

Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 1/15/2021 6:57:20 PM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**CC:**

**Subject:** Joint Threat Assessment - 59th Presidential Inauguration  
**Attachments:** (U--FOUO) JTA - 59th Presidential Inauguration 01142021.pdf

Good afternoon,  
Attached you will find the FBI, USSS, DHS and State partner threat assessment for the Inauguration

Bottom Line: while there are numerous concerns, credible direct threats are absent. A summary of conclusions covering the threat concerns are:

- 1) Domestic violent extremists (DVEs) pose the most likely threat to the 59th Presidential Inauguration in Washington, DC
- 2) unaffiliated lone offenders and homegrown violent extremists (HVEs) remain a concern due to their ability to act with little to no warning, willingness to attack civilians and soft targets, and ability to inflict significant casualties
- 3) No identified specific, credible information indicating that Russia, Iran, China intend to explicitly commit violence, or pose a cyber threat to critical infrastructure supporting the Inauguration or cyber threat to military or law enforcement personnel supporting the event
- 4) No specific credible information indicating malicious actors have plans to use UAS to target the Inauguration.

Of concern to the Security agencies is racially or ethnically motivated violent extremists (RMVEs), anti-government or anti-authority violent extremists, specifically militia extremists, and anarchist extremists targeting the events or perceived ideological opponents. An additional concern is unauthorized UAS operations can disrupt law enforcement operations, present a hazard to civilians around the event, or delay the event's proceedings.

Have a safe weekend

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Intelligence Program Director

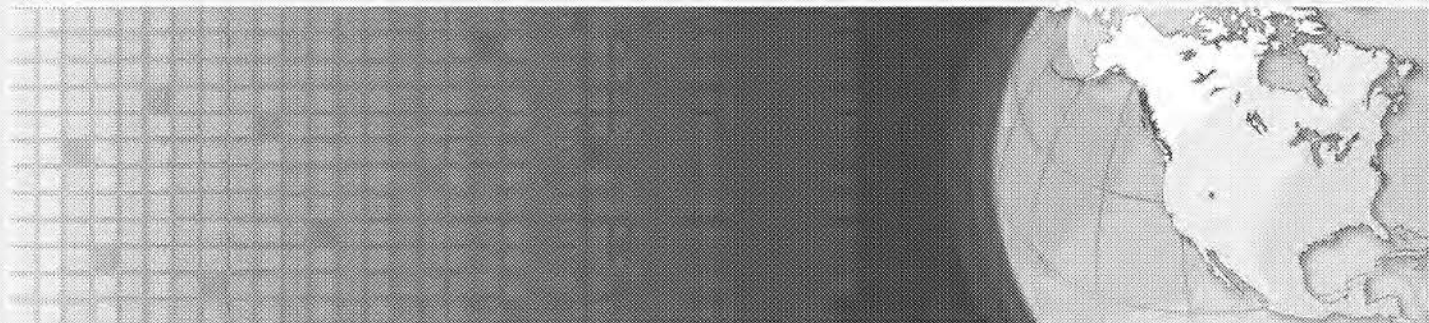
HQ Air and Marine Operations

Desk (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Cell (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)



# JOINT THREAT ASSESSMENT



## (U) 59<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration, Washington, DC

14 January 2021



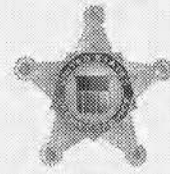
**Federal Bureau of Investigation**



**Homeland Security**



**National Capital Region Threat Intelligence Consortium**



**United States Secret Service**



**Northern Virginia Regional Intelligence Center**



**United States Park Police**



**Virginia Fusion Center**



**United States Capitol Police**



**Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia**



**Joint Force Headquarters National Capitol Region**

**Office of Intelligence and Analysis**

IA-49381-21

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**(U) 59<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration**  
**Washington, DC**  
**20 January 2021**

**(U) Scope Note**

(U//FOUO) This *Joint Threat Assessment (JTA)* addresses threats to the 59<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration taking place in Washington, DC, on 20 January 2021. This JTA is co-authored by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/US Secret Service (USSS), with input from multiple US Intelligence Community and law enforcement partners. It does not include acts of non-violent civil disobedience (i.e., protests without a permit), which are outside the scope of federal law enforcement jurisdiction.

(U//FOUO) This product is intended to support federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial government agencies and authorities in identifying priorities, as well as private sector security partners, for protective measures and support activity regarding terrorism and other existing or emerging threats to homeland security. Information in this assessment is current and accurate as of 14 January 2021.

**(U) Key Findings**

(U//FOUO) As of 14 January 2021, the FBI, DHS, USSS, US Capitol Police (USCP), National Capital Region Threat Intelligence Consortium (NTIC), Joint Force Headquarters-National Capital Region (JFHQ-NCR), Virginia Fusion Center (VFC) and the Northern Virginia Regional Intelligence Center (NVRIC), Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia (MPDC), and US Park Police (USPP) assess that domestic violent extremists (DVEs) pose the most likely threat to the 59<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration in Washington, DC, on 20 January 2021 due to recent incidents of ideologically motivated violence, including at the US Capitol Building.<sup>a</sup> In light of the storming of the US Capitol on 6 January, planned events in Washington, DC, in the lead up to and day of Inauguration Day offer continued opportunities for violence targeting public officials, government buildings, and federal and local law enforcement.

(U//FOUO) Additionally, unaffiliated lone offenders and homegrown violent extremists (HVEs) remain a concern due to their ability to act with little to no warning, willingness to attack civilians and soft targets, and ability to inflict significant casualties with weapons that do not

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<sup>a</sup> (U//FOUO) The FBI and DHS define domestic violent extremists (DVEs) as individuals based and operating primarily within the United States or its territories without direction or inspiration from a foreign terrorist group or other foreign power who seek to further political or social goals, wholly or in part, through unlawful acts of force or violence. The mere advocacy of political or social positions, political activism, use of strong rhetoric, or generalized philosophic embrace of violent tactics may not constitute violent extremism and may be constitutionally protected.

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require specialized knowledge, access, or training.<sup>b,c</sup> Additionally, foreign terrorist organizations (FTOs) continue to express their intent related to attacking mass gatherings, landmarks, and critical infrastructure present in the National Capital Region (NCR).

(U//FOUO) Since the incident at the US Capitol on 6 January, Russian, Iranian, and Chinese influence actors have seized the opportunity to amplify narratives in furtherance of their policy interest amid the presidential transition. We have not identified any specific, credible information indicating that these actors intend to explicitly commit violence. Furthermore, we have not identified any specific, credible cyber threat to critical infrastructure supporting the upcoming Presidential Inauguration nor a specific credible cyber threat to military or law enforcement personnel supporting the event.

(U//FOUO) In addition, we assess that unauthorized unmanned aircraft system (UAS) operations can disrupt law enforcement operations at the 59<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration, present a hazard to civilians around the event, or delay the event's proceedings, though we possess no specific, credible information indicating malicious actors have plans to use UAS to target the 59<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration. We also continue to maintain awareness of threat reporting suggesting acts of violence directed at law enforcement officers, US Government officials, or bystanders at the 59<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration. In addition to the recent events at the US Capitol, in June 2020, law enforcement agencies and assisting partner agencies in the NCR observed individuals attempting to violently engage law enforcement officers and using incendiary devices such as fireworks and Molotov cocktails.

(U//FOUO) *Domestic Violent Extremists*

(U//FOUO) **We assess that DVEs pose the most likely threat to the Presidential Inauguration or associated events, particularly those who believe the incoming administration is illegitimate.** Recent ideologically-motivated violence in Washington, DC, underscores the symbolic nature of the NCR and DVEs' willingness to travel to events and violently engage law enforcement and their perceived adversaries. Recent violent interactions between law enforcement and DVEs at these events will likely exacerbate DVE grievances,

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<sup>b</sup> (U//FOUO) The FBI and DHS define a homegrown violent extremist (HVE) as a person of any citizenship who has lived or operated primarily in the United States or its territories who advocates, is engaged in, or is preparing to engage in ideologically motivated terrorist activities (including providing support to terrorism) in furtherance of political or social objectives promoted by a foreign terrorist organization, but is acting independently of direction by a foreign terrorist organization. HVEs are distinct from traditional domestic terrorists who engage in unlawful acts of violence to intimidate civilian populations or attempt to influence domestic policy without direction from or influence from a foreign actor.

<sup>c</sup> (U//FOUO) The FBI and DHS define a lone offender as an individual acting alone or without the willing support of others to further social or political goals, wholly or in part, through activities that involve unlawful acts of force or violence. Lone offenders may act within the context of recognized domestic violent extremist ideologies, their own interpretation of those ideologies, or personal beliefs. The mere advocacy of political or social positions, political activism, use of strong rhetoric, or generalized philosophic embrace of violent tactics may not constitute violent extremism, and may be constitutionally protected.

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particularly militia extremists.<sup>d</sup> The known standing date of Inauguration Day conceivably offers DVEs more time to plan acts of violence and open source reports indicate calls to violent action ahead of or on Inauguration Day. In particular, we are concerned about racially or ethnically motivated violent extremists (RMVEs), anti-government or anti-authority violent extremists, specifically militia extremists, and anarchist extremists targeting the events or perceived ideological opponents.<sup>e,f,g</sup>

- (U//FOUO) On 6 January 2021, multiple individuals used physical force to enter the Capitol Building during the certification of the presidential election, according to local Washington, DC, press reporting. During this incident, an officer killed one individual inside the Capitol and more than 50 MPD and USCP officers were injured, according to a USCP public statement. The individuals stormed both houses of Congress, smashing windows, assaulting police officers, and destroying property, forcing elected officials to seek safety in secure, shelter-in-place locations. Police arrested more than 70 individuals, many from out of state. Following the event, a USCP officer died from injuries received while physically engaging with rioters, according to open source reports.
- (U//FOUO) On 6 January 2021, MPD Explosive Ordinance and FBI Special Agent Bomb Technicians responded to reports of two improvised explosive devices (IEDs) at the headquarters of the Republican and Democratic National Committees, according to local Washington, DC, press reporting. On the same day, according to local law enforcement statements to local press reporters, a cooler was discovered filled with incendiary devices and a long gun on Capitol grounds.
- (U//FOUO) According to open source reports, calls for violent action online discuss targeting public officials, ideological opponents, and government property in the lead up to and during the inauguration. Open source media reporting notes that violent planning has begun for Inauguration Day on various social media platforms. Underscoring these

<sup>d</sup> (U//FOUO) The FBI and DHS define militia extremists—which fall within the anti-government/anti-authority violent extremist threat category—as individuals who seek, wholly or in part through unlawful acts of force or violence, to advance their ideology, based on their belief that the US government is purposely exceeding its Constitutional authority and is attempting to establish a totalitarian regime. Consequently, these individuals oppose many federal and state laws and regulations, particularly those related to firearms ownership. Militia extremists take overt steps to violently resist or facilitate the overthrow of the US Government. The mere advocacy of political or social positions, political activism, use of strong rhetoric, or generalized philosophic embrace of violent tactics may not constitute violent extremism and may be constitutionally protected.

<sup>e</sup> (U//FOUO) The FBI and DHS define anarchist extremists as individuals who seek, wholly or in part, through unlawful acts of force or violence, to further their opposition to all forms of capitalism, corporate globalization, and governing institutions, which they perceive as harmful to society. The mere advocacy of political or social positions, political activism, use of strong rhetoric, or generalized philosophic embrace of violent tactics may not constitute violent extremism and may be constitutionally protected.

<sup>f</sup> (U//FOUO) The FBI and DHS defines racially or ethnically motivated violent extremism as the threat that encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence, in furtherance of political and/or social agendas, which are deemed to derive from bias, often related to race or ethnicity, held by the actor against others, including a given population group.

<sup>g</sup> (U//FOUO) The FBI and DHS define anti-government or anti-authority violent extremism as the threat that encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence, in furtherance of political and/or social agendas, which are deemed to derive from anti-government or anti-authority sentiment, including opposition to perceived economic, social, or racial hierarchies; or perceived government overreach, negligence, or illegitimacy.

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reports, on 11 January 2021, the National Park Service (NPS) suspended tours of the Washington Monument through 24 January due to “credible threats to visitors and park resources” and continued threats to disrupt the inauguration, according to a NPS official statement. Nationwide, State Capitols are preparing for potential violence in their jurisdictions.

- (U//FOUO) On 12 December 2020, following an election-related protest in Washington, DC, four people were stabbed during a fight outside a bar. Media reports indicate the bar was being used as a gathering point for the Proud Boys<sup>USPER</sup>, a self-described “western chauvinist organization”. Prior to the stabbings, an identified USPER militia extremist and Florida resident burnt a Black Lives Matter flag at a church in the District. This individual was later arrested in Washington, DC, after they returned to participate in the protest on 6 January 2021 for destruction of property and possession of high-capacity firearm magazines. A judge ordered the individual to leave Washington, DC, and banned him from returning except for very limited conditions, including meeting with their attorney or attending a court date, according to *The Associated Press*<sup>USPER</sup> on 5 January 2021.

(U//FOUO) Inauguration Day follows a series of events in 2020 and 2021 that have fueled plotting and attacks, including COVID-19-related lockdown measures, grievances surrounding policing and police brutality, and perceptions of the presidential election and its result. We assess that these plots and attacks highlight the persistent and lethal threat DVEs pose to soft targets, government officials, and law enforcement.

- (U) According to ABC News<sup>USPER</sup> reporting as of 23 October 2020, an USPER militia extremist who self-described as a member of the “Boogaloo Bois” was charged with participating in a riot after they allegedly shot approximately 13 rounds from an AK-47 assault rifle into a Minneapolis, Minnesota Police Department building during the violence surrounding lawful protests following the death of George Floyd in late May 2020.<sup>b</sup> The USPER allegedly exchanged messages with another individual who was involved in killing a Federal Protective Service (FPS) contract security guard Protective Security Officer (PSO) in Oakland, California in late May 2020. Two additional “Boogaloo Bois” faced federal charges for their role in the Minneapolis riots.
- (U) According to a federal criminal complaint, as of 8 October 2020, alleged USPER individuals were arrested for planning to kidnap the Governor of Michigan prior to the November US presidential election. Group members, who included a Delaware resident, discussed the violent overthrow of certain government and law enforcement officials, to include multiple state governments they believed were violating the Constitution. In addition to making plans to kidnap the Michigan Governor, the group developed plans to

<sup>b</sup> (U//FOUO) “Boogaloo” is a colloquial term used by some violent extremists from a variety of movements—including some RMVEs that believe in the superiority of the white race, militia extremists, and anti-government extremists. The term refers to a coming civil war or the fall of civilization, according to a federal criminal complaint.

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attack the Michigan Capitol Building and planned to create a diversion for law enforcement during the kidnapping by demolishing a bridge. In addition, members of the group successfully detonated an IED wrapped with shrapnel to test its anti-personnel capabilities. The individuals were charged with making terrorist threats, material support for terrorist acts, gang membership, and firearms offenses.

- (U) On 29 May 2020, two USPERs who were known violent adherents of the Boogaloo movement, killed an FPS contract security guard PSO, who was stationed outside a federal building in Oakland, California, according to a June 2020 *Washington Post*<sup>USPER</sup> article. On 6 June 2020, one of the individuals was arrested for the death of a Santa Cruz County Sheriff Deputy and injuring another with an IED, according to open source reporting. A caller to 911 saw guns and bomb-making materials inside a van, and responding deputies encountered gunfire and IEDs as they approached the individual, according to the same source. One deputy was shot and killed on the scene, while another was either shot or struck by shrapnel and then struck by a vehicle as the individual fled the property, according to the same source. The individual pled not guilty to the charges of killing the sheriff's deputy, according to reporting from *The Air Force Times*<sup>USPER</sup> in August 2020.

*(U//FOUO) Foreign Influence*

(U//FOUO) Since the incident at the US Capitol on 6 January 2021, Russian, Iranian, and Chinese influence actors have seized the opportunity to amplify narratives in furtherance of their policy interest amid the presidential transition. We lack specific, credible information indicating that these actors and their identified proxies are seeking to commit violence. Our collection on these efforts, however, is limited by the number of actors on the Internet and we do note numerous mentions of the possibility of violence, as well as the amplification of grievance narratives that have been staples for actors seeking to provoke violence.<sup>i</sup>

- (U//FOUO) *Russian* state and proxy media outlets have amplified themes related to the violent and chaotic nature of the Capitol Hill incident, impeachment of President Trump, and social media censorship. In at least one instance, a Russian proxy claimed that ANTIFA members disguised themselves as supporters of President Trump, and were responsible for storming the Capitol building.
- (U//FOUO) *Iranian* state media has continued to stoke claims that President Trump encouraged and incited the violence, as well as calls to invoke the 25th amendment.

<sup>i</sup> (U) US persons linking to, citing, quoting, or voicing the same arguments raised by these foreign influence actors likely are engaging in First Amendment-protected activity, unless they are acting in concert with a threat actor. Furthermore, variants of the topics covered in this section, even those that include divisive terms, should not be assumed to reflect foreign influence or malign activity absent information specifically attributing the source of the messaging to malign foreign actors. This information should be considered in the context of all applicable legal and policy authorities to use open source information while protecting privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties.

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Iranian outlets also have amplified perceived concerns related to President Trump's mental health and the prospect of other risky actions he could take before leaving office.

- (U//FOUO) *Chinese* media have seized the story to denigrate US democratic governance—casting the United States as broadly in decline—and to justify China's crackdown on protestors in Hong Kong.

*(U//FOUO) Homegrown Violent Extremists*

(U//FOUO) At this time, we have not identified any actionable or credible threats to the 59<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration involving HVEs. The unpredictable nature of HVEs and other lone offenders are of particular concern due to their ability to remain undetected until operational; their continued willingness to attack civilians and soft targets; and their willingness to carry out attacks using weapons that are easy to obtain and require little to no training. While HVE-related incidents in the United States and Western Europe targeted publicly accessible locations with little security, attacks or attempted attacks by the Islamic State of Iraq and ash-Sham (ISIS) supporters indicate some terrorists remain undeterred in attempting to breach security at government facilities.

- (U) According to open source reporting from BBC News, as of 2 November 2020, a gunman opened fire in Vienna, Austria, killing approximately four people and wounding another 22 people. The gunman began the attack near the Seitenstetengasse Stadttempel synagogue, though it was unclear whether it was the primary target of the attack. Authorities identified the perpetrator, who was killed during the attack, as an ISIS supporter who was arrested in April 2019 for attempting to cross the Turkish border into Syria to join ISIS. The individual had been sentenced to 22 months in prison but was released in December 2019.
- (U) Open source reporting from the Associated Press, as of 29 October 2020, indicated a Tunisian national attacked two individuals in Nice, France, with a knife during morning mass at the Notre-Dame basilica. The attacker was seriously wounded by police and hospitalized in life-threatening condition after the attack. French authorities identified the attacker as a Tunisian national who was not previously known to counterterrorism authorities.
- (U) According to FBI Houston public statements, as of 21 May 2020, an individual drove onto a naval base in Corpus Christi, TX and opened fire on personnel. Additional reporting from *The New York Times*<sup>USPER</sup> from 21 May 2020 indicated one security guard was wounded and the attacker was killed during the incident. According to the same source, the individual's social media accounts revealed support for ISIS and al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP).
- (U) On 28 March 2019, a Maryland-based USPER was arrested and subsequently charged on 3 April 2019 with interstate transportation of a stolen vehicle after allegedly

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stealing a rental van from a parking garage in Alexandria, VA, according to a Department of Justice (DOJ) press release from April 2019. He was allegedly planning to run over pedestrians near the National Harbor in Fort Washington, MD. Authorities maintained that the individual was allegedly inspired by ISIS. On 28 August 2019, he was charged on a superseding indictment for attempting to provide material support to ISIS, according to ABC News press reporting from August 2019. A judge ruled in March 2020 that the individual be held for assessment as to whether he was mentally competent to stand trial, according to Washington, DC press reporting.

(U//FOUO) We assess that the consumption of online violent extremist media remains one of several significant influences identified by the FBI's Behavioral Analysis Unit (BAU) in the radicalization and mobilization process of US-based violent extremists, and such messaging may be interpreted by ISIS or al-Qa'ida supporters as encouragement to target mass gatherings or high-profile events in the NCR.<sup>3</sup> Although the continued broadcast of pro-ISIS media contributes to the lone offender and HVE threat, including content depicting or referencing the NCR, we assess that this messaging does not indicate active plotting by ISIS or al-Qa'ida.

- (U//FOUO) On 18 October 2020, the ISIS media arm Al-Furqan Establishment released a 32-minute Arabic language audio production via Telegram to encourage ISIS supporters and fighters throughout the world to conduct attacks. The audio piece encouraged supporters who are unable to travel to conduct violent attacks in their own countries.
- (U) On 8 September 2020, Thabat Media released a message in Arabic and English praising a "record number" of global attacks in a single week. The publication claimed some of the targets were US and French military forces and boasted about al-Qa'ida's resilience on the anniversary of the invasion of "Manhattan." Thabat Media claimed more than 357 people were allegedly killed and more than 259 wounded in al-Qa'ida attacks, highlighting recent attacks in Afghanistan, Mali, and Somalia.
- (U) On 13 September 2020, AQAP released a lengthy publication titled "Who is the Victor?" commemorating the 9/11 attacks, which was distributed by the al-Malahem Media Foundation. The publication claimed the United States was a loser in its 19-year "War on Terror" and called on lone offenders to attack American interests worldwide.

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<sup>3</sup> (U//FOUO) The FBI and DHS define radicalization as the process through which an individual changes from a nonviolent belief system to a belief system that includes the willingness to actively advocate, facilitate, or use unlawful violence as a method to affect societal or political change.

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*(U//FOUO) Foreign Terrorist Organizations*

(U//FOUO) We also remain concerned about the sustained interest of FTOs in attacking gatherings, landmarks, and critical infrastructure present in the NCR. Terrorist groups such as ISIS, al-Qa'ida, and their affiliates remain intent on attacking Western targets and individuals, calling on individuals to conduct independent attacks in the United States using a range of weapons and tactics, including small arms and IEDs or improvised incendiary devices (IIDs). In addition, we remain concerned about Iran or its partner Hizballah seeking to conduct operations in the United States in response to the targeting of IRGC-Quds Force Commander Qassem Soleimani in January 2020.

- (U) According to Associated Press reporting as of May 2020, a Saudi Royal Air Force officer who was training at a naval base in Pensacola, Florida shot and killed three US sailors and wounded eight people on 6 December 2019 with a semi-automatic handgun before being killed during the incident. DOJ and FBI indicated the individual was in contact with al-Qa'ida operatives about planning and tactics in the months before the shooting.
- (U) Two weeks before the one-year anniversary of Soleimani's death, Iran's Supreme Leader renewed his promise of revenge, saying the United States will pay for the drone strike that killed the commander near the Baghdad airport on 3 January 2020.

*(U//FOUO) Unmanned Aircraft System Concerns*

(U//FOUO) Although we possess no specific, credible information indicating malicious actors have plans to use UASs to target the 59<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration, we assess that unauthorized UAS operations can disrupt law enforcement operations, present a hazard to civilians around the event, or delay the event's proceedings. While there are no indications of threats to the event from a UAS standpoint, the technology from the easily accessible commercial off-the-shelf UAS platforms continues to advance and become more affordable. Overseas media examples include actors employing UASs for nefarious purposes that could potentially inspire US-based individuals to employ such tactics.<sup>k</sup>

- (U) On 18 September 2020, a Los Angeles, California-based USPER allegedly operated a UAS which struck a Los Angeles Police Department helicopter, forcing it to make an emergency landing, according to press reporting from CBS Los Angeles<sup>USPER</sup>. The UAS allegedly damaged the helicopter's nose, antenna, and bottom cowlings as well as a vehicle on the ground.

<sup>k</sup> (U//FOUO) Washington, DC, is a designated Flight Restricted Zone, meaning it is unlawful to pilot a UAS in the District of Columbia, and the area around the US Capitol Complex is designated as prohibited airspace. However, these designations may not deter someone intent on using an UAS for attack purposes or disruptive purposes.

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- (U) According to *Washington Post* press reporting, as of 5 August 2020, a Major League Baseball<sup>USPER</sup> game in Minneapolis, Minnesota, was delayed when an individual flew an unauthorized UAS over Target Field. The UAS departed the premises after causing a nine-minute delay to the game.
- (U) Reuters press reporting as of 12 April 2019 indicated an unauthorized UAS, which appeared to be a DJI Phantom, flew over Fenway Park in Boston, Massachusetts, during a baseball game. The user reportedly overrode the UAS's geofencing system designed to prevent flights over restricted areas, to include sporting events.
- (U) On 11 October 2019, an Ohio-based USPER pleaded guilty to unsafe operation of an aircraft for repeatedly operating a UAS within 200 feet of a Columbus, Ohio, Police Department helicopter on routine patrol on the evening of 9 July 2019, according to court documents and local press reporting from WBNS<sup>USPER</sup>. This activity endangered both those on-board and on the ground, according to the statements from a Columbus Police Department detective and is under investigation by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). During their court appearance, the individual was fined and sentenced to one year of probation.
- (U) On 4 August 2018, up to three UASs, each carrying approximately one kilogram of C-4 explosives, detonated in Caracas, Venezuela, during a military parade in a likely attempt to target key Venezuelan politicians for attack, including the President, according to press reporting from *The New York Times* citing statements from Government of Venezuela officials. The attempted attack demonstrated the ability of a weaponized UAS to cause casualties and disrupt outdoor events/mass gatherings and highlights the viability of using UASs for targeted strikes, according to the same source.

*(U//FOUO) Concerns of Violence and Criminal Activity During Lawful Protests*

(U//FOUO) We remain concerned of potential violence directed toward public safety officials and bystanders due to observed violence surrounding lawful protests ongoing throughout the United States that began in May 2020 in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Louisville, Kentucky. We assess that acts of violence and criminal activity can take place with little or no warning and be directed toward law enforcement officers, public property, and bystanders around the White House and the National Mall.

- (U) MPD information as of 15 December 2020 indicated MPD had made five arrests and recovered approximately eight firearms during a First Amendment-protected event that took place in Washington, DC, in November 2020.
- (U) According to press reporting from ABC News as of 27 July 2020, local police in Portland, Oregon, identified a bag containing loaded rifle magazines and Molotov cocktails at a park near ongoing lawful protests on 26 July 2020.

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(U) According to NPR reporting as of 10 June 2020, individuals in Washington, DC, threw bottles at law enforcement officers and set fires to cars and to the basement of historic St. John's Church<sup>USPER</sup>. Additionally, according to press reporting from *The Washington Post* as of 3 June 2020, individuals launched fireworks and other projectiles at law enforcement officials deployed to Lafayette Square in Washington, DC.

*(U//FOUO) Ideologically Motivated Malicious Cyber Actors*

**(U//FOUO) We have not identified any specific credible cyber threat to critical infrastructure supporting the upcoming Presidential Inauguration, nor a specific credible cyber threat to military or law enforcement personnel supporting the event.** However, we note that it is relatively common to observe ideologically motivated cyber actors use high-profile events and symbolic targets to attempt to disrupt public and private sector networks, mainly as a means of elevating their ideology or message. We are unaware of DVE groups, which we assess pose the most likely physical threat to the inauguration, displaying cyber capabilities in the past that would be impactful to the event. Malicious cyber actors, unaffiliated with DVEs and potentially even including foreign adversaries, could also seize this period of Presidential transition to conduct disruptive cyber or influence operations for various purposes.

- (U//FOUO) Although we have no reason to suspect connections or similar motivations between DVEs and these previous incidents, since mid-2020 we have observed numerous criminal cyber-attacks conducted by suspected anonymous-affiliated criminal cyber actors, including the compromise of and distributed denial-of-service attacks (DDoS) against state government networks; doxing of law enforcement personnel; and unsubstantiated claims of shutting down law enforcement and state and local government networks.
- (U//FOUO) Iranian Government actors since at least October 2020 engaged in cyber and influence efforts designed to spread anti-American messaging and disinformation about the 2020 presidential election. This included the sending of spoofed e-mails in mid-October 2020 with messages of voter intimidation appearing to come from the Proud Boys to intimidate voters in at least Alaska and Florida, according to the same sources. Iranian state media reacted to these deceptive October voter intimidation e-mails by amplifying a nexus between the Proud Boys and President Trump.

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**(U) Event Overview**

(U//FOUO) The 59<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration will take place on 20 January 2021 outside of the US Capitol Building. Attendees will include members of Congress, Supreme Court Justices, various high-ranking government officials, and other guests. It will be broadcast live by the major television networks and cable news channels. The DHS Secretary declared it as a National Special Security Event (NSSE) in an official memorandum dated 24 September 2018. The 59<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration is anticipated to include events tentatively scheduled on 19 January 2021, 20 January 2021, and 21 January 2021.

**(U) Potential Threat Indicators**

(U//FOUO) Absent a specific, actionable threat to the 59<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration, we are providing indicators to aid law enforcement and first responders in identifying and mitigating threats. The totality of behavioral indicators and other relevant circumstances should be evaluated when considering any law enforcement response or action. (Note: Behaviors associated with the below indicators can include constitutionally protected activities. The FBI does not initiate any investigative activity based solely on the exercise of First Amendment activities or on the race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or gender identity of the subject, or a combination of only such factors.)

*(U//FOUO) Possible indicators of pre-operational surveillance or attack planning include:*

- (U//FOUO) Documenting or recording the locations of Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras, police, fire, hospitals, and other key infrastructure facilities, without a reasonable alternative explanation;
- (U//FOUO) Prestaging of objects that can be used as weapons, such as bricks, rocks, poles, and other potential weapons;
- (U//FOUO) Unusual or prolonged interest in or attempts to gain sensitive information about security measures of personnel, entry points, peak days and hours of operation, or access controls such as alarms or locks to secure areas;
- (U//FOUO) Unexplained attempts to acquire medical equipment, emergency personnel uniforms, ambulances, or vehicles that can be converted into ambulances;
- (U//FOUO) Unusual or prolonged interest in security reaction drills or procedures, or the presence of multiple false alarms or fictitious emergency calls to same locations or similar venues without a reasonable alternative explanation;
- (U//FOUO) Discreet use of cameras or video recorders, drones, sketching, or note-taking consistent with pre-operational surveillance;

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- (U//FOUO) Unusual interest in speaking with building maintenance personnel without a reasonable alternative explanation;
- (U//FOUO) Unusual observation of or questions about facility security measures, including barriers, restricted areas, cameras, and intrusion detection systems without a reasonable alternative explanation;
- (U//FOUO) Unusual observation of or questions about facility air conditioning, heating, and ventilation systems without a reasonable alternative explanation;
- (U//FOUO) Suspicious purchases of dual-use items that could be used to construct an explosive device to create an explosive diversion, including hydrogen peroxide, acetone, gasoline, propane, or fertilizer without a reasonable alternative explanation;
- (U//FOUO) Suspicious activities in storage facilities or other areas that could be used to construct an explosive device; and
- (U//FOUO) Attempted or actual unauthorized access to rooftops or other potentially sensitive areas without a reasonable alternative explanation.

*(U//FOUO) Possible indicators of threats involving UASs include:*

- (U//FOUO) Beginner-level hobbyists attempting to purchase expensive, difficult-to-fly UASs in a manner that would arouse suspicion of terrorism or other criminality in a reasonable person;
- (U//FOUO) Operation of a video-equipped UAS near sensitive locations or ongoing law enforcement operations in a manner that would arouse suspicion of terrorism or other criminality in a reasonable person;
- (U//FOUO) Attempts to modify a UAS with explosives or chemical agents, or with explosives- or chemical-delivery mechanisms, including sprayers or foggers;
- (U//FOUO) Suspicious attempts to interview, interface with, or interact with employees or individuals knowledgeable about key personnel, critical infrastructure, or key resource facilities, networks, or systems with no alternate reasonable explanation;
- (U//FOUO) Individuals who are unable or unwilling to answer basic questions on the use, application, safety, or handling of UASs or who are evasive or vague about their intended use for the system; and

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- (U//FOUO) Theft or unusual or unauthorized acquisition of containers capable of holding lethal chemical agents or explosive materials.

(U//FOUO) Possible indicators of cyber or cybersecurity threat activity include:

- (U//FOUO) Online forum or social media discussions among cyber actors indicating disruptive or damaging cyber attacks targeting 59<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration-related networks, systems, or websites;
- (U//FOUO) Criminal hacker groups publicly encouraging cyber attacks against the 59<sup>th</sup> Presidential Inauguration prior to the event; and
- (U//FOUO) Threats that use a combination of computer intrusion, social engineering, e-mail spoofing, or malware.

(U//FOUO) Please report suspicious activities associated with any of the indicators listed above to the contact information at the end of this document.

**(U) Report Suspicious Activity**

(U) The FBI encourages recipients of this document to report information concerning suspicious or criminal activity to the local FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF). The FBI's Washington Field Office can be reached at 202-278-2000 or by e-mail at WFOFOUO.fbi.gov.

**(U) Tracked by:** HSEC-1.1, HSEC-1.2, HSEC-1.3, HSEC-HSEC-1.5, HSEC-7.1, HSEC-7.2, HSEC-7.3, HSEC-7.5, HSEC-8.1, HSEC-8.2, HSEC-8.3, HSEC-8.5, HSEC-8.6.2.19, HSEC-8.8

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Homeland Security

Office of Intelligence and Analysis

Customer Feedback Form

Product Title: (U) 59th Presidential Inauguration, Washington, DC

All survey responses are completely anonymous. No personally identifiable information is captured unless you voluntarily offer personal or contact information in any of the comment fields. Additionally, your responses are combined with those of many others and summarized in a report to further protect your anonymity.

1. Please select partner type:  and function:

2. What is the highest level of intelligence information that you receive?

3. Please complete the following sentence: "I focus most of my time on:"

4. Please rate your satisfaction with each of the following:

	Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	N/A
Product's overall usefulness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Product's relevance to your mission	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Product's timeliness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Product's responsiveness to your intelligence needs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

5. How do you plan to use this product in support of your mission? (Check all that apply.)

- Drive planning and preparedness efforts, training, and/or emergency response operations
- Observe, identify, and/or disrupt threats
- Share with partners
- Allocate resources (e.g. equipment and personnel)
- Reprioritize organizational focus
- Author or adjust policies and guidelines
- Initiate a law enforcement investigation
- Intiate your own regional-specific analysis
- Intiate your own topic-specific analysis
- Develop long-term homeland security strategies
- Do not plan to use
- Other:

6. To further understand your response to question #5, please provide specific details about situations in which you might use this product.

7. What did this product not address that you anticipated it would?

8. To what extent do you agree with the following two statements?

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	N/A
This product will enable me to make better decisions regarding this topic.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
This product provided me with intelligence information I did not find elsewhere.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

9. How did you obtain this product?

10. Would you be willing to participate in a follow-up conversation about your feedback?

To help us understand more about your organization so we can better tailor future products, please provide:

Name:

Organization:

Contact Number:

Position:

State:

Email:



Privacy Act Statement

Message

From:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent:

1/20/2021 2:53:46 PM

To:

GARCIA, KIMBERLY J [/o=ExchangeLabs/ou=Exchange Administrative Group

CC:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Subject:

Thanks

Sent from my iPhone

On Jan 20, 2021, at 9:28 AM, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) wrote:

Good morning AMO Leadership,

As noted in the update Friday, there are no credible or specific threats to the inauguration. Online chatter is actively monitored and has increased. For your Situational Awareness, I have summarized key

REL000000067



information below to give you a strategic look. I am in contact with the CBP Intel Watch and AMOC Intel is actively monitoring classified and unclassified reporting.

#### Current Assessment

(U//FOUO) The National Capital Region Threat Intelligence Consortium (NTIC) is not aware of any specific or credible threats to District of Columbia facilities, or public officials. . The shutdown of online message boards and restrictions placed on organizers by popular social media platforms will make it difficult to discern where demonstrators may go when they encounter access boundaries. The NTIC has processed 16 suspicious activity reports (SAR)—9 of which were vetted as valid indicator of threat and distributed to external stakeholders for further action.

#### Inauguration Day Demonstrations

- <!--[if !supportLists]--><![endif]-->(U//LES) According to US Park Police and D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, there are 45 planned events in the NCR through 1 February, with estimated sizes of inauguration-related protests ranging from one to 60 committed participants. Twenty-three permit applications listing between four to 5,000 participants were submitted as of 18 January. Planned demonstrations specific to Inauguration Day range in size from one to 897 committed participants with permit applications listing between three to 1,000,000 participants.

<image003.png>

#### Key Threat Overview:

- <!--[if !supportLists]--><![endif]-->(U//FOUO) On 6 January, the FBI activated a digital media tip line URL (<https://fbi.gov/USCapitol>) which opened to the public. As of 0700 on 19 January, the FBI has received more than 202,926 digital media tips.

