group look “bad”. (The FBI investigation of Jenna Ryan, a.k.a. Jennifer Leigh Ryan, was discussed previously in this chapter.)

CHARGES FILED:

1. Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; and
2. Disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds.

Marissa A. Suarez and Patricia Todisco

License plate readers tracked their travel to Washington, D.C.



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Marissa A, Suarez

Patricia Todisco

Corrections
officer
shared
videos of
herself at
the riots

On or about January 12, 2021, the FBI Newark Joint Terrorism Task Force (“JTTF”) received information concerning Marissa Suarez’s alleged participation in the Capitol riots from the Monmouth County Sheriff’s Office (“MCSO”). Suarez is a probationary corrections officer at Monmouth County Corrections Facility (“MCCF”). Specifically, the MCSO informed the FBI that the Union Beach Police Department received a report from a witness (“Witness #1”) about Suarez’s activities during the attack on the Capitol, including several video clips filmed by Suarez. These video clips were shared by Suarez with Witness #1, who maintained a relationship with

Suarez for several years. Witness #1 stated their relationship between Suarez and Witness #1 had recently become strained but the two still communicated.

Emergency holiday

Subsequent investigation by law enforcement revealed that on Wednesday, January 6, 2021, Suarez was scheduled to work at the MCCF, but she used an emergency holiday and thus was absent from work.

Videos submitted to law enforcement by Witness #1 depict various moments from the attack on the Capitol. Nearly all the videos were taken while the camera was moving and being held at or near the height of the heads of others in the crowd, consistent with the manner in which cellular telephones are commonly used to make video recordings or take photographs.

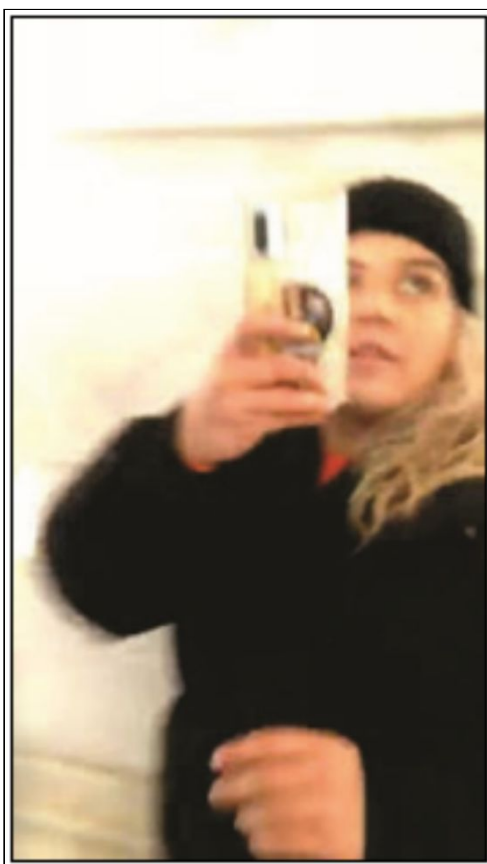
Friend captured on video multiple times and called by name

While the videos do not show Suarez's face (i.e., they are recorded from Suarez's point of view) at least one of the videos shows a woman later identified as Patricia Todisco, who appears to have traveled with Suarez to Washington, D.C. Screenshots from this video are below, which appear to have been filmed at the Senate Wing door entrance in the Capitol, with a circle around Todisco. Additionally, a woman's voice can be heard on the videos commenting on the events captured. On several occasions, the woman's voice calls Todisco by name.

Voice
confirmed
by Witness
#1 and a
co-worker

Both Witness #1, as well as an MCSO lieutenant who trained Suarez and has spent numerous hours with her, have identified the woman's voice on the videos as belonging to Suarez.

Todisco
filmed by
Suarez



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Law enforcement showed the below screenshots of the footage to Witness #1, who positively identified Suarez in the first screenshot and indicated that they believed the person immediately to the right of Suarez in the picture, with the black wool hat and puff on top could have been Todisco, whom Witness #1 had known for multiple years. Witness #1 then looked at the second photograph (which has a clearer view of the front of the woman's face). Witness #1 then stated that the female next to the person carrying the American flag was Todisco.

Driver's
license
photos for
both

ID
confirmed
by Witness
#1



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Law enforcement agents obtained driver license photographs of Suarez and Todisco and confirmed the individuals Witness #1 identified in the surveillance photos are consistent in appearance with Suarez and Todisco.

The security footage further shows that Suarez and Todisco were each consistent with a person using a device to take pictures and/or video record a scene. A screenshot from the video is below, which includes the

individuals identified as Suarez and Todisco (noted with arrows) as each has what appears to be a cellular phone in hand.

Body
positions
indicate
recording
with
phones



In addition to the videos and the security footage, text messages sent from Suarez’s cellular phone on January 6 and January 7, 2021 to Witness #1 further establish that Suarez and Todisco were inside the Capitol Building during the demonstrations. The messages were extracted from Witness #1’s phone by law enforcement with Witness #1’s signed consent. Text messages from Suarez were transcribed verbatim as they appear in the original exchange, including typographical and grammatical errors. Messages from January 6, 2021

Text
message
evidence

included:

“We’re inside hahaha“ (3:26 p.m.)

“This is insane” (5:40 p.m.)

“On our way back... shit got violent so we left” (6:55 p.m.)

Text messages sent from Suarez’s phone the following day, January 7, 2021, shed further light on the activities of Suarez and Todisco as Suarez wrote the following:

Also confession

“When we found out pence fucked us, we all stormed the Capitol Building and everyone forced entry and started breaking shit... it was a like a scene out of a movie” (9:57 a.m.)

On January 6, 2021, U.S. Senator Jeffrey Merkley of Oregon posted to his Twitter account, documenting damage done to his office as a result of the breach. In the video, Merkley indicated items were stolen, damaged, and destroyed. A screenshot of his Twitter video is on the following page, where Merkley can be seen in the mirror reflection.^[97]

On January 15, 2021, a Twitter account holder posted video that appeared to be from the January 6 attack on the Capitol. The video showed a person who appeared to be Todisco, walking out of an office, as shown in the still shot below, marked with a circle. The chairs, table, telephone, and mirror frame appear to be consistent with those in the office posted by Merkley in his Twitter video. The conference room in which Todisco is present appears to be Senate room S140, the private “hideaway” office of Senator Merkley within the Capitol. A screenshot, as reproduced in the charging documents, is included on the next page.

Car registration and license plate on

Based on information in the database compiled by the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission, law enforcement confirmed Suarez was the lessee and registrant of a silver 2019 Jeep Wrangler, (the “Subject Vehicle”).

Office
location
cross-
referenced,
Todisco
filmed at
crime
scene by
unrelated
rioter



Law enforcement databases showed the license plate of the Subject Vehicle was recorded traveling a route consistent with travel between the area in which Suarez resides and works and the Washington, D.C. area on January 6, 2021. Specifically, the Subject Vehicle license plate was recorded:

License
plate
readers
track travel
on Jan. 6 to
Washingto
n and back
home again

- a. crossing the Delaware Memorial Bridge leading from the New Jersey Turnpike onto Interstate 95 in Delaware on January 6, 2021 at approximately 6:20 a.m.;
- b. traveling along Interstate 95 southbound through Maryland;
- c. moving northbound along the same route in the evening hours; and
- d. passing northbound over the same bridge from Interstate 95 in Delaware onto the New Jersey Turnpike at approximately 8:45 p.m. that same day.

CHARGES FILED FOR EACH:

- 1. Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; and
- 2. Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds.

Dustin Byron Thompson and Robert Anthony Lyon

Got caught waiting for an Uber with a stolen Senate coat rack



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Suspect Male #1

Suspect Male #2

a.k.a. Dustin Byron Thompson

a.k.a. Robert Anthony Lyon

At approximately 6:00 p.m. on January 6, 2021, two U.S. Capitol Police Special Agents (collectively, “USCP Agents”) observed two males sitting on the sidewalk at the northwest corner of South Capitol Street and C Street Southwest, Washington, D.C. The two males appeared to be part of the events that had just occurred at the Capitol.

Sitting in a
restricted
zone
waiting for
an Uber

Subject Male #1 was wearing a Trump 2020 winter cap and a bullet proof vest and Subject Male #2 had a Trump 2020 flag and an orange winter cap and. The USCP Agents initiated contact with the two men, who said they did not need any assistance and were just waiting for an Uber, the car ride service. The

USCP Agents told the two that they were in a secure zone and directed them to a location where they could be picked up.

...with a
Senate coat
rack

As both subjects left to locate their Uber, Subject Male #1 picked up a coat rack that was behind him. The coat rack appeared to have been taken from the inside of the Capitol Building. The USCP Agents instructed Subject #1 to put the coat rack down, and he complied. Because Subject #1 was in possession of stolen property from the Capitol riots that had just occurred, the USCP Agents stopped both subjects.

#1 ditched
#2, fled on
foot

Subject Male #1 fled on foot and got away, but Subject Male #2 was cooperative and did not attempt to flee.

Subject Male #2 produced his Ohio driver's license, which identified him as Robert Lyon with a residential address in Ohio.



#2 ID'd #1

Lyon told the USCP Agents that Subject Male #1 who had just run away was named Dustin Thompson. Lyon showed his phone, which displayed Thompson's phone number as well as multiple calls between the two men. Lyon also showed USCP Agents the below picture of Thompson that Lyon had taken with his camera.

USCP Agents recognized the man in the photo as the same man that fled on foot moments before. After the USCP Agents questioned

Lyon, he was allowed to leave.

contraband

Lyon provided consent for police to search his bag for stolen property. The USCP Agents confiscated marijuana, two pipes, and an open bottle of bourbon from Lyon's bag.

On January 11, 2021, Lyon was interviewed at his residence in Ohio by two FBI Special Agents ("FBI Agents"). When the interview took place, Lyon had not been advised of his rights. Lyon stated that he has known Thompson for a few years and met at a university in Ohio. Lyon confirmed Thompson's phone number and provided Thompson's home address.

#2 claimed innocence on coat rack

According to Lyon, it was Thompson's idea to travel to Washington, D.C. Lyon further advised that at some point after the rally, while the two were still in the vicinity of the Capitol, Thompson walked away. Lyon estimated that it was around 4:00pm or 4:30pm. Lyon stated that eventually Thompson returned. When Thompson returned, Lyon stated that he was holding a coat rack made of wood with bronze racks. Lyon stated that he did not ask where the rack came from.

...but texts suggest otherwise

Lyon provided consent to download his phone's camera images. Upon review, the FBI Agents noticed Lyon had sent a message to Thompson that said, "We need to get the fuck out with this trophy."

Again
denied
involvement

“became
visibly
nervous”

When asked why this message came from Lyon if Lyon did not take the coat rack, Lyon became visibly nervous and expressed his desire to clear up any misunderstanding and cooperate with the FBI Agents. Ultimately, Lyon reiterated that he had not been inside of the Capitol, but he believed that Thompson had been inside of the Capitol because Thompson later approached Lyon carrying a wood and bronze coat rack.

Lyon provided FBI Agents with consent to download his Samsung Note 4. Upon review of the data from the phone, there was one picture and one video sent from Thompson to Lyon on January 6, 2021. Both messages were sent from the number associated with Thompson. Additionally, the name below the phone number is “Dustin.”

Message
and photo
metadata is
valuable
for

In the photo, Thompson is posing with the stolen coat rack. The timestamp for the message transmitting the photo is 8:27:44 UTC, or 3:27 p.m. local time.

180		9685 Dustin *	Timestamp: 1/6/2021 8:27:44 PM(UTC-5)	Direction: Incoming Attachments:  Resized_20210106_151058.jpg Source file: Attachments/0/Resized_20210106_151058.jpg : (Size: 538144 bytes) Status: Read Message Type: MMS Folder: Inbox
-----	--	------------------	---	--




Images reproduced in charging documents.

Cross-referencing

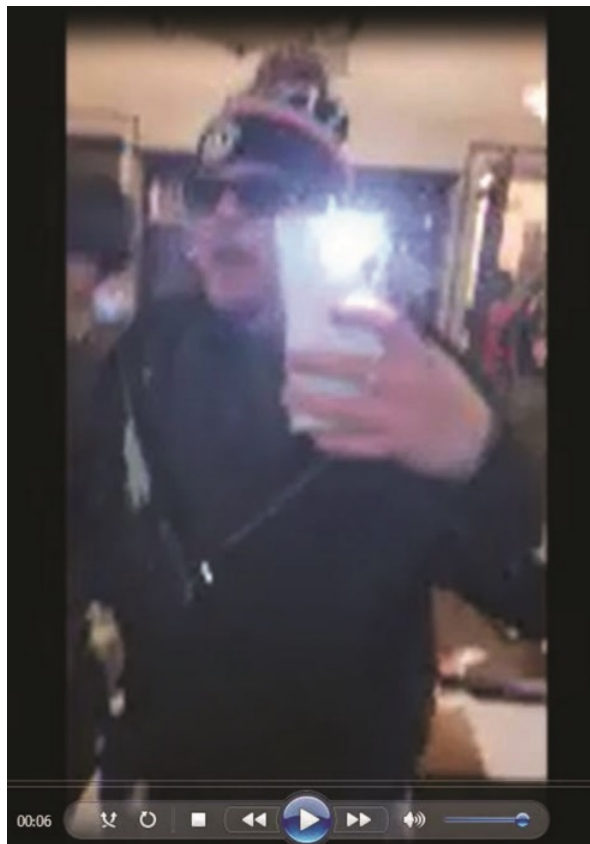
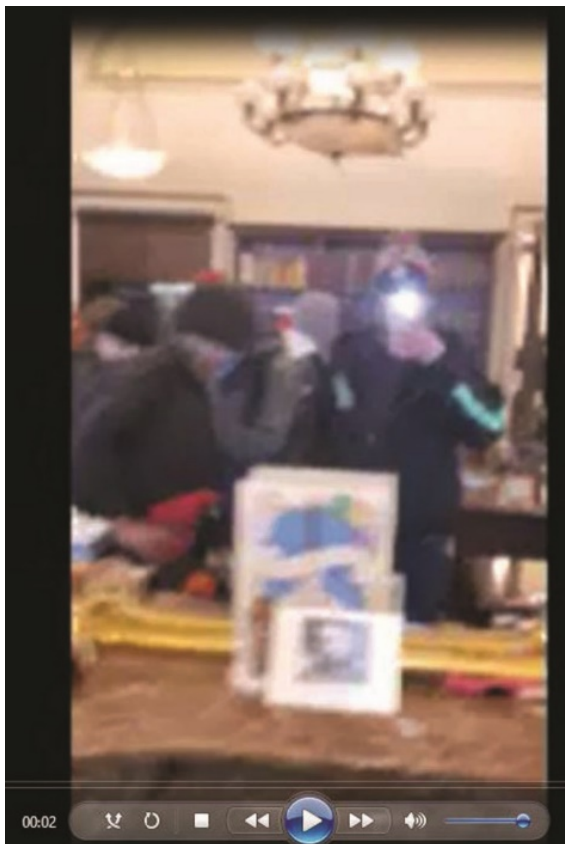
The timestamp for the message transmitting the video is 8:04:14 UTC, or 3:04 p.m. local time. Two seconds into the video, Thompson passes in front of a mirror with his phone. The man in the video is wearing the same Trump 2020 winter cap captured in the photo where Thompson is posing with the coat rack. In the video, Thompson yells “Wooooo! ‘Merica Hey! This is our house!” The video continues for several seconds, showing a ransacked office.

More metadata

191	16144249635 Dustin *	Timestamp: 1/8/2021 8:04:14 PM(UTC-5)	Direction: Incoming Attachments:  20210106_1448341.mp4 Source file: Attachments\0\20210106_1448341.mp4 : (Size: 856156 bytes) Status: Read Message Type: MMS Folder: Inbox
-----	-------------------------	---	---

Filming self
inside a
ransacked
office

Different
programs
use
different
time
formats, so
important
to sync
accurately



Images reproduced in charging documents.

Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) is the primary time standard by which the world regulates clocks and time. UTC is used in many internet and World Wide Web standards. Time zones around the world are expressed using positive or negative offsets from UTC. In the Eastern Time zone, where Washington, D.C. is located, the negative offset is five hours, or “UTC-05:00.”

Lyon told the FBI Agents that, after he was questioned on January 6, 2021, he returned to his hotel room where he found

Thompson. The two drove back to Ohio together the next day. Based on

Driver's
license
photo

the information Lyon provided, FBI Agents located Thompson's Ohio Department of Motor Vehicles ("DMV") photograph. Both Lyon and another witness who was also interviewed by FBI Agents ("Witness #1"), identified the DMV photograph as a picture of Thompson.

Inventory
barcode on
coat rack
confirms
ownership
and Senate
location

By comparing the barcode on the coat rack with the inventory of items in the Capitol Building, USCP Agents confirmed that the coat rack that Thompson tried to carry away before fleeing was assigned to a specific room in the Capitol Building, Room S132.

Subsequent investigative efforts revealed security footage from inside the Capitol Building. In that footage, Thompson is captured entering the Capitol Building. An image from that video is below, with Thompson circled. The timestamp of the video reads 2:48:07 p.m. Thompson continues into the building, eventually walking into an office on his right.

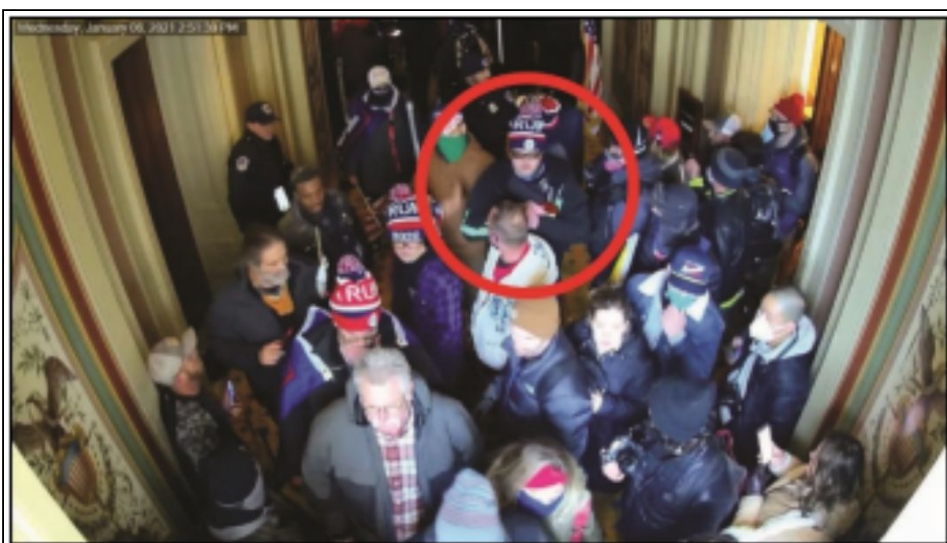
#1 goes
into Senate
office



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

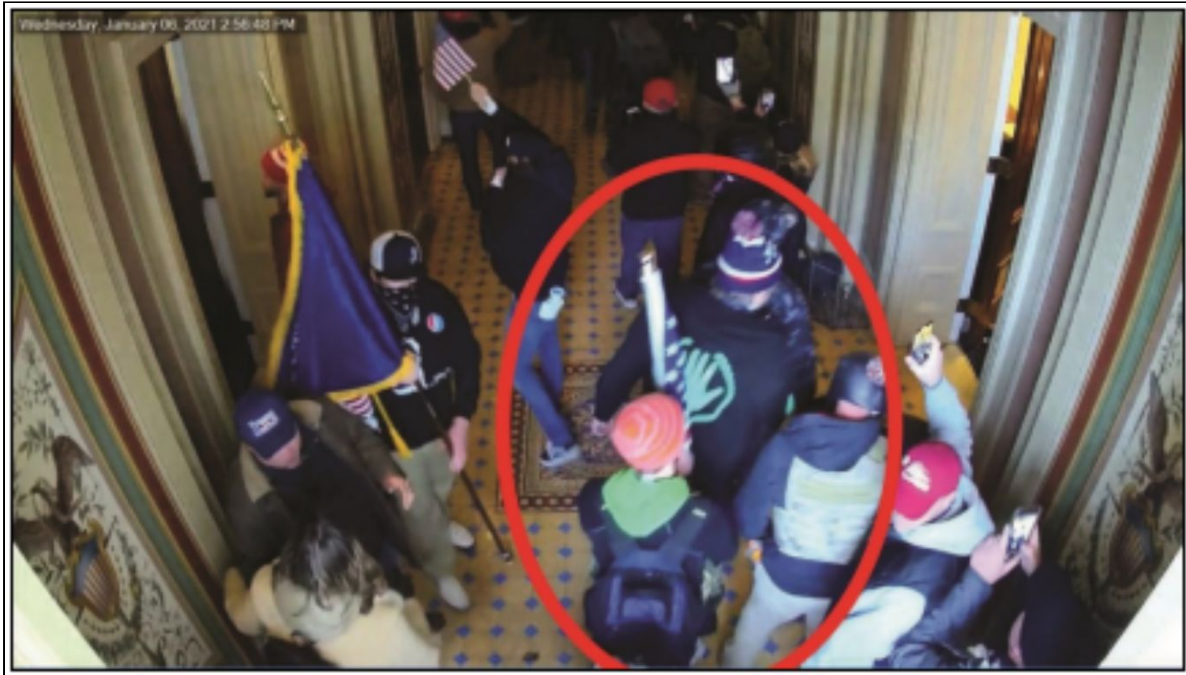
When Thompson leaves the office, he is holding a bottle of
bourbon, circled below.

...and exits
with a
bottle of
bourbon



About four minutes after Thompson leaves the Capitol Building, he returns with Lyon. Thompson and Lyon enter the same room together.

#1 and #2
return to
Senate
office



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

When they exit the room, Thompson is holding a coat rack.

Hats easy
to track in
crowd

...and exit
with the
coat rack



As depicted in the still images above, Lyon is wearing the same distinctive orange winter cap in the Capitol Building security footage that he was wearing when he identified himself to USCP Agents on January 6, 2021. Further, USCP Agents positively identified Lyon in the Capitol Building security footage as the man they interviewed on January 6, 2021, and the man who identified himself to the USCP Agents verbally and by driver's license as Lyon.

CHARGES FILED FOR EACH:

1. Obstruction of an official proceeding and aiding and abetting;
2. Theft of government property;
3. Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds;
4. Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds;
5. Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building;
6. Parading, demonstrating or picketing in a Capitol building

William Vogel

Large Red Hat



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

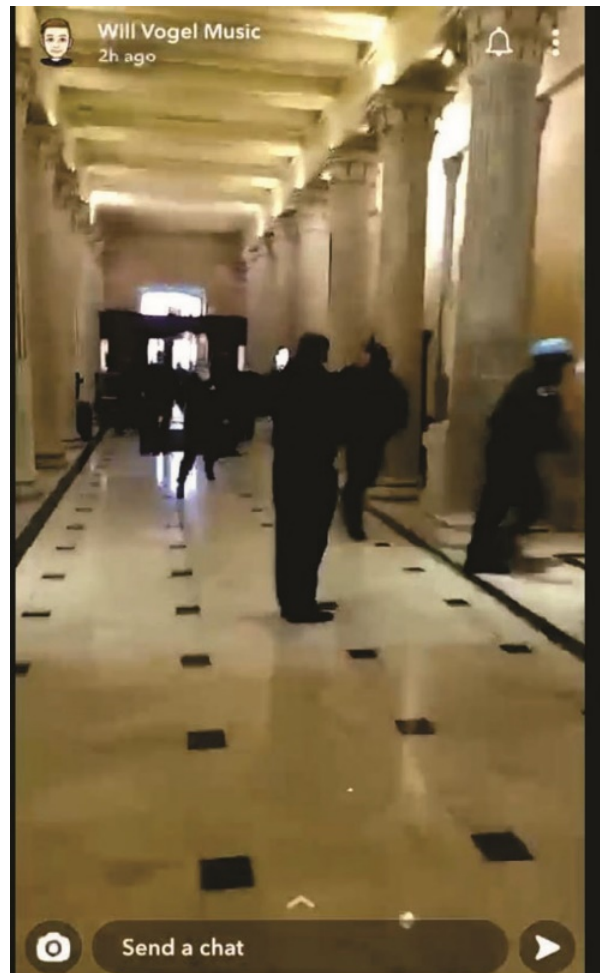
Multiple
videos
provided by
multiple
tipsters

An FBI investigator reviewed multiple videos provided to the FBI by multiple tipsters, where the individual taking the video is participating in the riots on the U.S. Capitol grounds and inside the U.S. Capitol Building. Specifically, the videos show the person taking the video marching on the Capitol grounds while people

chant, “Whose house? Our house!” The videos show multiple people actively damaging scaffolding and police barriers around the Capitol Building and the individual recording enters into the Capitol Building as well. Some videos were recorded on Snapchat and show the individual recording the video moving through various halls and corridors inside the U.S. Capitol Building, as shown by the two screenshots from the video below.

Videos of
violence at
the Capitol

Snapchat
usernames
at the top
of snaps



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

While inside the Capitol Building, the individual taking the video records law enforcement officers retreating from the rioters. The person taking the video can also be heard on the audio supporting the actions of other persons engaged in disorderly conduct.

Cross-
reference
the 2
different
usernames
for
connection

The videos show the Snapchat usernames “will vogel” and “willvogelmusic.” The emoji created alongside both usernames is consistent with the actual appearance of William Vogel in other photos obtained pursuant to this investigation. Numerous tipsters contacted the FBI to report these videos and the subsequent posting of these same videos on Facebook.

“100%
sure” voice
match

“Tipster #1,” who has known Vogel socially for several years, recognized the Snapchat user “will vogel” to belong to William Vogel of New York and claimed to be “100% sure” that the voice of the person taking the video and narrating was the voice of Vogel.

“Tipster #2” saw videos from what Tipster #2 described as Vogel’s personal Snapchat account posted to Vogel’s personal Facebook account. Tipster #2, who has known Vogel socially for several years, verified that both accounts belong to William Vogel of New York.

Tipster #3 saw a video from the Snapchat account “will vogel.” Tipster #3 has known William Vogel socially for several years, and verified that the account belongs to William Vogel of New York.

“very
vocal”
about
being at

Tipster #4, who has known Vogel socially for several years, saw a video on Facebook and verified that the Facebook account as well as the related Snapchat account belong to

William Vogel of New York. Tipster #4 also stated that Vogel was “very vocal” about being at the January 6, 2021 “Stop the Steal” rally in Washington, D.C. Portions of the video described above appear to be in the area of the National Mall with Vogel moving from Trump’s rally site to the Capitol grounds.

Facebook records confirm ID

Vogel was identified as the account holder of Facebook account “Will Vogel.” Facebook subscriber records confirm that the account holder identifies himself with the name Will Vogel, verified his phone number, gave his current residential city and state, registered his email and Facebook confirmed the user’s mobile device type as a Samsung SM-G955U1. Data searches through multiple services identified one William Vogel, with a legal address in New York.

Google confirms email

Google documentation confirms that the user of the same email address mentioned above is “Will Vogel.”

AT&T confirms phone

Additionally, data searches affirm that Vogel is the user of the previously identified phone number, which was serviced by AT&T/Cingular Wireless. Records from AT&T confirm that phone number is used on a Samsung SM-G955U1 cellular phone.

Car registration

The FBI was able to confirm that Vogel had a mailing address in New York, and had an active registration of a vehicle with New York plates.

The FBI investigator reviewing this case obtained license plate reader database information from a number of states, which showed the

car registered to Vogel:

License
plate
readers
track travel

- a. leaving New York, driving southbound on the Henry Hudson Bridge in New York at approximately 6:06:08 a.m. on January 6, 2021;
- b. driving southbound over the Delaware Memorial Bridge, connecting New Jersey and Delaware, at approximately 7:54:31 a.m.;
- c. driving southbound through Maryland at approximately 8:44:56 a.m. on the JFK Memorial Highway;
- d. driving southbound through Baltimore on the Harbor Tunnel Thruway at approximately 9:15:27 a.m.;

Extensive
tracking
there and
back again

- e. later that afternoon driving northbound in Anne Arundel, Maryland at approximately 4:58:24 p.m.;
- f. driving on the Harbor Tunnel Thruway in Baltimore at approximately 8:12:29 p.m.;
- g. driving northbound on the JFK Memorial Highway at 8:44:01 p.m.; and
- h. returning to New York, driving on the George Washington Bridge, at 23:59:22 p.m. on January 6, 2021.

The license plate reader evidence shows that Vogel left New York in his car early on January 6, 2021, before the riots at the Capitol, and then departed after the riots, driving through Maryland back to New York that evening.

Shared videos via Facebook

Records from Facebook show that Vogel uses his Facebook account regularly to post and communicate with others. On January 7, 2021, Vogel communicated via his Facebook account with a Facebook friend (“User #1”) by sending User #1 a video of the riots and occupation of the U.S. Capitol Building using Facebook’s Messenger service. User #1 responded that they saw a picture of William Vogel “in dc” after which the two discussed the events of January 6, 2021. User #1 then sent the below photo to Vogel. Vogel can be seen carrying a large red hat and a jacket. The large red hat is noted with an arrow.

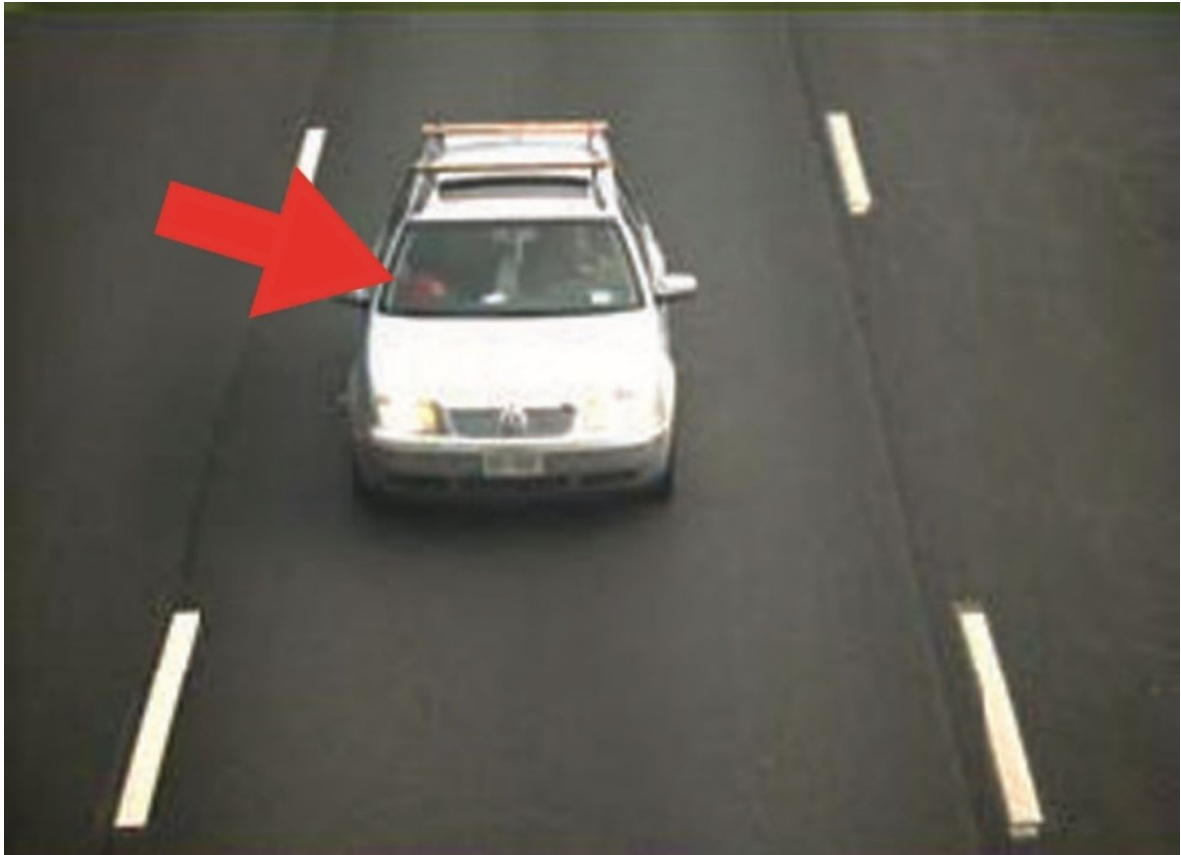
Hat in hand



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

In the below photo from the license plate reader hit on the JFK Memorial Highway in Cecil County, Maryland from 8:44 a.m. on January 6, Vogel can be seen wearing what appears to be the same jacket while driving his vehicle and with what appears to be the same large red hat (noted with an arrow) sitting in the front passenger seat area.

Hat in car



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.



William Vogel also previously posted a photo of himself, shown below, on his Facebook account wearing what appears to be the same large red hat (noted with an arrow).

Hat on head

On January 7, 2021, Vogel sent another Facebook friend (“User #2”) the video of his actions on January 6, 2021 via Facebook’s Messenger service. User #2 asked Vogel “did you take that?” Vogel replied, “yes ma’am” and went on to state “So they have these shadow twitter accounts and they're trying to report me to the FBI/DOJ and put me away for 10 years for Domestic Terrorism, because of my snapchat story, where I simply walked into the lobby of the capital” and “And didn’t even film anything crime wise”.

Geolocatio

On January 6, 2021, William Vogel had another conversation using Facebook’s messenger service with another Facebook friend (“User #3”), during which Vogel sent a location verifying that he was in Washington, D.C. Vogel sent User #3 the aforementioned video. During the ensuing messages, the two continued

to talk about Vogel's involvement during the riots and their thoughts on Vogel's criminal culpability.

CHARGES FILED:

1. Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority;
2. Knowingly engaging in disorderly or disruptive conduct in any restricted building or grounds; and
3. Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds.

Riley June Williams

Speaker Nancy Pelosi Laptop Thief

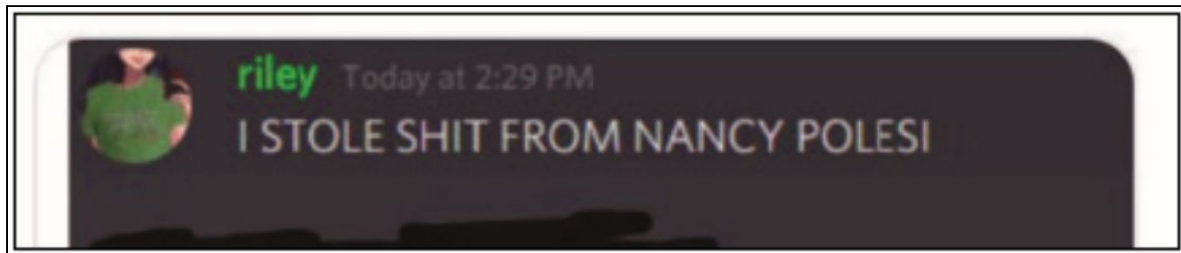


Image reproduced in charging documents.

Former
boyfriend
called in
repeated
tips to FBI

In the days following the January 6, 2021, events, a witness (“Witness #1”) made several phone calls into the FBI’s telephone tip line. The caller stated that he was the former romantic partner of Riley June Williams, he saw Williams depicted in a YouTube video taken on January 6, 2021 from inside the U.S. Capitol Building, and provided the specific YouTube video link. Witness #1 stated that Williams can be seen directing crowds inside the U.S. Capitol Building up a staircase. Witness #1 also claimed to have spoken to friends of Williams, who showed Witness #1 a video of Williams taking a laptop computer or hard drive from Speaker Nancy Pelosi’s office.

Russian
government
hopes

Witness #1 stated that Williams intended to send the computer device to a friend in Russia, who then planned to sell the device to SVR, Russia’s foreign intelligence service. According to Witness #1, the transfer of the computer device to Russia fell through for unknown reasons and Williams still has the computer device or destroyed it.

Broadcast on British TV

The video referred to is 32-minutes long, with audio, and consists of a video report called “Storming the Capitol: The Inside Story,” from ITV News, a British television network. At or about 20 minutes and 40 seconds into the video, there appears at the bottom of a staircase the subject, believed to be Williams, a Caucasian female wearing a green t-shirt and brown trench coat and carrying a black-and-white striped zebra-print bag over her shoulders. She has brown shoulder length hair and wears eyeglasses. She is wearing a black face mask below her chin, around her neck. She can be heard in the video repeatedly yelling, “Upstairs, upstairs, upstairs,” and can be seen physically directing other intruders to proceed up a staircase. The video also shows a stream of rioters walking up a nearby staircase.

According to the federal affidavit, an FBI investigator confirmed with U.S. Capitol Police that the staircase depicted in the video leads to the office of Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Nancy Pelosi. The federal affidavit provided video screenshots as evidence.

Federal affidavit evidence

striped zebra-print bag over her shoulders. She has brown shoulder length hair and wears eyeglasses. She is wearing a black face mask below her chin, around her neck. She can be heard in the video repeatedly yelling, "Upstairs, upstairs, upstairs," and can be seen physically directing other intruders to proceed up a staircase. The video also shows a stream of intruders walking up a nearby staircase. Two sample screenshots of that YouTube video appear below.



11. I have confirmed with U.S. Capitol Police that the staircase depicted in the video does, in fact, lead to Speaker Pelosi's office. I have also reviewed maps of the interior areas of the U.S. Capitol and confirmed the subject appears to have been in an area near "the crypt," sometimes referred to as the "Small House Rotunda." In the audio of the ITV News video, the reporter states that the recording took place near the U.S. Capitol Building area called "the crypt." In the background of the top screenshot above, a bust of Winston Churchill is visible behind the subject, which is also consistent with the location in the "Small House Rotunda." The maps confirm that there is a nearby staircase, which leads to the office of the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, Nancy Pelosi.

12. I have reviewed other images the FBI obtained that were taken during the January 6, 2021, civil unrest inside the U.S. Capitol Building. Set forth below is a photograph that also depicts the WILLIAMS inside the U.S. Capitol Building, pointing and directing intruders. She is wearing the same green t-shirt and brown trench coat. I believe that the photograph below was taken in Statuary Hall, inside the U.S. Capitol Building.

Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Cross- reference locations

The FBI investigator reviewed maps of the interior areas of the Capitol and confirmed the subject appears to have been in an area near the Crypt, sometimes referred to as the “Small House Rotunda.” In the audio of the ITV News video, the reporter states that the recording took place near the U.S. Capitol Building area called the Crypt.

...using visual clues and maps

In the background of the top screenshot above, a bust of Winston Churchill is visible behind the subject, which is also consistent with the location in the Small House Rotunda. The maps confirm that there is a nearby staircase, which leads to the office of Speaker Pelosi.

In other videos, Williams can be seen in one or more of these videos entering the U.S. Capitol, wearing the same green t-shirt, brown trench coat, and black-and-white shoulder bag. A screenshot of one of the videos is below.

Internet videos



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

The FBI presented the below photo that depicts Williams inside the Capitol Building, pointing and directing intruders. She is wearing the same green t-shirt and brown trench coat. The photo appears to have been taken in Statuary Hall inside the U.S. Capitol Building.

Movements tracked



FBI investigators reviewed the below Pennsylvania driver's license photograph for Williams and compared it to the photographs and videos and concluded it was the same person.

...who
observed
suspect's
face live on
videocall

Mother
called local
police

Driver's
license
photo



According to the federal affidavit, FBI investigators spoke with local law enforcement agents in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania about their recent interactions with Williams' parents. According to those officers, on January 11, 2021, local law enforcement received a Suspicious Persons report filed by Williams' mother. Officers arrived at the address that Williams shared with her mother and interviewed her mother. Williams was not present but according to her mother, the suspicious person was assumed to be Witness #1. While the officers were present, Williams' mother used her cell phone to place a video-enabled phone call to Williams. Officers observed Williams on her mother's cell phone screen and noted that Williams was wearing a brown-colored jacket, consistent with the screenshots above.

Mother
ID'd
daughter in

According to the Harrisburg officers, on January 16, 2021, they again spoke with Williams' mother who told them that a British media crew had come to her home the night before,

asking to speak with Williams, who was not present. The news crew presented Williams' mother with one or more images taken at the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021. Her mother acknowledged that it was Williams in the image.

Father
went to DC
protests
with
suspect

According to the Harrisburg officers, on or about January 16, 2021, officers called Williams' father who resides elsewhere in Pennsylvania. He stated that he drove to Washington, D.C. with Williams for the protests on January 6, 2021. He stated that his daughter and he did not stay together throughout the day and that Williams was meeting up with other individuals she knew at the protests. Williams later met up with her father outside of the U.S. Capitol Building, and they returned home to Harrisburg together.

On or about January 16, 2021, ITV posted a second related video to YouTube, titled "Revealed: ITV News identifies protester who stormed the Capitol." In this video, the reporter identifies "Riley Williams" as the person depicted in portions of the prior ITV video described above. The reporter then interviewed a woman who identified herself as Williams' mother and showed Williams' mother video footage.

Interest in
"far-right
message
boards"

Williams' mother stated that she recognized her daughter inside the U.S. Capitol Building and that her daughter had taken a sudden interest in Trump's politics and "far right message boards." She claimed that Williams "took off," "is gone," and is waiting for law enforcement to come to Williams and ask her about her activities in the Capitol.

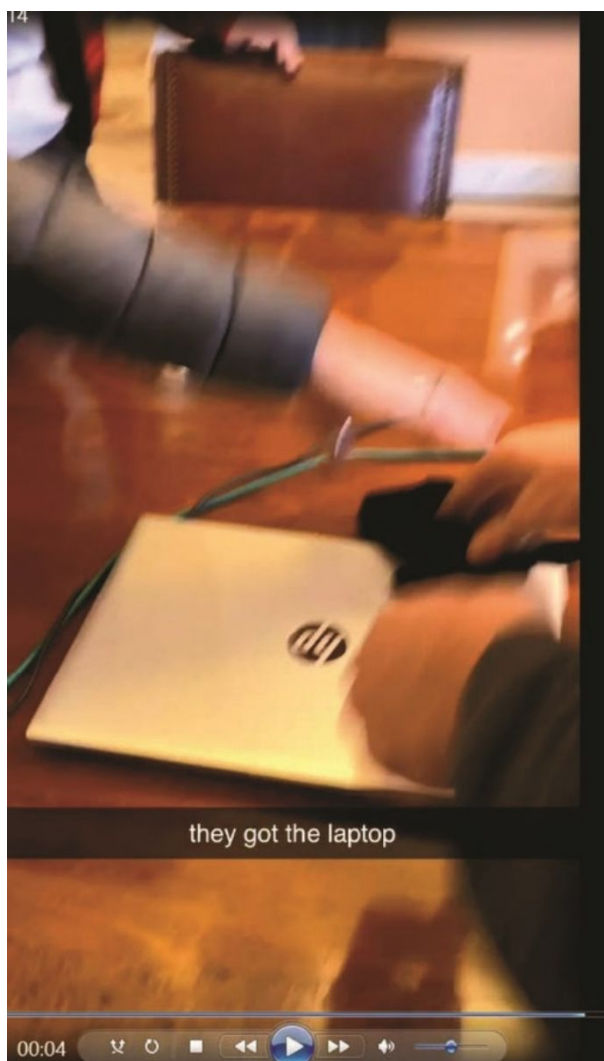
According to local law enforcement officers in Harrisburg, Williams' mother stated that Williams packed a bag and left her home and told her mother she would be gone for a couple of weeks. Williams

did not provide her mother any information about her intended destination.

Deleted
Facebook,
Instagram,
Twitter,
Reddit,
Telegram,
and Parler
accounts

Sometime after January 6, 2021, Williams changed her telephone number and deleted her social media accounts on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Reddit, Telegram, and Parler.

A complaint and arrest warrant were issued in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia on January 17, 2021. Williams, who was aware of the warrant and charges, surrendered to authorities and was arrested in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on January 18, 2021.



On January 18, 2021, FBI agents obtained from Witness #1 copies of several video clips that Witness #1 stated had been recorded and livestreamed by Williams and subsequently copied or screen captured by a friend of Williams, which depict events inside and outside the U.S. Capitol Building on January 6, 2021.

In one four-second video (“Williams Video #1”), the person holding the cell phone camera is standing, angling the camera down toward a wooden desk with an “HP” laptop. A female voice that investigators believe to be Williams’ voice based on review of the ITV YouTube video noted above can be heard saying, “Dude, put on gloves.” Next, what appears to be a man’s arm then reaches toward the

Voice match

laptop, with a black glove covering his hand, and begins to lift the laptop off the table. There is text across the video clip

that reads: “they got the laptop.” Given how loud Williams’ voice is, it seems likely that she was the one holding the cell phone camera.

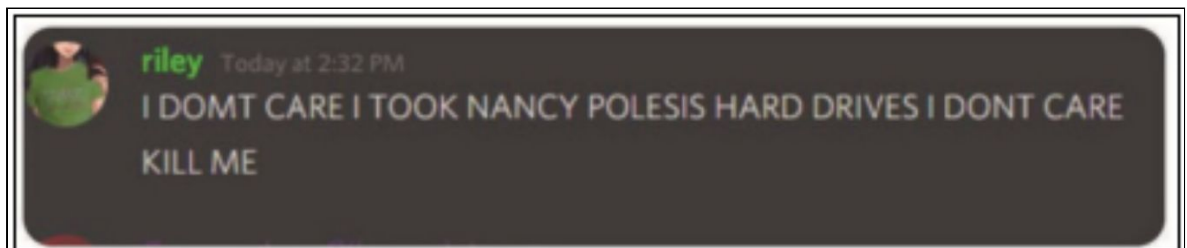
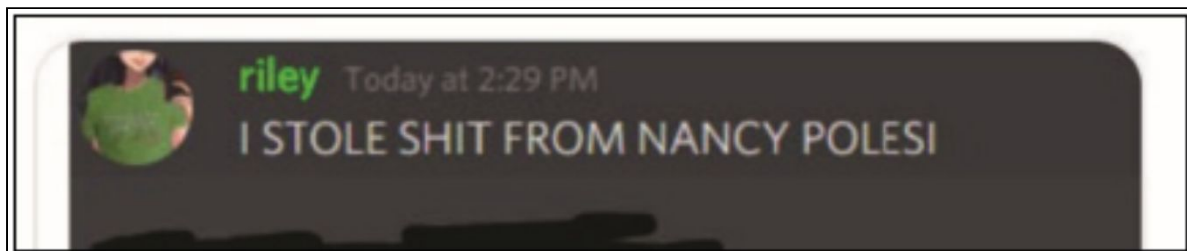
Police confirm HP laptop was stolen

Investigators confirmed with U.S. Capitol Police representatives that an “HP” brand laptop was stolen from Speaker Pelosi’s office on January 6, 2021. Upon review of the footage, Capital Police confirmed that Williams Video #1 was recorded from Pelosi’s office.

Surveillance video taken outside of Pelosi’s office confirmed that Williams can be seen entering and exiting Pelosi’s office.

Investigators also observed an individual re-posting on Twitter the same videos provided by Witness #1 along with posts from a user named “riley” on the social media platform Discord, which Witness #1 has stated Williams frequently uses. In these posts, “riley” states, among other things, “I stole shit from Nancy Polesi [sic],” and “I took Polesis [sic] hard drives.” Examples are posted below:

Discord postings by username “riley”



Images reproduced in charging documents.

CHARGES FILED:

1. Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority;
2. Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds;
3. Aiding and abetting others to embezzle, steal, purloin; and
4. Obstruct, influence, or impede any official proceeding.

Section III – Tactics, Techniques and Procedures

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StorySaver.net

DownloadGram

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 - Identify sales robots and fake friends on LinkedIn
- Reddit
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 - Reddit Graph
 - Karma Decay
- Snapchat
 - Saving Snap Maps
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 - Telegogo
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 - Twitter Advanced Search
 - TweetDeck
 - AllMyTweets.net
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Chapter 12 – Best practices for OSINT Investigators

In a January 15, 2021 article in the MIT Technology Review titled, “A guide to being an ethical online investigator,” journalist Tanya Basu provided several important points for both experienced and new OSINT investigators to remember in the course of their work, including:

Your role is not to be a hacker. There’s a big difference between accessing publicly available information, like a photo from a Facebook profile page that documents illegal activity, and hacking into a person’s otherwise private account to find that photo. That’s crossing the line and is likely illegal.

There are many ethical issues to consider. Much of the online activity carried out in the wake of the Capitol riots raises ethical questions, too. Should a person who didn’t storm the Capitol but attended the rallies leading up to the riots be identified and risk punishment at work? Do those who were in and around the Capitol on January 6 automatically lose the right to privacy even if they weren’t involved in riots? Carefully consider what the boundaries of your investigation should be and why.

Misidentification is a real danger. Crowdsourced efforts can be problematic, because people may zero in on the wrong individual. Mistakes can be devastating for the person misidentified. Misidentification carries potential legal risks, too.

Consider joining an established effort rather than going solo. Organizations such as Bellingcat have ethical standards put in place to guide new sleuths.

Don’t doxx. Doxxing - or digging up personal information and sharing it publicly - is illegal. If you come across passwords, addresses, phone numbers, or any other similar identifier, do not share it. It is a crime to do so. If you find something online that could be incriminating, ask yourself, “Am I putting this person in danger?”

Show your methodology. Data researchers who do this work are diligent and exhaustive in how they record their work and triple-

check their information. Documenting your process is important to ensure that people are properly identified and that others can learn from and retrace your steps for subsequent prosecution.

Do not share names publicly online. Even if there's no doubt that you have figured out who a person is, hold back and, at the most, submit your information to an organization like Bellingcat or the FBI to check your work and make sure it is correct.

Your safety may be at risk. Many digital activists have burner phones and backup computers, and work away from their families to protect them.

Take care of your mental health. This work can involve viewing violent images or an overabundance of media that starts to erode your internal protections. Take time to process and protect your personal well-being.

Share your information with law enforcement if appropriate. According to the article, many activists have a strong distrust of US law enforcement, pointing to the difference between how the Capitol rioters and Black Lives Matter protesters were treated. But in the case of the insurrection, which carries federal charges, experts and activists agree that the right thing to do is to take information to the authorities. [\[98\]](#)

According to a January 15, 2021, article by the Global Investigative Journalism Network titled, "How Open Source Experts Identified the US Capitol Rioters," journalist Rowan Philp interviewed Giancarlo Fiorella, a senior investigator with Bellingcat, and Bertram Hill, an open source investigator with BBC Africa Eye, on their practices during an investigation and compiled the following list of ten tips and techniques they used to document violent public events like the Capitol insurrection. The specific platforms they mention are discussed later in this Section.

1. **Triage your downloads.** Since people involved with riots are likely to be the first to delete their own social media posts, be sure to grab and archive videos and images as soon as possible. Of these, posts by those who appear directly responsible for criminal activity should be the first to be preserved, followed by material from innocent bystanders, and then videos posted on major platforms which could remove clips for violating hate

and violence policies. Posts from journalists can potentially be downloaded later.

2. **Divide platform responsibilities as major events break.** Divide the tasks of monitoring Twitter, Facebook, Telegram, WhatsApp, and other platforms between each member.
3. **Consider free third-party sites to archive video — but code if you can.** Consider platform-specific download sites - like twittrvideodownloader.com for Twitter, [FBdown.net](https://fbdown.net) for Facebook video, and y2mate.com for YouTube - and save the archived clips to your drive. Hill warns that downloads to third-party sites can potentially fall foul of platform rights policies, and that using basic coding skills for “command-line” software (where you type commands for text prompts) is a safer option.
4. **Look for original evidence from retweet reactions.** “People just talking about a clip can lead you to evidence,” Fiorella explains. “Maybe the person who uploaded the video doesn’t say anything, but maybe someone watching the clip will say ‘Oh my God, I think in this video you can see the shooting!’” Typed curse words are often associated with violent moments, so curses themselves can also be searched.
5. **Find a strategy for archiving livestreams.** Fiorella said archiving livestreams proved more complicated than other media during the Capitol siege. Hill said standard screen-record functions “are notoriously tricky” but can sometimes suffice in capturing live video; more efficient, paid-for services can be purchased online.
6. **Use Hunch.ly to archive your own search.** Since some of the dozens of pages you visit during a rapid scrape effort could be deleted later — or become important later — use the Hunch.ly plugin to automatically record your digital steps.
7. **Secure text-based social media posts on reliable apps.** Fiorella archived text posts from the Capitol on the Wayback Machine and Archive.today.
8. **Search reliable databases for identifying symbols.** Fiorella says reliable symbol resources — such as the Anti-Defamation League’s Hate Symbols Database — can be useful in identifying far-right groups. Even the typeface of slogans on

flags and shirts can be checked on the WhatTheFont tool. For instance, recent research indicates that the “Cloister Black Light” font is most closely associated with militia groups.

9. **Try a strong facial recognition app if all else fails.** In addition to traditional reverse image tools like Yandex and the Google Images search, Fiorella says open source face recognition app PimEyes has proven useful for investigators in identifying individual rioters.
10. **Monitor parallel news and open source research in real-time.** Building on what the news media and other researchers find is key, says Fiorella. [\[99\]](#)

Chapter 13 – Deepfakes and Cheapfakes

Manipulated videos, audio and images have been around for years, but the rise of artificial intelligence and advanced editing software have made them much, much harder to spot. As an October 19, 2020, CNN article pointed out, “Manipulated video is everywhere. After all, our favorite movies and TV shows use editing and computer-generated imagery to create fantastical scenes all the time. Where things get hairy is when doctored videos are presented as accurate depictions of real events.” There are two general kinds of deception:

Deepfakes: These are videos that are altered or generated using artificial intelligence, neural networks and machine learning.

Cheapfakes: These are videos that are altered using traditional video editing tools like editing dubbing, speeding up or slowing down, or splicing together different scenes to change context.

Edward J. Delp, a professor at the School of Electrical and Computer Engineering at Purdue University, has been studying media forensics for 25 years. In his interview with CNN, he said wider access to AI software and advanced editing tools means almost anyone can create fake content. And it doesn’t need to be sophisticated to be effective. “People will buy into things that reinforce their current beliefs,” he said. “So they’ll believe even a poorly manipulated video if it’s about someone they don’t like or think of in a certain way.”

According to CNN, media literacy educator and expert Theresa Giarrusso described five different types of misinformation:

1. **Manipulated media:** Photoshops, edited “cheapfakes” and some deepfakes.
2. **Fabricated media:** Generated media, like fake faces, and some deepfakes.
3. **False context:** When a photo, piece of video or even entire event is taken out of context and attached to a different narrative.
4. **Imposter media:** When someone pretends to be a reputable news source, or impersonates a news source.

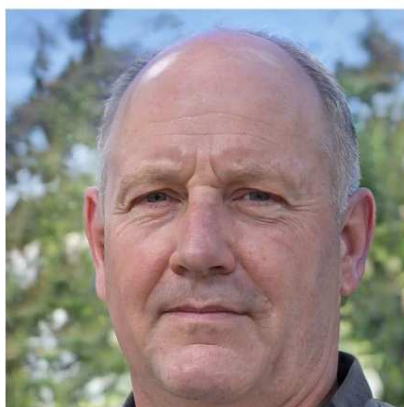
5. **Satire:** Misinformation knowingly created for the purpose of entertainment or commentary. [\[100\]](#)

ThisPersonDoesNotExist.com

<https://thispersondoesnotexist.com/>

As an example of the power of artificial intelligence in spreading misinformation, ThisPersonDoesNotExist.com is one of several websites that uses AI to generate fake portraits. Hitting refresh on the site presents a new face, each one created from scratch, drawing from a huge dataset of faces.

None of these faces are of a real human being, each was generated using AI.

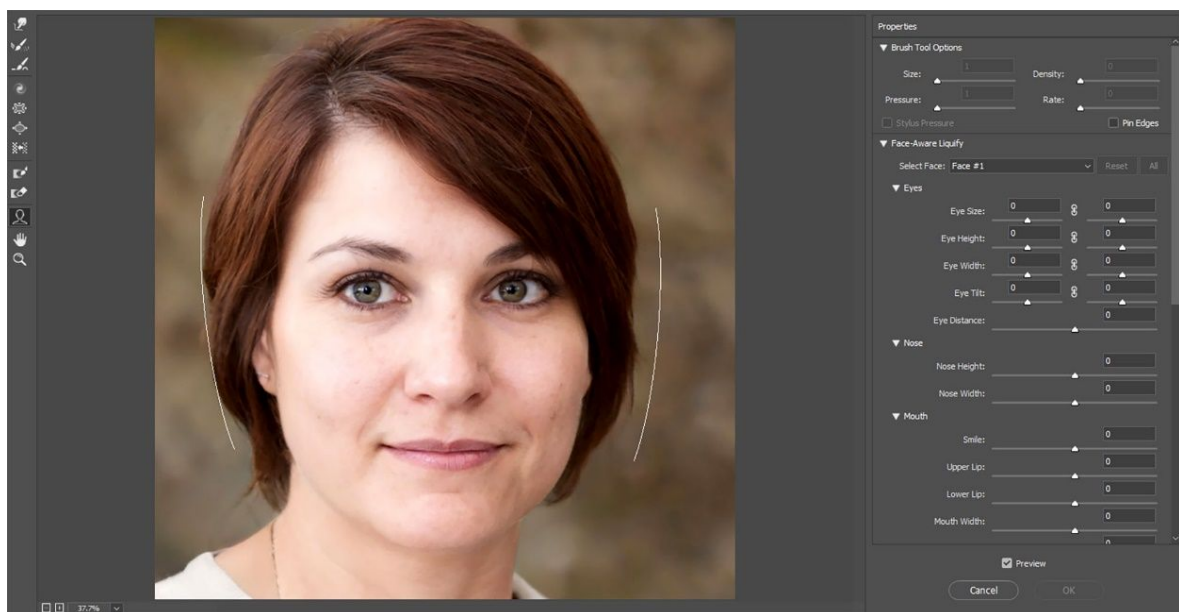


Adobe Photoshop Liquify Filter

<https://www.adobe.com/creativecloud.html>

Adobe Photoshop, available through the Adobe Creative Cloud suite of powerful programs, has easy-to-use facial manipulation tools that anyone, even non-technical people, can use to alter a person's look. Photoshop's Liquify filter uses a simple slider control menu to let users alter several facial features, including:

- Eyes – change eye size, height, width, eye tilt, and eye distance;
- Nose – change height and width;
- Mouth – change smile, mouth height, width, and upper and lower lip thicknesses; and
- Shape – change forehead height, chin height, jawline width, and face width



Below are two faces (from ThisPersonDoesNotExist.com) that I manipulated using Photoshop's Liquify filter (2021 version of Photoshop) to illustrate Photoshop's capabilities.



Original, unaltered image



Eye size: decreased
Eye height: decreased
Eye width: increased
Eye tilt: drooping
Eye distance: decreased

Nose height: lengthened

Nose width: widened

Smile: decreased

Lower lip: increased

Mouth width: increased

Forehead: lowered

Chin height: lowered

Face width: widened



Eye side: increased

Nose height: shortened

Nose width: narrowed

Smile: increased

Mouth width: widened

Mouth height: increased

Chin height: lengthened

Jawline: narrowed

Face width: narrowed



Original, unaltered image



Eye height: decreased
Eye tilt: drooping
Nose height: lengthened
Nose width: widened
Smile: decreased

Mouth width: increased
Mouth height: increased
Forehead: lowered
Chin height: lowered
Jawline: widened
Face width: narrowed

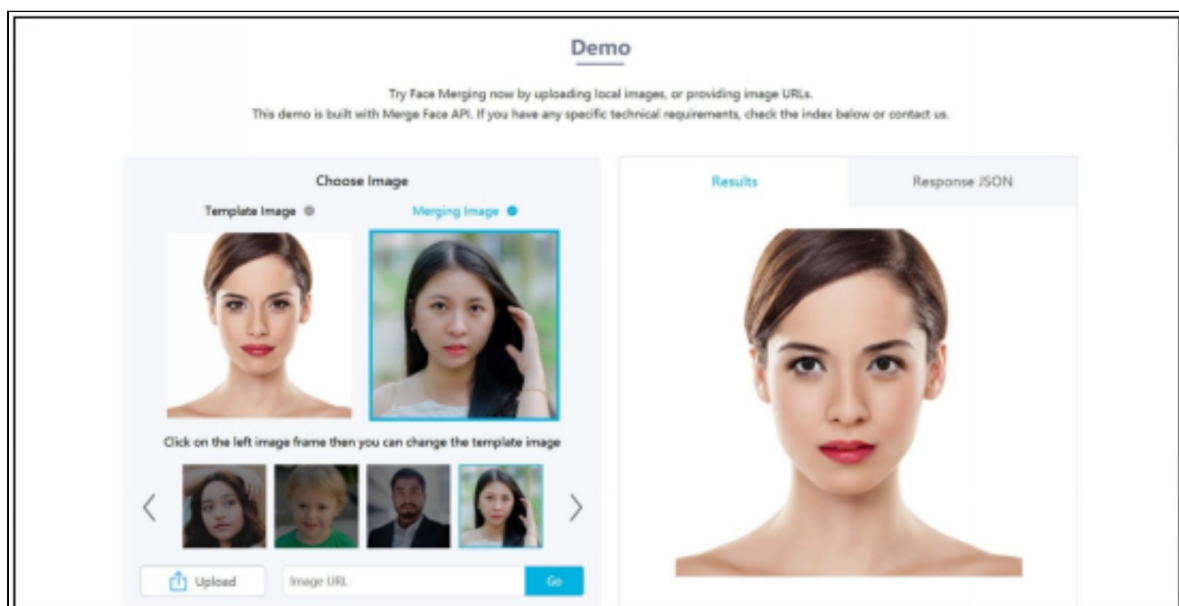
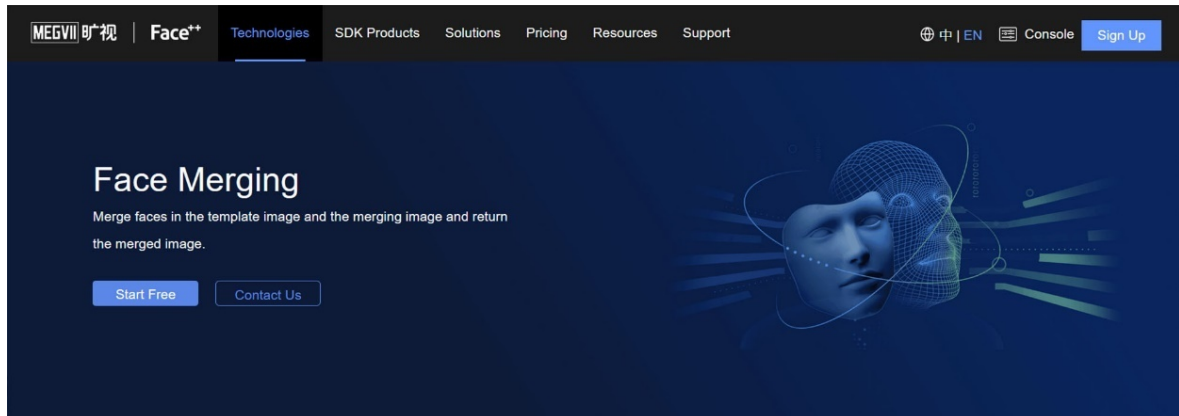


Eye side: increased
Eye height: increased
Eye distance: increased
Nose height: lengthened
Nose width: narrowed
Smile: increased
Mouth width: increased
Mouth height: increased
Forehead: heightened
Chin height: lowered
Jawline: narrowed
Face width: narrowed

FacePlusPlus.com

<https://www.faceplusplus.com/face-merging/>

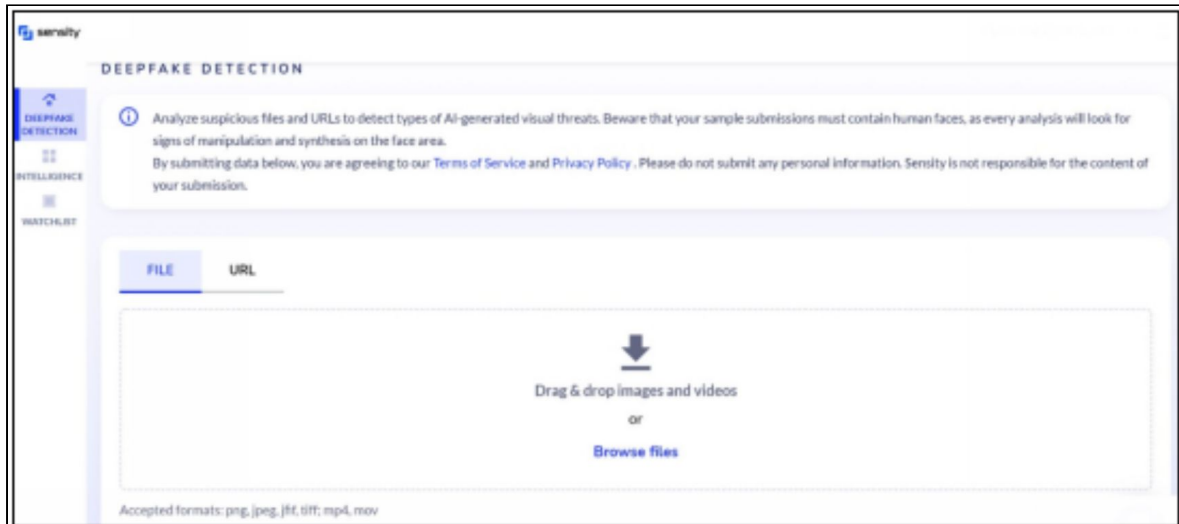
FacePlusPlus is one of many face merging sites out there, which takes two facial images and morphs them into a new person.



Sensity.ai

<https://sensity.ai/>

Sensity is a premium service that claims to be the world's first detection platform for deepfakes. Sensity.ai seeks to analyze suspicious files and URLs to detect types of AI-generated visual threats. Users can upload images or submit a website link for inspection, and Sensity's analysis looks for signs of manipulation and synthesis on the face area.



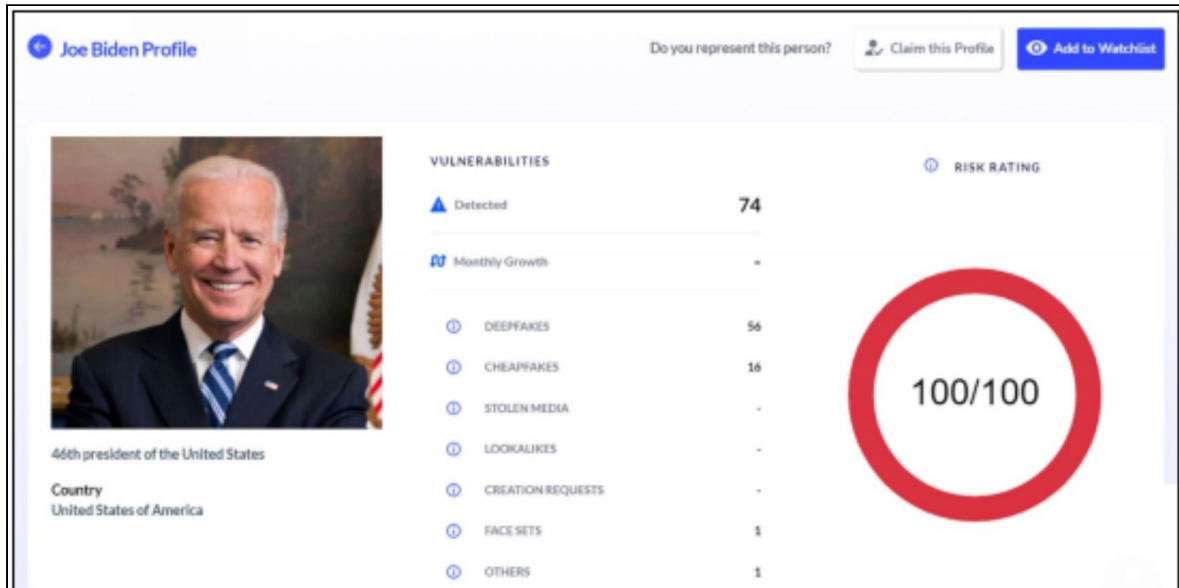
Sensity.ai can also analyze and rate a public figure's deepfake risk, and part of their paid service is personal branding protection. For public figures, it calculates a risk score by searching for the following:

- **Deepfakes** – visual media manipulated or synthesized with artificial intelligence;
- **Cheapfakes** – visual content edited with lower-end software;
- **Stolen media** – proprietary visual content stolen and/or repurposed;
- **Lookalikes** – visual content deceptively representing the person by somebody looking similar;
- **Creation requests** – intercepted requests for creation of one of the above; and
- **Face sets** – archives containing (thousands of) photos of the person above used to create deepfakes.

From my experience, their photo analysis ratings were not very accurate, but I assume that will improve over time so it will remain on

my list of tools.

Their public figure search function is illustrative of how commonplace deepfakes have become in our world. As an example, below is Sensity.ai's assessment of President Joe Biden, who has a 100% risk rating that his image is being copied in deepfakes.



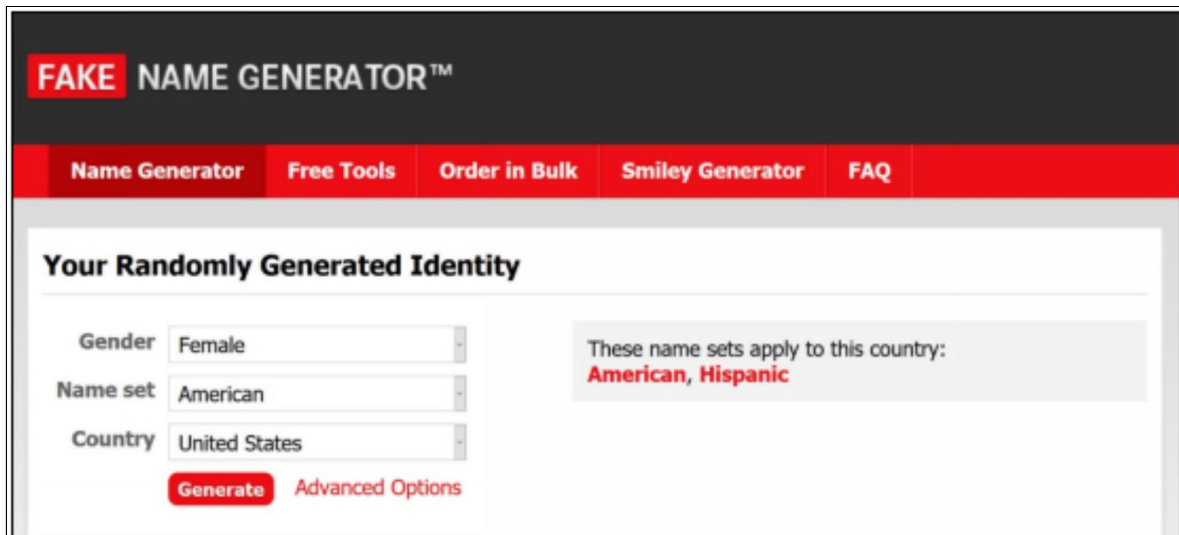
The premium versions will allow you to click the links to the identified deepfakes, cheapfakes, and other categories. Sensity.ai also has a feature to help request removal of the manipulated images.

Detected on	Source	Threat category	Safe For Work?	
02 Feb 2021	Go to the source	deepfakes	Yes	Request takedown
20 Jan 2021	Go to the source	deepfakes	Yes	Request takedown
18 Jan 2021	Go to the source	deepfakes	Yes	Request takedown
18 Jan 2021	Go to the source	deepfakes	Yes	Request takedown
17 Jan 2021	Go to the source	deepfakes	Yes	Request takedown
17 Jan 2021	Go to the source	deepfakes	Yes	Request takedown
12 Jan 2021	Go to the source	deepfakes	Yes	Request takedown
27 Dec 2020	Go to the source	deepfakes	Yes	Request takedown

Fake Name Generator

<https://www.fakenamegenerator.com>

Fake Name Generator creates a lengthy list of personal details for a fictional person including place of employment, favorite color, and type of vehicle owned. Below are examples for both a male and female identity. This and similar services can be used for creating fake bot profiles to appear more like a real human being.



FAKE NAME GENERATOR™

[Name Generator](#) [Free Tools](#) [Order in Bulk](#) [Smiley Generator](#) [FAQ](#)

Your Randomly Generated Identity

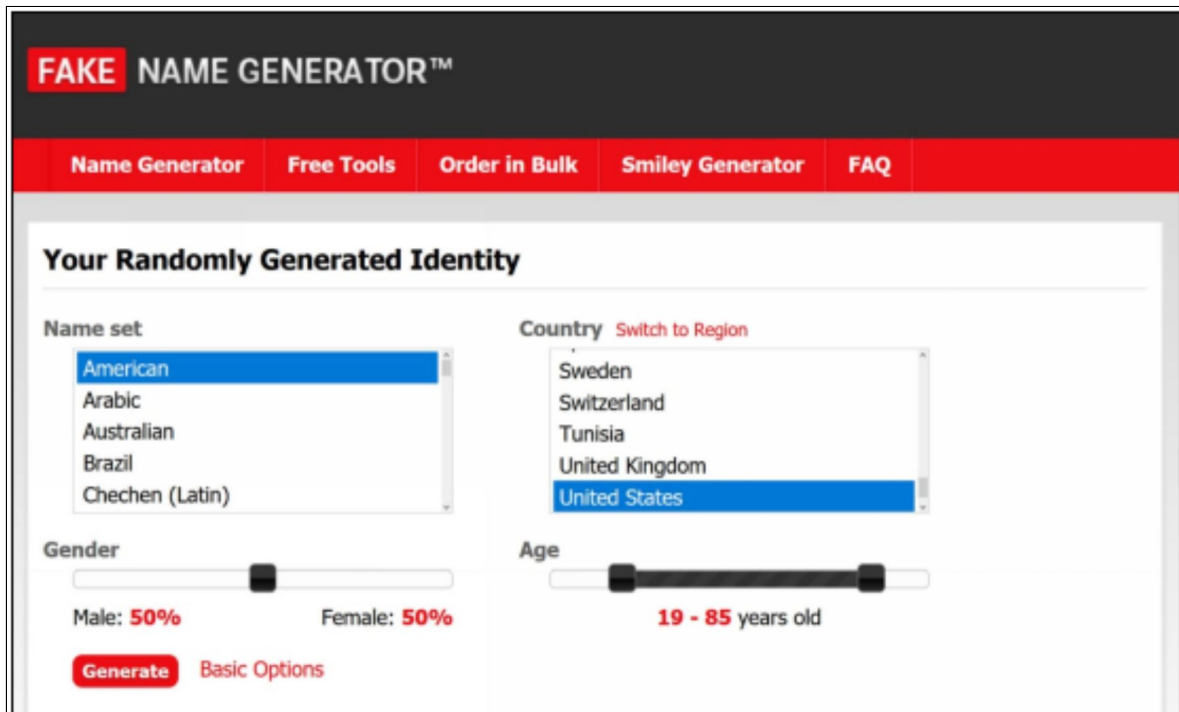
Gender:

Name set:

Country:

[Generate](#) [Advanced Options](#)

These name sets apply to this country:
American, Hispanic



FAKE NAME GENERATOR™

[Name Generator](#) [Free Tools](#) [Order in Bulk](#) [Smiley Generator](#) [FAQ](#)

Your Randomly Generated Identity

Name set:
Arabic
Australian
Brazil
Chechen (Latin)

Country:
Sweden
Switzerland
Tunisia
United Kingdom
United States

Gender:

Age:

[Generate](#) [Basic Options](#)



Logged in users can view full social security numbers and can save their fake names to use later.



Sign in

Walter M. Cress

299 Fort Street
Buxton, NC 27959

Curious what **Walter** means? [Click here to find out!](#)

Mother's maiden name Johnson

SSN 244-42-XXXX

You should [click here](#) to find out if your SSN is online.

Geo coordinates 35.218053, -75.478556

PHONE

Phone 252-986-5650

Country code 1

BIRTHDAY

Birthday August 7, 1974

Age 46 years old

Tropical zodiac Leo

ONLINE

Email Address WalterMCress@rhyta.com

This is a real email address. [Click here to activate it!](#)

Username Magand

Password Poo8quaeY

Website orionpup.com

Browser user agent Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64)

AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)

Chrome/73.0.3683.103 Safari/537.36

FINANCE

Visa 4929 1086 0991 6417

Expires 2/2023

CVV2 909

EMPLOYMENT

Company Herman's World of Sporting Goods

Occupation Sound engineering technician

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Height 5' 9" (176 centimeters)

Weight 237.4 pounds (107.9 kilograms)

Blood type A+

TRACKING NUMBERS

UPS tracking number 1Z 302 545 80 4411 240 3

Western Union MTCN 2851369331

MoneyGram MTCN 46557333

OTHER

Favorite color Red

Vehicle 2003 BMW 545

GUID cd447317-885f-42de-8eb4-3327f7e5f04f

QR Code [Click to view the QR code for this identity](#)



Logged in users can view full social security numbers and can save their fake names to use later.



Sign in

Lisa D. Jenkin

1144 Edwards Street
Greenville, NC 27834

Curious what **Lisa** means? [Click here to find out!](#)

Mother's maiden name Fulton
SSN 683-05-XXXX
You should [click here](#) to find out if your SSN is online.
Geo coordinates **35.765909, -77.17648**

PHONE

Phone 252-643-1215
Country code 1

BIRTHDAY

Birthday November 19, 1956
Age 64 years old
Tropical zodiac Scorpio

ONLINE

Email Address LisaD.Jenkin@armyspy.com
This is a real email address. [Click here to activate it!](#)
Username Postartaing
Password geeGheeCh4ei
Website estateflash.com
Browser user agent Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64)
AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/73.0.3683.103 Safari/537.36

FINANCE

MasterCard 5396 6015 1583 8932
Expires 7/2026
CVC2 604

EMPLOYMENT

Company Fellowship Investments
Occupation Corporate office services manager

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Height 5' 4" (163 centimeters)
Weight 203.3 pounds (92.4 kilograms)
Blood type B+

TRACKING NUMBERS

UPS tracking number 1Z 035 981 30 2240 879 1
Western Union MTCN 6488707259
MoneyGram MTCN 99268655

OTHER

Favorite color Purple
Vehicle 2005 Saab 9-7X
GUID 525b4a9c-b337-443c-8093-6db4eb11cdb5
QR Code [Click to view the QR code for this identity](#)

Generate Person

<https://cdn.rawgit.com/Marak/faker.js/master/examples/browser/index.html#>

Another fake identity generator, Generate Person creates random contact information. The city, state, and zip codes generated may not exist in the real world.

The screenshot shows a web application titled "Generate Person Example". At the top, there is a navigation bar with the text "faker.js - generate massive amounts of fake data in node.js and the browser" and links for "Home", "Code", and "Issues". Below the navigation bar, the main content area displays the following information:

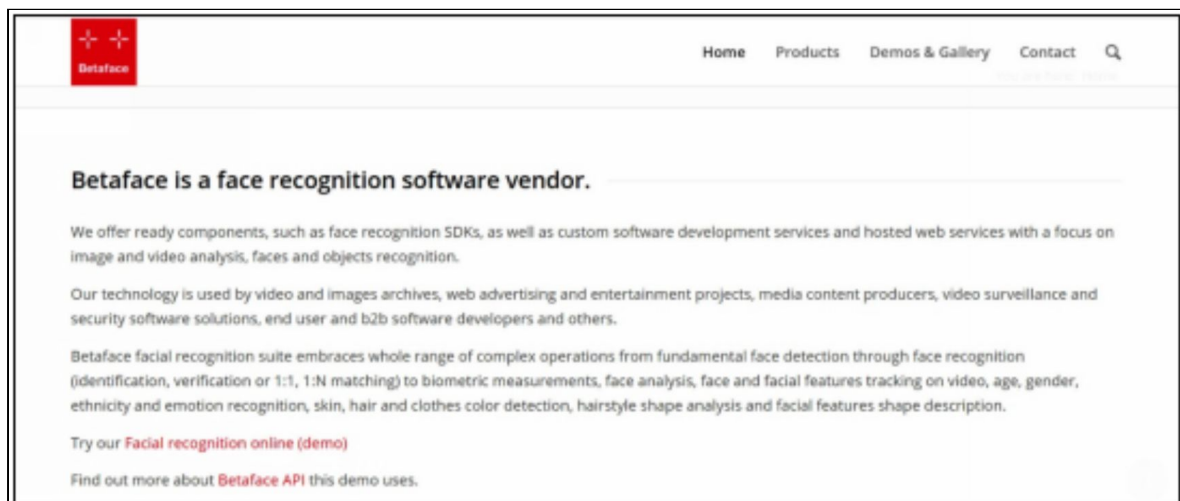
- Locality:** A dropdown menu set to "English".
- GENERATE NOW:** A blue button.
- Name:** Leif Huell
- Date of Birth:** 1945-10-10
- Street Address:** 051 Schumm Courts
- City, State Zip:** Watslafurt, KS 93870-9290
- Country:** United States of America
- Phone Number:** (640) 545-3881 x859
- Username:** Leif33
- Password:** LJE69C47shKTDG1
- Email:** Leif2huell@gmail.com

Chapter 14 – Facial recognition

I've seen many OSINT discussions about photo analysis begin with an overview of reverse image searching using various search engines and resources, a topic that is essential for many investigations. Because the Capitol riots were so focused on identifying individual suspects, however, I am going to jump ahead and focus first on facial recognition resources in this chapter, and then discuss broader reverse image searching tactics in the next chapter.

Betaface

<https://www.betaface.com>



Betaface can search an image to detect multiple faces and isolate each face by cropping out extraneous background areas. The program then detects as many as 101 facial points on each face and measures or characterizes facial features. Betaface analyzes each face and estimates an extensive list of characteristics including gender, age, smile, ethnicity detection, glasses, skin color, facial hair, hair color type, and hairstyle detection. It even decides if a person is considered attractive or not. Advanced features include search, identification, verification, faces similarity, and face matching.

You can upload images and retrieve image metadata, create face recognition databases and namespaces, search persons in your

namespaces, and verify identity. Betaface is free for non-commercial or low traffic commercial applications. Paid options are also available.

Betaface seeks to detect and classify:

- gender, age, ethnicity, emotion (smile/neutral);
- eyeglasses, mustache and beard;
- face and facial features description (shape, relative size and location);
- eyes, hair, skin, clothes and background colors;
- facial hair amount; and
- approximate hairstyle (length, thickness, form).

While Betaface's measurements, like any other facial recognition program, will have a margin of error, its ability to batch analyze faces can still be a useful tool in creating datasets of a group that can be searched by a wide range of quantitative or descriptive measurements, for example, collating all suspects who wear eyeglasses or are bald.

After running some images through Betaface's online demo the results were impressive, particularly for a free resource. Here is one example using a lower-resolution screengrab of a police officer's body-worn camera footage of Capitol rioters:



Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Betaface was able to recognize four faces. Clicking on a face will display Betaface's estimated measurements.

FACE/DETECT RESULT
(Please click each of the person's face to get more information)

2021-01-06 10:28:24 - 0500
AXON BODY 3 XG39B1M0

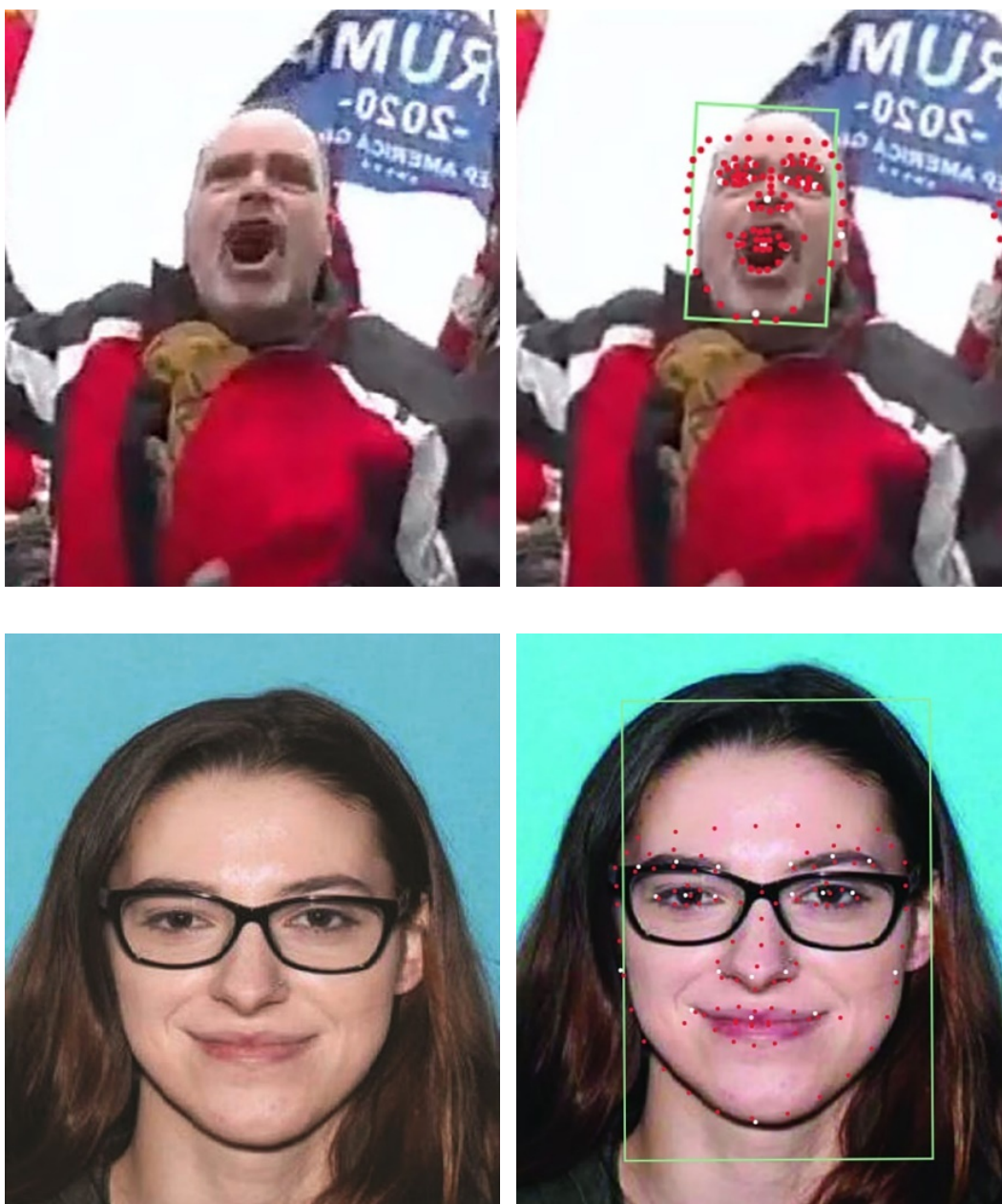
Sodock shadow: no (43%), age: 19 (60%),
arched eyebrows: no, attractive: no, bags
under eyes: no (1%), bald: no (4%), bangs:
no (79%), beard: no (23%), big lips: no
(86%), big nose: no (12%), black hair: no
(55%), blond hair: no (74%), blurry: yes

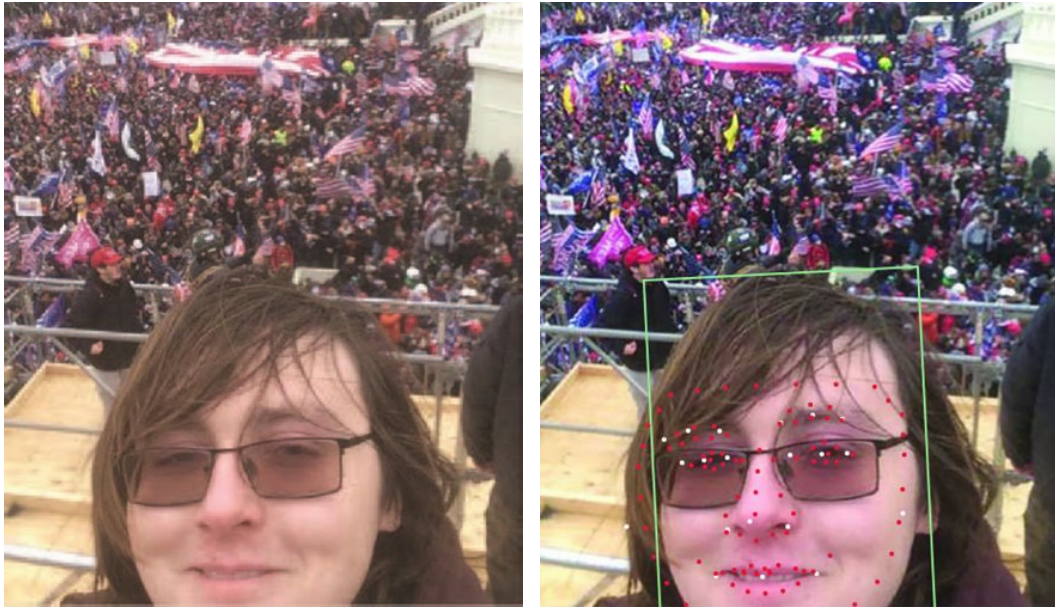
Compare Faces Search celebrities Search Wikipedia
Browse celebrities name@mynamespac Set Person
all@mynamespac Search Add a average

Status: ok Faces: 4 Tags: adult content: no (1%) Processing: 1 / 1 Completed

Select New

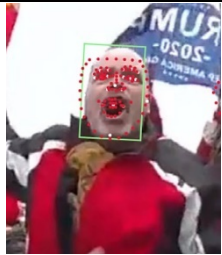
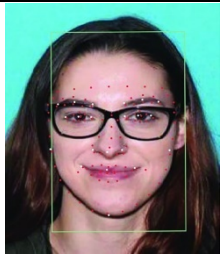
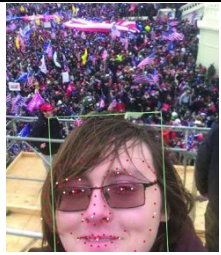
Below are three test samples. On the left is the original. On the right are facial points detected using the Betaface analysis.





Pictures reproduced in charging documents.

Betaface provided 73 different measurements, grades, or Yes/No assessments on each face, including their level of confidence on any estimate, expressed as a percentage. For example, for facial feature #1, whether a face has a 5 o'clock or not, Betaface reports a 43 percent confidence level that Face #1 does not have a 5 o'clock shadow (although he does appear to have one), certainty that Face #2 does not have one, and an 86 percent certainty that Face #3 does not. Feature #2, the face's age, appears to be significantly off for Faces #1 and #2, but may be closer in accuracy for Face #3.

				
#	Feature	Face #1	Face #2	Face #3
1.	5 o'clock shadow	no (43%)	no	no (86%)
2.	age	19 (60%)	17 (60%)	19 (60%)
3.	arched eyebrows	no	no (76%)	no
4.	attractive	no	no (40%)	no (97%)
5.	bags under eyes	no (1%)	no (55%)	no (39%)
6.	bald	no (4%)	no (43%)	no (60%)
7.	bangs	no (79%)	no (60%)	no (14%)
8.	beard	no (23%)	no	no (96%)
9.	big lips	no (86%)	no (35%)	no (54%)
10.	big nose	no (12%)	yes (40%)	yes (5%)
11.	black hair	no (55%)	yes (60%)	no (64%)
12.	blond hair	no (74%)	no (96%)	no (83%)
13.	blurry	yes (41%)	no (32%)	yes (38%)
14.	brown hair	no (59%)	no (71%)	no (21%)
15.	bushy eyebrows	no (63%)	no (34%)	no (87%)
16.	chubby	yes (28%)	yes (34%)	yes (5%)
17.	double chin	yes (1%)	yes (19%)	no (26%)
18.	expression	neutral	smile (53%)	neutral

		(52%)		(53%)
19.	gender	male (81%)	female (7%)	male (49%)
20.	glasses	no	yes	yes
21.	goatee	no (53%)	no	no
22.	gray hair	no (5%)	no (37%)	no (20%)
23.	heavy makeup	no (91%)	no (60%)	no
24.	high cheekbones	no (43%)	yes (22%)	no (68%)
25.	mouth open	yes	no (68%)	no (47%)
26.	mustache	no (27%)	no (95%)	no (87%)
27.	narrow eyes	yes (47%)	no (80%)	yes (18%)
28.	oval face	yes (9%)	yes (28%)	no (48%)
29.	pale skin	no (80%)	yes (27%)	yes (10%)
30.	pitch	-8.75	-9.36	-7.57
31.	pointy nose	no	no (99%)	no
32.	race	white	white	white (93%)
33.	receding hairline	no (36%)	no (20%)	no (77%)
34.	rosy cheeks	no	no	no
35.	sideburns	no (59%)	no	no
36.	straight hair	no (18%)	yes (4%)	no (24%)
37.	wavy hair	no (99%)	no (17%)	no (57%)
38.	wearing earrings	no (88%)	no (42%)	no (49%)
39.	wearing hat	yes (33%)	no (41%)	yes (63%)
40.	wearing lipstick	no	no (33%)	no
41.	wearing necklace	no (95%)	no (44%)	no (50%)
42.	wearing necktie	no (10%)	no (21%)	no (43%)
43.	yaw	-8.14	-3.81	4.98
44.	young	no (26%)	no (11%)	no (21%)
45.	chin size	extra large	extra small	extra small

46.	color background	848199 (1%)	1e4a44 (0%)	8667a5 (1%)
47.	color clothes middle	45302e (16%)	fdefed (27%)	0
48.	color eyes	643c37	6e5d6a (32%)	53323c (99%)
49.	color hair	5e73a6 (37%)	151b1d (90%)	4d433e (67%)
50.	color skin	936560	c79398	e495b8
51.	eyebrows corners	extra low	average	average
52.	eyebrows position	average	extra low	extra low
53.	eyebrows size	extra thin	extra thin	extra thin
54.	eyes corners	extra low	low	low
55.	eyes distance	close	extra far	average
56.	eyes position	low	extra low	extra low
57.	eyes shape	average	average	thin
58.	glasses rim	no	no	no
59.	hair beard	none	none	none
60.	hair color type	not natural light (37%)	black (90%)	brown light (67%)
61.	hair forehead	no	no	yes
62.	hair length	none	very short	none
63.	hair mustache	none	none	none
64.	hair sides	very thin	thin	very thin
65.	hair top	average	short	average
66.	head shape	heart	rect	extra rect
67.	head width	extra narrow	wide	extra wide
68.	mouth	extra raised	extra raised	extra raised

	corners			
69.	mouth height	extra thick	average	extra thin
70.	mouth width	extra small	average	small
71.	nose shape	extra straight	extra straight	extra straight
72.	nose width	extra narrow	extra wide	extra wide
73.	teeth visible	no	no	no

Automated Image and Analytics

Artificial Intelligence applications in military, government, corporate and even personal applications are vast and continue to advance rapidly. The below example is intended to provide a glimpse into AI's applications far beyond facial recognition.

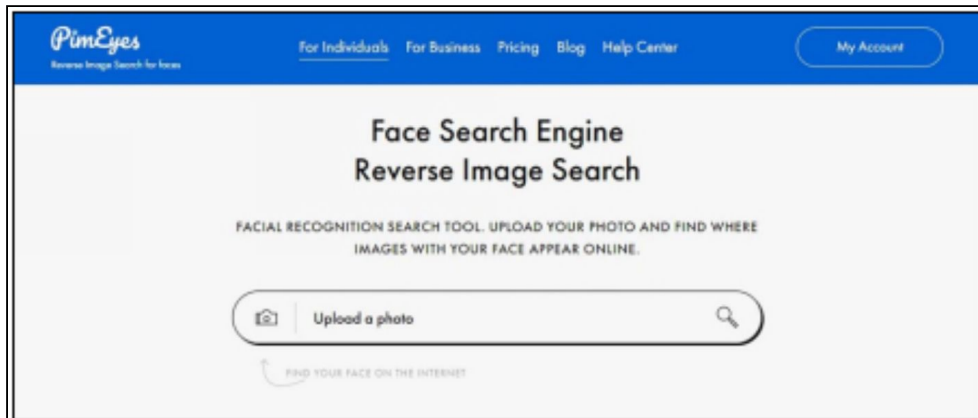
As just one illustration of AI's use in a situation in which identifying and categorizing different measurable elements may be important, the below is a screenshot from a commercial product demonstration by TheHive.ai, a firm that helps commercial customers use AI to automate business processes that rely on interpreting video, image, text, or audio. One of their many solutions is helping identify labels and logos visible at live events or on videos. In this demo image from a soccer game, their AI can identify and categorize brand names, words, and images such as brand logos. Objects are marked in orange boxes, with the description, such as “jersey,” while words and logos are marked in green boxes with the actual identifier, such as “Qatar Airways” branding or “Nike” logos. [\[101\]](#)

In a situation such as the Capitol riots, it is reasonable to assume similar AI can be applied to identify symbols and designations of militias, protest signs and flags, and numerous other measurable elements such as “gas mask” or “helmet” to gather information on rioters.



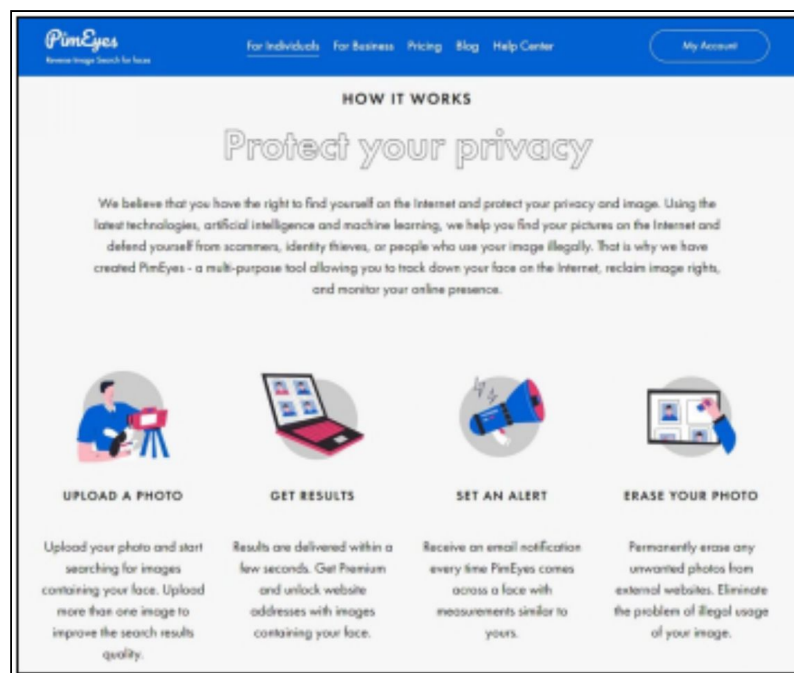
PimEyes.com

<https://pimeyes.com/en>



PimEyes is an online face search engine that goes through the internet to find pictures containing given faces. PimEyes uses face recognition search technologies to perform a reverse image search of a face to try and find other images containing that same face. PimEyes uses a reverse image search algorithm and enhances it by face recognition technology to find a face on the Internet.

In the results, PimEyes displays not only similar photos to the one uploaded to the search bar but also pictures in which the subject may appear on a different background, with other people, or possibly even with a different haircut. PimEye allows for a demo but to be useful for extensive OSINT work the service has to be purchased.



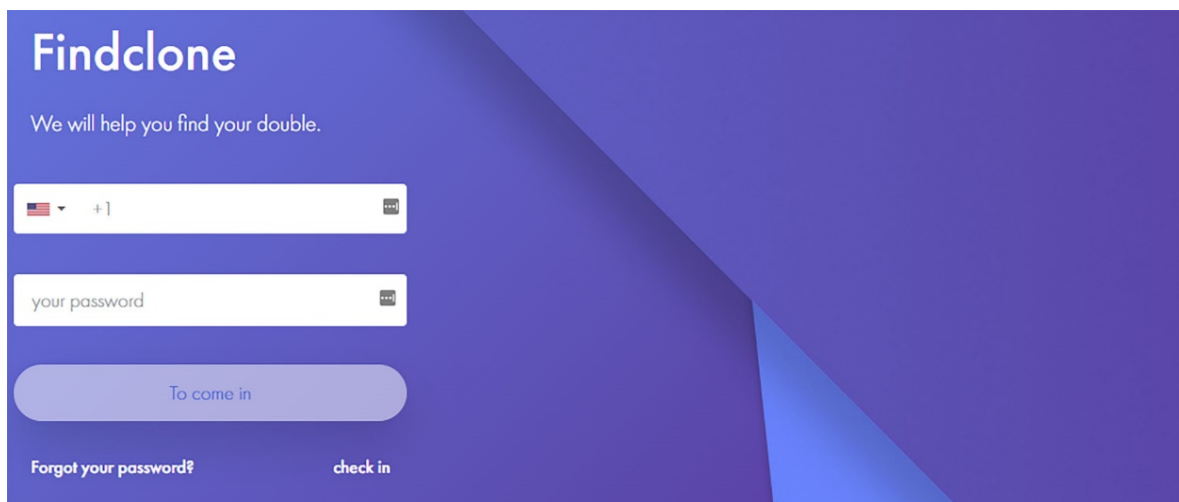
FindClone.ru

<https://findclone.ru/>

FindClone is a Russian search tool that draws heavily upon the Russian online social media and social networking service V Kontakte (“VK”). VK is available in multiple languages but it is predominantly used by Russian-speakers. FindClone searches public photos as well as photos marked on VK as private or deleted. When searching for a target face in other images, FindClone is powerful (that is, intrusive) when searching new photos for the target face, FindClone inspects the new photos’ main subjects as well as faces in the backgrounds, if any. Because it draws upon Russian social media, this is strongest for investigations in that part of the world.

To create a FindClone.ru account, you need to provide a phone number – a real one, not a digital burner number. To verify your number, FindClone will call the phone number and provide a 5-digit confirmation code.

FindClone allows for 30 free searches every 30 days.

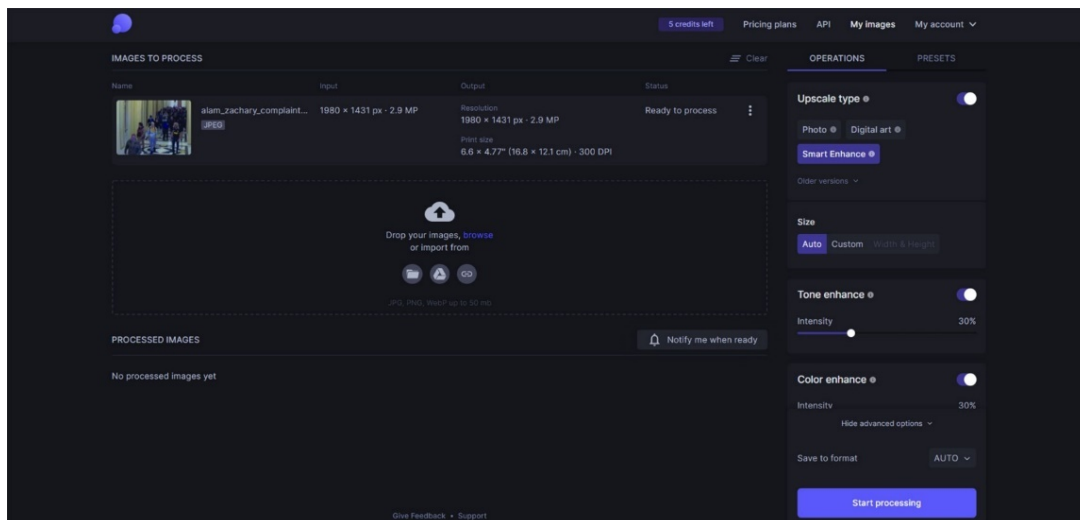
The image shows the login page of FindClone.ru. The background is a solid purple color. In the top left corner, the word "Findclone" is written in white. Below it, the text "We will help you find your double." is displayed in a smaller white font. The login form consists of two white input fields. The first field has a small flag icon on the left and a "+" sign on the right. The second field is labeled "your password" in a light gray font. Below these fields is a rounded rectangular button with the text "To come in" in a light blue font. At the bottom left of the form area, there is a link that says "Forgot your password?". At the bottom right, there is a link that says "check in".

Let's Enhance

<https://letsenhance.io/>

Let's Enhance uses AI to increase resolution without quality loss, up to 16 times magnification according to the company's website. Let's Enhance's AI automatically recognizes small faces and seeks to provide better and more accurate face reconstruction.

Let's Enhance uses imaging technology based on Deep Convolutional Neural Networks. Before the appearance of this technology, it was difficult to increase image size dramatically without losing quality. The best previous option was using Photoshop's Bicubic Interpolation, which could increase image resolution but did not add any new information about the image to improve the quality or prevent an enlarged image from being unsharp or blurry. Let's Enhance's Neural Network and AI are trained on a huge dataset of images, so it learns typical features of physical objects – bricks of walls, hair and skin. After the network recognizes those features on an uploaded image, the program is able to add extra details, based on its general knowledge of the world.



Below are images released by the FBI that I ran through Let's Enhance. The close up images show noticeable clarity, however, on wide-angle images of crowds possible improvements and clarity were less noticeable.

Original image



Enhanced image



Original image reproduced in charging documents.

The above enhanced image of the man is difficult to notice a significant improvement, however, zooming in on the above faces, shown below, does provide noticeable improvement in detail of facial features.

Original image

Enhanced image



Original image reproduced in charging documents.

Original image

Enhanced image



Photograph #62-AFO

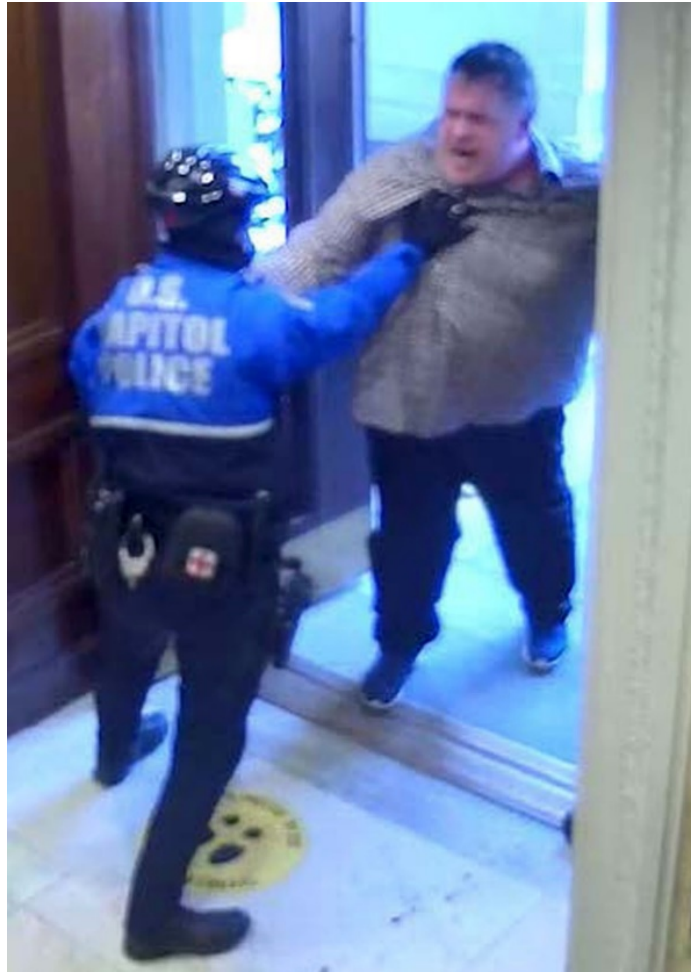


Photograph #62-AFO

Original image reproduced in charging documents.

Original blurry video screenshot
incrementally improved

Enhanced image is





Original image reproduced in charging documents.

Chapter 15 – Image Research

Reverse Image Searching

Reverse image lookups can show where else an image may exist online, which can provide investigators with new leads to pursue to develop a more comprehensive profile of an individual or event.

Google Image Search

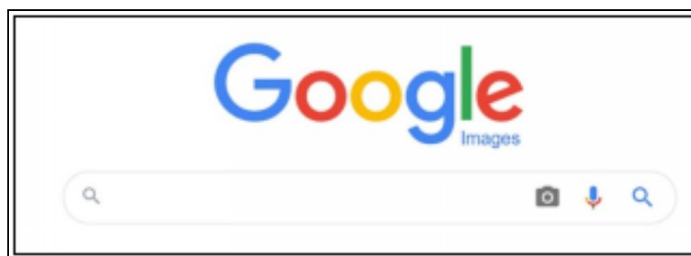
Right Click on Chrome for Reverse Image Search

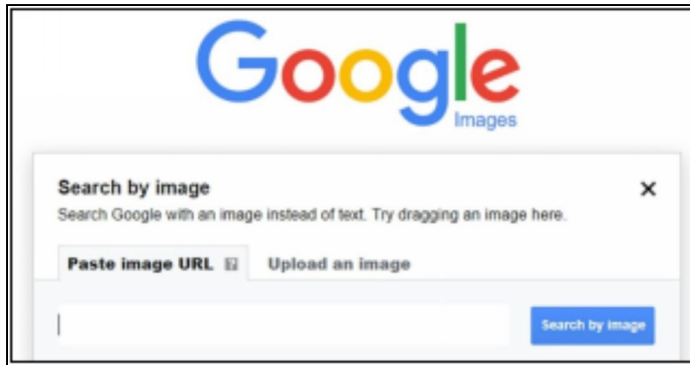
Using a Google Chrome browser, you can right click on an image and Google's **Search Google for Image** pops up as an option. Reverse image searching will display other images that appear like the one you're searching for. Google's feature is helpful and quick, but doesn't always deliver solid results. It's a good start, however.

Google Search Engine

<https://www.google.com/imghp?hl=EN>

Clicking the camera icon gives options to enter a URL or upload an image to search.





https://www.google.com/advanced_image_search

Google also has Advanced Image Search where you can search by keywords and phrases, and narrow search results by image size, aspect ratio, colors, image type, region, site or domain, file type, and usage rights.

The screenshot shows the Google Advanced Image Search page. At the top is the Google logo and the title "Advanced Image Search". Below this, there are two main sections: "Find images with..." and "Then narrow your results by...".

Find images with...

- all these words:** A text input field with a small icon to its right.
- this exact word or phrase:** A text input field.
- any of these words:** A text input field.
- none of these words:** A text input field.

To do this in the search box:

- Type the important words: "winter" "snowfrost"
- Put exact words in quotes: "frost" "flower"
- Type OR between all the words you want: trees OR seeds OR grasses
- Put a minus sign just before words you don't want: -windows

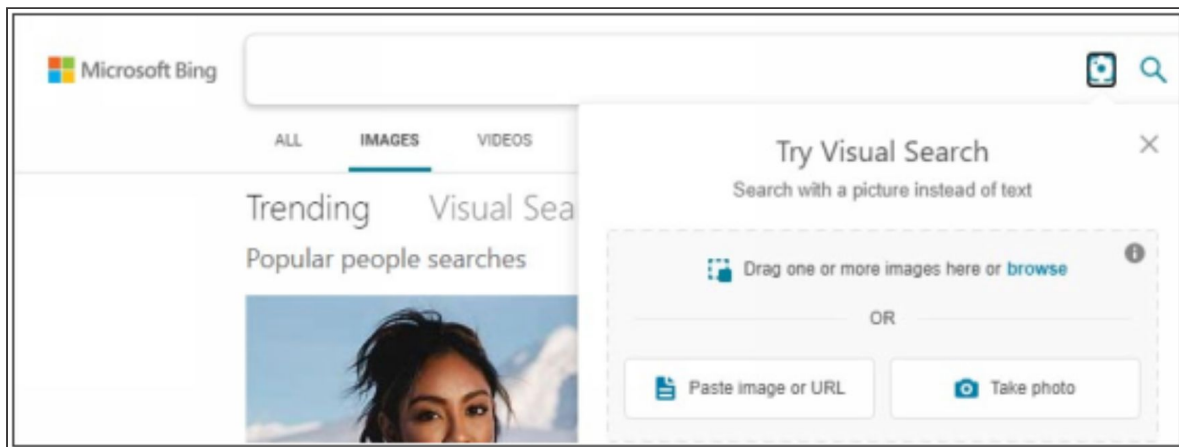
Then narrow your results by...

- image size:** A dropdown menu showing "any size".
- aspect ratio:** A dropdown menu showing "any aspect ratio".
- colors in image:** Radio buttons for "any color" (selected), "full color", "black & white", "transparent", and "this color:" followed by a red color swatch.
- type of image:** A dropdown menu showing "any type".
- region:** A dropdown menu showing "any region".
- site or domain:** A text input field.
- SafeSearch:** A dropdown menu showing "Show explicit results".
- file type:** A dropdown menu showing "any format".
- usage rights:** A dropdown menu showing "all".

At the bottom right, there is a blue button labeled "Advanced Search".

Microsoft Bing

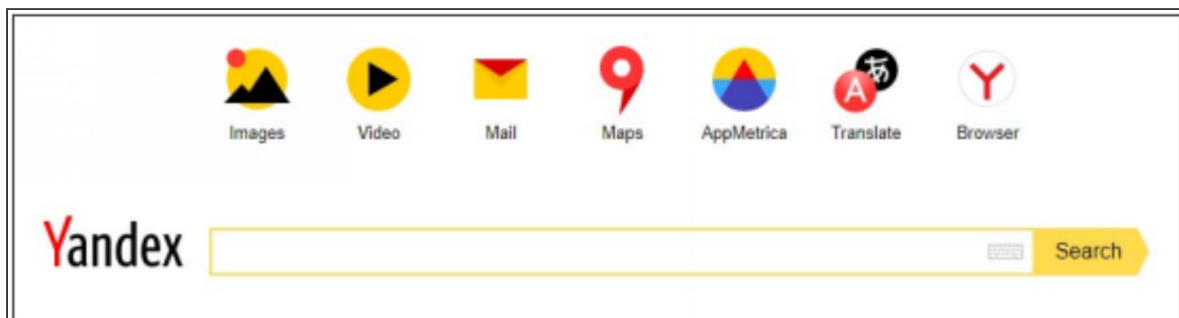
Bing has an image icon in its search bar where you select an image or URL to search.



Yandex

<https://yandex.com/>

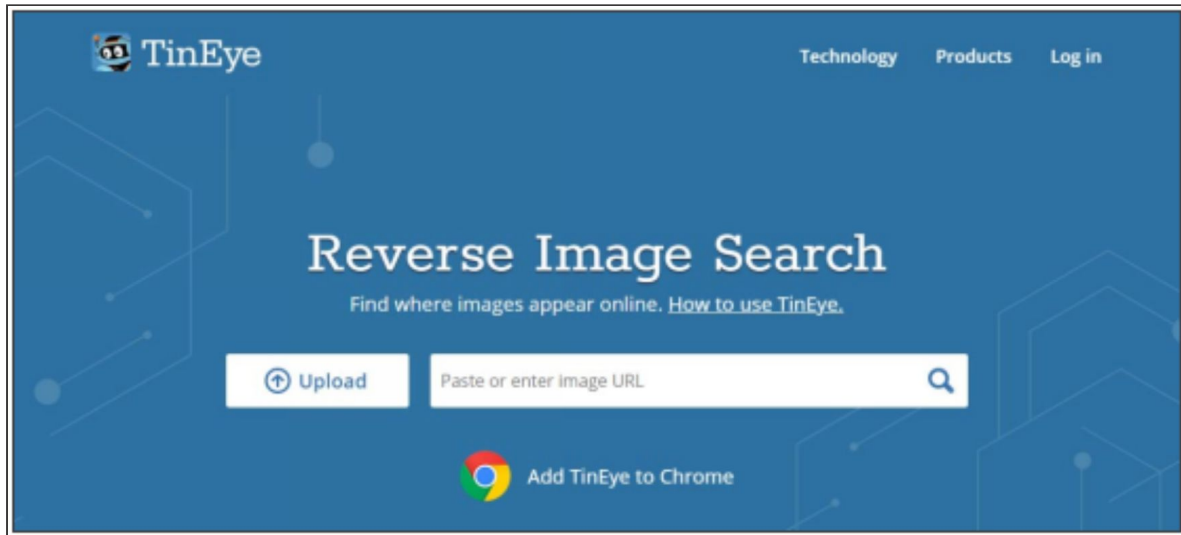
The Russian site Yandex provides a more robust image search tool, with strong capabilities to recognize faces, landscapes, and objects. It draws heavily on user-generated content and social networks to find similar photos taken from different angles. It's strongest for European or Eastern European content. North America and other continents are not as richly populated in their searches but still a good resource to use in your research.



TinEye

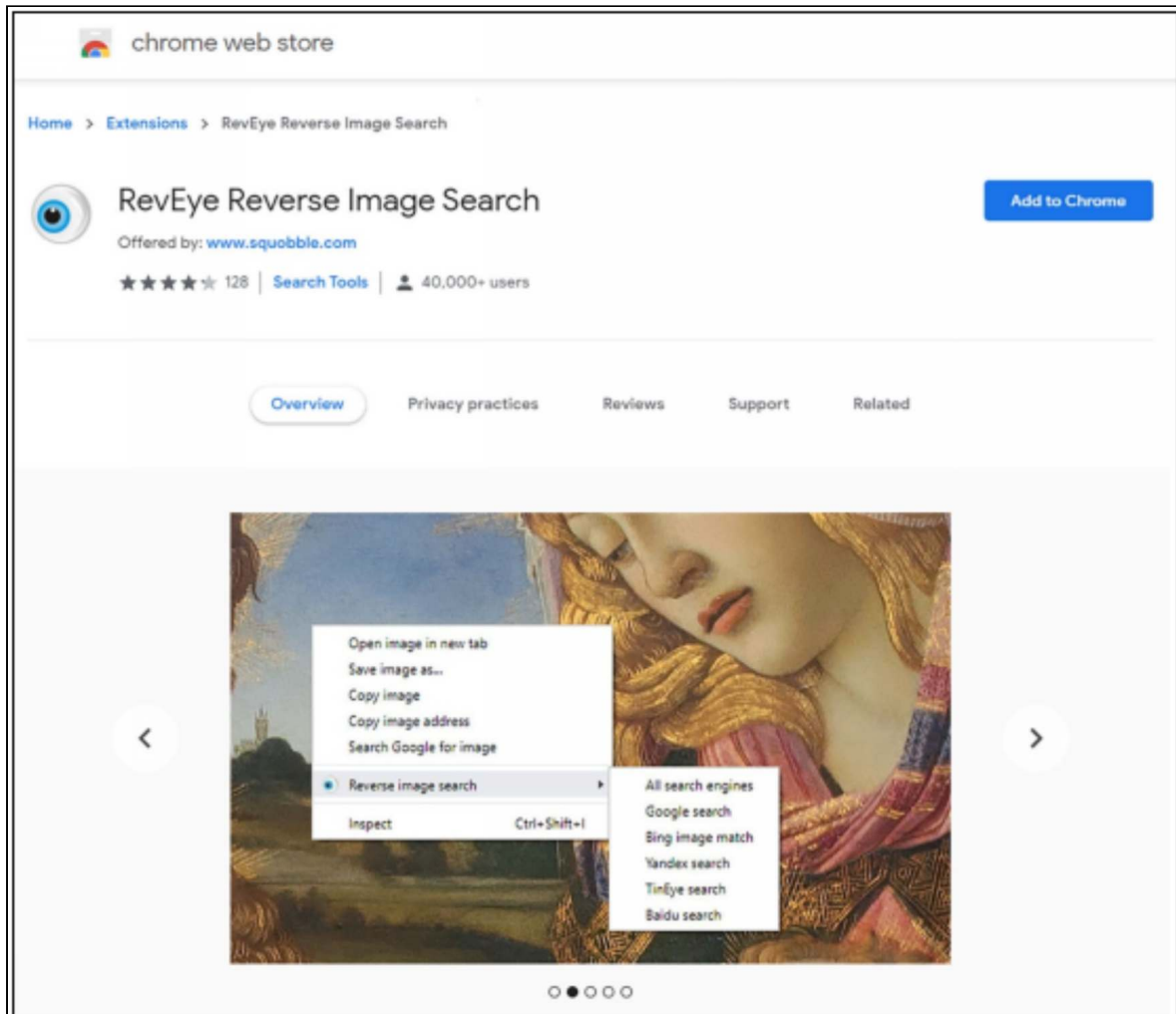
<https://tineye.com/>

TinEye looks for exact matches of images, including those that have been cropped, resized, or edited. It does not typically find similar, varied images.



RevEye

RevEye is a Chrome extension that allows you to right click on an image and it will perform a batch reverse image search using Google, Bing, Yandex, and TinEye. The results are returned in four separate tabs in your browser, adding more automation and speed to your image research.



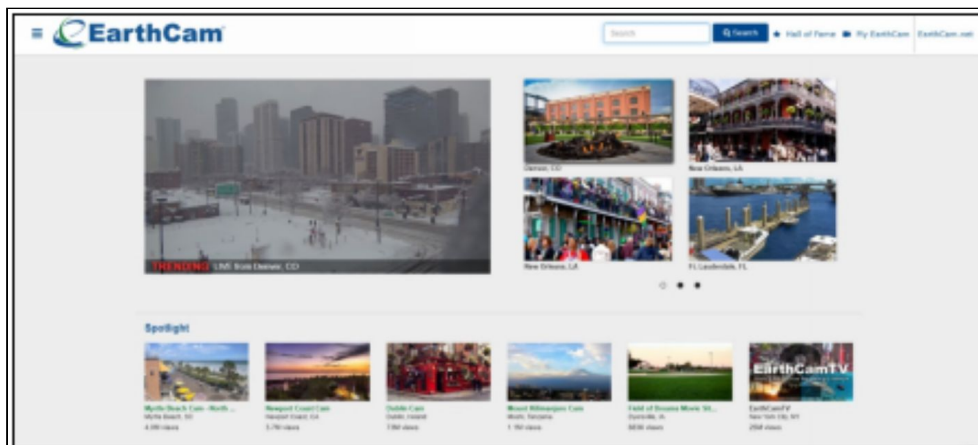
Live Streaming Cameras

Depending on the circumstances of your investigation, on occasion it may be helpful to obtain live footage of a particular area or region. Depending on your investigation, even if a camera may not be in the immediate area of interest, cameras that are closest in proximity, even if miles away, may provide helpful insight, such as weather conditions or other pieces of data. Two sites with live streaming cameras that you should be aware of are EarthCam and Insecam.

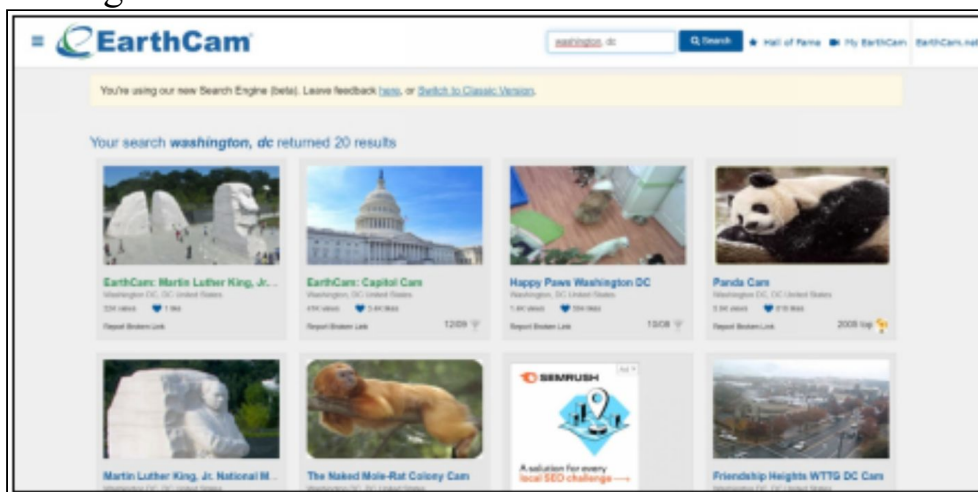
EarthCam

<https://www.earthcam.com/>

EarthCam provides live video from cameras around the world.