- (U//LES) **Nationwide:** As of 15 January, general discussions continued across various RMVE-associated social media groups about the publicized protests/rallies scheduled between 17 and 20 January. There was debate about attendance and there seemed to be a variety of opinions on attendance and the validity of who is organizing these events

- <!--[if !supportLists]--><![endif]-->• (U//FOUO) **Washington, DC:** As of 13 January, an identified group has shifted their plans from descending on the Capitol to promoting gatherings at several DC-area hotels in an effort to prevent other groups from booking at the hotels. Identified travel companies, hotels, and vacation online rental marketplace companies are weighing the business and safety options for the inauguration.

- <!--[if !supportLists]--><![endif]-->(U//LES) **Texas:** As of 19 January, law enforcement received information that an identified individual was planning to go to the Austin State Capitol on 20 January. The suspect's aunt reported her concerns to the Dallas Police Department stating the suspect recently purchased a Glock 26 with an extended magazine, a Chinese 56 type assault rifle, boxes of ammunition, and flexi-cuffs. The suspect recently "isolated" himself and his behaviors have been described as "radicalized". The suspect told his aunt he decided to take off work Wednesday (20 January 2021) so he could travel to the State Capitol in Austin, Texas. At this time, the suspect's intentions are unknown. The suspect should be considered armed and dangerous.

Item of interest to AMO:

(U//FOUO) Threats to Civil Aviation Surrounding Presidential Inauguration – DHS I&A assesses airports and aviation personnel, are at risk of potential escalatory acts of violence due to the heightened threat environment surrounding the presidential inauguration. Law enforcement has already made at least one high-profile arrest of a prominent militia extremist at an airport, on a charge of unlawful activity connected to the Capitol breach.

Additionally, grievances associated with the presidential transition could continue to drive potential violent actors to travel to the NCR or other locations requiring air travel, including following Inauguration Day on 20 January. Aviation facilities and companies as well as public officials and law enforcement agencies reportedly are

Future Date for monitoring

(U//LES) Online chatter indicates that 4 March may be a date of significance to monitor moving forward, and will continue to monitor this trend. [For reference, March 4th was the original date of Inauguration until the 20th Amendment changed the official date to January 20]. It appears that right leaning individuals are pushing for 4 March as a date to expect a new “Trump/Pompeo administration” although other details of this information is unclear. This is beginning to trend across multiple social media platforms, including Twitter, MeWe, and in private telegram channels. Extremist support behind this new date may indicate less intent to attend events in the NCR today.

AMO involvement

Support to USSS:

\* Staff and Personnel (b)(7)(E)

\* (b)(7)(E)

Boats

\* (b)(7)(E)  
\*  
\*

AMOC support

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Intelligence Program Director

HQ Air and Marine Operations

Desk (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Cell (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)



Date	Location	Activity	Projected Numbers
18, 20 January	Washington, DC (Various parks)	Let America Hear Us, Roar for Trump	300 on permit
20 January	Washington, DC	Million Militia March, also called Million Martyr March	897 going and 2300 interested
20 January	Oregon (Capitol, Governor)	"Takeover" General threats	Unknown
20 January	Minnesota (Capitol)	Guns and "toys" to be used at Capitol	Unknown
20 January	Illinois (Capitol)	Unknown	At least 60

Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 1/3/2021 4:06:12 PM  
**To:**  
**CC:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** Re: Jan 6th Planned Protests - DC

10-4, is it just BP or is OFO supporting also?

[Get Outlook for iOS](#)

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Sunday, January 3, 2021 10:22:08 AM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Cc:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** Jan 6th Planned Protests - DC

Chief/Deputy,

In light of the planned protests in DC on January 6th with the ratification of the electoral college votes, FPS has requested our assistance once again securing the RRB. Unless you direct otherwise, we will plan to support FPS at the RRB with (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) USBP (b)(7)(E) LESC (b)(7)(E) OFO SRT (b)(7)(E) C2) designated personnel in a QRF posture who can be called in if necessary to be onsite. This is the same posture as we have done on the many previous occasions.

During our sync call today, it was alluded to that FPS may ask for an onsite contingent. We will get more information on that tomorrow, but that has been the ask on every occasion thus far as well and we have still support in a call-in status with no issue.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Deputy Chief – Operations  
Law Enforcement Operations Directorate  
USBP Headquarters, Washington, DC  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent from my iPhone



Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 1/10/2021 7:30:14 PM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**CC:**  
**Subject:** Fwd: Potential Armed Protests - January 16-20, 2021  
**Attachments:** January 16-20 Armed Protest List.pdf

FYSA on intel for armed protests. Again, no credible information, but this is the chatter right now.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Deputy Chief – Operations  
Law Enforcement Operations Directorate  
USBP Headquarters, Washington, DC  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Date:** January 10, 2021 at 2:00:12 PM EST  
**To:** BPHQG2 (b)(7)(E) Ops ACC Distro (b)(7)(E)  
**Subject:** Fwd: Potential Armed Protests - January 16-20, 2021

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Associate Chief  
Cel (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Ofc

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Date:** January 10, 2021 at 11:48:51 AM EST  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** Fwd: Potential Armed Protests - January 16-20, 2021

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of DHS. DO NOT click links or open attachments unless you recognize and/or trust the sender. Contact the [CBP Security Operations Center](#) with questions or concerns.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

ATF Liaison to DHS

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Date:** January 10, 2021 at 10:36:45 AM EST  
**To:** Intel-Civil Unrest (b)(7)(E)  
**Subject:** FW: Potential Armed Protests - January 16-20, 2021

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Saturday, January 09, 2021 6:07 PM  
**Subject:** Potential Armed Protests - January 16-20, 2021

Good Evening All,

Please see attached list of *potential* armed protests planned for Washington, DC from January 16-20, 2021. We have been coordinating with our local and federal partner agencies and no one is tracking any credible information to believe these events will actually occur. However, forwarding this for everyone's awareness in case anyone is tracking anything different/additional. If anyone has any information regarding any of their local militia/2A groups planning on going to DC to participate in these events I would love to know. **Of note, the January 17<sup>th</sup> event is allegedly going to take place at ALL state capitals, not only in Washington, DC.**

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Lieutenant, Intelligence Branch  
Homeland Security Bureau  
D.C. Metropolitan Police Department  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Email: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

"We are here to help"

For the latest information on the District Government's response to COVID-19 (Coronavirus), please visit [coronavirus.dc.gov](https://coronavirus.dc.gov).

**POTENTIAL Armed Protest Events –January 16-20, 2021**

**January 16, 2021**

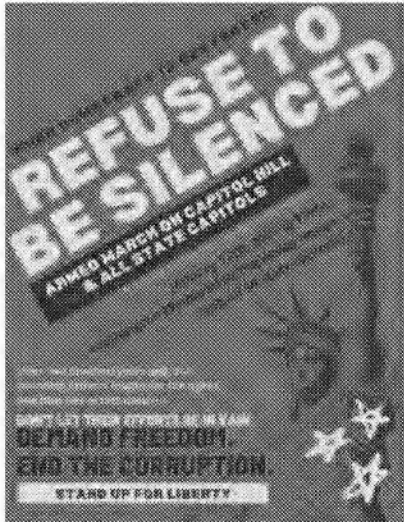


<b>Event Date/Time:</b>	1/16/2021 0600 Hours
<b>Location:</b>	Sylvan Theater (National Mall – WAMO grounds)
<b>Link:</b>	<a href="https://twitter.com/NewsTimeLive/status/1347907403996655619">https://twitter.com/NewsTimeLive/status/1347907403996655619</a>



**January 17, 2021**

<b>Event Date/Time:</b>	1/17/2021 1200 Hours
<b>Location:</b>	U.S. Capitol
<b>Link:</b>	<a href="https://www.gunandgame.com/threads/january-17-2021-march-on-capitol-hill-and-all-state-capitols.214113/">https://www.gunandgame.com/threads/january-17-2021-march-on-capitol-hill-and-all-state-capitols.214113/</a>
<b>Link:</b>	<a href="http://treeofliberty.me/2020/11/24/jan-17th-2021-the-largest-armed-protest-ever-to-take-place-on-american-soil-is-scheduled/">http://treeofliberty.me/2020/11/24/jan-17th-2021-the-largest-armed-protest-ever-to-take-place-on-american-soil-is-scheduled/</a>



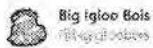
**"We Are Not The Enemy. The Enemy Is Who Divides Us."**

**E Capitol St. & 1st St. NE | Washington DC**

500 Dexter Ave.   Montgomery, AL	230 State St.   Augusta, ME	2300 N. Lincoln Blvd.   Oklahoma City, OK
800 E. Dimond Blvd   Anchorage, AK	90 State Cir.   Annapolis, MD	900 Court Street NE   Salem, OR
2502 E. Camelback Rd   Phoenix, AZ	24 Beacon St.   Boston, MA	1723 Commonwealth Ave.   Harrisburg, PA
500 Woodlane St.   Little Rock, AR	100 N. Capitol Ave.   Lansing, MI	82 Smith St.   Providence, RI
1315 Tenth St.   Sacramento, CA	75 Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.   St. Paul, MN	1100 Garvais St.   Columbia, SC
200 E. Colfax Ave.   Denver, CO	400 High St.   Jackson, MS	500 E. Capitol Ave.   Pierre, SD
210 Capitol Ave.   Hartford, CT	201 W. Capitol Ave.   Jefferson City, MO	800 Charlotte Ave.   Nashville, TN
411 E. Legislative Ave.   Dover, DE	1301 E. Sixth Ave.   Helena, MT	1100 Congress Ave.   Austin, TX
400 S. Monroe St.   Tallahassee, FL	1445 K St.   Lincoln, NE	350 W. State St.   Salt Lake City, UT
206 Washington St.   Atlanta, GA	101 N. Carson St.   Carson City, NV	115 State St.   Montpelier, VT
415 S. Beretania St.   Honolulu, HI	107 N. Main St.   Concord, NH	1000 Bank St.   Richmond, VA
700 W. Jefferson St.   Boise, ID	125 W. State St.   Trenton, NJ	416 Sid Snyder SW.   Olympia, WA
401 S. Second St.   Springfield, IL	490 Old Santa Fe Trl.   Santa Fe, NM	1500 Kanawha Blvd E.   Charleston, WV
200 W. Washington St.   Indianapolis, IN	State St.   Washington Ave.   Albany, NY	Across from 1 E. Main St.   Madison, WI
1007 E. Grand Ave.   Des Moines, IA	1 E. Edenton St.   Raleigh, NC	200 W. 24th St.   Cheyenne, WY
300 W. Tenth Ave.   Topeka, KS	600 E. Boulevard Ave.   Bismarck, ND	
700 Capitol Ave.   Frankfort, KY	1 Capitol Sq.   Columbus, OH	
900 N. Third St.   Baton Rouge, LA		

Address Provided by: TREE OF LIBERTY

<b>Event Date/Time:</b>	1/17/2021 1200 Hours
<b>Location:</b>	U.S. Capitol
<b>Link:</b>	<a href="https://twitter.com/bigiglooBois/status/1347686536859578373">https://twitter.com/bigiglooBois/status/1347686536859578373</a>



We have a little more than a week. Share this around as much as you can-  
 @Trashmin @Bojatradeen8  
 @HibiscusSociety @ShiftyPowers\_TX @MutualismA  
 @BoogiQueen @Rhett\_E\_Boogie

<p>political party organization <b>SPECIFIC GROUP</b> religion</p>	<p>can/cannot do with our bodies. Tell your elected officials you do not want them legislating your human rights. <b>JANUARY 17TH, 2021 NATIONAL &amp; STATE CAPITOLS</b></p>
<p><b>JUSTICE FOR ALL DOES NOT MEAN ONLY</b></p>	<p>YOU ONLY HAVE RIGHTS IF YOUR OPINION IS THE SAME AS THOSE IN POWER.</p>

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**We the People**

DO NOT REPRESENT ANY  
 political party  
 organization  
**SPECIFIC GROUP**  
 religion

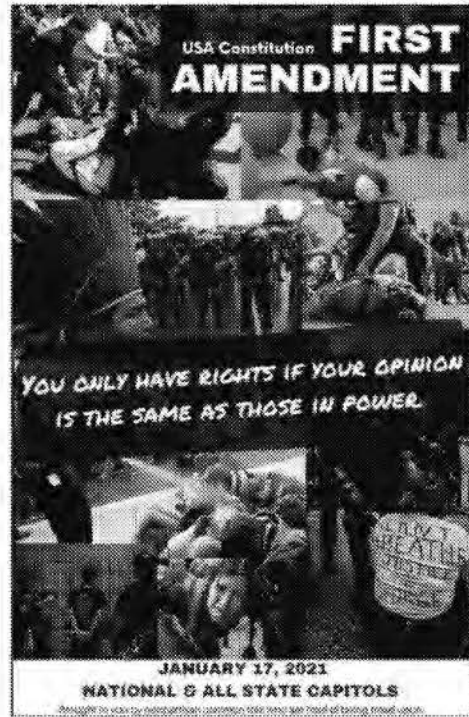
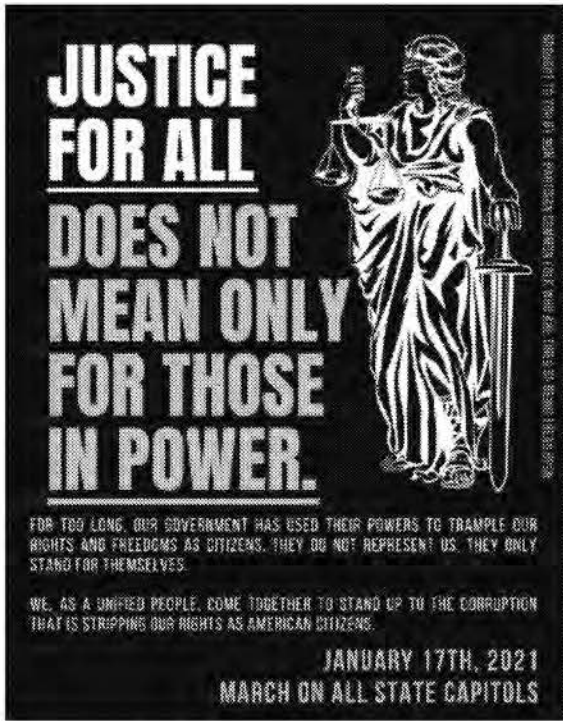
WE EXIST TO  
 UNITE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE  
 ...when no one else will.

**JANUARY 17TH, 2021**  
 NATIONAL & ALL STATE CAPITOLS

**MY BODY MY CHOICE!**

We do NOT need laws to define what we can/cannot do with our bodies.  
 Tell your elected officials you do not want them legislating your human rights.

**JANUARY 17TH, 2021 NATIONAL & STATE CAPITOLS**



- NOTES:
  - Little interest, only 13 retweets and 26 likes as of January 9, 2021 (posted January 8, 2021)

## January 18-20, 2021

<b>Event Date/Time:</b>	1/18/2021 Unknown time
<b>Location:</b>	U.S. Capitol & White House
<b>Link:</b>	<a href="https://parler.com/comment/258c18b35a0c4b21abe6d90e92fa3ea8">https://parler.com/comment/258c18b35a0c4b21abe6d90e92fa3ea8</a>



President-Elect Steve Kaufman



@Skaufman · Dec 01, 2020

Jan 18, 2021 through Jan 20, 2021 (or as long as it takes)

COME AND TAKE IT "rally"

NEEDED: 1,000,000+ PATRIOTS (Law Enforcement and Military welcome; the oath has NO EXPIRATION) to surround the U.S. Capitol building and White House to literally PHYSICALLY STOP THE STEAL.

There are literally "judges" encouraging Georgia and other states to wipe the hard drives of their voting systems. Spoliation of evidence which is or can be subjected to subpoena is a FELONY. Literally the people charged with upholding the law are encouraging lawlessness.

Slogans stop NOTHING!!!

Our Founders pledged life, wealth and honor to create this Nation. Are yours worth it in order to save her?

FIGHT AND NEVER NEVER NEVER NERVE STOP FIGHTING

Parler (the "free speech platform") will probably put two strikes against me for "fighting words." You bet your sweet ass I'm going to fight to CRUSH them.  
read less



- NOTES:

- o Very little interest, only 4 "upvotes" as of January 9, 2021 (posted December 21, 2020)



**January 19, 2021**

<b>Event Date/Time:</b>	1/19/2021 Unknown time
<b>Location:</b>	Washington, DC (unknown location)
<b>Link:</b>	<a href="https://parler.com/profile/Colonel007/posts">https://parler.com/profile/Colonel007/posts</a>

A screenshot of a social media post on the Parler platform. The post is from a user named "ColonelTPerez..." who has a verified profile (indicated by a blue checkmark) and 3.6k followers. The post was made 9 minutes ago. The text of the post is as follows:

Today, January 6, 2021, We Patriots by the millions, have arrived in Washington, D.C., carrying banners of support for the greatest President the world has ever known.

Bit if We must...

Many of Us will return on January 19, 2021, carrying Our weapons, in support of Our nation's resolve, to which the world will never forget!!!

We will come in numbers that no standing army or police agency can match. However, the police are NOT Our enemy, unless they choose to be!

All who will not stand with the American Patriots... or who cannot stand with Us.. then, that would be a good time for YOU to take a few vacation days.

The American Patriot

At the bottom of the post, there are four icons: a speech bubble with the number 19, a heart with the number 80, an upward-pointing arrow with the number 186, and a share icon.

## January 20, 2021

Event Date/Time:	1/20/2021 Unknown time
Link:	<a href="https://wimkin.com/vicfreeman/photo">https://wimkin.com/vicfreeman/photo</a>



- NOTES:

- This event has been removed from multiple social media platforms ([www.wimkin.com/mmm](http://www.wimkin.com/mmm); [www.wimkin.com/1r3](http://www.wimkin.com/1r3))



Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 1/3/2021 4:47:42 PM  
**To:**  
**CC:**  
**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**  
**Subject:** Re: Jan 6th Planned Protests - DC

Let's plan to support, who's gonna be our Commander?

[Get Outlook for iOS](#)

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Sunday, January 3, 2021 11:34:37 AM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Cc:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**  
**Subject:** Re: Jan 6th Planned Protests - DC

Deputy,

There will be  OFO SRT and  from the LESC.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Deputy Chief – Operations  
Law Enforcement Operations Directorate  
USBP Headquarters, Washington, DC  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent from my iPhone

On Jan 3, 2021, at 11:06 AM, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) wrote:

10-4, is it just BP or is OFO supporting also?

[Get Outlook for iOS](#)

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Sunday, January 3, 2021 10:22:08 AM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Cc

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**

**Subject:** Jan 6th Planned Protests - DC

Chief/Deputy,

In light of the planned protests in DC on January 6th with the ratification of the electoral college votes, FPS has requested our assistance once again securing the RRB. Unless you direct otherwise, we will plan to support FPS at the RRB with (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) USBP, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) LESC, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) OFO SRT, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) C2) designated personnel in a QRF posture who can be called in if necessary to be onsite. This is the same posture as we have done on the many previous occasions.

During our sync call today, it was alluded to that FPS may ask for an onsite contingent. We will get more information on that tomorrow, but that has been the ask on every occasion thus far as well and we have still support in a call-in status with no issue.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Deputy Chief – Operations  
Law Enforcement Operations Directorate  
USBP Headquarters, Washington, DC  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent from my iPhone

REL0000001183

Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 1/3/2021 4:50:08 PM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**CC:**  
**Subject:** Fwd: Jan 6th Planned Protests - DC

For awareness. This is a joint support effort with OFO.  
[Get Outlook for iOS](#)

---

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Sunday, January 3, 2021 10:22 AM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Cc:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** Jan 6th Planned Protests - DC

Chief/Deputy,

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(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Deputy Chief – Operations  
Law Enforcement Operations Directorate  
USBP Headquarters, Washington, DC  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent from my iPhone



Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**Sent:** 1/3/2021 3:22:08 PM

**To:**

**CC:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**Subject:** Jan 6th Planned Protests - DC

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(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Deputy Chief – Operations  
Law Enforcement Operations Directorate  
USBP Headquarters, Washington, DC  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent from my iPhone

Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 1/3/2021 4:34:37 PM  
**To:**  
**CC:**  
**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**  
**Subject:** Re: Jan 6th Planned Protests - DC

Deputy,

There will be [redacted] OFO SRT and [redacted] from the LESC.

[redacted] (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Deputy Chief – Operations  
Law Enforcement Operations Directorate  
USBP Headquarters, Washington, DC  
Cell [redacted] (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent from my iPhone

On Jan 3, 2021, at 11:06 AM, [redacted] (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) wrote:

10-4, is it just BP or is OFO supporting also?

Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

---

**From:** [redacted] (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Sunday, January 3, 2021 10:22:08 AM  
**To:** [redacted] (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
[redacted] (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Cc:** [redacted] (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**  
**Subject:** Jan 6th Planned Protests - DC

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(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Deputy Chief – Operations  
Law Enforcement Operations Directorate  
USBP Headquarters, Washington, DC  
Cell (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent from my iPhone

Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 1/3/2021 4:49:35 PM  
**To:**  
**CC:**  
**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**  
**Subject:** Re: Jan 6th Planned Protests - DC

Deputy,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) is our lead on the ground. He has been putting it together with FPS.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Deputy Chief – Operations  
Law Enforcement Operations Directorate  
USBP Headquarters, Washington, DC  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent from my iPhone

On Jan 3, 2021, at 11:47 AM, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) wrote:

Let's plan to support, who's gonna be our Commander?

[Get Outlook for iOS](#)

---

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Sunday, January 3, 2021 11:34:37 AM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Cc:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**  
**Subject:** Re: Jan 6th Planned Protests - DC

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(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Deputy Chief – Operations



Law Enforcement Operations Directorate  
USBP Headquarters, Washington, DC  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent from my iPhone

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(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) wrote:

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Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

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To: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Cc: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Subject: Jan 6th Planned Protests - DC

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(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Deputy Chief – Operations  
Law Enforcement Operations Directorate  
USBP Headquarters, Washington, DC  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent from my iPhone

Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 1/3/2021 5:27:14 PM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**CC:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** Re: Jan 6th Planned Protests - DC

Good to go. Appreciate the heads-up.

Sent from my iPhone

On Jan 3, 2021, at 11:50 AM, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) wrote:

For awareness. This is a joint support effort with OFO.  
Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

---

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Sunday, January 3, 2021 10:22 AM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Cc:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** Jan 6th Planned Protests - DC

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(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Deputy Chief – Operations  
Law Enforcement Operations Directorate  
USBP Headquarters, Washington, DC  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent from my iPhone

Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 1/14/2021 1:03:23 AM  
**To:** San Antonio LE Leadership (b)(6), (b)(7)(C); SA JTTF\_AUSTIN\_EXECBOARD  
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** JOINT FBI-DHS-NCTC Intelligence Bulletin: "(U//FOUO) Domestic Violent Extremists Emboldened in Aftermath of Capitol Breach, Elevated Domestic Terrorism Threat of Violence Likely Amid Political Transitions and Beyond"  
**Attachments:** FBI (U--FOUO) JIB - Domestic Violent Extremists Emboldened in Aftermath of Capitol Breach 01132021.pdf

**CAUTION:** This email originated from outside of DHS. DO NOT click links or open attachments unless you recognize and/or trust the sender. Contact the CBP Security Operations Center with questions or concerns.

Good evening,

Please find the attached Joint Intelligence Bulletin, "(U//FOUO) Domestic Violent Extremists Emboldened in Aftermath of Capitol Breach, Elevated Domestic Terrorism Threat of Violence Likely Amid Political Transitions and Beyond" forwarded for your awareness.

>  
> For convenience when reading on a cell phone, the text of the report is pasted below.

Thank you,

SIA (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

FBI San Antonio

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) office  
mobile

>  
>  
> BEGIN TEXT

> (U//FOUO) Domestic Violent Extremists Emboldened in Aftermath of Capitol Breach, Elevated Domestic  
Terrorism Threat of Violence Likely Amid Political Transitions and Beyond

> (U) Scope

> (U//FOUO) This Joint Intelligence Bulletin (JIB) is intended to highlight the threat of violence from domestic  
violent extremists (DVEs) in the wake of the 6 January violent breach by some DVEs of the US Capitol  
Building in Washington, DC, following lawful protest activity related to the results of the General Election.[1]  
Anti-government or anti-authority violent extremists (AGAAVE), specifically militia violent extremists  
(MVEs);[2],[3] racially or ethnically motivated violent extremists (RMVEs);[4] and DVEs citing partisan  
political grievances will very likely pose the greatest domestic terrorism threats in 2021. In 2021, threats and  
plotting of illegal activity, including destruction of property and violence targeting officials at all levels of the  
government, law enforcement, journalists, and infrastructure, as well as sporadic violence surrounding lawful  
protests, rallies, demonstrations, and other gatherings by DVEs will very likely increase due to renewed  
measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, socio-political conditions, and perceived government overreach.  
The FBI, DHS, and NCTC advise federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial government counterterrorism and  
law enforcement officials, and private sector security partners to remain vigilant in light of the persistent threat



posed by DVEs and their unpredictable target selection in order to effectively detect, prevent, preempt, or respond to incidents and terrorist attacks in the United States.

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> (U//FOUO) The 6 January 2021 Violent Breach by DVEs of the US Capitol Building Very Likely Will Serve as an Enduring Driver for Violence by a Range of DVEs

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> (U//FOUO) The 6 January 2021 violent breach by suspected DVEs into the US Capitol Building very likely will serve as a significant driver of violence for a diverse set of DVEs. Attendance at the lawful protest by ideologically diverse DVEs and others, the subsequent engagement of a sizeable group from that protest in the breach, and the death of an individual directly engaged in the breach very likely will serve to galvanize DVEs and increase collaboration primarily between MVEs and RMVEs, as well as DVEs who adhere to QAnon conspiracy theories.[5],[6] These DVEs and others may also perceive the event as a step toward achieving their initiatives, and consider the death of a perceived like-minded individual as an act of martyrdom.[7] Some DVEs' view the 6 January event as a success, in conjunction with the potential to exploit follow-on lawful gatherings and ideological drivers—including conspiracy theories, such as QAnon—likely will also inspire some DVEs and others to engage in more sporadic, lone actor or small cell violence against common DVE targets, including racial, ethnic, or religious minorities and institutions, law enforcement, and government officials and buildings. Criminal activity by rioters targeting members of the media at the breach is also indicative of an increased and prolonged DVE threat of targeted violence against members of the press due to perceived complicity in a system hostile to their beliefs.

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> » (U//FOUO) Shortly after 2:00PM on 6 January, multiple rioters broke windows, scaled walls, and forced entry into the US Capitol Complex. Rioters assaulted law enforcement, illegally entered congressional offices and chambers, and vandalized and stole property. Separately, two suspected improvised explosive devices (IEDs) were found on the US Capitol grounds and were rendered safe.

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> » (U//FOUO) During the riot, an alleged QAnon-supporter who traveled to Washington, DC, engaged in lawful protests, entered the US Capitol illegally, and was shot by law enforcement as she attempted to gain access to a restricted area, subsequently succumbing to her injuries, according to open source reporting.

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> » (U//FOUO) Some participants active at the Capitol displayed insignias used or adopted by multiple DVEs, including three percenters (III%) and other MVE symbols—the Confederate flag and symbols associated with neo-Nazis—popular with RMVEs.[8] Nooses and plastic restraints were carried or stationed at or near the Capitol by some rioters, possibly to demonstrate their intent to cause harm to government officials. Symbols associated with QAnon conspiracy theories were also displayed by some rioters.

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> » (U) During rioting on the Capitol grounds, individuals pursued and threatened journalists, according to open source reporting. Rioters destroyed or stole cameras and other media equipment outside the Capitol, and the phrase, "Murder the media," was found scratched into a door within the Capitol.





Other DVEs may be motivated to target government officials and buildings because of similar theories, including the “Great Reset.”[10]

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> (U//FOUO) Range of DVE Actors Very Likely to Pose Increasing Threat of Violence at Lawful Protests, Rallies, Demonstrations, and Other Gatherings in 2021

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> (U//FOUO) The violent breach of the US Capitol Building is very likely part of an ongoing trend in which DVEs exploit lawful protests, rallies, demonstrations, and other gatherings to carry out ideologically-motivated violence and criminal activity. Throughout 2020, DVEs with differing ideological goals and perspectives exploited such events to promote, organize, conspire, and plot lethal violence against ideological opponents and other targets of their grievances. DVEs’ capability and intent to engage in violence at lawful gatherings very likely will increase throughout 2021, as some DVEs perceive increased socio-political pressures following the Presidential Inauguration. Under these conditions, and with the perception among some DVEs that the breach of the US Capitol Building was a significant advance toward achieving their ideological goals, DVEs may be inspired to carry out more violence, including violence against racial, ethnic, and religious minorities and associated institutions, journalists, members of the LGBTQ+ community, and other targets common among some DVEs. Such perceived pressures may stem from, but not be limited to, one or more of the following factors:

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> » (U//FOUO) The potential for shifts in various policies many DVEs may perceive to oppose or threaten their ideological goals and agendas, or feed into existing narratives or conspiracy theories many DVEs subscribe to regarding the US government’s exercise of power, influence, and initiatives: possibly including gun control legislation, the easing of immigration restrictions, and new limits on the use of public land.

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> » (U//FOUO) Ongoing false narratives by DVEs that the 2020 General Election was illegitimate, or fraudulent, and the subsequent belief its results should be contested or unrecognized.

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> » (U//FOUO) Some DVEs’ discontent, or general concerns, with renewed measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, the ordered dissemination of COVID-19 vaccinations, and the efficacy and/or safety of COVID-19 vaccinations.

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> (U) Outlook

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> (U//FOUO) The FBI, DHS, and NCTC remain concerned about the potential for a loosely organized, sustained, and significant DVE population mobilizing to violence based on social media calls to target government infrastructure or officials. The shared false narrative of a “stolen” election and opposition to the change in control of the executive and legislative branches of the federal government may lead some individuals to adopt the belief that there is no political solution to address their grievances and violent action is necessary.

Additionally, in-person engagement between DVEs of differing ideological goals during the Capitol breach likely served to foster connections, which may increase DVEs' willingness, capability, and motivation to attack and undermine a government they view as illegitimate.[11]

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> (U//FOUO) In the near term, DVEs could exploit upcoming events to engage in or justify violence, including events attended by MVEs and "boogaloo"[12] adherents scheduled nationally from 16 to 20 January; the 20 January Presidential Inauguration and associated events in Washington, DC; and any departure of the 45th President from office prior to the end of his term. The "boogaloo" is a concept most commonly used by DVEs, particularly MVEs, to reference an impending second civil war or insurgency against the US Government. Calls for revolution may especially resonate with MVEs, who often justify violence based on their belief that they are guardians of the Constitution and the legacies of the American Revolution. While they may not necessarily share the partisan views of those who engaged in the 6 January breach, MVEs and other DVEs who adhere to the "boogaloo" concept and seek a politically motivated civil war, and RMVEs who seek a race war may exploit the aftermath of the Capitol breach by conducting attacks to destabilize and force a climactic conflict in the United States. These factors, and the broad perception among DVEs that the violent breach was successful, may contribute to DVEs' willingness to carry out sporadic, lone actor or small cell violence. Such DVE violence may be targeted against racial, ethnic, and/or religious minorities and associated institutions, journalists, members of the LGBTQ+ community, and other targets common among some DVEs.

>  
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> (U) Related Products

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> (U//FOUO) For additional information regarding threats from DVEs, please refer to the below intelligence products:

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> (U//FOUO) Joint Intelligence Bulletin, "Multi-State Disruption of Militia Violent Extremist Plot to Kidnap Governor of Michigan," released 16 October 2020.

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> END TEXT

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> [2] (U//FOUO) Anti-government or anti-authority violent extremism encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence, in furtherance of political and/or social agendas, which are deemed to derive from anti-government or anti-authority sentiment, including opposition to perceived economic, social, or racial hierarchies; or perceived government overreach, negligence, or illegitimacy.

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- > [7] (U) The perception that deaths of like-minded individuals at the hands of law enforcement were unjust has historically been a significant driver for DVEs. DVEs have seized on the deaths of two US persons Vicki and Samuel Weaver at Ruby Ridge, Idaho in 1992; US persons at the Branch Davidians compound at Waco, Texas in 1993; and US person Duncan Lemp in 2020 to justify threats against law enforcement and government officials.
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- > [8] (U//FOUO) Militia violent extremists sometimes call themselves three percenters (III%ers) based on the myth that only three percent of American colonists took up arms against the British during the Revolutionary War. Some III%ers regard the present-day US Government as analogous to British authorities during the Revolution in terms of infringements on civil liberties. The term generally represents the perception that a small force with a just cause can overthrow a tyrannical government if armed and prepared.
- >
- > [9] (U) Turner Diaries is a 1978 novel by William Luther Pierce that depicts a violent white revolution in the United States that leads to the overthrow of the federal government, a nuclear war, and, ultimately, a race war which leads to the systematic extermination of non-whites. All groups opposed by the novel's protagonist, Earl Turner, including Jews, non-whites, "liberal actors" and politicians, are exterminated. The novel includes the bombing of the FBI Headquarters building.
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----- Forwarded message -----

From: [REDACTED] (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Date: Jan 13, 2021 6:43 PM

Subject: FW: JOINT FBI-DHS-NCTC Intelligence Bulletin: "(U//FOUO) Domestic Violent Extremists Emboldened in Aftermath of Capitol Breach, Elevated Domestic Terrorism Threat of Violence Likely Amid Political Transitions and Beyond"

To: SA All [REDACTED] (b)(7)(E)

Cc:

Please read the attached. Very good product.

SIA [REDACTED] (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) .....push to all chiefs and FED head list

[REDACTED] (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Special Agent in Charge

Federal Bureau of Investigation

San Antonio Division

San Antonio - Austin - Waco - Del Rio - Laredo - McAllen - Brownsville

[REDACTED] (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**From:** CTWatch [REDACTED] (b)(7)(E)

**Sent:** Wednesday, January 13, 2021 1:38 PM

**To:** [REDACTED] (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**Cc:** CTWatch [REDACTED] (b)(7)(E)

**Subject:** JOINT FBI-DHS-NCTC Intelligence Bulletin: "(U//FOUO) Domestic Violent Extremists Emboldened in Aftermath of Capitol Breach, Elevated Domestic Terrorism Threat of Violence Likely Amid Political Transitions and Beyond"

All,

For convenience when reading on a cell phone, the text of the report is pasted below.

This JIB can be provided by FBI JTTF's to local, state, federal, territorial, and tribal partners at their discretion.

This JIB is releasable to FBI LEGAT's who should follow their normal protocol in disseminating to their host nation partners.

This JIB will be submitted to LEO for posting.

\*Any questions, please contact:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

FBI Counterterrorism Division

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Thank you.

CT Watch

(b)(7)(E)

(mt)

**BEGIN TEXT**

**(U//FOUO) Domestic Violent Extremists Emboldened in Aftermath of Capitol Breach, Elevated Domestic Terrorism Threat of Violence Likely Amid Political Transitions and Beyond**

**(U) Scope**



(U//FOUO) This *Joint Intelligence Bulletin (JIB)* is intended to highlight the threat of violence from domestic violent extremists (DVEs) in the wake of the 6 January violent breach by some DVEs of the US Capitol Building in Washington, DC, following lawful protest activity related to the results of the General Election.[1] Anti-government or anti-authority violent extremists (AGAAVE), specifically militia violent extremists (MVEs);[2]<sup>[3]</sup> racially or ethnically motivated violent extremists (RMVEs);[4] and DVEs citing partisan political grievances will very likely pose the greatest domestic terrorism threats in 2021. In 2021, threats and plotting of illegal activity, including destruction of property and violence targeting officials at all levels of the government, law enforcement, journalists, and infrastructure, as well as sporadic violence surrounding lawful protests, rallies, demonstrations, and other gatherings by DVEs will very likely increase due to renewed measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, socio-political conditions, and perceived government overreach. The FBI, DHS, and NCTC advise federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial government counterterrorism and law enforcement officials, and private sector security partners to remain vigilant in light of the persistent threat posed by DVEs and their unpredictable target selection in order to effectively detect, prevent, preempt, or respond to incidents and terrorist attacks in the United States.

**(U//FOUO) The 6 January 2021 Violent Breach by DVEs of the US Capitol Building Very Likely Will Serve as an Enduring Driver for Violence by a Range of DVEs**

(U//FOUO) The 6 January 2021 violent breach by suspected DVEs into the US Capitol Building very likely will serve as a significant driver of violence for a diverse set of DVEs. Attendance at the lawful protest by ideologically diverse DVEs and others, the subsequent engagement of a sizeable group from that protest in the breach, and the death of an individual directly engaged in the breach very likely will serve to galvanize DVEs and increase collaboration primarily between MVEs and RMVEs, as well as DVEs who adhere to QAnon conspiracy theories.[5]<sup>[6]</sup> These DVEs and others may also perceive the event as a step toward achieving their initiatives, and consider the death of a perceived like-minded individual as an act of martyrdom.[7] Some DVEs' view the 6 January event as a success, in conjunction with the potential to exploit follow-on lawful gatherings and ideological drivers—including conspiracy theories, such as QAnon—likely will also inspire some DVEs and others to engage in more sporadic, lone actor or small cell violence against common DVE targets, including racial, ethnic, or religious minorities and institutions, law enforcement, and government officials and buildings. Criminal activity by rioters targeting members of the media at the breach is also indicative of an increased and prolonged DVE threat of targeted violence against members of the press due to perceived complicity in a system hostile to their beliefs.