If a remote investigator were researching the Capitol riots, they could try using EarthCam to see if nearby cameras were available as a resource. The below screenshot shows which cameras are in the Washington, D.C. area showing available cameras.



Because it is a major landmark, EarthCam does provide a live view of the Capitol Building. This screenshot of the Capitol is taken on March 23, 2021.



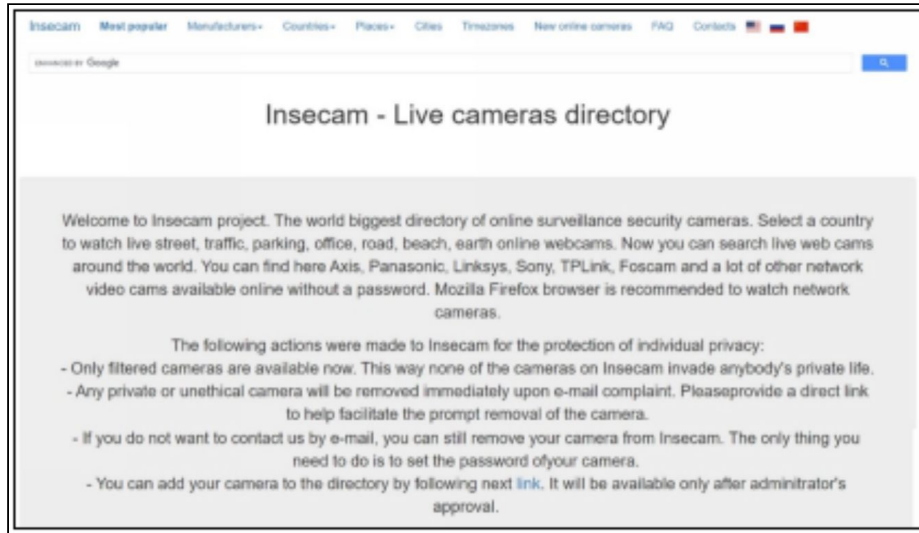
EarthCam allows users to digitally zoom in on camera views, which can be a useful feature depending on the circumstances. Below the Capitol dome is shown at maximum magnification.



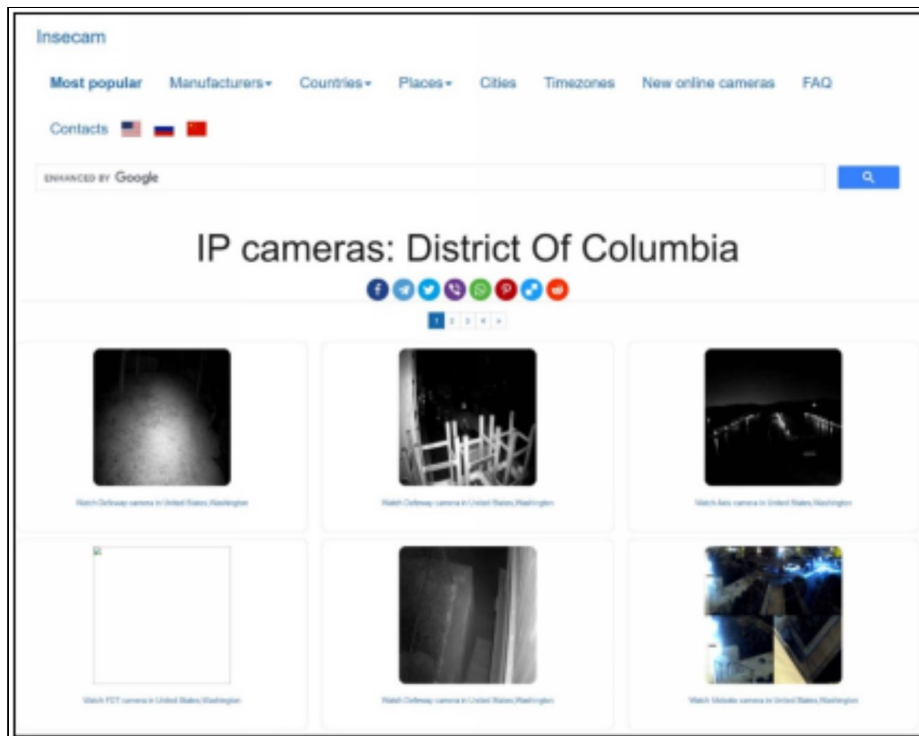
Insecam

<http://insecam.org/>

Insecam is another live camera site that can provide different perspectives of an area or region.



The cameras for Washington, D.C. tended to be closer to ground-level but will vary on location of interest. Other locations will have different angles and perspectives.



Metadata Explained

Metadata means “data about data,” and provides background details about an electronic file, including photos and videos. Photo

metadata is information attached to an image file that may include the location where the photo was taken, date, time, and other information such as the names of people, companies, or products in the image. Also, captions, keywords, and headlines may be added to provide more detail on what the image shows. Photo metadata is also known as Exchangeable Image File Format (or EXIF) data.

Smartphones and digital cameras can automatically record location and date information.

Many of the analysis tools discussed below draw upon a file's metadata to attempt to determine the origins of a file.

Facebook, Instagram, Twitter scrub metadata

When people upload photos to Facebook, Instagram, or Twitter, the metadata is automatically removed before publishing, which may make investigations more challenging. Do be aware, however that the human factor can provide much more information than metadata may otherwise have provided. For example, friends tagging a subject in their photos, checking in to the location where the photo was taken, and commenting on the activity can be revealing. What's more, reverse image searching may reveal similar photos taken in a location of interest, which may provide additional information.

Analysis Tools

InVID-WeVerify Toolkit

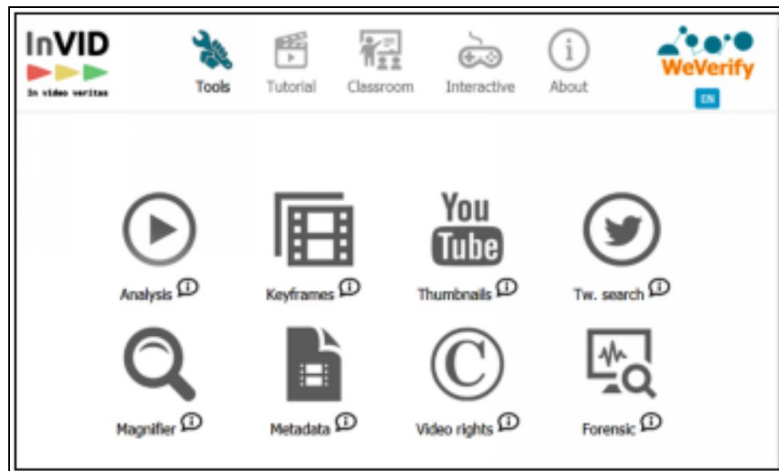
InVID WeVerify is an organized suite of verification tools (also recommended by Amnesty International, which calls it a “Swiss Army knife” of digital verification^[102]). Available as a Chrome or Firefox extension, this plugin has been designed as a verification tool to help journalists, fact-checkers and human rights defenders save time and be more efficient in their fact-checking and debunking tasks on social networks, especially when verifying videos and images. The plugin was launched in July 2017 by the InVID European project, a Horizon 2020 innovation action funded by the European Union. It is provided in English, French and Spanish languages.



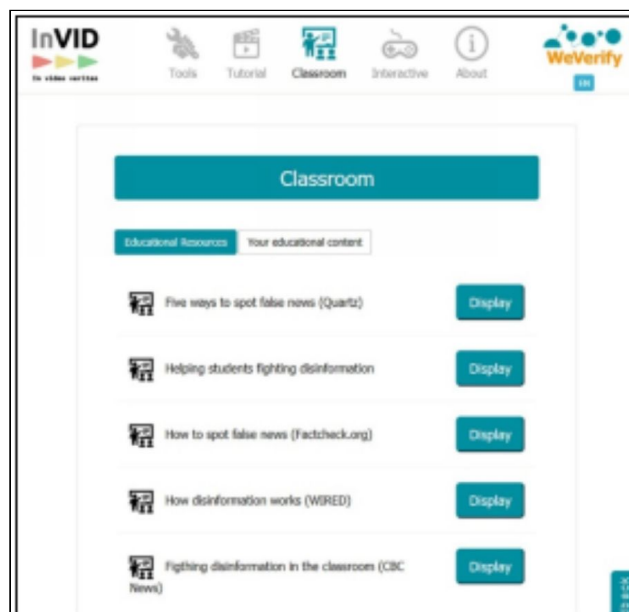
InVID WeVerify tools allow a user to:

1. get contextual information on
 - a. Facebook videos,
 - b. Twitter videos, and
 - c. YouTube videos
2. perform reverse image search on
 - a. Google,
 - b. Yandex,
 - c. Bing,
 - d. TinEye,
 - e. Baidu, and
 - f. Karma Decay (for Reddit) search engines
3. fragment videos into keyframes from
 - a. Facebook,
 - b. Instagram,
 - c. YouTube,
 - d. Twitter, and
 - e. Daily Motion
4. enhance and explore keyframes and images through a magnifying lens,
5. query Twitter more efficiently through time intervals and many other filters,
6. read video and image metadata,
7. check the video copyrights, and
8. apply forensic filters on still images.

I particularly like the Keyframes feature, which will capture screenshots of a video taken in one-second intervals, providing a visual storyboard of a video for faster reference.



InVID also provides educational resources on understanding disinformation and how to spot fake news.

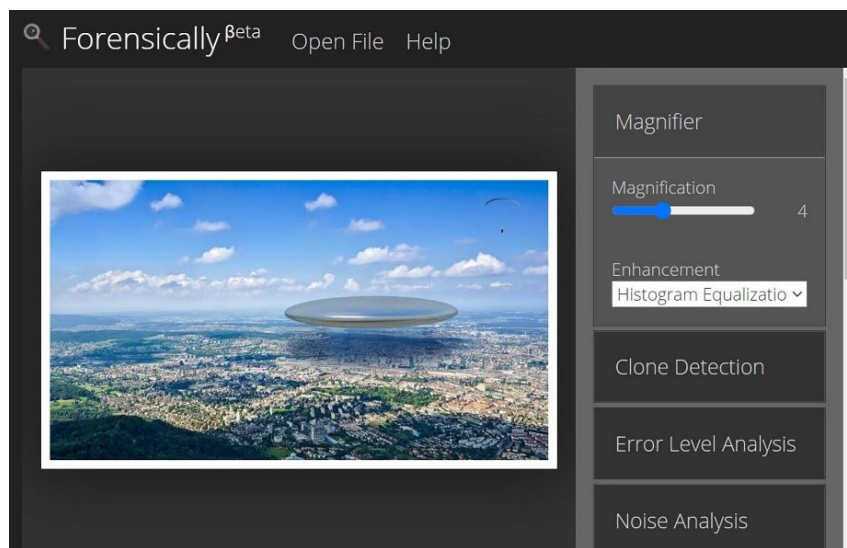


Forensically

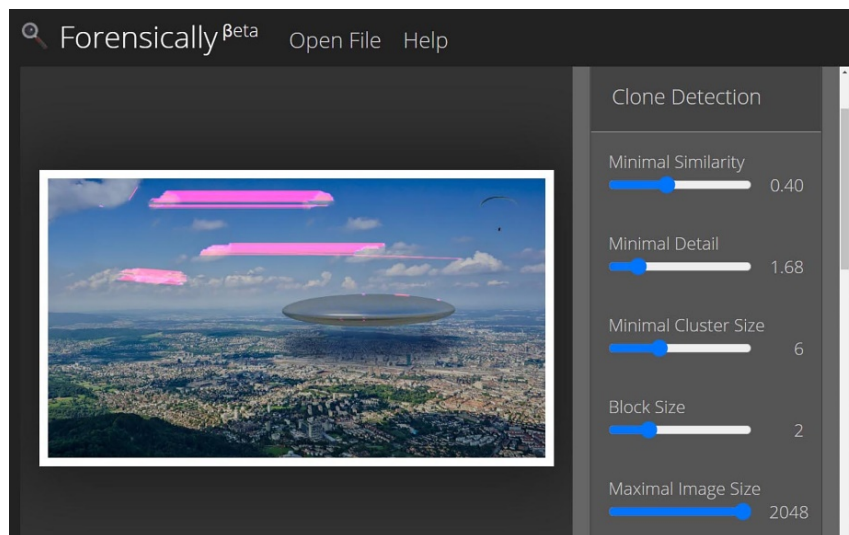
<https://29a.ch/photo-forensics/#forensic-magnifier>

Forensically is a set of free tools for digital image forensics. It includes clone detection, error level analysis, metadata extraction and more. Forensically helps reveal image details that would otherwise be hidden to help determine if an image has been edited, altered, or manipulated. Forensically points out that the absence of evidence is not evidence of absence and extraordinary claims require extraordinary evidence.

In the example below, Forensically examines an image of a UFO above a city.



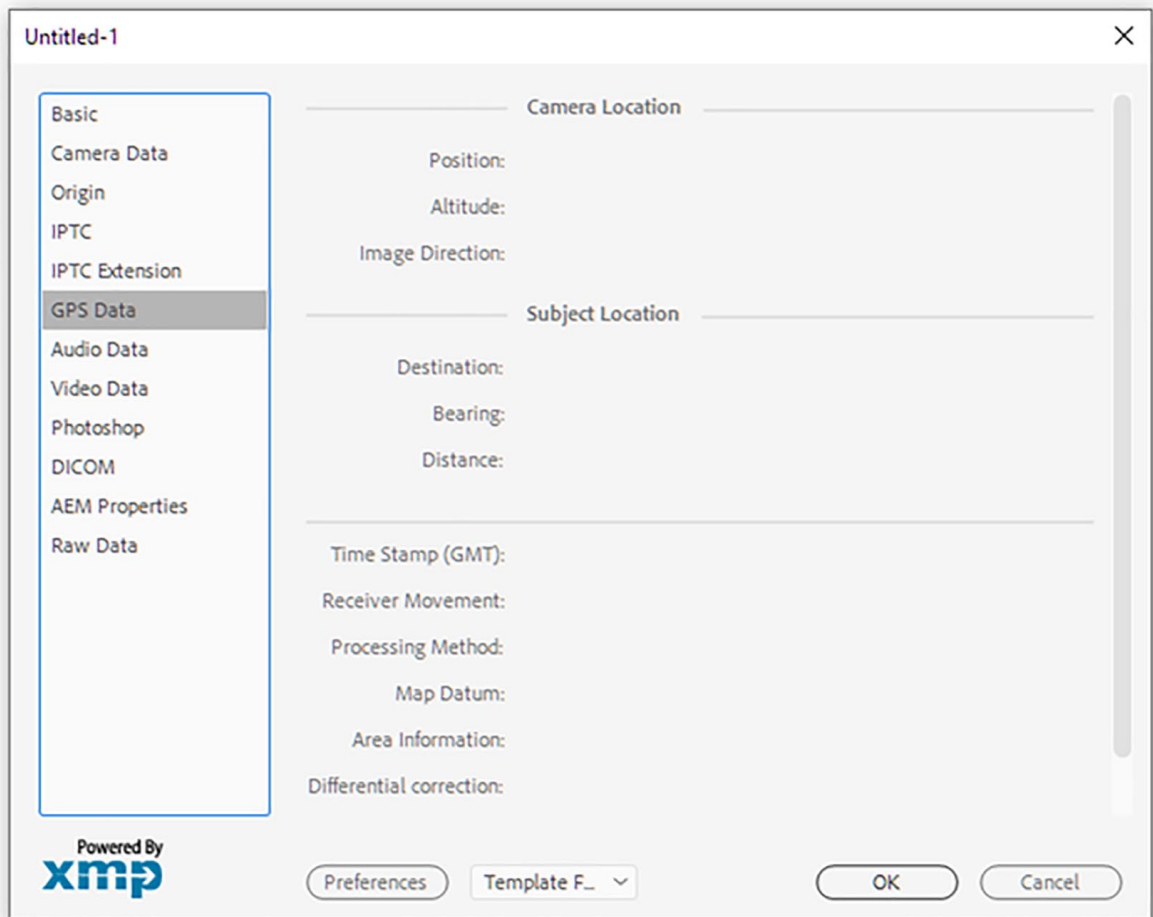
Their Clone Detection tool identified cloud formations duplicated in the image, and highlighted the manipulations. Because the clone function is looking for duplicates, the UFO itself is not highlighted as there is only one of that element in the image.



Adobe Photoshop

<https://www.adobe.com/products/photoshop.html>

You can also view a photo's EXIF file information in Adobe Photoshop and other editing programs. In Photoshop, go to **File** and then **File Info** to see available details.



Chapter 16 – Exercises in Photo Observation

To illustrate how much subtle information photographs can reveal, here are some examples of what can be found in images people might post. Of course, there are a myriad of variations on what may be in a person's collection of photos across different social media accounts. Looking at a single photo may reveal elements of a person's information. An investigator would seek to compile a range of clues from a subject's accounts to compose a comprehensive profile of that person's habits, interests, and activities.

For all the following examples, I used publicly available stock photos which are intended for commercial use. The individuals in the photos gave their respective photographers permission to use their images for publication. There is no intention to reveal personal information on any individuals in these photographs.

An investigator could easily magnify photos to search for details. In the following examples you will be asked to inspect the photos for clues to their location or other details. In the answers, I will provide details on what closer inspection can reveal in each photo.

Google Maps, including their Street View and Satellite View features, and Google Earth are extremely powerful tools to do reconnaissance, as you'll see in these examples.

The purpose of these next exercises is to show how images can be analyzed to assist OSINT investigators on their cases.

Study #1

Where was this photograph of these two women taken?



(Photo by Gabriella Clare Marino on Unsplash)

Answers on next page.

Study #1 Answers

Zooming in on the top center of the photograph reveals the street behind them is named Della Posta Vecchia.

Initially, it was unclear exactly what the street name was as the letters were blurry. When I was searching for that name using Google, Google conveniently auto-completed the proper spelling after I entered the first two words. Having Google's suggested spelling, I was then able to confirm that was the street name in the photo.

Searching Google Maps for Della Posta Vecchia provided a handful of cities with that street name. Using Google Maps Street View I was able to locate the specific city.



Study #2

What can you determine about where this photo was taken?



(Photo by Henry Ivany on lifeofpix.com)

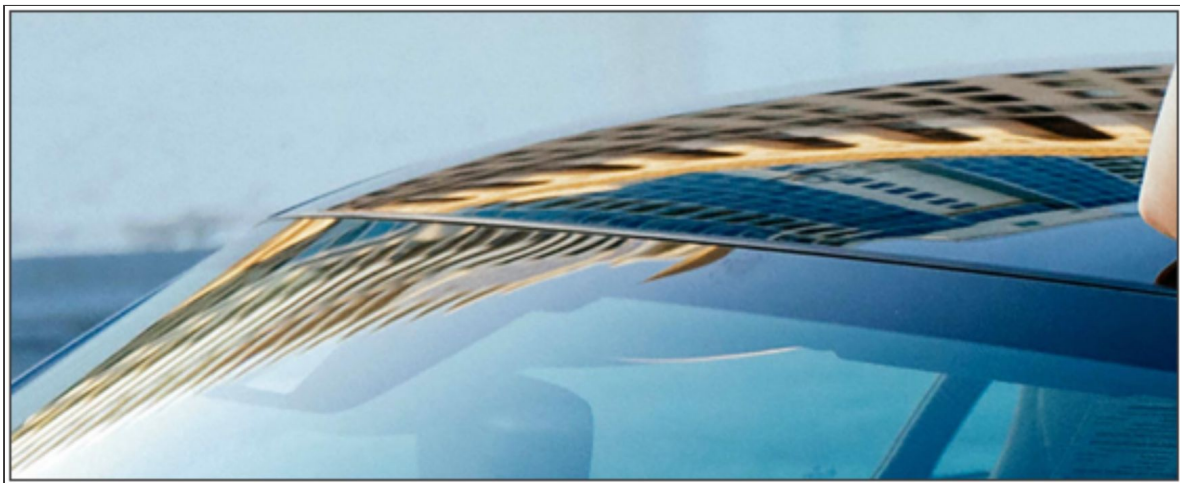
Answers on next page.

Study #2 Answers

Zooming in on the reflection on the roof and windshield, you can see more details of the building and sky above. This photo appears to be taken on the roof deck of a parking structure, next to the building in the reflection.

The building façade itself appears to be a lighter color on the lower portion, and darker on the upper portion. Or they are two buildings, one is short and lighter in color, the other is taller with more windows. You can also see the patterns, relative sizes, and patterns of different parts of the building or buildings.

If you knew which city or town this photo might have been taken in (for example, if you knew what city the person in the photo lived in), you could use the process of elimination to try to pinpoint this location. Searching for “parking garage” on Google Maps, then looking at locations using Street View and Google Earth to find the building(s) in the reflection would help narrow down possibilities.



Study #3

What details can you deduce from this photo?



(Photo by Chloe Kal on Pexels)

Answers on next page.

Study #3 Answers

Zooming in on the reflection on his sunglasses is revealing.

You can see that a woman with shoulder-length hair, who appears to be wearing a short-sleeved shirt and a skirt, is taking his photo. She is using what appears to be a digital camera based on how she is holding the device in both hands and the position of her arms. (Someone taking a photo with their smartphone would not hold it that way.)

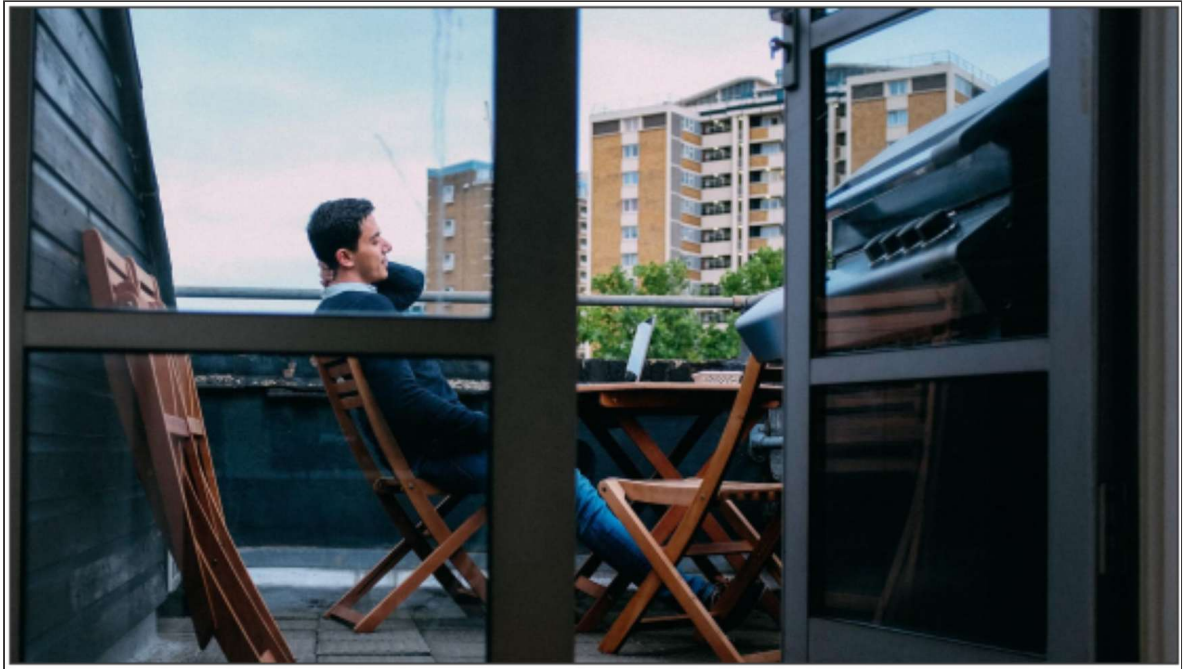
Directly behind the man is a building or buildings directly and an adjoining wall. In the sunglasses reflection there appears to be a light-colored, stepped wall and an in-ground pool. There are large trees on the other side of the wall.

If you knew the general location where the man lived, a search using Google Maps in Satellite View (to give a bird's eye view of the area) might help locate the buildings and enclosed pool area bordered by trees on the other side of the wall. Google Maps Street View could show you the front of the location as well as the street address.



Study #4

What can you determine about where this man is located?



(Photo by Sina Khansari on Unsplash)

Answers on next page.

Study #4 Answers

The building he is in is painted a dark exterior color, and from the exterior wall it appears to have wood siding.

The balcony has a short wall, approximately, three feet high, and a metal safety railing above it.

The door and window to the balcony appear to have relatively large panes of glass, giving them a distinctive pattern that may be easy to identify from the street.

There appear to be tall trees in front of the balcony.

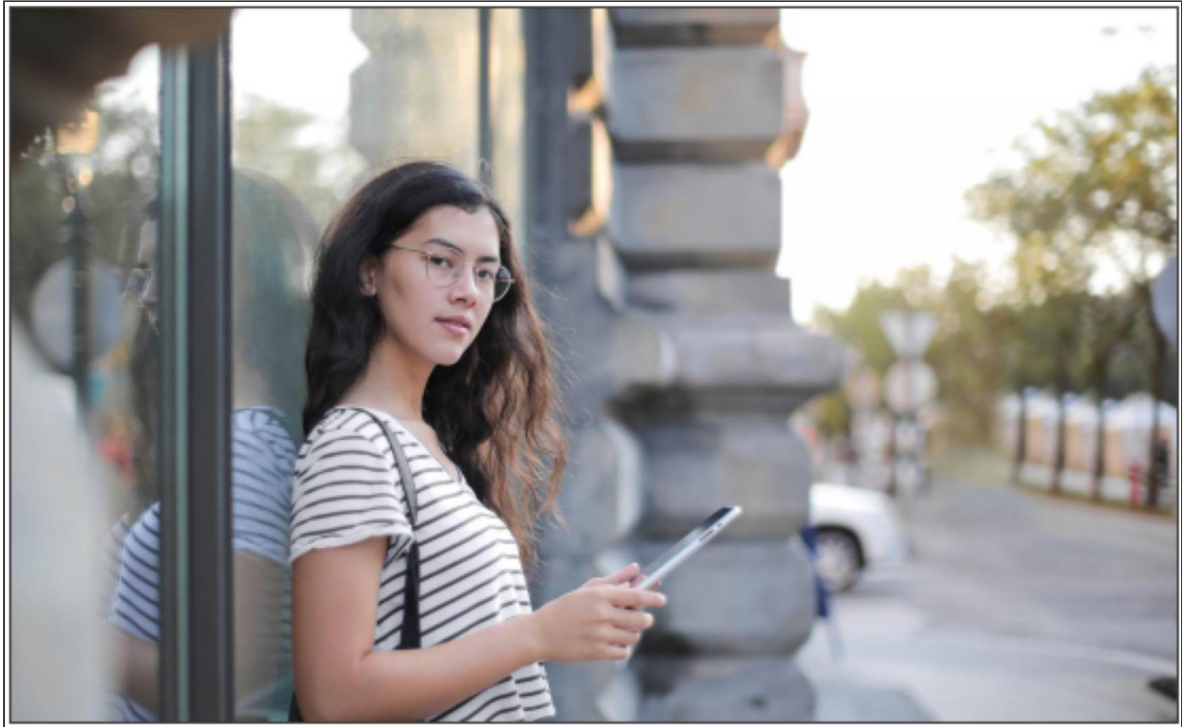
Not too far away, roughly 500 to 1000 feet away, is a tall building that appears to be at least 10 stories tall, likely taller. It is very wide with a sloped roof. From the look of it, it might be a hotel or possibly an apartment building.

Searching online based on the above information and other breadcrumbs collected on a target from other photos and sources could yield very accurate location information.

Study #5

What time of day was this photo taken?

What else can you determine about this location?



(Photo by Andrea Piacquadio on Pexels)

Answers on next two pages.

Study #5 Answers

Notice the angle of the sunlight on the stone blocks above the woman's head. That there is no sunlight at ground level would imply this photo was taken at dusk as the sun was beginning to set. The lower light would be blocked by the trees across the street. You might argue that this could also have been taken at sunrise, when the sun is also low. That's possible, but looking at the photo's context, including the woman's demeanor, it seems more likely that this would have been taken during the day rather than very early in the morning. It's an assumption to make, but not an unreasonable one.

Assuming this is, in fact, at dusk, then the sunlight on the wall would suggest this side of the building faces west, the direction the sun sets. So, if someone were looking for this location, they would know which side of the street to look on, significantly reducing the number of places to search.

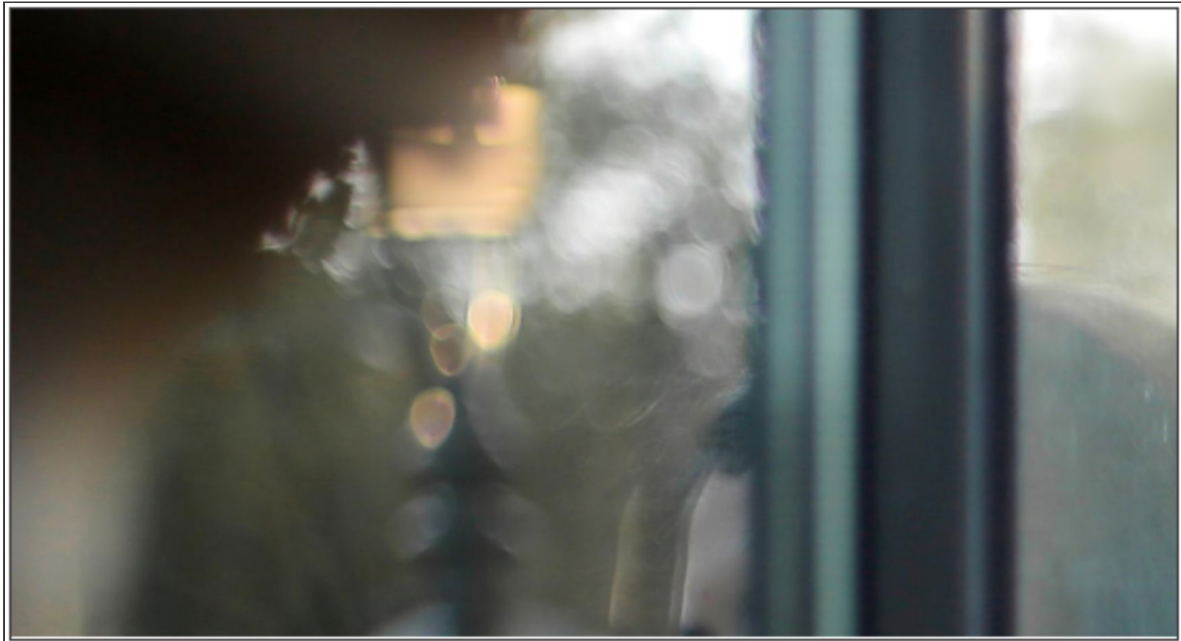


Answers continued on the next page.

Study #5 Answers (continued)

Zooming in on the reflection on the glass window behind the woman's head reveals what appears to be a streetlamp, which may have a distinctive style. It appears to be an old-fashioned black street lamp with glass panes.

If it's not a streetlamp, it is still likely distinctive enough that appearing in a search next to the building would confirm the location of the photograph.



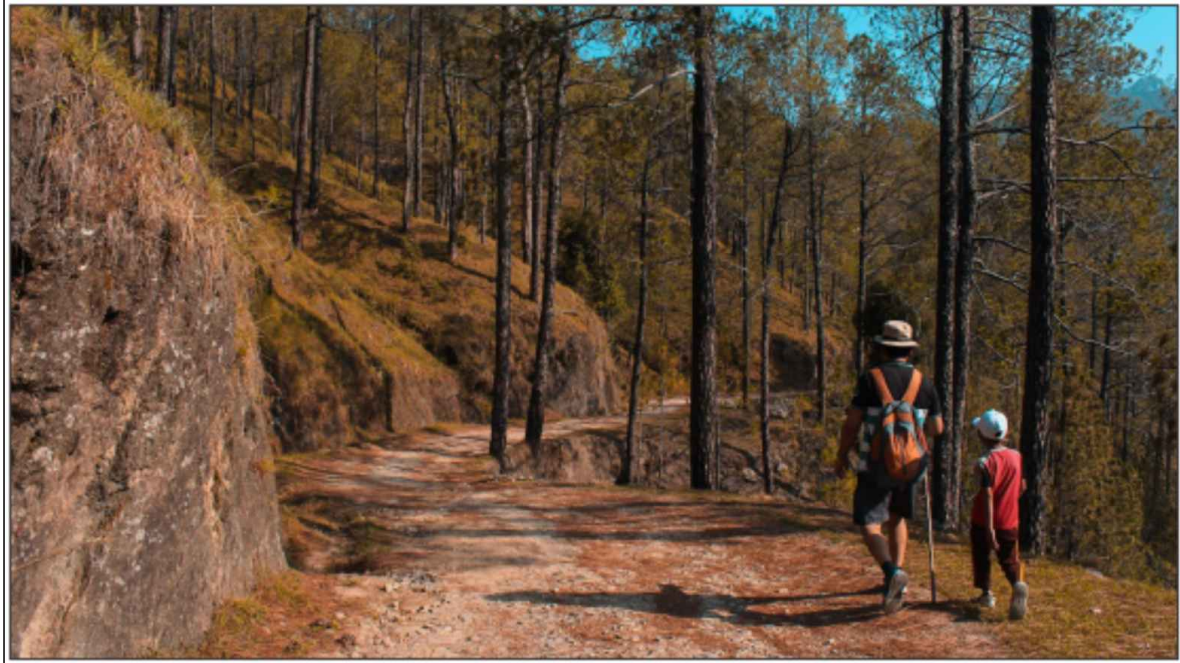
Additionally...

You can easily make out the building's details including the architectural style and light-colored stone as well as the large plate glass windows at street level.

Across the street you can see the thin, tall trees lining the sidewalk. The street signs on the pole further down the street would help confirm the location if someone were looking for it.

Study #6

Where is this?



(Photo by Yogendra Singh on Pexels)

Study #6 Answers

This photo was taken in India. If someone were broadly familiar with the region, there are some clues that might help identify this specific location.

The wide pathway is flat and well-maintained, clearly intended for people to walk on. The local trees and foliage can be researched if helpful. Also, the steep rock formations indicate this path was cut into the side of a hill or mountain.

Make note of what clues you can gather on the people in the photo. The adult, who appears likely to be male, is using a hiking stick. It appears to be a hiking stick rather than a walking cane because of the height of the stick. A walking cane would be shorter. Use of a hiking stick implies this is a long trail to walk on.

So, how did you do on these exercises?

Chapter 17 – Reverse Engineering Social Media

Digital breadcrumbs

It is not possible to develop a complete profile of a suspect from just one source, so it's important to have perspective on the many different techniques and procedures that can be applied in an investigation. Different websites visited, tools and apps applied, and search tactics will uncover a wide range of breadcrumbs of information. The investigator has to apply reason and common sense to weigh the importance, validity and relevance of each piece of information and decide which ones are most important in developing a profile of a subject. This is where the art and science come together.

It is sometimes tempting to go down “rabbit holes” digging deeper into a thread or information lead but, if that rabbit hole is ultimately going in an unproductive or tangential direction, precious time and energy may be expelled inefficiently. It is important to continually take a step back and assess the status of an investigation and ensure it appears to be headed in the correct direction toward uncovering the information sought.

The following are several different resources for cross-referencing a subject's data, such as a possible username, to see if that piece of information exists across the internet on different platforms. Usernames, in particular, are often reused by individuals across different social media accounts and other websites.

One of the important takeaways from the next three resources – NameChk.com, CheckUsernames.com, and KnowEm.com – is gaining an appreciation of the vast number of different types of websites where a person can create a user account. Even if you are unable to see what their specific activity inside any particular account may be (although in further chapters we discuss how to conduct many site-specific searches), just knowing the specific sites a subject has accounts on can help provide breadcrumbs useful in crafting their more comprehensive profile. Seeing their interests and affiliations can open up new leads to pursue.

Namechk.com

<https://namechk.com/>

NameChk will search a wide range of sites for a username you specify and will indicate if an account with that username already exists on each site. If you are investigating a subject, entering their known or suspected usernames, and variations thereof, may help develop a clearer picture of their online activities.

Enter a username in the search bar.

Namech_k

Find an available username. Search here.

Q

≡

NameChk searches a large number of sites.

Username

Facebook	YouTube	Twitter	Blogger	Twitch	TikTok						
Shopify	Reddit	eBay	Wordpress	Pinterest	Yelp						
Stack	Github	Basecamp	Tumblr	Flickr	Pandora						
Product Hunt	Steam	MySpace	Foursquare	OkCupid	Vimeo	Etsy	SoundCloud	BitBucket	CashMe	DailyMotion	AboutMe
Disqus	Medium	Behance	Photobucket	Codewall	Fanpop	deviantART	Good Reads	Instapost	Keybase	Kongregate	LiveJournal
Mix	AngelList	Last.fm	Slideshare	TripIt	PayPal	Dribbble	Imgur	Flipboard	VK	Kik	Codecademy
Roblox	Gravatar	Trip	Pastebin	bip.fm	Wikipedia	Ello	StreamMe	IFTTT	CodeMentor	Fiverr	Trakt
Hackernews	500px	Spotify	Plenty Of Fish	Houzz	Contently	BuzzFeed	TripAdvisor	HubPages	Scribd	Venmo	Canva
Creative Market	Bandcamp	Wikia	ReverbNation	Wallpad	Designspiration	EyeEm	Kano World	Ask FM	Smashcast	Badoo	Newgrounds
Younow	Patreon	Mixcloud	Gumroad	Quora	Telegram						

Green are available. Dimmed are unavailable. Yellow are invalid. Red are errors (with us or them). Mouse over blocks for more info.

If the subject username is not in use at a site, the site will be marked in green. If a username exists, the site will be darkened. Research on each of the darkened sites may provide additional information on the subject.

Username

Facebook	YouTube	Twitter	Blogger	Twitch	TikTok						
Shopify	Reddit	Ebay	Wordpress	Pinterest	Yelp						
Slack	GitHub	Basecamp	Tumblr	Flickr	Pandora						
Product Hunt	Steam	MySpace	Foursquare	OkCupid	Vimeo	Etsy	SoundCloud	BitBucket	CashMe	Dailymotion	About.me
Disqus	Medium	Behance	Photobucket	Codenwall	Fanpop	deviantART	Good Reads	Instagram	Keybase	Kongregate	LiveJournal
Mix	AngelList	last.fm	Slideshare	TripIt	PayPal	Dribbble	Imgur	Flipboard	Vk	Kik	Codecademy
Roblox	Gravatar	Trip	Pastebin	blip.fm	Wikipedia	Elo	StreamMe	IFTTT	CodeMentor	Fiverr	Trakt
Hackernews	500px	Spotify	Plenty Of Fish	Houzz	Contently	BuzzFeed	TripAdvisor	HubPages	Scribd	Venmo	Canva
Creative Market	Bandcamp	Wikia	ReverbNation	Wattpad	Designspiration	EyeEm	Kano World	Ask FM	Smashcast	Badoo	Newgrounds
Younow	Patreon	Mixcloud	Gumroad	Quora	Telegram						

Green are available. Dimmed are unavailable. Yellow are invalid. Red are errors (with us or them). Mouse over blocks for more info.

CheckUsernames.com

<https://checkusernames.com/>

CheckUsernames performs a similar search on 160 social networks for its free version, and can search up to 300 social media sites in its paid version.



Check the use of your brand or username on 160 Social Networks:

To check the availability of your username on over 500 social networks check out our new, updated site at: [KnowEm.com](https://knowem.com).

KnowEm also offers a **Premium Service** which will create profiles for you on up to 300 popular social media sites.

You Tube	Live Leak	APSense	Intense Debate
Wikipedia	Zimbio	Folkd	Design Float
Linked In	Houzz	Watt Pad	Stock Twits
Twitter	My Space	Empire Avenue	Fotki
Ebay	Game Spot	Spark People	Trend Hunter
Tumblr	Cracked	N4G	Ads Of The World
Pinterest	Behance	Veoh	Eventful
Blogger	Sky Rock	Ebaums World	Tiny Chat
Imgur	Vlideo	Ozone Links	Shock Wave
Flickr	We Heart It	Mouth Shut	Active Rain
Word Press	Fan Pop	Yuku	Destructoid
Daily Motion	Dreams Time	Fark	Boonex
Reddit	I Can Has Cheezburger?	Blog Talk Radio	Tech Dirt
CNET	Meta Cafe	Zedge	Jigsy
Vimeo	Last FM	Dat Piff	The Hype Machine
Slide Share	HIS	Wonder How To	Moby Picture
Deviant Art	The Motley Fool	Crunchy Roll	Wall Inside
Live Journal	Fixya	8 Tracks	Programmable Web
Yelp	Kongregate	Red Bubble	All My Faves
Wkda	My Fitness Pal	Bitly	Bigger Pockets
Armchair GM	Ultimate Guitar	Photo Dune	Kiva
Fiverr	Dribbble	Wanelo	Blurb
Etsy	eForo	Active	Fat Secret
Ask FM	Instructables	Colour Lovers	Carbon Made
Source Forge	500px	Listal	Element14
Wiki How	Gravatar	Toluna	Map My Run
Sound Cloud	Reverb Nation	Soup	Cool Spotters
Photo Bucket	Chess	Flight Aware	Spreaker
Github	Armor Games	Strava	Tool Box
Zillow	Plurk	My Alltop	KnowEm
Weebly	Slash Dot	morgueFile	Visualize Us
goodreads	Discogs	Yard Barker	Fmylife
Image Shack	Pro Boards	Tech Support Alert	PaperBack Swap
Disqus	Star Doll	Biz Sugar	Referral Key
Tagged	About.Me	Author Stream	Start Aid
Jimdo	Diigo	Get Satisfaction	Ipernity
Four Square	Funny Or Die	Fodors	edocr
Issuu	Net Vibes	Fit Day	Pen
Hub Pages	New Grounds	The Escapist	23 HQ
Steam	Meta Critic	Mod DB	Slide Serve

KnowEm.com

<https://knowem.com/>

KnowEm is an affiliate site to CheckUsernames and claims to search over 500 social networks and 150 domain names for a username.

The screenshot shows the KnowEm.com homepage. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the KnowEm logo, a search bar for usernames, and links for 'SIGN IN' and 'SIGN UP'. Below the navigation bar, there's a main heading 'Check Your Brand, Product or Username' with a subtext 'Search over 575 popular social media networks to instantly secure your brand across the social web.' A search bar with the placeholder 'enter name here' and a 'SEARCH' button is prominent. To the right of the search bar, there are tabs for 'Most Popular', 'Social Networks', 'Domains', and 'Trademarks'. Below the search bar, there's a section titled 'Preview Search of Top 25 Most Popular Social Networks' which displays a grid of 25 social media logos including Blogger, BuzzFeed, Facebook, Dailymotion, Etsy, Instagram, flickr, imgur, LiveJournal, issuu, LinkedIn, Quora, my, Pinterest, SoundCloud, reddit, slideshare, twitch, tumblr, twitter, vimeo, weebly, and YouTube. To the right of this grid, there's a 'Share:' section and a 'Busy?' section with a text block explaining the service. At the bottom, there's a 'Next Step' section and a button that says 'CLICK HERE TO SEARCH OVER 500 MORE SOCIAL NETWORKS'.

knowem?

Check Username Create Profile Community Networks About

RESERVE YOUR NAME ON HUNDREDS OF SITES [CLICK HERE](#)

enter name here **SEARCH** Most Popular Social Networks Domains Trademarks

Enter your personal name, business name or brand in the "enter name here" box above and click Search. Since most social networks will not allow any spaces, dots, hyphens, etc. in their usernames our search won't either. [Why?](#)

You're on the Search Overview page. To search all 500 social networks at once for immediate results in realtime, try KnowEm's [Social Branding Search Engine](#).

Preview Search of Top 25 Most Popular Social Networks

Next Step: These 25 networks are just the start! KnowEm's [Social Branding Search Engine](#) checks over 500 social networks for your brand, product or username, categorized by niche:

[CLICK HERE TO SEARCH OVER 500 MORE SOCIAL NETWORKS](#)

Busy?

Do you have enough free time today to visit 300 social networks and claim your brand name on each before someone else does? Probably not, but if you've got the next 5 minutes free you just have to fill in a few fields to [create a profile for us](#), then we can go to work for you by visiting 100, 150, or even up to 300 social networks and creating all the profile registrations for you!



[SIGN IN](#)
[SIGN UP](#)

[Remember me?](#)

[Need Help?](#)
[Have Questions?](#)
 (800) 691-KNOW (5669)

[Check Username](#)
[Create Profile](#)
[Community](#)
[Networks](#)
[About](#)



Check Your Brand, Product or Username

Search over 575 popular social media networks to instantly secure your brand across the social web.

[Most Popular](#)
[Social Networks](#)
[Domains](#)
[Trademarks](#)


 Enter your personal username or business brand name in the "enter name here" box above and click Search. Then click "Check This Category" to further specify the search for your brand name's availability in each section. Please note Social Media usernames and accounts cannot contain spaces, symbols, or anything other than letters and numbers.

Tired of checking and registering all these names yourself?
Want to claim your Brand on all of these sites before someone else does?
 Then you want our [Social Profile Creation Service](#)! Just give us your personal brand, product or business information, and a highly trained Social Media Specialist assigned to you will begin creating up to 300 Social Media Profiles for you, today!

Since we launched in 2009 the KnowEm team has helped to reserve over 650,000 profiles and reported back to our clients over 50,000 issues of brand squatting and/or misrepresentation of a brand, username or trademarked term. Don't be one of those companies that get stuck with a different handle on every Social Network - Make your Social Branding consistent, and [reserve your name](#) today!

Blogging

[Check This Category](#)

Bookmarking

[Check This Category](#)



Health

Check This Category

allrecipes

FIT DAY

inclusion

SPARKPEOPLE

Yummly

armchairgm

FITOCRACY

my cycling App

Steeper

Impos

keep recipes

myfitnesspal

STRAVA

fatsecret

lynlink

Runkeeper

WITH

Information

Check This Category

about.me

ASK ME

about.me

huddle

JustPaste.it

pearlreev

mother

TADKEO

webs

allmyfaves

bloglovin'

FlightAware

FTTT

#KIMACADEMY

net.ES

Penname

smore

tes

WIKIPEDIA

appearedo

calendly

FLIPBOARD

InfoBarrel

loading

OpenStreetMap

PRESSFOLIOS

Studygram

Trello

zotero

ask.fm

GOO PICS

Gravatar

Leanpub

padlet

pressreader

VERMILION

Microblogging

Check This Category

Ello

loading

Qooch.me

fourquare

loading

PLURK

Tinyfollow

KENTODI

Post

twitter

Music

Check This Category

Procks

loading

GENIUS

HYPE

MusicBrainz

loading

SOUNDCLOUD

ultimateGuitar.com

bandcamp

loading

JAMBASE

musicmatch

seatwish

(~) Soundtrap

Wavecut

BANDMIX

Disogs

House Mixes

lost.fm

plug.dj

songkick

splice

BUP.fm

tree sound

hulkshare

Mixcloud

* rym

SOUNDCLOUD

spreaker

News

Check This Category

Anchor

loading

loading

Artifice

BuzzFeed

loading

loading

+VOTE Tags

DAILY KOS

More Treat

PodBean

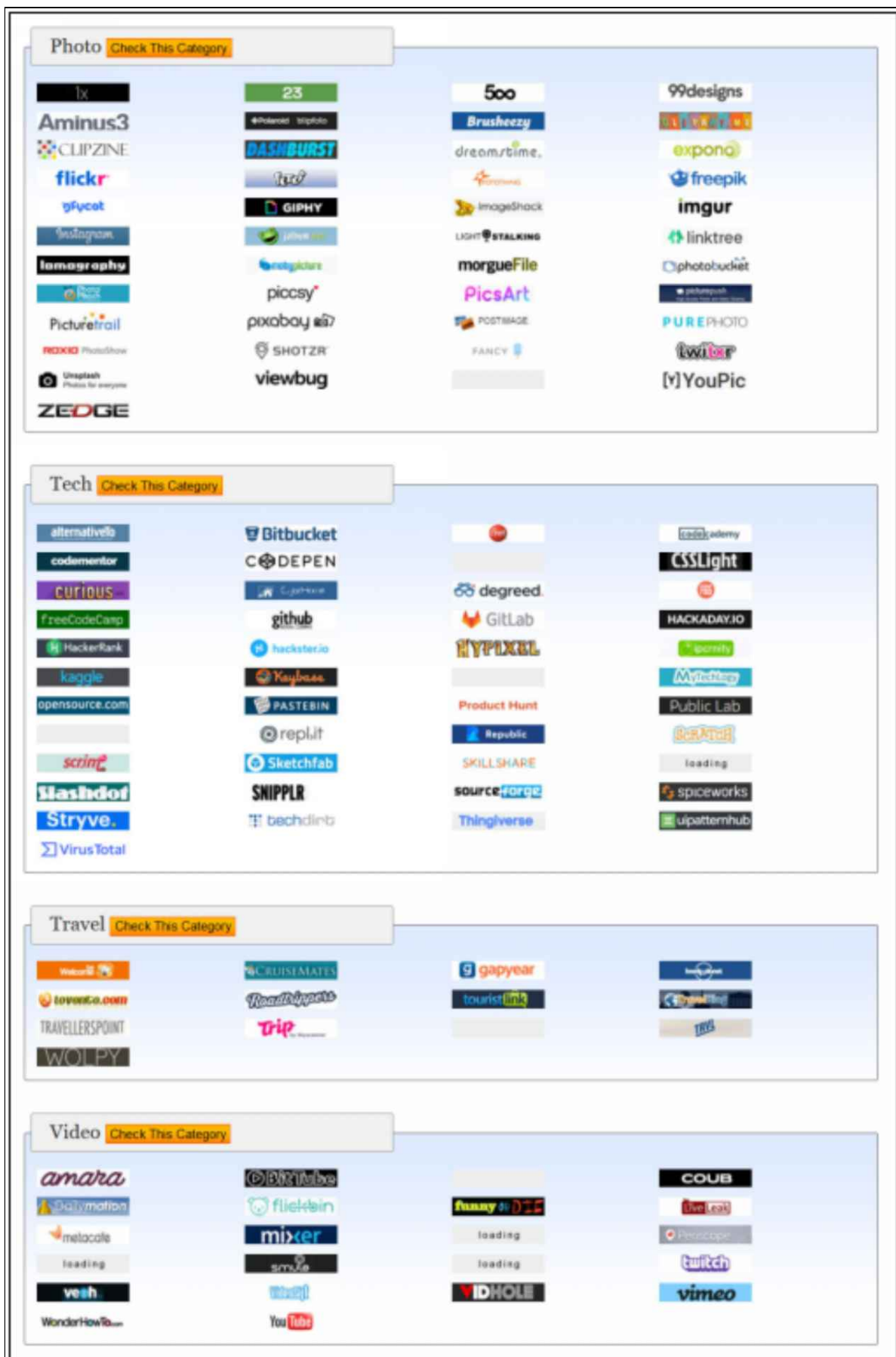
whuut!

EzySpot

Alltop

reddit

wiki dot



Data Breach Databases

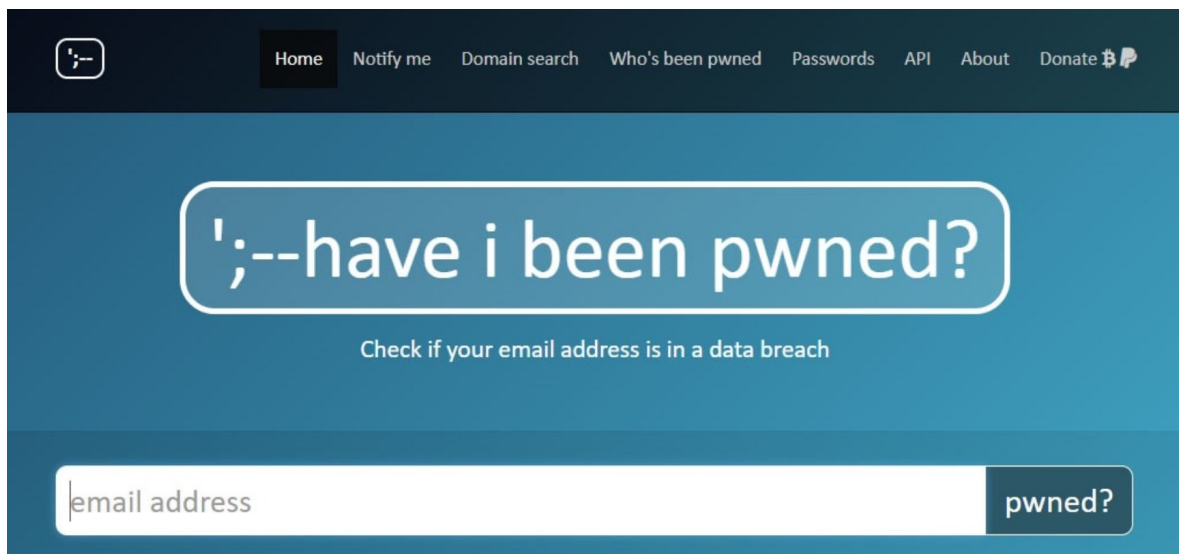
According to UrbanDictionary.com, “pwned” is a variation (albeit a poor one) of “owned.” The term originated from a typo in the online game Warcraft, where a designer misspelled “owned.” When the computer beat a player, the game was supposed to announce the loser “has been owned.” Instead, it said the player “has been pwned.”

Use either of the below sites to see if emails or passwords have been exposed in known data breaches. Entering a subject’s email may provide information on which websites they have registered accounts.

HaveIBeenPwned

<https://haveibeenpwned.com/>

HaveIBeenPwned contains databases of known data breaches in which victims’ emails and passwords were stolen. Importantly, it’s a repository where people can check to see if their emails are among the more than 10 billion (Yes, billion) user accounts stolen from (as of the date of this guide’s publication) 481 breached websites.



The screenshot shows the top of the HaveIBeenPwned website. At the top is a dark navigation bar with a logo on the left and links for Home, Notify me, Domain search, Who's been pwned, Passwords, API, About, and Donate on the right. Below this is a large blue section with a white rounded rectangle containing the text “';--have i been pwned?”. Underneath this rectangle, it says “Check if your email address is in a data breach”. At the bottom of this section is a white input field with the placeholder text “email address” and a dark button labeled “pwned?”.

Firefox Monitor

<https://monitor.firefox.com/>

Firefox Monitor will search for known breaches. You can set up a free Monitor account to be alerted to new breaches involving your email address as well.



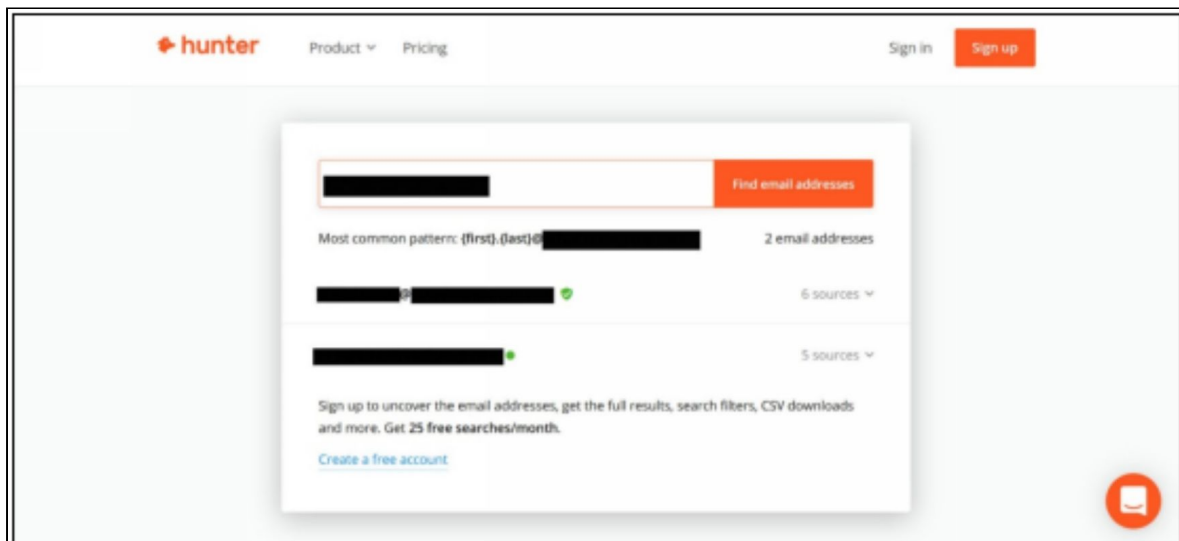
The screenshot shows the Firefox Monitor homepage. At the top left is the Firefox Monitor logo. To the right are navigation links: Home, Breaches, and Security Tips, followed by a grid icon and a Sign In button. The main heading reads "See if you've been part of an online data breach." Below this is a subheading: "Find out what hackers already know about you. Learn how to stay a step ahead of them." A form with a text input labeled "Enter Email Address" is centered. Below the input is a checkbox labeled "Stay safe: Get email alerts when your info appears in a known breach". A blue button labeled "Check for Breaches" is positioned below the checkbox. At the bottom, small text states: "Search for your email address in public data breaches going back to 2007."

Email verification

Hunter.io


<https://hunter.io/>

If you know or suspect a subject works at or is associated with any specific company, Hunter.io can search a company's domain to determine the email pattern used by that organization to help you determine a subject's possible email address.



The screenshot shows the Hunter.io search interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the Hunter.io logo, 'Product', 'Pricing', 'Sign in', and a 'Sign up' button. The main search area has a text input field containing 'example.com' and a 'Find email addresses' button. Below the input field, it shows 'Most common pattern: (first).(last)@' and '2 email addresses'. There are two search results listed, each with a green checkmark and a '5 sources' indicator. At the bottom, there's a promotional message: 'Sign up to uncover the email addresses, get the full results, search filters, CSV downloads and more. Get 25 free searches/month. Create a free account'.

Hunter.io is available in both free and premium versions.




Product

Pricing

Sign in

Sign up

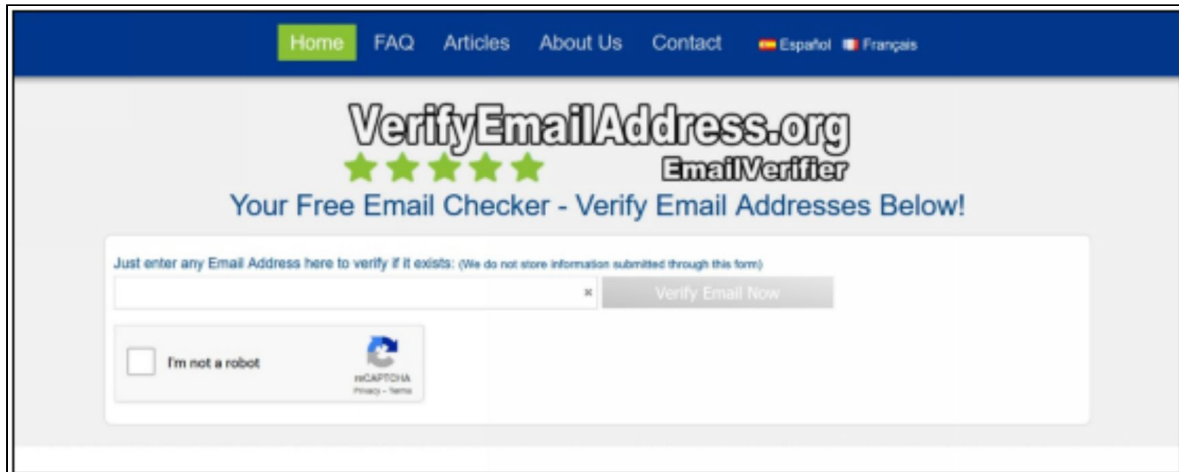
	Free	Starter	Growth	Pro	Enterprise
	\$0 /mo	\$49 /mo Billed monthly	\$99 /mo Billed monthly	\$199 /mo Billed monthly	\$399 /mo Billed monthly
Searches ⓘ	25	500	2,500	10,000	30,000
Verifications ⓘ	50	1,000	5,000	20,000	60,000
Premium features Access the full product with any paid plan.	✗	✔ Domain Search full results and exports ⓘ ✔ Campaigns premium features ⓘ ✔ Priority support			
Get started	Sign up today and get 25 free requests/month.				



VerifyEmailAddress.org

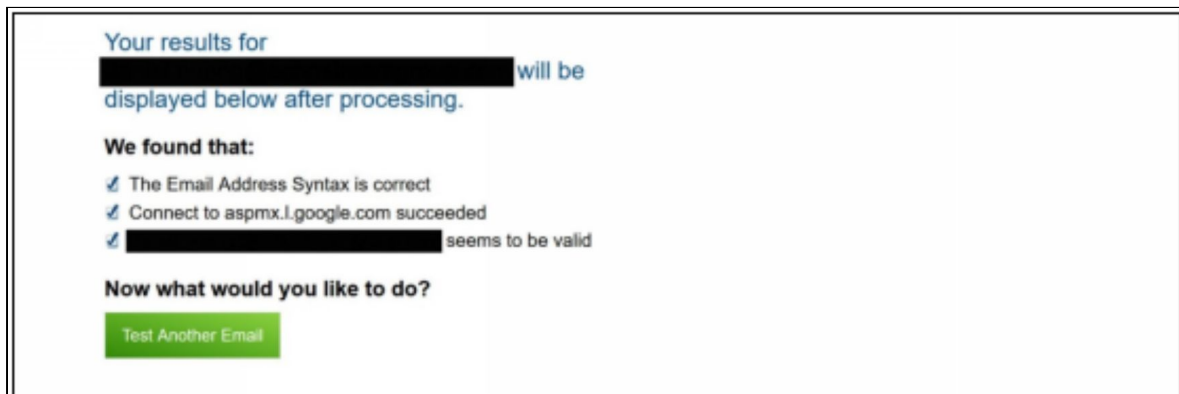
<https://www.verifyemailaddress.org/>

This site can help verify an email address and check if an address is valid. VerifyEmailAddress will connect to the target's email server to confirm the validity of the email address that you are searching.



The screenshot shows the homepage of VerifyEmailAddress.org. The header is dark blue with navigation links: Home (highlighted in green), FAQ, Articles, About Us, and Contact. There are also language options for Español and Français. The main content area has a light gray background. At the top, the site's name 'VerifyEmailAddress.org' is displayed in a large, stylized font, followed by 'EmailVerifier' and five green stars. Below this is the tagline 'Your Free Email Checker - Verify Email Addresses Below!'. A white form box contains the instruction 'Just enter any Email Address here to verify if it exists: (We do not store information submitted through this form)'. There is a text input field with a small 'x' icon on the right, and a 'Verify Email Now' button. Below the input field is a reCAPTCHA section with a checkbox labeled 'I'm not a robot' and the reCAPTCHA logo.

Confirmation results for a subject email.



The screenshot shows the confirmation results page. It starts with the text 'Your results for [redacted] will be displayed below after processing.' followed by 'We found that:'. Below this are three bullet points, each with a green checkmark: 'The Email Address Syntax is correct', 'Connect to aspmx.l.google.com succeeded', and '[redacted] seems to be valid'. Then, it asks 'Now what would you like to do?' and features a green button labeled 'Test Another Email'.

Chapter 18 – Investigating Social Media Accounts

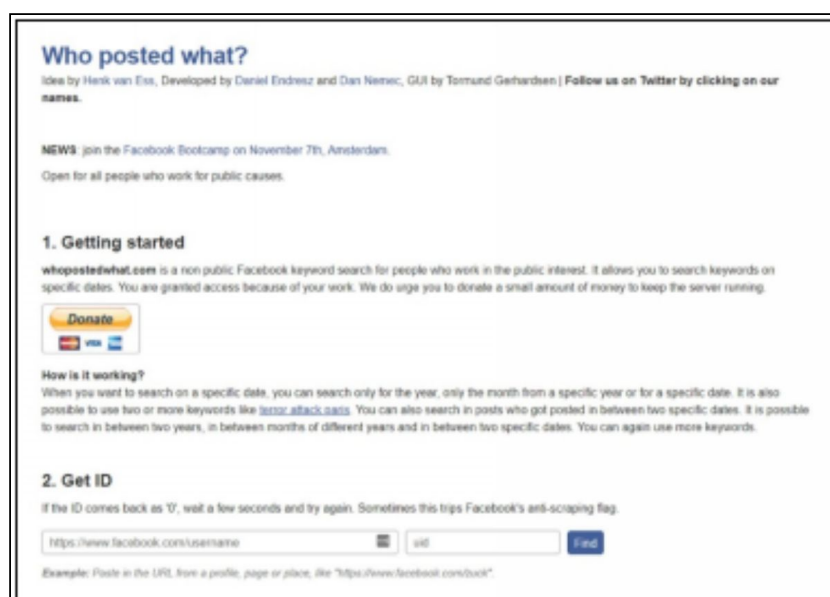
This chapter covers numerous tools and resources that can be used to search through popular social media sites. While this directory is sizeable, bear in mind that over time some tools and resources may go offline or cease to operate. The important thing to remember is that, while the apps may change, the procedures and strategies for conducting efficient, robust open source investigations remain the same. Searching online for new tools by using search terms such as “batch download Facebook videos” or “Twitter archive” will help keep your OSINT toolbox up to date as needed.

Facebook

Who Posted What?

<https://whopostedwhat.com/>

WhoPostedWhat.com is a Facebook keyword search tool. It allows users to search keywords on specific dates, months, or years. It is also possible to use multiple keywords. You can also search for posts between two specific dates.



The screenshot shows the homepage of 'Who posted what?'. At the top, it says 'Who posted what?' followed by a line of small text: 'Ideas by Henrik van Ees, Developed by Daniel Emdreuz and Dan Niemec, GUI by Tormund Gefhardsen | Follow us on Twitter by clicking on our names.' Below this is a 'NEWS' section with the text: 'join the Facebook Bootcamp on November 7th, Amsterdam. Open for all people who work for public causes.' The main content area is titled '1. Getting started' and contains a paragraph about the tool's purpose: 'whopostedwhat.com is a non public Facebook keyword search for people who work in the public interest. It allows you to search keywords on specific dates. You are granted access because of your work. We do urge you to donate a small amount of money to keep the server running.' Below this paragraph is a 'Donate' button with logos for Visa, Mastercard, and Bitcoin. The next section is 'How is it working?' which explains the search process: 'When you want to search on a specific date, you can search only for the year, only the month from a specific year or for a specific date. It is also possible to use two or more keywords like [hacker attack sites](#). You can also search in posts who got posted in between two specific dates. It is possible to search in between two years, in between months of different years and in between two specific dates. You can again use more keywords.' The final section is '2. Get ID' which says: 'If the ID comes back as 'U', wait a few seconds and try again. Sometimes this trips Facebook's anti-scraping flag.' Below this is a search form with a text input field containing 'https://www.facebook.com/username', a dropdown menu set to 'url', and a 'Find' button. At the bottom, there is an example: 'Example: Paste in the URL from a profile, page or place, like "https://www.facebook.com/buck".'

3. Search

Specific day

Posts about on

Specific month

Posts about on

Specific year

Posts about on

Example: Find all posts about [Facebook](#) from [October 2005](#)

Timerange

Posts about from until

Example: Find all posts about [Facebook](#) from [4th June 2005](#) until [8th July 2005](#)

Location

Posts about from the location (UID)

Example: Find all posts about [Facebook](#) from the location (UID) [106423786058675](#) (corresponds to Buenos Aires)

Posts directly from/Posts associated with

With "Posts from" it is also possible to search posts from pages. If you type in a * (asterisk) into the keyword field or leave it empty, you find every post from or associated with the user.

Example: Find all posts from [Mark Zuckerberg](#) about [Priscilla](#)

Instagram - Posts on Date Tagged With Location

Displays Instagram posts at a location on a certain date or earlier. Instagram will first show you a section called "Top Posts" containing a few rows of photos generated from an algorithm. The posts by date are in the section just below, named "Most Recent", where photos are sorted chronologically, newest first. Location URL looks like: <https://www.instagram.com/explore/locations/95099702/mgm-grand-las-vegas/>

Posts at on

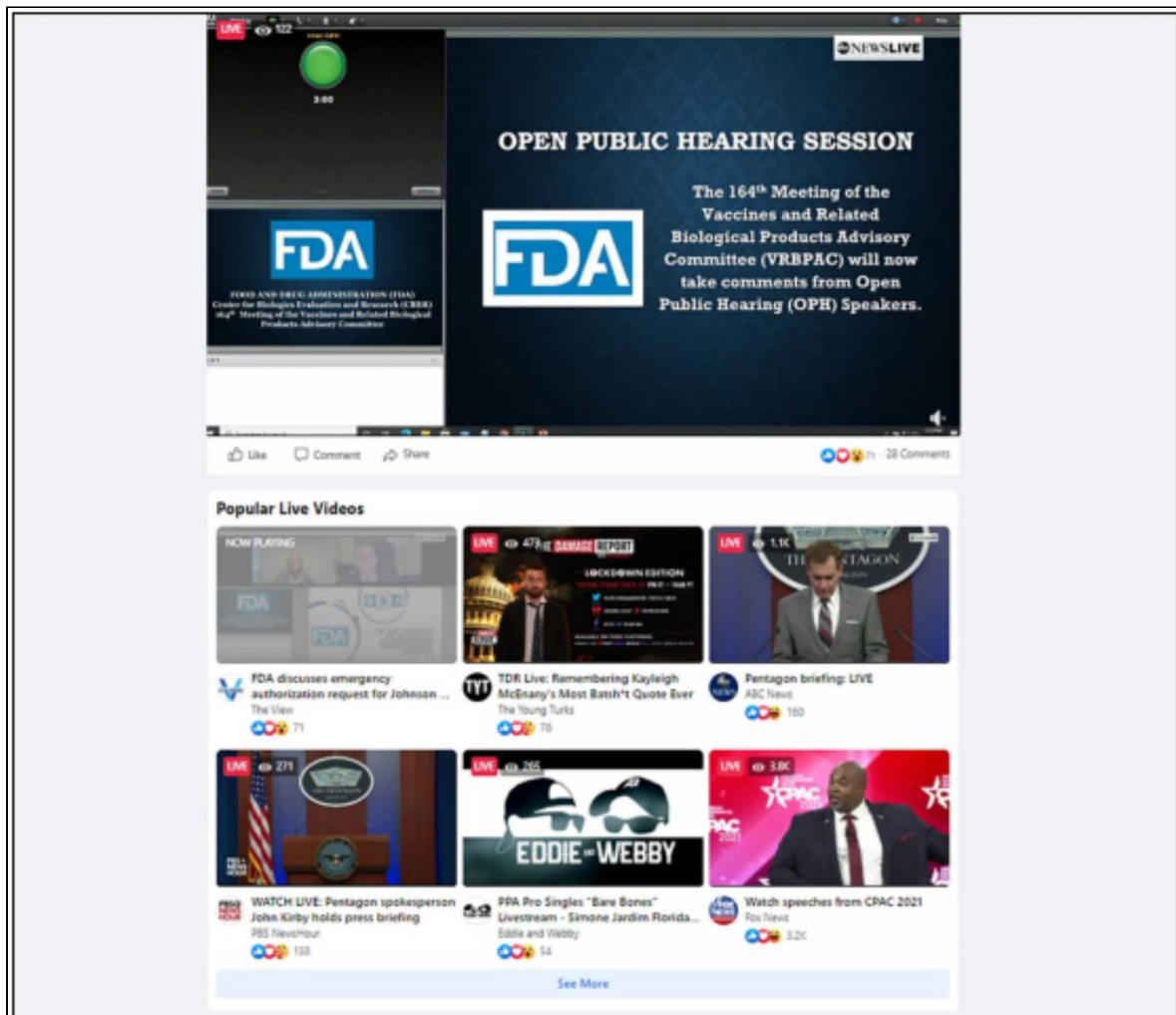
Example: Find all posts from [Las Vegas](#) on [July 4, 2019](#)

Thanks to [chris topher](#) for the process used to calculate the correct parameters.

Facebook Live Videos

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/>

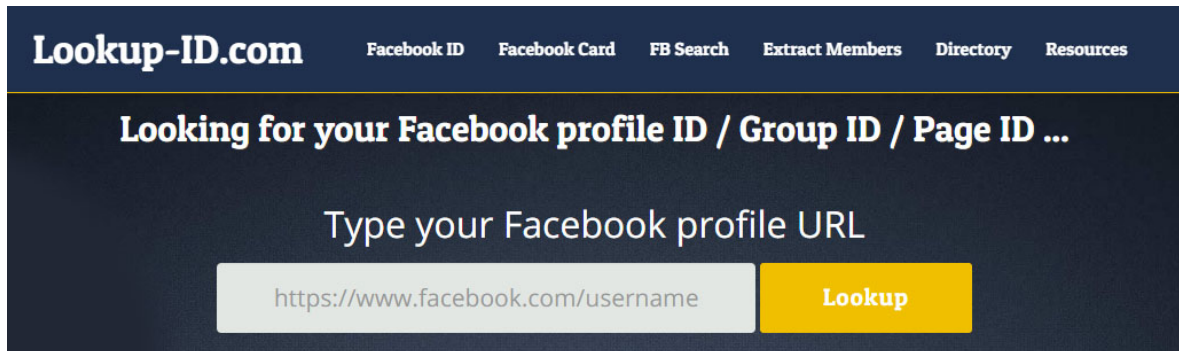
Facebook Live is a feature of Facebook that uses the camera on a computer or mobile device to broadcast real-time video to Facebook. Live broadcasters can decide who on Facebook can see their video and use this content to engage their audience during the moments and events that are important to them.



Lookup-ID.com

<https://lookup-id.com/>

A Facebook ID is a many-digit number (e.g., 100000624203965). Some Facebook searches require you to use an account's numerical Page ID, which is different than their username. Lookup-ID.com helps you to find the Facebook ID for your profile or a Group.

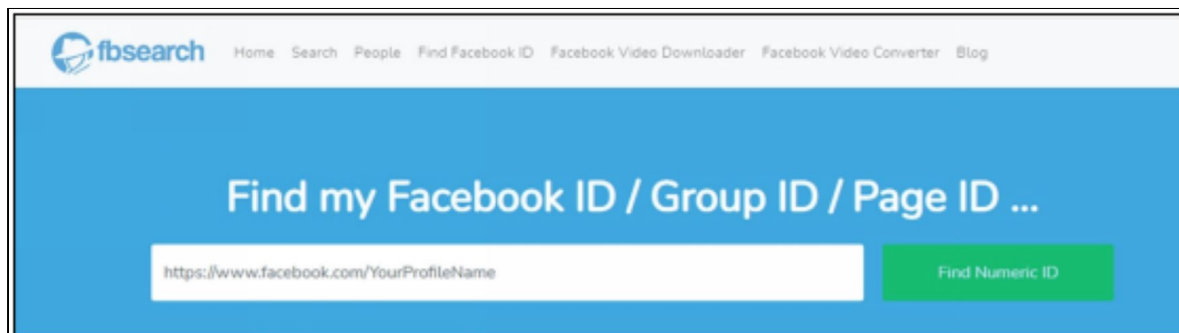


The screenshot shows the Lookup-ID.com website. The header is dark blue with the site name 'Lookup-ID.com' and navigation links: 'Facebook ID', 'Facebook Card', 'FB Search', 'Extract Members', 'Directory', and 'Resources'. The main content area is dark blue with the text 'Looking for your Facebook profile ID / Group ID / Page ID ...'. Below this, it says 'Type your Facebook profile URL'. There is a text input field containing 'https://www.facebook.com/username' and a yellow 'Lookup' button.

FBSearch

<https://fb-search.com/>

FBSearch performs a similar ID search from a username.



The screenshot shows the FBSearch website. The header is light blue with the site logo 'fbsearch' and navigation links: 'Home', 'Search', 'People', 'Find Facebook ID', 'Facebook Video Downloader', 'Facebook Video Converter', and 'Blog'. The main content area is blue with the text 'Find my Facebook ID / Group ID / Page ID ...'. Below this, there is a text input field containing 'https://www.facebook.com/YourProfileName' and a green 'Find Numeric ID' button.

Sowdust FB Search

<https://sowdust.github.io/fb-search/>

also available here at Graph Tips Beta: <https://graph.tips/beta/>

Sowdust FB Search is a simple interface that shows how the Facebook search function works, allowing users to perform a more detailed search. For some searches, using a keyword is necessary. If you don't want to filter via keyword, try to leave this field blank at first. If you get no results, you can also try to add more "neutral" filters (i.e., sort by chronological order). If it still doesn't work, try to put the name of the entity you are filtering for as a keyword. For example, if you are looking for people living in London, just use "London" as a keyword.

About

This page tries to be a simple interface to show how the current Facebook search function works, after [Graph search](#) was closed. Although still experimental and in development, it is published in the hope it can be useful to overcome the void left by the old graph search. Any suggestion, issue, bug, proposal, contribution etc. are very welcome; please open an issue on the [project's github page](#).

The tool is made by [sowdust](#) and it is completely **free** and **open**, as knowledge should be.

The initial work of understanding how the new search function works was done by [D Némec](#) and [Herik Van Ess](#) and summarized [here](#).

Notes

For some searches, using a **keyword** is necessary. If you don't want to filter via keyword, try to leave this field blank at first. If you get no results, you can also try to add more "neutral" filters (i.e.: sort by chronological order). If it still doesn't work, try to put the name of the entity you are filtering for as a keyword. For example, if you are looking for people living in London, just use "london" as a keyword.

WARNING! Do not copy and paste values inside the below forms from unknown sources unless you first inspect their content: pasting malicious information may result in a [Cross-Site scripting attack](#).

Search

What do you want to search:

Search Posts

Sort by most recent

Posts from public (needs a keyword):

Posts from Posts from specific entity (i.e.: page/user):

Restrict to posts published in group

Tagged with location

Filter by date

Start date:

End date:

Filter by keywords

Updates

- 20/11/09: Small fix for new interface
- 20/01/03: Small updates
- 19/08/01: SearchBook stops working because of Facebook changes
- 19/06/17: SearchBook extension supports videos and photos search
- 19/06/17: Searchbook extension
- 10/06/12: Search for events

Disclaimer

This is simply an html page that shows how the new Facebook search works providing a way to form search links. Make sure to read [Facebook Terms of Service](#). The authors of this page will not be held responsible for any misuse.

Facebook Graph – Codes & Operators

<http://www.researchclinic.net/facebook/>

Facebook's search box has very limited and unpredictable functionality. Older search approaches can sometimes be used to obtain better search results. By formulating a special web address, we can use Facebook's older "Graph" search and, with patience and imagination, we can use this to perform detailed searches.

These special search web addresses all begin with the prefix <https://www.facebook.com/search/> and are followed by a combination of ID numbers and special "search operator" commands.

This site provides a directory of the numerous different categories and search terms that can be used for advanced searching of Facebook should you need to do so.

Research Clinic
supporting open source investigation

[home](#) [about](#) [training](#) [links](#) [contact](#) [!\[\]\(9a573f036489688f54df56b3b9218e70_img.jpg\)](#) [!\[\]\(833223ba54a6f6c2a114484606bb4361_img.jpg\)](#)

Facebook Graph Codes & Operators



Facebook Graph Search Operators

Collated by [Paul Myers](#)

Prefixes & adjuncts	Date Range	Facebook posts
Photos and videos	Events	Pages liked
Groups	People & friends	Education
Users' hometown	Places	Language speakers
Employment	Professions	Business searches
Relationships	Religion	Politics
Age	Gender	Links

Getfbstuff

<https://getfbstuff.com/>

Getfbstuff downloads Facebook videos in MP4 format and HD quality to your devices (Android, iPhone, Mac, Windows, Linux). The video downloader goes to the Facebook video page, and directly extracts the MP4 links of the video.

Getfbstuff.com

Facebook Private Video Downloader

Download private facebook videos online to computer

How to use Private downloader

Note: This method works in both mobile and computer, but to ensure that you are able to download any private Facebook video, please use it on computer and follow all steps.

Note: To download facebook videos using Private Facebook downloader, you must login to your Facebook on the web browser (Chrome, Firefox etc). And follow these 3 steps to successfully download the Facebook video.

Step 1. Paste the private Facebook Video URL/link here

https://www.facebook.com/9gag/videos/365545454383673

You should login to Facebook on browser.

Get Video

Step 2. Click on "Copy Text" button, open a new tab on your browser and paste it. Select All & copy all the HTML.

Copy Text

Step 3. Paste the copied Facebook HTML code in the below input textarea.

Paste Facebook HTML here which you got from last step

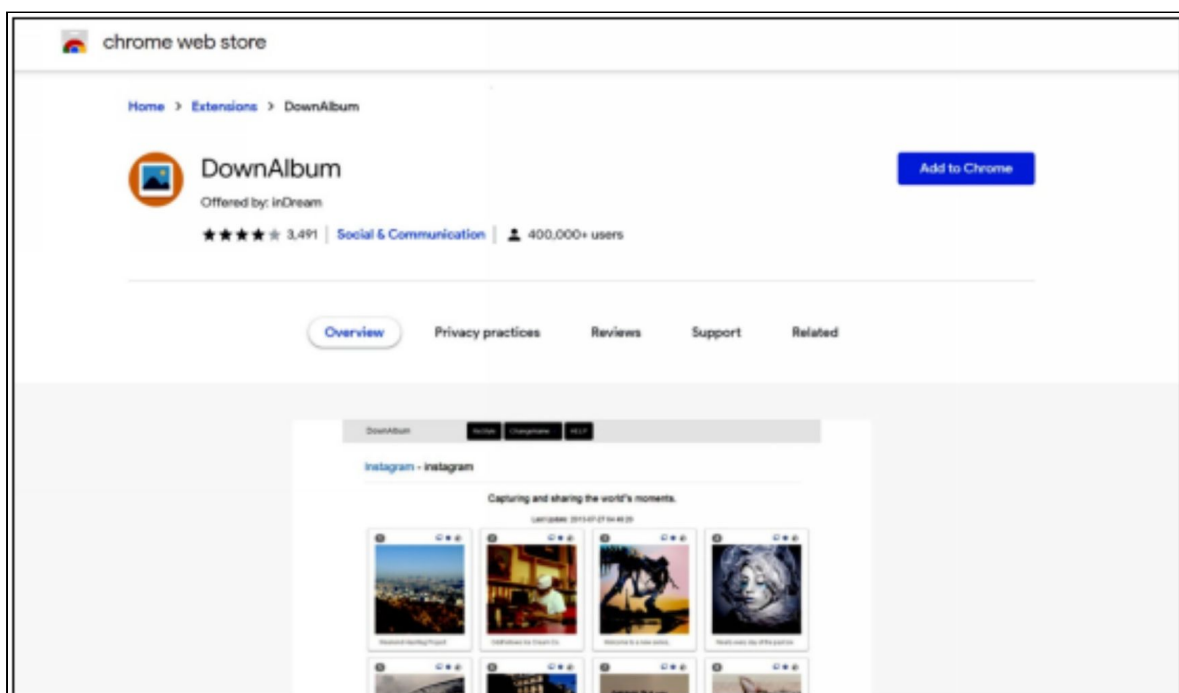
GetFbStuff.com will extract MP4 Video Links

Download

DownAlbum

DownAlbum is a Chrome extension that allows you to download media from numerous social media site including

- Facebook
- Instagram
- Pinterest
- Twitter
- Ask.fm
- Weibo



Downfacebook

<http://www.downfacebook.com/>

There are many videos on Facebook which are not available for public viewing. Those video's privacy setting has been set to 'Private'. Private videos can be seen by either the owner or those with whom video's owner have shared it or allowed them for viewing. Generally, this private video feature is useful in protecting the privacy of the user. Due to the private nature of the video, these cannot be downloaded simply via URL of the video, rather they require the source code of the video page or changing the privacy setting of the video. Depending upon the following conditions, different methods will be involved to download the video. If the video is shared with you Downfacebook may be able to help you download it.



The screenshot shows the Downfacebook website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the logo 'downfacebook' and links for 'Private Video Downloader', 'How To?', 'Last Downloads', 'More...', and 'Contact'. The main content area is titled 'Facebook Video Downloader' and includes the instruction 'Paste video link/url from Facebook'. Below this, there is a text input field with a Facebook 'f' icon and a 'Download' button. The input field contains the text 'Enter Facebook Video URL here e.g https://www.facebook.com/video.php?v=983761418315992'. Below the input field, there is a list of five example URLs, each preceded by a green checkmark:

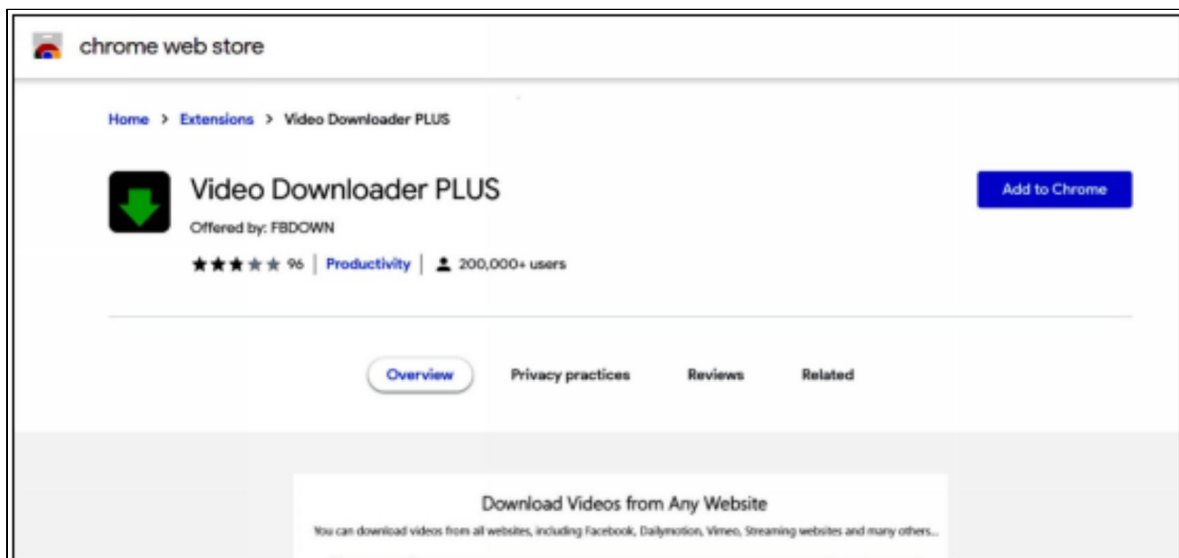
- ✓ <http://www.facebook.com/video.php?v=983761418315992>
- ✓ <http://www.facebook.com/photo.php?v=983761418315992>
- ✓ <http://www.facebook.com/video/video.php?v=983761418315992>
- ✓ https://www.facebook.com/USER_NAME/videos/USER_ALBUM/983761418315992/?type=2&theater
- ✓ https://www.facebook.com/USER_NAME/videos/983761418315992/?pnref=story

At the bottom of the main content area, there is a link that says 'Learn how to download videos from facebook'.

FBDown and Video Downloader PLUS

<https://www.fbdown.net/>

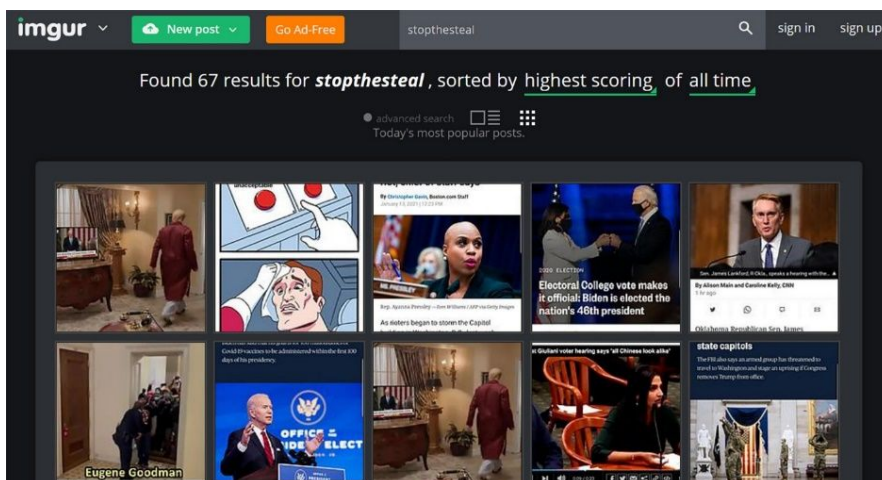
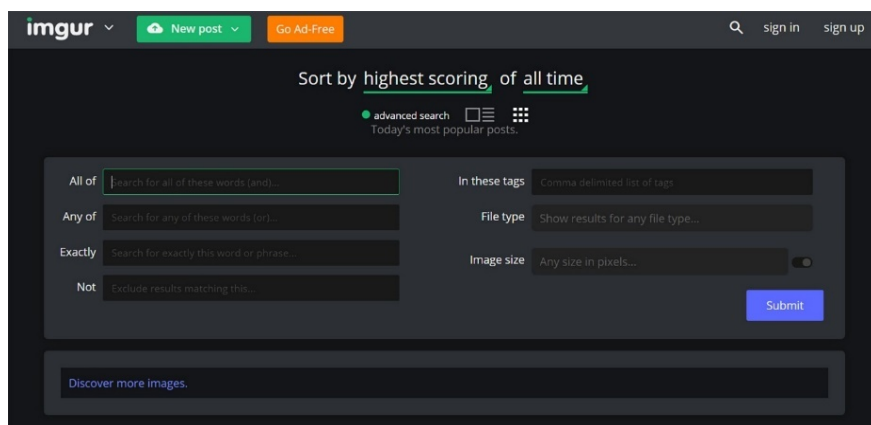
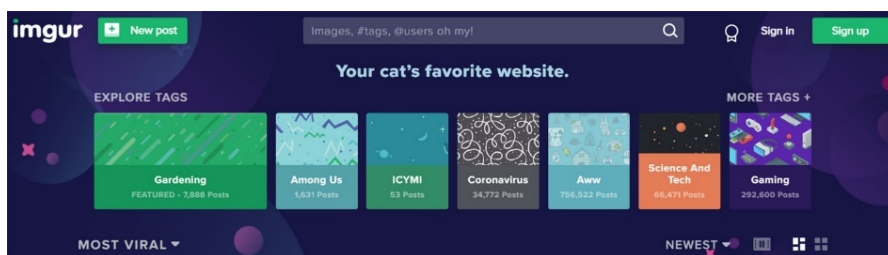
FBDown and its Video Downloader PLUS Chrome extension (which also works on Android phones using a Chrome browser) can download videos up to 4K in quality.



Imgur

<https://imgur.com/search>

Imgur is a gigantic, disorganized mess of memes, photos, and anything else users feel like posting online, which – basically – makes it a good representation of the entire internet. For purposes of completeness in an investigation, searching Imgur for hashtags, keywords, or phrases may be helpful if time permits. Fortunately, Imgur's advanced search allows you to refine your search time period to the current day, week, month, year, or all time, which may keep a search more efficient and cut down on the noise that has to be scrolled past.

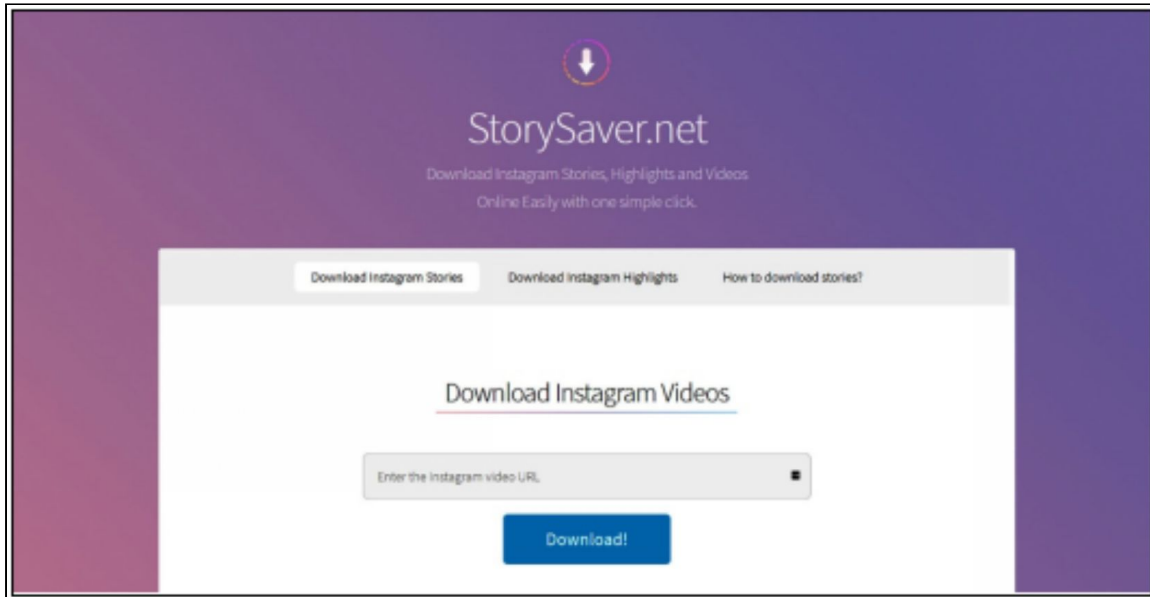


Instagram

StorySaver.net

<https://www.storysaver.net/>

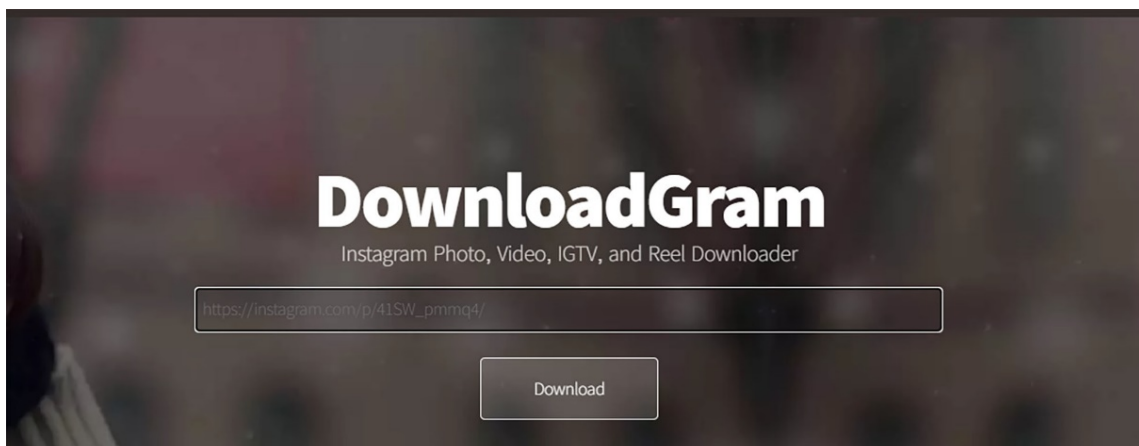
StorySaver allows you to enter an Instagram username into its search box and will display any currently shared stories from that account available to download. Stories from public accounts may be downloaded as well.



DownloadGram

<https://downloadgram.com/>

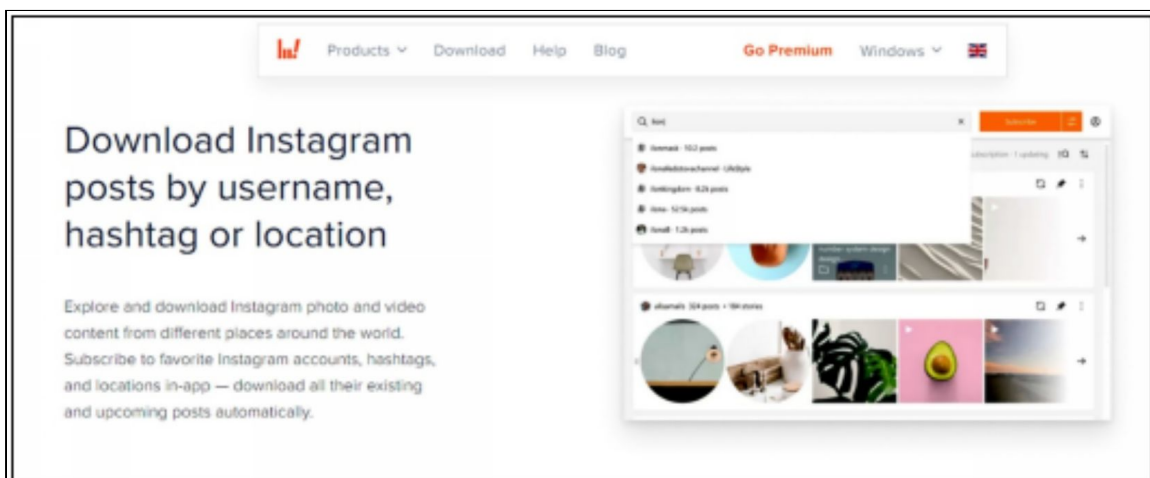
DownloadGram is a simple site that allows you to save Instagram photos, videos, IGTV, and Reels.



4K Stogram

<https://www.4kdownload.com/products/product-stogram>

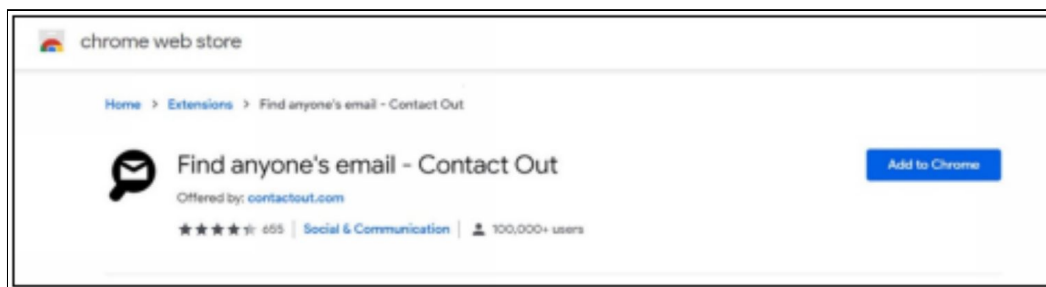
In 4k Stogram, you can enter the name of an Instagram user, hashtag or location into the application. 4K Stogram allows you to save Instagram photos and videos with their original captions, download multiple Instagram posts at once, and grab all or select specific types of Instagram content for saving. 4K Stogram is available in a basic free version and premium versions.

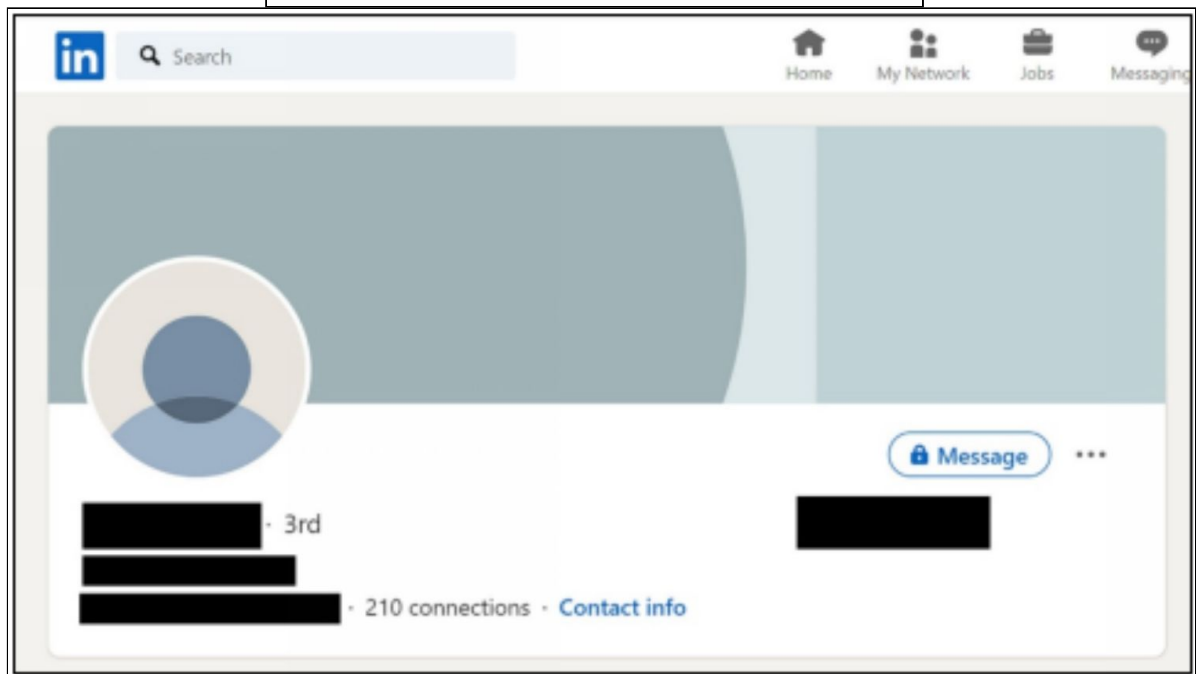
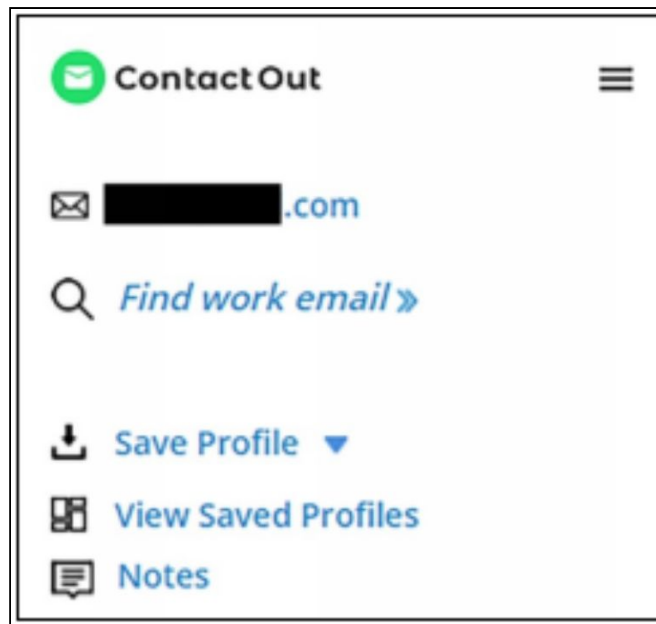


LinkedIn

Contact Out

Contact Out is a Chrome extension that allows you to see phone numbers, email addresses, and links to social media profiles for LinkedIn users. ContactOut claims to have over one billion emails, 99% accurate to the exact person you need to get in touch with. Contact Out searches other social media sites and the broader web for cross referencing.





LinkedIn Premium Services

<https://premium.linkedin.com/>

Not surprisingly, LinkedIn offers several premium services that allow more granular searching of its members. Used by job seekers, recruiters, marketers, and salespersons, LinkedIn's premium services are priced based on the type of search functionality needed. The below is a screenshot of one of its Recruiter advance search pages showing the range of qualifiers available for research.

The screenshot displays the LinkedIn Recruiter advanced search interface. At the top left, it shows '0 total candidates'. On the top right, there are 'Cancel' and 'Search' buttons. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Left Sidebar (Filters):**
 - Job titles:** + Job titles or boolean
 - Locations:** + Candidate geographic locations
 - Skills:** + Skills and expertise or boolean
 - Companies:** + Companies or boolean
 - Year of Graduation:** + Add graduation year range
 - Schools:** + Schools attended
 - Industries:** + Candidate industries
 - Keywords:** + Profile keywords or boolean
- Main Search Area:**
 - ^ Candidate details:**
 - + Postal code / Zip code
 - + Profile languages
 - + Recently joined LinkedIn
 - + First names
 - + Last names
 - + Network relationships
 - ^ Education & experience:**
 - + Years of experience
 - + Military veterans
 - + Seniority
 - ^ Company:** (Current company: Phillip Swartzfager)
 - + Current companies
 - + Past companies
 - + Company sizes
 - + Job functions
 - ^ Recruiting & candidate activity:**
 - + My groups

At the bottom right, there is a 'Save to a project' button and a 'LinkedIn' logo.

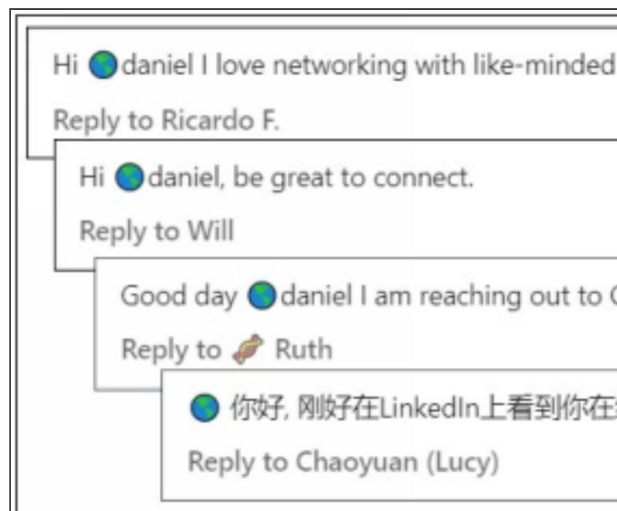
Identify sales robots and fake friends on LinkedIn

Not too long ago I added a piece of digital bait to my LinkedIn profile to test if the “new friend” invitations I regularly receive were being sent to me by real people or automated robots. The results were eye-opening.

I receive anywhere from one to a few invitations a day, and roughly half of those come from 3rd hand connections, meaning they don’t know me or anyone else I’m connected to on LinkedIn. Oftentimes the invitations don’t include a message, just a connection request so there’s no context and I haven’t met the individuals previously. More and more, companies and salespeople are using automated programs to scrub LinkedIn for leads. To test if any of my connection requests were automated, I added an emoji icon before my first name in my professional profile. To insert the graphic, I edited my profile name using the LinkedIn app on my mobile phone, which allowed me to use the on-screen keyboard with emojis. I chose a globe. It seemed more appropriate than the beer mug or smiley face choices. For good measure, I also added a different emoji, a blue map, at the end of my headline to see if that may get picked up by any automation.

Soon enough, about 1 out of every 4 or 5 new invitations I received said something along the lines of “Hi there 🌐🌐 Daniel Farber, I work in the IT industry and am interested in connecting. Any interest?”

Ummm... no.



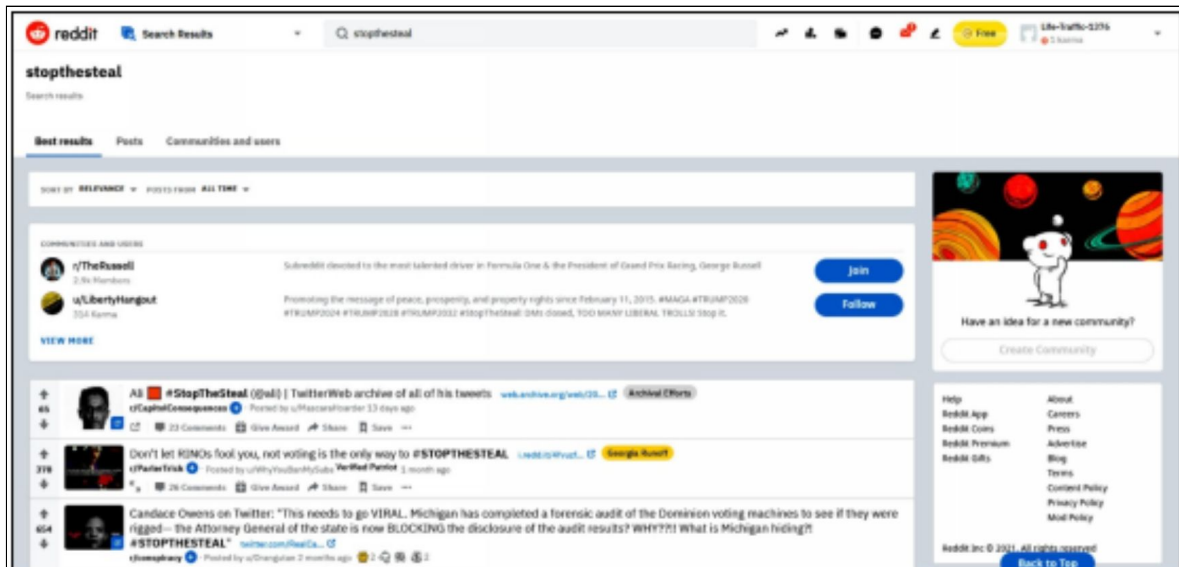
The connection invites continue to trickle in day after day. Adding an emoji at the beginning of my first name tells me which ones I

can ignore since they truly are cold calls and to them I'm just an automated keyword search.

Reddit

<https://www.reddit.com/>

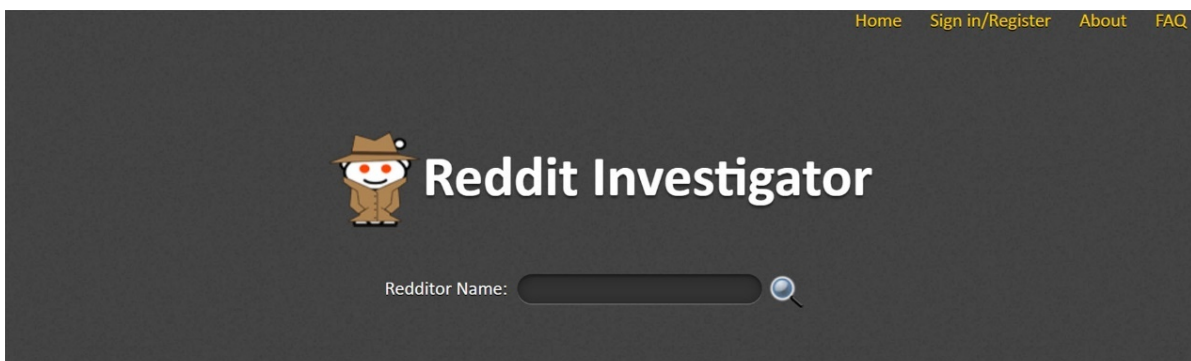
Reddit is a social news aggregation, web content rating, and discussion website, including livestream content through Reddit's Public Access Network. Registered members submit content to the site such as links, text posts, and images, which are then voted up or down by other members. Reddit is an enormous mosh pit of posts, opinions, and noise, but because of its reach it can sometimes provide useful information for an investigation.



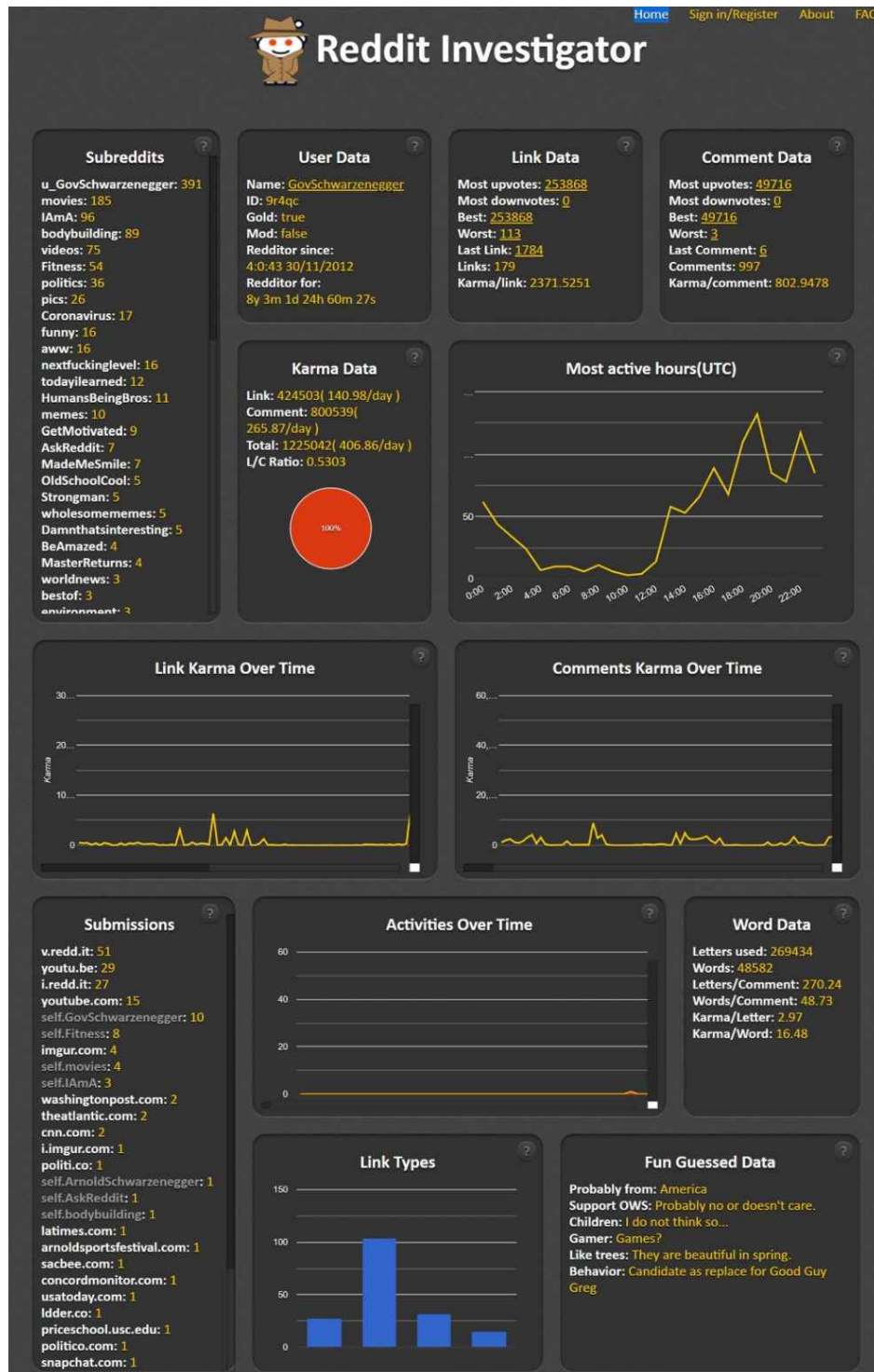
Reddit Investigator

<https://www.redditinvestigator.com/>

Reddit Investigator gathers the data that Reddit makes available on a given user and organizes it to provide a comprehensive view of their activity. This may save time instead of going through all of a user's posts. Reddit Investigator is optimized for Google Chrome but works in other browsers.



Reddit Investigator organizes data and may present insights into a user's activities. The below illustration is for former California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger's Reddit account, where he is a popular and active user.



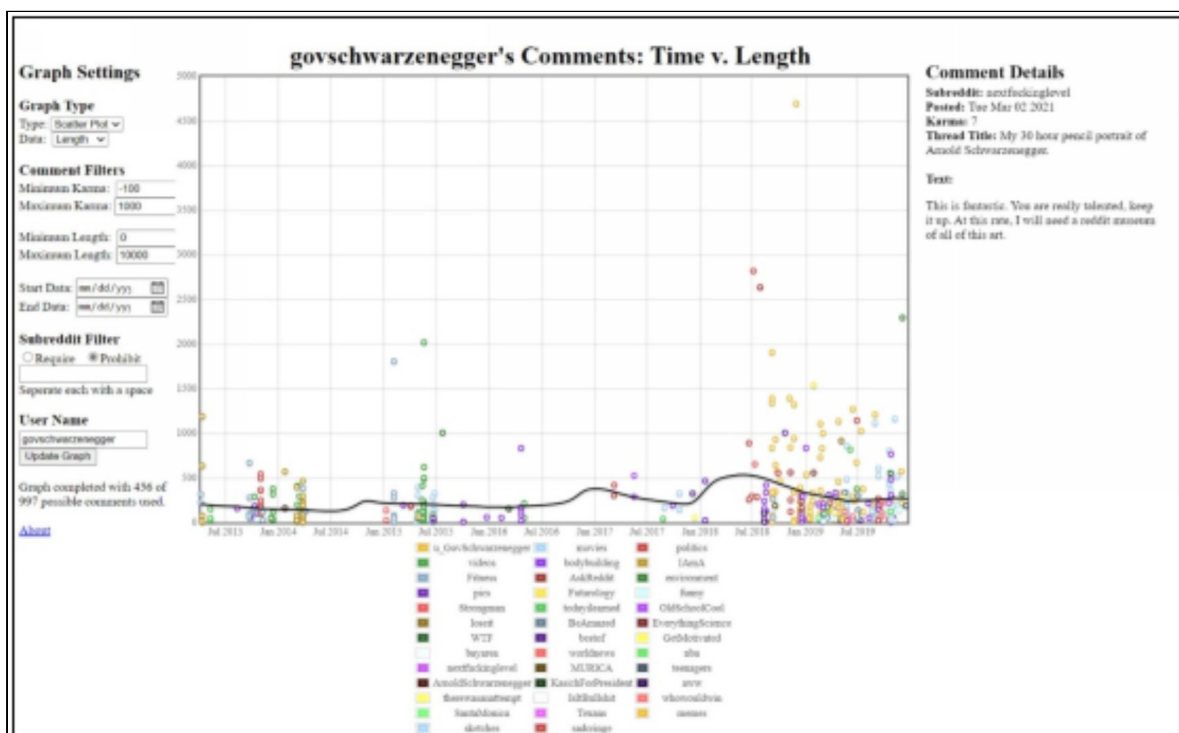
Reddit Graph

<https://roadtolarissa.com/redditgraphs/>

Reddit Graph visualizes a user's comment history and provides insight into topics discussed over time and level of activity. The below illustration is for former California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger's Reddit account.

 **redditgraphs** [about](#) | [faq](#) | [github](#) | [discuss](#)

What is Your Name?




Karma Decay

<http://karmadecay.com/>

Karma Decay is supposed to be able to search Reddit for duplicates of an image that you either upload or provide a URL for. The results do not appear to be wholly reliable, so it should be just one of multiple tools used.

[about us](#) [contact](#) [browser tools](#)


Reverse image search of Reddit.com (beta)

upload image

No file chosen

url of image or reddit page

or

NSFW filter: ☒ on ☐ off

Limit search: ☐ /r/pics ☐ /r/funny ☐ /r/wtf ☐ /r/nsfw ☐ others ☐ all reddit

[faq](#) [browser tools](#)

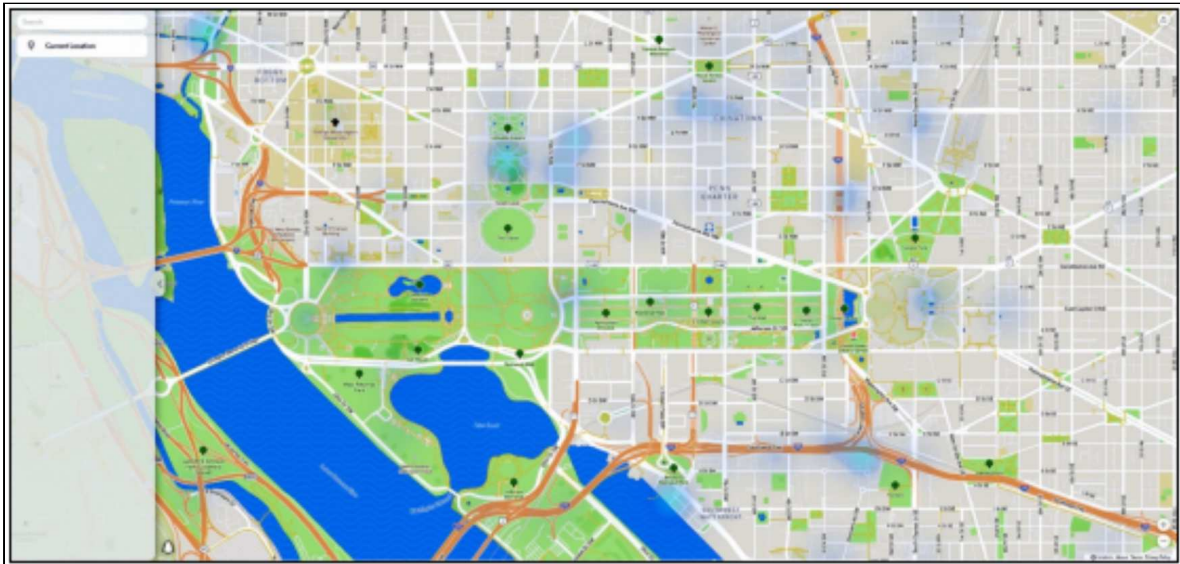
Snapchat

Saving Snap Maps

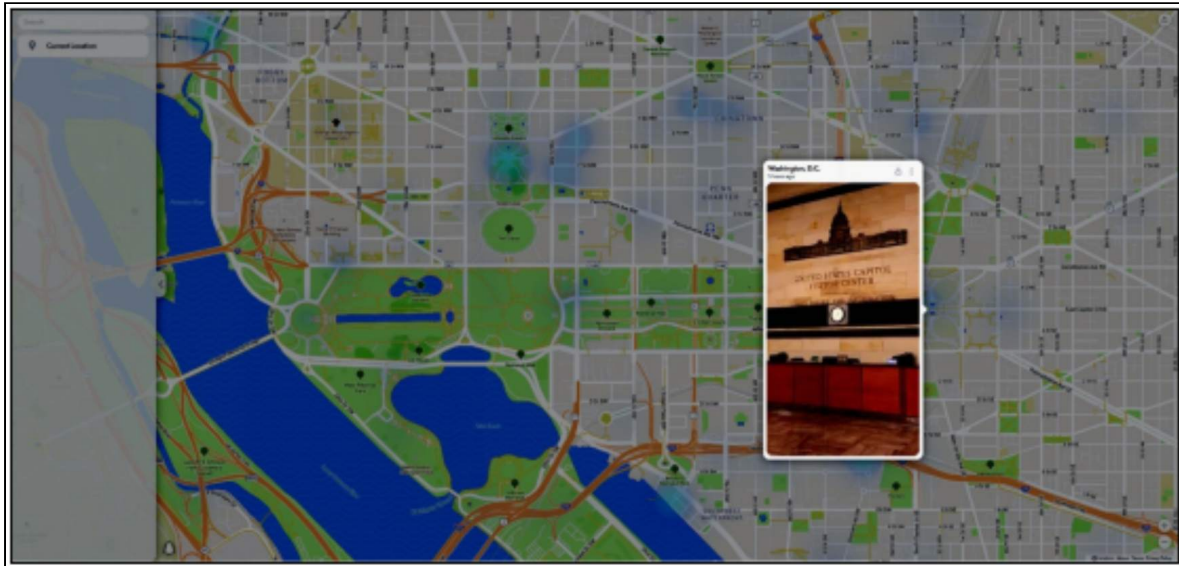
<https://map.snapchat.com>

Snapchat public videos, during the few brief days while they still exist on Snapchat, can be viewed by location using Snap Maps. If you are investigating a live or recent event, such as the Capitol riots, and want to download videos before they are deleted, you can perform the following steps to save offline.