- » (U//FOUO) Shortly after 2:00PM on 6 January, multiple rioters broke windows, scaled walls, and forced entry into the US Capitol Complex. Rioters assaulted law enforcement, illegally entered congressional offices and chambers, and vandalized and stole property. Separately, two suspected improvised explosive devices (IEDs) were found on the US Capitol grounds and were rendered safe.
  
- » (U//FOUO) During the riot, an alleged QAnon-supporter who traveled to Washington, DC, engaged in lawful protests, entered the US Capitol illegally, and was shot by law enforcement as she attempted to gain access to a restricted area, subsequently succumbing to her injuries, according to open source reporting.
  
- » (U//FOUO) Some participants active at the Capitol displayed insignias used or adopted by multiple DVEs, including three percenters (III%) and other MVE symbols—the Confederate flag and symbols associated with neo-Nazis—popular with RMVEs.[8] Nooses and plastic restraints were carried or stationed at or near the Capitol by some rioters, possibly to demonstrate their intent to cause harm to government officials. Symbols associated with QAnon conspiracy theories were also displayed by some rioters.
  
- » (U) During rioting on the Capitol grounds, individuals pursued and threatened journalists, according to open source reporting. Rioters destroyed or stole cameras and other media equipment outside the Capitol, and the phrase, “Murder the media,” was found scratched into a door within the Capitol.

**(U//FOUO) Diverse Range of DVEs Very Likely to Mobilize in an Effort to Target Elected Officials and Government Buildings with Violence Following Perceived Political Shifts**

(U//FOUO) Amplified perceptions of fraud surrounding the outcome of the General Election and the change in control of the Presidency and Senate—when combined with long-standing DVE drivers such as perceived government or law enforcement overreach, and the anticipation of legislation perceived by some DVEs to oppose or threaten their beliefs—very likely will lead to an increase in DVE violence. Additionally, narratives surrounding the perceived success of the 6 January breach of the US Capitol, and the proliferation of conspiracy theories will likely lead to an increased DVE threat towards representatives of federal, state, and local governments across the United States, particularly in the lead-in to the 20 January Presidential Inauguration. The targeting of government buildings and officials is consistent with observed activity in 2020, when armed individuals, including DVEs, threatened elected officials and occupied state government buildings.

- » (U//FOUO) In October 2020, FBI investigations resulted in the arrests of 14 MVEs on charges related to an alleged conspiracy to kidnap the Governor of Michigan before the November elections due to perceived abuses of power pertaining to her response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Over several months, the MVEs conducted surveillance, tactical training, and recruitment activities, and made efforts to procure and test IEDs in support of this conspiracy. The MVEs also considered attacks on the Michigan State Capitol and law enforcement.
  
- » (U//FOUO) On 10 November 2020, a New York-based MVE was arrested for alleged threats to kill politicians, law enforcement, and lawful protesters. Two days after the November elections, the MVE allegedly posted to social media, “The carnage needs to come in the form of extermination of anyone that claims to be democrat.” He subsequently posted “nothing is off the table” regarding a Democratic Senator and wrote, “The Turner Diaries must come to life.” The MVE also indicated wanting to attack the FBI building and unspecified federal agencies.[9]
  
- » (U//FOUO) Since the 6 January event, violent online rhetoric regarding the 20 January Presidential Inauguration has increased, with some calling for unspecified “justice” for the 6 January fatal shooting by law enforcement of a participant who had illegally entered the Capitol Building, and another posting that “many” armed individuals would return on 19 January, according to open source reporting. The recent removal efforts by social media platforms used by DVEs may push some to revert back to other platforms they perceive as more secure, further challenging our ability to identify and warn of specific threats.
  
- » (U//FOUO) The increasing prevalence and influence of conspiracy theories based on a belief in the existence of global or “deep state” actors who work to manipulate various social, political, and/or economic conditions of the United States very likely serves as a driver of some DVE violence. Some rioters at the 6 January breach were alleged supporters of QAnon conspiracy theories, according to open source reporting. Other DVEs may be motivated to target government officials and buildings because of similar theories, including the “Great Reset.”[10]



## **(U//FOUO) Range of DVE Actors Very Likely to Pose Increasing Threat of Violence at Lawful Protests, Rallies, Demonstrations, and Other Gatherings in 2021**

(U//FOUO) The violent breach of the US Capitol Building is very likely part of an ongoing trend in which DVEs exploit lawful protests, rallies, demonstrations, and other gatherings to carry out ideologically-motivated violence and criminal activity. Throughout 2020, DVEs with differing ideological goals and perspectives exploited such events to promote, organize, conspire, and plot lethal violence against ideological opponents and other targets of their grievances. DVEs' capability and intent to engage in violence at lawful gatherings very likely will increase throughout 2021, as some DVEs perceive increased socio-political pressures following the Presidential Inauguration. Under these conditions, and with the perception among some DVEs that the breach of the US Capitol Building was a significant advance toward achieving their ideological goals, DVEs may be inspired to carry out more violence, including violence against racial, ethnic, and religious minorities and associated institutions, journalists, members of the LGBTQ+ community, and other targets common among some DVEs. Such perceived pressures may stem from, but not be limited to, one or more of the following factors:

- » (U//FOUO) The potential for shifts in various policies many DVEs may perceive to oppose or threaten their ideological goals and agendas, or feed into existing narratives or conspiracy theories many DVEs subscribe to regarding the US government's exercise of power, influence, and initiatives: possibly including gun control legislation, the easing of immigration restrictions, and new limits on the use of public land.
- » (U//FOUO) Ongoing false narratives by DVEs that the 2020 General Election was illegitimate, or fraudulent, and the subsequent belief its results should be contested or unrecognized.
- » (U//FOUO) Some DVEs' discontent, or general concerns, with renewed measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, the ordered dissemination of COVID-19 vaccinations, and the efficacy and/or safety of COVID-19 vaccinations.

### **(U) Outlook**

(U//FOUO) The FBI, DHS, and NCTC remain concerned about the potential for a loosely organized, sustained, and significant DVE population mobilizing to violence based on social media calls to target government infrastructure or officials. The shared false narrative of a "stolen" election and opposition to the change in control of the executive and legislative branches of the federal government may lead some individuals to adopt the belief that there is no political solution to address their grievances and violent action is necessary. Additionally, in-person engagement between DVEs of differing ideological goals during the

Capitol breach likely served to foster connections, which may increase DVEs' willingness, capability, and motivation to attack and undermine a government they view as illegitimate.[11]

(U//FOUO) In the near term, DVEs could exploit upcoming events to engage in or justify violence, including events attended by MVEs and "boogaloo"[12] adherents scheduled nationally from 16 to 20 January; the 20 January Presidential Inauguration and associated events in Washington, DC; and any departure of the 45th President from office prior to the end of his term. The "boogaloo" is a concept most commonly used by DVEs, particularly MVEs, to reference an impending second civil war or insurgency against the US Government. Calls for revolution may especially resonate with MVEs, who often justify violence based on their belief that they are guardians of the Constitution and the legacies of the American Revolution. While they may not necessarily share the partisan views of those who engaged in the 6 January breach, MVEs and other DVEs who adhere to the "boogaloo" concept and seek a politically motivated civil war, and RMVEs who seek a race war may exploit the aftermath of the Capitol breach by conducting attacks to destabilize and force a climactic conflict in the United States. These factors, and the broad perception among DVEs that the violent breach was successful, may contribute to DVEs' willingness to carry out sporadic, lone actor or small cell violence. Such DVE violence may be targeted against racial, ethnic, and/or religious minorities and associated institutions, journalists, members of the LGBTQ+ community, and other targets common among some DVEs.

(U//FOUO) Ongoing law enforcement efforts to arrest individuals who participated in the 6 January Capitol breach could deter some DVEs, and lead others to adjust their tactics and to lessen law enforcement scrutiny. Existing trends in some DVEs' transition to what they perceive as more secure online communication platforms to discuss threat activity following increased law enforcement scrutiny very likely will continue. Law enforcement may seek to disrupt DVEs prior to any potential violence based on their pre-mobilization illegal activities, including charges related to explosives; illegal or illegally modified weapons; unlawful use of restricted firearm components; and unlawful possession of firearms, ammunition, or body armor by prohibited possessors. Law enforcement may also leverage state and local laws and ordinances that limit or restrict paramilitary activities of private militias. The FBI, DHS, and NCTC urge state and local authorities, to promptly report suspicious activities related to potential domestic violent extremism. The FBI, DHS, and NCTC note that, due to the highly personal nature of radicalization to violence, it is difficult to assess specific indicators that are indicative of US-based violent extremists attempting to support violence at home or abroad.

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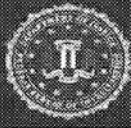
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13 January 2021

## (U//FOUO) Domestic Violent Extremists Emboldened in Aftermath of Capitol Breach, Elevated Domestic Terrorism Threat of Violence Likely Amid Political Transitions and Beyond

### (U) Scope

(U//FOUO) This *Joint Intelligence Bulletin (JIB)* is intended to highlight the threat of violence from domestic violent extremists (DVEs) in the wake of the 6 January violent breach by some DVEs of the US Capitol Building in Washington, DC, following lawful protest activity related to the results of the General Election.<sup>a</sup> Anti-government or anti-authority violent extremists (AGAAVE), specifically militia violent extremists (MVEs);<sup>b,c</sup> racially or ethnically motivated violent extremists (RMVEs);<sup>d</sup> and DVEs citing partisan political grievances will very likely pose the greatest domestic terrorism threats in 2021. In 2021, threats and plotting of illegal activity, including destruction of property and violence targeting officials at all levels of the government, law enforcement, journalists, and infrastructure, as well as sporadic violence surrounding lawful protests, rallies, demonstrations, and other gatherings by DVEs will very likely increase due to renewed measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, socio-political conditions, and perceived government overreach. The FBI, DHS, and NCTC advise federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial government counterterrorism and law enforcement officials, and private sector security partners to remain vigilant in light of the persistent threat posed by DVEs and their unpredictable target selection in order to effectively detect, prevent, preempt, or respond to incidents and terrorist attacks in the United States.

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(U) All US person information has been minimized. Should you require US person information on weekends or after normal weekday hours during exigent and time sensitive circumstances, contact the Current and Emerging Threat Watch Office at 202-447-3688, CETC.OSCO@HQ.DHS.GOV. For all other inquiries, please contact the Homeland Security Single Point of Service, Request for Information Office at DHS-SPS-RFI@hq.dhs.gov, DHS-SPS-RFI@dhs.gov, DHS-SPS-RFI@dhs.ic.gov

**(U//FOUO) The 6 January 2021 Violent Breach by DVEs of the US Capitol Building Very Likely Will Serve as an Enduring Driver for Violence by a Range of DVEs**

(U//FOUO) The 6 January 2021 violent breach by suspected DVEs into the US Capitol Building very likely will serve as a significant driver of violence for a diverse set of DVEs. Attendance at the lawful protest by ideologically diverse DVEs and others, the subsequent engagement of a sizeable group from that protest in the breach, and the death of an individual directly engaged in the breach very likely will serve to galvanize DVEs and increase collaboration primarily between MVEs and RMVEs, as well as DVEs who adhere to QAnon conspiracy theories.<sup>e,f</sup> These DVEs and others may also perceive the event as a step toward achieving their initiatives, and consider the death of a perceived like-minded individual as an act of martyrdom.<sup>g</sup> Some DVEs' view the 6 January event as a success, in conjunction with the potential to exploit follow-on lawful gatherings and ideological drivers—including conspiracy theories, such as QAnon—likely will also inspire some DVEs and others to engage in more sporadic, lone actor or small cell violence against common DVE targets, including racial, ethnic, or religious minorities and institutions, law enforcement, and government officials and buildings. Criminal activity by rioters targeting members of the media at the breach is also indicative of an increased and prolonged DVE threat of targeted violence against members of the press due to perceived complicity in a system hostile to their beliefs.

- » (U//FOUO) Shortly after 2:00PM on 6 January, multiple rioters broke windows, scaled walls, and forced entry into the US Capitol Complex. Rioters assaulted law enforcement, illegally entered congressional offices and chambers, and vandalized and stole property. Separately, two suspected improvised explosive devices (IEDs) were found on the US Capitol grounds and were rendered safe.
- » (U//FOUO) During the riot, an alleged QAnon-supporter who traveled to Washington, DC, engaged in lawful protests, entered the US Capitol illegally, and was shot by law enforcement as she attempted to gain access to a restricted area, subsequently succumbing to her injuries, according to open source reporting.

<sup>e</sup> (U) According to open source research, the QAnon conspiracy theory refers to a complex primarily online community consisting of a persona known as "Q" whom disseminates information regarding multiple, related conspiracies in a web forum. The conspiracies revolve around a belief that corrupt "global elites" and "deep state" actors are engaged in ongoing plots in an attempt to conduct a coup against the 45th President of the United States. These elites are frequently alleged to have committed several crimes, including but not limited to large-scale election fraud and child sexual abuse.

<sup>f</sup> (U//FOUO) The information in this JIB is provided to inform law enforcement of the role any referenced conspiracy theories may play in mobilizing criminal actors and DVEs to violence. Generating, accessing, discussing, or otherwise interacting with content related to the conspiracy theories mentioned in this product without engaging in violence or other criminal activity may be legal and protected by the First Amendment. The FBI does not investigate, collect, or maintain information on US persons solely for the purpose of monitoring First Amendment-protected activities.

<sup>g</sup> (U) The perception that deaths of like-minded individuals at the hands of law enforcement were unjust has historically been a significant driver for DVEs. DVEs have seized on the deaths of two US persons Vicki and Samuel Weaver at Ruby Ridge, Idaho in 1992; US persons at the Branch Davidians compound at Waco, Texas in 1993; and US person Duncan Lemp in 2020 to justify threats against law enforcement and government officials.



- » (U//FOUO) Some participants active at the Capitol displayed insignias used or adopted by multiple DVEs, including three percenters (III%) and other MVE symbols—the Confederate flag and symbols associated with neo-Nazis—popular with RMVEs.<sup>h</sup> Nooses and plastic restraints were carried or stationed at or near the Capitol by some rioters, possibly to demonstrate their intent to cause harm to government officials. Symbols associated with QAnon conspiracy theories were also displayed by some rioters.
- » (U) During rioting on the Capitol grounds, individuals pursued and threatened journalists, according to open source reporting. Rioters destroyed or stole cameras and other media equipment outside the Capitol, and the phrase, “Murder the media,” was found scratched into a door within the Capitol.

**(U//FOUO) Diverse Range of DVEs Very Likely to Mobilize in an Effort to Target Elected Officials and Government Buildings with Violence Following Perceived Political Shifts**

(U//FOUO) Amplified perceptions of fraud surrounding the outcome of the General Election and the change in control of the Presidency and Senate—when combined with long-standing DVE drivers such as perceived government or law enforcement overreach, and the anticipation of legislation perceived by some DVEs to oppose or threaten their beliefs—very likely will lead to an increase in DVE violence. Additionally, narratives surrounding the perceived success of the 6 January breach of the US Capitol, and the proliferation of conspiracy theories will likely lead to an increased DVE threat towards representatives of federal, state, and local governments across the United States, particularly in the lead-in to the 20 January Presidential Inauguration. The targeting of government buildings and officials is consistent with observed activity in 2020, when armed individuals, including DVEs, threatened elected officials and occupied state government buildings.

- » (U//FOUO) In October 2020, FBI investigations resulted in the arrests of 14 MVEs on charges related to an alleged conspiracy to kidnap the Governor of Michigan before the November elections due to perceived abuses of power pertaining to her response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Over several months, the MVEs conducted surveillance, tactical training, and recruitment activities, and made efforts to procure and test IEDs in support of this conspiracy. The MVEs also considered attacks on the Michigan State Capitol and law enforcement.
- » (U//FOUO) On 10 November 2020, a New York-based MVE was arrested for alleged threats to kill politicians, law enforcement, and lawful protesters. Two days after the November elections, the MVE allegedly posted to social media, “The carnage needs to come in the form of extermination of anyone that claims to be democrat.” He subsequently posted “nothing is off the table” regarding a Democratic Senator and wrote, “The Turner Diaries must come to life.” The MVE also indicated wanting to attack the FBI building and unspecified federal agencies.<sup>i</sup>

<sup>h</sup> (U//FOUO) Militia violent extremists sometimes call themselves three percenters (III%ers) based on the myth that only three percent of American colonists took up arms against the British during the Revolutionary War. Some III%ers regard the present-day US Government as analogous to British authorities during the Revolution in terms of infringements on civil liberties. The term generally represents the perception that a small force with a just cause can overthrow a tyrannical government if armed and prepared.

<sup>i</sup> (U) *Turner Diaries* is a 1978 novel by William Luther Pierce that depicts a violent white revolution in the United States that leads to the overthrow of the federal government, a nuclear war, and, ultimately, a race war which leads to the systematic extermination of non-whites. All groups opposed by the novel's protagonist, Earl Turner, including Jews, non-whites, “liberal actors” and politicians, are exterminated. The novel includes the bombing of the FBI Headquarters building.

- » (U//FOUO) Since the 6 January event, violent online rhetoric regarding the 20 January Presidential Inauguration has increased, with some calling for unspecified “justice” for the 6 January fatal shooting by law enforcement of a participant who had illegally entered the Capitol Building, and another posting that “many” armed individuals would return on 19 January, according to open source reporting. The recent removal efforts by social media platforms used by DVEs may push some to revert back to other platforms they perceive as more secure, further challenging our ability to identify and warn of specific threats.
- » (U//FOUO) The increasing prevalence and influence of conspiracy theories based on a belief in the existence of global or “deep state” actors who work to manipulate various social, political, and/or economic conditions of the United States very likely serves as a driver of some DVE violence. Some rioters at the 6 January breach were alleged supporters of QAnon conspiracy theories, according to open source reporting. Other DVEs may be motivated to target government officials and buildings because of similar theories, including the “Great Reset.”<sup>1</sup>

**(U//FOUO) Range of DVE Actors Very Likely to Pose Increasing Threat of Violence at Lawful Protests, Rallies, Demonstrations, and Other Gatherings in 2021**

(U//FOUO) The violent breach of the US Capitol Building is very likely part of an ongoing trend in which DVEs exploit lawful protests, rallies, demonstrations, and other gatherings to carry out ideologically-motivated violence and criminal activity. Throughout 2020, DVEs with differing ideological goals and perspectives exploited such events to promote, organize, conspire, and plot lethal violence against ideological opponents and other targets of their grievances. DVEs’ capability and intent to engage in violence at lawful gatherings very likely will increase throughout 2021, as some DVEs perceive increased socio-political pressures following the Presidential Inauguration. Under these conditions, and with the perception among some DVEs that the breach of the US Capitol Building was a significant advance toward achieving their ideological goals, DVEs may be inspired to carry out more violence, including violence against racial, ethnic, and religious minorities and associated institutions, journalists, members of the LGBTQ+ community, and other targets common among some DVEs. Such perceived pressures may stem from, but not be limited to, one or more of the following factors:

- » (U//FOUO) The potential for shifts in various policies many DVEs may perceive to oppose or threaten their ideological goals and agendas, or feed into existing narratives or conspiracy theories many DVEs subscribe to regarding the US government’s exercise of power, influence, and initiatives: possibly including gun control legislation, the easing of immigration restrictions, and new limits on the use of public land.
- » (U//FOUO) Ongoing false narratives by DVEs that the 2020 General Election was illegitimate, or fraudulent, and the subsequent belief its results should be contested or unrecognized.
- » (U//FOUO) Some DVEs’ discontent, or general concerns, with renewed measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, the ordered dissemination of COVID-19 vaccinations, and the efficacy and/or safety of COVID-19 vaccinations.

<sup>1</sup> (U) According to open source research, the Great Reset conspiracy theory is based upon the World Economic Forum’s May 2020 plan to rebuild the global economy following the ongoing global pandemic. Adherents believe “global financial elites” and world leaders intentionally disseminated the COVID-19 virus to warrant a large-scale restructuring of the global-political economy. This restructuring is believed by some to be for the purpose of creating a totalitarian regime, or New World Order.

**(U) Outlook**

(U//FOUO) The FBI, DHS, and NCTC remain concerned about the potential for a loosely organized, sustained, and significant DVE population mobilizing to violence based on social media calls to target government infrastructure or officials. The shared false narrative of a “stolen” election and opposition to the change in control of the executive and legislative branches of the federal government may lead some individuals to adopt the belief that there is no political solution to address their grievances and violent action is necessary. Additionally, in-person engagement between DVEs of differing ideological goals during the Capitol breach likely served to foster connections, which may increase DVEs’ willingness, capability, and motivation to attack and undermine a government they view as illegitimate.<sup>k</sup>

(U//FOUO) In the near term, DVEs could exploit upcoming events to engage in or justify violence, including events attended by MVEs and “boogaloo” adherents scheduled nationally from 16 to 20 January; the 20 January Presidential Inauguration and associated events in Washington, DC; and any departure of the 45th President from office prior to the end of his term. The “boogaloo” is a concept most commonly used by DVEs, particularly MVEs, to reference an impending second civil war or insurgency against the US Government. Calls for revolution may especially resonate with MVEs, who often justify violence based on their belief that they are guardians of the Constitution and the legacies of the American Revolution. While they may not necessarily share the partisan views of those who engaged in the 6 January breach, MVEs and other DVEs who adhere to the “boogaloo” concept and seek a politically motivated civil war, and RMVEs who seek a race war may exploit the aftermath of the Capitol breach by conducting attacks to destabilize and force a climactic conflict in the United States. These factors, and the broad perception among DVEs that the violent breach was successful, may contribute to DVEs’ willingness to carry out sporadic, lone actor or small cell violence. Such DVE violence may be targeted against racial, ethnic, and/or religious minorities and associated institutions, journalists, members of the LGBTQ+ community, and other targets common among some DVEs.

(U//FOUO) Ongoing law enforcement efforts to arrest individuals who participated in the 6 January Capitol breach could deter some DVEs, and lead others to adjust their tactics and to lessen law enforcement scrutiny. Existing trends in some DVEs’ transition to what they perceive as more secure online communication platforms to discuss threat activity following increased law enforcement scrutiny very likely will continue. Law enforcement may seek to disrupt DVEs prior to any potential violence based on their pre-mobilization illegal activities, including charges related to explosives; illegal or illegally modified weapons; unlawful use of restricted firearm components; and unlawful possession of firearms, ammunition, or body armor by prohibited possessors. Law enforcement may also leverage state and local laws and ordinances that limit or restrict paramilitary activities of private militias. The FBI, DHS, and NCTC urge state and local authorities, to promptly report suspicious activities related to potential domestic violent extremism. The FBI, DHS, and NCTC note that, due to the highly personal nature of radicalization to violence, it is difficult to assess specific indicators that are indicative of US-based violent extremists attempting to support violence at home or abroad.

<sup>k</sup> (U) Targeted attacks on identified elected and party officials based upon their political opinions would be similar to attacks observed in the last five years including the 2017 attempted assassination of Republican members of Congress on a baseball field in Virginia, or two assassinations by violent extremists espousing a belief in white supremacy targeting a British member of Parliament, and a German political party official.

<sup>l</sup> (U) According to open source research, the original boogaloo meme references the 1984 film, *Breakin’ 2: Electric Boogaloo*. Mainstream culture adopted the phrase “electric boogaloo” to comment on follow-on or repeat events in pop- and political-culture, such as re-elections. MVEs use the boogaloo derivative of the phrase to refer to a second Civil War, i.e. American Civil War 2: Electric Boogaloo. Proponents cultivated the meme by sharing images, videos, and rhetoric. “Big igloo,” “Big luau,” “Boog Bois,” “Boojahideen,” and other associated word-play in addition to imagery such as igloos, Hawaiian shirts, and leis, are used as coded references to the larger boogaloo phenomenon on-and offline.



**(U) Related Products**

(U//FOUO) For additional information regarding threats from DVEs, please refer to the below intelligence products:

- » (U//FOUO) Joint Intelligence Bulletin, "Multi-State Disruption of Militia Violent Extremist Plot to Kidnap Governor of Michigan," released 16 October 2020.
- » (U//FOUO) Joint Intelligence Bulletin, "Militia Extremists Present Elevated Threat to Law Enforcement and Government Personnel," released on 18 June 2020.

**(U) Report Suspicious Activity**

**(U) To report suspicious activity, law enforcement, Fire-EMS, private security personnel, and emergency managers should follow established protocols; all other personnel should call 911 or contact local law enforcement.** Suspicious activity reports (SARs) will be forwarded to the appropriate fusion center and FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force for further action. For more information on the Nationwide SAR Initiative, visit <http://nsi.ncirc.gov/resources.aspx>.

**(U) Administrative Note: Law Enforcement Response**

(U//FOUO) Information contained in this intelligence bulletin is for official use only. No portion of this bulletin should be released to the media, the general public, or over nonsecure Internet servers. Release of this material could adversely affect or jeopardize investigative activities.

(U) For comments or questions related to the content or dissemination of this document, please contact the Counterterrorism Analysis Section by e-mail at [\(b\)\(7\)\(E\)](mailto:(b)(7)(E)@fbi.gov)

**(U) Tracked by:** HSEC-8.1, HSEC-8.2, HSEC-8.5, HSEC-8.8

Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 1/16/2021 2:13:14 AM  
**To:** SA JTTF EXECBOARD; (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**CC:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** Fwd: FBI OTD Information Report for Fusion Centers - (U) Radio Frequencies Possibly Used During the Violent Breach of the US Capitol  
**Attachments:** OPE\_ECIR-ules.pdf

**CAUTION:** This email originated from outside of DHS. DO NOT click links or open attachments unless you recognize and/or trust the sender. Contact the CBP Security Operations Center with questions or concerns.

JTTF Exec Board:

Please see attached product regarding possible radio refrequencies used during Capitol attack.

This highlights the increased sophistication of coordinated violent activity and the significant increase in CB radio sales across the country.

The Bureau saw some of this over the summer with the violence and criminal activity in cities following the death of George Floyd.

Please let me know if anyone has any questions.

Kindest Regards,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

SSA (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Joint Terrorism Task Force - CT-1  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
San Antonio

----- Forwarded message -----

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Date:** Jan 15, 2021 7:59 PM  
**Subject:** Fwd: FBI OTD Information Report for Fusion Centers - (U) Radio Frequencies Possibly Used During the Violent Breach of the US Capitol  
**To:** SA\_Alert (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Cc:**  
Read all. Push to jtff exec lists please only

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Special Agent in Charge  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
San Antonio Division  
San Antonio - Austin - Waco - Del Rio - Laredo - McAllen - Brownsville

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

----- Forwarded message -----

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Date:** Jan 15, 2021 7:14 PM  
**Subject:** Fwd: FBI OTD Information Report for Fusion Centers - (U) Radio Frequencies Possibly Used During

the Violent Breach of the US Capitol

To: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Cc:

Sir,

Just making sure you saw this. They note sales of CB radios have increased by three and four fold recently.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

FBI San Antonio

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (desk)  
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (cell)

----- Forwarded message -----

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Date: Jan 15, 2021 6:11 PM

Subject: FBI OTD Information Report for Fusion Centers - (U) Radio Frequencies Possibly Used During the Violent Breach of the US Capitol

To: HQ-DIV15-ASSOC-PARTNERS (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), HQ-DIV15-DoD-eGWG (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), HQ-DIV15-FUSION-CENTER-POCs (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), HQ-DIV15-FUSION-CENTER-DIRECTORS (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), HQ-DIV15-FUSION-CENTER-DEPUTY-DIRECTORS (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), HQ-DIV15-FUSION-CENTER-PARTNERS (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), HQ-DIV15-FUSION-CENTER-MGMT (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Cc:

Good evening,

Please see the attached **UNCLASS//LES** FBI Executive Information Report (01/15/2021) issued by the FBI's Operational Technology Division and Counterterrorism Division.

***"(U) Radio Frequencies Possibly Used During the Violent Breach of the US Capitol"***

Please share this **UNCLASS//LES** product with your peers and partners within the relevant communities or sectors accordingly.

Thank you,

FBI Office of Partner Engagement





## **(U) Radio Frequencies Possibly Used During the Violent Breach of the US Capitol**

**(b)(7)(E)**



**(b)(7)(E)**

*(U) Prepared by Operational Technology Division and Counterterrorism Division*

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<sup>1</sup> (U) MURS: The Multi-Use Radio Service is a public, unlicensed service that includes 5 channels in the 151-154 MHz range.



**(U//FOUO) Frequencies Utilized by DVEs**

**(b)(7)(E)**





**(U) Amateur Radio Repeater Information within 25 Miles of Washington, DC**

**(b)(7)(E)**



**(b)(7)(E)**



**(b)(7)(E)**





(U) End Notes

**(b)(7)(E)**

Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 5/7/2021 11:05:35 PM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** Fwd; Protest this weekend?  
**Attachments:** image002.jpg; image003.jpg; Demonstration Report for May 7 2021.docx

See below. Let me know if you need anything further.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Assistant Commissioner  
Office of Professional Responsibility  
CBP | DHS

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Date:** May 7, 2021 at 7:03:48 PM EDT  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Cc:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** RE: Protest this weekend?

AC,

Nothing of any significance. A number of planned demonstrations, but they are all small and nothing noteworthy from MPD. The MPD weekend demo report is attached if interested.

We will monitor to see if MPD provides any updates over the weekend.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Executive Director Security Operations Directorate  
Office of Professional Responsibility  
Washington, DC

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

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**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Friday, May 7, 2021 5:45 PM

REL0000002793

To: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Cc: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Subject: Fwd: Protest this weekend?

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) have you heard anything?

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Assistant Commissioner  
Office of Professional Responsibility  
CBP | DHS  
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Date: May 7, 2021 at 4:48:13 PM EDT  
To: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Subject: Protest this weekend?

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Do you have any word on any planned protest downtown this weekend?

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
Executive Assistant Commissioner  
Enterprise Services  
Washington, DC  
O (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
M

Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 1/8/2021 11:29:14 PM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** Miami/Tampa TAU Weekly Intelligence Brief: Friday, January 8, 2021  
**Attachments:** WIB 010821.pdf; SEFFC - Situational Awareness - Civil Unrest in US Capitol.pdf; JRIC - Foiled al-Shabaab Aviation Attack Plot Highlights Importance of T....pdf; USCP BOLOs - 1\_6\_21.pdf; (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) BOLO.PDF

Attached is the Miami/Tampa Tactical Analytical Unit (TAU) Weekly Intelligence Brief. Weekly Intelligence Briefs summarize official and open-source actionable and informational intelligence received and verified by the TAU. The information contained in this document is Law Enforcement Sensitive / For Official Use Only (FOUO).



Thank you,

Tactical Analytical Unit  
Miami & Tampa Field Office

US Customs & Border Protection - Office of Field Operations

Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

E-mail: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

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Message

**From:** (b)(7)(E)  
**on behalf of** (b)(7)(E)  
**Sent:** 4/12/2021 4:08:27 PM  
**To:** NJSP ROIC THREAT (b)(7)(E)  
**Subject:** Passthrough | DHS-RA (U//FOUO) Tactics Used to Breach the US Capitol Building on 6 January 2021 Highlight Advanced Preparations  
**Attachments:** 210408 FOUO DHS RA - Tactics Used to Breach the US Capitol Building on 6 January 2021 Highlight Advanced Preparations.pdf

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The NJ Regional Operations & Intelligence Center (NJ ROIC) provides this DHS Reference Aid (RA) titled: "(U//FOUO) Tactics Used to Breach the US Capitol Building on 6 January 2021 Highlight Advanced Preparations" for your situational awareness.

Please note the originating agency's dissemination instructions prior to further disseminating this email and / or product.

For additional information please refer to the attachment.

Threat Analysis Unit (TAU)  
New Jersey Regional Operations & Intelligence Center (NJ ROIC)  
New Jersey State Police (NJSP)  
Email: (b)(7)(E)  
Main: (b)(7)(E)  
Fax: (b)(7)(E)

Suspicious Activity with a possible nexus to terrorism should be reported to NJOHSP CT Watch at (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) or (b)(7)(E)

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OFFICE of INTELLIGENCE and ANALYSIS  
REFERENCE AID

8 APRIL 2021

IA-49208-21

## TERRORISM

**(U) Tactics Used to Breach the US Capitol Building on 6 January 2021**  
**Highlight Advanced Preparations**

*(U//FOUO) Scope Note:* This *Reference Aid* provides an overview of some tactics employed during the breach of the US Capitol to help state and local authorities prepare for possible future violent events.

*(U//FOUO) The tactics used by domestic violent extremists (DVEs) to assault law enforcement and security personnel and ultimately breach the US Capitol suggests that some of the participants engaged in pre-operational coordination and planning activities.* Following the breach, federal charges were levied against more than 330 individuals, most of whom traveled from outside of the National Capital Region. An increase in security at government facilities in Washington, DC probably has largely dissuaded further targeting of the US Capitol, but conspiracy theories and perceptions of voter fraud and government overreach could inspire individuals to engage in violence at government facilities across the United States.

- *(U)* At least 10 suspected militia extremists attended paramilitary training in Ohio, Florida, and North Carolina ahead of the breach, according to court documents. The suspected DVEs also coordinated efforts to bring tactical equipment to the event, presumably in anticipation of violence. The 10 individuals are awaiting trial for charges, including conspiring against the United States and conspiring to prevent the government from discharging its duties.
- *(U//FOUO)* An alleged leader of the Oath Keepers<sup>USPER</sup>, who is awaiting charges related to conspiracy, encouraged followers to attend the event, reminded them of the firearms restrictions in the Capital, and suggested they bring mace and batons instead, according to court documents.<sup>a</sup> Other Oath Keepers implicated in the conspiracy designated a quick reaction force (QRF) outside the city that was prepared to supply the group with firearms if necessary.<sup>b</sup> Some social media users shared maps of the US Capitol grounds that showed ingress and egress routes, associated tunnels, and potential rallying points.<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> *(U//FOUO)* The mere advocacy of political or social positions, political activism, use of strong rhetoric, or generalized philosophic embrace of violent tactics does not constitute violent extremism, and is constitutionally protected. Identifying as a "Oath Keeper" alone does not constitute violent extremism.

<sup>b</sup> *(U//FOUO)* A quick reaction force (QRF) is a term traditionally used to describe a military unit prepared to mobilize on very short notice when called upon. This is frequently employed by militia extremists and is used to respond to action against other individuals within the movement.

<sup>c</sup> *(U//FOUO)* Discussion of the US Capitol for non-violent purposes, including the sharing of maps, is constitutionally protected.

- (U) DVEs used tactical radios, mobile devices, and encrypted applications to communicate securely during the breach, according to media reporting and a federal indictment. Four alleged leaders of the Proud Boys<sup>USPER</sup> solicited donations for electronic equipment, purchased radios, and established an encrypted channel used by dozens of associates.<sup>d</sup> The four individuals are awaiting trial on a variety of charges, including conspiracy and obstruction of an official proceeding.



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<sup>d</sup> (U//FOUO) The mere advocacy of political or social positions, political activism, use of strong rhetoric, or generalized philosophic embrace of violent tactics does not constitute violent extremism, and is constitutionally protected. Identifying as a "Proud Boy", or using encrypted applications, alone, does not constitute violent extremism.









## (U) Tactics and Coordination Observed During Civil Unrest on 6 Jan 2021

(U//FOUO) A review of violent tactics employed during the breach of the US Capitol Building in Washington, DC on 6 January 2021 reflects a variety of weapon types, including improvised explosive devices (IEDs), firearms, improvised incendiary devices (IIDs), household items and other opportunistic objects that were used as weapons. Other notable tactics include the staging of firearms and equipment, theft of law enforcement equipment, and the use of tactical movements.

(U) Tactic	(U) Summary	(U) Picture	(U) Tactic	(U) Summary	(U) Picture
<b>(U) Weapons</b>					
<b>(U) IEDs</b>	(U) According to the FBI, an unidentified individual placed two pipe bombs outside the headquarters of the Republican National Committee <sup>USPER</sup> and Democratic National Committee <sup>USPER</sup> .		<b>(U) Firearms</b>	(U) At least seven individuals were arrested for possessing 12 firearms and thousands of rounds of ammunition before and after the US Capitol riot, according to open source media reports.	
<b>(U) IIDs</b>	(U) An individual arrested during the event had 11 containers of homemade napalm, along with several guns and a list of "good guys" and "bad guys", according to court documents.		<b>(U) Crossbows</b>	(U) An individual possessing a crossbow was arrested during the event.	
<b>(U) Batons</b>	(U) An individual was pictured inside the US Capitol Building with a concealed baton.		<b>(U) Tasers and Stun Guns</b>	(U) Multiple individuals at the US Capitol Building were observed carrying various types of tasers and stun guns.	
<b>(U) Chemical Irritants</b>	(U) Rioters were seen using a variety of chemical irritants against law enforcement, including pepper spray and bear spray.		<b>(U) Household Items</b>	(U) Various household items were used as weapons during the storming of the US Capitol Building, including basic hand tools such as crow bars and hammers, and other items such as baseball bats and ladders.	
<b>(U) Opportunistic Weapons</b>	(U) Opportunistic weapon use was prevalent, including the use of fire extinguishers, pipes from nearby scaffolding, bricks, metal barriers, and furniture from inside the US Capitol Building. According to the US Capitol Police Labor Committee, an officer was stabbed with a metal fence stake, likely taken from security barriers on the scene.		<b>(U) Law Enforcement Equipment</b>	(U//FOUO) Opportunistic stealing of law enforcement equipment — including batons, shields, handcuffs, tactical vests, and helmets — for use against police officers was observed. Individuals also used stolen shields to shatter windows and break into the US Capitol Building. During the event, rioters encouraged each other to steal law enforcement firearms to kill officers. Following the violent protest, a white supremacist extremist group posted images of "trophies" from the event, including a stolen police riot helmet. The group posted images of the helmet online to encourage others to join their organization, according to an open source social media report.	

**(U) Tactics and Coordination Observed During Civil Unrest on 6 Jan 2021, Cont.**

(U) Tactic	(U) Summary	(U) Picture	(U) Tactic	(U) Summary	(U) Picture
<b>(U) Other Items</b>					
<b>(U) Flex Cuffs</b>	(U) Flex cuffs and other restraints were observed during the event, suggesting preparation for detaining government personnel or perceived enemies.		<b>(U) Ropes and Climbing Gear</b>	(U) Ropes and climbing gear were pre-positioned and used to breach upper levels of the facility and to bypass security.	
<b>(U) Operations</b>					
<b>(U) Use of Hand Signals, Tactical Movements, and Paramilitary Equipment</b>	(U) The rioters used coordinated hand signals and moved in tactical military-like formations. Court documents reveal that a small unit wore paramilitary equipment and "moved in an organized and practiced fashion up the steps on the east side of the Capitol Building."		<b>(U) Communication Devices</b>	(U) Rioters communicated on General Mobile Radio Service (GMRS) and Amateur Radio-capable allocated frequencies during the event. Additional communication methods included two-way radios, earpieces, and encrypted applications for mobile phones that function like push-to-talk radios.	
<b>(U) Discrete Clothing, Operational Security</b>	(U) Court documents indicate a self-identified Proud Boy <sup>(RPEP)</sup> avoided wearing certain colors and aimed to attend the event "incognito", to avoid law enforcement identification. Other examples of rioters' operational security awareness include turning off GPS functions on phones and leaving electronic devices in vehicles, according to court documents.			(U) Individual referenced in the summary column who was arrested for activity on 6 January 20:21 in Washington, DC.  (U) Subject of interest involved in property damage during a violent protest on 12 December 2020 in Washington, DC prior to discussions regarding wearing certain colors. Individual is dressed in black and yellow—colors traditionally associated with the Proud Boys <sup>(RPEP)</sup> .	

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**Source, Reference, and Dissemination Information**


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<b>Definitions</b>	<p><i>(U//FOUO)</i> <b>Domestic Violent Extremist:</b> Individual(s) and/or group(s) based and operating primarily within the United States or its territories without direction or inspiration from a foreign terrorist group or other foreign power who seeks to further political or social goals wholly or in part through unlawful acts of force or violence dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources. The mere advocacy of political or social positions, political activism, use of strong rhetoric, or generalized philosophic embrace of violent tactics does not alone constitute violent extremism, and is constitutionally protected.</p> <p><i>(U//FOUO)</i> <b>Militia Violent Extremists:</b> Individual(s) and/or group(s) who facilitate, attempt to engage in, or engage in acts of unlawful violence dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources and directed at individuals or groups they perceive as threats to their perception of American sovereignty, including but not limited to Muslims and immigrants. Militia extremists oppose many federal and state authorities' laws and regulations, including, but not limited to those related to firearms ownership, and may also justify violence against government officials or entities perceived to have abused their legal authority or incompetently attended to critical tasks, such as public safety. Militia extremists may belong to armed paramilitary groups and engage in paramilitary training designed to violently resist or confront these perceived threats.</p>
<b>Reporting Suspicious Activity</b>	<p><i>(U)</i> To report suspicious activity, law enforcement, Fire-EMS, private security personnel, and emergency managers should follow established protocols; all other personnel should call 911 or contact local law enforcement. Suspicious activity reports (SARs) will be forwarded to the appropriate fusion center and FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force for further action. For more information on the Nationwide SAR Initiative, visit <a href="http://nsi.ncirc.gov/resources.aspx">http://nsi.ncirc.gov/resources.aspx</a>.</p>
<b>Dissemination</b>	<p><i>(U)</i> Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial authorities and private sector partners.</p>
<b>Civil Rights and Civil Liberties</b>	<p><i>(U//FOUO)</i> US persons linking, citing, quoting, or voicing arguments raised by violent extremists likely are engaging in First Amendment-protected activity, unless they are acting at the direction or under the control of a threat actor. Furthermore, variants of the topics covered in this product, even those that include divisive terms, should not be assumed to reflect violent extremism absent information specifically attributing the content to malign actors. This information should be considered in the context of all applicable legal and policy authorities to use open source information while protecting privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties.</p>
<b>Warning Notices &amp; Handling Caveats</b>	<p><i>(U)</i> <b>Warning:</b> This document is UNCLASSIFIED//FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY (U//FOUO). It contains information that may be exempt from public release under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552). It is to be controlled, stored, handled, transmitted, distributed, and disposed of in accordance with DHS policy relating to FOUO information and is not to be released to the public, the media, or other personnel who do not have a valid need to know without prior approval of an authorized DHS official. State and local homeland security officials may share this document with authorized critical infrastructure and key resource personnel and private sector security officials without further approval from DHS.</p> <p><i>(U)</i> This product contains US person information that has been deemed necessary for the intended recipient to understand, assess, or act on the information provided. It has been highlighted in this document with the label USPER and should be handled in</p>

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accordance with the recipient's intelligence oversight and/or information handling procedures. Other US person information has been minimized. Should you require the minimized US person information on weekends or after normal weekday hours during exigent and time sensitive circumstances, contact the Current and Emerging Threat Watch Office at (b)(7)(E). For all other inquiries, please contact the Homeland Security Single Point of Service, Request for Information Office at (b)(7)(E).

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Homeland Security

Office of Intelligence and Analysis

Customer Feedback Form

Product Title: (U) Tactics Used to Breach the US Capitol Building on 6 January 2021 Highlight Advanced Preparations

All survey responses are completely anonymous. No personally identifiable information is captured unless you voluntarily offer personal or contact information in any of the comment fields. Additionally, your responses are combined with those of many others and summarized in a report to further protect your anonymity.

1. Please select partner type:  and function:

2. What is the highest level of intelligence information that you receive?

3. Please complete the following sentence: "I focus most of my time on:"

4. Please rate your satisfaction with each of the following:

	Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	N/A
Product's overall usefulness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Product's relevance to your mission	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Product's timeliness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Product's responsiveness to your intelligence needs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

5. How do you plan to use this product in support of your mission? (Check all that apply.)

- Drive planning and preparedness efforts, training, and/or emergency response operations
- Observe, identify, and/or disrupt threats
- Share with partners
- Allocate resources (e.g. equipment and personnel)
- Reprioritize organizational focus
- Author or adjust policies and guidelines
- Initiate a law enforcement investigation
- Intiate your own regional-specific analysis
- Intiate your own topic-specific analysis
- Develop long-term homeland security strategies
- Do not plan to use
- Other:

6. To further understand your response to question #5, please provide specific details about situations in which you might use this product.

7. What did this product not address that you anticipated it would?

8. To what extent do you agree with the following two statements?

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	N/A
This product will enable me to make better decisions regarding this topic.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
This product provided me with intelligence information I did not find elsewhere.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

9. How did you obtain this product?

10. Would you be willing to participate in a follow-up conversation about your feedback?

To help us understand more about your organization so we can better tailor future products, please provide:

Name:

Organization:

Contact Number:

Position:

State:

Email:



Privacy Act Statement

Message

**From:** NOC Media Monitoring (b)(7)(E)  
**Sent:** 3/20/2021 6:59:43 AM  
**Subject:** Operational Summary--NOC Media Monitoring--20 March 2021

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of DHS. DO NOT click links or open attachments unless you recognize and/or trust the sender. Contact the [CBP Security Operations Center](#) with questions or concerns.

**MEDIA MONITORING OPERATIONAL SUMMARY (OPSUM)**

24 Hour Summary, March 20, 2021

**TODAY'S OPSUM COVERS THE FOLLOWING NOC PRIORITIES**

- **NOC Priority Items with New Information**
  - [Southwest Border Events with U.S. Homeland Security Implications](#)
  - [COVID-19 – U.S.](#)
  - [Southwest Border Operations – U.S. Southwest Border](#)
- **Other Significant Events**
  - [Civil Disturbances – U.S.](#)
  - [Security Incident U.S. Capitol – Washington, DC](#)
  - [Cyber Security](#)
  - [Global Terrorism](#)
- **NOC Priority or Numbered Items with Nothing Significant to Report**
  - CBRNE Threats/Incidents Targeting U.S. Interests
  - Mass Migration in the Caribbean with U.S. Homeland Security Implications
  - Global Aviation Cargo Incidents Targeting U.S. Interests
  - Suspicious Activity Reporting:
    - Religious, Cultural, and Educational Facilities
    - Postal Shipments
    - National Critical Infrastructure
    - Mass Transit
    - Mass Gatherings and Special Events

**Southwest Border Events with U.S. Homeland Security Implications**

**Killings (non-U.S. Citizens)**

- Thirteen Mexican police officers and investigators died in the ambush in the municipality of Coatepec Harinas in Mexico state on Thursday afternoon, according to officials [The Guardian](#)
  - According to the Mexican newspaper Milenio, the group behind the attack is likely the La Familia Michoacana cartel [MSN News \(Sin Embargo\) \(Translated by Google\)](#)

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**NOC 0051-20: COVID-19 – U.S.**

**United States**

- As of 1:25 a.m. ET Saturday, the United States has confirmed a total of 29,729,968 coronavirus cases and 541,143 deaths, according to Johns Hopkins University [Johns Hopkins University \(COVID-19 Map\)](#)
- The United States plans to send roughly four million doses of AstraZeneca's COVID-19 vaccine that it is not using to Mexico and Canada in loan deals with the two countries, media reported Friday [Reuters](#)
  - Mexico will receive 2.5 million doses of the vaccine and Canada is to receive 1.5 million doses, a White House spokeswoman said
  - Two officials said the vaccine would be delivered in "short order" once the deal was completed, but they declined to give a more specific timetable

- Students can safely sit just three feet apart in the classroom as long as they wear masks but should be kept the usual six feet away from one another at sporting events, assemblies, lunch, or chorus practice, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention said Friday [Associated Press](#)
  - Three feet "gives school districts greater flexibility to have more students in for a prolonged period of time," said one school official

### Connecticut

- Connecticut restaurateurs welcomed the end to COVID-related capacity limits inside their establishments on Friday [WVIT](#)
  - Capacity limits were also lifted at non-theater indoor recreation centers, libraries, museums, aquariums, gyms and fitness centers, retail shops, offices, personal services establishments, and houses of worship

### Florida

- Parts of a golf resort owned by a former President of the United States in Palm Beach have been temporarily closed because of a coronavirus outbreak, according to two sources familiar with the matter [Reuters](#)

### Georgia

- More than three million COVID-19 vaccine doses have been administered in Georgia, according to the state officials on Friday [CNN](#)

### Kentucky

- Kentucky is easing the curfew for bars and restaurants by an hour starting Friday, a senior state official announced [CNN](#)

### Nebraska

- Starting Monday, the entire state of Nebraska will be moving to Phase 2 of its vaccination plan, meaning residents ages 50 to 64 will be eligible for a COVID-19 vaccine [KTIV](#)

### North Dakota

- The North Dakota Department of Public Health said Friday that the COVID-19 vaccine will be available to the general public starting March 29 [CNN](#)
  - As of Friday, 27 percent of North Dakotans had at least one dose of the vaccine, and 16 percent have been fully vaccinated, according to the state

### Brazil (Social Media)

- *Brazil reported 90,570 new coronavirus cases, its biggest one-day increase on record, media reported on Friday* [Twitter \[BNODEsk\]](#)

### Europe

- Coronavirus-related deaths in the European region surpassed one million on Friday as vaccination efforts attempt to keep up with new variants causing a third wave of infections that could once again overwhelm hospitals [Reuters](#)
  - Since the pandemic began, at least 37,221,978 infections and 1,000,062 deaths were reported in the European region, according to a Reuters tally

### France

- Paris is set to go into a month-long lockdown, French officials said Thursday [BBC News](#)
  - Some 21 million people in 16 areas of France will be placed under the measures from midnight local time on Friday

### Greece

- Greece will lift some COVID-19 lockdown restrictions next week as part of a plan to gradually reopen the economy and relieve national fatigue even as its hospitals remain under severe pressure from high infection rates, authorities said on Friday [Reuters](#)

### India (Social Media)

- *India reported 40,906 new coronavirus cases, the biggest one-day increase since November, media reported Friday* [Twitter \[BNODEsk\]](#)

### Netherlands



- Coronavirus cases on Friday in the Netherlands jumped by around 7,400 in the previous 24 hours, marking the biggest increase since early January [Reuters](#)

### **Philippines**

- *The Philippines reported 7,103 new coronavirus cases on Friday, the biggest one-day increase on record (Social Media) [Twitter \[BNODesk\]](#)*
  - The Philippines has also approved Russia's Sputnik V COVID-19 vaccine for emergency use, the country's Food and Drug Administration said on Friday [Yahoo! News \(Reuters\)](#)

### **Ukraine (Social Media)**

- *Ukraine reported 15,053 new coronavirus cases, the biggest one-day increase since early December, and 267 new deaths, media reported Thursday [Twitter \[BNODesk\]](#)*

### **Worldwide**

- As of 1:25 a.m. ET Saturday, there were 122,315,624 coronavirus cases and 2,701,445 related deaths worldwide, according to Johns Hopkins University [Johns Hopkins University \(COVID-19 Map\)](#)

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### **NOC 0602-18: Southwest Border Operations – U.S. Southwest Border**

- The Mexican government rolled out steps Friday to prevent illegal crossings at its border with Guatemala as the United States faces an influx of Central American migrants at its southern border [The Hill](#)
  - Various resources, including drones and militarized police, will be deployed to monitor points of entry on its southern border, and restrictions will also be placed on non-essential travel to comply with COVID-19 health guidelines
- In Texas, U.S. Border Patrol agents and Laredo police officers shut down two stash houses on Thursday night and detained 29 immigrants who had crossed the border illegally, authorities said [Laredo Morning Times](#)
- Mexican authorities said on Friday they found three trailer trucks jam-packed with Central American migrants near Tuxtla Gutierrez, near the border with Guatemala [Reuters](#)
  - Authorities stopped the trucks early on Thursday as part of routine checks and discovered 329 Guatemalans and Hondurans inside, including 114 unaccompanied minors

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### **Other Significant Events**

#### **NOC 0378-20: Civil Disturbances – U.S. (Social Media)**

- *The outer fencing erected around the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C., will be removed this weekend, earlier than expected, according to the acting Sergeant at Arms of the U.S. House of Representatives [Twitter \[CNN\]](#)*
  - *In a memo to members of Congress and congressional staff Friday, the acting Sergeant at Arms said the U.S. Capitol Police in conjunction with the Architect of the Capitol "will remove the outer perimeter fencing around the Capitol complex sooner than initially anticipated"*
  - *The outer perimeter fencing will be taken down this weekend, allowing for traffic on Independence Avenue and Constitution Avenue by Monday*

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#### **NOC 0378-20-2: Security Incident U.S Capitol – Washington, DC**

- Four men described as leaders of the far-right Proud Boys group have been charged in connection with the security incident at the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C., as an indictment ordered unsealed on Friday presented new evidence of how federal officials believe group members planned and carried out a coordinated attack [U.S. News & World Report \(AP\)](#)
  - The latest indictment suggests the Proud Boys deployed a much larger contingent in Washington, D.C., with over 60 users "participating in" an encrypted messaging channel for group members that was created a day before the incident



- The Proud Boys allegedly abandoned an earlier communication channel and created a new "Boots on the Ground" channel after police arrested a top leader of the group in Washington, D.C., on January 4

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## Cyber Security

- Chinese nation-state hackers have been linked to an attack on the Parliament of Finland that took place last year and led to the compromise of some parliament email accounts, media reported Thursday [Bleeping Computer](#)
  - "Last year, the Security Police has identified a state cyber-espionage operation against Parliament, which tried to infiltrate Parliament's information systems... According to intelligence from the Security Police, this was the so-called APT31 operation," a statement by Finnish authorities read
  - APT31, also tracked as Zirconium and Judgment Panda, is a China-backed hacking group known for its involvement in numerous information theft and espionage operations, working at the behest of the Chinese government
- The U.S. Department of Justice brought charges this week against a Swiss individual allegedly responsible for hacking into dozens of companies over the course of several years, most recently allegedly carrying out a breach that exposed massive amounts of surveillance data [The Hill](#)
  - The Swiss national was indicted Thursday by a grand jury in the Western District of Washington on multiple counts of wire fraud, identity theft, and computer fraud and abuse
  - The charges cover a range of hacking activities and are being brought in the wake of the recent breach of the tech firm Verkada
    - The incident involved gaining access to 150,000 surveillance cameras, exposing sensitive footage from homes, hospitals, and prisons
- Maricopa Community Colleges in Maricopa County, Arizona, said Friday they are investigating a possible cyberattack after a network outage that has been impacting students since earlier this week [KNXV](#)
  - Officials said suspicious activity was identified on the network Tuesday that "appears [to] be related to the early stages of a cyberattack"
  - Maricopa Community Colleges officials said they are continuing to investigate the situation and do not have an estimated time for when access will be restored but say the spring break will be extended due to the issue

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## Global Terrorism

### United States (Social Media)

- *The U.S. military is focusing on identifying extremist organizations in the United States that are trying to recruit members from within the armed forces, media reported Thursday citing a senior U.S. military official [Twitter](#) [Associated Press - Reporter](#)*
  - *The official said that the U.S. Department of Defense is talking with federal law enforcement agencies as they develop databases on domestic extremist groups, in the wake of the January 6 security incident at the U.S. Capitol Building in Washington, D.C.*

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(b)(7)(E)

Operations Analyst

DHS NOC Media Monitoring

Phone: (b)(7)(E)

Cell: (b)(7)(E)

Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 1/4/2021 3:28:38 PM  
**To:** OCC CBP HQ (b)(7)(E)  
(b)(7)(E)  
**Subject:** FW: Downtown DC street closures planned Jan 5 and Jan 6 (FYSA)

Thanks, (b)(7)(E). Probably best that all OCC HQ personnel avoid coming into the RRB tomorrow and Wednesday unless absolutely necessary.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Chief Counsel  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Office)  
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Mobile)  
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Fax)

*"It is no use saying, 'We are doing our best.' You have got to succeed in doing what is necessary."  
Winston Churchill*

**ATTORNEY-CLIENT PRIVILEGED/ATTORNEY WORK PRODUCT**

*This communication might contain communications between attorney and client, communications that are part of the agency deliberative process, or attorney work product, all of which are privileged and not subject to disclosure outside the agency or to the public. Please consult with the Office of Chief Counsel, U.S. Customs and Border Protection before disclosing any information contained in this email.*

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Monday, January 4, 2021 9:51 AM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**

**Subject:** FW: Downtown DC street closures planned Jan 5 and Jan 6 (FYSA)

Not sure who is on the CAT distribution below. Forwarding to ensure visibility.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

CBP Associate Chief Counsel (Enforcement and Operations)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**Sent:** Monday, January 4, 2021 9:37 AM

**To:** CBP CRISIS ACTION TEAM (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**Subject:** Downtown DC street closures planned Jan 5 and Jan 6 (FYSA)

FYSA,

Please see below.

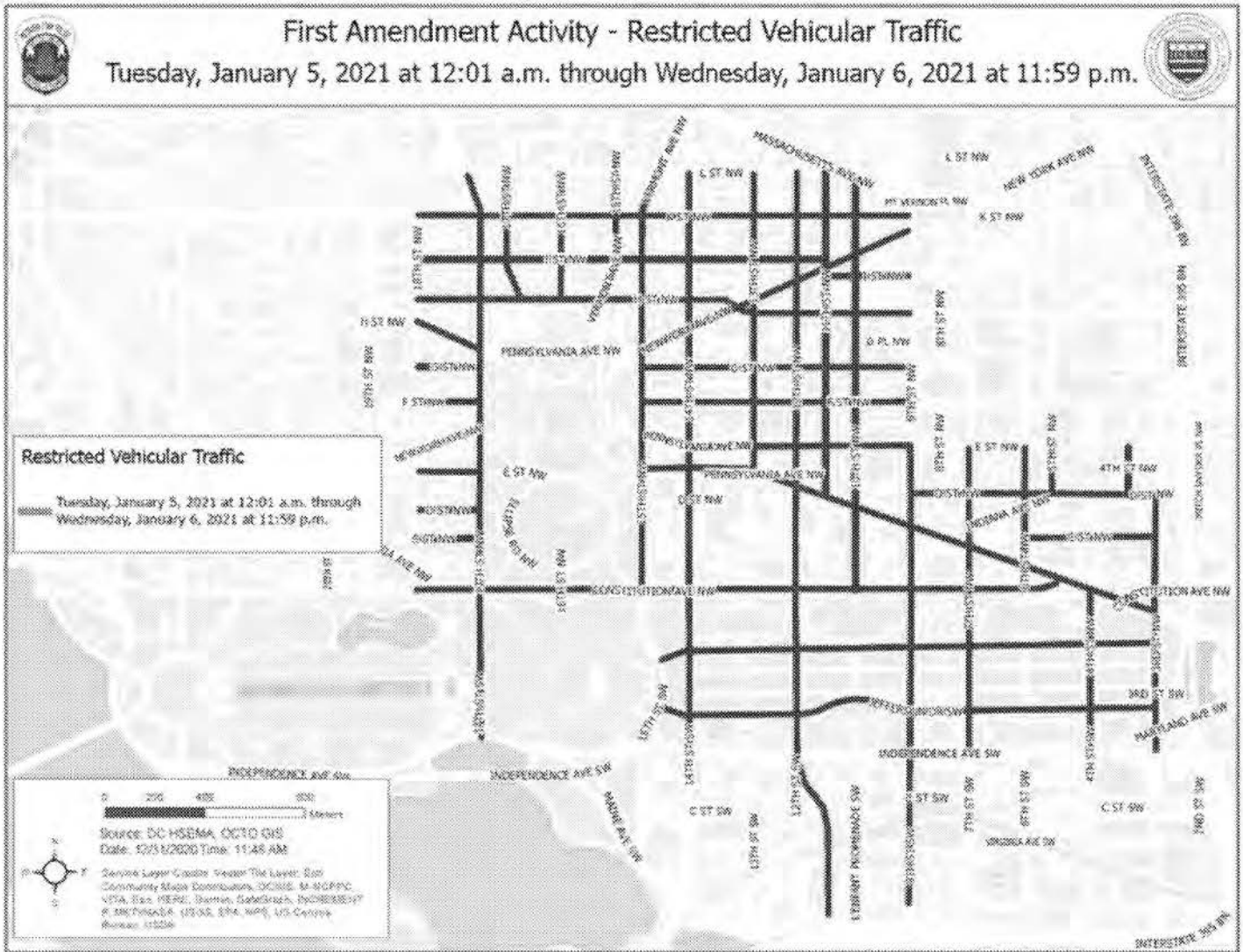
Ahead of a series of rallies and protests in D.C. next week that President Donald Trump has promised will be "wild," authorities have released a list of extensive downtown street closures.

The restrictions are concentrated around the White House and parts of the National Mall on Jan. 5 and Jan. 6.

"The decision to restrict vehicles will be based upon public safety and if safe to do so, vehicles will be allowed to enter the restricted area if they are on essential business or traveling to-and-from their residence," D.C. police said in a news release.

Below is a map of the street closures.





D.C. police released a map of downtown street closures ahead of expected protests by supporters of President Donald Trump. (Courtesy D.C. police)

The protests are planned for Jan. 6, the date Congress meets to formally count electoral votes from November’s presidential election, and where lawmakers will affirm President-elect Joe Biden’s victory.

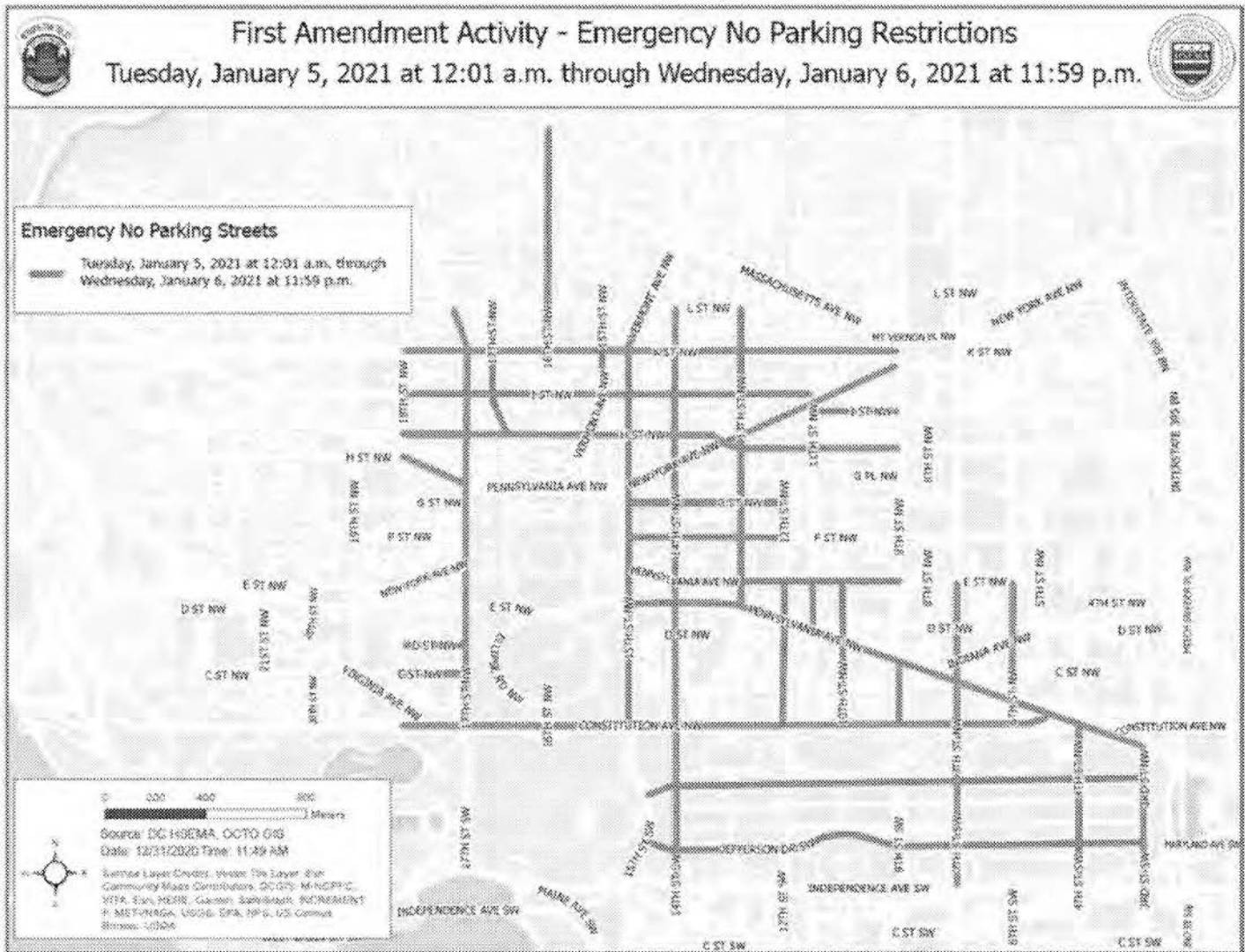
Trump has continued to push unfounded claims of widespread voter fraud, and on Twitter has encouraged supporters to pack D.C. for the protests. “Be there, will be wild,” he tweeted Dec. 19.

Most recently, on Dec. 30, Trump tweeted in all caps: “JANUARY SIXTH, SEE YOU IN DC!”

Last month, protests drew thousands of Trump supporters to D.C., including members of the far-right Proud Boys, who clashed with counterprotesters. Four people were stabbed, 33 people were arrested and four downtown churches, including two historically Black churches, were vandalized.



There are also extensive no-parking restrictions next week.



D.C. police released a map of downtown no-parking restrictions ahead of expected protests by supporters of President Donald Trump. (Courtesy D.C. police)

See the full list of no-parking areas and street closures below.

**Emergency No Parking on Tuesday, Jan. 5, 2021 at 6 a.m. to Thursday, Jan. 7, 2021 11:59 p.m.:**

- H Street from 15th Street, NW to 17th Street, NW
- I Street from 15th Street, NW to 17th Street, NW
- Connecticut Avenue from H Street, NW to L Street, NW
- Vermont Avenue from H Street, NW to L Street, NW
- 15th Street from I Street to K Street, NW (west side of McPherson Square)
- 17th Street from I Street to K Street, NW (east side of Farragut Square)

**Emergency No Parking for Tuesday, Jan. 5, 2021 and Wednesday, Jan. 6, 2021 at 12:01 a.m. to 11:59 p.m.:**

- Constitution Avenue from Pennsylvania Avenue, NW to 18th Street, NW
- Pennsylvania Avenue from 3rd Street, NW to 18th Street, NW
- E Street from 9th Street, NW to 15th Street, NW
- F Street from 12th Street, NW to 15th Street, NW
- G Street from 12th Street, NW to 15th Street, NW
- I Street from 9th Street, NW to 15th Street, NW
- I Street from 17th Street, NW to 18th Street, NW
- H Street from 9th Street, NW to 15th Street, NW
- H Street from 17th Street, NW to 18th Street, NW
- K Street from 9th Street, NW to 18th Street, NW
- New York Avenue from 9th Street, NW to 15th Street, NW
- 17th Street from Constitution Avenue, NW to L Street, NW (west side of Farragut Square)
- 15th Street from Constitution Avenue, NW to L Street, NW (east side of McPherson Square)
- 16th Street from K Street, NW to O Street, NW
- 14th Street from Independence Avenue, SW to L Street, NW
- 13th Street from Pennsylvania Avenue, NW to L Street, NW
- 12th Street from Constitution Avenue, NW to E Street, NW
- 11th Street from Pennsylvania Avenue, NW to E Street, NW
- 10th Street from Constitution Avenue, NW to E Street, NW
- 9th Street from Constitution Avenue, NW to Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
- 7th Street from Independence Avenue, SW to E Street, NW
- 6th Street from Constitution Avenue, NW to E Street, NW
- 4th Street from Independence Avenue, SW to Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
- 3rd Street from Independence Avenue, SW to Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
- New York Avenue from 18th Street, NW to 17th Street, NW
- C Street from 18th Street, NW to 17th Street, NW
- D Street from 18th Street, NW to 17th Street, NW
- Madison Drive from 3rd Street, NW to 15th Street, NW
- Jefferson Drive from 3rd Street, SW to 15th Street, SW

### **Street Closures**

The following street closures are in effect Tuesday, Jan. 5 and Wednesday, Jan. 6, from 6 a.m. to 11:59 p.m.

- Constitution Avenue from Pennsylvania Avenue to 18th Street, NW
- K Street from 9th Street, NW to 18th Street, NW
- I Street from 9th Street, NW to 18th Street, NW
- H Street from 9th Street, NW to 18th Street, NW
- New York Avenue from 9th Street, NW to 15th Street, NW
- New York Avenue from 17th Street, NW to 18th Street, NW
- G Street from 9th Street, NW to 15th Street, NW
- G Street from 12th Street, NW to 15th Street, NW
- G Street from 17th Street, NW to 18th Street, NW

- F Street from 9th Street, NW to 15th Street, NW
- F Street from 12th Street, NW to 15th Street, NW
- F Street from 17th Street, NW to 18th Street, NW
- E Street from 9th Street, NW to 15th Street, NW
- E Street from 17th Street, NW to 18th Street, NW
- D Street from 5th Street, NW to 9th Street, NW
- D Street from 17th Street, NW to 18th Street, NW
- C Street from 3rd Street, NW to 6th Street, NW
- C Street from 17th Street, NW to 18th Street, NW
- Pennsylvania Avenue, NW from 3rd Street, NW to 15th Street, NW
- Pennsylvania Avenue, NW from 17th Street, NW to 18th Street, NW
- Indiana Avenue from 3rd Street to 5th Street, NW
- 3rd Street from Independence Avenue, SW to D Street, NW
- 4th Street from Independence Avenue, SW to Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
- 4th Street from Indiana Avenue, NW to E Street, NW
- 5th Street from Indiana Avenue, NW to E Street, NW
- 6th Street from Constitution Avenue, NW to E Street, NW
- 7th Street from Independence Avenue, SW to E Street, NW
- 9th Street from Constitution Avenue, NW to E Street, NW
- 10th Street from Constitution Avenue, NW to L Street, NW
- 11th Street from Pennsylvania Avenue, NW to L Street, NW
- 12th Street from Constitution Avenue, NW to L Street, NW
- 13th Street from Pennsylvania Avenue, NW to L Street, NW
- 14th Street from Independence Avenue, SW to L Street, NW
- 15th Street from Independence Avenue, SW to L Street, NW
- 16th Street from H Street, NW to L Street, NW
- Vermont Avenue from H Street, NW to L Street, NW
- Connecticut Avenue from H Street, NW to L Street, NW
- 17th Street from Independence Avenue, SW to L Street, NW
- Madison Drive from 3rd Street, NW to 15th Street, NW
- Jefferson Drive from 3rd Street, SW to 15th Street, SW
- 12th Street Tunnel
- 9th Street Tunnel

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C), MPH, CAAMA

Chief, Incident Management Branch

Operations Support

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)





Message

**From:** SDOC-LIMITED (b)(7)(E)  
(b)(7)(E)  
**Sent:** 1/20/2021 11:53:57 PM  
**To:**

**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**

**Subject:**  
**Attachments:** ESR-S25-21-0000008.pdf

Good Evening,

Please review information below for situational awareness.

Respectfully,

**San Diego Operations Center (SDOC)**

Operational Support Division

San Diego Field Office

SDOC Hotline: (b)(7)(E)

SDOC: (b)(7)(E)

*This document and any attachment(s) may contain restricted, sensitive, and/or law enforcement-sensitive information belonging to the US Government.*

*It is not for release, review, retransmission, dissemination, or use by anyone other than the intended recipient. If you received this communication in error, please immediately notify the sender and delete or destroy this communication and all attachments.*

# **Evolving Situational Report**

**Kamala Harris Downtown Office; Vicinity to Ash Street  
ESR-S25-21-0000008**

**1500 Update**

**(U) SITUATION:**

(U//LES) The San Diego Field Office Intelligence Division (SDFO-Intel) is aware of a planned protest scheduled to take place in proximity to CBP facilities at the Port of San Ysidro. SDFO-Intel is monitoring local media outlets and social media for the following purposes:

- To identify any potential impact to port operations
- To identify any potential threats to law enforcement or public safety;
- To identify any planned or potential violence.

(U//LES) Periodic updates will be provided as further information become available.

**(U) INITIAL TIMELINE:** (U//LES) There is a planned protest on Wednesday, 20 January at or near the San Diego Field Office. The planned protest is to start at 1500 at 600 B Street Suite 2240 San Diego, CA

**(U) UPDATES**

(U//LES) Updates begin on next page, and are listed from newest to oldest. New information is indicated by red text.

(U//LES) January 20, 2021 / 1500 Hours:

- Pro Trump Rally at 1500 hours near the former office of Vice President Kamal Harris:

- 600 B Street Suite 2240 San Diego, CA
- At this time only 6 people are present per SDPD

Message

**From:** SDOC-LIMITED (b)(7)(E)  
(b)(7)(E)  
**Sent:** 1/21/2021 1:50:48 AM  
**To:**

**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**

**Subject:** CLOSEOUT: ESR-S25-21-0000008 Pro Trump Protest Near Kamala Harris Office  
**Attachments:** ESR-S25-21-0000008.docx; ESR-S25-21-0000008.pdf



Good evening,

Please see below. For your situational awareness.