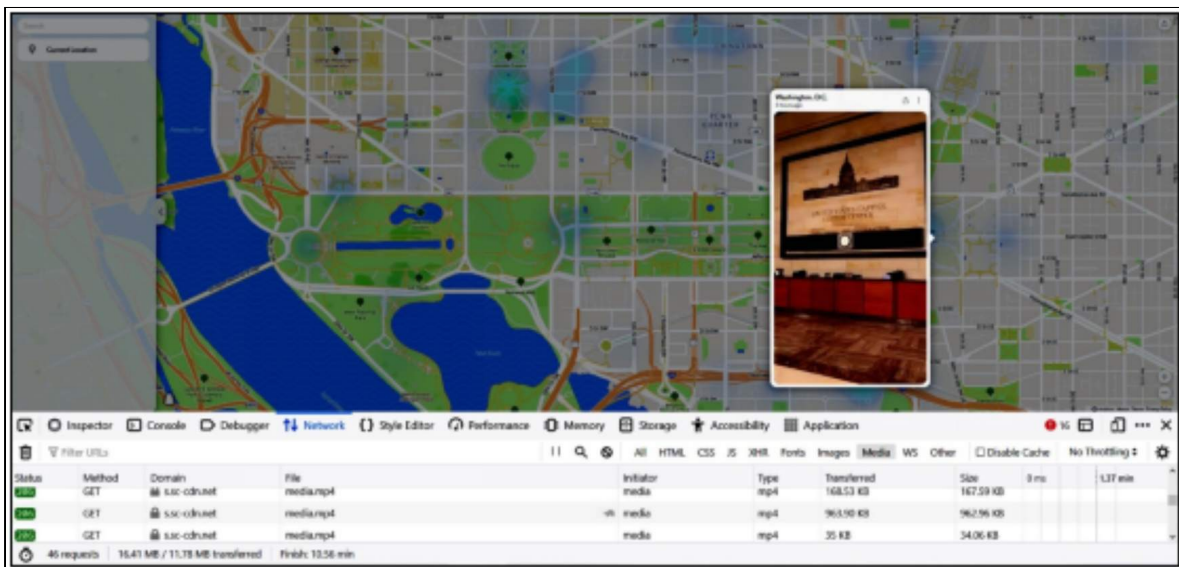
Go to Snap Maps at the address above and then click on a video on the heatmap. The most recent videos will show the brightest spots on a map.



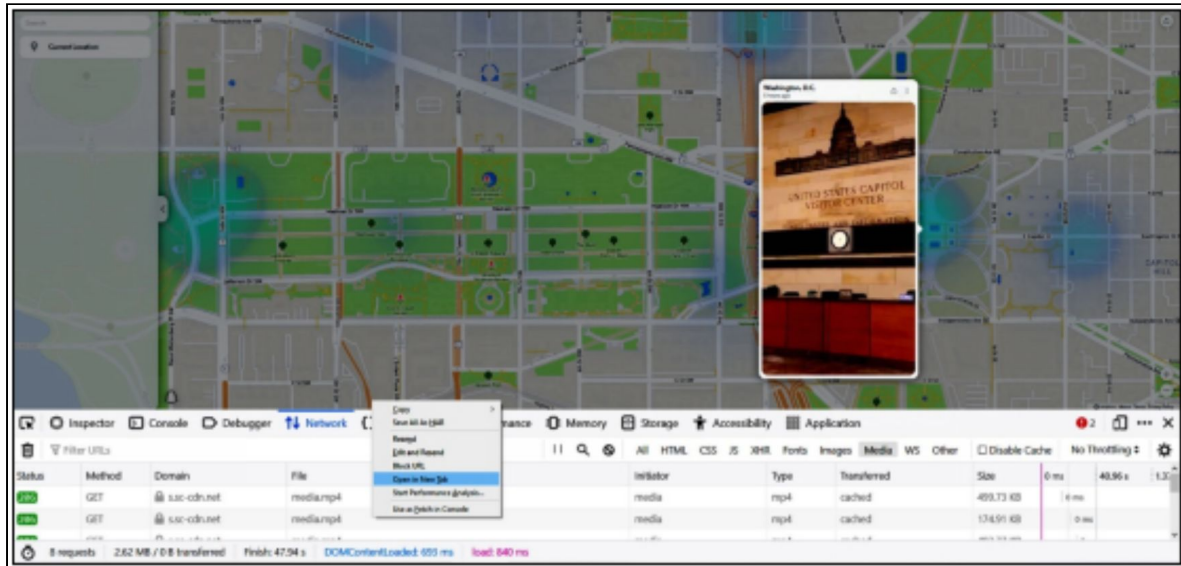
In this example, I clicked on a video taken at the Capitol Building (recorded on a date that was not January 6, 2021 so it was a tourist video). I used a Chrome browser but other browsers will work in a similar way.



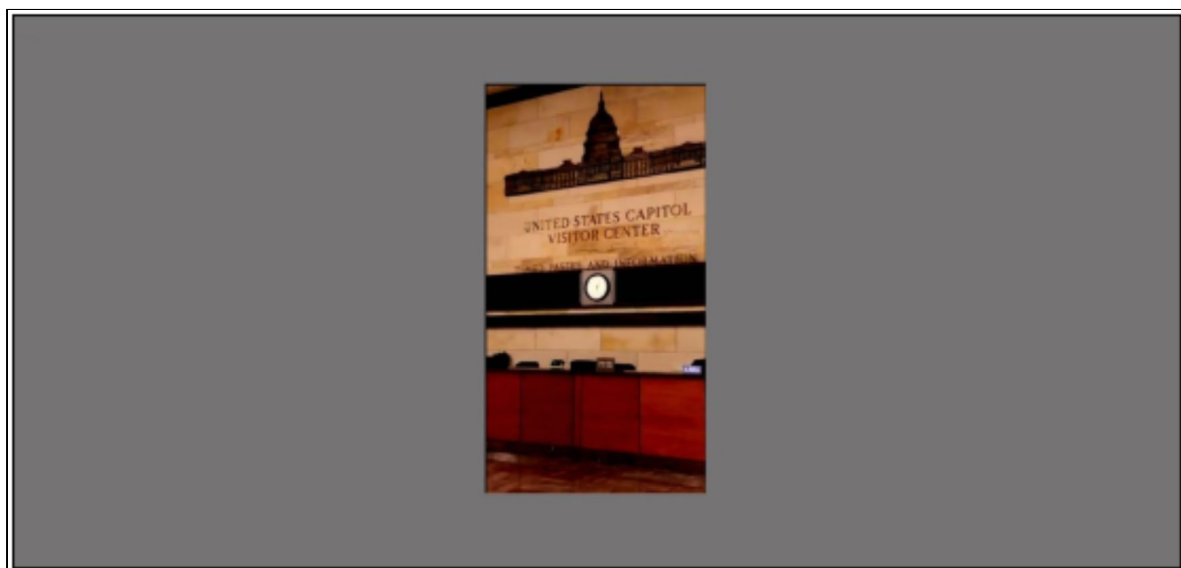
Go into the Chrome options, click on More Tools, then select Developer Tools (the shortcut is CTRL-U), which opens the below information.



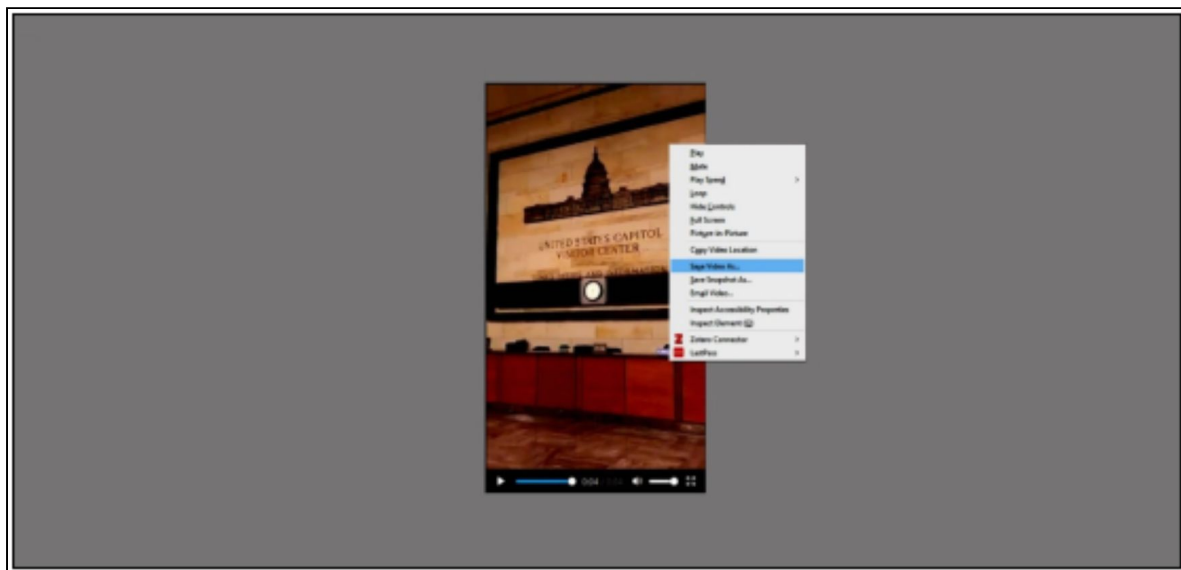
After selecting the Network tab at the top bar, narrow down the search by clicking the Media tab on the second line. This will display different MP4 video files and JPG image files. Right click on the video files one at a time and select “Open in New Tab.” Each video will open in a separate tab for you to view.



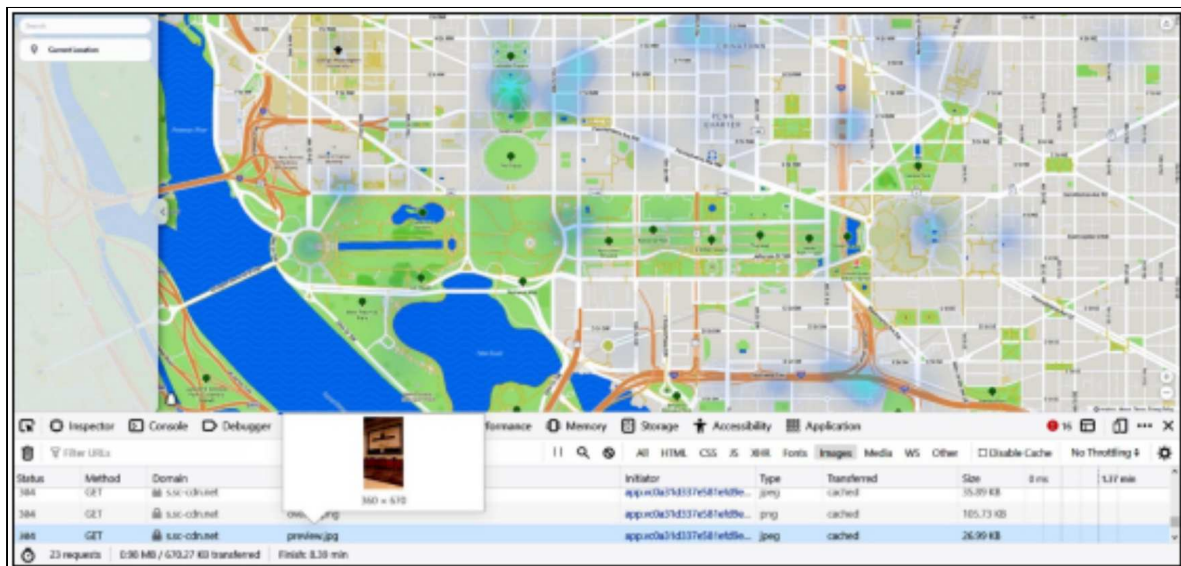
Go to the tab containing the correct video you want to save.



Right click on the video and select “Save video as” and download it to your computer or on the cloud.



Back on the Maps page, you can also hover over the JPG image files and a thumbnail will open to show the image, which can help you identify the videos listed nearby in the table if there happen to be a large number of videos in the feed.



Telegram

Telegram is a messenger app that allows for encrypted chats in both open and closed groups. Telegram allows extremists, illegal activities, and black or gray market activity to operate freely on its platform. Telegram grew in popularity after mainstream social media sites began restricting extremists.

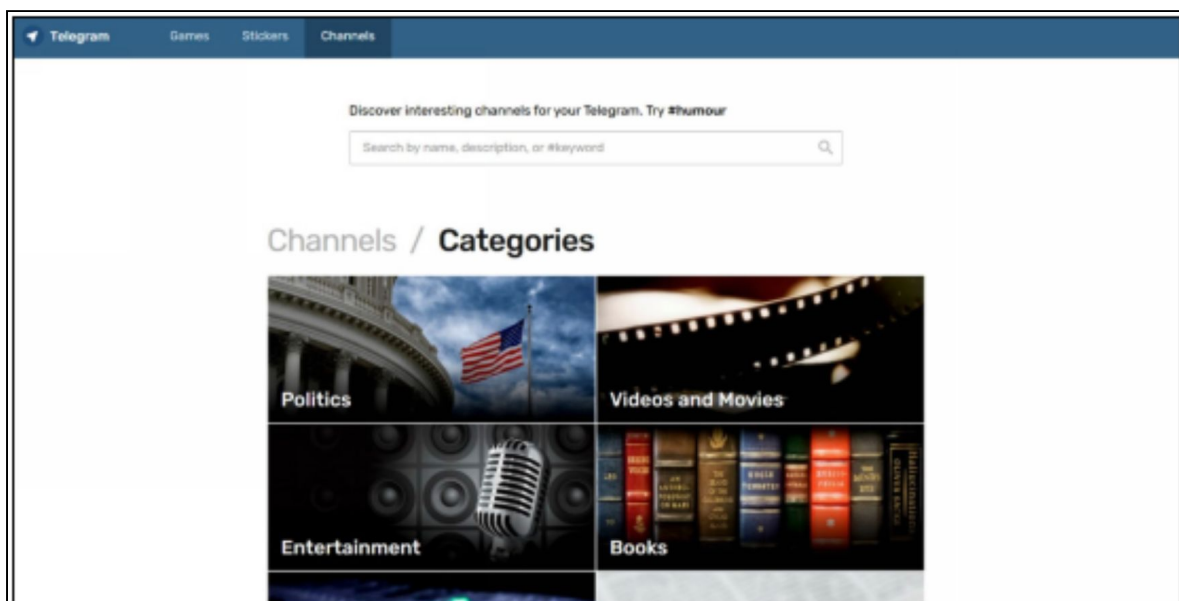
Groups can have an unlimited number of members, which can allow for passive monitoring of groups should you be interested in following a topic, as your presence in a large group may not be noticeable.

To sign up, Telegram requires a phone number that can receive a text message verification, but digital burner numbers appear to work for signup purposes. Users can choose to be anonymous – names, avatars, and usernames are optional on Telegram.

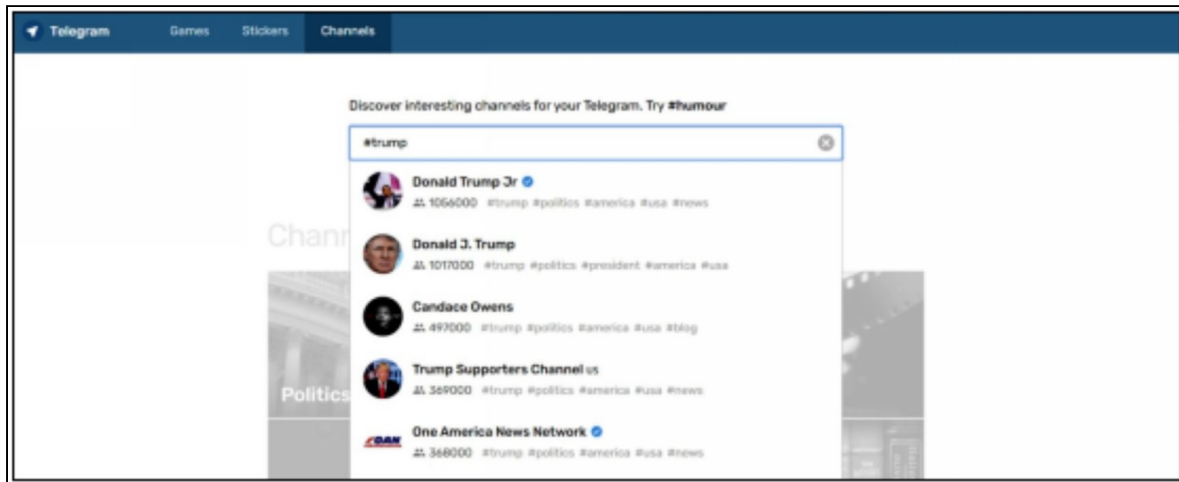
One distinctive aspect of Telegram is that each of the posts on public channels has a unique URL associated with it, which allows for targeted indexing, archiving, and scraping on browsers.

Telegram Channels

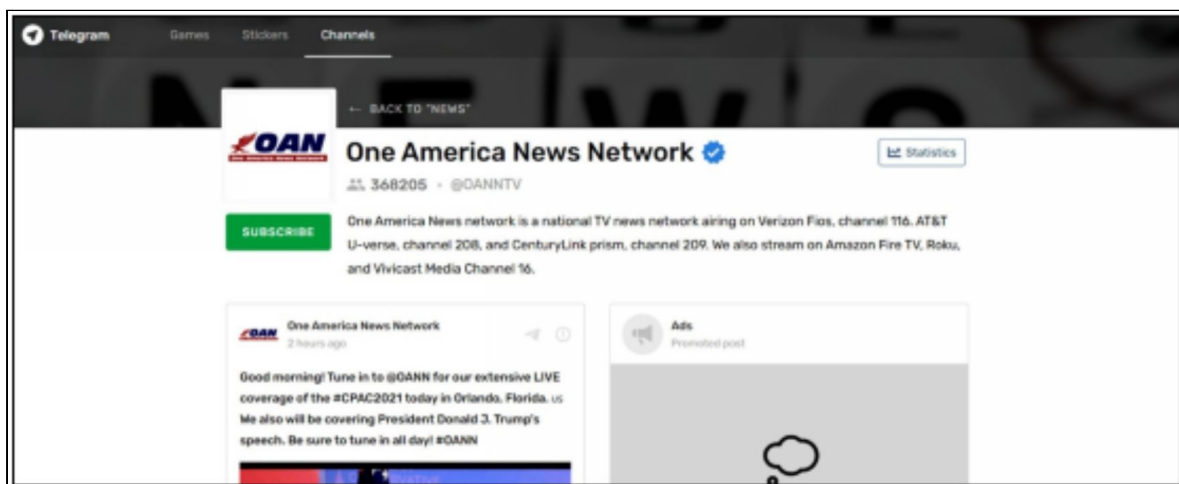
You can search Telegram through its different channels and narrow down your searches by using relevant local search terms (including local languages or slang descriptions).



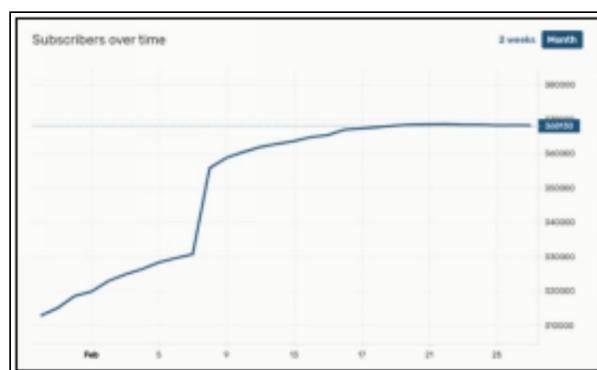
For example, searching for #Trump brings up a list of relevant channels.



The fifth option on the list is right-wing media outlet One America News Network.



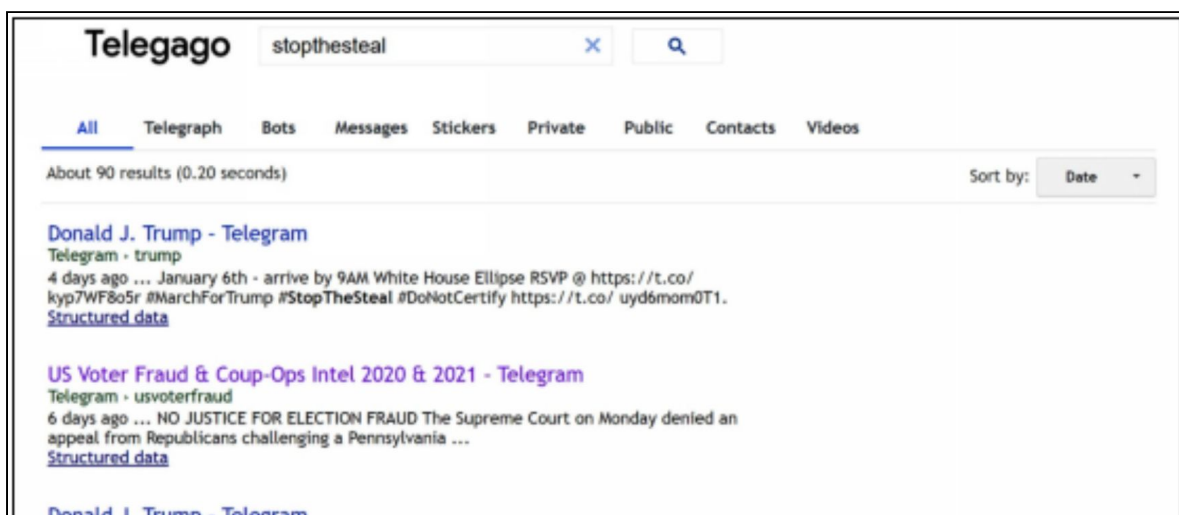
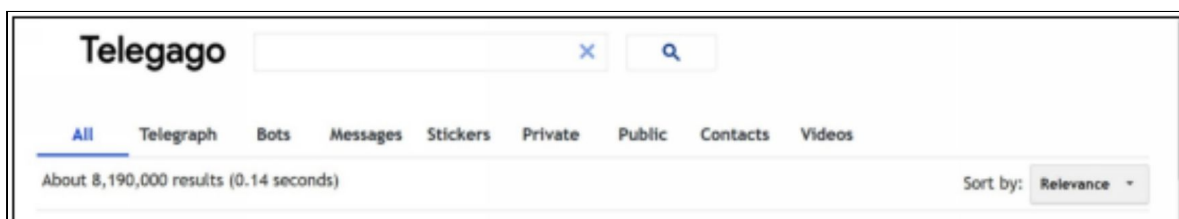
Clicking the Statistics box in the upper right above will provide nominal statistics, such as One America's user growth over time.



Telegogo

bit.ly/telegogo

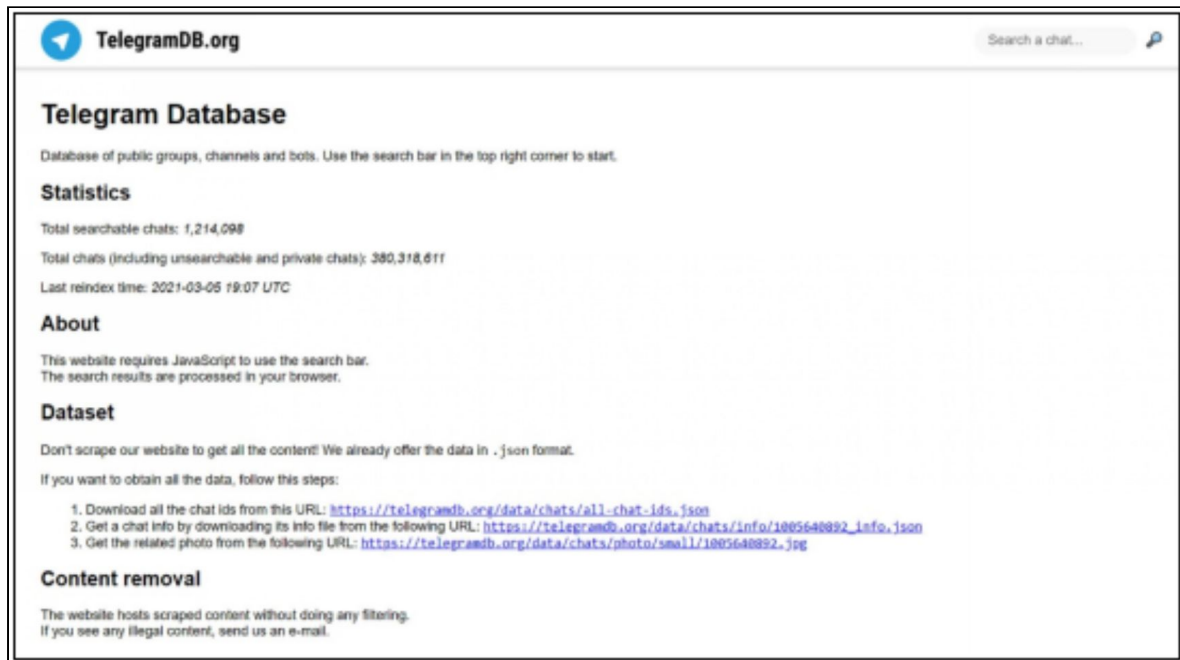
Telegogo is a customized Google search engine specific to Telegraph. It searches both public and private groups, messages, and also contacts.



Telegram DB

<https://telegramdb.org/>

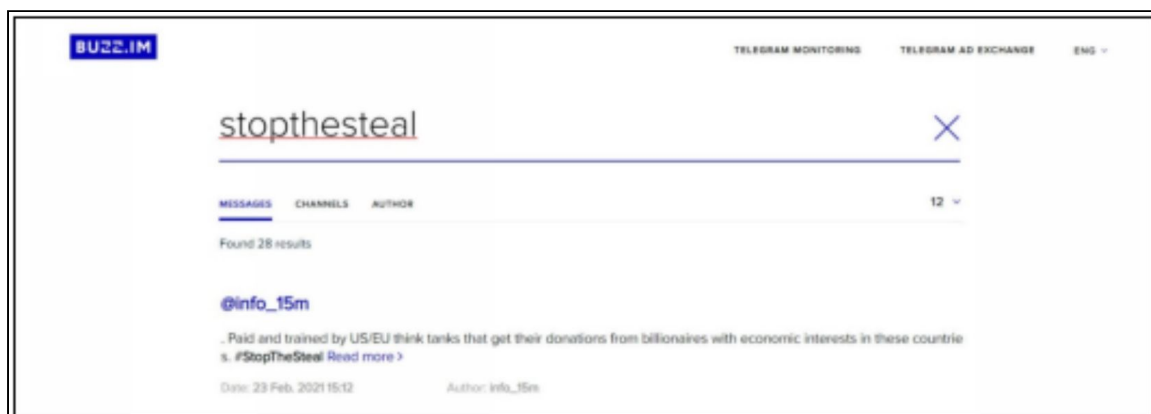
Telegram Database is a basic search engine that claims to have archived 1.2 million searchable chats from public groups and channels as of March 5, 2021, which can be valuable for historic research.



Buzz.im

<https://search.buzz.im/>

Buzz.im is another search engine that allows you to search Telegram users, messages, and channels.



TGStat



<https://tgstat.com/>

TGStat provides statistics on the largest channels on Telegram.

The screenshot shows the Telegram Analytics search interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Channels ranking, Search in Telegram, Posts rating, Add channel, Login, and EN. Below this, a header indicates 'Telegram Analytics / Telegram Search. Search for posts'. The main section is titled 'Posts search in Telegram' and features three summary boxes: '523.5 k channels and groups', '3.32 bln posts', and '9.8 min new posts in the last 24 hours'. A search form follows with fields for 'Search text', 'Source' (set to 'Channels'), 'From this date' (from), and 'To' (to). There are also checkboxes for 'Exact match', 'Hide reposts', 'Extended syntax', 'Hide deleted posts', and 'With channels mentions'. A 'Words to exclude' field is present. A blue 'Search' button is at the bottom right, with a note 'More than 3.32 bln posts'.

TGStat can search by country, language, category or time period to narrow down your target area to investigate activity and trends.

The screenshot shows the Telegram Analytics channel statistics page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Channels ranking, Search in Telegram, Posts rating, Add channel, Login, and EN. Below this, a header indicates 'Telegram channels All countries'. There are filters for 'Country' (Russian, Ukraine, Belarus, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, India, China, Ethiopia), 'Language' (Russian, Farsi, Uzbek, English, Chinese, Ukrainian, Amharic, Hindi, Kazakh, Tamil, Belarusian), 'Category' (Music, Sales, Humor & entertainment, News & Mass media, More categories), and 'Period' (Yesterday, Day before yesterday, 7 days, Current week, Previous week, Jan '2021, Feb '2021, 2020, 2021). There's also a checkbox for 'Only confirmed channels' and an 'Advanced search' link. Below the filters, there are three promotional boxes for 'SearcheeBot', 'TGStat Bot', and 'Telegram Analytics'. The main table displays search results for 'trump'. The table has columns for 'Subscribers', 'Growth', 'Total reach', 'Avg Post reach', 'ERR %', and 'CI'. Two results are shown: 'Donald Trump Jr @TrumpJr' and 'Donald J. Trump @realDonaldTrump'.

	Subscribers	Growth	Total reach	Avg Post reach	ERR %	CI
 Donald Trump Jr @TrumpJr Politics	1.1m	+84%	1.9m -37.9%	656.6k	66.1%	287.67
 Donald J. Trump @realDonaldTrump	1m	+2%	335.6k -84.9%	1.1m	109.0%	67.24

Telegram Analytics

Channels ranking

Search in Telegram

Posts rating

Add channel

Login

Telegram Analytics / Add channel

Add channel

If you haven't found your channel in Rankings chart, kindly use the form to add it

Channel's username

@username, t.me/joinchat/AAAAgHtYjsuf...

Channel's username cannot be blank.

Country

Choose country ...

Channel content language

Choose language ...

Channel category

Choose category ...


Your e-mail

Enter your e-mail

About

Brief description (under 300 symbols)

☐ I'm not a robot


reCAPTCHA
Privacy - Terms

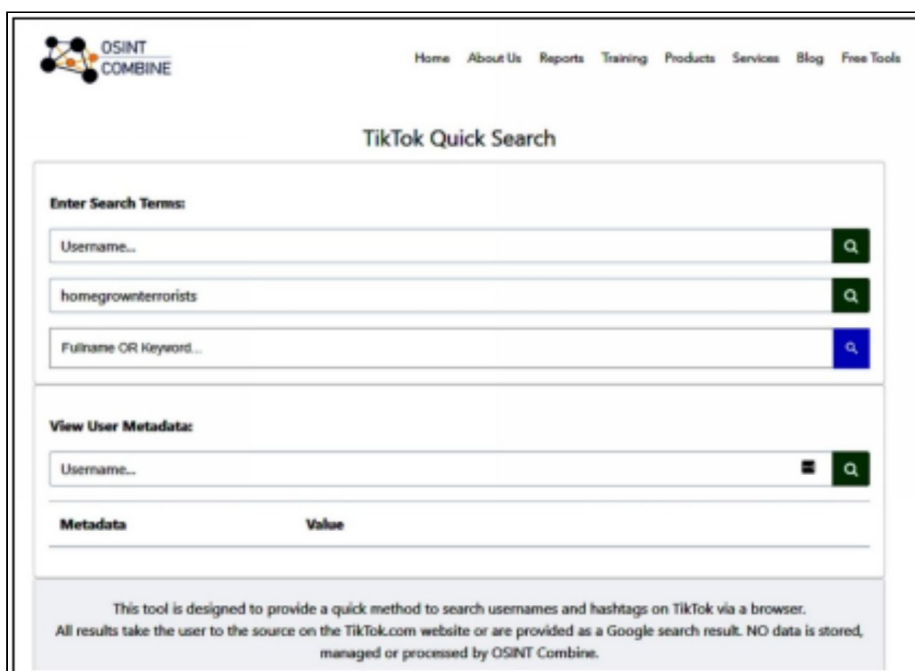
Send

Tik Tok

OSINT Combine's Tik Tok Quick Search

<https://www.osintcombine.com/tiktok-quick-search>

OSINT Combine created this tool to provide a quick method to search usernames and hashtags on TikTok via a browser. All results take the user to the source on the TikTok.com website or are provided as a Google search result.

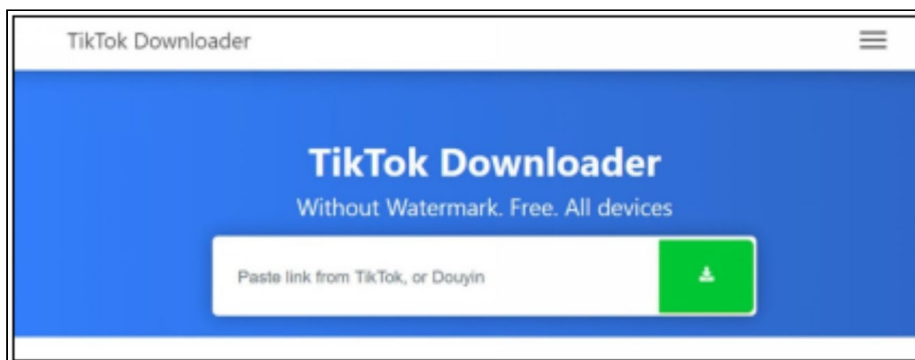


The screenshot shows the 'TikTok Quick Search' interface on the OSINT Combine website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: Home, About Us, Reports, Training, Products, Services, Blog, and Free Tools. The main heading is 'TikTok Quick Search'. Below this, there is a section titled 'Enter Search Terms:' with three input fields: 'Username...', 'homegrownterrorists', and 'Fullname OR Keyword...'. Each field has a search button (magnifying glass icon). Below the search fields, there is a section titled 'View User Metadata:' with a 'Username...' input field and a search button. Underneath, there is a table with two columns: 'Metadata' and 'Value'. At the bottom, there is a disclaimer: 'This tool is designed to provide a quick method to search usernames and hashtags on TikTok via a browser. All results take the user to the source on the TikTok.com website or are provided as a Google search result. NO data is stored, managed or processed by OSINT Combine.'

TikTok Downloader

<https://snaptik.app/>

To download a video using TikTok Downloader, first copy the Share Video link on TikTok and then enter it in the TikTok Downloader input field.



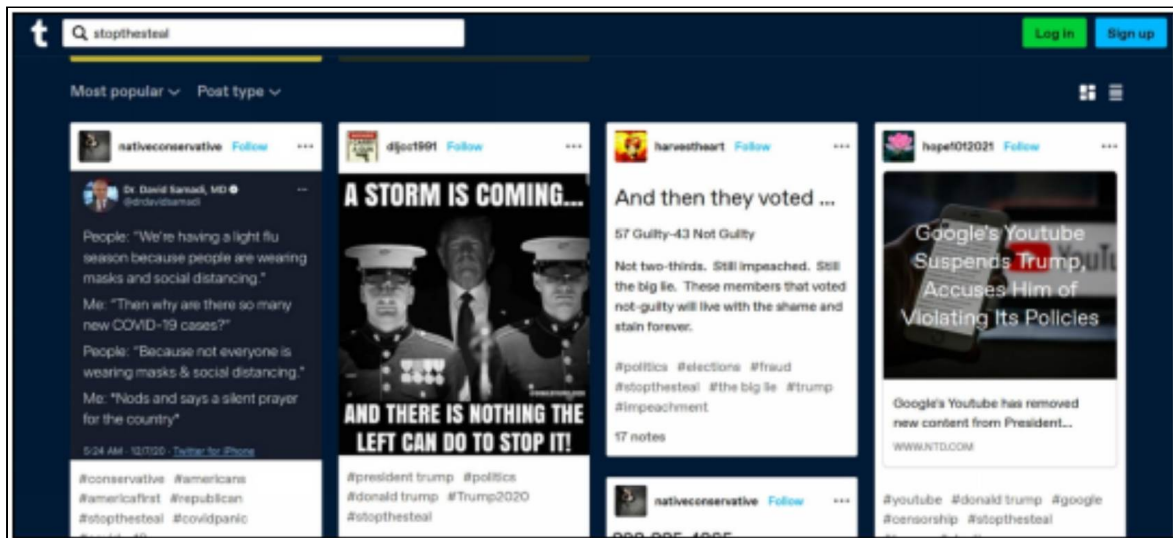
The screenshot shows the 'TikTok Downloader' app interface. At the top, there is a title bar with 'TikTok Downloader' and a hamburger menu icon. The main background is blue. In the center, there is a white box with the text 'TikTok Downloader' and 'Without Watermark. Free. All devices'. Below this, there is a white input field with the placeholder text 'Paste link from TikTok, or Douyin' and a green button with a download icon.

Tumblr

<https://www.tumblr.com/>

Tumblr allows users to post multimedia and other content to a short-form blog. Users can follow other users' blogs. Bloggers can also make their blogs private.

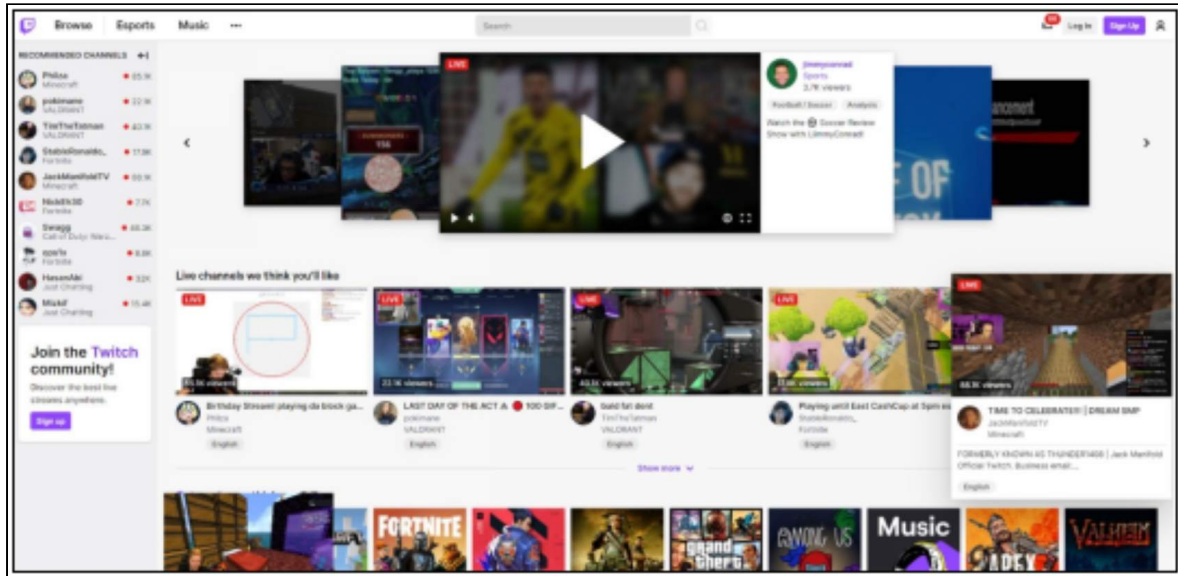
Tumblr's search functionality allows you to search all posts, or narrow searches down to only text, photos, quotes, links, chats, audio, video, or questions asked. The results can be sorted by either most popular or most recent posts.



Twitch

<https://www.twitch.tv/>

Twitch is a live-streaming service, heavily targeted toward gamers. Alt-right and extremist activity appears to be declining on the platform, due in part to Twitch banning Trump from their community.



Twitter

Twitter Advanced Search

<https://twitter.com/search-advanced>

Twitter provides advanced search capabilities across a wide range of parameters.

The image shows the Twitter Advanced Search interface. At the top, there is a header with a close button (X), the title "Advanced search", and a "Search" button. Below the header, the interface is divided into two main sections: "Words" and "Accounts".

Words Section:

- All of these words:** A text input field with the placeholder "All of these words". Below it, an example states: "Example: what's happening · contains both 'what's' and 'happening'".
- This exact phrase:** A text input field with the placeholder "This exact phrase". Below it, an example states: "Example: happy hour · contains the exact phrase 'happy hour'".
- Any of these words:** A text input field with the placeholder "Any of these words". Below it, an example states: "Example: cats dogs · contains either 'cats' or 'dogs' (or both)".
- None of these words:** A text input field with the placeholder "None of these words". Below it, an example states: "Example: cats dogs · does not contain 'cats' and does not contain 'dogs'".
- These hashtags:** A text input field with the placeholder "These hashtags". Below it, an example states: "Example: #ThrowbackThursday · contains the hashtag #ThrowbackThursday".
- Language:** A dropdown menu with the placeholder "Any language" and a downward arrow icon.

Accounts Section:

- From these accounts:** A text input field with the placeholder "From these accounts". Below it, an example states: "Example: @Twitter · sent from @Twitter".
- To these accounts:** A text input field with the placeholder "To these accounts". Below it, an example states: "Example: @Twitter · sent in reply to @Twitter".
- Mentioning these accounts:** A text input field with the placeholder "Mentioning these accounts". Below it, an example states: "Example: @SFBART @Caltrain · mentions @SFBART or mentions @Caltrain".

Filters

Replies

Include replies and original Tweets

Only show replies

Links

Include Tweets with links

Only show Tweets with links

Engagement

Minimum replies

Example: 280 · Tweets with at least 280 replies

Minimum Likes

Example: 280 · Tweets with at least 280 Likes

Minimum Retweets

Example: 280 · Tweets with at least 280 Retweets

Dates

From

Month

Day

Year

To

Month

Day

Year

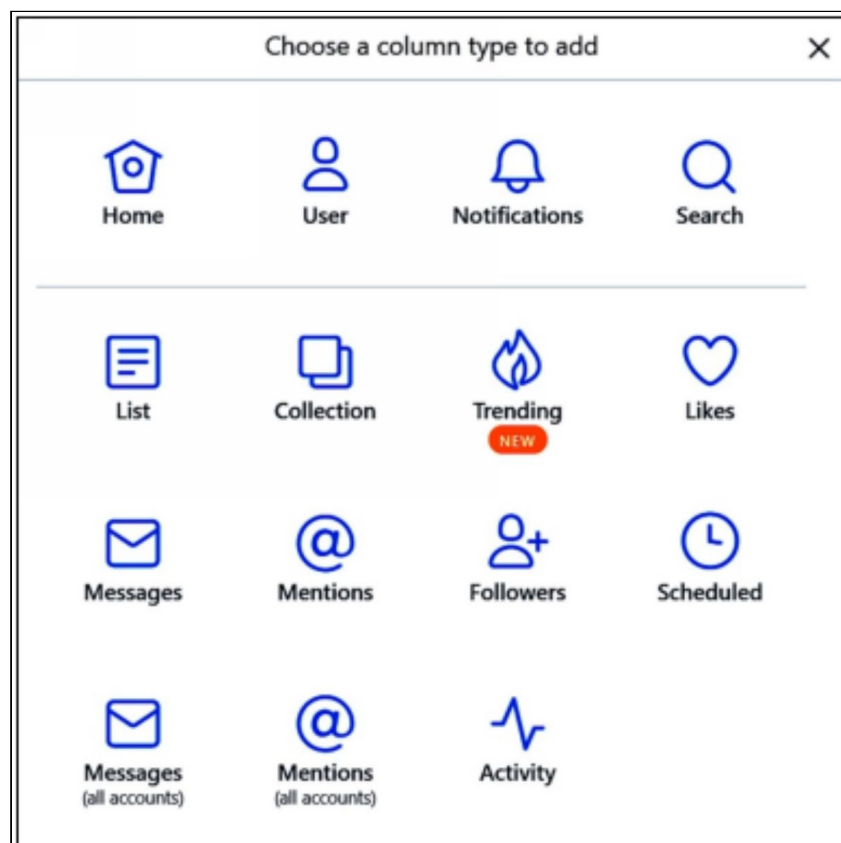
TweetDeck

<https://tweetdeck.twitter.com/>

TweetDeck is a well-designed set of tools offered by Twitter to conduct granular searches. Using search parameters such as keywords, date range, language, location, author or mentions, and even level of engagement (such as looking for tweets with at least 100 retweets, likes or replies), you can perform historic search and also set up a running feed. The search menu allows you to set multiple parameters so you can narrow your searches and eliminate much extraneous information or tangential tweets.



TweetDeck allows you to have several search columns active simultaneously so you can create a dashboard of your target topics that are saved for repeated use.


These are the different types of columns you can create in TweetDeck. The Search column gives you the most flexibility.




The screenshots on the next page show the different options available in the Search feature.


5


 


 Tweet content

Showing

Matching 


Excluding 

From 



To 

Written in


Retweets

 Location

Tweets geo-tagged near

Radius

 Tweet authors

By

Mentioning

Engagement

At least0Retweets

at least0likes

and at least0replies

Preferences

NOTIFICATIONS

☐ Enable sound

☐ Enable desktop notifications

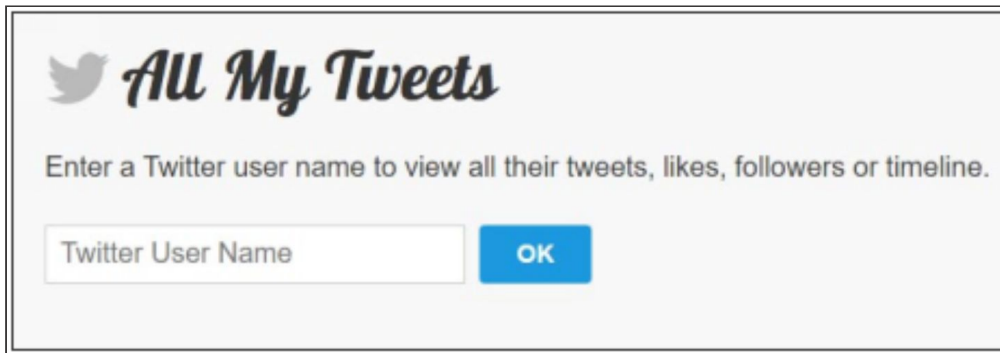
MEDIA PREVIEW SIZE

HiddenSmallMediumLarge

AllMyTweets.net

<https://www.allmytweets.net/>

AllMyTweets grabs the last 3,200 tweets (that's three thousand two hundred!) from any user account. Journalists and researchers may use this site when an individual becomes a person of interest for whatever reason. Sites like this can capture a person's lengthy online history much faster than that person in question might be able to delete their posts.

A screenshot of the All My Tweets website interface. It features a Twitter bird logo followed by the text "All My Tweets" in a stylized font. Below this, a prompt reads "Enter a Twitter user name to view all their tweets, likes, followers or timeline." There is a text input field labeled "Twitter User Name" and a blue "OK" button to its right.

Location Based Searches

If you choose to do things manually, you can search Twitter for tweets based on the reported location the tweet was made. Be aware, however, that it is easy to fake a geolocation for a tweet. Nevertheless, this can be helpful when researching a situation.

To search by location, you would use the search operator "geocode:" and provide the coordinates (which can be found using Google Maps or other mapping platforms) and a search radius in kilometers. For example, to search for tweets reportedly sent from a 0.1-kilometer radius from the Capitol, enter the following into Twitter's search bar (with no spaces in between search terms):

geocode:38.892002,-77.006646,0.5km

Tinfoleak

<https://tinfoleak.com/>

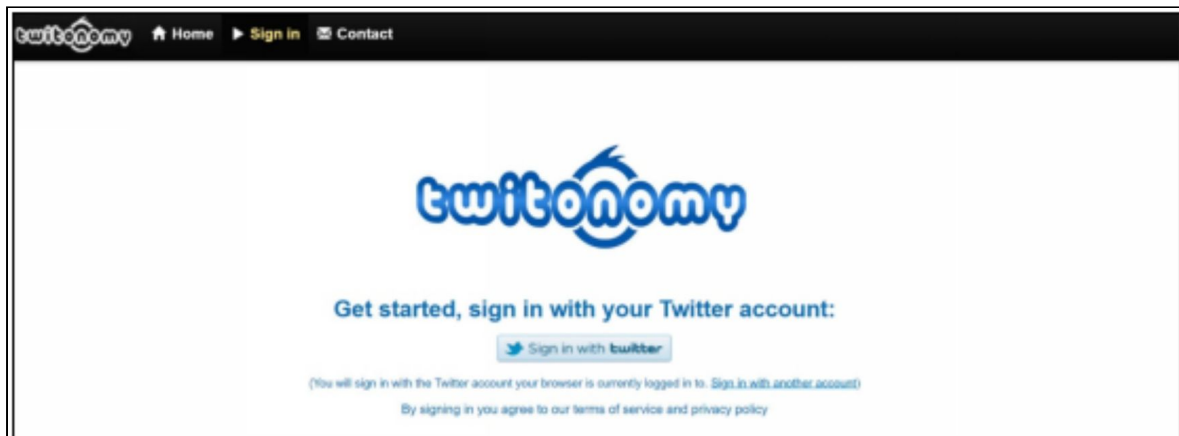
In addition to searching a Twitter user's basic information, Tinfoleak can search for a user's devices and operating systems, applications and social networks, place and geolocation coordinates to generate a tracking map of locations visited, and hashtag history of the user. It can also show user tweets in Google Earth and download all pictures posted by a Twitter user.

The screenshot shows the 'SEARCH FOR LEAKS' form on Tinfoleak.com. The header is identical to the previous image. The main heading is 'SEARCH FOR LEAKS'. Below it, the text 'Get the report in your inbox.' is followed by two notes: 'Note: e-mail address is exclusively for the purpose of sending you an e-mail with the URL to the dossier requested. No spam. No third parties.' and 'Note 2: you report may take a while to arrive to you. It requires processing and there are more requests enqueued. Be patient. Resending your request several times won't accelerate it.' The form includes a text input field for '@ Twitter username', a text input field for 'Your e-mail address', a checkbox labeled 'I'm not a robot' next to a CAPTCHA logo, and a green 'Send' button.

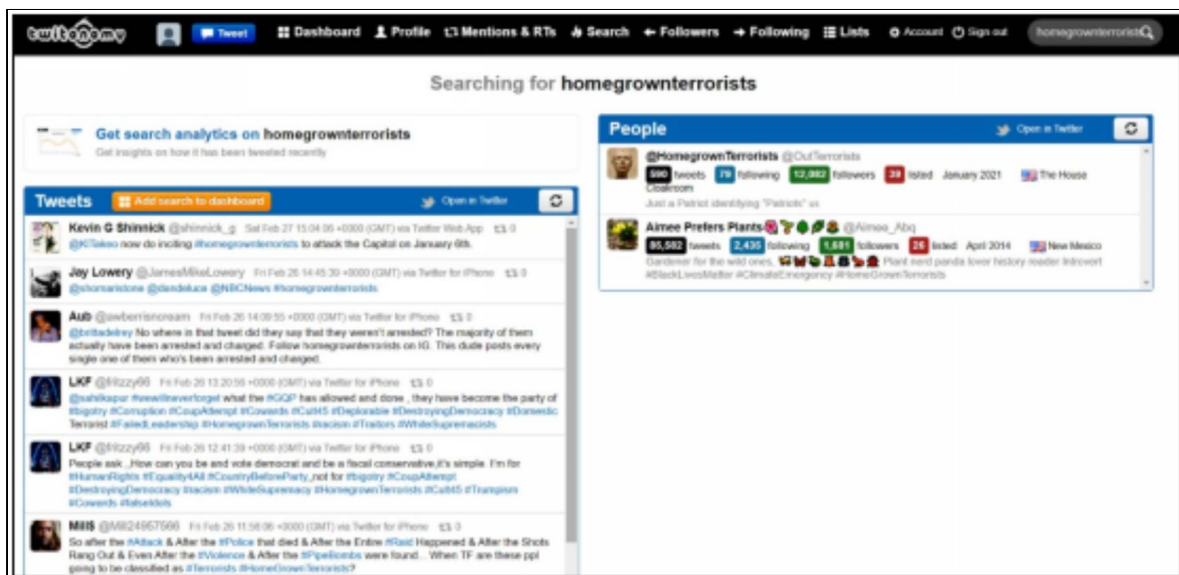
Twitonomy

<https://www.twitonomy.com/>

Twitonomy provides detailed and visual analytics on a user's tweets, retweets, replies, mentions, and hashtags. It also allows you to export tweets, retweets, mentions and reports to Excel and PDF. Twitonomy can monitor a user's interactions with other Twitter users including mentions, retweets, and favorites.



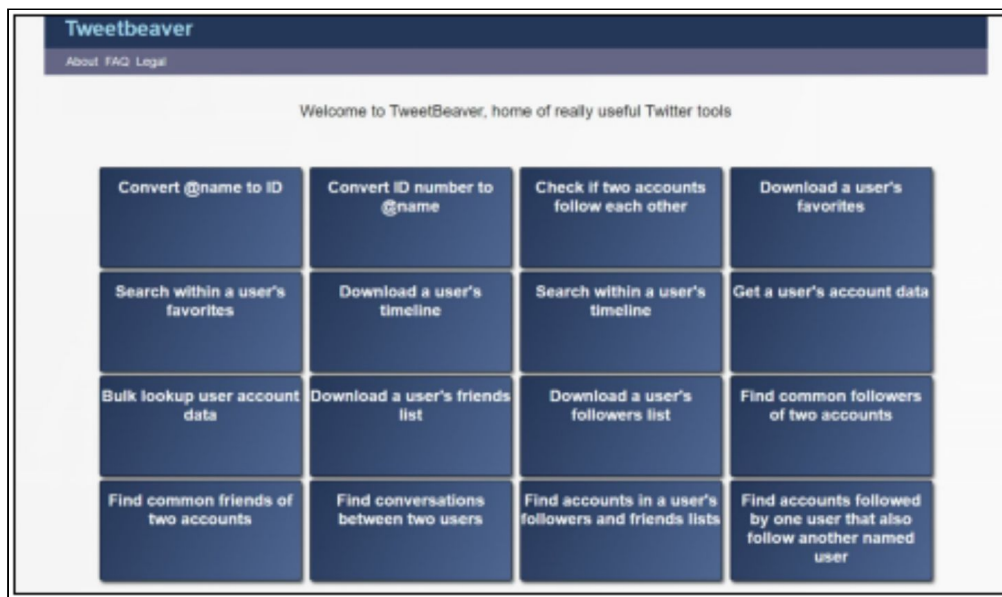
Below is a screenshot of Twitonomy's search for the keyword "HomegrownTerrorists"



TweetBeaver

<https://tweetbeaver.com/>

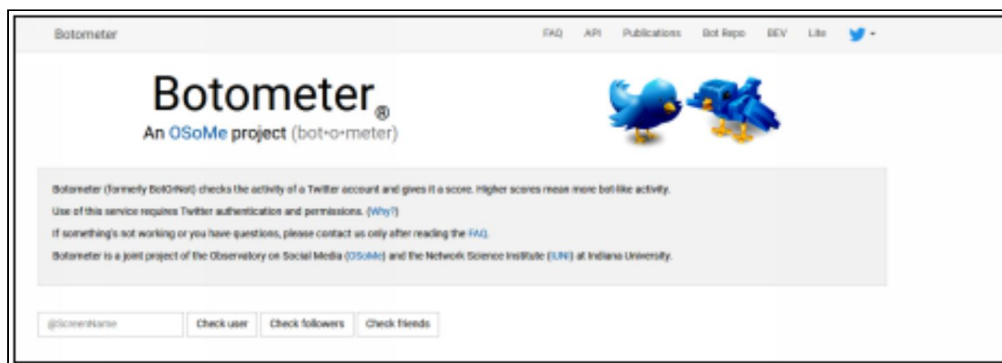
TweetBeaver gathers the data at a granular level, and can help identify relationships and connections between different users. The site offers a number of cross-referencing features such as checking to see if two accounts follow each other, downloading a user's friends or follower list, finding common followers between two accounts, and finding if two users both follow other accounts. TweetBeaver can gather data on any non-private account and returns most searches as a CSV file to allow for further filtering and analysis.



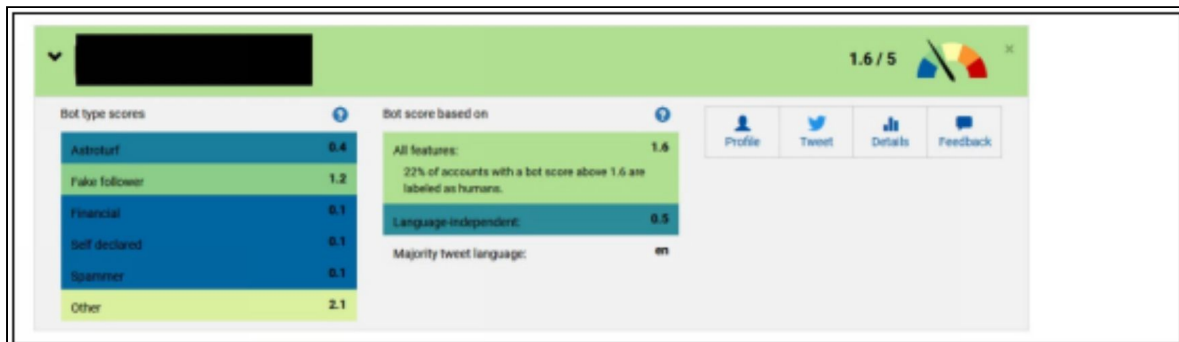
Botometer

<https://botometer.osome.iu.edu/>

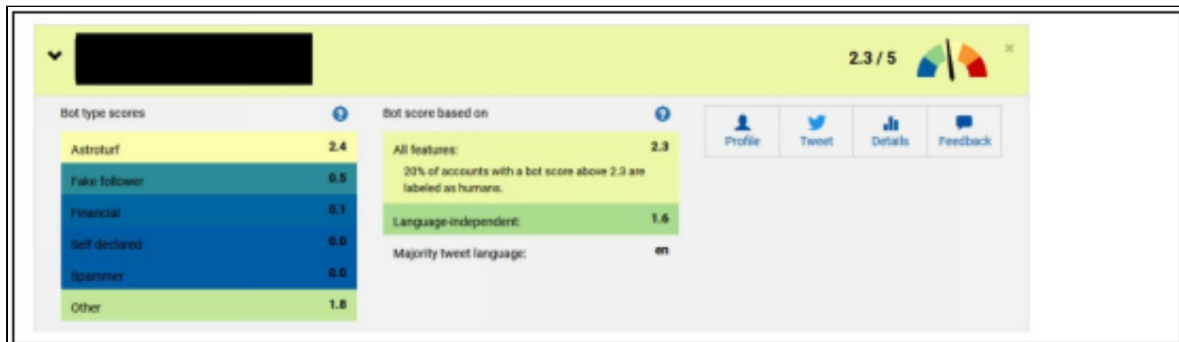
Botometer checks the activity of Twitter accounts and gives them a score based on how likely they are to be bots. Higher scores are more likely to be a bot account.



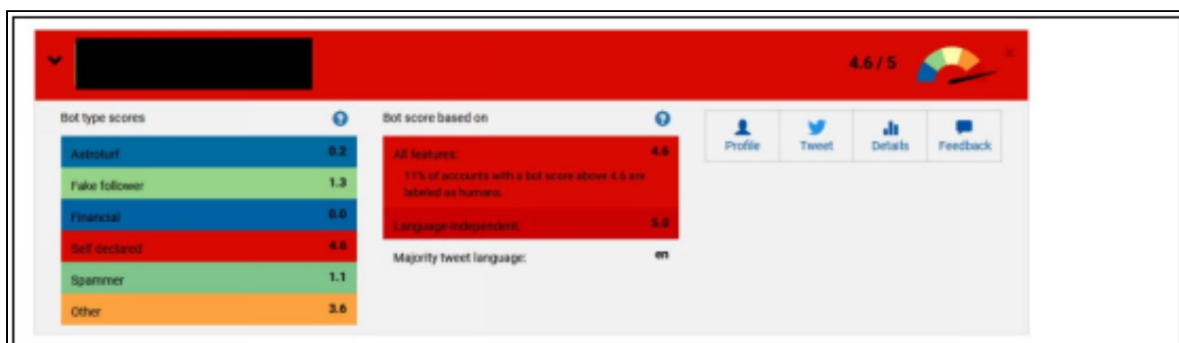
As an example, the below account is of an actual person who tweets rarely and is fairly inactive on Twitter. Botometer rated that account as likely being a human being.



The below account is of a highly visible influencer and active user with millions of followers. Botometer rated it as a real account but gave it a slightly higher bot rating.



The below account was set up solely to retweet certain types of tweets, and is noted as a bot with a score of 4.6 out of 5 points.