Respectfully,

**San Diego Operations Center (SDOC)**

Operational Support Division

San Diego Field Office

SDOC Hotline (b)(7)(E)

SDOC (b)(7)(E)

*This document and any attachment(s) may contain restricted, sensitive, and/or law enforcement-sensitive information belonging to the US Government.*

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\*\*\*\*\*

(U//LES) January 20, 2021 / 1730 Hours: CLOSEOUT

- The Event has ended per SDPD no further updates.

# **Evolving Situational Report**

**Kamala Harris Downtown Office; Vicinity to Ash Street  
ESR-S25-21-0000008**

**1700 Update**

**(U) SITUATION:**

(U//LES) The San Diego Field Office Intelligence Division (SDFO-Intel) is aware of a planned protest scheduled to take place in proximity to CBP facilities at the Port of San Ysidro. SDFO-Intel is monitoring local media outlets and social media for the following purposes:

- To identify any potential impact to port operations
- To identify any potential threats to law enforcement or public safety;
- To identify any planned or potential violence.

(U//LES) Periodic updates will be provided as further information become available.

**(U) INITIAL TIMELINE:** (U//LES) There is a planned protest on Wednesday, 20 January at or near the San Diego Field Office. The planned protest is to start at 1500 at 600 B Street Suite 2240 San Diego, CA

**(U) UPDATES**

(U//LES) Updates begin on next page, and are listed from newest to oldest. New information is indicated by red text.

(U//LES) January 20, 2021 / 1700 Hours:

- No updates at this time

(U//LES) January 20, 2021 / 1600 Hours:



- No Updates at this time
- The office of Kamala Harris is approximately ¾ of a mile away from the San Diego Field Office

(U//LES) January 20, 2021 / 1500 Hours:

- Pro Trump Rally at 1500 hours near the former office of Vice President Kamal Harris:
- 600 B Street Suite 2240 San Diego, CA
- At this time only 6 people are present per SDPD

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Wednesday, January 20, 2021 4:15 PM

To: SDFO-Intelligence (b)(7)(E); SDFO-Intelligence-Counter Narcotics (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E) SDFO-Intelligence-Illicit Migration

(b)(7)(E); SDFO-Intelligence-National Security (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E); SDFO-Intelligence-Trade (b)(7)(E) SDOC-LIMITED

(b)(7)(E)

Subject: ESR-S25-21-0000008 Pro Trump Protest Near Kamala Harris Office

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Wednesday, January 20, 2021 3:31 PM

To: SDFO-Intelligence (b)(7)(E); SDFO-Intelligence-Counter Narcotics (b)(7)(E)  
(b)(7)(E) SDFO-Intelligence-Illicit Migration  
(b)(7)(E) SDFO-Intelligence-National Security (b)(7)(E)  
(b)(7)(E); SDFO-Intelligence-Trade (b)(7)(E) SDOC-LIMITED  
(b)(7)(E)

Subject: ESR-S25-21-0000008 Pro Trump Protest Near Kamala Harris Office

# Evolving Situational Report

Kamala Harris Downtown Office; Vicinity to Ash Street  
ESR-S25-21-0000008

1500 Update

## (U) SITUATION:

(U//LES) The San Diego Field Office Intelligence Division (SDFO-Intel) is aware of a planned protest scheduled to take place in proximity to CBP facilities at the Port of San Ysidro. SDFO-Intel is monitoring local media outlets and social media for the following purposes:

- To identify any potential impact to port operations
- To identify any potential threats to law enforcement or public safety;
- To identify any planned or potential violence.

(U//LES) Periodic updates will be provided as further information become available.

**(U) INITIAL TIMELINE:** (U//LES) There is a planned protest on Wednesday, 20 January at or near the San Diego Field Office. The planned protest is to start at 1500 at 600 B Street Suite 2240 San Diego, CA

## (U) UPDATES

(U//LES) Updates begin on next page, and are listed from newest to oldest. New information is indicated by red text.

(U//LES) January 20, 2021 / 1500 Hours:

- Pro Trump Rally at 1500 hours near the former office of Vice President Kamal Harris;
- 600 B Street Suite 2240 San Diego, CA
- At this time only 6 people are present per SDPD

Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 1/3/2021 6:32:26 PM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** Re: Jan 6th Planned Protests - DC

Thx (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
USBP

Sent from my iPhone

On Jan 3, 2021, at 8:49 AM, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) wrote:

Deputy,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) is our lead on the ground. He has been putting it together with FPS.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Deputy Chief – Operations  
Law Enforcement Operations Directorate  
USBP Headquarters, Washington, DC  
Cell (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent from my iPhone

On Jan 3, 2021, at 11:47 AM, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) wrote:

Let's plan to support, who's gonna be our Commander?

[Get Outlook for iOS](#)

---

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Sunday, January 3, 2021 11:34:37 AM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Cc:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**

**Subject:** Re: Jan 6th Planned Protests - DC

Deputy,

There will be (b)(6) OFO SRT and (b)(6) from the LESC.



(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Deputy Chief – Operations  
Law Enforcement Operations Directorate  
USBP Headquarters, Washington, DC  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent from my iPhone

On Jan 3, 2021, at 11:06 AM, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) wrote:

10-4, is it just BP or is OFO supporting also?

Get Outlook for iOS

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Sunday, January 3, 2021 10:22:08 AM

To: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**

Subject: Jan 6th Planned Protests - DC

Chief/Deputy,

In light of the planned protests in DC on January 6th with the ratification of the electoral college votes, FPS has requested our assistance once again securing the RRB. Unless you direct otherwise, we will plan to support FPS at the RRB with (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) USBP, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) LESC, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) OFO SRT, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) C2) designated personnel in a QRF posture who can be called in if necessary to be onsite. This is the same posture as we have done on the many previous occasions.

During our sync call today, it was alluded to that FPS may ask for an onsite contingent. We will get more information on that tomorrow, but that has been the ask on every occasion thus far as well and we have still support in a call-in status with no issue.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Deputy Chief – Operations  
Law Enforcement Operations Directorate  
USBP Headquarters, Washington, DC  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent from my iPhone

Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 1/3/2021 6:32:24 PM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** Re: Jan 6th Planned Protests - DC

Thx (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
USBP

Sent from my iPhone

On Jan 3, 2021, at 8:49 AM, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) wrote:

Deputy,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) is our lead on the ground. He has been putting it together with FPS.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

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Law Enforcement Operations Directorate  
USBP Headquarters, Washington, DC  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent from my iPhone

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(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) wrote:

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[Get Outlook for iOS](#)

---

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Sunday, January 3, 2021 11:34:37 AM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Cc:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**

**Subject:** Re: Jan 6th Planned Protests - DC

Deputy,

There will be (b)(7)(E) OFO SRT and (b)(7)(E) from the LESC.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Deputy Chief – Operations  
Law Enforcement Operations Directorate  
USBP Headquarters, Washington, DC  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent from my iPhone

On Jan 3, 2021, at 11:06 AM, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) wrote:

10-4, is it just BP or is OFO supporting also?

Get Outlook for iOS

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Sunday, January 3, 2021 10:22:08 AM

To: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Cc: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Subject: Jan 6th Planned Protests - DC

Chief/Deputy,

In light of the planned protests in DC on January 6th with the ratification of the electoral college votes, FPS has requested our assistance once again securing the RRB. Unless you direct otherwise, we will plan to support FPS at the RRB with (b)(7)(E) USBP, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) LESC, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) OFO SRT, (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) C2) designated personnel in a QRF posture who can be called in if necessary to be onsite. This is the same posture as we have done on the many previous occasions.

During our sync call today, it was alluded to that FPS may ask for an onsite contingent. We will get more information on that tomorrow, but that has been the ask on every occasion thus far as well and we have still support in a call-in status with no issue.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Deputy Chief – Operations  
Law Enforcement Operations Directorate  
USBP Headquarters, Washington, DC  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent from my iPhone

REL000006377



Message

From:

(b)(7)(E)

Sent:

6/8/2021 6:02:35 PM

To:

(b)(7)(E)

Subject:

Civil Unrest/Protests

All,

C1 just informed me that any support requests related to this type of activity will need to be approved by C1 and must go through me. Email is coming out from the front office so there should be no daylight between us all on this. Just getting a LE request will not pass the mark. Thanks.

(b)(7)(E)

Executive Assistant Commissioner  
Air and Marine Operations  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Office: (b)(7)(E)

Cell: (b)(7)(E)



Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 1/7/2021 1:05:20 PM  
**To:**  
**CC:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** RE: Protest Update

Thanks (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) – beyond the bullet below, are there any other indicators/warnings that would forecast potential protests continuing the rest of the week? I am sure leadership will ask.

- *FBI intel reports that some individuals involved in today's protest are extending their hotel stay until Friday, 8 January.*

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Deputy Assistant Commissioner  
Office of Intelligence  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 7, 2021 7:45 AM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** Protest Update

Sirs,

What the NIW has for the morning update and your SA.

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 7, 2021 7:15 AM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Cc:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** Protest Update

Sir,

I recommend we send the attached as the update to the AC, DAC, and XD's. Feel free to forward.

V/R,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Director, Current and Emerging Threats Division  
Office of Intelligence (OI)  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
Work: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Mobile: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

UNCLASS: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
SIPR: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
JWICS: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

“If you are going to achieve excellence in big things, you develop the habit in little matters.  
Excellence is not an exception, it is a prevailing attitude”. – Colin Powell



Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 1/7/2021 1:07:05 PM  
**To:**  
**CC:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** RE: Protest Update

Ok – thanks.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Deputy Assistant Commissioner  
Office of Intelligence  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 7, 2021 8:07 AM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Cc:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** Re: Protest Update

At the moment no but we are actively tracking it

V/r,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

A - Executive Director  
DHS/CBP - Office of Intelligence  
Intelligence Analysis Directorate  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 7, 2021 8:05:20 AM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Cc:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** RE: Protest Update

Thanks (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) - beyond the bullet below, are there any other indicators/warnings that would forecast potential protests continuing the rest of the week? I am sure leadership will ask.



- *FBI intel reports that some individuals involved in today's protest are extending their hotel stay until Friday, 8 January.*

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Deputy Assistant Commissioner  
Office of Intelligence  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Thursday, January 7, 2021 7:45 AM

To: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Subject: Protest Update

Sirs,

What the NIW has for the morning update and your SA.

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Thursday, January 7, 2021 7:15 AM

To: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Cc: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Subject: Protest Update

Sir,

I recommend we send the attached as the update to the AC, DAC, and XD's. Feel free to forward.

V/R,

**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**

Director, Current and Emerging Threats Division  
Office of Intelligence (OI)  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
Work: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Mobile: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

UNCLASS (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

SIPR: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

JWICS (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

"If you are going to achieve excellence in big things, you develop the habit in little matters. Excellence is not an exception, it is a prevailing attitude". – Colin Powell





Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 1/7/2021 1:09:14 PM  
**To:**  
**CC:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** RE: Protest Update

Great – Thanks.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Deputy Assistant Commissioner  
Office of Intelligence  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 7, 2021 8:09 AM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Cc:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** Re: Protest Update

The team is plugged in with all the appropriate partners should we should have coverage and (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) are at the (b)(7)(E)

V/r,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
A - Executive Director  
DHS/CBP - Office of Intelligence  
Intelligence Analysis Directorate  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 7, 2021 8:07:05 AM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Cc:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** RE: Protest Update

Ok – thanks.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Deputy Assistant Commissioner  
Office of Intelligence  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Thursday, January 7, 2021 8:07 AM

To: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Cc: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Subject: Re: Protest Update

At the moment no but we are actively tracking it

V/r,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

A - Executive Director  
DHS/CBP - Office of Intelligence  
Intelligence Analysis Directorate  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Thursday, January 7, 2021 8:05:20 AM

To: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Cc: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Subject: RE: Protest Update

Thanks (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) – beyond the bullet below, are there any other indicators/warnings that would forecast potential protests continuing the rest of the week? I am sure leadership will ask.

- ***FBI intel reports that some individuals involved in today's protest are extending their hotel stay until Friday, 8 January.***

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Deputy Assistant Commissioner  
Office of Intelligence  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Thursday, January 7, 2021 7:45 AM

REL000008606

To: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Subject: Protest Update

Sirs,

What the NIW has for the morning update and your SA.

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Thursday, January 7, 2021 7:15 AM

To: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Cc: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Subject: Protest Update

Sir,

I recommend we send the attached as the update to the AC, DAC, and XD's. Feel free to forward.

V/R,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Director, Current and Emerging Threats Division

Office of Intelligence (OI)

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Work: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Mobile: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

UNCLASS: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

SIPR: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

JWICS: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

"If you are going to achieve excellence in big things, you develop the habit in little matters. Excellence is not an exception, it is a prevailing attitude". – Colin Powell





Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 1/7/2021 1:37:36 PM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** RE: Protest Update

No problem sir – I am working from the RRB today. If you need anything in the office, let me know.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Deputy Assistant Commissioner  
Office of Intelligence  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 7, 2021 8:32 AM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** Re: Protest Update

Thanks (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

V/r

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

[Get Outlook for iOS](#)

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 7, 2021 8:15:17 AM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Cc:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**

**Subject:** Protest Update

EAC (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) – Good morning. Attached are the latest updates we have regarding the incidents in the area. Of note, FBI intel reports that some individuals involved in yesterday’s incidents are extending their hotel stay until Friday, January 8, and members of Antifa participated in the protests. We will continue to work with our LE partners to track/monitor the situation and provide updates as they become available.

Thanks,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Deputy Assistant Commissioner  
Office of Intelligence  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 1/7/2021 8:18:44 PM  
**To:**  
**CC:**  
**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**  
**Subject:** RE: Protest Update

Thanks (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) So far it's been quiet. Let's hope it stays that way.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Deputy Assistant Commissioner  
Office of Intelligence  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Cell (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 7, 2021 3:16 PM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Cc:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**  
**Subject:** RE: Protest Update

You've probably seen more info since this, but I thought I would mention the point about some extending their hotel stays. FBI has probably verified how widespread that is by now, but this morning I saw several groups packing up and leaving Crystal City hotels (people with trump flags notably – similar groups I saw heading toward the metro yesterday from these hotels).

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Executive Director, Office of Intelligence  
Customs and Border Protection  
Department of Homeland Security

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
HSDN (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
JWICS

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Thursday, January 7, 2021 8:15 AM

To: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Cc: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**

**Subject:** Protest Update

EAC: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) – Good morning. Attached are the latest updates we have regarding the incidents in the area. Of note, FBI intel reports that some individuals involved in yesterday’s incidents are extending their hotel stay until Friday, January 8, and members of Antifa participated in the protests. We will continue to work with our LE partners to track/monitor the situation and provide updates as they become available.

Thanks,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Deputy Assistant Commissioner  
Office of Intelligence  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)



Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 3/4/2021 8:34:02 PM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**CC:**  
**Subject:** FW: GWU-Project on Extremism: Preliminary Assessment of the Capitol Hill Siege Participants  
**Attachments:** GWU\_This-Is-Our-House\_Preliminary Assessment of the Capitol Hill Siege Participants.pdf

See attached. Interesting information, specifically regarding the “**Oath Keepers**” and the “**Three Percenters**.”

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Deputy Assistant Commissioner  
Office of Intelligence  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Thursday, March 4, 2021 3:12 PM  
**Subject:** GWU-Project on Extremism: Preliminary Assessment of the Capitol Hill Siege Participants

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FYSA.

Regards,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

*Senior Intelligence Specialist  
U.S. Attorney's Office – SDNY  
Terrorism & International Narcotics Unit  
One St. Andrew's Plaza  
New York, NY 10007*

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Office)  
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (Cell)

Message

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent: 3/2/2021 3:40:56 PM

To:

**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**

**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**

**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**

CC:

**Subject:** Two New Academic Reports Shed Light on Capitol Riot Participants/DVE

**Attachments:** START\_PIRUS\_QAnon\_Feb2021.pdf; This-Is-Our-House.pdf

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Two recent, well researched academic publications from the University of Maryland START program and the GWU Program on Extremism illustrate that the 6 JAN Capitol Riot participants represent a diverse segment of the populace with a small segment involved in organized militant networks, the most prominent being the Oath Keepers and Three Percenters, to inspired believers unaffiliated with any DVE networked group.

The U of Maryland START report provides more granular information on the individual violators with an eye opening statistic that some 68% of QAnon offenders who committed crimes before and after the Capitol insurrection have documented mental health concerns.

The diverse nature of the group suggests the possible need for a more nuanced DT strategy going forward that includes a more robust and sustained focus on networked DT groups and affiliates while perhaps also developing a broader toolkit of non-traditional disengagement strategies for dealing with unaffiliated inspired believers focusing on social media and underpinning narratives as well as mental health issues.

R (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

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**The GW program on Extremism Report: "This is Our House!" A Preliminary Assessment of the Capitol Hill Siege Participants**

**EXERPTS**

As of February 25th, almost two months after the Capitol Hill incursion, 257 individuals have been charged in federal court for their involvement in the siege. The following data are based on hundreds of court documents from U.S. court cases, Department of Justice press releases, Freedom of Information Act requests, interviews with U.S. government officials, and news



articles that collectively provide detailed preliminary coverage of the alleged Capitol Hill siege perpetrators.

The alleged perpetrators are by no means a homogenous group. Law enforcement have arrested individuals as young as 18 and as old as 70. Individuals were 40-years-old on average at the time of their arrest. Of the arrested, 221 (86%) were men and 36 (14%) women.

Those charged so far for their participation in the siege came to Washington, DC from 40 states and from within the District of Columbia. In total, the alleged participants came from over 180 counties throughout the United States, with the highest total cases by county from Los Angeles County in California, Franklin County in Ohio, and Bucks County in Pennsylvania.

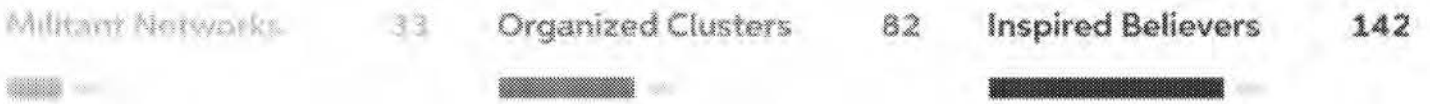
Program on Extremism researchers were able to identify 33 individuals with military backgrounds. These included 31 veterans, 1 current member of the National Guard, and 1 current member of the Army Reserves. 36% of individuals with military backgrounds also had concrete ties to various extremist organizations, including the Proud Boys (7), Oath Keepers (4), and Three Percenters.

Because of the unprecedented scale of the Capitol Hill siege, law enforcement nationwide has turned to all available resources to investigate and prosecute those involved. Of the 257 individuals charged in federal court, charging documents for 83% contained some form of evidence from social media linking them to the Capitol. 120 (47%) are alleged to have posted evidence on their personal social media accounts, and another 76 (30%) have been possibly incriminated by evidence on the social media accounts of their friends and others in their social networks. Charging documents for 18 (7%) contain both.

The charges brought against alleged perpetrators are as diverse as the Capitol Hill mob itself. Some face a handful of charges in federal court for trespassing on Capitol Hill grounds and disrupting Congress. Others face over a dozen charges that range from assaulting law enforcement to theft of U.S. property to conspiracy against the U.S. government. On average, individuals received 5 charges total for their involvement in the Capitol Hill siege. Taken together, these data show the heterogeneity of the mob that stormed the Capitol. Not only did alleged perpetrators come from a wide range of backgrounds, but the charges they now face — as well as the evidence used against them in criminal court — vary immensely.

The GW Report categorizes Capitol riot Participants as Militant Networks, organized clusters and Inspired Believers.

**Table 1: Categorizing Siege Participants**



	Militant Networks	Organized Clusters	Inspired Believers
<b>Organization (vertical)</b>	Top-down directives from DVE organization leaders to participate in the siege	Inspired to participate in the siege despite lack of membership in formal DVE group	Inspired to participate in the siege despite lack of membership in formal DVE group
<b>Networks (horizontal)</b>	Networks of several members of DVE organization	Networks of several like-minded believers, especially groups of family/friends	No known network
<b>Planning</b>	Planned travel to DC and accommodations in conjunction with other participants; Planned to breach Capitol and conduct violence	Planned travel to DC and logistics with other participants	Planned own travel to DC and logistics

To date, federal prosecutions have zeroed in on two militant networks that are alleged to have planned the siege well in advance of January 6, 2021. Charging documents claim that many of the more-organized individuals that participated in the siege were affiliated with nationwide anti-government militia movements, specifically the Oath Keepers and the Three Percenters. Both groups operate as umbrella organizations for dozens of militias throughout the country. Ideologically, both the Oath Keepers and Three Percenters promote “resistance” against the U.S. federal government, which they view as a tyrannical, illegitimate entity that encroaches on Americans’ Constitutional rights (particularly those related to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment).

While only representing a small fraction of the rioters present during the siege of the Capitol, understanding these militant networks should be the utmost priority for law enforcement at present. First, many individuals in these groups are alleged to be responsible for some of the most heinous crimes committed on January 6th. Their prosecution will likely require lengthy investigations involving serious federal charges, potentially including conspiracy, sedition,

assault on federal officers, and even federal murder charges. In addition, due to militant networks acting as the vanguard for the siege, these groups' participation was likely a necessary precondition for the escalation of violence from an angry riot into a breach of Capitol security.

Most importantly, however, the groups that these individuals represent potentially pose the largest threat of enacting follow-on attacks in the future. Because some of the individuals arrested at the Capitol are representatives of organized armed groups in the United States, their presence at the siege is a potential harbinger of future violence conducted by their networks and affiliates.

Indeed, the most prominent examples of organized militia members charged by the federal government for their participation in the Capitol siege to date are alleged Oath Keepers who responded to this call to action. On February 19, 2021, a superseding indictment in federal court charged Thomas Caldwell, Donovan Cowl, Jessica Watkins, Sandra Parker, Bennie Parker, Graydon Young, Laura Steele, Kelly Meggs and Connie Meggs as co-conspirators with violent entry and disorderly conduct, entering a restricted building, obstructing an official proceeding, destroying government property, and tampering with documents or proceedings. At the time of writing, this indictment represents the largest conspiracy case in the DOJ's prosecutions of those involved in the Capitol siege.

The FBI claims that the alleged co-conspirators are all affiliated with the Oath Keepers with varying degrees of leadership in regional chapters of the group. Caldwell, a 65-year-old from Berryville, VA, is described in the indictment as the main organizer of the group, coordinating activities between the various Oath Keeper chapters and other militia groups prior to the Capitol siege.<sup>18</sup> Cowl and Watkins, from Woodstock and Champaign, OH respectively, are both alleged to be members of the Ohio State Regular Militia, a local militia group operating in Ohio that the FBI claims is a "dues-paying subset" of the Oath Keepers.<sup>19</sup> According to court documents, the Parkers were a retired couple interested in joining the Ohio State Regular Militia under Watkins' command.<sup>20</sup> Days prior to the siege, siblings Graydon Young and Laura Steele allegedly both filed application and vetting forms to join a tactical unit of Florida Oath Keepers that the FBI believes was commanded by husband and wife Kelly and Connie Meggs.

The conspiracy charges against the defendants stem from conversations on social media between the nine individuals in the months before the siege. The FBI claims that Oath Keepers planned for the events of January 6th as early as November 9, 2020, when Watkins reportedly encouraged all Ohio State Regular Militia under her command to attend military training so they could be "fighting fit before innauguration [sic]," directing them to download the walkie-talkie app Zello for communications. Caldwell reportedly contacted Watkins <sup>23</sup> shortly thereafter, implying that they had personally met at Caldwell's house in Virginia and that they would "meet again...we may have to fight."



Federal prosecutors argue that Caldwell and Watkins “[organized] a tactical unit of trained fighters that stormed and breached the Capitol,” including members of the Ohio State Regular Militia, the Florida Oath Keepers, and other unnamed chapters.<sup>25</sup> Rather than being “ancillary [players] who became swept up in the moment,” court documents allege that Watkins and Caldwell were “involved from beginning to end in minute details such as arranging hotels and transportation to more substantive plans such as weapons discussions and pre-strike reviews of the targeted area of operation.”

Reports claim that, in the week before the raid, Caldwell was also allegedly attempting to drum up support for the Oath Keepers’ operation amongst other militia groups. He allegedly contacted several Three Percenters, attempting to assign them to the “Quick Response Team” or “Quick Reaction Force” (QRF) described in a January 4th call to action. Caldwell’s conception of the QRF was a team of militia members stationed across the Potomac River, ready to ferry arms by boat to the team at the Capitol in the event of escalation. Several of the defendants were reportedly aware of Caldwell’s plans, with Kelly Meggs telling an unnamed person online that he would not have to carry weapons to the Capitol because of a “heavy QRF 10min out,” and Watkins telling the Parkers that “we are not bringing firearms. QRF will be our Law Enforcement members of Oathkeepers.”

Beyond actors affiliated with the militia movement, the other militant network that is alleged to have pre-planned the siege at the Capitol are the Proud Boys. The Proud Boys are a nationwide network of self-described “Western male chauvinists” who utilize street assaults, violent counter-protests, and other methods in what they see as a defense of “Western civilization.”<sup>40</sup> To date, at least 20 individuals with connections to the Proud Boys and their local chapters throughout the country have been charged with participating in the events at the Capitol on January 6th. The Proud Boys currently charged come from individual chapters in a dozen states, including Maryland, Florida, California, Hawaii, New York, Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Washington, and Georgia. So far, most have been charged with individual-level offenses, but the Department of Justice is beginning to patch together superseding indictments of groups of Proud Boys who allegedly planned their participation in the siege together.<sup>41</sup> The number of conspiracy charges—alongside further evidence that Proud Boys affiliates planned their activities at the Capitol well in advance of January 6th—is likely to shape future prosecutions.

## CONCLUSION

The Capitol Hill Siege was a shock but not a surprise. While few would have expected the lapse in security which allowed participants to get as far into the Capitol building as they did, many experts expected to see an increase in extreme right-wing violence in America sparked by the imminent changing of administrations in the White House. The event itself and those who took part can help us to understand the nature, capabilities and future activities of violent extreme-



right actors in America. Perhaps the most striking finding in this report is the range of far- and extreme-right actors who took part in the siege. While such groups often splinter across various lines and form bitter rivalries with one another, it is clear that in some cases they have found enough common cause to mobilize together. The siege is not the first recent example of increased alliances among disparate right-wing groups in America. The Charlottesville Unite the Right Rally in 2017, for example, while a different kind of event, also succeeded in bringing together a range of American groups over, among other things, their deeply-held conspiratorial antisemitism. Alongside this apparent increase in cooperation, equally concerning is the involvement of organized and established extremist groups with histories of violence, which we have defined in the report as militant networks. The participation in January 6th of groups like the Oath Keepers and Three Percenters, who we found had made detailed plans to breach the Capitol building and commit attacks, marked a significant escalation in their activities to date. However, this is not the first act of anti-government extremism against the federal government in recent years, and is likely part of a trend of increased activity among such groups. It may be useful, for example, to draw parallels with the involvement of Oath Keepers in the 2014 Bundy standoff and Three Percenters in the October 2020 plot to kidnap the Governor of Michigan, Gretchen Whitmer. The siege will likely embolden such extreme-right militants to pursue other ambitious attacks against either the U.S. government or the wider population, and inspire yet more individual violent actors. While individuals in the militant networks category made up only a fraction of the overall participants in the siege, it is not surprising that we found they played an outsized role in key moments of the event, as well as in organizing the behavior of other individual participants.

## **The University of Maryland START QAnon PIRUS Research Brief**

### **EXERPTS**

As of February 24, 2021, 56 QAnon followers have committed ideologically-motivated crimes in the United States. This includes two offenders who were inspired by the PizzaGate conspiracy, a precursor to QAnon, who committed crimes in 2016, and 27 individuals who participated in the Capitol insurrection on January 6, 2021. The offenders come from 27 states, including 7 from California, 4 from Arizona, 3 from New Jersey, 3 from New York, 3 from Pennsylvania, and 3 from Virginia.

Q Anon Adherents who committed crimes before and after the Capitol insurrection with Mental Health Concerns-68%

More than two-thirds of the 31 QAnon offenders who committed crimes before and after the Capitol insurrection have documented mental health concerns, according to court records and other public sources. These conditions include post-traumatic stress disorder, paranoid

schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and Munchausen syndrome by proxy. The three QAnon supporters who committed homicides have documented mental health concerns. Two of them were found to be mentally unfit to stand trial and were transferred to mental health care facilities. All six of the female offenders who committed crimes before and after the Capitol riots have documented mental health concerns.

R/S,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

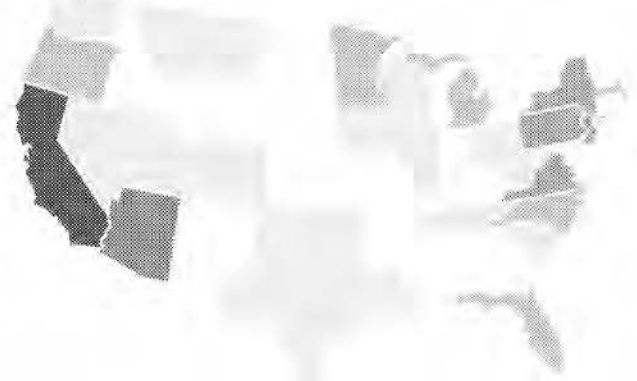
National Security Specialist  
Law Enforcement Coordinator  
US Attorney's Office/ATAC  
District of Rhode Island

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)



## QAnon Offenders in the United States

As of February 24, 2021, 56 QAnon followers have committed ideologically-motivated crimes in the United States. This includes two offenders who were inspired by the PizzaGate conspiracy, a precursor to QAnon, who committed crimes in 2016, and 27 individuals who participated in the Capitol insurrection on January 6, 2021. The offenders come from 27 states, including 7 from California, 4 from Arizona, 3 from New Jersey, 3 from New York, 3 from Pennsylvania, and 3 from Virginia. Using auxiliary data from the Profiles of Individual Radicalization in the United States (PIRUS) project, these infographics provide information on the characteristics of U.S. QAnon offenders and their crimes.



### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OFFENDERS

**Offenders**  
**56**

Fifty six QAnon adherents have committed crimes in the U.S. To date, 27 QAnon followers are known to have participated in the Capitol insurrection.

**Age**  
**41**

The offenders were 41 years old on average at the time of their crimes/arrests. The oldest individual was 71 when they were arrested. The youngest was 22.

**Female**  
**12**

Twelve women have committed QAnon-related crimes, including six who participated in the Capitol insurrection.

**Married**  
**21**

At least 21 of the individuals were married at the time of their arrests. Seven others were previously married.

**Parents**  
**27**

Twenty seven of the individuals are confirmed to be the parents or legal guardians of children.

**Military/LE**  
**11**

Eleven of the offenders have U.S. military and/or law enforcement backgrounds. None of the subjects were active duty military when they offended.

**Unemployed**  
**10**

Ten of the individuals were unemployed at the time of their arrests, while several others were retired.

**Criminal Record**  
**19**

At least 19 of the offenders have previous arrests for non-ideological crimes, including nine who have previous arrests for violent crimes.

### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CRIMES

**5**

Offenders have successfully carried out violent plots since 2018.

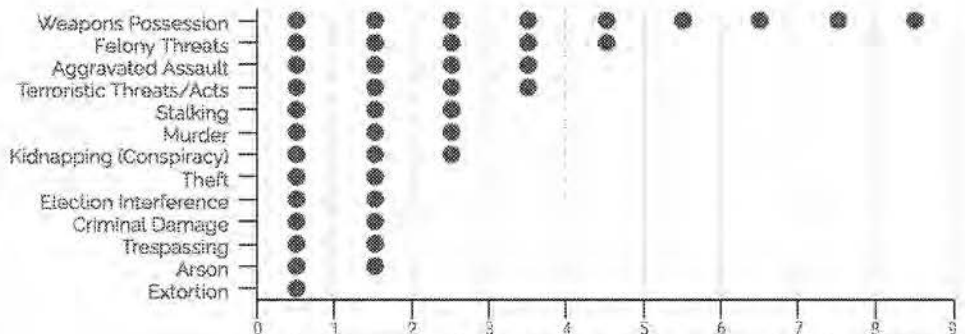
**4**

Offenders have been arrested more than once for crimes related to QAnon.

**3**

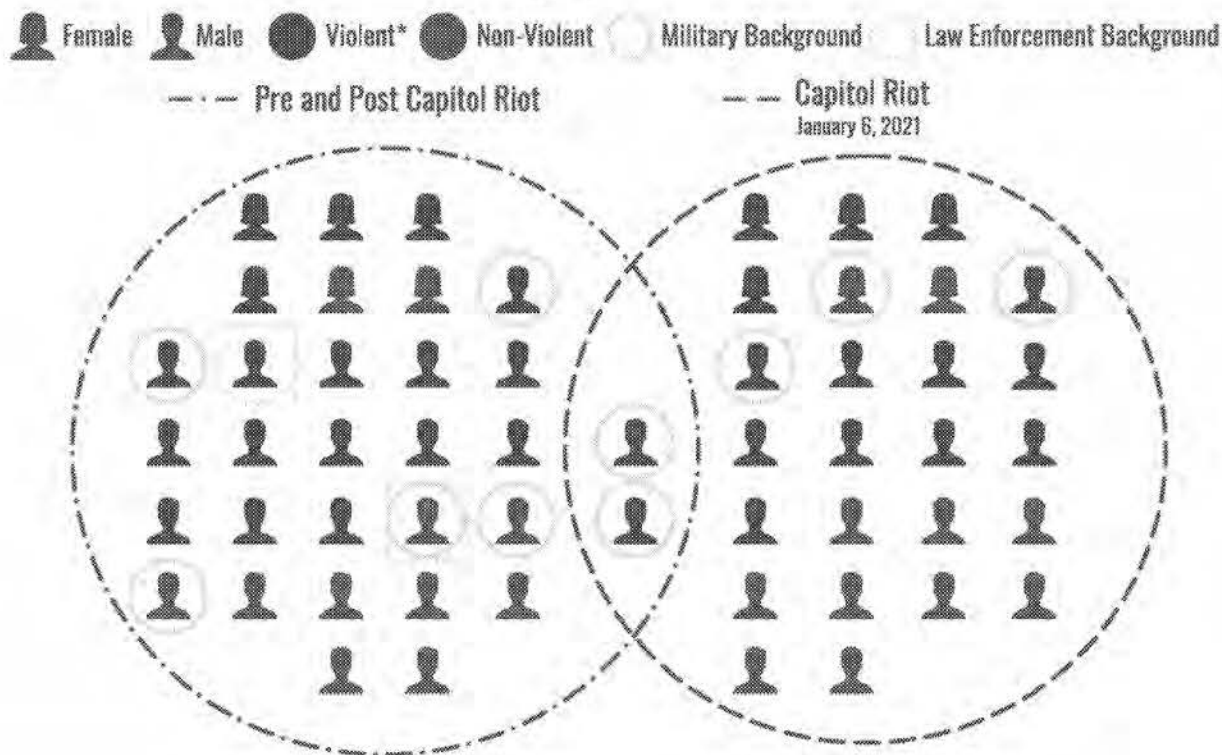
Victims have been killed in QAnon-related attacks since 2018.

#### Criminal Charges\*



\*Does not include charges related to the Jan. 6th, 2021, Capitol insurrection. Charges related to the Capitol riot include Entering a Restricted Building, Disorderly Conduct, and Obstructing an Official Proceeding, among others.

## Comparing QAnon Offenders



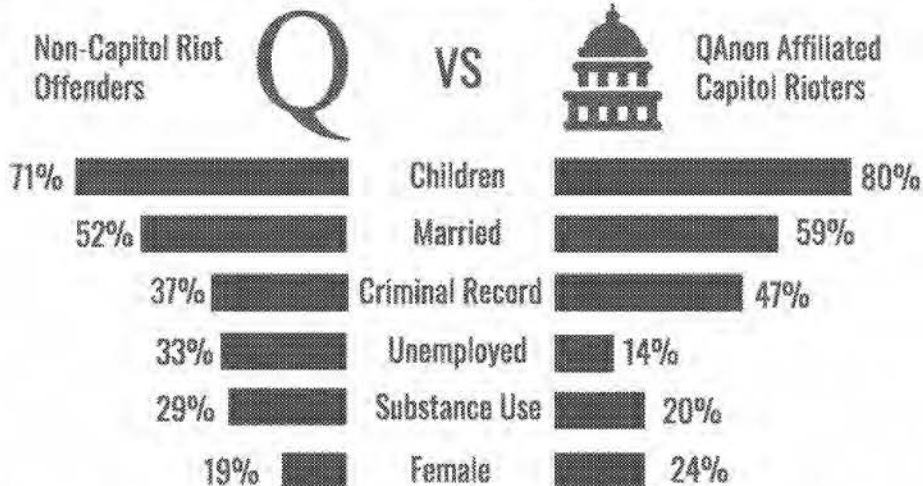
\* Violent offenses include homicide, assault, criminal threats, and violent entry of a building

Not including the offenders who were arrested for taking part in the January 6, 2021, Capitol insurrection, 31 individuals associated with QAnon have been arrested in the U.S. for committing criminal acts. These arrests have resulted in charges ranging from obstruction of justice to conspiracy to commit kidnapping to second degree murder. Two individuals who were previously arrested for election interference in November, 2020, took part in the Capitol riot and have returned to jail. One QAnon follower was killed during the Capitol insurrection, marking the only known instance of a QAnon offender dying while committing a criminal act.