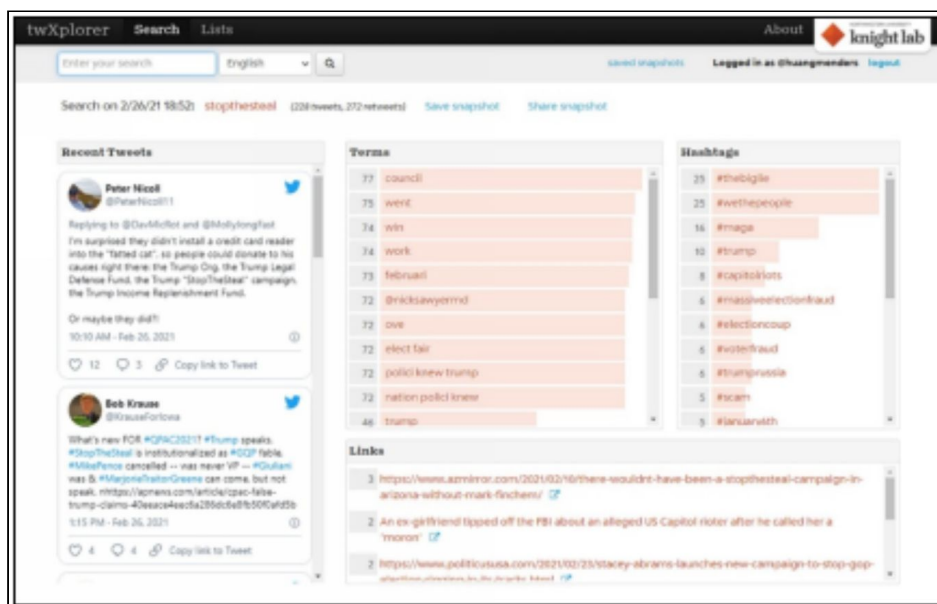


twXplorer

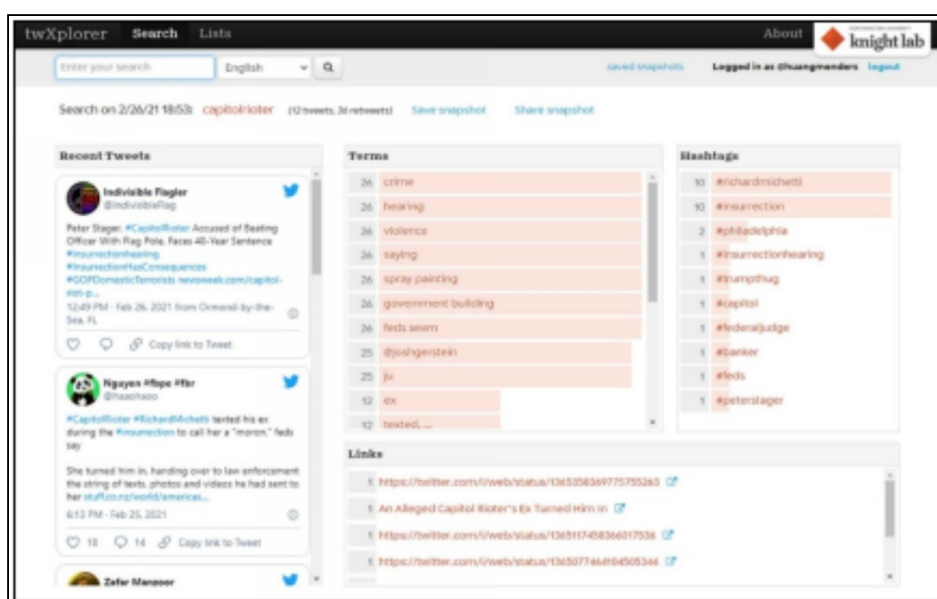
<https://twxplorer.knightlab.com/>

Created by Northwestern University's Knight Lab, twXplorer allows a user to enter a search term to see the last 500 related tweets. TxWplorer also breaks down the most common terms, hashtags, and links so you can filter and drill down further. It provides a bar graph showing the most popular other words that appear and the most popular hashtags in tweets containing your search terms.

Below are their results for the search term “StopTheSteal”



And here is twXplorer's result for the search term “CapitolRioter.”

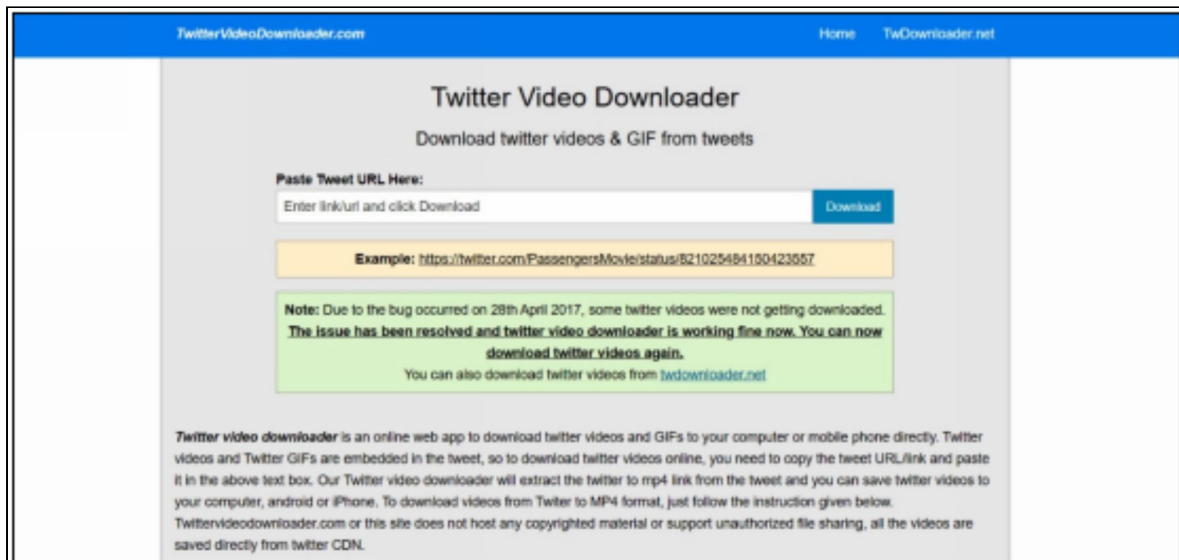


Twitter Video Downloader

<https://twittervideodownloader.com/>

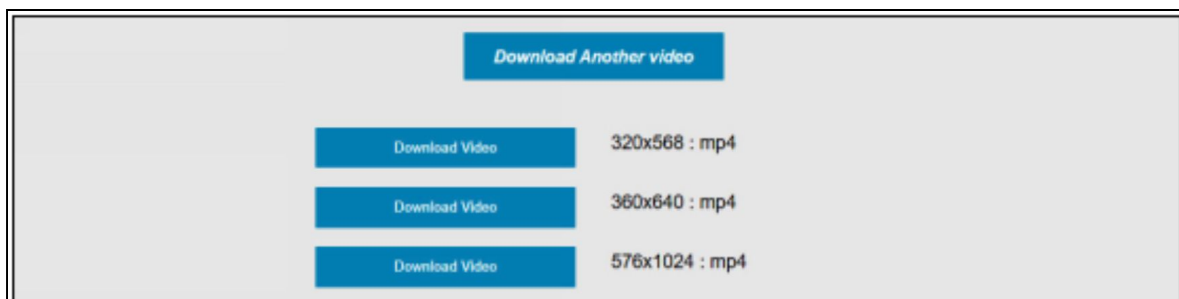
and mirror site: <https://twdownloader.net/>

This is a straightforward video downloader with the added feature of allowing you to choose the video resolution so that you can save the highest quality videos for your research.



The screenshot shows the main interface of the Twitter Video Downloader website. At the top, there is a blue header with the site name 'TwitterVideoDownloader.com' and links for 'Home' and 'TwDownloader.net'. The main content area has a title 'Twitter Video Downloader' and a subtitle 'Download twitter videos & GIF from tweets'. Below this is a form with the label 'Paste Tweet URL Here:' and a text input field containing the placeholder 'Enter link/url and click Download'. A blue 'Download' button is to the right of the input field. Below the input field, there is an example URL: 'Example: https://twitter.com/PassengersMovie/status/821025484150423557'. A green box contains a note: 'Note: Due to the bug occurred on 28th April 2017, some twitter videos were not getting downloaded. The issue has been resolved and twitter video downloader is working fine now. You can now download twitter videos again. You can also download twitter videos from twdownloader.net'. At the bottom, there is a paragraph of text explaining the service and its limitations.

You can select which video resolution you would like to save.



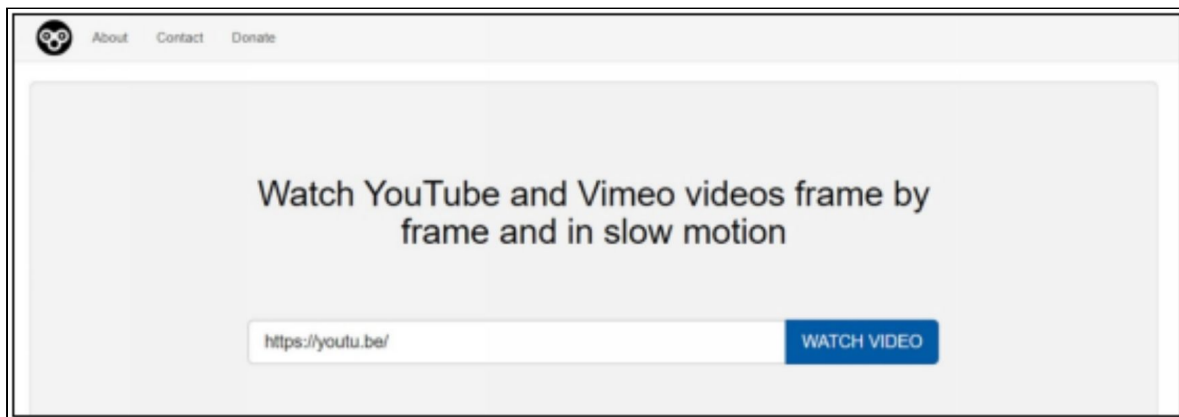
The screenshot shows the resolution selection interface. At the top, there is a blue button labeled 'Download Another video'. Below this, there are three rows, each with a blue button labeled 'Download Video' and a corresponding resolution and format: '320x568 : mp4', '360x640 : mp4', and '576x1024 : mp4'.

YouTube

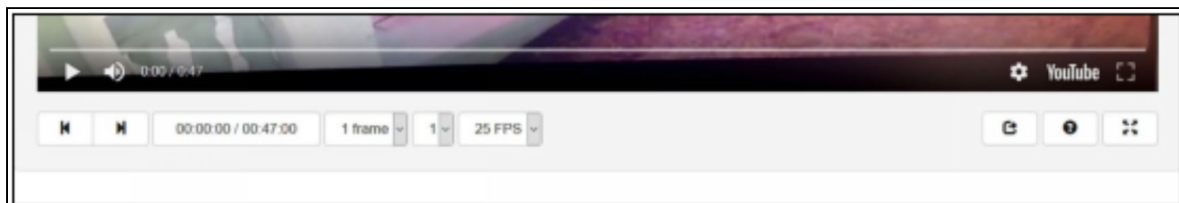
Watch Frame by Frame

<http://www.watchframebyframe.com/>

As the name says, this website lets you watch YouTube and Vimeo videos frame by frame and in slow motion. It offers a number of different frame intervals, from as precise as viewing every single frame, to every 2nd, 4th, 8th, 16th, or 32nd frame, or time intervals from 0.01 seconds to 10 seconds. Speeds for video playback range from ¼ speed, ½ speed, regular speed, and 2x faster speed.



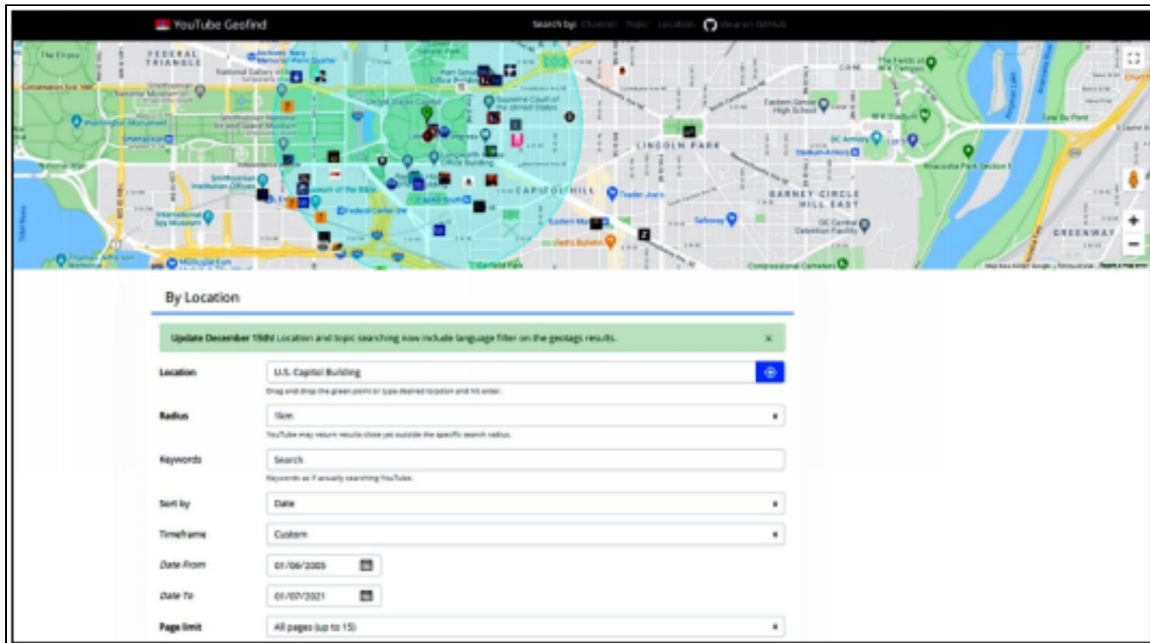
This control panel is straightforward and depending on your investigation the different playback speeds and frame views may be very helpful in seeing details in videos.



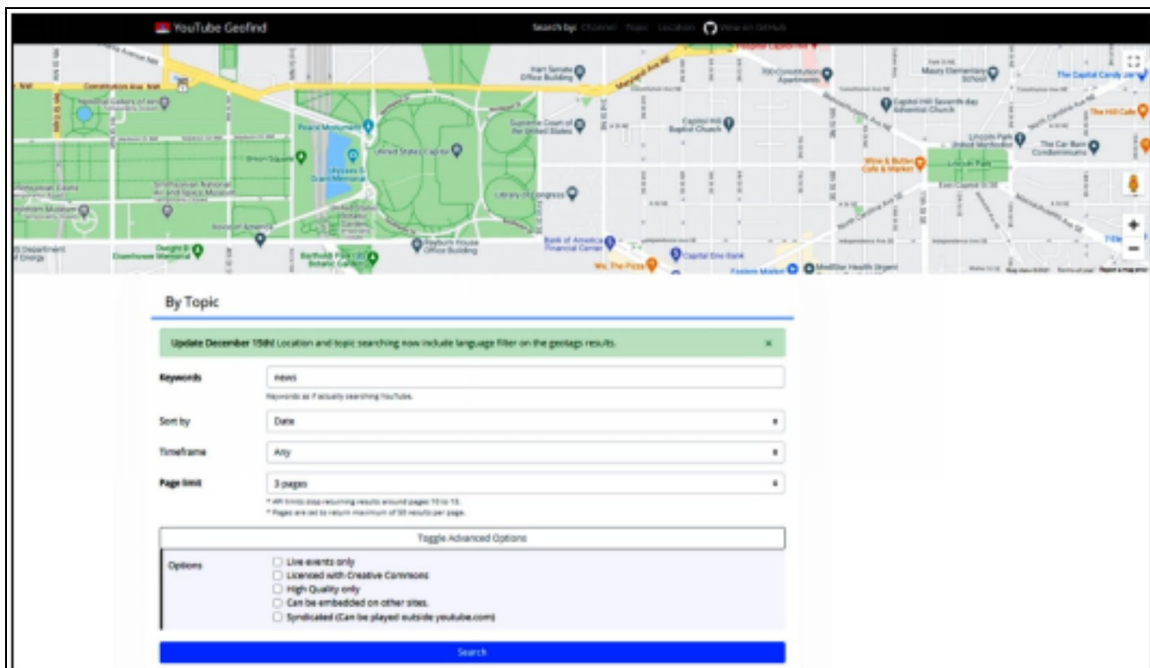
YouTube Geofind

<https://mattw.io/youtube-geofind/>

YouTube Geofind allows you to search YouTube for geographically tagged videos by location, topic, or channel. Videos are viewable in a map and exportable to CSV.



The advanced option allows you to view live events only as well.



Amnesty International DataViewer

<https://citizenevidence.amnestyusa.org/>

The YouTube Data Viewer is a web-based video verification tool offered through The Citizen Evidence Lab, created by Amnesty International. Users input a YouTube URL, and the tool outputs information about the video that is helpful in verifying a video. This includes upload time and thumbnails that can be used for reverse image searching.

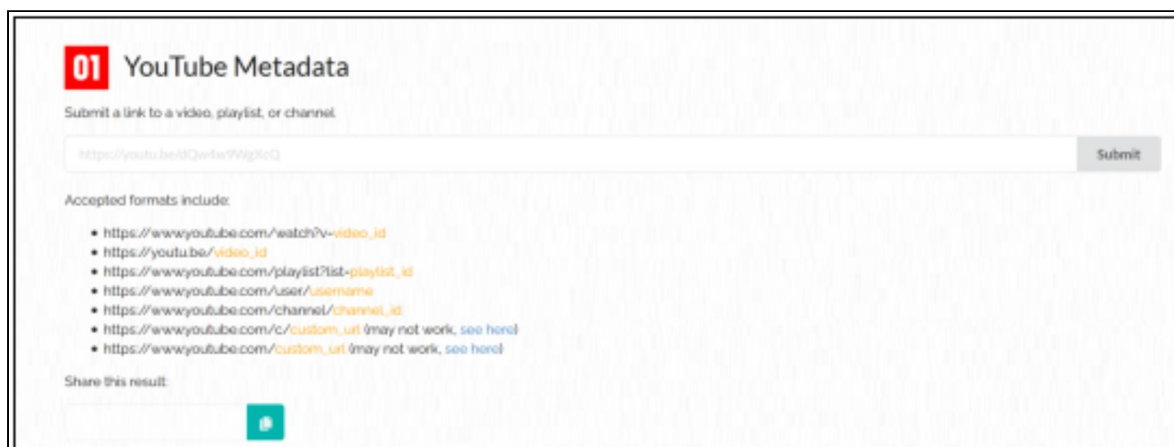


The screenshot shows the Amnesty International YouTube DataViewer interface. At the top, there is a yellow banner with the Amnesty International logo and a candle icon. Below the banner, the title "Youtube DataViewer" is displayed in a large, bold, black font. Underneath the title is a text input field with a vertical cursor on the left. To the right of the input field are two buttons: "Go" and "Clear". At the bottom of the interface, there is a small copyright notice: "© 2017 Amnesty International USA | 5 Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10001 | 212.807.8400".

YouTube Metadata

<https://mattw.io/youtube-metadata/>

YouTube Metadata is another analysis tool that displays the underlying file information in an organized manner to assist with verification efforts.



The screenshot shows the YouTube Metadata tool interface. At the top, there is a red square icon with the number "01" and the title "YouTube Metadata". Below the title, there is a text input field with the placeholder text "Submit a link to a video, playlist, or channel". The input field contains the URL "https://youtu.be/dQw4w9WgXcQ". To the right of the input field is a "Submit" button. Below the input field, there is a section titled "Accepted formats include:" followed by a list of URL formats:

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=video_id
- https://youtube.com/video_id
- https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=playlist_id
- <https://www.youtube.com/user/username>
- https://www.youtube.com/channel/channel_id
- https://www.youtube.com/c/custom_url (may not work, see here)
- https://www.youtube.com/custom_url (may not work, see here)

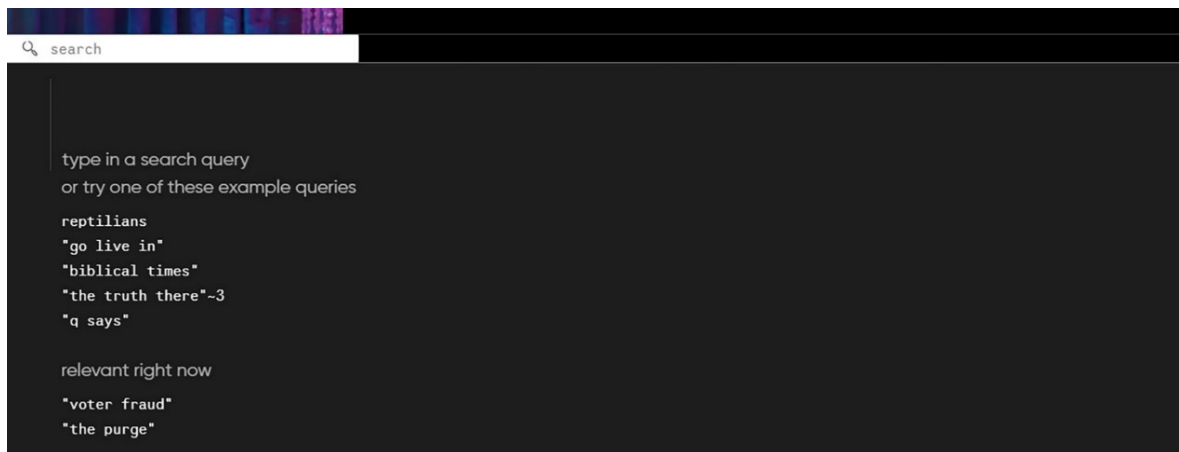
Below the list, there is a section titled "Share this result:" followed by a social media sharing icon.

RadiTube.com

<https://tool.raditube.com/>

RadiTube is a tool for journalists and researchers to search through conspiracy and far-left & far-right wing channels on YouTube. According to the developer, RadiTube tracks the most radical YouTube channels, and makes it searchable for an audience of journalists, researchers and academics. Often (sometimes referred to as “OSINT”) it’s the only way creators can interact with their audience is through the comments section. RadiTube extracts all these comments so you can find out what they are actually talking about, which can be a powerful search feature. RadiTube may help an investigator understand the people involved with these channels by analyzing their comments.

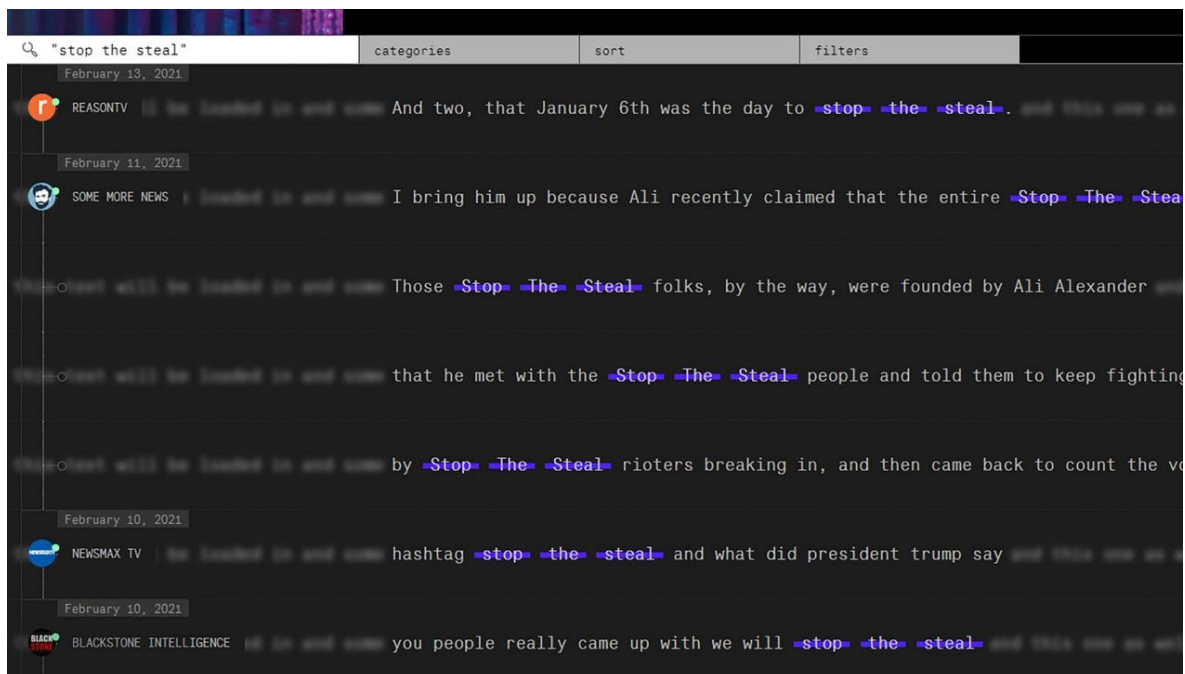
The search interface is not particularly elegant. Here is the basic search bar.



The broad search results can be narrowed down by categories including alt-right, QAnon, breadtube, Marxism, alternative health, conspiracy, Dutch conspiracy, and spirituality.



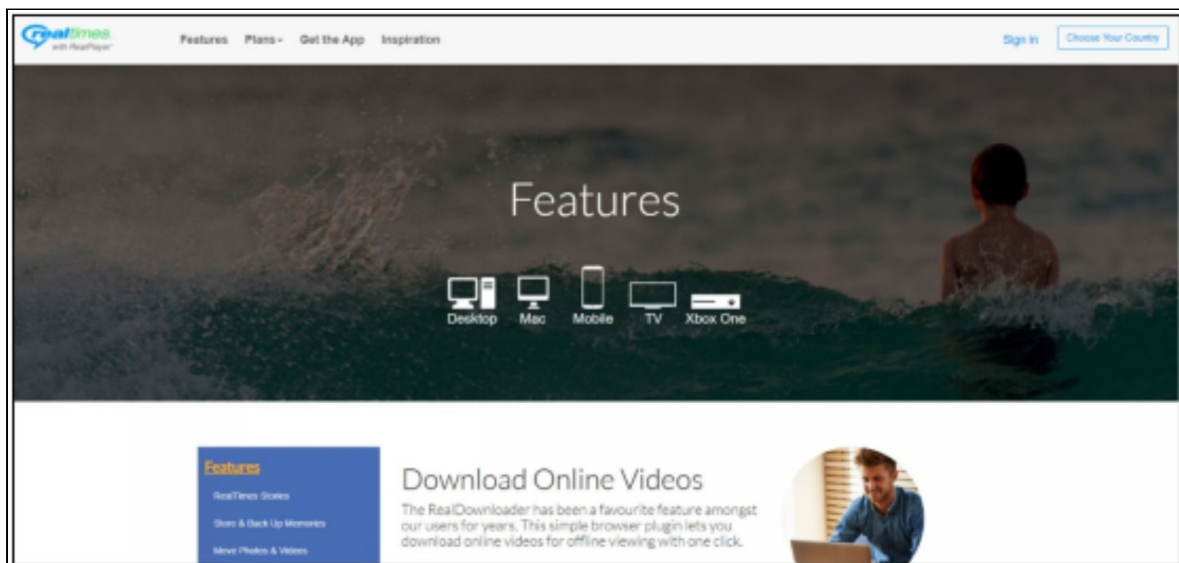
The search results for “stop the steal” show comments that include that term.



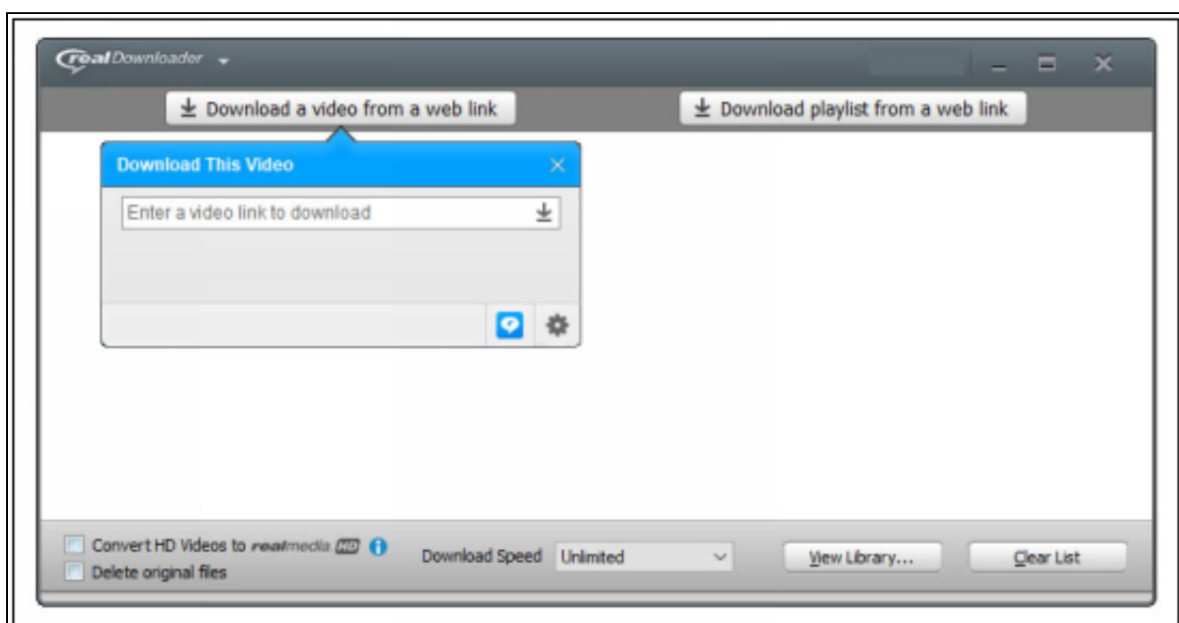
RealPlayer Downloader

<https://www.real.com/realplayer>

RealPlayer Downloader is my go-to for capturing video from the web. I purchased the full version, which allows me to download the highest quality (up to 4K) available for a given video. It can also queue up videos if I have several to download as I search for evidence or information. Finally, RealPlayer Downloader will also allow me to download an entire YouTube playlist. On Chrome it has a convenient feature where it tries to recognize if videos exist on a site, then I can click their small download button for quickly saving video.



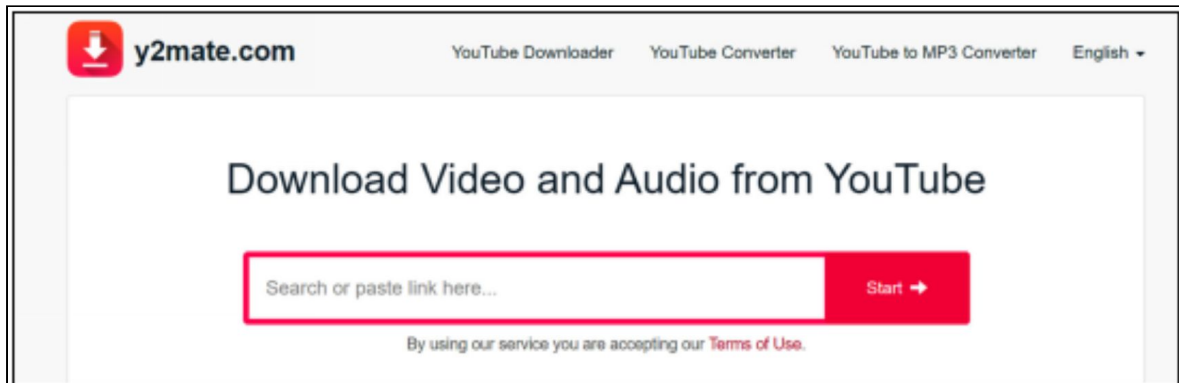
Videos can be queued and automatically downloaded if I have several files to save.



Y2mate Video Downloader

<https://www.y2mate.com/en74>

Y2mate is a free service that allows you to convert and download video from YouTube, Facebook, Video, Dailymotion, Youku, and other sites. Y2mate supports downloading video formats including MP4, M4V, 3GP, WMV, FLV, MO, MP3, and WEBM.




Y2mate provides instructions to download YouTube videos in a faster manner.

Instructions

1. Search by name or directly paste the link of video you want to convert
2. Click "Start" button to begin converting process
3. Select the video/audio format you want to download, then click "Download" button


Features

- Unlimited downloads and always free
- High-speed video converter
- No registration required
- Support downloading with all formats




Free Download

Unlimited conversion and free download.



Video & Audio



Directly Download Video & Music.



Easy Download

Fully compatible with all browsers.

Tip: Insert "pp" after the word "youtube" in the link to download videos and mp3 files from YouTube as a faster way.

  <https://www.youtubepp.com/watch?v=VuNisY6Jd>

If you can't directly download video to your PC, please follow the guidelines below:

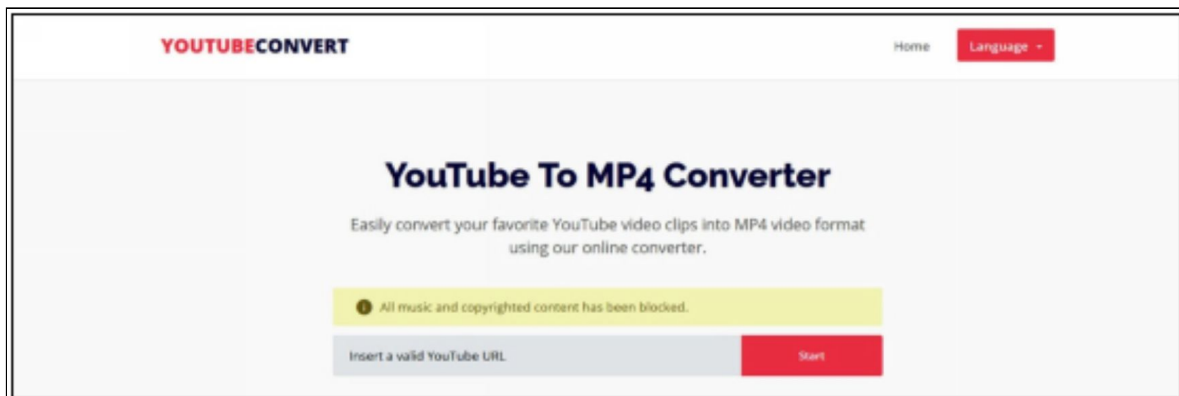
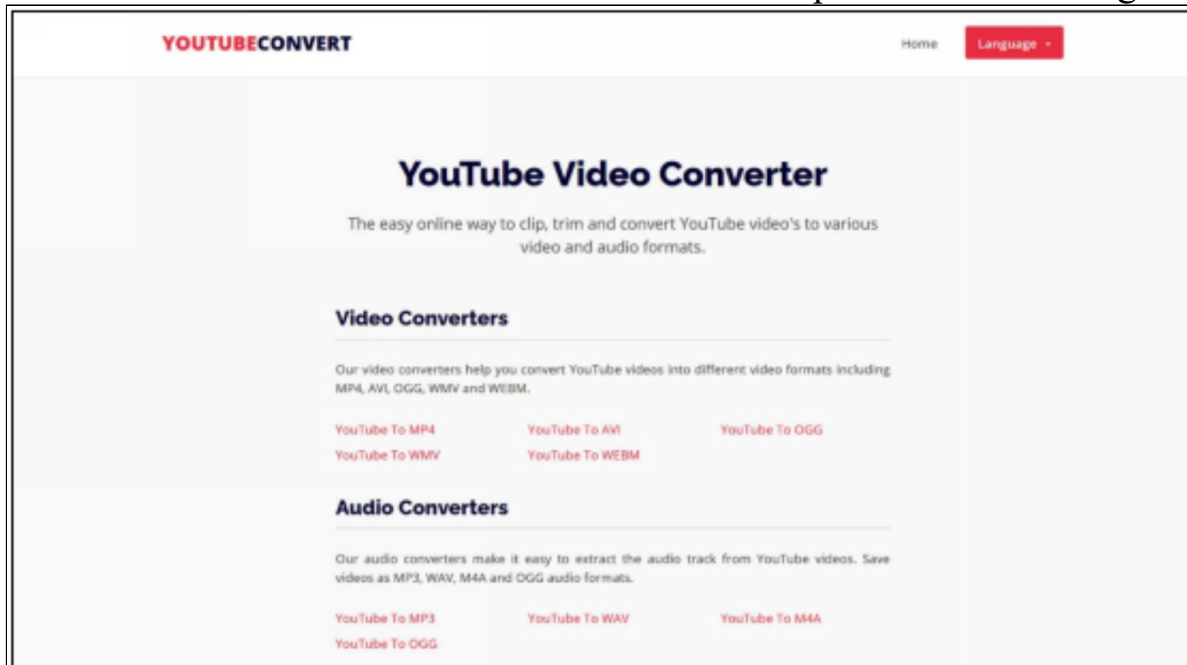
Step1: Select the format you want and click "Download" button.

Step2: In new window, press "CTRL + S" to save video OR right click to video, then select "Save as Video".

YouTube Converter

<https://youtubeconvert.cc/en1/>

YouTubeConverter converts videos into audio (MP3, WAV, AAC, M4A, OGG) and video (MP4, AVI, WMV, WEBM) formats. It also can convert YouTube videos into screenshots or GIFs up to 30 seconds long.



Chapter 19 – Fringe Social Media

Many of the fringe social media sites are designed to be intentionally opaque and difficult to navigate, creating environments that make illicit or unsavory activity easier to conduct. The intention of this chapter is to provide a snapshot of some of the many fringe sites out there.

Browse and engage with these sites carefully. Many of them represent the worst of humanity.

I recommend you actually do not engage with them unless absolutely necessary, and take appropriate caution in your activities.

In a small number of cases, archived copies of a site (such as 4chan, discussed in this chapter) are available where you can search the content without have to participate or connect to the original site's live platform.

In addition to the larger extremist platforms discussed in this chapter, some other platforms out there include Minds, Woat, MeWe, BitChute, and VK. As time goes on, some sites may disappear but new ones will likely take their place.

One website mentioned in the Section II's Case Studies – thedonald.win – was shut down by its owner in late January 2021, however, the URL redirects visitors to another site the owner created to continue promoting his extremist opinions. [\[103\]](#)

4chan

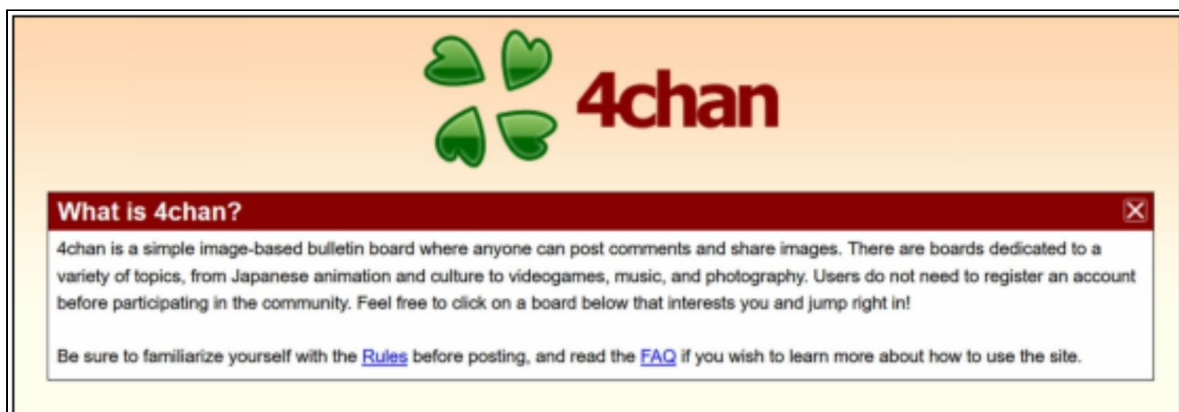
I would describe 4chan as a cesspool but that's being unfair to cesspools.

Threads on 4chan.org are alive for a relatively short time and then get removed. Most posts of 4chan are made anonymously, a registered user account is not required. Information such as the user's personal IP address is viewable only to 4chan's administrators and is not made publicly available.

If a user wants to identify themselves in their posts, they can add a "tripcode," which can help verify a user's identity to others, and are a type of pseudo-registration. To use a normal tripcode, a user places a hash mark("#") followed by a word or short phrase after what they've entered into the [Name] field (for example, "User#password"). Upon submission, the server will generate the hash unique to that particular word or phrase.

A tripcode is generated only using the text entered after the hash mark. The entered name, IP address, or cookie information do not affect the output. Normal tripcodes are not secure, and can be cracked with relative ease. For a more secure solution, secure tripcodes are available. [\[104\]](#)

Because 4chan relies on advertising revenue, it markets itself to advertisers. In March 2021, 4chan claimed to have more than half-a-billion page impressions per month, 20 million unique visitors per month, and up to 1 million posts per day. Their users were about 70 percent male and about 30 percent female, with ages typically ranging from 18 to 34 years old. Almost half were located in the U.S., the rest were worldwide. Furthermore, 4chan states the majority of their users attended or are currently enrolled in college.



4chan organizes its content into boards, and threads are what get posted.

Boards

filter ▼

Japanese Culture Anime & Manga Anime/Cute Anime/Wallpapers Mecha Cosplay & EGL Cute/Male Flash Transportation Otaku Culture Virtual YouTubers Video Games Video Games Video Game Generals Video Games/Multiplayer Video Games/Mobile Pokémon Retro Games Video Games/RPG Video Games/Strategy	Interests Comics & Cartoons Technology Television & Film Weapons Auto Animals & Nature Traditional Games Sports Extreme Sports Professional Wrestling Science & Math History & Humanities International Outdoors Toys	Creative Oekaki Papercraft & Origami Photography Food & Cooking Artwork/Critique Wallpapers/General Literature Music Fashion 3DCG Graphic Design Do-It-Yourself Worksafe GIF Quests	Other Business & Finance Travel Fitness Paranormal Advice LGBT Pony Current News Worksafe Requests Very Important Posts Misc. (NSFW) Random ROBOT9001 Politically Incorrect International/Random Cams & Meetups Shit 4chan Says	Adult (NSFW) Sexy Beautiful Women Hardcore Handsome Men Hentai Ecchi Yuri Hentai/Alternative Yaoi Torrents High Resolution Adult GIF Adult Cartoons Adult Requests
--	---	--	--	--

Popular Threads

options ▼

Video Game Generals


/tekken/ - Tekken General:
Previous thread: >>326177602
= NEWS =
>TWT Schedule
<https://tekkenworldtour.com/>
>Season...

Anime & Manga


There's a rumor that Abby might be coming to Prisma Illya. Who else would you like to see?

Sports


What causes a man to look like this?

Video Games


AAA Gaming in A Webm: It's over

Business & Finance


Refute this.

International


Is your country fat?

Pony


Pregnancy General: Foal Friends Forever: This is the Pregnancy General and, while not as active as others, we're not stillborn. We'...

Virtual YouTubers


Uh oh: You just KNOW

Stats

Total Posts: 3,694,044,920

Current Users: 220,383

Active Content: 1298 GB

Home

News

Blog

FAQ

Rules

Support 4chan

Advertise

Press

日本語

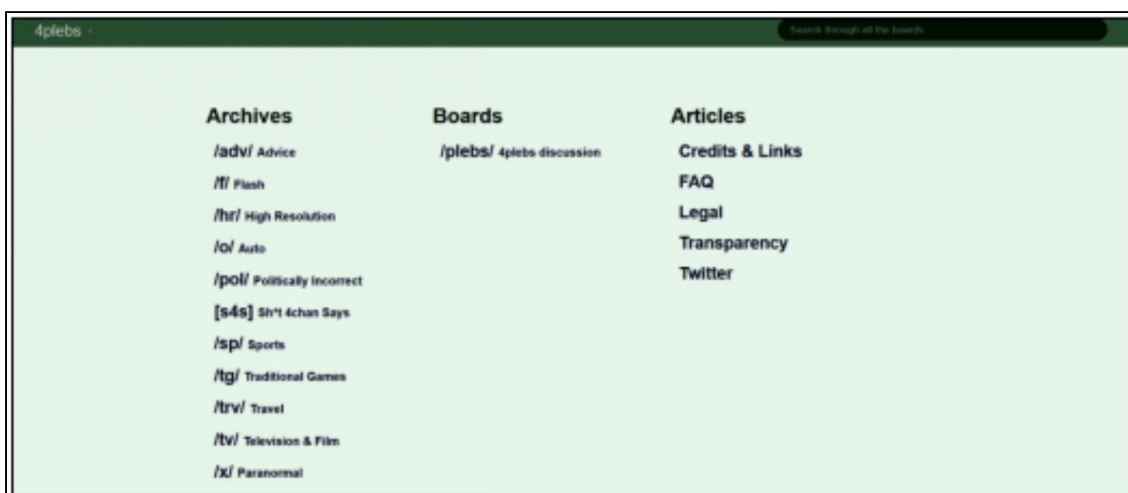
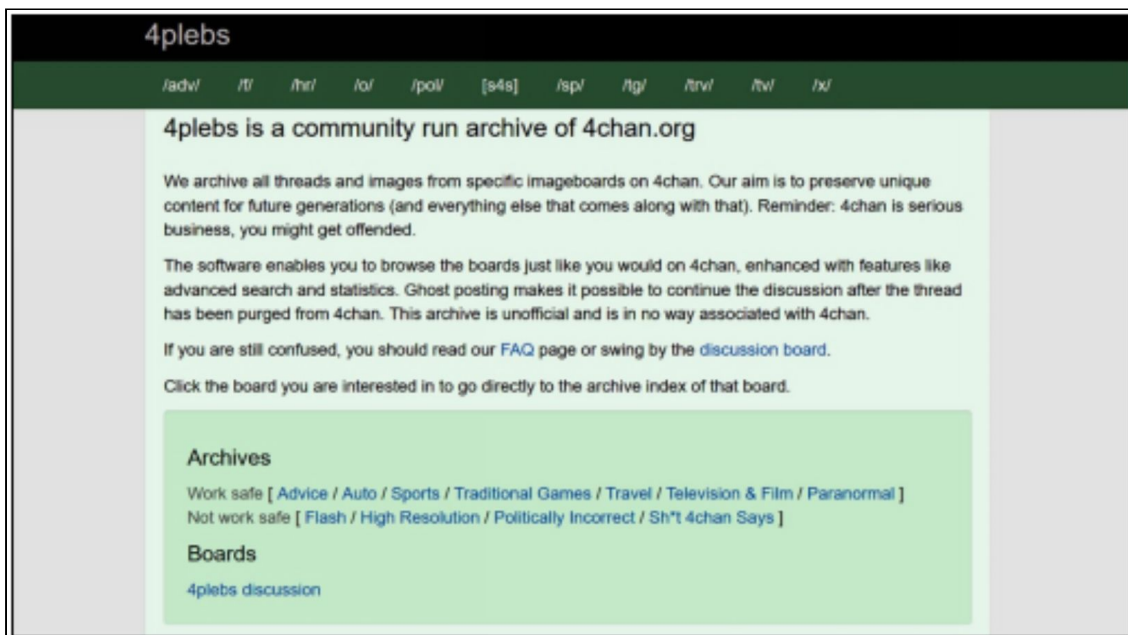
591

4pleb.org Archive

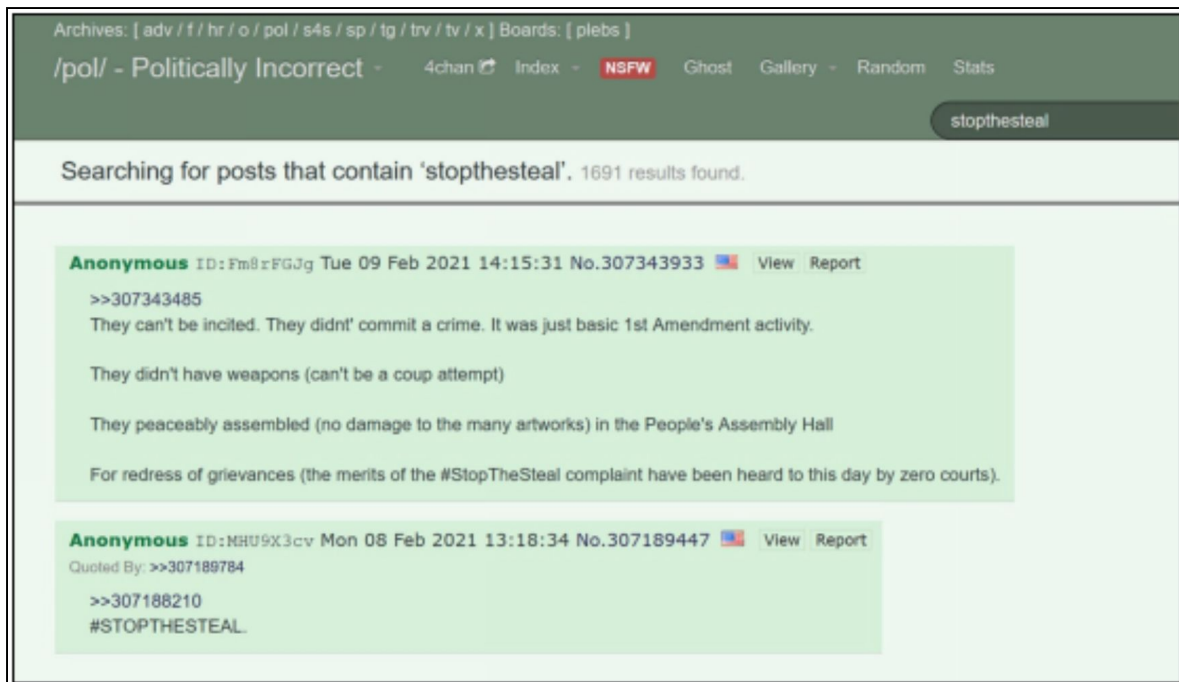
<http://archive.4plebs.org/>

4plebs is an unofficial archive of certain boards of 4chan.org. Their archives include the boards /adv/, /f/, /hr/, /o/, /pol/, /s4s/, /sp/, /tg/, /trv/, /tv/ and /x/. This archive is not part of 4chan and 4chan rules do not apply here. This site archives all threads on those boards to preserve them for later viewing. 4plebs began archiving the different 4chan threads between 2013 to 2015 and continues to do so to the present day.

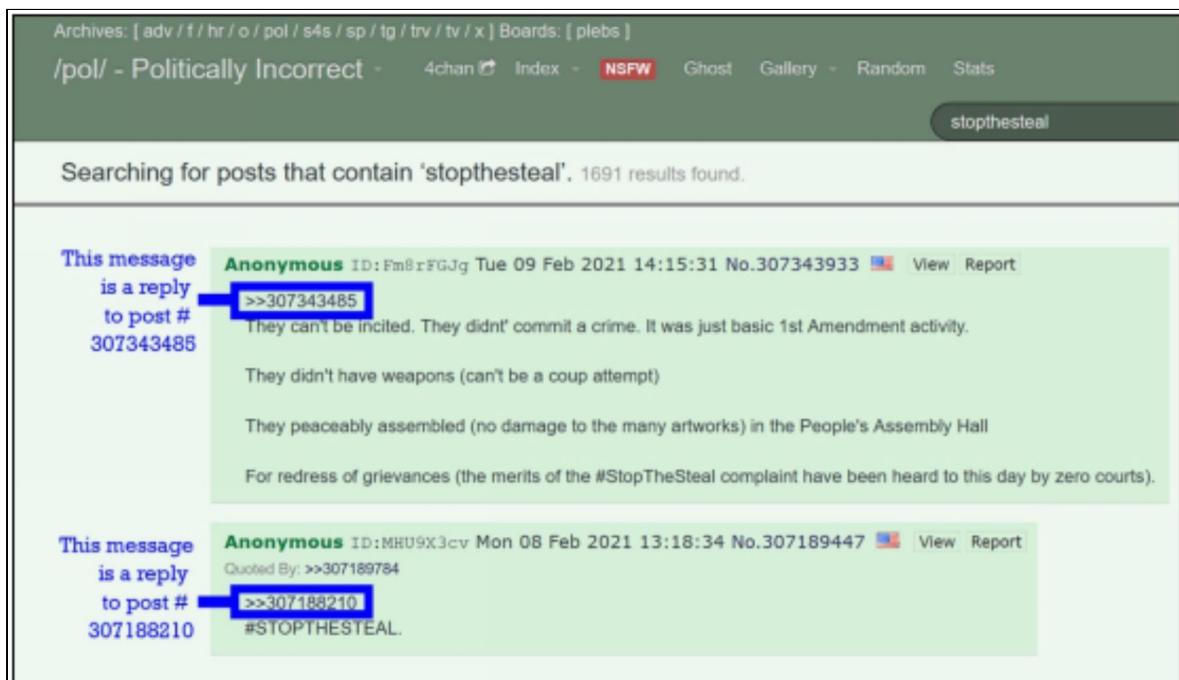
[105]



Searching 4plebs's archive of 4chan's "Politically Incorrect" board for "StopTheSteal" returned several chats.



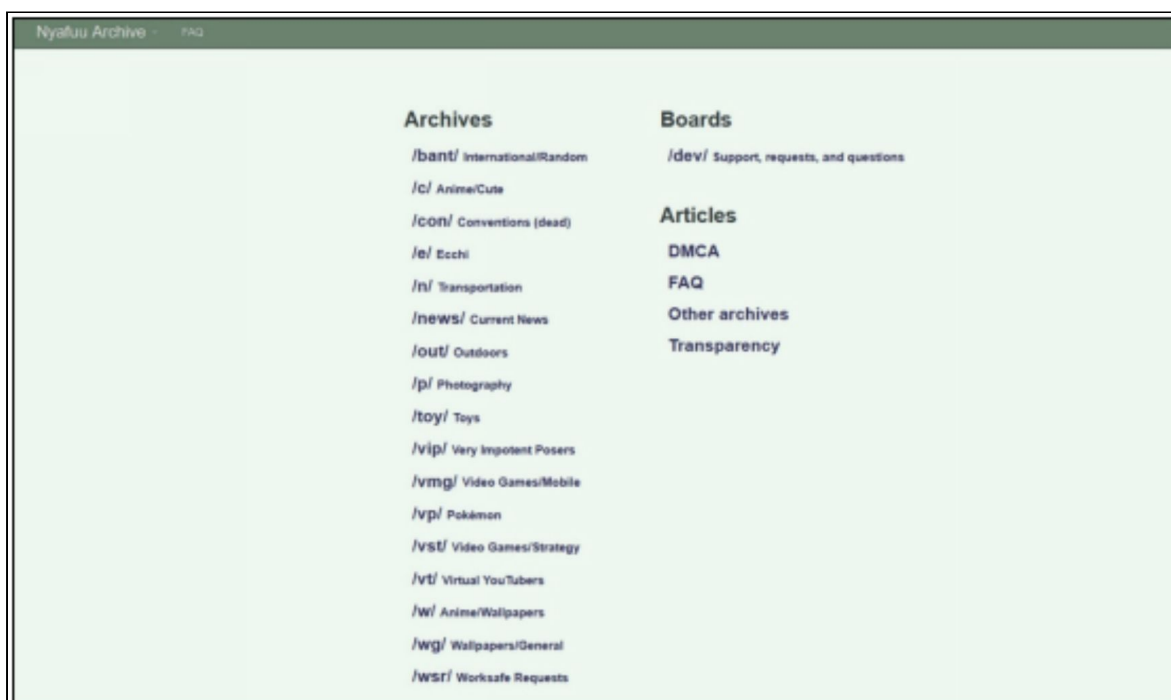
Users are anonymous on the postings. As highlighted below, if a user replies to an existing post, that post is identified in the reply so users can follow the conversation.



Nyafuu Archive

<https://archive.nyafuu.org/>

Nyafuu Archive is another website that archives multiple boards from 4chan. The code is open sourced (the project is called FoolFuuka). The threads, thumbnails and posts were originally posted on 4chan.org's boards. Due to the fact that content in 4chan boards will usually disappear in a few hours, depending on the posting speed of each board, this service automatically retrieves and archives posts from some of 4chan's boards and makes them available permanently. [\[106\]](#)



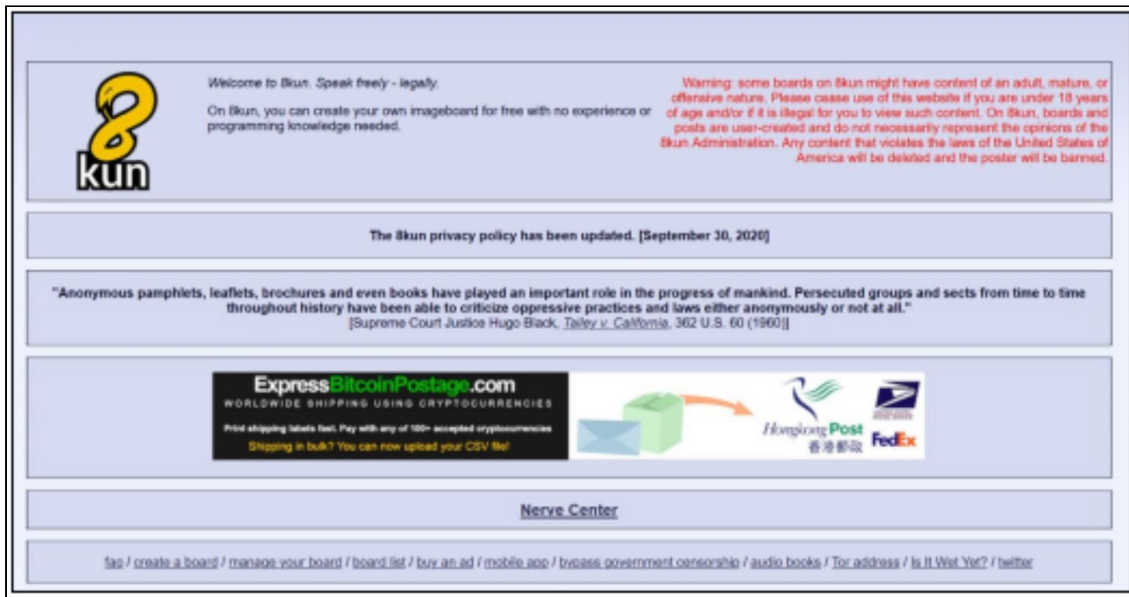
Other 4chan archives

Below is a list compiled by 4plebs.org that lists other archives of 4chan and the different boards each archive contains. ^[107]

Archive	Status	Software	Boards archived
4plebs	Online	foolfuuka	/adv/ /f/ /hr/ /o/ /pol/ /s4s/ /sp/ /tg/ /trv/ /tv/ /x/
Nyafuu Archive	Online	foolfuuka	/bant/ /asp/ /c/ /con/(dead) /e/ /n/ /news/ /out/ /p/ /toy/ /vip/ /vp/ /vst/ /vt/ /w/ /wg/ /wsr/
Rebecca Black Tech	Online	foolfuuka	/cgl/ /g/ /mu/
warosu	Online	fuuka	/3/ /biz/ /cgl/ /ck/ /diy/ /fa/ /g/ /ic/ /jp/ /lit/ /sci/ /tg/ /vr/
Desuarchive	Online	foolfuuka	/a/ /aco/ /an/ /c/ /co/ /d/ /fit/ /gif/ /his/ /int/ /k/ /m/ /mlp/ /qa/ /r9k/ /tg/ /trash/ /vr/ /wsg/
fireden.net	Online	foolfuuka	/a/ /cm/ /ic/ /sci/ /tg/ /v/ /vg/ /y/
(Onion mirror)			
arch.b4k.co	Online	foolfuuka	/g/ /jp/ /mlp/ /v/
bstats	Online	b-stats	/f/ /cm/ /hm/ /lgbt/ /news/ /trash/ /qst/ /y/
Archived.Moe	Online	foolfuuka	/bant/ /3/ /a/ /aco/ /adv/ /an/ /asp/ /b/ /biz/ /c/ /cgl/ /ck/ /cm/ /co/ /con/ /d/ /diy/ /e/ /f/ /fa/ /fit/ /g/ /gd/ /gif/ /h/ /hc/ /his/ /hm/ /hr/ /i/ /ic/ /int/ /jp/ /k/ /lgbt/ /lit/ /m/ /mlp/ /mu/ /n/ /news/ /o/ /out/ /p/ /po/ /pol/ /q/ /qa/ /qst/ /r/ /r9k/ /s/ /s4s/ /sci/ /soc/ /sp/ /t/ /tg/ /toy/ /trash/ /trv/ /tv/ /u/ /v/ /vg/ /vip/ /vp/ /vr/ /w/ /wg/ /wsg/ /wsr/ /x/ /y/
The /b/ Archive	Online	foolfuuka	/bant/ /b/
Archive Of Sins	Online	foolfuuka	/h/ /hc/ /hm/ /r/ /s/ /soc/
scalearchive	Online	foolfuuka	/trash/ (Only "Scaly generals")
TokyoChronos	Online	foolfuuka	/jp/ /vrpg/

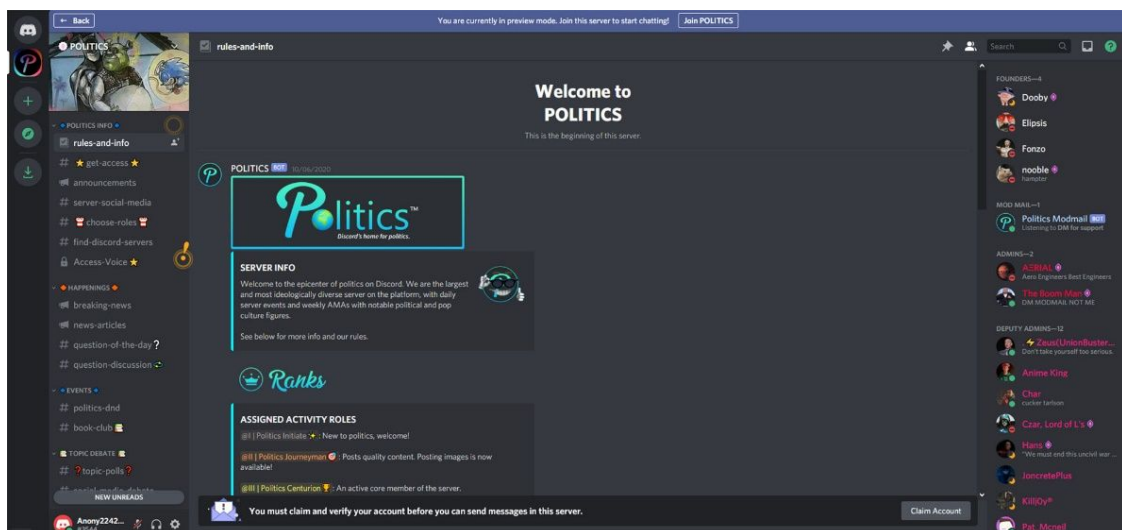
8kun

8kun is another platform, oftentimes more extreme than 4chan. 8kun, previously called 8chan, Infinitetechan or Infinitychan, is an imageboard website composed of user-created message boards. An owner moderates each board, with minimal interaction from site administration. After going offline in August 2019, the site rebranded itself as 8kun and was relaunched in November 2019



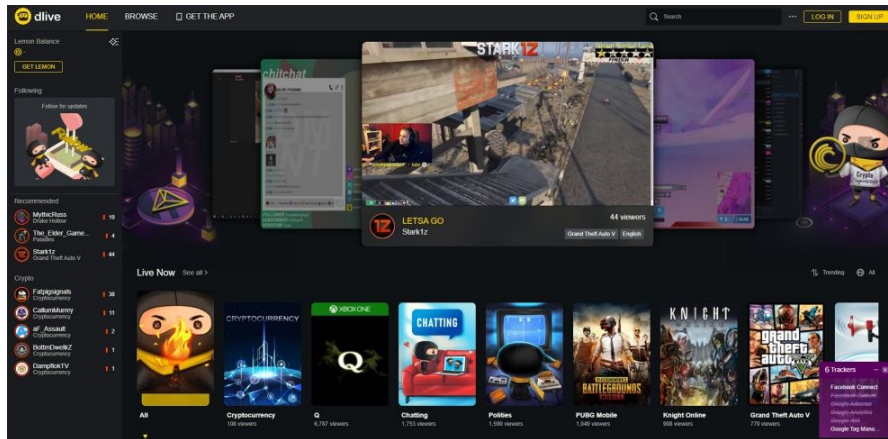
Discord

Discord users communicate with voice calls, video calls, text messaging, media and files in private chats or as part of communities called "servers."



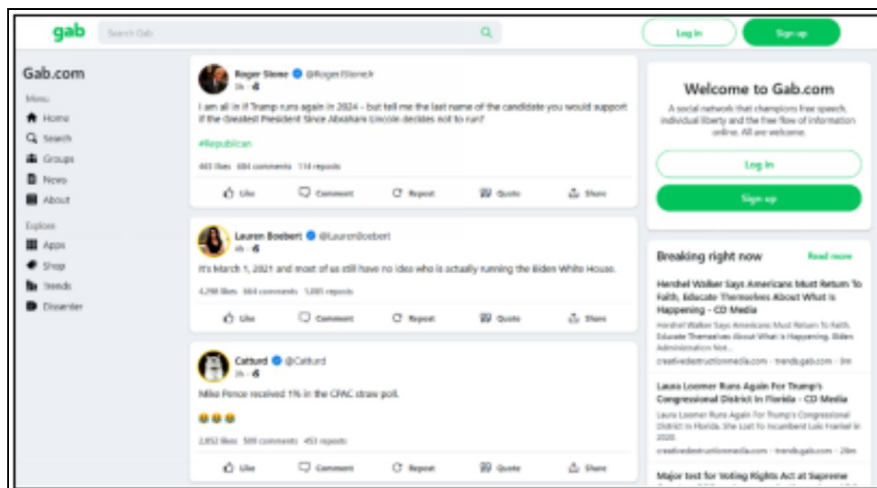
DLive

DLive was purchased by the BitTorrent company in 2019. Due to the site's lax enforcement of prohibited content guidelines, DLive has become a popular alternative to YouTube and Twitch. DLive uses blockchain for its servers and donation systems.



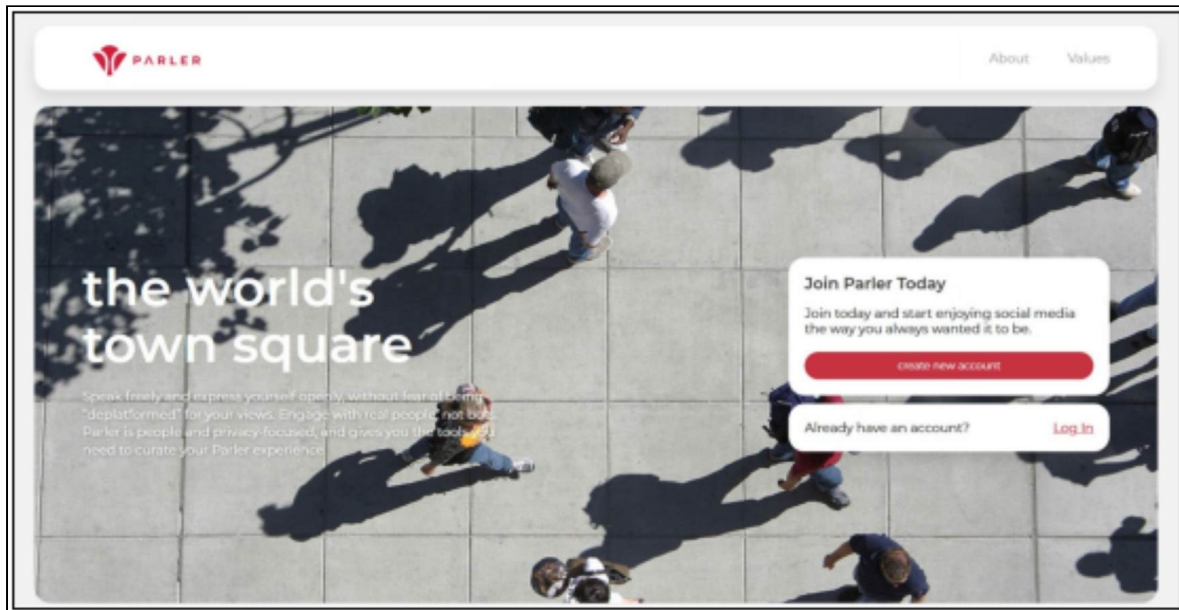
Gab

Hate speech is extensively present on Gab. There are several accounts making coordinated efforts toward recruiting Millennials to the alt-right. Gab is positioned at the border of mainstream social networks like Twitter and fringe communities like 4chan.^[108]



Parler

Parler has a significant user base of Donald Trump supporters, conservatives, conspiracy theorists, and far-right extremists. Posts on the service often contain far-right content, anti-Semitism, and conspiracy theories such as QAnon.



Patriots.win

Patriots.win is another alt-right social media platform.



Chapter 20 – Real World Data

There are a wide range of other potential online sources of information that can be considered in an investigation. The following are different avenues a researcher may explore depending on the subject being investigated.

People Searching – Paid Services

Numerous data brokers will provide aggregated information reports on individuals for a fee. The records include the usual contact information – names, addresses, emails, phone numbers – that may be publicly findable online with enough effort. These sites may also provide other information, including possible relatives and previous addresses, arrest records, and other personal information. Some of the paid services include:

411.com
addresses.com
advanced-people-search.com
advancedbackgroundchecks.com
anywho.com
archives.com
beenverified.com
checkthem.com
clustrmaps.com
cyberbackgroundchecks
.com
dexknows.com
easybackgroundchecks.com
emailfinder.com
freephonetracer.com
grey-pages.com
hauziz.com

identitypi.com
instantcheckmate.com
intelius.com
mylife.com
neighbor.report
nuwber.com
people.yellowpages.com
peoplefinders.com
peoplelooker.com
peoplelookup.com
peoplesmart.com
phonesbook.com
premium.whitepages.com
privateeye.com
publicrecords.com
publicrecordsnow.com
spokeo.com
thepublicrecords.com
theidentitypages.com
truthfinder.com
ussearch.com
usa-people-search.com
whitepages.com
xlek.com
zabasearch.com

The National Sex Offender Public Website

<https://www.fbi.gov/scams-and-safety/sex-offender-registry>

This database is coordinated by the Department of Justice and enables the public to search the latest information from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and numerous Indian tribes for the identity and location of known sex offenders. You can also search registry websites maintained by individual jurisdictions by following the links. The information contained in the national registry and the state and tribal registries is identical, but the national registry enables a search across multiple jurisdictions. The registry is available at this address:

Sex Offender Registry Websites

The National Sex Offender Public Website—coordinated by the Department of Justice—enables every citizen to search the latest information from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and numerous Indian tribes for the identity and location of known sex offenders.

To run a search: Enter the site, select the "I agree" button under Conditions of Use, fill out the Search form, and select "Search."

You can also search registry websites maintained by individual jurisdictions by following the links below. Note: the information contained in the national registry and the state and tribal registries is identical; the national registry simply enables a search across multiple jurisdictions.



States

- Alabama
- Alaska
- Arizona
- Arkansas
- California
- Colorado
- Connecticut
- Delaware
- District of Columbia
- Florida
- Georgia
- Hawaii
- Idaho
- Illinois
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Mississippi
- Missouri
- Montana
- Nebraska
- Nevada
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New Mexico
- New York
- North Carolina
- North Dakota
- Ohio
- Oklahoma
- Oregon
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- South Carolina
- South Dakota
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Utah
- Vermont
- Virginia
- Washington
- West Virginia
- Wisconsin
- Wyoming

Territories

- Guam
- Northern Mariana Islands
- Puerto Rico
- U.S. Virgin Islands

Federal Bureau of Prisons Inmate locator

<https://www.bop.gov/inmateloc/>

Locate the whereabouts of a federal inmate incarcerated from 1982 to the present. Due to the First Step Act, sentences are being reviewed and recalculated to address pending Good Conduct Time changes. As a result, an inmate's release date may not be up-to-date. Website visitors should continue to check back periodically to see if any changes have occurred.

The image displays two screenshots of the Federal Bureau of Prisons Inmate Locator website. Both screenshots show the header with the BOP logo, the title 'Federal Bureau of Prisons', the tagline 'Courage. Respect. Integrity. Correctional Excellence.', and a search bar. The navigation menu includes Home, About Us, Inmates, Locations, Careers, Business, Resources, and Contact Us.

Top Screenshot: Find By Number

The 'Find an inmate.' section contains the following text: 'Locate the whereabouts of a federal inmate incarcerated from 1982 to the present. Due to the First Step Act, sentences are being reviewed and recalculated to address pending Good Conduct Time changes. As a result, an inmate's release date may not be up-to-date. Website visitors should continue to check back periodically to see if any changes have occurred.'

The search options are:

- Find By Number** (selected)
- Find By Name**

The search form includes:

- Type of Number:** A dropdown menu with 'BOP Register Number' selected.
- Number:** A text input field.
- Search:** A blue button.

Below the search form is a link: [About the inmate locator & record availability](#).

Bottom Screenshot: Find By Name

The 'Find an inmate.' section contains the same text as the top screenshot.

The search options are:

- Find By Number**
- Find By Name** (selected)

The search form includes:

- First, Middle, Last:** Three text input fields.
- Race:** A dropdown menu.
- Age:** A text input field.
- Sex:** A dropdown menu.
- Clear Form:** A link with a trash icon.
- Search:** A blue button.

Inmate locator

<http://www.theinmatelocator.com/>

This site is a sizeable directory of different state and local incarceration databases.

WWW The Inmate Locator .com

Free Inmate Locator Introduction - Locate Inmates, Prisoners, Offenders and Offender Search / DepartmentOfCorrections InmateSearch

Welcome to THE InmateLocator.com ! This website was created due to the often difficult way to find inmate finder and Dept. of Corrections websites. Most of these websites have confusing and difficult to remember domain names. On our website we try to offer links to all the currently available Inmate Searches, DOC sites and links to their respective materials on the Offender Down Memorial Page. We sincerely hope that this website is useful to you. WWW The InmateLocator.com is not affiliated with www.inmatefinder.com nor www.inmatefinder.com nor www.inmatefinder.com. If you have any suggestions, comments or corrections please send us an email to let us know. Thank You!

Inmate Locators are currently available through the following states: Alabama AL, Alaska AK, Arizona AZ, Arkansas AR, California CO, Colorado CO, Connecticut CT, Florida FL, Georgia GA, Idaho ID, Illinois IL, Indiana IN, Iowa IA, Kansas KS, Kentucky KY, MAINE ME, Maryland MD, Michigan MI, Minnesota MN, Mississippi MS, Missouri MO, Montana MT, Nebraska NE, Nevada NV, New Hampshire NH, New Jersey NJ, New Mexico NM, New York NY, North Carolina NC, North Dakota ND, Ohio OH, Oklahoma OK, Oregon OR, Pennsylvania PA, Rhode Island RI, South Carolina SC, South Dakota SD, Tennessee TN, Texas TX, Utah UT, Vermont VT, Virginia VA, Washington WA, West Virginia WV, Wisconsin WI and Wyoming WY.

OTHER WEBSITE RESOURCES

- [Court Records](#)
- [Criminal Record Check](#)
- [Inmates Search](#)
- [Find Police Departments](#)

[Common Office Jail Websites](#)

THE InmateLocator.com does not guarantee the accuracy of the information that is found on this site. We cannot and do not guarantee that this information is accurate, up to date or functioning. WARNING - NO subject that is located due to our site should be treated unfairly or unlawfully. WARNING This site is provided as a free InmateLocator.com tool. WARNING

For Department of Correction Patches visit the DOC Patch link.

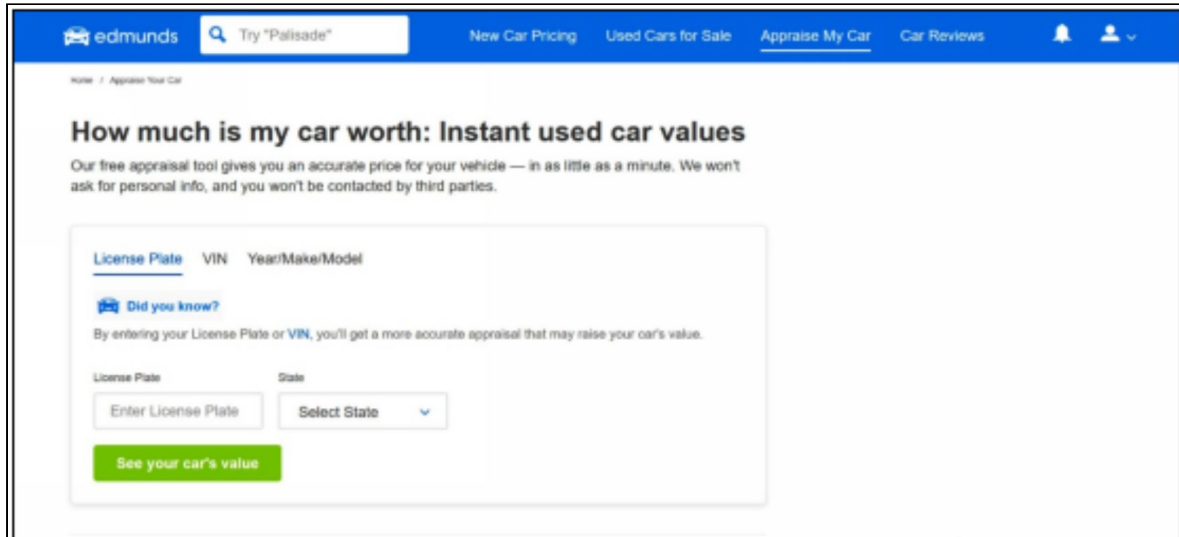
[DOC Patch Collection](#)

Copyright 2003 THE INMATELOCATOR.COM All rights reserved.

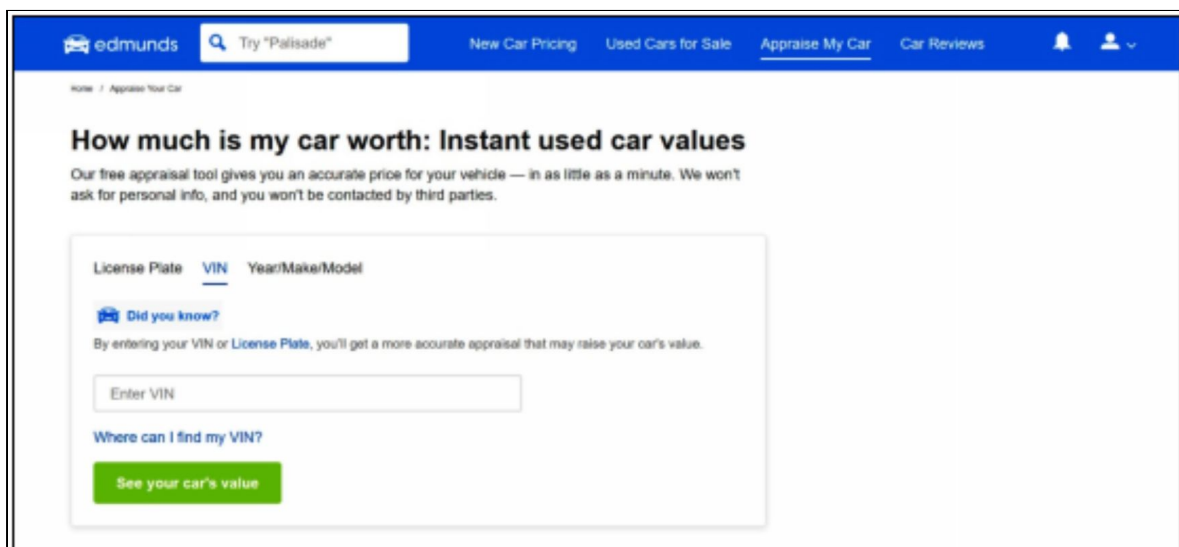
Edmunds Car Data

<https://www.edmunds.com/appraisal/>

If you have either the license plate number or VIN number of a vehicle, Edmunds free appraisal estimator can search for that vehicle and will provide the make, model and year of a car as well as the zip code it is registered in.



The screenshot shows the Edmunds website's 'Appraise My Car' page. The header includes the Edmunds logo, a search bar with 'Try "Palisade"', and navigation links for 'New Car Pricing', 'Used Cars for Sale', 'Appraise My Car' (which is underlined), and 'Car Reviews'. Below the header, the page title is 'How much is my car worth: Instant used car values'. A sub-header states: 'Our free appraisal tool gives you an accurate price for your vehicle — in as little as a minute. We won't ask for personal info, and you won't be contacted by third parties.' The main form has three tabs: 'License Plate', 'VIN', and 'Year/Make/Model'. The 'License Plate' tab is selected. Below the tabs, there is a section titled 'Did you know?' with a car icon. The text says: 'By entering your License Plate or VIN, you'll get a more accurate appraisal that may raise your car's value.' There are two input fields: 'License Plate' with a placeholder 'Enter License Plate' and 'State' with a dropdown menu labeled 'Select State'. A green button labeled 'See your car's value' is at the bottom of the form.

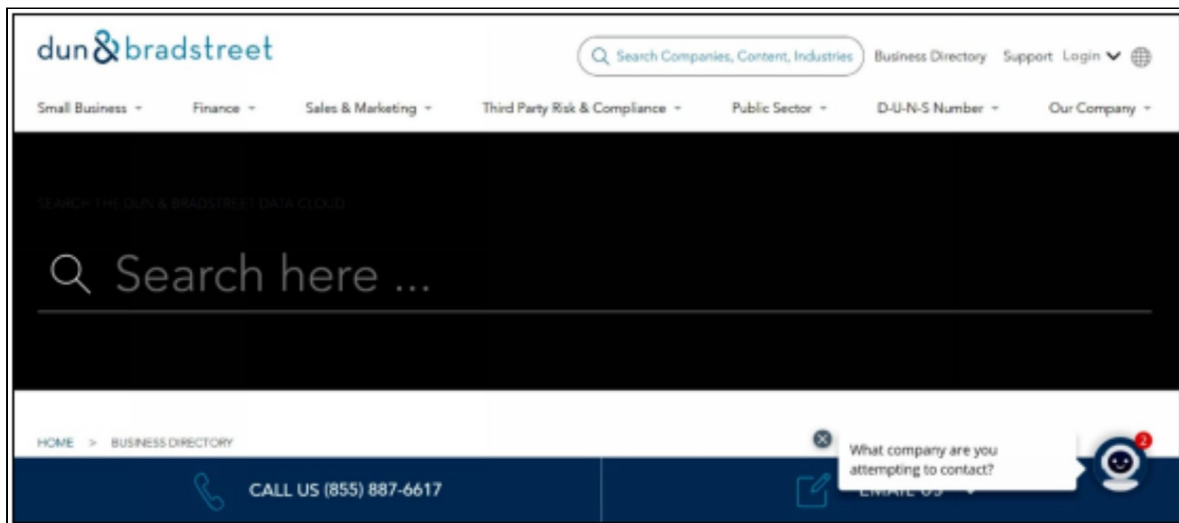


The screenshot shows the same Edmunds website's 'Appraise My Car' page, but with the 'VIN' tab selected. The header and sub-header are identical to the previous screenshot. The main form has three tabs: 'License Plate', 'VIN', and 'Year/Make/Model'. The 'VIN' tab is selected. Below the tabs, there is a section titled 'Did you know?' with a car icon. The text says: 'By entering your VIN or License Plate, you'll get a more accurate appraisal that may raise your car's value.' There is one input field labeled 'Enter VIN'. Below this field, there is a link that says 'Where can I find my VIN?'. A green button labeled 'See your car's value' is at the bottom of the form.

Dun & Bradstreet Reports

<https://www.dnb.com/business-directory.html>

Dun & Bradstreet's business directory will provide a free snapshot of any company's ownership, estimated revenues, and affiliates, if any. If your investigation involves a business owner or senior executive, a Dun & Bradstreet report may provide additional insight. Paid reports are available with more detailed information, including a company's credit history showing if a company pays its bills in a timely manner.



Below is a sample Dun & Bradstreet report on a small business.

[HOME](#) > [BUSINESS DIRECTORY](#) > [PROFESSIONAL SERVICES](#) > [CONSULTING SERVICES](#) > [UNITED STATES](#) > [NEW JERSEY](#) > [PRINCETON](#) > [SMART GALLERY LLC](#)

[HOME](#) > [BUSINESS DIRECTORY](#) > [PROFESSIONAL SERVICES](#) > [CONSULTING SERVICES](#) > [UNITED STATES](#) > [NEW JERSEY](#) > [PRINCETON](#) > [SMART GALLERY LLC](#)

Chapter 21 – Archiving Data

It's always important to properly document the information you uncover should you need to use it as evidence of a crime or violation having been committed. There are several ways to do so, both on your device and online.

Internet Archive

<https://archive.org/>

The Internet Archive, also called the Wayback Machine, is an American digital library with the stated mission of "universal access to all knowledge." It provides free public access to collections of digitized materials, including websites, software applications/games, music, movies/videos, moving images, and millions of books.



The images on the following pages show the advance search capabilities to narrow down archived webpages or media available on the Internet Archive.

Advanced Search

This form allows you to perform an advanced search. You only need to fill in one field below. This can be any field. If you select "not" as your match criteria, you must select one other field.

Any field:	contains	
AND Title:	contains	
AND Creator:	contains	
AND Description:	contains	
AND Collection:	is	
AND Mediatype:	is	All mediatypes
AND Custom field:	contains	
AND Custom field:	contains	
AND Custom field:	contains	
AND Date:	YYYY	MM DD
AND Date range:	YYYY	MM DD TO YYYY MM DD

Search

Advanced Search returning JSON, XML, and more

This will return results in the format of your choice.

Query:

Fields to return (pick one or more):

avg_rating

backup_location

bth

call_number

collection

contributor

coverage

creator

date

description

downloads

external-identifier

foldoutcount

format

genre

identifier

imagecount

indexflag

item_size

language

licenseurl

mediatype

members

month

name

noindex

num_reviews

pal_updatedate

publicdate

publisher

related-external-id

reviewdate

rights

scanningcentre

source

stripped_tags

subject

title

type

volume

week

year

(optional) Sort results by:

Number of results:

50

Page:

1

JSON format:

XML format:

save to file:

HTML table:

CSV format:

RSS format:

(Fields to return ignored)

Search

Help with CSV and Excel ([show/hide help](#))

Instructions for using the advanced search engine to create reports for items pertaining to books...

Notes

- You can try constructing a search query and hitting "Search" in the top "Advanced Search" section and then coming "back" to this section to copy that query into the "Query:" box.
- "downloads" is the number of downloads for content in an item
- "month" is the number of downloads in the last 30 days
- "week" is the number of downloads in the last 7 days
- We have a **known bug** in our site **with using " TO " in things like titles/descriptions**. If you run into a problem and need to use " TO ", use it lowercase and you will avoid this bug.

Dates and ranges

The following dates can be used for range queries:

- addeddate
- createdate
- date
- indexdate
- publicdate
- reviewdate
- ribbon_state_modify_date
- updatedate

The special date field, "oai_updatedate", can be used to mean all of the following dates combined:

- addeddate
- indexdate
- publicdate
- reviewdate
- updatedate

The rationale for "oai_updatedate" date merging is to allow something like the [Open Archives Initiative](#) protocol get time-sortable lists of updated or added items.

- addeddate -- should be time the item was initially added to archive
- indexdate -- should be last time item had a change that updated our search engine
- publicdate -- should be, for "most" items, the time after its first derive is done (ie: has "public formats" for a /details/ page)
- reviewdate -- updated to be the most recent time of all reviews (updated on new reviews and review changes)
- updatedate -- mostly the time of the last /editxml/ page submit for an item

Example date ranges: `updatedate:[2007 TO 2008]` `createdate:[2007-02-01 TO 2007-02-11]`

For dates like "sponsordate" that are not able to do ranges, they can still use * wildcards, for example:

`sponsordate:200802*`

Example queries

```
publicdate:[2008-02-01 TO 2008-03-01] AND contributor:smithsonian sponsordate:200802* AND mediatype:texts
indexdate:[2008-02-01T00:12:00Z TO 2008-03-01T00:23:59Z]
licenseurl:[http://creativecommons.org/a TO http://creativecommons.org/z]
```

Explanation of Terms, Operators, Queries, and Grouping

Here, you will find an explanation on how the syntax to the search engine works.

Our site uses a query syntax like the [lucene query syntax](#) from the **Apache Lucene** opensource search engine. A briefer explanation of the syntax follows.

Terms:

The search engine supports two types of terms, single terms and phrases.

A single term is a single word such as "test" or "hello".

A phrase is a group of words such as "duck and cover".

Field Specific queries:

If you want to restrict your search to a specific part of the metadata, you can append in front the term a Field Shortcut, such as:

`title:"Duck and Cover"`

will look for "Duck and Cover" only in the title of the items. For more information on Field Shortcuts, see section about Field Shortcuts Expansion

NOTE: searching in only a restricted set is better than using the default set for two reasons:

1. it's much faster
2. the results are much more relevant

Boolean Operators:

By default, the operator is AND, which means that the query:

`test hello`

is exactly similar to test AND hello, which means that documents containing the term "test" AND the term "hello" will be returned.

The query:

`test OR hello`

will return documents either containing the term "test" OR the term "hello". The query:

`test AND NOT hello`

will return documents that contain the term "test" but not the term "hello" NOTE: using the NOT operator, be sure to supply at least one term without the NOT, or search will fail (the query NOT test is not valid).

Range Queries:

range queries allow you to search for documents whose field match values in between two bounds, for example:

`downloads:[1000 TO 2000]`

will return items whose download count is between 1000 and 2000. using [] will include the bounds in the search, and () will exclude the bounds from the search. If you don't want to specify a bound, you can use the special keyword "null".

`downloads:[10000 TO null]`

will search for items with more than 10000 downloads.

Boosting a term:

Boosting allows you to control the relevance of a document by boosting its term. For example, if you are searching for war gulf and you want the term "gulf" to be more relevant boost it using the ^ symbol along with the boost factor next to the term. You would type:

`war gulf^4`

This will make documents with the term gulf appear more relevant.

Grouping:

The search engine supports using parentheses to group clauses to form subqueries, for example:

`(war OR gulf) AND tank`

you can also use this feature within a field:

`title:(war OR gulf)`

Fuzzy Queries:

If you are not sure how to spell a word you can ask the search engine to try to figure it out for you. To do this, append a ~ after the term to apply it on, for example:

`buttonwood~`

will find the words buttonwood, as well as cottonwood and buttonware. NOTE: this query involves a lot of computing, so use it wisely and expect to wait a little for results to come in!


Archive Today

<https://archive.is/>

Archive Today is a time capsule for web pages. It takes a “snapshot” of a web page that will always be online even if the original page disappears. It saves a text and a graphical copy of the page for better accuracy and provides a short and reliable link to an unalterable record of any web page. This can be useful if you want to take a snapshot of a page that could be changed or deleted soon. Saved pages will have no active elements and no scripts, so they keep you safe as they cannot have any popups or malware.

archive.today
webpage capture

[email](#) [blog](#) [ask me](#) [FAQ](#) [Donate](#)



My url is alive and I want to archive its content

Archive.today is a time capsule for web pages!

It takes a 'snapshot' of a webpage that will always be online even if the original page disappears.

It saves a text and a graphical copy of the page for better accuracy

and provides a short and reliable link to an unalterable record of any web page

including those from Web 2.0 sites:

- <https://archive.vn/2020.04.21/https://rt.live/>
- <https://archive.vn/2014.06.26/https://www.google.com/maps/>

This can be useful if you want to take a 'snapshot' a page which could change soon: price list, job offer, real estate listing, drunk blog post, ...

Saved pages will have no active elements and no scripts, so they keep you safe as they cannot have any popups or malware!

I want to search the archive for saved snapshots

search queries by example

- [microsoft.com](#) for snapshots from the host microsoft.com
- [*microsoft.com](#) for snapshots from microsoft.com and all its subdomains (e.g. www.microsoft.com)
- [http://twitter.com/burgerking](#) for snapshots from exact url (search is case-sensitive)
- [http://twitter.com/burg*](#) for snapshots from urls starting with http://twitter.com/burg

How to Capture Screenshots

There are several ways to capture your screen for documentation and evidence purposes. Make sure to capture the URL, data information and other identifying details to help validate the information being captured. Here's how to screenshot your computers and smartphones:

On Macs. Press [Shift]+[Command]+[4] keys at the same time. The screenshot should save to your desktop.

On Windows PCs. Press the [Windows]+[PrintScreen] button at the same time. The file will be default saved to the Pictures>Screenshots folder.

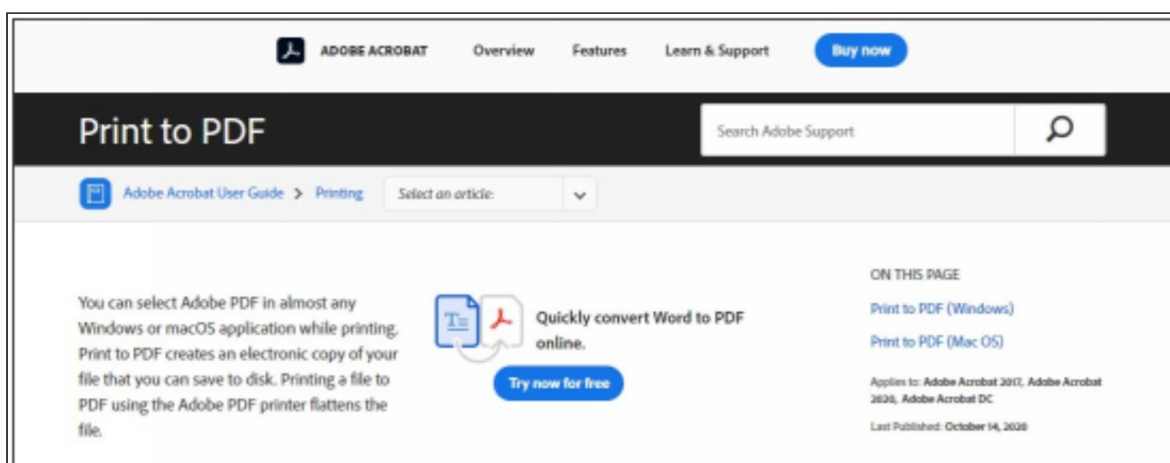
On iPhones. For iPhones with FaceID, press the [Side Button] and [Volume Up] buttons at the same time. For iPhones with TouchID and Side Button, press the Side button. Press the [Side Button] and [Home] button at the same time.

On Android devices. Press [Power] and {Volume Down] at the same time for a few seconds. If that doesn't work, try holding [Power] down for a few seconds.

Save to Adobe PDF

<https://helpx.adobe.com/acrobat/using/print-to-pdf.html>

You can select Adobe PDF in almost any Windows or macOS application while printing. Print to PDF creates an electronic copy of your file that you can save to disk. **Adobe Acrobat** needs to be installed on your computer, otherwise, the Adobe PDF printer or the Save As Adobe PDF option will not appear.



Hunch.ly

<https://www.hunch.ly/>

Hunchly is a web capture tool specifically designed to document online investigations. It automatically collects, documents, and annotates every web page you visit. Using this tool, you never have to remember to take a screenshot, cut and paste a URL, or save documents while you're browsing.

Hunchly automatically creates an audit trail of all of the steps you go through during your research sessions. It allows you to track where you've been and what you've seen along the way.

When I conduct research, I tend to jump rapidly from site to site, clicking open every relevant link I might come across in news articles or website, and there is always a risk I don't screenshot or bookmark a page that may contain perhaps a breadcrumb or a more significant piece of data.

Hunchly will keep reference information on:

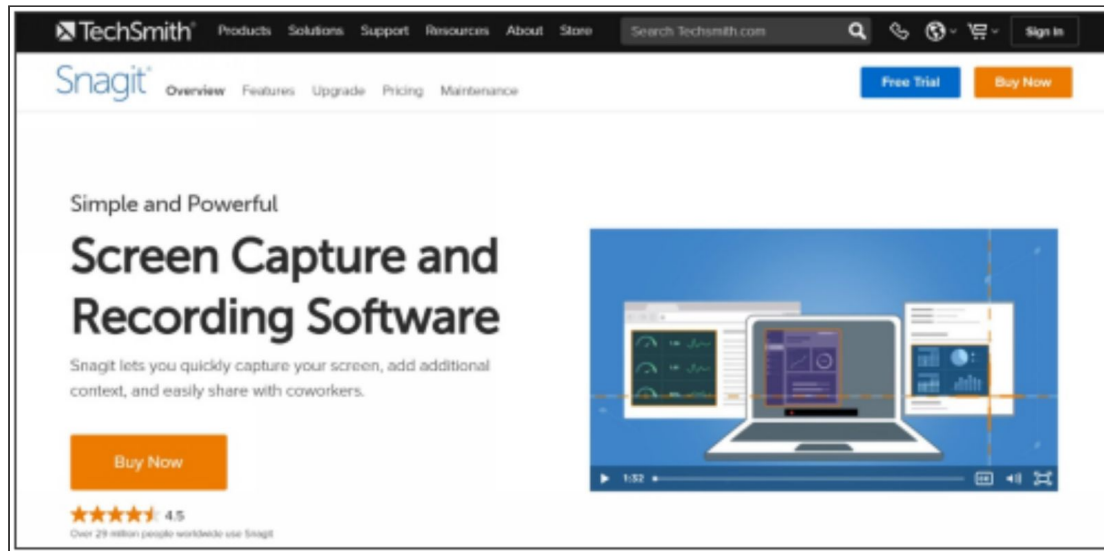
- Website pages
- Documents
- Search engine results
- Discussion forum posts
- Social media posts and discussions
- Dark web research
- Court filings
- URLs and timestamps



Snagit

<https://www.techsmith.com/screen-capture.html>

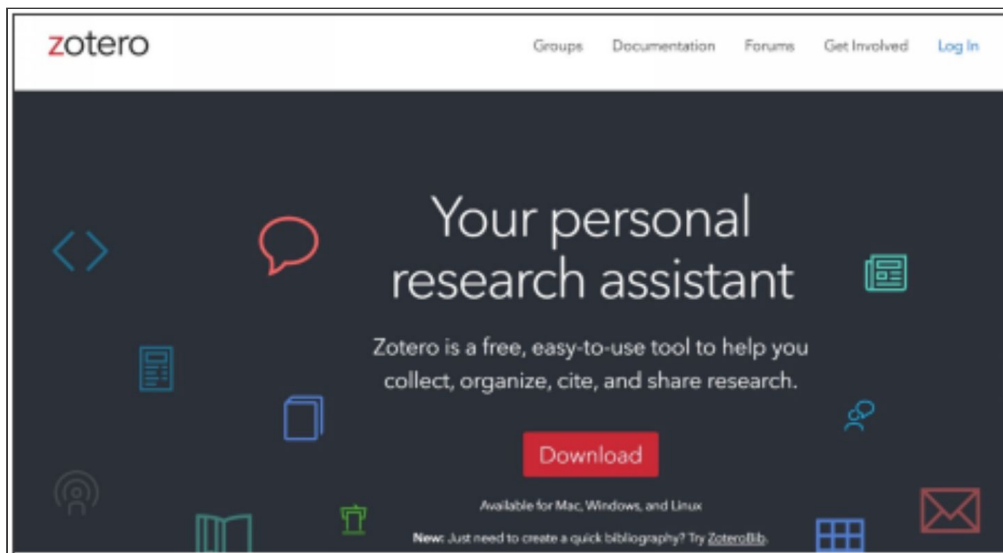
Snagit is a paid service (currently a one-time cost of \$50) that has more features, including capturing your entire desktop, a window, or a scrolling screen. There are many other screen capture options out there as well.



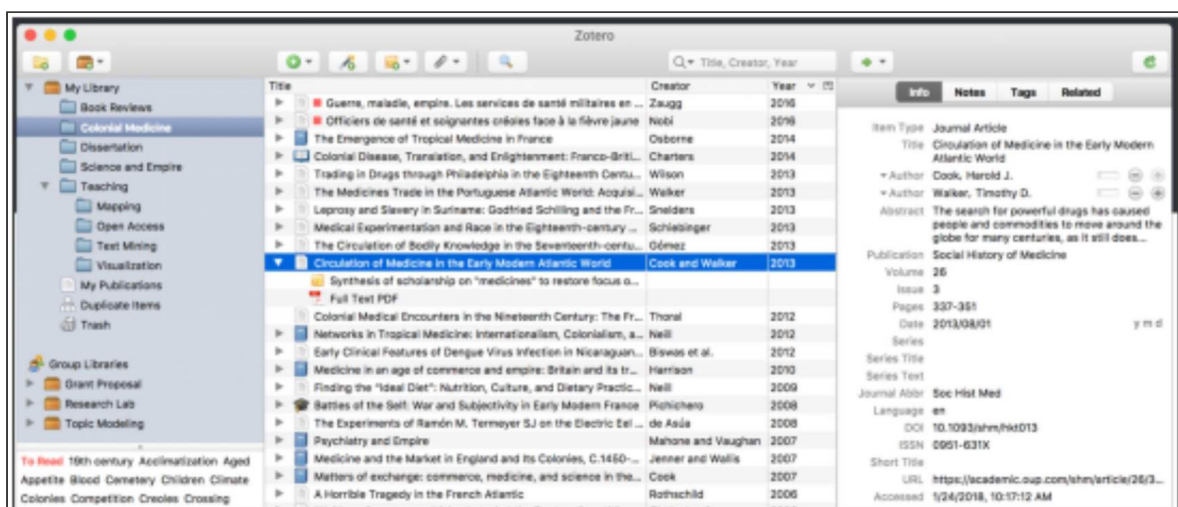
Zotero

<https://www.zotero.org/>

Zotero is primarily an academic research tool that helps collect, organize, and analyze research and share it in a variety of ways. I have found it helpful in gathering large amounts of information for my journalism and research projects, allowing me to cite sources extensively. Zotero stores author, title, and publication fields and exports that information as formatted references. Zotero interacts seamlessly with online resources: when it senses you are viewing a book, article, or other object on the web, it can automatically extract and save complete bibliographic references. It runs both as a web service and offline on your personal devices, along with a Microsoft Word add-on.



Zotero organizes your source materials and allows for efficient referencing and citing to support your research.



Appendix

Appendix Table of Contents

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Coup d’Etat	
Criminal complaint	
Domestic Terrorism	
Terminology	
Methodology	
Sedition	
Procedural Terms	
Capitol Breach Cases	

A Primer on Key Terms and Definitions

Definitions matter. To ensure discussions, debates, arguments, and –most importantly – laws and justice are applied equally and equitably for all people, clarifying what exactly someone, something, or some action is or is not is crucial both for the immediate situation at hand as well as for consistency in the future.

The following definitions are provided verbatim from authoritative sources to provide context and some framework around the events of January 6, 2021.

U.S. Constitution – 1st Amendment

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. [\[109\]](#)

What Does Free Speech Mean?

Among other cherished values, the 1st Amendment protects freedom of speech. The U.S. Supreme Court often has struggled to determine what exactly constitutes protected speech. The following are examples of speech, both direct (words) and symbolic (actions), that the Court has decided are either entitled to 1st Amendment protections, or not, and the relevant court case is noted for each ruling as reference.

Freedom of speech includes the right:

- Not to speak (specifically, the right not to salute the flag).
 - West Virginia Board of Education v. Barnette, 319 U.S. 624 (1943).
- Of students to wear black armbands to school to protest a war (“Students do not shed their constitutional rights at the schoolhouse gate.”).

- Tinker v. Des Moines, 393 U.S. 503 (1969).
- To use certain offensive words and phrases to convey political messages.
 - Cohen v. California, 403 U.S. 15 (1971).
- To contribute money (under certain circumstances) to political campaigns.
 - Buckley v. Valeo, 424 U.S. 1 (1976).
- To advertise commercial products and professional services (with some restrictions).
 - Virginia Board of Pharmacy v. Virginia Consumer Council, 425 U.S. 748 (1976); Bates v. State Bar of Arizona, 433 U.S. 350 (1977).
- To engage in symbolic speech, (e.g., burning the flag in protest).
 - Texas v. Johnson, 491 U.S. 397 (1989); U.S. v. Eichman, 496 U.S. 310 (1990).

Freedom of speech does not include the right:

- To incite actions that would harm others (e.g., Shouting “fire” in a crowded theater).
 - Schenck v. U.S., 249 U.S. 47 (1919).
- To make or distribute obscene materials.
 - Roth v. U.S., 354 U.S. 476 (1957).
- To burn draft cards as an anti-war protest.
 - U.S. v. O’Brien, 391 U.S. 367 (1968).
- To permit students to print articles in a school newspaper over the objections of the school administration.
 - Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier, 484 U.S. 260 (1988).
- Of students to make an obscene speech at a school-sponsored event.
 - Bethel School District #43 v. Fraser, 478 U.S. 675 (1986).
- Of students to advocate illegal drug use at a school-sponsored event.
 - Morse v. Frederick, ___ U.S. ___ (2007).^[110]

Freedom of Assembly explained

- Grants individuals the right to gather in groups, in public spaces, for any otherwise legal purpose. This right is closely associated with the idea of protest.^[111]

Coup d'Etat

We define a coup d'état as the sudden and irregular (i.e., illegal or extra-legal) removal, or displacement, of the executive authority of an independent government.³ Thus, we include as coups situations in which the initiators leave the incumbent chief executive in a titular position but impose a higher authority (e.g., a military junta or dictator) that is the de facto executive power. We view the overthrow of a colonial government as a regime change rather than a coup. Coups are usually, but not always, initiated by a small group of elites within the government. While coups are normally executed by the threat or use of force, they can also result from a societal paralysis generated by massive civil strife. Some coups involve violence; others are bloodless. If the initiators of a coup are successful in exercising control of government, then the coup is considered to be successful. Many coups are not successfully executed; many others are disrupted in the planning stages (i.e., before execution is even attempted).^[112]

Criminal complaint

A criminal complaint is a formal accusation of criminal conduct for purposes of establishing probable cause, not evidence of guilt. A defendant is presumed innocent unless proven guilty.^[113]

Domestic Terrorism

According to a November 2020, FBI memo titled, “Domestic Terrorism: Definitions, Terminology, and Methodology,” Domestic Terrorism for the FBI's purposes is referenced in U.S. Code at 18 U.S.C. 2331(5), and is defined as activities:

- Involving acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State;
- Appearing to be intended to:
 - Intimidate or coerce a civilian population;
 - Influence the policy of government by intimidation or coercion; or
 - Affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination or kidnapping; and

- Occurring primarily within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

The memo discusses individual's protections under the 1st Amendment, (which includes the right to assemble and right to protest). It states out, "Under FBI policy and federal law, no investigative activity may be based solely on 1st Amendment activity. The FBI does not investigate, collect, or maintain information on US persons solely for the purpose of monitoring activities protected by the 1st Amendment. All personnel should exercise sound judgment and discretion in evaluating the totality of circumstances surrounding any of these indicators in order to determine whether a law enforcement or intelligence response or activity is warranted."

The remainder of the Domestic Terrorism discussion below is verbatim from the FBI memo:

This is a definitional statute, not a charging statute. The FBI talks about the threat these actors pose as Domestic Terrorism threats, but each of the FBI's threat categories, described in further detail below, uses the words "violent extremism" because the underlying ideology itself and the advocacy of such beliefs is not prohibited by US law.

In using the term Domestic Terrorism, the Department of Homeland Security looks to the Homeland Security Act definition of terrorism, 6 U.S.C. 101(18), which is substantially similar but not identical to the title 18 definition. That provision defines terrorism as any activity that:

- Involves an act that:
 - Is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; and
 - Is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States; and
- Appears to be intended:
 - To intimidate or coerce a civilian population;
 - To influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or
 - To affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

In this vein, the FBI and DHS use the term Domestic Violent Extremist ("DVE") to describe an individual based and operating

primarily within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States who seeks to further their ideological goals wholly or in part through unlawful acts of force or violence. The FBI memo points out that the mere advocacy of ideological positions and/or the use of strong rhetoric does not constitute violent extremism, and in some cases direct or specific threats of violence must be present to constitute a violation of federal law.

As an exception, however, the DHS Office of Intelligence & Analysis (I&A) does so in accordance with its Attorney General-approved Intelligence Oversight Guidelines. I&A uses the term "domestic terrorist," defined in those guidelines, interchangeably with "domestic violent extremist" to describe such an actor.

Terminology

The US Government, including the FBI and DHS, continually reviews and evaluates intelligence to ensure it is appropriately identifying and categorizing a variety of national security threats to the Homeland. As part of this continual internal review, the FBI and DHS reconfigure broad threat categories as the threats evolve. While categories help the FBI better understand the criminal actors we pursue, we recognize actors' motivations vary, are nuanced, and sometimes are derived from a blend of ideologies. The categories also inform the intelligence and prevention efforts of DHS. Currently, the US Government broadly divides the DT threat among the following threat categories:

Racially or Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremism: This threat encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence in furtherance of ideological agendas derived from bias, often related to race or ethnicity, held by the actor against others or a given population group. Racially or Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremists purport to use both political and religious justifications to support their racially- or ethnically-based ideological objectives and criminal activities.

Anti-Government or Anti-Authority Violent Extremism: This threat encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence in furtherance of ideological agendas, derived from anti-government or anti-authority sentiment, including opposition to perceived economic, social, or racial hierarchies, or perceived government overreach, negligence, or illegitimacy.

Animal Rights/Environmental Violent Extremism: This threat encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence in furtherance of ideological agendas by those seeking to end or mitigate perceived cruelty, harm, or exploitation of animals and/or the perceived exploitation or destruction of natural resources and the environment.

Abortion-Related Violent Extremism: This threat encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence in furtherance of ideological agendas relating to abortion, including individuals who advocate for violence in support of either pro-life or pro-choice beliefs.

All Other Domestic Terrorism Threats: This category encompasses threats involving the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence in furtherance of ideological agendas which are not otherwise defined under or primarily motivated by one of the other Domestic Terrorism threat categories. Such agendas could flow from, but are not limited to, a combination of personal grievances and beliefs, including those described in the other Domestic Terrorism threat categories. Some actors in this category may also carry bias related to religion, gender, or sexual orientation.

Methodology

The FBI recognizes a **Domestic Terrorism Incident** as an ideologically-driven criminal act, including threats or acts of violence made to specific victims, made in furtherance of a domestic ideological goal, that has occurred and can be confirmed. A single incident may be comprised of a scheme or a serial criminal or violent activity conducted by the same perpetrator(s) using the same tactic(s).

The FBI recognizes a **Domestic Terrorism Plot** as a combination of criminal activity and planning that collectively reflect steps toward criminal action in furtherance of a domestic ideological goal. Disrupted Domestic Terrorism Plots are plots which, in the FBI's assessment, absent law enforcement intervention could have resulted in a Domestic Terrorism incident. [\[114\]](#)

Sedition

If two or more persons in any State or Territory, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S., conspire to overthrow, put down,

or to destroy by force the Government of the U.S., or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the U.S., or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the U.S. contrary to the authority thereof, they shall each be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both. 18 U.S. Code § 2384 - Seditious conspiracy^[115]

Procedural Terms

The following are procedural terms that were used in official court filings submitted by law enforcement authorities referenced in the case studies in Section 2. The definitions are from law.com's legal dictionary. [\[116\]](#)

Term	Definition
affiant	a person who signs an affidavit and swears to its truth before a notary public or some person authorized to take oaths, like a County Clerk.
affidavit	any written document in which the signer swears under oath before a notary public or someone authorized to take oaths (like a County Clerk), that the statements in the document are true. in many states a declaration under penalty of perjury, which does not require the oath-taking before a notary, is the equivalent of an affidavit.
arrest warrant	a judge's order to law enforcement officers to arrest and bring to jail a person charged with a crime, also called a warrant of arrest. The warrant is issued upon a sworn declaration by the district attorney, a police officer or an alleged victim that the accused person committed a crime.
assault	the threat or attempt to strike another, whether successful or not, provided the target is aware of the danger. The assaulter must be reasonably capable of carrying through the attack. In some states if the assault is with a deadly weapon (such as sniping with a rifle), the intended victim does not need to know of the peril. Other state laws distinguish between different degrees (first or second) of assault depending on whether there is actual hitting, injury or just a threat. "Aggravated assault" is an attack connected with the commission of another crime, such as beating a clerk during a robbery or a particularly vicious

	<p>attack. 2) n. the act of committing an assault, as in "there was an assault down on Third Avenue." Assault is both a criminal wrong, for which one may be charged and tried, and civil wrong for which the target may sue for damages due to the assault, including for mental distress.</p>
attest	<p>1) to confirm (usually in writing) that a document is genuine.</p> <p>2) to bear witness that someone actually signed a document, such as a will. All states require at least two witnesses (three in Vermont) to attest that a will was signed and declared to be a will (except a will written in one's own handwriting in some states).</p>
charge	<p>in a criminal case, the specific statement of what crime the party is accused (charged with) contained in the indictment or criminal complaint.</p>
complainant	<p>a person or entity who begins a lawsuit by filing a complaint and is usually called the plaintiff, or in some cases the petitioner.</p>
complaint	<p>the first document filed with the court (actually with the County Clerk or Clerk of the Court) by a person or entity claiming legal rights against another. The party filing the complaint is usually called the plaintiff and the party against whom the complaint is filed is called the defendant or defendants. Complaints are pleadings and must be drafted carefully (usually by an attorney) to properly state the factual as well as legal basis for the claim, although some states have approved complaint forms which can be filled in by an individual. A complaint also must follow statutory requirements as to form. For example, a complaint must be typed on a specific type of paper or on forms approved by the courts, name both the party making the claim and all defendants, and should state what damages or performance is demanded (the prayer). When the</p>

	complaint is filed, the court clerk will issue a summons, which gives the name and file number of the lawsuit and the address of the attorney filing the complaint, and instructs the defendant that he/she/it has a specific time to file an answer or other response. A copy of the complaint and the summons must be served on a defendant before a response is required. Under a unique statute, New York allows a summons to be served without a complaint. A complaint filing must be accompanied by a filing fee payable to the court clerk, unless a waiver based on poverty is obtained.
conviction	the result of a criminal trial in which the defendant has been found guilty of a crime.
criminal law	those statutes dealing with crimes against the public and members of the public, with penalties and all the procedures connected with charging, trying, sentencing and imprisoning defendants convicted of crimes.
District Attorney (D.A.)	an elected official of a county or a designated district with the responsibility for prosecuting crimes. The duties include managing the prosecutor's office, investigating alleged crimes in cooperation with law enforcement, and filing criminal charges or bringing evidence before the Grand Jury that may lead to an indictment for a crime. In some states a District Attorney is officially entitled County Attorney or State's Attorney. U.S. Attorneys are also called Federal District Attorneys and are prosecutors for districts (there are several in larger states) within the Department of Justice, are appointed by the President and serve at his/her pleasure.
district court	1) in the federal court system, a trial court for federal cases in a court district, which is all or a portion of a state. 2) a local court in some states.

federal courts	the court system which handles civil and criminal cases based on jurisdictions enumerated in the Constitution and federal statutes. They include federal district courts which are trial courts, district courts of appeals and the U.S. Supreme Court, as well as specialized courts such as bankruptcy, tax, claims (against the government) and veterans' appeals.
felony	<p>1) a crime sufficiently serious to be punishable by death or a term in state or federal prison, as distinguished from a misdemeanor which is only punishable by confinement to county or local jail and/or a fine.</p> <p>2) a crime carrying a minimum term of one year or more in state prison, since a year or less can be served in county jail. However, a sentence upon conviction for a felony may sometimes be less than one year at the discretion of the judge and within limits set by statute. Felonies are sometimes referred to as "high crimes" as described in the U.S. Constitution.</p>
Grand Jury	<p>a jury in each county or federal court district which serves for a term of a year and is usually selected from a list of nominees offered by the judges in the county or district. The traditional 23 members may be appointed or have their names drawn from those nominated. A Grand Jury has two responsibilities</p> <p>1) to hear evidence of criminal accusations in possible felonies (major crimes) presented by the District Attorney and decide whether the accused should be indicted and tried for a crime. Since many felony charges are filed by the District Attorney in a municipal or other lower court which holds a preliminary hearing to determine if there is just cause for trial instead of having the Grand Jury hear the matter, this function is of minor importance in many jurisdictions.</p>

	2) to hear evidence of potential public wrongdoing by city and county officials, including acts which may not be crimes but are imprudent, ineffective or inefficient, and make recommendations to the county and cities involved.
indictment	a charge of a felony (serious crime) voted by a Grand Jury based upon a proposed charge, witnesses' testimony and other evidence presented by the public prosecutor (District Attorney). To bring an indictment the Grand Jury will not find guilt, but only the probability that a crime was committed, that the accused person did it and that he/she should be tried. District Attorneys often only introduce key facts sufficient to show the probability, both to save time and to avoid revealing all the evidence. The Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution provides that "No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on presentment of a Grand Jury...." However, while grand juries are common in charging federal crimes, many states use grand juries sparingly and use the criminal complaint, followed by a "preliminary hearing" held by a lower court judge or other magistrate, who will determine whether or not the prosecutor has presented sufficient evidence that the accused has committed a felony. If the judge finds there is enough evidence, he/she will order the case sent to the appropriate court for trial.
magistrate	1) a generic term for any judge of a court, or anyone officially performing a judge's functions. 2) in a few states, an officer of the court at the lowest level who hears small claims lawsuits, serves as a judge for charges of minor crimes and/or conducts preliminary hearings in criminal cases to determine if there is enough evidence

	<p>presented by the prosecution to hold the accused for trial.</p> <p>3) in federal courts, an official who conducts routine hearings assigned by the federal judges, including preliminary hearings in criminal cases.</p>
Miranda warning	<p>the requirement, also called the Miranda rule, set by the U.S. Supreme Court in <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i> (1966) that prior to the time of arrest and any interrogation of a person suspected of a crime, he/she must be told that he/she has: the right to remain silent, the right to legal counsel, and the right to be told that anything he/she says can be used in court against him/her. The warnings are known as Miranda rights or just "rights." Further, if the accused person confesses to the authorities, the prosecution must prove to the judge that the defendant was informed of these rights and knowingly waived them, before the confession can be introduced in the defendant's criminal trial. The Miranda rule supposedly prevents self-incrimination in violation of the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Sometimes there is a question of admissibility of answers to questions made by the defendant before he/she was considered a prime suspect, raising a factual issue as to what is a prime suspect and when does a person become such a suspect?</p>
probable cause	<p>sufficient reason based upon known facts to believe a crime has been committed or that certain property is connected with a crime. Probable cause must exist for a law enforcement officer to make an arrest without a warrant, search without a warrant, or seize property in the belief the items were evidence of a crime. While some cases are easy (pistols and illicit drugs in plain sight, gunshots, a suspect running from a liquor store with a clerk screaming "help"), actions "typical" of drug dealers, burglars,</p>

	<p>prostitutes, thieves, or people with guilt "written across their faces," are more difficult to categorize. "Probable cause" is often subjective, but if the police officer's belief or even hunch was correct, finding stolen goods, the hidden weapon or drugs may be claimed as self-fulfilling proof of probable cause. Technically, probable cause has to exist prior to arrest, search or seizure.</p>
prosecute	<p>1) in criminal law, to charge a person with a crime and thereafter pursue the case through trial on behalf of the government. This is normally the function of the District Attorney (called States Attorney or city prosecutor in some places) and the U.S. Attorney in federal criminal cases. A state Attorney General may prosecute in crimes of statewide importance, and the U.S. Attorney General, through the Solicitor General, may prosecute for crimes involving matters of national significance.</p> <p>2) to conduct any legal action by a lawyer on behalf of a client, including both civil and criminal cases, but most commonly referring to prosecution for crimes.</p>
protest	<p>1) to complain in some public way about any act already done or about to be done, such as adoption of a regulation by a county board, sending troops overseas, or use of the death penalty.</p> <p>2) to dispute the amount of property taxes, the assessed evaluation of property for tax purposes or an import duty.</p> <p>3) a written demand for payment of the amount owed on a promissory note which has not been paid when due or a check which has been dishonored (not paid by the bank).</p>
riot	<p>1) technically a turbulent and violent disturbance of peace by three or more people acting together.</p>

	<p>2) an assemblage of people who are out of control, causing injury or endangering the physical safety of others and/or themselves, causing or threatening damage to property and often violating various laws both individually and as a group. The common thread is that the people in a riot have the power through violence to break the public peace and safety, requiring police action. Often a riot is declared after the crowd has been informed by police officers that the people constitute an "unlawful assembly" and are ordered to "disperse" immediately (historically in England called "reading the riot act"). If the crowd does not disperse, its members become subject to arrest for the crime of rioting, disturbing the peace, resisting arrest or other separate crimes ranging from assault to unlawful possession of firearms.</p>
search warrant	<p>a written order by a judge which permits a law enforcement officer to search a specific place (e.g., 112 Magnolia Avenue, Apartment 3, or a 1991 Pontiac, Texas license number 123ABC) and identifies the persons (if known) and any articles intended to be seized (often specified by type, such as "weapons," "drugs and drug paraphernalia," "evidence of bodily harm"). Such a search warrant can only be issued upon a sworn written statement of a law enforcement officer (including a prosecutor). The 4th Amendment to the Constitution specifies: "...no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized." The 14th Amendment applies the rule to the states. Evidence unconstitutionally seized cannot be used in court, nor can evidence traced through such illegal evidence.</p>
subpoena	<p>an order of the court for a witness to appear at a particular time and place to testify and/or</p>

produce documents in the control of the witness (if a "subpoena duces tecum"). A subpoena is used to obtain testimony from a witness at both depositions (testimony under oath taken outside of court) and at trial. Subpoenas are usually issued automatically by the court clerk but must be served personally on the party being summoned. Failure to appear as required by the subpoena can be punished as contempt of court if it appears the absence was intentional or without cause.

Capitol Breach Cases

Below is a list of defendants charged in federal court in the District of Columbia related to crimes committed at the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, 2021.