### Trauma as a Trigger of Mobilization?

# 44%

More than 40% of the 31 QAnon offenders who committed crimes before and after the Capitol riot radicalized after experiencing a traumatic event. These experiences included the premature deaths of loved ones; physical, emotional, or sexual abuse; and post-traumatic stress disorder from military service. 83% of the female offenders in this sample experienced trauma prior to their radicalization that involved the physical and/or sexual abuse of their children by a romantic partner or family member. These women appear to have been drawn to the QAnon conspiracy theory due to a narrative that casts followers as key players in the fight against child exploitation and sex trafficking.

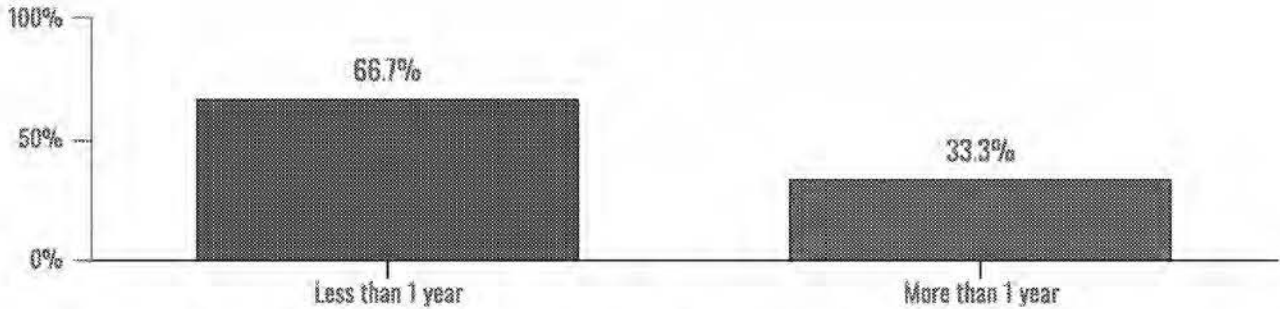


Note: These numbers reflect valid percentages (i.e., missing values have been excluded)





## From Radicalization to Mobilization\*



\*Measured as the period of time between evidence of an individual's first exposure to extremist views and their date of arrest/crime

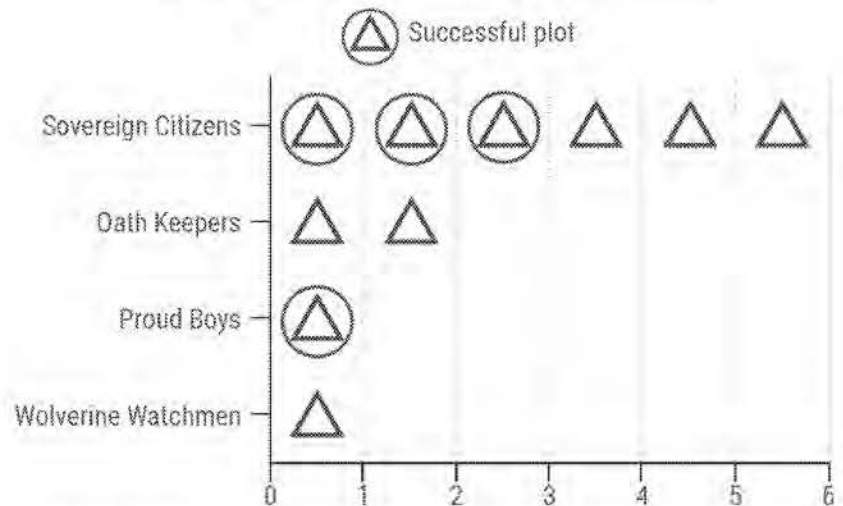
While some extremists radicalize over extended periods of time, data on U.S. QAnon offenders indicate that the majority radicalized in less than a year, and some in mere weeks. For example, a QAnon sympathizer from Illinois who was arrested near the U.S. Navy Hospital Ship Comfort after publicly discussing the need to "take out" Joe Biden, was radicalized online in just a few weeks. Moreover, evidence suggests that the COVID-19 pandemic may have accelerated the radicalization processes of some QAnon followers. For example, an Arizona QAnon supporter who was arrested in July, 2020, for destroying a display of masks at a Target store, appears to have radicalized in just a couple of months after the start of the pandemic.

## Mental Health Concerns

**68%**

More than two-thirds of the 31 QAnon offenders who committed crimes before and after the Capitol insurrection have documented mental health concerns, according to court records and other public sources. These conditions include post-traumatic stress disorder, paranoid schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and Munchausen syndrome by proxy. The three QAnon supporters who committed homicides have documented mental health concerns. Two of them were found to be mentally unfit to stand trial and were transferred to mental health care facilities. All six of the female offenders who committed crimes before and after the Capitol riots have documented mental health concerns.

## Multiple Movement Affiliations



Ten QAnon followers in the data have known ties to other extremist movements. Four of these individuals carried out successful plots in the U.S.

## About the Data

The data used in this report were compiled as a companion dataset to the Profiles of Individual Radicalization in the United States (PIRUS) database. In order to be included in the dataset, each individual must have radicalized in the United States; espoused ideological motives that were clearly related to the QAnon conspiracy theory; and must have carried out an ideologically-motivated crime resulting in his/her arrest or death. All data are based on public sources. These data are comprehensive as of February 24, 2021.

Authors: **Michael Jensen**  
 PIRUS Principal Investigator

**Sheehan Kane**  
 PIRUS Data Collection Manager

To learn more about the PIRUS project, please visit: [https://twitter.com/RaD\\_UMD](https://twitter.com/RaD_UMD)





MARCH 2021

# “This is Our House!”

A Preliminary Assessment of the  
Capitol Hill Siege Participants

Program on Extremism

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THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was researched and written jointly by the research team at the Program on Extremism, including Lorenzo Vidino, Seamus Hughes, Alexander Meleagrou-Hitchens, Devorah Margolin, Bennett Clifford, Jon Lewis, Andrew Mines and Haroro Ingram. The authors wish to thank JJ MacNab for her invaluable feedback and edits on this report. This report was made possible by the Program's team of Research Assistants—Illana Krill, Angelina Maleska, Mia Pearsall, Daniel Stoffel, Diana Wallens, and Ye Bin Won—who provided crucial support with data collection, data verification, and final edits on the report. Finally, the authors thank Nicolò Scremin for designing this report, and Brendan Hurley and the George Washington University Department of Geography for creating the maps used in this report.

**The views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as necessarily representing the official policies, either expressed or implied, of the George Washington University. The details contained in the court documents are allegations. Defendants are presumed innocent unless and until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt in a court of law.**





## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On January 6, 2021, a mob of protestors violently breached the United States Capitol with the intent of disrupting the United States' electoral process, leaving a trail of violence, destruction, and desecration in their wake. As a result of the unrest five individuals, including U.S. Capitol Police Officer Brian Sicknick, were killed; over 100 people were injured.

In the weeks following the siege, the Department of Justice and Federal Bureau of Investigation launched a nationwide effort to bring those involved in January 6th to justice. At the time of writing, 257 individuals have been charged in federal courts for their involvement.

This report aims to provide a preliminary assessment of the siege participants. While the authors are cognizant that more individuals are likely to be charged in the future, and not one individual has yet been convicted in a court of law, the documents released thus far yield significant insight into the nexus between the siege participants and a wide array of domestic violent extremist (DVE) ideologies, actors, and movements. As such, this is a preliminary report. However, as ongoing conversations about how best to respond to January 6th have the potential to shape policy, taking stock of the allegations against participants can help inform more nuanced discourse and effective policymaking.

The report's main findings are as follows:

- The 257 alleged siege participants charged in federal court thus far represent a heterogeneous group. Individuals as young as 18 and as old as 70 have been charged. 221 are men and 36 are women. They came to the Capitol from 40 states, and 91% traveled from outside the Washington, DC metropolitan area. 33 individuals have known military backgrounds.
- The charges brought against this group are equally diverse. Alleged perpetrators face as many as 17 counts on their indictment. The charges range from trespassing and illegal entry on designated grounds to conspiracy against the U.S. government and assaulting law enforcement.
- This report categorizes participants in the Capitol Hill siege according to three distinct categories: militant networks, organized clusters, and inspired

believers. The authors define each of those categories and provide important case studies based on available court records, interviews, and other reporting.

- Based on this report's findings, we recommend that the U.S. government improve access to data on domestic terrorism investigations, conduct a systematic review of intelligence gathering and policy response to domestic terrorism alerts, and use existing structures to improve information-sharing between the federal agencies tasked with combating domestic violent extremism.

## INTRODUCTION

January 6, 2021 marks a dark page in American history. The images of a mob fighting their way into the Capitol and storming some of the most sacred halls of American democracy will be ingrained in the public psyche for years to come. Yet, as shocking as these images are, the assault was not completely unexpected. Some elements had been openly discussing attacking the Capitol building on various social media platforms in the weeks preceding January 6th. In many ways, the Capitol siege represented the culmination of a season of political tension that seems far from finished.

Over the last few years, in fact, we have witnessed a remarkable growth of what is commonly referred to as domestic extremism. The term is used in American law enforcement and policy circles to distinguish it from foreign extremism, a category that refers largely to individuals inspired by or linked to jihadist groups. But it is a term that encompasses an extremely broad and ever-expanding plethora of groups and ideologies, including armed militias and committed conspiracy theorists, neo-Nazis and isolated anti-government militants with few common denominators beyond hate and propensity for violence. This universe has existed in America for decades, has grown more diverse, vocal, and violent in recent years, and has seized on current events such as the pandemic, rising community and law enforcement tensions following the death of George Floyd, and the presidential election to pose an even greater threat to American society.

This diversity was in full display among those who stormed the Capitol building on January 6th. The more than 250 individuals so far charged for their role in the siege include more established neo-Nazis and members of armed militias, but also individuals who belonged to ideologies more difficult to classify like the Boogaloo movement, or had simply been enthralled by various conspiratorial cults like QAnon. For years these somewhat incoherent ideological fringes have found a space on various social media platforms, expanding their reach, interacting with one another and occasionally coalescing into one—as they dramatically did, this time in person, on January 6th.

The aim of this report is to capture this diversity, providing a snapshot of those who actively participated in the storming of the Capitol building. Basing our analysis on the indictments and other court records, integrated with interviews with prosecutors

and law enforcement professionals involved in the investigations, we attempted to understand the demographics, connections, and motivations of the more than 250 individuals so far charged for their role in the siege. Coming out only two months after the facts, this report is inevitably an exploratory, imperfect and partial exercise, but still one that provides a solid, fact-based overview of what happened on January 6th and, to some degree, of the complex threat we are likely to see in the near future.

The report, a collective effort of our entire staff, is a testimony of the Program's long-standing commitment to providing fact-based analysis and policy solutions on all forms of extremism. Just a few months after its foundation, in October 2015, the Program had the privilege of being the venue where then Assistant Attorney General John Carlin announced the creation of the position of Domestic Terrorism Counsel at the Department of Justice and, since then, the Program has hosted an annual talk from the Counsel. The Program has also produced more than twenty reports and articles on topics such as the use of social media by right-wing extremists, the emergence of the Boogaloo movement, the transnational connections of American neo-Nazi militants, and the many legislative and policy issues related to domestic terrorism.

There is no question that the events of January 6th will have implications that go well beyond the legal vicissitudes of those involved in them. They have triggered a set of political and social debates that are likely to be with us for years to come and that will likely incite violence originating from the same milieu. We hope that this report, alongside other analyses coming from the Program and other research centers, will help to encourage debate that is fact-based and apolitical.



## FINDINGS

As of February 25th, almost two months after the Capitol Hill incursion, 257 individuals have been charged in federal court for their involvement in the siege. The following data are based on hundreds of court documents from U.S. court cases, Department of Justice press releases, Freedom of Information Act requests, interviews with U.S. government officials, and news articles that collectively provide detailed preliminary coverage of the alleged Capitol Hill siege perpetrators.<sup>1</sup>

The alleged perpetrators are by no means a homogenous group. Law enforcement have arrested individuals as young as 18 and as old as 70. Individuals were 40-years-old on average at the time of their arrest. Of the arrested, 221 (86%) were men and 36 (14%) women (**See figures 1 and 2**).

Those charged so far for their participation in the siege came to Washington, DC from 40 states and from within the District of Columbia. In total, the alleged participants came from over 180 counties throughout the United States, with the highest total cases by county from Los Angeles County in California, Franklin County in Ohio, and Bucks County in Pennsylvania (**See figures 3 and 4**).<sup>2</sup>

Program on Extremism researchers were able to identify 33 individuals with military backgrounds. These included 31 veterans, 1 current member of the National Guard, and 1 current member of the Army Reserves. 36% of individuals with military backgrounds also had concrete ties to various extremist organizations, including the Proud Boys (7), Oath Keepers (4), and Three Percenters (1) (**See figures 5 and 6**).

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<sup>1</sup> The authors conducted observations on February 25, 2021, through the Program on Extremism continues to track new cases as they break, as well as developments in preexisting cases. The data relate to federal cases only. The Program on Extremism maintains a separate database of individuals indicted in the D.C. Superior Court, which is periodically updated and available on our website: <https://www.ponextremism.org/entry/Capitol-Hill-Cases>. While court records in particular are generally reliable and accurate resources, some details may be missing or withheld. Program researchers examined all available court records and other open sources to make determinations for data entry, including criminal complaints and affidavits, indictments or information sheets, documents related to bond decisions, and more. Researchers also drew on open-source reporting to supplement any gaps in available court records.

<sup>2</sup> These figures represent total cases by county, when normalized by population, the highest cases by county per capita are from DeKalb County, Georgia; Matthews County, Virginia; and Madison County, Kentucky. Program on Extremism researchers were unable to verify the county of residence of 108 individuals in the dataset.

FIGURE 1 | Age at Time of Arrest

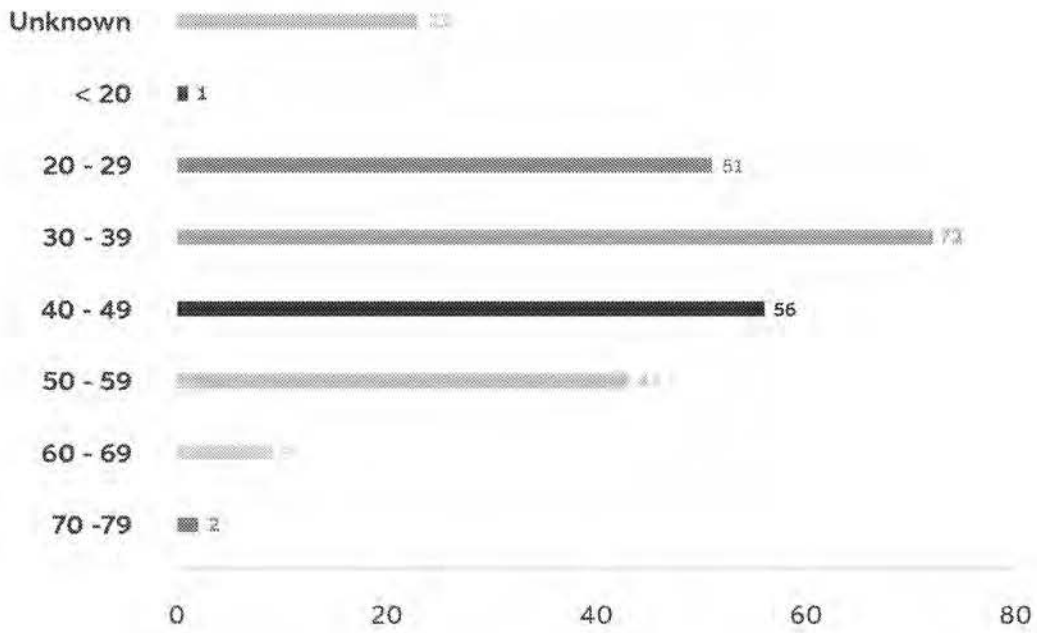
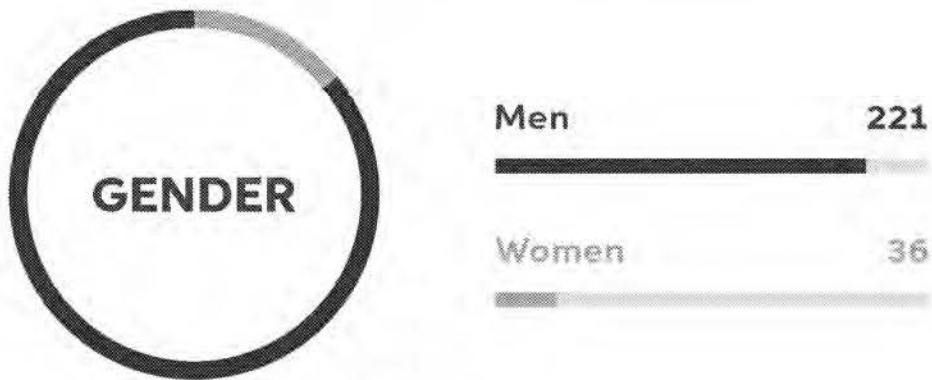


FIGURE 2 | Gender Breakdown of Alleged Perpetrators



Because of the unprecedented scale of the Capitol Hill siege, law enforcement nationwide has turned to all available resources to investigate and prosecute those involved. Of the 257 individuals charged in federal court, charging documents for 83% contained some form of evidence from social media linking them to the Capitol. 120 (47%) are alleged to have posted evidence on their personal social media accounts, and another 76 (30%) have been possibly incriminated by evidence on the social media accounts of their friends and others in their social networks. Charging documents for 18 (7%) contain both.<sup>3</sup>

Analysis of available records suggests that the social media evidence against the Capitol Hill extremists came in three forms: those who publicly indicated their intent prior to storming the Capitol (15%), those who documented their alleged crimes in real-time at the Capitol (68%), and those who took to social media to comment on the events that took place in the days and weeks that followed (25%) **(See figures 7 and 8).**<sup>4</sup>

The charges brought against alleged perpetrators are as diverse as the Capitol Hill mob itself. Some face a handful of charges in federal court for trespassing on Capitol Hill grounds and disrupting Congress. Others face over a dozen charges that range from assaulting law enforcement to theft of U.S. property to conspiracy against the U.S. government. On average, individuals received 5 charges total for their involvement in the Capitol Hill siege.

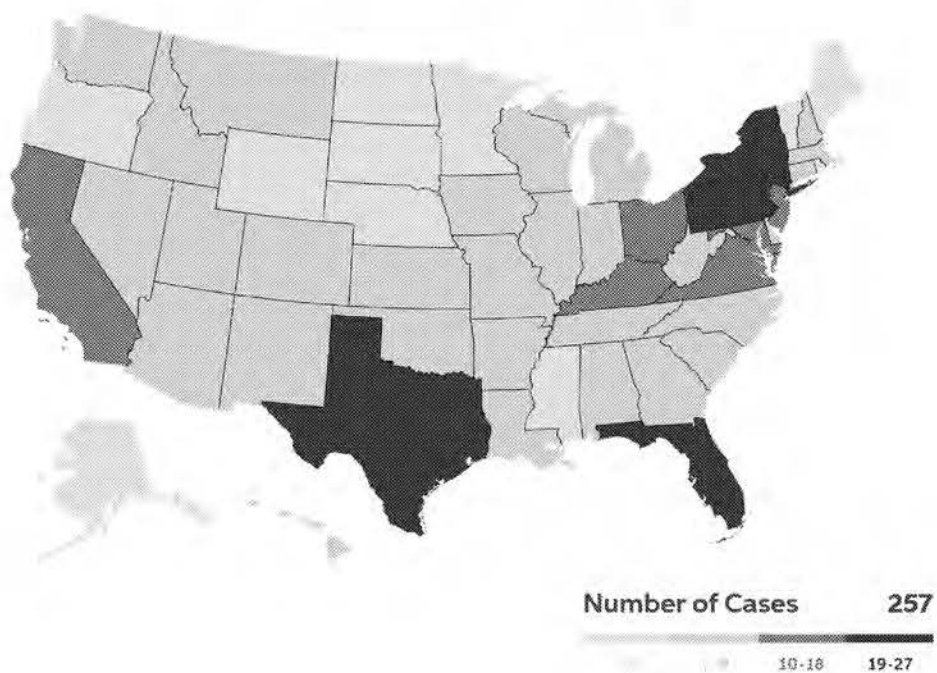
Taken together, these data show the heterogeneity of the mob that stormed the Capitol. Not only did alleged perpetrators come from a wide range of backgrounds, but the charges they now face — as well as the evidence used against them in criminal court — vary immensely. While these demographic data about individuals' legal cases are useful in sizing the general threat, they do not tell the full story of who stormed Capitol Hill on January 6th. To gain a better understanding of the different individuals who perpetrated the Capitol Hill siege, it is important to move beyond surface-level information and take a deeper look into the fractured landscape of domestic extremism in the United States.

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<sup>3</sup> The remaining 167 charging documents submitted to the federal prosecutor's office, this document does not provide.

<sup>4</sup> Some individuals' records included evidence from a combination of two or all three types of cases.

**FIGURE 3 | Alleged Perpetrators' States of Residence**



**FIGURE 4 | Alleged Perpetrators' Counties of Residence**

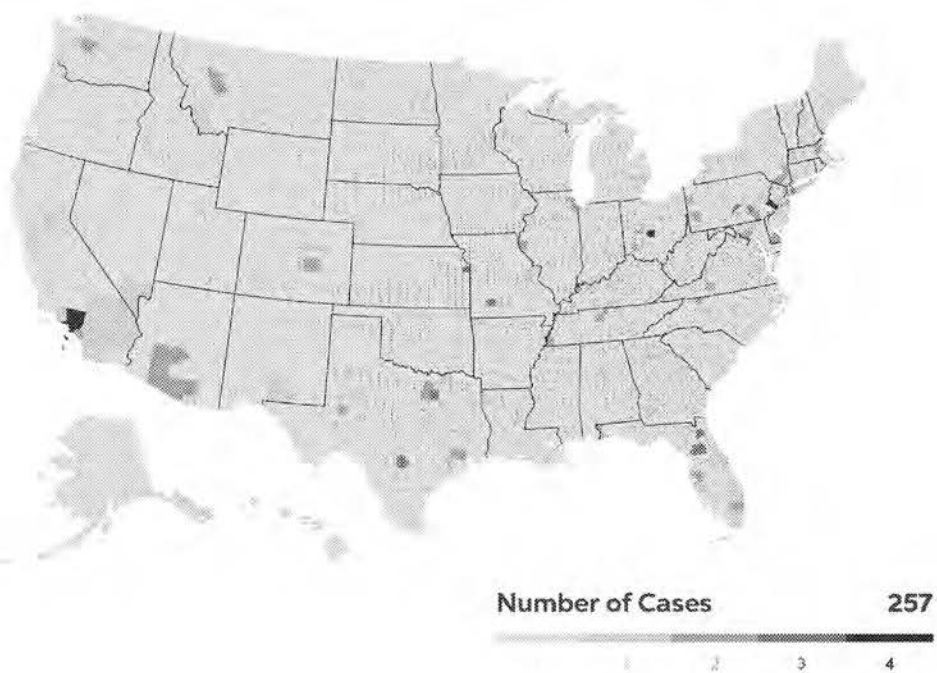




FIGURE 5

Reserves National Guard Veteran



Total 33

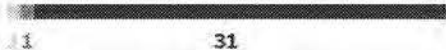


FIGURE 6

Three Percenters Proud Boys Oath Keepers



Total 12



FIGURE 7

Both Others' Account Neither Personal Account

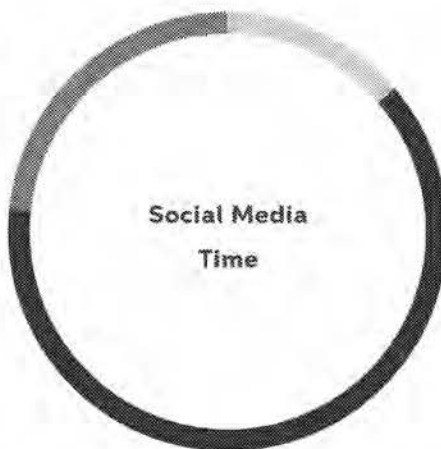


Total 257



FIGURE 8

Before During After



Total 278



## CATEGORIZING THE CAPITOL HILL SIEGE PARTICIPANTS

Based on preliminary information, this report evaluates three main categories of individuals who stormed the Capitol: militant networks, organized clusters, and inspired believers. These categories are defined by individual participants' level of organization, connections to extremist networks, and prior planning for the siege.<sup>5</sup> As investigations and prosecutions continue, defining alleged participants by their level of organization and networked connections creates relatively stable categories for analysis that also help explain the complex domestic extremist landscape in the United States before and after the events of January 6, 2021. The specific cases included in each category may be liable to change as new information and new cases emerge, yet the categories themselves are relatively unlikely to change.

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.

The second category — **organized clusters** — are composed of small, close-knit groups of individuals who allegedly participated in the siege together, usually

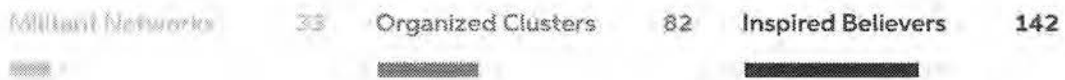
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<sup>5</sup> Unlike many analyses of the siege, this report's categories for participants do not correlate with individual participation in violent acts at the Capitol or their specific ideological affiliation. Intuitively, assessing participants by their level of violence or professed ideology may be a helpful method to understand what happened at the Capitol on January 6th, especially as more data are uncovered. However, because data at this stage are preliminary and generally incomplete, many categorizations that are dependent on ideology or activity rather than providing no significant methodological error. For more organized participants, court documents and other open source reporting tend to shed light into their ideological inspiration, but for many others they paint an incomplete picture of their motivations and/or extremist persuasion. At this stage, all activities (and especially violent activities) alleged in court documents have not been proven in a court of law, and federal law enforcement is yet to charge suspects involved in some of the more serious acts of violence perpetrated on the Capitol grounds that day. See Benwei Kelle, 2021, "Justice Dept. Confirms Increasingly Complex Capitol Riot Inquiry," *The New York Times*, February 18, 2021, sec. U.S. <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/02/18/us/politics/capitol-riot-investigations.html>

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 DC in groups of like-minded 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.

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.

**Table 1: Categorizing Siege Participants**



	Militant Networks	Organized Clusters	Inspired Believers
<b>Organization (vertical)</b>	Top-down directives from DVE organization leaders to participate in the siege	Inspired to participate in the siege despite lack of membership in formal DVE group	Inspired to participate in the siege despite lack of membership in formal DVE group
<b>Networks (horizontal)</b>	Networks of several members of DVE organization	Networks of several like-minded believers, especially groups of family/friends	No known network
<b>Planning</b>	Planned travel to DC and accommodations in conjunction with other participants; Planned to breach Capitol and conduct violence	Planned travel to DC and logistics with other participants	Planned own travel to DC and logistics

## Militant Networks

Federal law enforcement officials argue that individuals in this category were part of organized militant networks that, in the weeks before the siege, made plans to send their members from across the country to Washington, DC.<sup>6</sup> Individuals in militant networks not only made plans in conjunction with one another to travel to Washington and participate in the “Stop the Steal” protests on January 6th, but were tasked by the leaders of these networks to breach the Capitol and, in some cases, conduct violence.<sup>7</sup>

When the protests on January 6th escalated to violence, individuals in organized militant networks were often the tip of the spear, forcing their way past the U.S. Capitol Police barricades, assaulting police, smashing windows, and directing rioters to the offices of Members of Congress. Members of militant networks were visible in the video footage and other documented evidence from the siege, oftentimes seen donning tactical equipment and a variety of insignias and logos of armed groups. While on the ground, the groups used various means of communication, including military-style hand signals, walkie-talkies and digital two-way radios, and social media.<sup>8</sup>

While only representing a small fraction of the rioters present during the siege of the Capitol, understanding these militant networks should be the utmost priority for law enforcement at present. First, many individuals in these groups are alleged to be responsible for some of the most heinous crimes committed on January 6th. Their prosecution will likely require lengthy investigations involving serious federal charges, potentially including conspiracy, sedition, assault on federal officers, and even federal murder charges.<sup>9</sup> In addition, due to militant networks acting as the vanguard for the siege, these groups’ participation was likely a necessary

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<sup>6</sup> Proponent for Extremism interviews with law enforcement officials, January 2021; Valeriano-DelVieco, Jennifer, Dierke Lu, Eleanor Lutz, and Alex Lopez Matthews, 2021. “A Small Group of Militants’ Ourselves Role in the Capitol Attack.” *The New York Times*, February 21, 2021, sec. 4. <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/02/21/us/capitol-riot-attack-militants.html>.

<sup>7</sup> Liu, Spencer S., Tom Jackman, and Devin Barrett et al. “Self-Styled Militia Members Pleaded on Storming the U.S. Capitol Days in Advance of Jan. 6 Attack, Court Documents Say.” *Washington Post*. Accessed February 21, 2021. [https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/legal-issues/conspiracy-anti-law-enforcement-capitol-riot/2021/01/19/wb4b72a-5a7f-11eb-bc6f-85f78f3c139d\\_story.html](https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/legal-issues/conspiracy-anti-law-enforcement-capitol-riot/2021/01/19/wb4b72a-5a7f-11eb-bc6f-85f78f3c139d_story.html).

<sup>8</sup> Valeriano-DelVieco et al. “A Small Group of Militants’ Ourselves Role in the Capitol Attack.”

<sup>9</sup> Bennett, Justice Dept. “Comments Increasingly Complex: Capitol Riot Issues.”



precondition for the escalation of violence from an angry riot into a breach of Capitol security.<sup>10</sup>

Most importantly, however, the groups that these individuals represent potentially pose the largest threat of enacting follow-on attacks in the future. Because some of the individuals arrested at the Capitol are representatives of organized armed groups in the United States, their presence at the siege is a potential harbinger of future violence conducted by their networks and affiliates. Several networked participants charged thus far—or the groups to which they claim allegiance—were alleged to have also planned subsequent breaches of state and local seats of government in the period after January 6th.<sup>11</sup> The high-profile prosecutions of these networked violent extremists will be an opportunity to delve into the web of organized militants in the U.S. and prevent the occurrence of future acts of violence.

To date, federal prosecutions have zeroed in on two militant networks that are alleged to have planned the siege well in advance of January 6, 2021. Charging documents claim that many of the more-organized individuals that participated in the siege were affiliated with nationwide anti-government militia movements, specifically the Oath Keepers and the Three Percenters. Both groups operate as umbrella organizations for dozens of militias throughout the country. Ideologically, both the Oath Keepers and Three Percenters promote “resistance” against the U.S. federal government, which they view as a tyrannical, illegitimate entity that encroaches on Americans’ Constitutional rights (particularly those related to the 2nd Amendment).<sup>12</sup>

On January 4, 2021, the Oath Keepers website posted a lengthy call to arms, signed by its founder Stewart Rhodes titled “Call to Action: Oath Keepers Deploying to DC To Protect Events, Speakers and Attendees on Jan 5-6: Time to Stand!”<sup>13</sup> “It is CRITICAL that all patriots who can be in DC get to DC,” the Oath Keepers wrote, “to

<sup>10</sup>Malenka, DeVries et al., “A Small Group of Militants Played Role in the Capitol Attack.”

<sup>11</sup>Tomrens, Sarah, & Willow-Gale, Ian Daniel. 2021. “States Brace for Armed Protests With U.S. Capitol Attack.” *The New York Times*, January 15, 2021. <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/01/15/us/capitol-attack.html>.

<sup>12</sup>Jackson, Sam. 2020. *Oath Keepers, Patriots and the Edge of Violence in a Right-Wing Antagonist's Group*. New York: Columbia University Press.

<sup>13</sup>“Call to Action: Oath Keepers Deploying to DC To Protect Events, Speakers and Attendees on Jan 5-6: Time to Stand!” (2021, Oath Keepers, January 4, 2021). <https://oathkeepers.org/2021/01/oath-keepers-deploying-to-dc-to-protect-events-speakers-attendees-on-jan-5-6/>

stand tall in support of President Trump's fight to defeat the enemies foreign and domestic who are attempting a coup, through the massive vote fraud and related attacks on our Republic."<sup>14</sup> The communique documented some of the Oath Keepers' operational planning for the events: "as we have done on all recent DC ops, we will also have armed and equipped [quick reaction force] teams on standby, outside DC, in the event of a worse case scenario...for every Oath Keeper you see, there at least two you don't see."<sup>15</sup>

Indeed, the most prominent examples of organized militia members charged by the federal government for their participation in the Capitol siege to date are alleged Oath Keepers who responded to this call to action. On February 19, 2021, a superseding indictment in federal court charged **Thomas Caldwell, Donovan Crowl, Jessica Watkins, Sandra Parker, Bennie Parker, Graydon Young, Laura Steele, Kelly Meggs** and **Connie Meggs** as co-conspirators with violent entry and disorderly conduct, entering a restricted building, obstructing an official proceeding, destroying government property, and tampering with documents or proceedings.<sup>16</sup> At the time of writing, this indictment represents the largest conspiracy case in the DOJ's prosecutions of those involved in the Capitol siege.<sup>17</sup>

The FBI claims that the alleged co-conspirators are all affiliated with the Oath Keepers with varying degrees of leadership in regional chapters of the group. Caldwell, a 65-year-old from Berryville, VA, is described in the indictment as the main organizer of the group, coordinating activities between the various Oath Keeper chapters and other militia groups prior to the Capitol siege.<sup>18</sup> Crowl and Watkins, from Woodstock and Champaign, OH respectively, are both alleged to be members of the Ohio State Regular Militia, a local militia group operating in Ohio

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<sup>14</sup> *Id.*

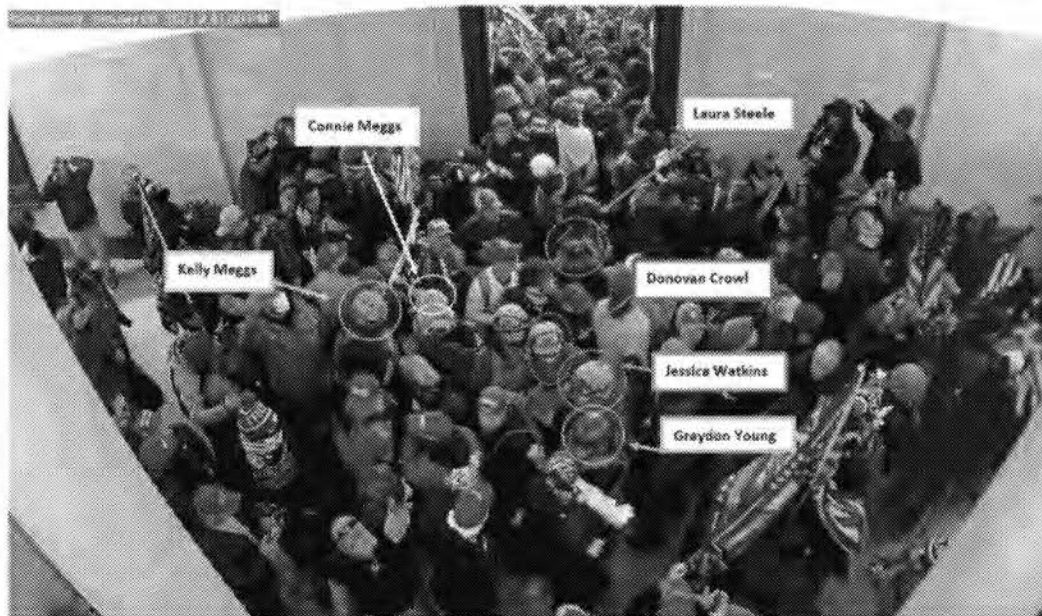
<sup>15</sup> *Id.*

<sup>16</sup> "First Superseding Indictment," 2021, *United States of America v. Thomas Caldwell, Donovan Crowl, Jessica Watkins, Sandra Parker, Bennie Parker, Graydon Young, Laura Steele, Kelly Meggs, and Connie Meggs* (United States District Court for the District of Columbia), Feb 19, 2021, 2021 WL 10428 (ADM), <https://www.courts.dcmaj.gov/files/2021/02/19/20210219%20First%20Superseding%20Indictment.pdf>.