Every case is being prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia. Following arrests, or surrender, defendants must appear before district court magistrate/judge where the arrest takes place, in accordance with the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. [\[117\]](#)

Name	Charges	Case Status	Location of Arrest / Case Number
ABUAL-RAGHEB, Rasha N.	Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building; Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building	Arrested 1/19/21 in the District of New Jersey.	New Jersey / 1:21-cr-43
ADAMS, Daniel Page	Civil disorder; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Assaulting, Resisting or Impeding Certain Officers; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Impeding Passage Through the Capitol Grounds or Buildings; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building	Arrested 1/16/21 in the Eastern District of Texas.	Texas, Eastern District / 1:21-cr-84
ALAM,	Assault on a Federal Officer	Arrested	Pennsylvania,

<u>Zachary Jordan</u>	with a Dangerous or Deadly Weapon; Destruction of Government Property over \$1,000; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Unlawful Entry on Restricted Building or Grounds; Violent Entry and Disorderly Conduct	1/30/21 in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.	Eastern District / 1:21-mj-165
<u>ALBERTS, Christopher Michael</u>	Unlawful Possession of a Firearm on Capitol Grounds or Buildings; Unlawful Entry or Remaining on Restricted Grounds without Lawful Authority; Carrying a Pistol without a License Outside Home or Place of Business; Possession of a Large Capacity Ammunition Feeding Device	Arrested on 1/7/21. Initial appearance / detention hearing on 1/7/21. Defendant released. Preliminary Hearing set for 1/28/21 at 2:00 p.m.	Maryland / 1:21-cr-26
<u>ALLAN, Tommy Frederick</u>	Theft of government property; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Entering and Remaining on the Floor of Congress; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building	Arrested 1/22/21 in the Eastern District of California.	California, Eastern District / 1:21-cr-64
<u>ALVARADO, Wilmar Jeovanny Montano</u>	Restricted building or grounds; Violent entry or disorderly conduct; Civil disorders; Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers or employees; Obstruction of an official proceeding		/ 1:21-mj-169
<u>ALVEAR Gonzalez, Eduardo</u>	Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive	Arrested 2/12/21 in the Eastern	Virginia, Eastern

Nicolas (aka, Alvear Gonzalez Eduardo Nicolas; aka, Nicolas Alvear).	conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building	District of Virginia. Initial Appearance 2/12/21 at 2:00pm.	District / 1:21-mj-189
ANDRIES, John D.	Knowingly Entering or Remaining in any Restricted Building or Grounds Without Lawful Authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		Maryland / 1:21-cr-93
ASHLOCK, Ryan	Conspiracy; Obstruction of law enforcement during civil disorder; Obstruction of Justice/Congress; Knowingly Entering or Remaining in any Restricted Building or Grounds Without Lawful Authority		/ 1:21-mj-241
AUNGST, Mark Roderick	Restricted Building or Grounds; Violent Entry or Disorderly Conduct	Arrested 2/4/21 in the Middle District of Pennsylvania. Initial appearance 2/4/21.	Pennsylvania, Middle District / 1:21-mj-176
AYRES, Stephen Michael	Willfully and knowingly utter loud, threatening, or abusive language, or engage in disorderly or disruptive conduct, at any place in the Grounds or in any of the Capitol Buildings with the intent to impede, disrupt, or disturb the orderly conduct of a session of Congress or either House of Congress, or the orderly conduct in that building of a hearing before, or any deliberations of, a committee of	Arrested 1/25/21 in the Northern District of Ohio	Ohio, Northern District / 1:21-mj-154

	Congress or either House of Congress		
BAKER, Stephen Maury	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 2/1/21 in the Eastern District of North Carolina. Initial appearance 2/1/21 at 10:00am.	North Carolina, Eastern District / 1:21-mj-170
BANCROFT, Dawn	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Knowingly engaging in disorderly or disruptive conduct in any restricted building or grounds; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/29/21 in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.	Pennsylvania, Eastern District / 1:21-mj-182
BARANYI, Thomas	Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, Demonstrating, and Picketing in a Capitol Building	Arrested on 1/12/21. Initial appearance in the District of New Jersey on 1/12/21.	New Jersey / 1:21-cr-62
BARNETT, Richard	Obstruction of an official proceeding; Aiding and abetting; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon; Entering and Remaining in Certain Rooms in the Capitol Building;	Initial Appearance 1/12/21 at 3pm CST (virtual – WDAR District Court).	Arkansas, Western District / 1:21-cr-38

	Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building; Theft of Government Property		
<u>BAUER, Robert L.</u>	Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building; Violent Entry and Disorderly Conduct at the Grounds and in a Capitol Building	Arrested on 1/15/21 in the Western District of Kentucky.	Kentucky, Western District / 1:21-mj-59
<u>BECKLEY, Damon Michael</u>	Unlawful entry of a restricted building; disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/16/21 in the Western District of Kentucky.	Kentucky, Western District / 1:21-mj-60
<u>BENNETT, Andrew</u>	Knowingly Entering or Remaining in a physical violence against any person or property in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/26/2021 in the District of Columbia.	District of Columbia / 1:21-mj-141
<u>BETANCUR, Bryan (aka Bryan Clooney, aka Maximo Clooney).</u>	Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Entering and Remaining in Certain Rooms in the Capitol Building; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building or Grounds; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building	Arrested 1/17/21 in the District of Maryland.	Maryland / 1:21-mj-72
<u>BIGGS, Joseph Randall</u>	Obstruction of an official proceeding; Restricted Building or Grounds; Violent and Disorderly Conduct	Arrested 1/20/21 in the Middle District of Florida. Initial	Florida, Middle District / 1:21-mj-126

		appearance 1/20/21 in the Middle District of Florida.	
BINGERT, Craig Michael	Certain Acts During Civil Disorder	Arrested 1/18/21 in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.	Pennsylvania, Eastern District / 1:21-mj-104
BISIGNANO, Gina Michelle	Obstruction of an official proceeding; Aiding and abetting; Civil disorder; Destruction of Government Property; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Engaging in physical violence in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building	Arrested 1/19/21 in the Central District of California. Ordered detained. Indicted 1/29/21.	California, Central District / 1:21-cr-36

BLACK, Joshua Matthew	Restricted building or grounds; violent entry and disorderly conduct	Arrested in Northern Alabama on 1/14/2021. Detention, preliminary, and identity hearings set for 1/20/21 at 2:30pm.	Alabama, Northern District / 1:21-mj-49
BLAIR, David Alan	Assault on Federal Officer or on Person Assisting Federal Officer; Obstruction of law enforcement during civil disorder; Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Disorderly Conduct on Restricted Grounds Impeding Govt. Business; Physical Violence on Restricted Grounds; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		/ 1:21-mj-211
BLEDSOE, Matthew	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested in TN on 1/15/21. Video initial appearance in federal court in Memphis 1/15/21 at 11:00am CST.	Tennessee / 1:21-mj-48
BONET, James	Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building; Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building;	Arrested 1/27/21 in the Northern District of New York.	New York, Northern District / 1:21-mj-164

	Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building		
BOZELL IV, Leo Brent	Obstructing an Official Proceeding and Attempting to do so; Restricted Building and Grounds; Disorderly Conduct		/ 1:21-mj-222
BROCK, Larry Rendall	One count of knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority and one count of violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Initial appearance 1/12/21. (NDTX District Court).	Texas, Northern District / 1:21-mj-23
BROMLEY, Phillip Andrew	Unlawful Entry to Restricted Building; Disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		/ 1:21-mj-227
BRONSBURG, Tammy A. (aka, Tammy Butry)	Restricted Building or Grounds; Violent Entry or Disorderly Conduct	Arrested 2/4/21 in the Middle District of Pennsylvania. Initial appearance 2/4/21.	Pennsylvania, Middle District / 1:21-mj-176
BROWN, Terry	Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building; Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building	Arrested on 1/11/21. Released on conditions. The preliminary hearing is scheduled for Tuesday, January 19, 2021 at 10:00 a.m.	Pennsylvania / 1:21-cr-41

<u>CALDWELL, Thomas Edward</u>	Conspiracy; Conspiracy to Impede or Injure Officer; Destruction of Government Property; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Restricted Building or Grounds; Violent Entry or Disorderly Conduct	Arrested 1/19/21 in the Western District of Virginia.	Virginia, Western District / 1:21-mj-119
<u>CALHOUN Jr., William Mccall</u>	Obstruction of an official proceeding; Restricted Building or Grounds; Violent Entry or Disorderly Conduct	Arrested 1/15/21 in the Middle District of Georgia. Detention hearing on 1/21/21 at 10:30am in the Middle District of Georgia. Ordered detained.	Georgia, Middle District / 1:21-mj-40
<u>CAMARGO, Samuel</u>	Civil disorder; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly or Disruptive Conduct in a Restricted Building or Grounds; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building	Arrested 1/20/21 in the Eastern District of Virginia.	Virginia, Eastern District / 1:21-mj-68
<u>CAPSEL, Matthew</u>	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; and knowingly engages in any physical violence against any person or property in any restricted building or grounds; or attempts or conspires to do so; Forcibly assaulted, resisted, opposed, impeded, intimidated, or interfered with any officer or employee of	Arrested 1/26/21 in the Southern District of Illinois. Initial appearance 1/29/21 at 9:30am CT in the Southern District of Illinois. Released on bond with conditions.	Illinois, Southern District / 1:21-mj-22

	the U.S. or of any agency in any branch of the U.S. Government (including any member of the uniformed services) while engaged in or on account of the performance of official duties; Committed or attempted to commit any act to obstruct, impede, or interfere with law enforcement officer lawfully engaged in the lawful performance of his official duties incident to and during the commission of a civil disorder which in any way or degree obstructs, delays, or adversely affects commerce or the movement of any article or commodity in commerce or the conduct or performance of any federally protected function.		
CASTRO, Mariposa	Knowingly Entering or Remaining in any Restricted Building or Grounds Without Lawful Authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		/ 1:21-mj-142
Chansley, Jacob Anthony (aka, Jacob Angeli)	Civil disorder; Obstruction of an Official Proceeding; Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and	Complaint filed 1/8/21. Indicted 1/11/21.	Arizona / 1:21-cr-3

	disruptive conduct in a restricted building; Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building		
CHRESTMAN, William	Conspiracy; Civil disorder; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Threatening to assault a Federal Law Enforcement Officer; Knowingly Entering or Remaining in any Restricted Building or Grounds Without Lawful Authority (with 1752(b)(1)(A) enhancement); Disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 2/11/21 in the Western District of Missouri.	Missouri, Western District / 1:21-mj-218
CIARPELLI, Albert A.	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		New York / 1:21-mj-38
CLARK, Christy	Restricted Buildings or Grounds; Violent Entry or Disorderly Conduct		Pennsylvania / 1:21-mj-209
CLARK, Matthew	Restricted Buildings or Grounds; Violent Entry or Disorderly Conduct		Pennsylvania / 1:21-mj-209
COFFMAN, Lonnie	Possession of an unregistered firearm (destructive device) and	Arrested on 1/7/21. Initial appearance on 1/7/21. Detained.	Alabama / 1:21-cr-4

	carrying a pistol without a license.	Detention/Preliminary Hearing set for 1/12/21. 3:00 p.m. Indicted on 1/11/21.	
COLON, Louis Enrique	Conspiracy; Civil disorder; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds; Without Lawful Authority (with 1752(b)(1)(A) enhancement); Disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 2/11/21 in the Western District of Missouri.	Missouri, Western District / 1:21-mj-218
COLT, Josiah	Obstruction; Aiding and abetting; Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building; Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building	Arrested in Idaho.	Idaho / 1:21-cr-74
CONNELL, Cody Page Carter	Civil disorder; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Assaulting, Resisting or Impeding Certain Officers; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Impeding Passage Through the Capitol Grounds or Buildings; Parading, demonstrating, or	Arrested 1/16/21 in the Western District of Louisiana.	Louisiana, Western District / 1:21-cr-84

	picketing in a Capitol building		
Cooke, Nolan B.	Acts during civil disorder; entering/remaining on restricted buildings or grounds & disorderly/disruptive conduct in or near restricted building or grounds; unlawful activities on Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/21/2021 in the Eastern District of Texas.	Texas, Eastern District / 1:21-mj-143

<u>COUNCIL, Matthew</u>	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority and violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds. Council allegedly unlawfully entered the Capitol Building, and when stopped by law enforcement, he pushed the officer.	Arrested 1/14/21 in the Middle District of Florida. Initial Appearance 1/14/21 in the Middle District of Florida. Released on personal recognizance bond. Status hearing set for 2/11/21 at 11:00am in telephonic.	Florida, Middle District / 1:21-mj-8
<u>COURTRIGHT, Gracyn Dawn</u>	Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building; Disorderly Conduct in a Capitol Building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building; Theft of Government Property	Arrested 1/19/2021 in Southern District of West Virginia. The parties are to appear before the Court for an Arraignment set for 2/11/2021 at 2:00 PM by VTC.	West Virginia, Southern / 1:21-cr-72
<u>CRASE, Dalton Ray</u>	Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building or Grounds; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building		Kentucky / 1:21-mj-183
<u>CROWL, Donovan Ray</u>	Conspiracy; Conspiracy to Impede or Injure Officer; Destruction of Government Property; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Restricted	Arrested 1/18/21 in the Southern District of Ohio.	Ohio, Southern District / 1:21-mj-119

	Building or Grounds; Violent Entry or Disorderly Conduct		
CROY, Glenn Wes Lee	Unlawful Entry on restricted buildings or grounds; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		Colorado / 1:21-mj-234
CUA, Bruno Joseph	Assault on a Federal Officer; Civil disorder; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Restricted Building or Grounds; Enter or remain on the floor or gallery of either House of Congress, Violent Entry or Disorderly Conduct, Engage in physical violence, Obstruct, or impede passage, and parade, demonstrate, or picket on Capitol Grounds	Arrested 2/6/21 in the Northern District of Georgia.	Georgia, Northern District / 1:21-mj-187
CUDD, Jenny Louise	Obstruction of an official proceeding; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building; Aiding and Abetting	Released on personal recognizance bond.	Texas / 1:21-cr-68
CURZIO, Michael	Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building; Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building	Initial appearance in the Middle District of Florida on 1/14/2021.	Florida, Middle District / 1:21-cr-41
DAUGHTRY, Michael Shane	Restricted Building or Grounds	Arrested 1/15/21 in the Middle District of	Georgia, Middle District /

		Georgia. Detention hearing on 1/21/21 at 10:30am in the Middle District of Georgia. Ordered detained.	1:21-mj-41
DECARLO, Nicholas	Conspiracy; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Destruction of Government Property; Theft of government property; Restricted Building or Grounds; Aiding and Abetting	Arrested 1/26/21 in the Northern District of Texas.	Texas, Northern District / 1:21-cr-73
DEGRAVE, Nathaniel J. (aka, Nathan DeGrave)	Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers; Civil disorder; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Impeding Passage Through the Capitol Grounds or Buildings; Act of physical violence in the Capitol grounds or buildings; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building	Arrested 1/28/21 in the District of Nevada. Initial appearance 2/1/21 at 3:00pm in the District of Nevada. Ordered detained. Preliminary hearings set for 2/16/21.	Nevada / 1:21-cr-90
DRESCH, Karl	Obstruction of an official proceeding; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building	Arrested 1/20/21 in the Western District of Michigan.	Michigan, Western District / 1:21-cr-71

Egtvedt, Daniel Dean	Assault on a federal officer or person assisting a federal officer; Obstruction of law enforcement during civil disorder; Obstruction of Justice/Congress; Unlawful entry, disorderly conduct, and physical violence into, in, or on a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly Conduct and Physical Violence on Capitol Grounds		Maryland / 1:21-mj-212
EHMKE, Hunter Allen	Destruction of Government Property; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building	Arrested 1/13/21 in California. Initial Appearance in federal court in the Central District of California 1/14/21. Defendant was released on bond with home detention and electronic home monitoring. Initial appearance in federal court in the District of Columbia scheduled for 1/21/21.	California, Central District / 1:21-cr-29
EHRKE, Valerie Elaine	Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building; Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building	Arrested 1/19/21 in the Eastern District of California.	California, Eastern District / 1:21-cr-97

EISENHART, Lisa	Obstruction of an official proceeding; Restricted Building or Grounds; Violent Entry or Disorderly Conduct; Aiding and Abetting	Arrested 1/16/21 in Tennessee. Initial appearance 1/19/21 in the Middle District of Tennessee. Detention hearing set for January 25, 2021. Ordered detained and transported to D.C.	Tennessee / 1:21-mj-71
ERICSON, Andrew C.	Unlawful Entry on restricted buildings or grounds; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/22/21 in the Eastern District of Oklahoma.	Oklahoma, Eastern District / 1:21-mj-131
Evans, Derrick	One count of knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; and one count of violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol Grounds.		West Virginia / 1:21-mj-16
FAIRLAMB, Scott Kevin	Civil disorder; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Assaulting, Resisting, or Impeding Certain Officers; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon; Disorderly and Disruptive Conduct in a Restricted Building or Grounds; Impeding Ingress and Egress in a Restricted Building or Grounds; Engaging in physical violence in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Impeding Passage Through the Capitol Grounds	Arrested 1/22/21 in the District of New Jersey.	New Jersey /

	or Buildings; Act of physical violence in the Capitol grounds or buildings; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building		
FAULKNER, Troy Elbert	Destruction of Government Property; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Entering and Remaining in Restricted Building or Grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Engaging in physical violence in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Stepping, climbing, removing, or injuring property on the Capitol grounds		Ohio / 1:21-mj-167
FEE, Thomas	Knowingly Entering or Remaining in any Restricted Building Without Lawful Authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		New York / 1:21-mj-88
FELLOWS, Brandon	Restricted Building or Grounds; Violent Entry or Disorderly Conduct	Arrested 1/17/21. Hearing set for 1/19/21 in the Northern District of New York.	New York, Northern District / 1:21-cr-83

FISCHER, Joseph W.	Obstruction of law enforcement during civil disorder; Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds; Obstruction of Justice/Congress	Arrested 2/19/2021 in the Middle District of Pennsylvania. Initial appearance 2/19/21. Ordered detained pending a detention hearing scheduled for 2/23/21 in the Middle District of Pennsylvania.	Pennsylvania, Middle District / 1:21-mj-237
FISHER, Samuel J. (aka Brad Holiday)	Unlawful Entry on Restricted Grounds; Disorderly Conduct on Restricted Grounds	Arrested 1/20/21 in the Eastern District of New York.	New York, Eastern District / 1:21-mj-146
FITCHETT, Cindy	Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building; Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building		Virginia / 1:21-cr-41
FITZSIMONS, Kyle	Civil disorder; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Inflicting Bodily Injury on Certain Officers; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted	Arrested 2/4/21 in the District of Maine.	Maine / 1:21-mj-190

	building or grounds; Engaging in physical violence in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Act of physical violence in the Capitol grounds or buildings		
FOY, Michael Joseph	Civil disorder; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers using a dangerous weapon; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Act of physical violence in the Capitol grounds or buildings	Arrested 1/21/21 in the Eastern District of Michigan.	Michigan, Eastern District / 1:21-mj-136
FRACKER, Jacob	Obstruction of an official proceeding; Aiding and abetting; Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building; Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building or Grounds		/ 1:21-mj-36
GALLAGHER, Thomas	Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted		New Hampshire / 1:21-cr-41

	building; Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building		
GARCIA, Gabriel Augustin	Certain Acts During Civil Disorder, Aiding and abetting; Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/19/21 in the Southern District of Florida.	Florida, Southern District / 1:21-mj-95
GENCO, Raechel	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority		Pennsylvania / 1:21-mj-231
GERDING, Christina	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Knowingly Engaging in Disorderly or disruptive Conduct in any Restricted Building or Grounds; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/28/21 in the Central District of Illinois. Defendant released on conditions. Next hearing 2/2/21 via video in federal court in the District of Columbia.	Illinois, Central District / 1:21-mj-148
GERDING, Jason	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Knowingly Engaging in Disorderly or disruptive Conduct in	Arrested 1/28/21 in the Central District of Illinois. Defendant released on	Illinois, Central District / 1:21-mj-148

	any Restricted Building or Grounds; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	conditions. Next hearing 2/2/21 via video in federal court in the District of Columbia.	
GIESWEIN, Robert	Obstruction of an official proceeding; Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers using a dangerous weapon; Destruction of Government Property; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon	Arrested 1/18/21 in the District of Colorado. Detention hearing 1/25/21. Ordered detained.	Colorado / 1:21-cr-24
GIONET, Anthime Joseph	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds.	Arrested 1/15/21 in Houston, Texas.	Texas, Houston / 1:21-mj-14
GOLD, Simone Melissa	Restricted Building or Grounds; Violent Entry and Disorderly Conduct	Arrested 1/18/21 in the Central District of California. Released on conditions. Virtual hearing in federal court in the District of Columbia on 1/21/21.	California, Central District / 1:21-cr-85
GOODWYN, Daniel	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry	Arrested 1/29/2021 in the Eastern District of Texas.	Texas, Eastern District / 1:21-mj-63

	and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		
GORDON, Vaughn	Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building; Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building	Arrested 1/14/21 in Louisiana. Initial appearance (virtual) in federal court in the Western District of Louisiana 1/15/21. Released on conditions.	Louisiana, Western District / 1:21-cr-99
GOSSJANKOWSKI, Vitali	Knowingly enter or remain in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority to do so; knowingly, and with intent to impede or disrupt the orderly conduct of Government business or official functions, engage in disorderly or disruptive conduct in, or within such proximity to, any restricted building or grounds when, or so that, such conduct, in fact, impedes or disrupts the orderly conduct of Government business or official functions; and did so while using or carrying a dangerous weapon.	Arrested 1/18/21 in Washington, D.C.	District of Columbia / 1:21-mj-115
GRACE, Jeffrey	Knowingly Entering or Remaining in any Restricted Building or Grounds Without Lawful Authority	Arrested 2/4/21 in the Western District of Washington.	Washington, Western District. / 1:21-mj-178

		Initial appearance 2/4/21 in Oregon.	
GRAYSON, Kenneth	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct which impedes the conduct of government business; Disruptive Conduct in the Capitol Buildings; Parading, Demonstrating, or Picketing in the Capitol Buildings; Obstructing or Impeding Any Official Proceeding	Arrested 1/26/21 in the Western District of Pennsylvania.	Pennsylvania, Western District / 1:21-mj-163
GRIDER, Christopher Ray	Destruction of Government Property; Aiding and abetting; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Impeding Passage Through the Capitol Grounds or Buildings; Act of physical violence in the Capitol grounds or buildings	Arrested 1/21/2021 in Austin, Texas. Currently detained pending Detention Hearing on 1/27/21 in the Western District of Texas.	Texas, Austin / 1:21-cr-22
GRIFFIN, Couy	Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and Disruptive Conduct in a Restricted Building	Arrested 1/17/21 in Washington, D.C.	District of Columbia / 1:21-cr-92

GRIFFITH, Jack Jesse (aka Juan Bibiano)	Knowingly enter or remain in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority to do; knowingly, and with intent to impede or disrupt the orderly conduct of Government business or official functions, engage in disorderly or disruptive conduct in, or within such proximity to, any restricted building or grounds when, or so that, such conduct, in fact, impedes or disrupts the orderly conduct of Government business or official functions; or attempts or conspires to do so.	Arrested 1/16/21 in Nashville, TN. Initial appearance on 1/19/2021. Released with conditions.	Tennessee, Nashville / 1:21-mj-79
Grillo, Philip Sean	Unlawful Entry on restricted buildings or grounds; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds; Obstruction of Justice/Congress		New York / 1:21-mj-00245
GUNDERSEN, Brian	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Knowingly, with intent to impede government business or official functions, engaging in disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds; Engaging in disorderly or disruptive conduct on the Capitol Buildings or grounds; parading, demonstrating,	Arrested 1/27/21 in the Middle District of Pennsylvania.	Pennsylvania, Middle District / 1:21-mj-161

	or picketing in the Capitol Buildings		
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<u>HALE-CUSANELLI, Timothy Louis</u>	Civil disorder; Aiding and abetting; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Impeding Ingress and Egress in a Restricted Building; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building	Arrested 1/17/21 in the District of New Jersey.	New Jersey / 1:21-cr-37
<u>HARDING, Peter J.</u>	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Initial appearance on 1/14/21 at 2pm ET in the Western District of New York (virtual). Initial appearance in federal court in the District of Columbia on 1/19/21.	New York, Western District / 1:21-mj-33
<u>HARKRIDER, Alex Kirk</u>	Civil disorder; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers using a dangerous weapon; Theft of government property; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon; Unlawful Possession of a	Arrested 1/18/21 in the Eastern District of Texas.	Texas, Eastern District / 1:21-mj-103

	Dangerous Weapon on Capitol Grounds or Buildings; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Act of physical violence in the Capitol grounds or buildings; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building		
Hatley, Andrew	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Knowingly, With Intent to Impede Government Business or Official Functions, Engaging in Disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds; Engaging in disorderly or Disruptive Conduct on Capitol Buildings or Grounds; Parading Demonstrating, or Picketing in the Capitol Buildings	Arrested 1/19/21 in the District of Arizona.	Arizona / 1:21-mj-78
HAZELTON, Stephanie (aka Ayla Wolf, aka Ayla Wolfe)	Obstruction of an official proceeding; Civil disorder; Aiding and abetting; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Impeding Passage Through the Capitol Grounds or Buildings		New Jersey / 1:21-mj-149
HEMENWAY, Edward	Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building; Violent Entry and Disorderly Conduct at the Grounds and in a Capitol Building	Arrested on 1/15/21 in Charlottesville, VA.	Virginia, Charlottesville / 1:21-mj-59

Hernandez, Emily	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds; Disorderly Conduct which Impedes the Conduct of Government Business; Steal, sell, convey or dispose of anything of value of the U.S.; Disruptive Conduct in the Capitol Buildings; Parading, Demonstrating, or Picketing in the Capitol Buildings	Arrested 1/19/21 in St. Louis (Eastern District of Missouri).	Missouri, St. Louis (Eastern District of Missouri) / 1:21-mj-73
HILES, Jacob	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Knowingly, With Intent to Impede Government Business or Official Functions, Engaging in Disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds; Parading, Demonstrating, or Picketing in the Capitol Buildings	Arrested 1/19/21 in Norfolk, VA (EDVA). Released on a personal recognizance bond; presentment date in federal court in the District of Columbia on 1/22/21.	Virginia, Norfolk (Eastern District of Virginia) / 1:21-mj-70
HODGKINS, Paul Allard	Obstructing or Impeding Any Official Proceeding and Aiding and abetting; Knowingly Entering or Remaining in any Restricted Building or Grounds Without Lawful Authority and Impeding or Disrupting Official Functions; Violent Entry and Disorderly Conduct in Capitol Buildings		Florida / 1:21-mj-213
HONEYCUTT, Adam Avery	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent	Arrested 2/11/21 in the Middle District of Florida.	Florida, Middle District / 1:21-mj-216

	entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		
HUGHES, Jerod Wade	Civil disorder; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Destruction of Government Property; Entering and Remaining in a Restricted Building or Grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Entering and Remaining on the Floor of Congress; Entering and Remaining in Certain Rooms in the Capitol Building; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building	Arrested 2/1/21 in the District of Montana.	Montana / 1:21-mj-180
HUGHES, Joshua Calvin	Civil disorder; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Destruction of Government Property; Entering and Remaining in a Restricted Building or Grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Entering and Remaining on the Floor of Congress; Entering and Remaining in Certain Rooms in the Capitol Building; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building	Arrested 2/1/21 in the District of Montana.	Montana / 1:21-mj-180
Hyland, Jason Lee	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 2/2/21 in the Eastern District of Texas.	Texas, Eastern District / 1:21-mj-181

<u>IANNI, Suzanne (aka, Sue Ianni)</u>	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/19/21 in Boston.	Massachusetts, Boston / 1:21-mj-109
<u>JACKSON, Emanuel</u>	Assaulting an Officer of the U.S.; Assaulting an Officer of the U.S. with a deadly or dangerous weapon; obstruction of an official proceeding; unlawful entry and physical violence on restricted building or grounds; violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/18/21 in the District of Columbia.	District of Columbia /
<u>JANCART, Derek</u>	Knowingly Entering or Remaining in any Restricted Building or Grounds Without Lawful Authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		/ 1:21-mj-246
<u>JENSEN, Douglas Austin</u>	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; disrupting the orderly conduct of government business; violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol Building; parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol Building; and obstructing a law enforcement officer during a civil disorder		Iowa / 1:21-cr-06
<u>JOHNATAKIS, Taylor James</u>	Obstruction of an official proceeding; Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers; Civil disorder; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or	Arrested 2/11/21 in the Western District of Washington.	Washington, Western District /

	grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Engaging in physical violence in a restricted building or grounds; Impeding Passage Through the Capitol Grounds or Buildings; Act of physical violence in the Capitol grounds or buildings		
<u>JOHNSON, Adam</u>	One count of knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; one count of theft of government property; and one count of violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds.	Arrested in Middle District of Florida 1/08/21. Initial Appearance in Middle District of Florida 1/11/21.	Florida, Middle District / 1:21-mj-20
<u>JONES, Chad Barrett</u>	Assault on a federal officer; certain acts during a civil disorder; destruction of government property over \$1,000; obstruction of justice; unlawful entry on restricted building or grounds; violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/16/21 in the Western District of Kentucky.	Kentucky, Western District / 1-21-mj-76
<u>KELLER, Klete Derik</u>	Civil disorder; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Impeding Passage Through the Capitol Grounds or Buildings; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building		Colorado / 1:21-mj-42
<u>KELLY, Christopher M.</u>	Obstruction of an official proceeding; Aiding and	Arrested in the Southern	New York, Southern

	abetting; Unlawful Entry to Restricted Building or Grounds; Violent Entry and Disorderly Conduct	District of New York on 1/20/21. Initial appearance 2/9/21 via video teleconference.	District / 1:21-mj-128
KELLY, Kash Lee	Knowingly Entering or Remaining in any Restricted Building or Grounds Without Lawful Authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		Illinois / 1:21-mj-67
KELLY, Leo	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent Entry with Intent to Disrupt the Orderly Conduct of Official Business and Disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/18/21 in the Northern District of Iowa.	Iowa, Northern District / 1:21-mj-93
KONOLD, Cory	Conspiracy; Civil disorder; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds; Without Lawful Authority (with 1752(b)(1) (A) enhancement); Disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 2/11/21 in Arizona.	Arizona / 1:21-mj-218
KONOLD, Felicia	Conspiracy; Civil disorder; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds; Without Lawful Authority (with 1752(b)(1) (A) enhancement);	Arrested 2/11/21 in Arizona.	Arizona / 1:21-mj-218

	Disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		
KUEHNE, Christopher	Conspiracy; Civil disorder; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds; Without Lawful Authority (with 1752(b)(1) (A) enhancement); Disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 2/11/21 in the Western District of Missouri.	Missouri, Western District / 1:21-mj-218
Lang, Edward Jacob	Civil disorder; Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers; Assaulting, Resisting, or Impeding Certain Officers Using a Dangerous Weapon; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Aiding and abetting; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Act of physical violence in the Capitol grounds or buildings	Arrested on 1/16/21 in New York.	New York / 1:21-cr-53

LEFFINGWELL, Mark	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; assault on a federal law enforcement officer; and violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds.	Arrested on 1/7/21. Initial appearance on 1/7/21. Detention Hearing set for 1/8/21. Defendant released on pre-trial conditions. Preliminary Hearing set for 1/29/21. Indicted on 1/11/21.	Washington / 1:21-cr-5
LEWIS, Jacob	Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building; Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building	Arrested 1/27/2021 in the Central District of California. Initial appearance 1/27/21. Released on conditions. Virtual initial appearance in federal court in the District of Columbia on 2/10/21.	California, Central District / 1:21-cr-100
LINDSEY, Terry Lynn	Unlawful Entry on restricted buildings or grounds; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		Ohio / 1:21-mj-234
LOFTUS, Kevin	Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building; Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building	Arrested in WI. Defendant released on personal recognizance. Conference set for 3/22/2021 via Telephonic/VTC.	Wisconsin / 1:21-cr-81

LOLLAR, Joshua R.	Knowingly Entering or Remaining in any Restricted Building or Grounds Without Lawful Authority and Impeding or Disrupting Official Functions; Obstructing or Impeding Law Enforcement Officer During Civil Disorder and Obstructing Federally Protected Functions; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/15/21.	/ 1:21-mj-45
LOLOS, John	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		/ 1:21-mj-22
LOPATIC Sr, Michael John	Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers; Civil disorder; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Engaging in physical violence in a restricted building or grounds; Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building		Pennsylvania / 1:21-cr-35
LYON, Robert Anthony	Obstruction of an official proceeding and aiding and abetting; Theft of Government	Arrested 1/25/21 in the Southern District of Ohio.	Ohio, Southern District / 1:21-mj-153

	Property and Aiding and abetting; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating or picketing in a Capitol building		
LYONS, Kevin James	Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Entering and Remaining in Certain Rooms in the Capitol Building; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building	Arrested 1/13/21 in Illinois. Made initial appearance in federal court in the Northern District of Illinois. Initial appearance in D.C. District Court scheduled for 1/19/21 via video appearance.	Illinois, Northern District / 1:21-cr-79
MADDEN, Dominic	Knowingly enter or remain in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority to do; knowingly, and with intent to impede or disrupt the orderly conduct of Government business or official functions, engage in disorderly or disruptive conduct in, or within such proximity to, any restricted building or grounds when, or so that, such conduct, in fact, impedes or disrupts the orderly	Arrested 1/21/21 in the Eastern District of New York. Defendant released on personal recognizance.	New York, Eastern District / 1:21-cr-55

	conduct of Government business or official functions; utter loud, threatening, or abusive language, or engage in disorderly or disruptive conduct, at any place in the grounds or in any of the Capitol Buildings with the intent to impede, disrupt, or disturb the orderly conduct of a session of Congress or either House of Congress; parade, demonstrate, or picket in any of the Capitol Buildings		
MALDONADO, Steve Omar (aka, Emilio Maldonado)	Restricted Building or Grounds; Violent Entry or Disorderly Conduct, and parade, demonstrate, or picket on Capitol Grounds	Arrested 2/10/21 in the Middle District of Florida (Orlando). Initial appearance 2/10/21. Released on conditions.	Florida, Middle District / 1:21-mj-210
Mariotto, Anthony R. (aka, Tony Mariotto)	Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Entering and remaining in the Gallery of Congress; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building	Arrested 1/22/21 in the Southern District of Florida.	Florida, Southern District / 1:21-cr-94
MARQUEZ, Felipe	Obstruction of an official proceeding;		Florida / 1:21-cr-136

	Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Entering and Remaining in Certain Rooms in the Capitol Building; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building		
MARTIN, Zachary Hayes (aka Zac Martin)	Restricted Building or Grounds; Unlawful Activities on Capitol Grounds, Disorderly Conduct and Demonstrating in the Capitol Building	Arrested 1/28/21 in the Western District of Missouri.	Missouri, Western District / 1:21-mj-150
MAZZOCCO, Matthew Carl	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/17/21 in San Antonio, Texas.	Texas, San Antonio / 1:21-mj-96
MCAULIFFE, Justin	Knowingly entering and remaining on restricted grounds without lawful authority and/or engaging in disorderly conduct within proximity to a restricted building to impede official functions	Arrested 1/28/2021 in the Eastern District of New York.	New York, Eastern District / 1:21-mj-135
McCaughey III, Patrick Edward	Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers using a dangerous weapon;	Arrested 1/19/21 in the Southern District of New York. Indicted 1/29/21.	New York, Southern District / 1:21-cr-24

	Civil disorder; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Aiding and abetting; Disorderly and Disruptive Conduct in a Restricted Building or Grounds with a Deadly or Dangerous Weapon; Engaging in physical violence in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon; Disorderly Conduct in a Capitol Building; Act of physical violence in the Capitol grounds or buildings		
MCCREARY, Brian	Obstruction of an official proceeding; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and Disruptive Conduct in a Restricted Building or Grounds; Disorderly Conduct in a Capitol Building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building		Massachusetts / 1:21-cr-125
MEGGS, Connie	Conspiracy; Obstruction of an official proceeding and aiding and abetting; Destruction of Government Property and Aiding and abetting; Entering and Remaining in a	Arrested in the Middle District of Florida.	Florida, Middle District /

	Restricted Building or Grounds		
MEGGS, Kelly	Conspiracy; Obstruction of an official proceeding and aiding and abetting; Destruction of Government Property and Aiding and abetting; Entering and Remaining in a Restricted Building or Grounds	Arrested in the Middle District of Florida.	Florida, Middle District /
MELLIS, Jonathan Gennaro (aka, Jon Gennaro)	Forcibly assault, resist, oppose, impede, intimidate, or interfere Officers and aiding and abetting; Civil disorder; Restricted Building or Grounds; Violent Entry or Disorderly Conduct, obstruct, or impede passage, and engage in physical violence on Capitol Grounds; Obstruction of Justice/Congress		/ 1:21-mj-224
MELS, James Allen	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 2/11/21 in the Eastern District of Michigan. Initial Appearance 2/11/21. Released on conditions.	Michigan, Eastern District / 1:21-mj-223
MEREDITH Jr., Cleveland Grover	Interstate Communication of Threats; Possession of Unregistered Firearms; Possession of Unregistered	Arrested 1/8/21. Initial Appearance 1/8/21. Detained pending detention hearing scheduled for 1/13/21.	/ 1:21-mj-17

	Ammunition; Possession of Large Capacity Ammunition Feeding Devices		
Merry Jr., William D.	Theft of government property; Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct which impedes the conduct of government business; Disruptive Conduct in the Capitol Buildings	Arrested 2/4/21 in the Eastern District of Missouri.	Missouri, Eastern District / 1:21-mj-173
Michetti, Richard	Knowingly Entering or Remaining in any Restricted Building or Grounds Without Lawful Authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds; Obstruction of Justice/Congress; Principals		/ 1:21-mj- 238
Miller, Garret	Civil disorder; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers; Interstate Threats to Injure or Kidnap; Entering and Remaining in a Restricted Building or Grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Impeding Ingress and Egress in a Restricted Building or Grounds; Disorderly	Arrested 1/20/21 in the Northern District of Texas. Initial appearance 1/22/21. Detention hearing 1/25/21. Ordered detained.	Texas, Northern District / 1:21-mj-117

	conduct in a Capitol building; Impeding Passage Through the Capitol Grounds or Buildings; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building		
Miller, Matthew Ryan	Civil disorder; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Aiding and abetting; Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers using a dangerous weapon; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon; Engaging in physical violence in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon; Disorderly Conduct in a Capitol Building; Act of physical violence in the Capitol grounds or buildings; Stepping, climbing, removing, or injuring property on the Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/25/2021 in the District of Maryland. Ordered detained. Preliminary hearing (telephonic/VTC) set for 2/8/21. Arraignment/Motion Hearing set for 2/16/2021 via video.	Maryland / 1:21-cr-75

<u>MINK, Jordan Robert</u>	Unlawful Entry on Restricted Building or Grounds While Using or Carrying a Deadly or Dangerous Weapon; Unlawful Injury to Property on Capitol Grounds; Violent Entry, Disorderly Conduct, Physical Violence on Capitol Grounds; Destruction of government property valued at over \$1,000; Theft of government property; Aiding and Abetting.	Arrested 1/19/21 in the Western District of Pennsylvania.	Pennsylvania, Western District / 1:21-mj-84
<u>MISH Jr., David Charles</u>	Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building; Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building	Arrested in the Eastern District of Wisconsin. Initial appearance in the Eastern District of Wisconsin 1/15/21. Released on conditions. Initial appearance in federal court in the District of Columbia set for 1/22/21 (virtual).	Wisconsin, Eastern District / 1:21-mj-64
<u>MONCADA, Nicolas Anthony</u>	Knowingly entering or	Arrested 1/18/21 in the Eastern District of New York.	New York, Eastern

	remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent Entry Disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		District / 1:21-mj-84
MONTGOMERY, Patrick	Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building; Entering and Remaining in the Gallery of Either House of Congress; Violent Entry and Disorderly Conduct at the Grounds and in a Capitol Building	Arrested 1/17/21 in Colorado.	Colorado / 1:21-cr-46
MOSTOFSKY, Aaron	One felony count of theft of government property.		New York / 1:21-mj-34
Mullins, Clayton Ray	Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers; Obstruction of law enforcement during civil disorder; Knowingly entering or remaining in any		Kentucky / 1:21-mj-233

	restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Engaging in physical violence in a restricted building or grounds; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		
Munchel, Eric Gavelek	Obstruction of an official proceeding; Restricted Building or Grounds; Violent Entry or Disorderly Conduct; Aiding and Abetting	Initial appearance in the Middle District of Tennessee 1/12/21. Preliminary/Detention hearing rescheduled to 1/22/21. Ordered detained pending appeal. Ordered detained and transported to D.C.	Tennessee, Middle District / 1:21-mj-71
MUNTZER, Henry Phillip (aka, Hank Muntzer)	Obstruction of an official proceeding; Entering or and Remaining in a Restricted Building or Grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly	Arrested 1/18/21 in the District of Montana.	Montana / 1:21-mj-43

	conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building		
NALLEY, Verden Andrew	Obstruction of an official proceeding; Restricted Building or Grounds; Violent Entry or Disorderly Conduct		/ 1:21-mj-40
NICHOLS, Ryan	Civil disorder; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers using a dangerous weapon; Theft of government property; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon;	Arrested 1/18/21 in the Eastern District of Texas.	Virginia, Eastern District / 1:21-mj-102

	Unlawful Possession of a Dangerous Weapon on Capitol Grounds or Buildings; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Act of physical violence in the Capitol grounds or buildings; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building		
NORDEAN, Ethan (aka, Ruffio Panman)	Aid and Abet Injury or Depredation Against Government Property; Obstruct or Impede an Official Proceeding; Knowingly Entering or Remaining in Restricted Building or Grounds; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 2/3/21 in the Western District of Washington.	Washington, Western District /
OCHS, Nicholas	Conspiracy; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Destruction of Government Property; Theft	Complaint filed 1/7/21. Initial Appearance set for 1/27/21.	Hawaii / 1:21-cr-73

	of government property; Restricted Building or Grounds; Aiding and Abetting		
ORTIZ, Christopher W.	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/27/21 in the Eastern District of New York.	New York, Eastern District / 1:21-mj-158
PACKER, Robert Keith	Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Violent Entry and Disorderly Conduct and Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building	Initial Appearance scheduled 1/13/21 (EDVA District Court). Released on a personal recognizance bond with two special conditions (stay away order from D.C. and appear at virtual hearing next week). Preliminary hearing (telephonic/VTC) set for 2/11/21.	Virginia, Eastern District / 1:21-mj-39
Padilla, Joseph Lino (aka, Jose Padilla)	Obstruction of law enforcement during civil disorder; Assaulting a law enforcement officer with a deadly or dangerous weapon; Entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority		Georgia / 1:21-mj-252

	with a deadly or dangerous weapon; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon; Engaging in physical violence in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		
PARKER, Bennie Alvin	Conspiracy; Obstruction of an official proceeding and aiding and abetting; Destruction of Government Property and Aiding and abetting; Entering and Remaining in a Restricted Building or Grounds	Arrested 2/18/21 in the Northern District of Ohio.	Ohio, Northern District / 1:21-mj-228
PARKER, Sandra Ruth	Conspiracy; Obstruction of an official proceeding and aiding and	Arrested 2/18/21 in the Northern District of Ohio.	Ohio, Northern District / 1:21-mj-228

	abetting; Destruction of Government Property and Aiding and abetting; Entering and Remaining in a Restricted Building or Grounds		
PEPE, William	Conspiracy; Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers; Civil disorder; Government Property or Contracts; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Robbery of Personal Property of the U.S.; Restricted Building or Grounds; Aiding and Abetting	Arrested on 1/12 in New York.	New York / 1:21-mj-32
PERNA, Matthew	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/19/21 in the Western District of Pennsylvania. Initial appearance 1/19/21.	Pennsylvania, Western District / 1:21-mj-107
PERT, Rachael Lynn	Unlawful Entry on Restricted Building or Grounds; Violent	Arrested 1/26/21 in the Middle District of Florida. Initial appearance 1/26/21. Released on Conditions.	Florida, Middle District / 1:21-mj-160

	entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol Grounds		
PETERSON, Russell James	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct which impedes the conduct of government business; Disruptive Conduct in the Capitol Buildings; Parading, Demonstrating, or Picketing in the Capitol Buildings	Arrested 2/12/21 in the Western District of Pennsylvania.	Pennsylvania, Western District /
PEZZOLA, Dominic (aka Spaz, aka Spazzo, Aka Spazzolini)	Conspiracy; Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers; Civil disorder; Government Property or Contracts; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Robbery of Personal Property of the U.S.; Restricted Building or Grounds; Aiding and Abetting	Arrested 1/15/21. Initial appearance in the Western District of New York on 1/15/21.	New York, Western District of / 1:21-mj-47

PHAM, Tam Dinh	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/20/21 in the Southern District of Texas.	Texas, Southern District / 1:21-mj-116
PHIPPS, Daniel D.	Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building; Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building	Arrested 1/26/21 in the Southern District of Texas.	Texas, Southern District / 1:21-mj-125
Powell, Rachel Marie	Obstruction; Depredation of government property; Restricted Building or Grounds with a Dangerous Weapon; Restricted Building or Grounds; Violent Entry or Disorderly Conduct	Arrested 2/4/21 in the Western District of Pennsylvania.	Pennsylvania, Western District / 1:21-mj-197

PRIOLA, Christine	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds; Unlawful Activities on Capitol Grounds, Parades, Assemblages and Display of Flags	Initial appearance 1/14/21 in the Northern District of Ohio. Defendant was released on bond with home detention and electronic home monitoring.	Ohio, Northern District / 1:21-mj-53
PRUITT, Joshua	Civil disorder; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Aiding and abetting; Destruction of Government Property; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly Conduct in a Capitol Building; Acts of Physical Violence in the Capitol Building	Arrested on 1/7/21. Initial appearance / detention hearing on 1/7/21. Defendant released. Preliminary Hearing set for 1/28/21.	/ 1:21-cr-23

<u>QUICK, Michael</u>	Restricted Building or Grounds; Unlawful Activities on Capitol Grounds; Disorderly Conduct; Parading and Demonstrating in the Capitol Building		Missouri / 1:21-mj-220
<u>QUICK, Stephen Brian</u>	Restricted Building or Grounds; Unlawful Activities on Capitol Grounds; Disorderly Conduct; Parading and Demonstrating in the Capitol Building		Missouri / 1:21-mj-221
<u>REED, Blake A.</u>	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/17/21 in Nashville. Initial appearance on 1/19/21. Released with conditions.	Tennessee, Nashville / 1:21-mj-81

Reeder, Robert Maurice	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		Maryland / 1:21-mj-261
REFFITT, Guy Wesley	Obstruction of an official proceeding and aiding and abetting; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Obstruction of Justice - Hindering Communication Through Physical Force or Threat of Physical Force	Arrested 1/18/21 in the Eastern District of Texas.	Texas, Eastern District / 1:21-cr-32
REVLETT, Jordan T	Unlawful Entry on Restricted Grounds; Violent Entry or Disorderly Conduct	Arrested 1/25/21 in the Western District of Kentucky.	Kentucky, Western District / 1:21-mj-130
RIDDLE, Jason Daniel (aka, Jason Riddle)	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Theft of government property; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		New Hampshire / 1:21-mj-204
RILEY, Jorge A.	Obstructing of an Official Proceeding; Aiding and Aiding; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly	Arrested 1/19/21 in the Eastern District of California.	California, Eastern District / 1:21-cr-69

	conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building		
RIVERA, Jesus (aka, JD Rivera, Jesus Delmora Rivera)	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Knowingly, With Intent to Impede Government Business or Official Functions, Engaging in Disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds; Engaging in Disorderly or Disruptive Conduct on Capitol Buildings or Grounds; Parading, Demonstrating, or Picketing in the Capitol Buildings	Arrested 1/20/21 in the Northern District of Florida. Initial Appearance 1/20/21.	Florida, Northern District / 1:21-mj-118
ROBERTSON, Thomas	Obstruction of an official proceeding; Aiding and abetting; Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building; Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building or Grounds		/ 1:21-mj-36
Rodean, Nicholas	Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building; Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building;	Arrested in D.C. 1/13/21.	District of Columbia / 1:21-cr-57

	Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building		
ROSA, Eliel	Obstruction of an official proceeding; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building; Aiding and Abetting	Released on personal recognizance bond.	Texas / 1:21-cr-68
RUBENACKER, Greg	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		New York / 1:21-mj-172
RUKSTALES, Bradley	Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building; Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building		Illinois / 1:21-mj-12
Ryan, Jennifer Leigh	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful	Arrested on 1/15/21.	/ 1:21-cr-50

	authority; Disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		
Sabol, Jeffrey P.	Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers using a dangerous weapon; Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers; Civil disorder; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon; Engaging in physical violence in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon; Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building	Arrested 1/27/21 in the Southern District of New York.	New York, Southern District / 1:21-mj-77
SAHADY, Mark	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested on 1/19/21 in Boston.	Massachusetts, Boston / 1:21-mj-108
SAMSEL, Ryan	Forcibly assaulted, resisted, opposed, impeded, intimidated, or interfered with a federal agent while they are engaged in their official duties; Committed or attempt	Arrested 1/30/21 in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.	Pennsylvania, Eastern / 1:21-mj-188

	to commit any act to obstruct, impede, or interfere with any fireman or law enforcement officer lawfully engage in the lawful performance of his official duties; Obstructed, influenced, or impeded any official proceeding, or attempt to do so		
SANDLIN, Ronald L.	Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers; Civil disorder; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Impeding Passage Through the Capitol Grounds or Buildings; Act of physical violence in the Capitol grounds or buildings; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building	Arrested 1/28/21 in the District of Nevada. Initial appearance 2/1/21 in the District of Nevada. Ordered detained. Preliminary hearings set for 2/16/21.	Nevada / 1:21-cr-88
Sanford, Robert	Civil disorder; Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers using a dangerous weapon; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon; Disorderly	Arrested in Pennsylvania on 1/14/21.	Pennsylvania / 1:21-cr-86

	and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Act of physical violence in the Capitol grounds or buildings		
SANTOS-SMITH, Diana	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Knowingly engaging in disorderly or disruptive conduct in any restricted building or grounds; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/29/21 in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.	Pennsylvania, Eastern District / 1:21-mj-182
SCHAFFER, Jon Ryan	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Disrupting the Orderly Conduct of Government Business; Knowingly Engages in an Act of Physical Violence Against Any Person or Property in any Restricted Building or Grounds; Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Engage in an Act of Physical Violence in a Capitol Building; Parade, Demonstrate, or Picket in a Capitol Building	Arrested 1/17/21 in the Southern District of Indiana.	Indiana, Southern District / 1:21-mj-94
Schwab, Katherine	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or	Arrested 2/1/21 in the Northern District of Texas.	Texas, Northern

Staveley (aka, Katie)	grounds without lawful authority; Disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		District / 1:21-mj-179
SCHWARTZ, Peter	Forcibly Assaulting, Resisting, or Impeding Certain Officers or Employees; Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 2/4/21 in the Western District of Pennsylvania. Initial appearance 2/4/2021. Detention hearing scheduled for 2/10/21 in the Western District of Pennsylvania.	Pennsylvania, Western District / 1:21-mj-186
SECOR, Christian	Obstruction of an official proceeding; Civil disorder; Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Entering and Remaining on the Floor of Congress; Entering and remaining in the Gallery of Congress; Entering and Remaining in Certain Rooms in the Capitol Building; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building	Arrested 2/16/21 in the Central District of California.	California, Central District / 1:21-mj-00232
SEEFRIED, Hunter	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or		/ 1:21-mj-46

	grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		
SEEFRIED, Kevin	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		/ 1:21-mj-46
SHEPPARD, Alexander	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Disorderly conduct which impedes the conduct of government business; Violent Entry and Disorderly Conduct on Capitol Ground; Parading, Demonstrating, or Picketing in the Capitol Buildings; Obstruction of Justice/Congress		Ohio / 1:21-mj-248
SHIVELY, Barton Wade	Aiding and abetting; Civil disorder; Forcibly assault, resist, oppose, impede, intimidate, or interfere with any officer or employee of the U.S. or of any agency in any branch of the U.S. Government while engaged in or on account of the performance of official duties; Restricted Building or Grounds;	Arrested 1/19/21 in the Middle District of Pennsylvania.	Pennsylvania, Middle District / 1:21-mj-106

	Violent Entry, Obstruct or Impede Passage, Engage in Physical Violence on Grounds or any of the Capitol Buildings		
SIDORSKI, Dennis	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Knowingly Engages in Disorderly or Disruptive Conduct in any Restricted Building or Grounds Without Lawful Authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		Virginia / 1:21-mj-55
SIMON, Mark	Restricted Buildings or Grounds; Unlawful Activities on Capitol Grounds	Arrested 1/28/21 in the Central District of California. Initial appearance 1/28/21 in the Central District of California. Released on bond. Next hearing (virtual) on 2/3/21 in federal court in the District of Columbia.	California, Central District /
SMITH, Jeffrey Alexander (aka, Alex Smith)	Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds; Knowingly Entering or Remaining in any Restricted Building or Grounds Without Lawful Authority	Arrested 1/27/21 in the Southern District of California. Released on bond. Next hearing (remote) 2/3/21 in federal court in the District of Columbia.	California, Southern District / 1:21-mj-157

SMOCKS, Troy Anthony	Threats in Interstate Commerce	Arrested 1/15/21 in the Eastern District of Texas.	Texas, Eastern District / 1:21-mj-58
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<u>SPARKS, Michael</u>	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds; Obstructing Law Enforcement	Arrested 1/19/21 in the Western District of Kentucky.	Kentucky, Western District / 1:21-cr-87
<u>SPENCER, Christopher Raphael (aka, Chris Spencer)</u>	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds; Obstruction of Justice	Arrested 1/19/21 in the Middle District of North Carolina.	North Carolina, Middle District / 1:21-mj-113
<u>SPENCER, Virginia Marie (aka, Jenny Spencer)</u>	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		North Carolina / 1:21-mj-205
<u>SPIGELMYER, Paul</u>	Restricted Buildings or Grounds; Violent Entry or Disorderly Conduct		Pennsylvania / 1:21-mj-209
<u>STAGER, Peter</u>	Obstruction of an official proceeding and aiding and abetting; Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers using a dangerous weapon; Civil disorder; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon; Engaging in physical violence in a	Arrested 1/14/21 in Arkansas. Initial appearance 1/19/21 in the Eastern District of Arkansas.	Arkansas, Eastern District / 1:21-mj-57

	restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon; Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building		
STEDMAN, Patrick Alonzo	Restricted Building or Grounds; Disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/21/21 in the District of New Jersey. Initial appearance in the District of New Jersey 1/21/21.	New Jersey / 1:21-mj-133
STEELE, Laura	Conspiracy; Obstruction of an official proceeding and aiding and abetting; Destruction of Government Property and Aiding and abetting; Entering and Remaining in a Restricted Building or Grounds	Arrested 2/17/21 in the Middle District of North Carolina.	North Carolina, Middle District /
STEELE-SMITH, Melody	Obstruction of an official proceeding; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Entering and Remaining in Certain Rooms in the Capitol Building; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building	Arrested in the Eastern District of Virginia on 1/20/2021.	Virginia, Gloucester (Eastern District of Virginia) / 1:21-cr-77
STEPAKOFF, Michael	Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building; Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building	Arrested 1/29/21 in the Middle District of Florida. Initial appearance 1/29/21 in the Middle District of Florida. Released on bond with	Florida, Middle District / 1:21-cr-96

		conditions. Next hearing (virtual) 2/4/21 in federal court in the District of Columbia.	
STEVENS, Tristan Chandler	Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers or employees; Civil disorder; Restricted Building or Grounds; Violent Entry or Disorderly Conduct		Florida / 1:21-mj-198
STOLL, Justin	Interstate Threats; Tampering with a Witness by Threat		Ohio / 1:21-mj-30
STRAKA, Brandon	Impeding law enforcement officer during civil disorder; knowingly entering and remaining on restricted grounds without lawful authority and/or engaging in disorderly conduct within proximity to a restricted building to impede official functions; engage in disorderly conduct with intent to disturb a hearing before Congress	Arrested 1/25/21 in the District of Nebraska. Initial appearance 1/26/21. Released on conditions.	Nebraska / 1:21-mj-134
STRAND, John Herbert	Restricted Building or Grounds; Violent Entry and Disorderly Conduct	Arrested 1/18/21 in the Central District of California. Released on conditions.	California, Central District / 1:21-cr-85
STRONG, Kevin	Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct	Arrested 1/22/21 in the Central District of California.	California, Central District / 1:21-mj-151

	in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building		
Suarez, Marissa A.	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/22/21 in the District of New Jersey. Initial appearance 1/25/21. Released on conditions. Appearance on 1/27/21 in federal court in the District of Columbia.	New Jersey / 1:21-mj-123
SULLIVAN, John Earl	Obstruction of an official proceeding; Civil disorder; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, Demonstrating, or Picketing in a Capitol Building; Aiding and Abetting	Initial appearance in the District of Utah on 1/15/2021.	Utah / 1:21-cr-78
SWEET, Douglas	Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building; Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building		Virginia / 1:21-cr-41
Thompson, Dustin Byron	Obstruction of an official proceeding and aiding and	Arrested 1/25/21 in the Southern	Ohio, Southern

	abetting; Theft of government property; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating or picketing in a Capitol building	District of Ohio.	District / 1:21-mj-153
Todisco, Patricia	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/22/21 in the District of New Jersey. Initial appearance 1/25/21. Released on conditions. Appearance on 1/27/21 in federal court in the District of Columbia.	New Jersey / 1:21-mj-123
TORRE, Benjamin Henry	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 2/9/21 in the Northern District of Georgia. Initial Appearance 2/9/21.	Georgia, Northern District / 1:21-mj-191
TORRENS, Eric Chase	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		Tennessee / 1:21-mj-171
TUTROW, Israel	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct which	Arrested 1/27/21 in the Southern District of Indiana.	Indiana, Southern District / 1:21-mj-162

	impedes the conduct of government business; Disruptive Conduct in the Capitol Buildings; Parading, Demonstrating, or Picketing in the Capitol Buildings		
UPTMORE, Chance Anthony	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/26/21 in the Western District of Texas.	Texas, Western District / 1:21-mj-156
UPTMORE, James Herman (aka "Sonny")	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/26/21 in the Western District of Texas.	Texas, Western District / 1:21-mj-156
VARGAS SANTOS, Hector Emmanuel	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds		New Jersey / 1:21-mj-54
VINSON, Lori Ann (aka, Lori Ann Utley)	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct which impedes the conduct of government business; Disruptive Conduct in the Capitol Buildings; Parading, Demonstrating, or Picketing in the Capitol Buildings		Kentucky / 1:21-mj-247
VINSON, Thomas Roy	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct which impedes the conduct of government business;		Kentucky / 1:21-mj-247

	Disruptive Conduct in the Capitol Buildings; Parading, Demonstrating, or Picketing in the Capitol Buildings		
Vogel, William	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Knowingly Engages in Disorderly or Disruptive Conduct in any Restricted Building or Grounds; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/26/21 in the Southern District of New York.	New York, Southern District / 1:21-mj-159
WAGNER, Joshua	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct which impedes the conduct of government business; Disruptive Conduct in the Capitol Buildings; Parading, Demonstrating, or Picketing in the Capitol Buildings	Arrested 1/26/21 in the Southern District of Indiana.	Indiana, Southern District / 1:21-mj-162
WATKINS, Jessica	Conspiracy; Conspiracy to Impede or Injure Officer; Destruction of Government Property; Obstruction of an official proceeding; Restricted Building or Grounds; Violent Entry or Disorderly Conduct	Arrested 1/18/21 in the Southern District of Ohio.	Ohio, Southern District / 1:21-mj-119
WATSON, William Wright	Civil Disorders; Restricted Building or Grounds with a Deadly or Dangerous Weapon; Violent Entry or Disorderly Conduct		Alabama / 1:21-mj-97
WEBSTER, Thomas	Assaulting, Resisting, or Impeding Certain Officers with a Deadly or Dangerous	Arrested 2/22/21 in the Southern District of New	New York, Southern

	Weapon; Obstruction of law enforcement during civil disorder; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon; Engaging in physical violence in a restricted building or grounds with a deadly or dangerous weapon; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds.	York. Initial Appearance 2/23/2021 and ordered detained.	District / 1:21-mj-244
WEEKS, Bradley	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/21/21 in the Middle District of Florida. Initial appearance 1/21/21. Released on conditions. Virtual hearing set for 1/26/21 at 1:00pm in federal court in the District of Columbia.	Florida, Middle District / 1:21-mj-127
WESTOVER, Paul S.	Obstruct, impede, or interfere with law enforcement officer (Aiding and Abetting); Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct which impedes the conduct of government business; Disruptive Conduct in the Capitol Buildings	Arrested 2/4/21 in the Eastern District of Missouri.	Missouri, Eastern District / 1:21-mj-174

<u>WILLAMS, Troy Dylan</u>	Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted building or grounds; Disorderly conduct in a Capitol building or Grounds; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building		Kentucky / 1:21-mj-183
<u>Williams, Andrew</u>	Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and Disruptive Conduct in a Restricted Building	Arrested in the Middle District of Florida 1/13/21.	Florida, Middle District / 1:21-mj-30
<u>Williams, Riley June</u>	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds	Arrested 1/18/21 in the Middle District of Pennsylvania. Released to home confinement on conditions. Hearing (virtual) set for 1/25/21 in federal court in the District of Columbia.	Pennsylvania, Middle District /
<u>WILSON, Zachary John</u>	Knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building		/ 1:21-mj-229
<u>WINN, Dana Joe</u>	Unlawful Entry on Restricted Building or Grounds; Violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol Grounds	Arrested 1/26/21 in the Middle District of Florida. Initial appearance 1/26/21. Released on Conditions.	Florida, Middle District / 1:21-mj-160
<u>WRIGLEY, Andrew</u>	Entering and remaining in a restricted building; Disorderly and disruptive conduct in a restricted	Arrested on 1/15/21 in the Middle District	Pennsylvania, Middle

	building; Violent entry and disorderly conduct in a Capitol building; Parading, demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol building	of Pennsylvania. Initial appearance via video on 1/25/21 in federal court in the District of Columbia.	District / 1:21-mj-26
YOUNG, Graydon	Conspiracy; Obstruction of an official proceeding and aiding and abetting; Destruction of Government Property and Aiding and abetting; Entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds; Tampering with Documents or Proceedings	Arrested 2/15/21 in the Middle District of Florida.	Florida, Middle District /
ZINK, Ryan Scott	Obstruction of an official proceeding; Knowingly Entering or Remaining in any Restricted Building or Grounds Without Lawful Authority and engages in any act of physical violence against any person or property in any restricted building or grounds.		Pennsylvania / 1:21-mj-193

About the Author



Daniel Farber Huang is the author of the book, “Practical Cyber Security for Extremely Busy People.”

He is a strategic consultant and advisor on cyber security and other risk mitigation issues to a broad array of companies and organizations, ranging from entrepreneurial start-ups to multi-national corporations. He has worked closely with numerous federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies across the U.S. on providing solutions to their mobile technology requirements. Daniel has focused on providing hardware and software solutions to federal field agents, the police, and other authorities to support them in fulfilling their duties.

Before founding his own independent advisory firm, Daniel worked for Goldman, Sachs & Co., Merrill Lynch and other major investment banks advising a corporations and investors on domestic and international corporate finance transactions. He was actively involved in capital raising engagements encompassing in excess of \$10 billion. Daniel has advised a wide range of investment sponsors and strategies, including private equity, venture capital, infrastructure, real estate, emerging markets, hedge funds and specialized situations. Daniel is an Advisor to Princeton University’s Keller Center for Innovation in

Engineering Education, where he advises startups founders on business best practices.

Outside of his consulting work, Daniel is a journalist and documentary photographer focused on women's and children's issue and the alleviation of poverty around the world. Daniel is a co-founder of The Power of Faces, a major portrait project raising awareness of the global refugee crisis. As an independent humanitarian advocate, Daniel has documented refugee camps around the world, and has actively raised awareness through multiple Talks on TED.com and other platforms. His documentary work has been exhibited at Amnesty International, the Middle East Institute, and numerous universities and colleges. His work is included in the permanent collections of The International Center of Photography, The Museum of the City of New York, New-York Historical Society, Museum of Chinese in the Americas, New York City Fire Museum and other institutions.

Daniel is a National Member of The Explorers Club, a multidisciplinary professional society dedicated to the advancement of field research and the ideal that it is vital to preserve the instinct to explore. He is a Brand Ambassador for OP/TECH USA camera accessories. Daniel is an Ambassador for the Wharton Alumni Social Impact Club.

Daniel earned his Master's degree (A.L.M.) in Journalism and a Certificate in International Security from Harvard University, an M.B.A. from The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania in Finance and Entrepreneurial Management, and a B.A. from New York University in Economics.

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