<sup>17</sup> "Six Individuals Affiliated with the Oath Keepers Indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for Conspiracy to Obstruct Congress on Jan. 6, 2021," 2021, Department of Justice Press Release, February 19, 2021, <https://www.justice.gov/usdo-uc/pr/six-individuals-affiliated-oath-keepers-indicted-federal-grand-jury-conspiracy-obstruct>.

<sup>18</sup> "First Superseding Indictment," *United States of America v. Thomas Caldwell, et al.*

that the FBI claims is a “dues-paying subset” of the Oath Keepers.<sup>19</sup> According to court documents, the Parkers were a retired couple interested in joining the Ohio State Regular Militia under Watkins’ command.<sup>20</sup> Days prior to the siege, siblings Graydon Young and Laura Steele allegedly both filed application and vetting forms to join a tactical unit of Florida Oath Keepers that the FBI believes was commanded by husband and wife Kelly and Connie Meggs.<sup>21</sup>



**Image 1:** Overhead view of a crowd in the entryway to the Capitol as taken by security footage. Individuals identified are Kelly and Connie Meggs, Laura Steele, Jessica Watkins, Donovan Crowl, and Graydon Young of the Oath Keepers.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>19</sup> “Affidavit in Support of Criminal Complaint,” 2021, *United States of America v. Thomas Caldwell, Donovan Crowl, and Jessica Watkins*, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, January 19, 2021, Case: 1:21-mj-00119-ZMF, <https://extremism.gwu.edu/sites/g/files/zaxdzs2191/f/Thomas%20Caldwell%20Donovan%20Crowl%20Jessica%20Watkins%20Affidavit%20in%20support%20of%20Amended%20Criminal%20Complaint.pdf>.

<sup>20</sup> “Criminal Complaint,” 2021, *United States of America v. Sandra Ruth Parker and Bonnie Ann Parker*, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, February 16, 2021, Case: 1:21-mj-00161-KLL, <https://extremism.gwu.edu/sites/g/files/zaxdzs2191/f/Sandra%20Parker%20and%20Bonnie%20Parker%20Criminal%20Complaint.pdf>.

<sup>21</sup> “Criminal Complaint,” 2021, *United States of America v. Kelly Meggs, Connie Meggs, Graydon Young, and Laura Steele*, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, February 11, 2021, <https://extremism.gwu.edu/sites/g/files/zaxdzs2191/f/Kelly%20Meggs%20Connie%20Meggs%20Graydon%20Young%20Laura%20Steele%20Criminal%20Complaint.pdf>.

<sup>22</sup> “Affidavit in Support of Criminal Complaint,” 2021, *United States of America v. Thomas Caldwell, Donovan Crowl, and Jessica Watkins*, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, January 19, 2021, Case: 1:21-mj-00119-ZMF, <https://extremism.gwu.edu/sites/g/files/zaxdzs2191/f/Thomas%20Caldwell%20Donovan%20Crowl%20Jessica%20Watkins%20Affidavit%20in%20support%20of%20Amended%20Criminal%20Complaint.pdf>.

The conspiracy charges against the defendants stem from conversations on social media between the nine individuals in the months before the siege. The FBI claims that Oath Keepers planned for the events of January 6th as early as November 9, 2020, when Watkins reportedly encouraged all Ohio State Regular Militia under her command to attend military training so they could be “fighting fit before innauguration [sic],” directing them to download the walkie-talkie app Zello for communications.<sup>23</sup> Caldwell reportedly contacted Watkins shortly thereafter, implying that they had personally met at Caldwell’s house in Virginia and that they would “meet again...we may have to fight.”<sup>24</sup>

Federal prosecutors argue that Caldwell and Watkins “[organized] a tactical unit of trained fighters that stormed and breached the Capitol,” including members of the Ohio State Regular Militia, the Florida Oath Keepers, and other unnamed chapters.<sup>25</sup> Rather than being “ancillary [players] who became swept up in the moment,” court documents allege that Watkins and Caldwell were “involved from beginning to end in minute details such as arranging hotels and transportation to more substantive plans such as weapons discussions and pre-strike reviews of the targeted area of operation.”<sup>26</sup>

Reports claim that, in the week before the raid, Caldwell was also allegedly attempting to drum up support for the Oath Keepers’ operation amongst other militia groups. He allegedly contacted several Three Percenters, attempting to assign them to the “Quick Response Team” or “Quick Reaction Force” (QRF) described in a January 4th call to action.<sup>27</sup> Caldwell’s conception of the QRF was a team of militia members stationed across the Potomac River, ready to ferry arms by boat to the team at the Capitol in the event of escalation.<sup>28</sup> Several of the defendants were reportedly aware of Caldwell’s plans, with Kelly Meggs telling an

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<sup>23</sup> Where possible, direct quotes from communications included as evidence in court documents are presented in their original format and phrasing without edits to spelling and grammar. First Superseding Indictment, 7 amicus.org/sites/default/files/2021/02/2021-02-04-USA-DC-20-00001-1.pdf.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>25</sup> “Government’s Memorandum in Support of Pre-Trial Exclusion,” 2021, *United States of America v. Joshua Rennie Watkins*, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, February 11, 2021, Case 1:21-cr-00028-APB.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>27</sup> “Affidavit in Support of Criminal Complaint,” *United States of America v. Thomas Caldwell, Deborah Crowe and Joshua Watkins*.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*



unnamed person online that he would not have to carry weapons to the Capitol because of a “heavy QRF 10min out,” and Watkins telling the Parkers that “we are not bringing firearms. QRF will be our Law Enforcement members of Oathkeepers.”<sup>29</sup>

On January 6th, the defendants allegedly entered the Capitol alongside a larger group of militia members, utilizing a military-style “stack” formation to clear police barriers and enter the building.<sup>30</sup> As the incursion was taking place, the FBI claims that the Oath Keepers used a range of operational communications tools. On Zello, a walkie-talkie application for mobile phones, Watkins created a channel called “Stop the Steal J6,” on which she and other members of a group of “30-40 people” communicated with one another during the siege.<sup>31</sup> Several defendants also alleged to have posted a number of videos of themselves inside the Capitol to the social media platform Parler.<sup>32</sup> Complementing new digital tools with older operational tradecraft, several militia members inside the Capitol were also using military-style hand signals to convey instructions.<sup>33</sup> However, perhaps the most concerning messages were allegedly sent by Crowl through Facebook Messenger to Caldwell as the incursion was taking place:

“All members are in the tunnels under capital seal them in . Turn on gas”; Tom take that bitch over”; “Tom all legislators are down in the Tunnels 3floors down”; “Do like we had to do when I was in the core start tearing oit florr go from top to bottom”; and “Go through back house chamber doors facing N left down hallway down steps.”<sup>34</sup>

The stream of contact between the nine co-defendants reportedly did not cease after the siege on the Capitol concluded. In the days following the siege, they exchanged a number of videos of themselves inside the Capitol.<sup>35</sup> However, as the FBI closed in on the defendants, Caldwell and Graydon Young are alleged to have deleted some of the social media content they used to broadcast their participation in the siege.<sup>36</sup> When Watkins and Crowl turned themselves in to the Urbana, OH

<sup>29</sup> First Superseding Indictment, United States of America v. Thomas Caldwell et al.

<sup>30</sup> Criminal Complaint, United States of America v. Kelly Webb et al.

<sup>31</sup> First Superseding Indictment, United States of America v. Thomas Caldwell et al.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*

police department on January 17, 2021, they told officers that they had been in Virginia since the 14th.<sup>37</sup> The FBI believes that they were indeed staying with Caldwell at his residence in Berryville, VA, based on communications between the trio and witness testimony.<sup>38</sup> Caldwell was arrested shortly after Crowl and Watkins in Virginia; Graydon Young, Laura Steele, the Meggs, and the Parkers were all arrested in mid-February.<sup>39</sup>

Beyond actors affiliated with the militia movement, the other militant network that is alleged to have pre-planned the siege at the Capitol are the Proud Boys. The Proud Boys are a nationwide network of self-described “Western male chauvinists” who utilize street assaults, violent counter-protests, and other methods in what they see as a defense of “Western civilization.”<sup>40</sup> To date, at least 20 individuals with connections to the Proud Boys and their local chapters throughout the country have been charged with participating in the events at the Capitol on January 6th.

The Proud Boys currently charged come from individual chapters in a dozen states, including Maryland, Florida, California, Hawaii, New York, Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Washington, and Georgia. So far, most have been charged with individual-level offenses, but the Department of Justice is beginning to patch together superseding indictments of groups of Proud Boys who allegedly planned their participation in the siege together.<sup>41</sup> The number of conspiracy charges—alongside further evidence that Proud Boys affiliates planned their activities at the Capitol well in advance of January 6th—is likely to shape future prosecutions.

Much of the activity by Proud Boys networks at the Capitol stem from an earlier incident in Washington in the weeks before January 6th. On December 12, 2020, Proud Boys participated in a rally in Washington to protest the results of the 2020

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<sup>37</sup> “Government’s Memorandum in Support of Pre-Trial Detention,” United States of America v. Jessica A. (and) Watkins.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>39</sup> “14 Individuals Affiliated with the ‘Milk Keepers’ Indicted,” Department of Justice.

<sup>40</sup> Alford P. Ehn, and Rachel Levy, 2021, “Who Are the Proud Boys? Canada Names Far-Right Group’s Toughest Organization,” *Wall Street Journal*, February 5, 2021, sec. Politics, <https://www.wsj.com/articles/who-are-proud-boys-1160146675>; Kitta Margo, 2020, “Proud Boys, Nationalism, and Religion,” *Journal of Religion and Violence*, October, <https://doi.org/10.5840/jrv2020i03778>.

<sup>41</sup> “Four, Apr. 2021: Proud Boys Charged With Conspiracy in Capitol Riot,” *The New York Times*, January 30, 2021, sec. New York, <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/01/29/nyregion/proud-boys-charged-4911f-conspiracy-in-capitol-riot.html>.

Presidential election, which they referred to as the "Million MAGA March."<sup>42</sup> This event quickly descended into violence between Proud Boys and counter-protestors, in which four people were stabbed and one was shot.<sup>43</sup> During the commission of the riot, a group of Proud Boys led by the group's chairman **Enrique Tarrío** burned a Black Lives Matter banner stolen from a local church. In the aftermath, Tarrío was arrested and banned from entering Washington, DC.<sup>44</sup>

Evidence from the criminal complaint of **Ethan Nordean** (a.k.a. Rufio Panman), the "Sergeant of Arms" of the Seattle Proud Boys chapter, claims that Tarrío and other Proud Boys leaders planned to involve their personnel at the siege on the Capitol to retaliate for Tarrío's arrest.<sup>45</sup> As early as December 27, Nordean exhorted his followers on Parler to donate "safety/protective gear" and communications for an upcoming operation.<sup>46</sup> Just days before the siege, several Proud Boys leaders including Tarrío and Nordean encouraged the group's members to be present in Washington, DC for the assault on the Capitol.<sup>47</sup> However, they encouraged the group's followers to avoid wearing Proud Boys-branded apparel, display Proud Boys insignias, or even wear the black-and-yellow garb associated with the Proud Boys. Their aim was to "go incognito" during the Capitol siege, in a dual attempt to disguise themselves as agents provocateurs to blame Antifa for violence and prevent their interdiction by law enforcement.<sup>48</sup>

A number of Proud Boys allegedly answered this call and were present during the siege of the Capitol. Despite leaders' calls to remain camouflaged, several prominent Proud Boys including Nordean and Florida Proud Boys organizer and

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<sup>42</sup> Statler, Jason, Suzanne Nuyen, and James Cloube. 2020. "4 Stabbed, 12 Arrested After Trump Supporters and Counterprotesters Clash in D.C." NPR.org. December 12, 2020. <https://www.npr.com/2020/12/12/945826524/trump-supporters-argue-in-washington-on-a-second-a-million-maga-march>.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>44</sup> Herrera, Peter, and Martin Weil. 2021. "Proud Boys Leader Arrested in the Burning of Church's Black Lives Matter Banner, D.C. Police Say." Washington Post. January 11, 2021. [https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/public-safety/proud-boys-arrested-in-burned-blm-banner/2021/01/04/8c42e79e-aeef-11eb-836e-05444702341\\_story.html](https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/public-safety/proud-boys-arrested-in-burned-blm-banner/2021/01/04/8c42e79e-aeef-11eb-836e-05444702341_story.html).

<sup>45</sup> "Criminal Complaint and Affidavit." 2021. *United States of America v. Ethan Nordean*. United States District Court for the District of Columbia, February 3, 2021. <https://extremism.gov/resources/government/2021/02/03/EthanNordean%20Criminal%20Affidavit.pdf>.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*

activist **Joseph Biggs** were identified at the Capitol and charged individually with federal offenses.<sup>49</sup> To date, several Proud Boys were also alleged to have participated in a broader conspiracy to storm the Capitol. New York Proud Boys **Dominic Pezzola** (a.k.a. “Spaz”) and **William Pepe** were indicted by a grand jury on conspiracy charges in addition to assaulting, resisting and impeding officers, civil disorder, destruction of government property, obstruction of an official proceeding, and illegally entering and engaging in disorderly conduct and physical violence in a restricted building.<sup>50</sup> According to the indictment, Pezzola, Pepe, and other members of the Proud Boys “traveled...to Washington, DC from different locations and arranged to meet in Washington.”<sup>51</sup> During the siege, Pezzola and Pepe used a wooden plank and a riot control shield to smash a Capitol window, assisting the crowd of rioters in entering the building.<sup>52</sup>

In early February, the leader of Hawaii’s Proud Boys chapter **Nicholas Ochs** and Texas Proud Boy **Nicholas DeCarlo** were charged in a superseding indictment with conspiracy to obstruct a government proceeding, destroying government property, theft of government property, entering a restricted building, and aiding and abetting.<sup>53</sup> The indictment claims that prior to the siege, Ochs and DeCarlo used the internet to fundraise for their travel to Washington from Hawaii and Texas to participate in the storming of the Capitol, and further conspired to “[travel] throughout and [occupy] the Capitol building after the Capitol had been breached.”<sup>54</sup> While inside, DeCarlo and Ochs reportedly inscribed “Murder the Media” on the Memorial Door of the Capitol and stole a pair of handcuffs from U.S. Capitol Police.<sup>55</sup>

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<sup>49</sup> Biggs, “Affidavit in Support of Criminal Complaint,” 2021, United States of America v. Joseph Biggs, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, January 19, 2021, <https://www.uscourts.gov/sites/gd/files/cx0252191/17-Joseph%20Biggs%20Affidavit%20in%20Support%20of%20Criminal%20Complaint.pdf>

<sup>50</sup> Indictment, 2021, United States of America v. Dominic Pezzola and William Pepe, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, January 29, 2021, <https://www.uscourts.gov/sites/gd/files/cx0252191/17-Criminal%20PezzolaandPepe%20William%20Pepe%20Indictment.pdf>

<sup>51</sup> *Id.*

<sup>52</sup> *Id.*

<sup>53</sup> Indictment, 2021, United States of America v. Nicholas DeCarlo and Nicholas Ochs, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, February 8, 2021, <https://www.uscourts.gov/sites/gd/files/cx0252191/17-Nicholas%20DeCarloandNicholas%20Ochs%20Indictment.pdf>

<sup>54</sup> *Id.*

<sup>55</sup> *Id.*



Finally, in the largest conspiracy case brought against the Proud Boys to date, **Ryan Ashlock, William Chrestman, Christopher Kuehne, Louis Enrique Colon, Felicia Konold** and **Cory Konold** were each charged with conspiracy, civil disorder, obstructing an official proceeding, threatening to assault a federal officer, entering a restricted building, and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds.<sup>56</sup> The alleged co-conspirators are Proud Boys affiliates from the Kansas City, KS, Kansas City, MO, and Tulsa, AZ areas respectively. The Department of Justice argues that all defendants were present during a march led by Proud Boys prior to the breach of the Capitol, alongside other Proud Boys indicted for their participation in the siege (including Nordean, Biggs, and Pepe).<sup>57</sup> During the storming of the Capitol, members of this group were all seen wearing similar items of clothing, most notably a stripe of orange tape on tactical helmets that the DOJ claims Proud Boys members used to identify each other during the siege.<sup>58</sup>



*Image 2: A photo of the purported Proud Boys in the Capitol who wore identifying orange stripes of tape on their helmets and clothing.<sup>59</sup>*

<sup>56</sup> "Affidavit in Support of Criminal Complaint and Arrest Warrant," 2021, *United States of America v. Christopher Kuehne, Louis Enrique Colon, Felicia Konold, and Cory Konold*, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, February 10, 2021, Case: 1:21-mj-00219, <https://extremism.gwu.edu/sites/g/files/taxdks2191/f/Colon%20Kuehne%20Konold%20Konold%20Criminal%20Complaint.pdf>; Affidavit in Support of Criminal Complaint and Arrest Warrant," 2021, *United States of America v. Ryan Ashlock*, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, February 10, 2021, Case: 1:21-mj-00211-241, <https://extremism.gwu.edu/sites/g/files/taxdks2191/f/Ryan%20Ashlock%20Criminal%20Complaint.pdf>

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>59</sup> "Affidavit in Support of Criminal Complaint and Arrest Warrant," 2021, *United States of America v. William Chrestman*, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, February 10, 2021, Case: 1:21-mj-00118, <https://extremism.gwu.edu/sites/g/files/taxdks2191/f/William%20Chrestman%20Criminal%20Complaint.pdf>

## Organized Clusters

The second category of perpetrators who stormed the Capitol on January 6th were individuals in small organized clusters who participated in the events with—and were later charged alongside—a number of their close personal contacts. Inspired by mutual interests in conspiracy theories and/or extremist ideologies, these individuals made their plans for the Capitol in conjunction with small clusters of like-minded believers. Especially prominent in this category are groups of family members and friends who are alleged to have entered the Capitol building together.

Unlike their counterparts in militant networks, members of organized clusters are not known to hold formal membership in established domestic violent extremist groups. Some had tangible connections to American extreme right-wing activist milieus, but their participation in the Capitol siege can be generally viewed as part of their broader ideological inspirations rather than a response to a direct call to arms by a specific domestic violent extremist group or leader. In contrast to inspired believers, organized clusters devised a plan amongst a small group of family members, friends, and acquaintances to travel to Washington and participate in the events at the Capitol.

From an analytical standpoint, this category is important as it may serve as a bridge to connecting participation in the Capitol siege to other studies on the nature of radicalization and mobilization to violent extremism, particularly within the United States. Research on the radicalization process of individuals has often emphasized the importance of family and friend groups in the radicalization process, arguing that a tight-knit network of close personal contacts can help solidify adoption of extremist ideology.<sup>60</sup> A further body of research argues that family and friend networks are conducive for mobilization to violent extremism, as networks of close

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<sup>60</sup> For example, Sikkers, Egon M. R., R. S. van der, E. M. A. Steadulink, and Michiel de Winter. "Parental Influence on Radicalization and Deradicalization according to the Level of Exposure of Former Extremists and Their Families." *Journal for Deradicalization* 12 (2017): 192-206. Schmitt, Nicole. "Family Matters: A Preliminary Framework for Understanding Family Influence on Isolated Radicalization." *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism* 42(2019): 1-17. Gervy, Roxum. (2017). "Radicalization into Violent Extremism: A Review of Social Science Theories." *Journal of Strategic Security* 4 (4): 7-36. <http://scholarcommons.usf.edu/jss/vol4/iss4/7/>. Porum, Ravi. (2011). "Radicalization into Violent Extremism II: A Review of Conceptual Models and Research." *Journal of Strategic Security* 4 (4): 37-62. <http://scholarcommons.usf.edu/jss/vol4/iss4/7/>. Mateu-Guiu, Mireia, Alexander, Andrey, Alexander, and Miki Kadorchal. "The impact of digital communications technology on radicalization and recruitment." *International Affairs* 93, no. 5 (2017): 1231-1249; Goggin, Marc. *Understanding Terror Networks*. University of Pennsylvania Press, 2004.

personal contacts can act as a starting point for planning, networking, and access to resources necessary to conduct violent extremist activity.<sup>61</sup> While at this stage, data about the radicalization and mobilization processes of the participants in the Capitol siege are sparse, the organized cluster category could be useful in connecting the events to other networks of American violent extremists past and future.

The organized clusters alleged to have participated in the Capitol siege were generally arranged as groups of family members or friends. To date, federal prosecutors have filed several charges against members of the same family who traveled to Washington and were charged for participation in the siege, including some of the most highly-visible perpetrators. **Kevin Seefried**, a Laurel, Delaware man who reportedly brought a Confederate battle flag into the Capitol, was charged alongside his son **Hunter Seefried** for breaching the Capitol on January 6th.<sup>62</sup> Both Seefrieds were charged with illegally entering the Capitol and disorderly conduct. Hunter was additionally charged with physical violence inside the Capitol and destruction of government property for allegedly breaking a window and Kevin with illegally parading in front of the Capitol building with the Confederate flag.<sup>63</sup> According to the criminal complaint, the Seefrieds told the FBI in a voluntary interview that they initially made plans to travel to Washington DC to hear then President Trump speak, and later participated in a march alongside a large group from the White House grounds to the Capitol.<sup>64</sup> A coworker of Hunter Seefried's also told investigators that after the siege, he bragged about participating in the events alongside his father.<sup>65</sup>

61. Daigarni/Nelson, *ibid.*, 2010, "Violent Radicalization in Europe: What We Know and What We Do Not Know," *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism* 33 (9): 797-814. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1057610X.2010.501a23>; Harey, Mohammed, and Craigvan Mullin, 2011, "The Radicalization Puzzle: A Theoretical Synthesis of Empirical Approaches to Homegrown Extremism," *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism* 34 (11): 956-75. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1057610X.2011.61375>; Mohan, Timothy, 2016, "Can't Get Myself Connected: The Role of Facilitation in Foreign Fighter Mobilizations," *Perspectives on Terrorism* 11 (3). <https://www.terrorismawake.com/ot/index.php/ot/article/view/497>; Neumann, Peter, and Brooke Rogers, 2007, "Recruitment and Mobilisation for the Islamist Militant Movement in Europe," London, UK: International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation. <https://www.icsr.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2007/10/recruitment-and-mobilisation-for-the-islamic-militant-movement-in-europe.pdf>.

62. "Statement of Facts," 2021, *United States of America v. Hunter Seefried and Kevin Seefried*, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, January 13, 2021. Case: 21-cv-00046. <https://www.uscourts.gov/court-records/sites/g/files/tzqxz0262191/1/1/vorn%20and%20Hunter%20Seefried%20S%20Statement%20of%20Facts.pdf>.

63. *ibid.*

64. *ibid.*

65. *ibid.*

The Seefrieds were not the only prominent parent-child pair charged for participating in the Capitol siege. **Eric Gavelek Munchel**—the Tennessee man whose law enforcement claims is depicted in a photograph from the Senate Chambers carrying zip-tie handcuffs—was indicted alongside his mother, **Lisa Eisenhart**.<sup>66</sup> Munchel and Eisenhart are charged as co-conspirators with civil disorder, entering a restricted building, and disorderly conduct.<sup>67</sup> Prosecutors claim that Eisenhart rented a DC hotel room two days before the siege for herself and her son; photographic evidence in the indictment depicts Munchel and Eisenhart leaving the hotel together just prior to the siege, outside the Capitol grounds together, and at the same hotel following the siege.<sup>68</sup> Both also gave interviews to *The Times* after January 6th, in which Munchel claims that their participation in the events was “to show that we’re willing to rise up, band together and fight if necessary. Same as our forefathers, who established this country in 1776. It was a kind of flexing of muscles.”<sup>69</sup> Eisenhart told the interviewers that she would “rather die as a 57-year-old woman than live under oppression. I’d rather die and would rather fight.”<sup>70</sup>

Organized clusters of family members reportedly present at the Capitol extend beyond parents and children, including a number of other types of familial ties. Husband and wife **Jason and Christina Gerding**, from Quincy, Illinois, were jointly charged in late January for participating in the Capitol siege, as were **Christopher and Virginia Marie “Jenny” Spencer** from Pilot Mountain, North Carolina.<sup>71</sup> Several cases involve siblings, including East Helena, Montana brothers **Jerod and Joshua**

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<sup>66</sup> Affidavit in support of Criminal Complaint and arrest warrant, 2021, United States of America v. Lisa Marie Eisenhart and Eric Gavelek Munchel, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, January 13, 2021, <https://extremism.gwu.edu/files/z/FILES/zacdz2191//Eric%20Gavelek%20and%20Munchel%20and%20Lisa%20Marie%20Eisenhart%20Affidavit%20in%20support%20of%20Criminal%20Complaint.pdf>

<sup>67</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>69</sup> “Washington: Janet Pollman, 2021, “Trump’s Militias Say They Are Armed and Ready to Defend Their President,” January 16, 2021, sec. world, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-56156070>

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>71</sup> “Criminal Complaint,” 2021, United States of America v. Christina Gerding and Jason Gerding, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, January 19, 2021, Case: 1:21-mj-00148, <https://extremism.gwu.edu/files/z/FILES/zacdz2191//Christina%20Gerding%20and%20Jason%20Gerding%20Affidavit.pdf>; “Statement of Facts,” 2021, United States of America v. Christopher Spencer and Virginia Marie Spencer, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, February 5, 2021, Case: 1:21-mj-00205-CMH, <https://extremism.gwu.edu/files/z/acdz2191//Jennifer%20Spencer%20Statement%20of%20Facts.pdf>



**Hughes.**<sup>72</sup> The Department of Justice also charged a pair of cousins—**Robert Bauer** from Cave City, Kentucky and **Edward Hemenway** of Winchester, Virginia—for entering the Capitol building together during the siege.<sup>73</sup>

In addition to family groups, other clusters were organized among groups of friends, coworkers, and acquaintances. Individual friendship-based organized clusters vary by both the method by which the individuals involved are reported to have met one another, as well as by how long the individuals were friends for prior to the siege. On one end of the spectrum, individuals in organized clusters became acquaintances specifically for the purpose of planning their travel to the Capitol together. These cases are important because they document the use of digital communications technologies—particularly social media—in connecting like-minded believers and serving as a coordinating mechanism for participation.

One particularly illuminating example of this phenomenon is the group from the Dallas, Texas metropolitan area that referred to itself as the “Patriot Flight.”<sup>74</sup> On January 5, 2021, Texan realtor **Jason Lee Hyland** is alleged to have texted several individuals whom he reportedly met on a social media page about a private flight leaving from Denton Enterprise Airport. “Thanks for joining me to DC to stand up for America. This will be historic – no matter the outcome.”<sup>75</sup> The flight left Denton at 3:00PM on the 5th and arrived at Manassas Regional Airport outside Washington later that night, carrying Hyland, **Jennifer “Jenna” Ryan**, **Katherine “Katie” Schwab**, and two unnamed individuals.<sup>76</sup>

<sup>72</sup> “Statement of Facts,” 2021, *United States of America v. Joshua Calvin Hughes and Jerald Wade Hughes*, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, January 26, 2021, Case: 1:21-cr-00120-ZMF, <https://extremism.wuodc.us/sites/g/files/ztaxdzs2191/f/Joshua%20Hughes%20and%20Jerald%20Wade%20Hughes%20Statement%20of%20Facts.pdf>.

<sup>73</sup> Bauer also is alleged to have participated in the events with his wife, who has not been charged; “Statement of Facts,” 2021, *United States of America v. Robert Bauer and Edward Hemenway*, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, January 14, 2021, Case: 1:21-cr-00059-ZMF, <https://extremism.wuodc.us/sites/g/files/ztaxdzs2191/f/Robert%20Bauer%20and%20Edward%20Hemenway%20Criminal%20Complaint%20and%20Statement%20of%20Facts.pdf>.

<sup>74</sup> “Statement of Facts,” 2021, *United States of America v. Jason Lee Hyland*, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, January 26, 2021, Case: 1:21-cr-00151-ZMF, <https://extremism.wuodc.us/sites/g/files/ztaxdzs2191/f/Jason%20Lee%20Hyland%20Criminal%20Complaint.pdf>.

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.*



Image 3: A group of individuals – purported to be Jason Lee Hyland, Jenna Ryan, Katherine Schwab, and two unnamed individuals – who are alleged to have traveled via private plane to DC. See reference 74.

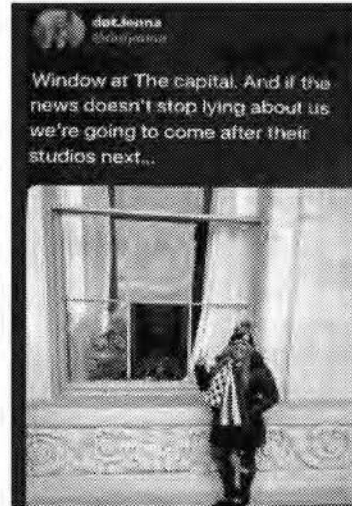


Image 4: A photo from Jenna Ryan's Twitter showing her in front of a window at the Capitol, with the caption "Window at The capitol. And if the news doesn't stop lying about us we're going to come after their studios next..." See reference 77.

The next day, Ryan unleashed a barrage of online videos on her eponymous account. "We're gonna go down and storm the Capitol," she bragged in a video posted the morning of January 6th, "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."<sup>77</sup> A few hours later, Ryan, Hyland, and Schwab all reportedly appeared in a 21-minute social media video taken inside the Capitol building by Ryan at the time of the siege.<sup>78</sup> After the siege, the Patriot Flight group reportedly continued to highlight their own participation in the events on social media. Schwab told another online user that she had gotten "a little further" inside the Capitol building and Ryan, posting on Twitter, claimed that "We just stormed the Capital. It was one of the best days of my life."<sup>79</sup> To corroborate this, Ryan posted a picture of herself on Twitter in front of a broken Capitol window, remarking that "if the news doesn't stop lying about us we're going to come after their studios next."<sup>80</sup>

<sup>77</sup> "Statement of Facts," 2021, *United States of America v. Jennifer Leigh Ryan*, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, January 15, 2021, Case 1:21-mj-00052, <https://extortionism.gov/inductives/files/2021/01/11/uniforma20Ryan%20%20statement%20of%20Facts.pdf>.

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>79</sup> *Ibid.*; "Statement of Facts," 2021, *United States of America v. Katherine Staveley Schwab*, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, January 25, 2021, Case 1:21-cv-00173, <https://extortionism.gov/inductives/files/2021/01/17/fairmines%20Staveley%20Schwab%20Criminal%20Complaint.pdf>.

<sup>80</sup> "Statement of Facts," *United States of America v. Jennifer Leigh Ryan*.

Hyland, Ryan and Schwab were each charged with unlawfully entering restricted grounds and disorderly conduct.<sup>81</sup> FBI agents interviewed Schwab on January 15, 2021 at her home in Texas; Hyland was interviewed shortly thereafter. Schwab claimed in an interview that in total, five people were on the private flight from Denton to Manassas the day before the siege.<sup>82</sup> She reportedly told investigators that she had a prior personal relationship with Hyland, but that the flight was the first time that she met Ryan or either of the two unnamed travelers in person.<sup>83</sup> Ryan and the unnamed travelers apparently connected with the cluster through Hyland, who told several contacts on social media that he was planning on arranging a flight to DC to participate in protests on the 6th and encouraged others to “check in” to the protests on a website.<sup>84</sup>

In contrast to the Patriot Flight, other friendship-based organized clusters were established through longstanding connections that date back years before the siege. In some cases, organized clusters for the siege initially developed through other forms of nonviolent far-right activist groups. They mirror the use of non-violent extremist activism as a springboard for other types of coordinated, violent extremist activity in other ideological and geographic contexts.<sup>85</sup> The role of social media as a basis for organization is less present in publicly available evidence about these cases; instead, the focus is more heavily on personal connections and joint organizing experience as a basis for the network.

**Suzanne Ianni and Mark Sahady** were known right-wing activists in the greater Boston area, responsible mainly for planning anti-LGBTQ events in Boston. In their respective, self-proclaimed leadership roles in the organization “Super Happy Fun America,” Sahady and Ianni organized and were involved in a number of protest

<sup>81</sup> *Ibid.*, “Statement of Facts,” United States of America v. Jason Lee Hyland; “Statement of Facts,” United States of America v. Matthew Schwab, British.

<sup>82</sup> “Statement of Facts,” United States of America v. Patricia Stanley-Schwab.

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>84</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>85</sup> See for instance, the development of soloist/global street activist networks in Western Europe as a precursor to ISIS recruitment networks, Vidino, Lorenzo, 2015, “Sahady: From Confrontational Activism to Militancy,” *Perspectives on Terrorism* 9(2), <http://www.terrorismanalysis.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/15337591.2015.1048888>; Van Oortayzen, Ewert, 2016, “Belgian Radical Networks and the Road to the Brussels Attacks,” *CTC Sentinel* 9(6), <https://www.ctc.usma.edu/posts/belgium-radical-networks-and-the-road-to-the-brussels-attacks/>; Lia Brynjar and Petter Nessén, 2015, “Violence in Norway: A Typology of Militant Networks in a Periphery European Country,” *Perspectives on Terrorism* 9(10), <http://www.terrorismanalysis.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/15337591.2015.1048888>.



Image 5: A photo from the group's Twitter account, showing individuals on a bus with the caption, "Bus 1 of 11 coming to Washington DC. See you there!" See reference 89.

and rally events, including a 2019 "Straight Pride Parade" in Boston and a summer 2020 protest against Massachusetts COVID-19 restrictions.<sup>86</sup> In organizing these events, they often connected with activists from across the spectrum of the far-right movement in New England and beyond. Sahady, for instance, was also affiliated with the Boston-based group Resist Marxism, led by ex-Proud Boy and ardent white nationalist Kyle Chapman (a.k.a. Based Stickman).<sup>87</sup> One outlet described Super Happy Fun America as a front for Resist Marxism.<sup>88</sup>

Federal prosecutors claim that Ianni and Sahady used their organizing experience to coordinate group travel for far-right activists in New England to DC for the protests at the

Capitol. In an interview for a local media outlet prior to the siege, Ianni claimed to have booked 11 buses to transport Super Happy Fun America affiliates from Massachusetts to Washington on January 5, 2021.<sup>89</sup> A picture posted to the group's official Twitter depicts Ianni, Sahady, and several others (including one individual wearing a Proud Boys shirt) traveling to DC on one of the buses.<sup>90</sup> After photographic evidence reportedly depicted Sahady and Ianni inside the Capitol building on January 6th, federal prosecutors charged them separately with unlawfully entering the Capitol and engaging in disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds.<sup>91</sup>

<sup>86</sup> Confield, Liara, and Zoe Greenberg. 2021. "Super Happy Fun America Always Claimed to Be Kidding. But Their History Suggests Otherwise." *The Boston Globe*, February 23, 2021. <https://www.bostonglobe.com/metro/politics/2021/02/super-happy-fun-america>.

<sup>87</sup> Sommer, Will. 2019. "Far-Right Groups Embrace 'Straight Pride Parades' to Win Recruitment Media Attention." *The Daily Beast*, July 25, 2019. <https://www.thedailybeast.com/far-right-groups-embrace-straight-pride-parades-to-win-recruits-media-attention>.

<sup>88</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>89</sup> "Statement of Facts" 2021. *United States of America v. Silvana Ianni*, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, January 19, 2021. Case: 21-cv-07004-JCB. <https://extremism.gov.edu/sites/g/files/tzkdz2191/1/5/summary20Ianni%20Statement%20of%20Facts.pdf>.

<sup>90</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>91</sup> *Ibid.* "Statement of Facts" 2021. *United States of America v. Mark Sahady*, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, January 19, 2021. Case: 21-cv-07004-JCB. <https://extremism.gov.edu/sites/g/files/tzkdz2191/1/Mark%20Sahady%20Statement%20of%20Facts.pdf>.



## ***Inspired Believers***

The third category of cases analyzed in this report details those who traveled to the U.S. Capitol and engaged in alleged criminal activity without involvement in any known network. Many of the individuals responsible for storming the Capitol were brazen opportunists who took advantage of the unrest to enter the building and achieve personal or political objectives, despite lacking a well-devised plan to do so in advance. At present, there is no evidence to suggest that these inspired believers had the hierarchical organization or chains of command of the first category, nor that they engaged in the organized travel to the U.S. Capitol representative of the second.

Inspired believers run the gamut in terms of known ideological motivation, social media usage, and alleged actions at the U.S. Capitol on January 6th. This diverse group of individuals includes those who have expressed support for anti-government ideologies and movements, as well as adherents of the QAnon conspiracy theory. Finally, it includes those seemingly present at the Capitol to 'Stop the Steal', i.e. stop the certification of electoral votes in the 2020 Presidential election. The hodgepodge of individuals in this category, with varied and often conflicting ideologies, evidences the diverse and fractured domestic violent extremist threat present in the United States today.<sup>92</sup> Importantly, it is also a reminder of the lone actor terrorism threat posed by domestic violent extremists - a threat which may be inspired by the events of January 6th.<sup>93</sup>

The first category in this report details those who were affiliated with organized violent extremist groups and, in conjunction with other group members, collectively planned their travel to Washington with the specific intent of breaching the Capitol. Further down the spectrum of affiliation, some individuals who, despite a lack of evidence to date to establish that they were formal members of an organized

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<sup>92</sup> Hughes, Seamus and Devoran Margolin. "The Fractured Terrorist Threat in America." *Lawfare*. November 10, 2019. <https://www.lawfareblog.com/fractured-terrorist-threat-america>. Hoffman, Bruce and Jacob Ward. "The Terrorist Threat from the Fractured Far Right." *Lawfare*. November 1, 2020. <https://www.lawfareblog.com/terrorist-threat-fractured-far-right>. Jones, Seth G., Cristina Dossak, Nicholas Macgregor, Grace Hwang, and James Suber. "The War Comes Home: The Evolution of Domestic Terrorism in the United States." Washington, D.C. Center for Strategic and International Studies. <https://www.csis.org/analysis/war-comes-home-evolution-domestic-terrorism-united-states>.

<sup>93</sup> MacFarquhar, Neri, Jack Healy, Mike Bolger and Sarah F. Kovaleski. 2021. "Capitol Attack Could Fuel Extremist Recruitment For Years, Experts Warn." *The New York Times*. January 16, 2021. <https://www.nytimes.com/2021-01-16/us/capitol-attack-extremist-hate-groups.html>.

violent extremist group, nevertheless displayed an affinity for these groups' ideologies.

Court documents claim that some of the individuals charged thus far were inspired believers of the anti-government militia movement. **Larry Rendall Brock**, a retired Air Force lieutenant colonel who allegedly entered the Capitol wearing a military helmet and vest carrying zipties, was charged with violent entry and disorderly conduct and entering a restricted building after his ex-wife recognized him from a photo of the siege.<sup>94</sup> Posts on Brock's social media in the weeks prior to the siege, used by the government to argue in favor of pre-trial detention, arguably demonstrate his sympathy for militia groups. "We are now under occupation by a hostile governing force," Brock commented on December 31, 2020, "that may seem ludicrous to some, but I see no distinction between a group of Americans seizing power and governing with complete disregard to the Constitution and an invading force...Against all enemies foreign and domestic #OathKeeper #2A #111%."<sup>95</sup>

Some individual believers charged for their role in the siege were reportedly influenced by other domestic violent extremist ideologies, including those related to racially and ethnically motivated violent extremism (RMVE). Four days after the siege, federal prosecutors charged **Robert Keith Packer** of Newport News, Virginia with unlawfully entering the Capitol and disorderly conduct.<sup>96</sup> The FBI claims it identified Packer by a now-notorious sweatshirt that he allegedly wore to the siege, depicting a skull-and-crossbones with the text "Camp Auschwitz- Work Brings Freedom" on it, in what it called "a symbol of Nazi hate ideology."<sup>97</sup> A cooperating witness reportedly informed the FBI that they saw a person matching Packer's description wearing the same hoodie inside a Newport News convenience store.<sup>98</sup>

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<sup>94</sup> "Affidavit in Support of Criminal Complaint," 2021, *United States of America v. Larry Rendall Brock*, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, January 9, 2021, 421 Md. CLR 101 (FBI) <<https://www.mim.gov/external/links/Docs/20210109/210109-LarryRendallBrock-001%20Affidavit%20Support%20of%20Criminal%20Complaint.pdf>>

<sup>95</sup> *Id.*

<sup>96</sup> "Affidavit in Support of Criminal Complaint and Arrest Warrant," 2021, *United States of America v. Robert Keith Packer*, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, January 11, 2021 (Case 2:21-mj-00021-BEM) <<https://www.mim.gov/external/links/20210111/210111-Robert%20Packer%20Criminal%20Complaint.pdf>>

<sup>97</sup> *Id.*

<sup>98</sup> *Id.*

The events at the Capitol on January 6th also evidence the reach of the QAnon conspiracy theory.<sup>99</sup> In May 2019, the FBI's Phoenix Field Office released an internal intelligence bulletin assessing that QAnon, along with other "anti-government, identity based, and fringe political conspiracy theories" was "very highly likely" to motivate domestic extremists.<sup>100</sup> A criminal complaint described it as "a sprawling, discredited, anti-establishment conspiracy theory...central to the QAnon conspiracy theory is the false belief that the world is run by a cabal of Satan-worshipping pedophiles and child traffickers."<sup>101</sup> The affiant further notes that, following the November 3, 2020 election, many QAnon adherents "began pushing false and discredited theories of massive voter fraud and that the 2020 election had been 'stolen' from President Trump" and were awaiting 'the Storm,' described as "a day of violence which will result in mass arrests, military trials, and executions of the members of the cabal."<sup>102</sup> At present, the Program has identified over a dozen individuals at the Capitol with an overt QAnon affiliation.<sup>103</sup>

Perhaps the most recognizable of those charged in relation to the events of January 6th is **Jacob Chansley**,<sup>104</sup> the so-called 'QAnon Shaman.'<sup>105</sup> Chansley, a 33-year-old

<sup>99</sup> Amarasingam, Amarrath and Marc-André Argenteau. 2020. "The QAnon Conspiracy Theory: A Security Threat in the Making?" CTC Sentinel 13 (7). The QAnon Conspiracy Theory: A Security Threat in the Making? - Combating Terrorism Center at West Point; Carroll, Major. 2021. "It was a drug: Capitol riot exposes reach of QAnon disinformation." CBS News, January 31, 2021. <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/qanon-capitol-riot-qaach/>; Howley, Kerry. "QAnon and the Bright Side of Belief." New York Magazine, January 29, 2021. <https://nymag.com/intelligencer/article/qanon-capitol-riot-bright-side-belief.html>

<sup>100</sup> Winter, Jan. 2019. "Exclusive: FBI document warns conspiracy theories are a new domestic terrorism threat." Yahoo News, August 1, 2019. Barnes, Julian E. 2021. "Biden Nominee Vows to Track Foreign Influence on Domestic Extremist Groups." The New York Times, January 19, 2021. <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/01/19/us/politics/avril-haines-domestic-terror-qanon.html>

<sup>101</sup> "Criminal Complaint." (2021). United States of America v. Kenneth Grayson. United States District Court for the District of Columbia, January 25, 2021. 1:21-mj-00163.

<https://extremism.gwu.edu/sites/g/files/zaxdzs2191/f/Kenneth%20Grayson%20Criminal%20Complaint.pdf>

<https://doi.org/10.1142/>

<sup>102</sup> "Capitol Hill Siege." 2021. Program on Extremism at George Washington University, accessed February 25, 2021. <http://extremism.gwu.edu/Capitol-Hill-Cases>

<sup>103</sup> "Indictment." 2021. United States of America v. Jacob Anthony Chansley. United States District Court for the District of Columbia, January 11, 2021. 1:21-cr-00003-RCL.

<https://extremism.gwu.edu/sites/g/files/zaxdzs2191/f/Jacob%20Anthony%20Chansley%20Indictment.pdf>; "Government's Brief in Support of Detention." 2021. United States of America v. Jacob Anthony Chansley. United States District Court for the District of Columbia, January 14, 2021. 1:21-cr-00003-RCL. <https://extremism.gwu.edu/sites/g/files/zaxdzs2191/f/1%2005%20Chansley%20Detention%20Memo.pdf>

<sup>104</sup> Leonard, Ben. 2021. "QAnon shaman' granted organic food in jail after report of deteriorating health." Politico, February 3, 2021. <https://www.politico.com/news/2021/02/03/qanon-shaman-organic-food-465563>



resident of Arizona, was charged with knowingly entering or remaining in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority, and with violent entry and disorderly conduct on Capitol grounds.<sup>106</sup> Chansley, a supply clerk in the U.S. Navy from 2005-2007, was a conspicuous presence at QAnon and 'Stop the Steal' rallies since at least 2019.<sup>107</sup> The criminal complaint notes that Chansley was one of the rioters who entered the Senate Chamber, describing that he "ran up on the dais where Vice President Pence had been presiding just minutes before" and wrote a note to then-Vice President Pence saying "It's Only A Matter Of Time. Justice Is Coming."<sup>108</sup>



*Image 6: A photo of rioters confronting law enforcement inside the Capitol, with one individual (alleged to be Douglas Jensen) ahead of the others and moving towards the officer with his arms outstretched. See reference 112.*

<sup>106</sup> "Indictment," 2021. United States of America v. Jacob Anthony Chansley., "Three Men Charged in Connection with Events at U.S. Capitol," 2021. Department of Justice Press Release, January 9, 2021. <https://www.justice.gov/usao-dc/pr/three-men-charged-connection-events-us-capitol>

<sup>107</sup> Jezewicz, Geoff. 2021. "QAnon Shaman" charged with storming the Capitol is a Navy veteran." NavyTimes, January 11, 2021. <https://www.navytimes.com/news/your-navy/2021/01/11/qanon-shaman-charged-with-storming-the-capitol-is-a-navy-veteran/>; Ruelas, Richard. 2021. "Longtime Arizona QAnon supporter in horned helmet joins storming of U.S. Capitol." AZCentral, January 6, 2021. <https://www.azcentral.com/story/news/politics/arizona/2021/01/06/arizona-qanon-supporter-lake-angel-joins-storming-us-capitol/6568513002/>.

<sup>108</sup> "Opposition to Defendant's Emergency Motion for Pre-Trial Release," 2021. United States of America v. Jacob Anthony Chansley. United States District Court for the District of Columbia, February 3, 2021. 1:21-cr-00005-RCL. <https://extremism.jwu.edu/sites/g/files/taxvzr2191/f/Jacob%20Anthony%20Chansley%20Govt%20Opposition%20to%20Pre-Trial%20Release%20Emergency%20Motion%20for%20Pre-trial%20Release.pdf>.



**Douglas Jensen**, seen in the above photo, was reported to be one of the first members of the mob to breach the Capitol.<sup>109</sup> Jensen, described in the criminal complaint as an adherent of QAnon, is alleged to have “led the crowd toward the officer in a menacing manner” towards a lone Capitol Police officer.<sup>110</sup> The complaint details that Jensen continued to lead the crowd “chasing the officer up the stairs” and that as Jensen “continued to advance in a menacing manner, with the crowd following behind him, forcing the officer to continue to retreat” until additional officers arrived in the area and stopped the crowd.<sup>111</sup> During the confrontation, the government alleges, “[the] Defendant reached into his pocket where we now know he had a knife.”<sup>112</sup> After Jensen turned himself in to the Des Moines Police Department in Iowa, he allegedly confessed to his criminal actions at the U.S. Capitol, and stated that he “intentionally positioned himself to be among the first people inside the United States Capitol because he was wearing his “Q” t-shirt and he wanted to have his t-shirt seen on video so that “Q” could “get the credit.”<sup>113</sup>

Also alleged to have been present at the Capitol was Pennsylvania resident **Kenneth Grayson**, who was photographed there wearing a black sweatshirt “bearing what appears to be...the insignia of the Gadsden flag on his left lapel,<sup>114</sup> and a yellow letter “Q” on his right lapel.”<sup>115</sup> The government alleges that Grayson, who also traveled to Washington, DC in November and December 2020 for rallies in support of then-President Trump, broadcasted live on his social media page from

<sup>109</sup> Foley, Ryan J. 2021. “FBI: QAnon leader from Iowa was among 1st to breach Capitol,” ABC News, January 12, 2021. <https://abcnews.go.com/US/wireStory/fbi-qanon-leader-iowa-1st-breached-capitol-75209478>.

<sup>110</sup> “Criminal Complaint and Statement of Facts,” 2021. *United States of America v. Douglas Austin Jensen*, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, January 26, 2021. 4:21-crj-00011-HCA. <https://extremism.gwu.edu/sites/g/files/taxdas2191/f/Douglas%20Jensen%20Criminal%20Complaint%20and%20Statement%20of%20Facts.pdf>

<sup>111</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>112</sup> “Motion for Emergency Stay and for Review of Release Order,” 2021. *United States of America v. Douglas Austin Jensen*, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, January 26, 2021. 4:21-crj-00011-HCA. <https://extremism.gwu.edu/sites/g/files/taxdas2191/f/Douglas%20Austin%20Jensen%20Gov%20Motion%20for%20Emergency%20Stay%20and%20for%20Review%20of%20Release%20Order.pdf>.

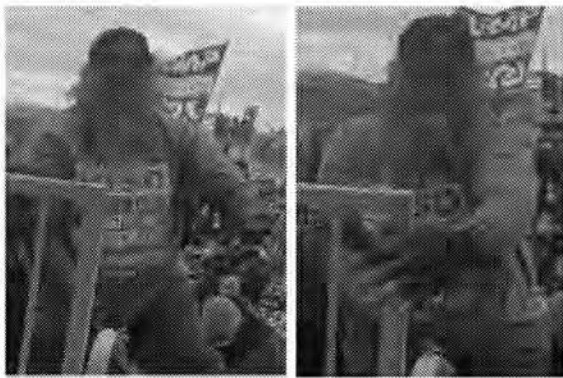
<sup>113</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>114</sup> “Statement of Facts,” 2021. *United States of America v. Kenneth Grayson*, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, January 26, 2021. 1:21-crj-00163. <https://extremism.gwu.edu/sites/g/files/taxdas2191/f/Kenneth%20Grayson%20Statement%20of%20Facts.pdf>

<sup>115</sup> *Ibid.* The statement of facts notes that, based on “Grayson’s known ideological beliefs,” Q in the instance is a reference to QAnon.

within the U.S. Capitol's Crypt after he had entered the building. The complaint further notes that Grayson received numerous messages from family members and associates, including one which stated, "Kenny they're in the Senate Chamber! Can you get in anywhere?? TAKE PHOTOS!!! TAKE DOCUMENTS!!!"<sup>116</sup>

Finally, many of those alleged to have engaged in criminal actions at the U.S. Capitol appear to have been motivated and inspired primarily by a desire to prevent the certification of the electoral votes for the 2020 Presidential Election. According to publicly available evidence, these individuals were neither known domestic violent extremists nor part of organized, group mobilization efforts.



*Image 7: A photo taken from an officer's body camera allegedly showing Michael Lopatic charging at the officer. See reference 117.*

Many, like **Michael Lopatic**, publicly expressed their desire to "gather at the Capitol and to fight" to prevent the certification of the election in the days and weeks prior to January 6th.<sup>117</sup> Prior to his alleged criminal actions at the Capitol, the government notes that Michael Lopatic posted threatening messages about elected officials on social media, including a photograph of two dead pheasants. In the caption of this photo, he noted that he named the dead birds "Joe and Kamala."<sup>118</sup> He further posted that the election was a "Call to Arms," and days before the 6th he exhorted others to "assemble at the capital January 6, 2021," and that "United we stand, go forth and we fight."<sup>119</sup>

<sup>116</sup> *Id.*

<sup>117</sup> Government's Motion for Preliminary Injunction, 2021 *United States of America v. Michael Lopatic*, Southern District of New York, Eastern District of Virginia, February 16, 2021, (S.D.N.Y. 2021-00240) (<https://www.extremism.gov/assets/government-vol-115117>); Michael v. John, 1:20-cv-00000-CO-CW, 2020 WL 6066943, at \*10 (E.D. Va. 10/16/20) (<https://www.courtlistener.com/doc/1/20/michael-v-john/>).

<sup>118</sup> *Id.*

<sup>119</sup> *Id.*

According to the government motion for pretrial detention, Lopatic - seen to the right in a Trump 2020 shirt - charged at and assaulted a Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) officer positioned at the top of the steps of the Capitol, "continuously punching him in the head" before grabbing the officer by the head and appearing to hit him with an uppercut.<sup>120</sup>

The government further alleges that, after committing this assault, Lopatic descended the steps to where a second MPD officer had been dragged down the stairs "engulfed by the violent mob and assaulted."<sup>121</sup> Upon reaching the MPD officer, Lopatic is alleged to have stolen the officer's body camera and later "disposed of it on his way home to Lancaster County,"<sup>122</sup>

**William McCall Calhoun** is another individual alleged to have engaged in criminal activity at the Capitol in order to stop the certification of the Presidential election.<sup>123</sup> Prior to his alleged travel to the Capitol, Calhoun's social media usage was brought to the attention of the FBI National Threat Operation Center, which received a tip from a concerned citizen on November 12, 2020. According to this tip, Calhoun posted messages on Facebook, Twitter and Parler encouraging individuals to storm Washington DC, as well as posts claiming "we are going to kill every last communist who stands in Trump's way."<sup>124</sup>



Image 8: A photo from McCall Calhoun's Facebook page, taken in the middle of the crowd and capturing the crowd with the Capitol in the background. See reference 124.

According to the affidavit, Calhoun posted additional messages on Parler indicating his intent to travel to Washington, DC to "demand fair elections now and forever - or else."<sup>125</sup> While present at the Capitol, Calhoun posted a photo from the crowd with

<sup>120</sup> Affidavit in Support of Criminal Complaint and Arrest Warrant, 2021 United States of America v. William McCall Calhoun, Jr., United States District Court for the District of Columbia, February 8, 2021, LEXIPRIS (SI) (DCB).  
<https://extremism.gwal.org/sites/g/files/ozax2191/1/William%20McCall%20Calhoun%20Jr.pdf>  
<sup>121</sup> Affidavit in Support of Criminal Complaint and Arrest Warrant, 2021 United States of America v. William McCall Calhoun, Jr., United States District Court for the District of Columbia, February 8, 2021, LEXIPRIS (SI) (DCB).  
<sup>122</sup> Affidavit in Support of Criminal Complaint and Arrest Warrant, 2021 United States of America v. William McCall Calhoun, Jr., United States District Court for the District of Columbia, February 8, 2021, LEXIPRIS (SI) (DCB).  
<sup>123</sup> Affidavit in Support of Criminal Complaint and Arrest Warrant, 2021 United States of America v. William McCall Calhoun, Jr., United States District Court for the District of Columbia, February 8, 2021, LEXIPRIS (SI) (DCB).  
<sup>124</sup> Affidavit in Support of Criminal Complaint and Arrest Warrant, 2021 United States of America v. William McCall Calhoun, Jr., United States District Court for the District of Columbia, February 8, 2021, LEXIPRIS (SI) (DCB).  
<sup>125</sup> Affidavit in Support of Criminal Complaint and Arrest Warrant, 2021 United States of America v. William McCall Calhoun, Jr., United States District Court for the District of Columbia, February 8, 2021, LEXIPRIS (SI) (DCB).

the caption "We're going to get inside the Capitol before this ends." Following his alleged illegal entry into the Capitol rotunda, Calhoun was interviewed by the Atlanta Journal Constitution on January 8th, and is quoted as stating "The crowd was of one mind. Everybody there had the same attitude. They felt they had been robbed of a fair election and the Congress wasn't listening to them."<sup>126</sup>







enforcement intelligence departments to separate the signal from the noise. While this does not excuse failure to act on available intelligence, as one senior government official put it, "there [was] too much noise in the system" at the time of the siege.<sup>131</sup> **The Intelligence Community, led by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, should perform a systematic review of intelligence reporting and response leading up the Capitol Hill siege, with a particular focus on the question of concrete actions law enforcement should have taken with the increasing frequency of warning signs.**

### ***Use Existing Structures***

Sweeping modifications to law enforcement and intelligence structures are unlikely to come to fruition in the near-term, given the political dynamics and lack of consensus related to the events of January 6th. The Biden Administration is likely to face significant political pushback on legislation that proposes a post-9/11-like restructuring, either through the creation of new law enforcement and/or intelligence agencies or through additions of new statutes to the criminal code. Instead, the Administration should consider adjusting and increasing existing structures to combat domestic extremism through discrete legislative changes. The National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), created as part of the Intelligence Reform Act of 2004, has a well-worn model of effective coordination with the disparate U.S. intelligence and law enforcement agencies. It also has a system in place to address 'U.S. person' data that has been reviewed, debated, and adjusted by civil liberties lawyers within and outside of the U.S. Government for years.

**The NCTC should expand its mandate beyond international terrorism to include domestic extremism.** Under this mandate, the NCTC should continue its coordinative role on counterterrorism issues, assisting in efforts to improve intelligence sharing between the various federal agencies tasked with countering domestic violent extremism. This expansion of the NCTC mandate is also particularly relevant as domestic members of white supremacist and neo-Nazi movements continue to develop connections with ideologically-aligned individuals and groups overseas.<sup>132</sup>

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<sup>131</sup> POC (Alamy) (WU) (senior U.S. Government official, January 2021).

<sup>132</sup> "White supremacy a transnational threat," U.N. chief warns, Reuters, February 26, 2020, <https://www.reuters.com/article/2020-02-26/un-chief-warns-white-supremacy-a-transnational-threat/idUSKCN1Z4H80X>.

## **Information Sharing between FBI and DoD**

After the November 2009 Fort Hood terrorist attack by a U.S. soldier inspired by jihadist ideology, the Department of Justice and the Department of Defense performed a wholesale review of its active investigation information sharing structure.<sup>133</sup> It identified significant failures to share details between the departments on ongoing international terrorism FBI investigations involving military members. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed and offered a formal structure to ensure information was passed along.<sup>134</sup> As this report finds, a significant number of the January 6th rioters had a military background.<sup>135</sup> **The FBI and the Department of Defense should review and enhance their extremism information sharing agreements to ensure they include domestic extremism.** Additionally, information sharing should not be narrowly limited to merely active-duty military members under investigation. If the Bureau has a full investigation, preliminary investigation, or assessment open on a military member, former military member, defense contractor with access to military bases, and others in the Department of Defense (DoD) ecosystem that should be shared in a comprehensive and systematic way between the Departments. A Department of Defense official stated that the DoD received more than 60 notifications from the FBI last year on domestic extremism.<sup>136</sup> A cursory review of arrests and attacks by domestic extremists in the prior year would indicate that the notification number is an incomplete picture of the total numbers of active law enforcement investigations involving current and former military members. Finally, many law enforcement investigations on domestic extremism begin at the state and local level. **The Administration must develop a comprehensive system to assess and ensure that information pertaining to state and local domestic extremism investigations of military members is shared with the FBI and DoD.**

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<sup>133</sup> "Timing: Tim Bomb? Fort Hood massacre could have been prevented, Majority report U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, February 3, 2011, <https://www.hhs.gov/department-of-homeland-security/media/releases/2011/02-03-fort-hood-massacre-could-have-been-prevented>

<sup>134</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>135</sup> At the time of publication, the Program has identified 89 individuals with a military background.

<sup>136</sup> FBI interviews with Department of Defense officials (January 2021)



## CONCLUSION

The Capitol Hill Siege was a shock but not a surprise. While few would have expected the lapse in security which allowed participants to get as far into the Capitol building as they did, many experts expected to see an increase in extreme-right-wing violence in America sparked by the imminent changing of administrations in the White House. The event itself and those who took part can help us to understand the nature, capabilities and future activities of violent extreme-right actors in America.

Perhaps the most striking finding in this report is the range of far- and extreme-right actors who took part in the siege. While such groups often splinter across various lines and form bitter rivalries with one another, it is clear that in some cases they have found enough common cause to mobilize together. The siege is not the first recent example of increased alliances among disparate right-wing groups in America. The Charlottesville Unite the Right Rally in 2017, for example, while a different kind of event, also succeeded in bringing together a range of American groups over, among other things, their deeply-held conspiratorial antisemitism.

Alongside this apparent increase in cooperation, equally concerning is the involvement of organized and established extremist groups with histories of violence, which we have defined in the report as militant networks. The participation in January 6th of groups like the Oath Keepers and Three Percenters, who we found had made detailed plans to breach the Capitol building and commit attacks, marked a significant escalation in their activities to date. However, this is not the first act of anti-government extremism against the federal government in recent years, and is likely part of a trend of increased activity among such groups. It may be useful, for example, to draw parallels with the involvement of Oath Keepers in the 2014 Bundy standoff and Three Percenters in the October 2020 plot to kidnap the Governor of Michigan, Gretchen Whitmer. The siege will likely embolden such extreme-right militants to pursue other ambitious attacks against either the U.S. government or the wider population, and inspire yet more individual violent actors.

While individuals in the militant networks category made up only a fraction of the overall participants in the siege, it is not surprising that we found they played an outsize role in key moments of the event, as well as in organizing the behavior of other individual participants. Without the involvement of experienced militant

networks, it is unlikely that the Capitol siege would have succeeded in going as far as it did.

Analysis of the individuals within the other two categories of participants, organized cells and inspired believers, also helps to inform understanding of extreme-right violence. Initial data seems to confirm the trend of an increased role played by what can be termed as 'conspiracy communities' in right-wing extremism and violence in America. To take one example, the QAnon conspiracy theory about who really controls America and the nefarious intentions of a secretive cabal of elites who intend to destroy the nation has served as the building block of a shared collective identity which has helped form online communities that at times have mobilized in the real world. January 6th was only the latest and most violent example of this phenomenon.

Within these categories too we are able to recognize dynamics identified in wider literature about radicalization which relates to how and why people take up certain beliefs and act on them, often collectively. Most importantly, the initial data demonstrates the importance of involvement in friendship or kinship networks as a key factor in encouraging increasingly extreme beliefs and high-risk, often violent, activism. The involvement of inspired believers in particular is also a reminder of both the role of ideology, without the need for organizational links, in inspiring violence and the potential for increased lone-actor involvement in extreme-right inspired violence in the future.

As is almost invariably the case with any form of extremist activity, social media has also played a central role in the organization of the siege and the dissemination of material which helped to inspire involvement in it. In this case, mainstream social media organizations appear to have been the platforms of choice for participants, both before the event for organizational purposes, and during when it was used to coordinate violent activity and post updates, often in the form of pictures or videos. It is on social media platforms too where the conspiracy theories which partly motivated the violence are most widely disseminated and accessible. In the wake of the siege, many mainstream sites such as Google and Facebook have taken a number of measures against this, in particular targeting QAnon-related content and accounts for removal. While content removal may mitigate the influence of such

conspiracy theories, it will need to form part of a wider strategy to combat disinformation both online and in the real world.

The events of January 6th also allow us an opportunity to assess how the domestic violent extremist threat may take shape in the coming months and years, and if the siege may have some role in this. As law enforcement officials continue to identify and prosecute individuals involved in the storming of the Capitol on January 6th, new cases of domestic violent extremists inspired by the siege to conduct their own violent attacks have already emerged. Since the siege, federal law enforcement arrested at least four individuals with links to domestic violent extremist ideologies — one involving a militia affiliate from Northern California and another involving two associates of the Boogaloo Boys in Kentucky, all of whom reportedly believed that the siege would spark a new civil war in the United States. Moving forward, it is highly likely that violent extremists of multiple ideological persuasions, inspired by the events of January 6, 2021, will add to the already bloated federal domestic extremism caseload for prosecutors throughout the country.





Program on Extremism

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THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

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Message

Sent: 1/7/2021 1:14:48 PM

To:

CC:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Subject: Protest Update

Attachments: Talking Points Template.docx; January 6 Protests\_C1 Brief.pptx

EAC (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Good morning. Attached are the latest updates we have regarding the incidents in the area. Of note, FBI intel reports that some individuals involved in yesterday's incidents are extending their hotel stay until Friday, January 8, and members of Antifa participated in the protests. We will continue to work with our LE partners to track/monitor the situation and provide updates as they become available.

Thanks,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Deputy Assistant Commissioner  
Office of Intelligence  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)



Message

**From:** (b)(7)(E)  
on behalf of (b)(7)(E)  
**Sent:** 1/7/2021 12:52:13 AM  
**To:** NJSP ROIC THREAT (b)(7)(E)  
**Subject:** Passthrough | JRIC Notification (U//FOUO) Protestors Breach US Capitol during Joint Session of Congress  
**Attachments:** 210106 FOUO JRIC Notification - Protestors Breach US Capitol during Joint Session of Congress.pdf

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The New Jersey Regional Operations & Intelligence Center (NJ ROIC) provides this JRIC Notification titled: "(U//FOUO) Protestors Breach US Capitol during Joint Session of Congress" for your situational awareness.

For more information please refer to the attachment.

Threat Analysis Unit (TAU)  
New Jersey Regional Operations & Intelligence Center (NJ ROIC)  
New Jersey State Police (NJSP)  
Email: (b)(7)(E)  
Main: (b)(7)(E)  
Fax: (b)(7)(E)

Suspicious Activity with a possible nexus to terrorism should be reported to NJOHSP CT Watch at (b)(7)(E)  
(b)(7)(E)

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JOINT REGIONAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER NOTIFICATION

(U//FOUO) PROTESTORS BREACH US CAPITOL DURING JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS

(U) CURRENT SITUATION

(U) On 6 January at approximately, 1430 EST, protesters in opposition to the certification of the November 2020 election results breached the perimeter of the US Capitol building. At that time, a joint Session of Congress presided over by the Vice President was in session. Authorities locked the building down and evacuated members of the House of Representative and Senate.

(U) Protestors forced entry into the building and overwhelmed US Capitol police, clashing with police in the Rotunda and forced entry into the Senate chamber. Police deployed smoke devices and at least one female sustained fatal gunshot wounds. Mob members used chemical irritants on police during the incident.

(U) Washington, D.C. Mayor Muriel Bowser enacted an 1800-0600 curfew for the National Capital Region and multiple law enforcement agencies, including the National Guard, are currently being deployed to quell protests.

(U) While this incident was occurring, authorities discovered a pipe bomb at the headquarters of the Republican National Committee (RNC) near the Capitol that a bomb squad successfully rendered safe. A suspicious package at the Democratic National Committee (DNC) prompted an evacuation of the building. The device at the DNC remains under active investigation.

(U) TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES (TTPs)

(U//FOUO) Tactics of violent protests vary. Attacks on law enforcement are mostly made from a distance by hurling objects, including returning tear gas grenades, and close combat weapons.

(U//FOUO) Tactics used in previous violent protests include:

- (U//FOUO) Homemade, improvised, and manufactured weapons concealed in backpacks or papier-mâché puppets;
- (U//FOUO) Household tools and chemicals, pepper spray, and opportunistic use of on-site materials;
- (U//FOUO) Tactical organization, scouts, spotters;
- (U//FOUO) Communication using social media and encrypted apps;
- (U//FOUO) Circumvention of law enforcement crowd control tactics with reserve protestors and group tactics; and
- (U//FOUO) Defensive lines created using reinforced banners, wheelbarrows, shopping carts, benches and other items.

(U) US CAPITOL BREACH



(U) Mob members inside the US Capitol. Source: New York Times

(U) LOCAL IMPACT AND OFFICER SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

(U//FOUO) While the JRIC is not aware of planned criminal activity or civil unrest within its area of responsibility in response to this incident, this event has national interest and may lead to widespread protests with the potential for violence.

(U//FOUO) Indicators of a planned violent protest may include:

- (U//FOUO) Extensive reconnaissance of the "area of operation" to identify escape routes, cameras, possible police staging areas, and targets;
- (U//FOUO) Attempts to pre-stage weapons and equipment in the vicinity of the event, including in dumpsters;
- (U//FOUO) Doxing, the public release of private, identifying information about opponents, before an event; and
- (U//FOUO) Use of social media to gather and disseminate information, provide situational reports, share testimonies about events, denounce police response and censorship, and disseminate TTPs.

Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 1/15/2021 4:40:49 PM  
**Subject:** Joint FBI/DHS/NCTC bulletin: (U//FOUO) Domestic Violent Extremists Emboldened in Aftermath of Capitol Breach, Elevated Domestic Terrorism Threat of Violence Likely Amid Political Transitions and Beyond  
**Attachments:** FBI (U-FOUO) JIB - Domestic Violent Extremists Emboldened in Aftermath of Capitol Breach 01132021.pdf

**CAUTION:** This email originated from outside of DHS, DO NOT click links or open attachments unless you recognize and/or trust the sender. Contact the [CBP Security Operations Center](#) with questions or concerns.

FYSA...for those that haven't already received this Joint FBI/DHS/NCTC bulletin: **(U//FOUO) Domestic Violent Extremists Emboldened in Aftermath of Capitol Breach, Elevated Domestic Terrorism Threat of Violence Likely Amid Political Transitions and Beyond.**

Take care,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

*Senior Intelligence Specialist  
U.S. Attorney's Office – SDNY  
Terrorism & International Narcotics Unit  
One St. Andrew's Plaza  
New York, NY 10007*

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (office)  
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C) (cell)

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## JOINT INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



13 January 2021

## (U//FOUO) Domestic Violent Extremists Emboldened in Aftermath of Capitol Breach, Elevated Domestic Terrorism Threat of Violence Likely Amid Political Transitions and Beyond

### (U) Scope

(U//FOUO) This *Joint Intelligence Bulletin (JIB)* is intended to highlight the threat of violence from domestic violent extremists (DVEs) in the wake of the 6 January violent breach by some DVEs of the US Capitol Building in Washington, DC, following lawful protest activity related to the results of the General Election.<sup>a</sup> Anti-government or anti-authority violent extremists (AGAAVE), specifically militia violent extremists (MVEs);<sup>b,c</sup> racially or ethnically motivated violent extremists (RMVEs);<sup>d</sup> and DVEs citing partisan political grievances will very likely pose the greatest domestic terrorism threats in 2021. In 2021, threats and plotting of illegal activity, including destruction of property and violence targeting officials at all levels of the government, law enforcement, journalists, and infrastructure, as well as sporadic violence surrounding lawful protests, rallies, demonstrations, and other gatherings by DVEs will very likely increase due to renewed measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, socio-political conditions, and perceived government overreach. The FBI, DHS, and NCTC advise federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial government counterterrorism and law enforcement officials, and private sector security partners to remain vigilant in light of the persistent threat posed by DVEs and their unpredictable target selection in order to effectively detect, prevent, preempt, or respond to incidents and terrorist attacks in the United States.

<sup>a</sup> (U//FOUO) The FBI, DHS, and NCTC define a **domestic violent extremist** as an individual based and operating primarily within the United States or its territories without direction or inspiration from a foreign terrorist group or other foreign power who seeks to further political or social goals wholly or in part through unlawful acts of force or violence. The mere advocacy of political or social positions, political activism, use of strong rhetoric, or generalized philosophic embrace of violent tactics may not constitute extremism, and may be constitutionally protected.

<sup>b</sup> (U//FOUO) Anti-government or anti-authority violent extremism encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence, in furtherance of political and/or social agendas, which are deemed to derive from anti-government or anti-authority sentiment, including opposition to perceived economic, social, or racial hierarchies; or perceived government overreach, negligence, or illegitimacy.

<sup>c</sup> (U//FOUO) **Militia violent extremism** falls within the overarching domestic terrorism threat category of anti-government or anti-authority violent extremism. The FBI and DHS defines **militia violent extremists (MVEs)** as individuals who seek, wholly or in part through unlawful acts of force or violence, to further their belief that the US Government is purposely exceeding its Constitutional authority and is attempting to establish a totalitarian regime. Consequently, these individuals oppose many federal and state laws and regulations, particularly those related to firearms ownership. MVEs take overt steps to violently resist or facilitate the overthrow of the US Government. The mere advocacy of political or social positions, political activism, use of strong rhetoric, or generalized philosophic embrace of violent tactics may not constitute extremism and may be constitutionally protected.

<sup>d</sup> (U//FOUO) **Racially or ethnically motivated violent extremism** encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence, in furtherance of political and/or social agendas, which are deemed to derive from bias, often related to race or ethnicity, held by the actor against others, including a given population group.

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(U) All US person information has been minimized. Should you require US person information on weekends or after normal weekday hours during exigent and time sensitive circumstances, contact the Current and Emerging Threat Watch Office at (b)(7)(E). For all other inquiries, please contact the Homeland Security Single Point of Service, Request for Information Office at (b)(7)(E).



**(U//FOUO) The 6 January 2021 Violent Breach by DVEs of the US Capitol Building Very Likely Will Serve as an Enduring Driver for Violence by a Range of DVEs**

(U//FOUO) The 6 January 2021 violent breach by suspected DVEs into the US Capitol Building very likely will serve as a significant driver of violence for a diverse set of DVEs. Attendance at the lawful protest by ideologically diverse DVEs and others, the subsequent engagement of a sizeable group from that protest in the breach, and the death of an individual directly engaged in the breach very likely will serve to galvanize DVEs and increase collaboration primarily between MVEs and RMVEs, as well as DVEs who adhere to QAnon conspiracy theories.<sup>e,f</sup> These DVEs and others may also perceive the event as a step toward achieving their initiatives, and consider the death of a perceived like-minded individual as an act of martyrdom.<sup>g</sup> Some DVEs' view the 6 January event as a success, in conjunction with the potential to exploit follow-on lawful gatherings and ideological drivers—including conspiracy theories, such as QAnon—likely will also inspire some DVEs and others to engage in more sporadic, lone actor or small cell violence against common DVE targets, including racial, ethnic, or religious minorities and institutions, law enforcement, and government officials and buildings. Criminal activity by rioters targeting members of the media at the breach is also indicative of an increased and prolonged DVE threat of targeted violence against members of the press due to perceived complicity in a system hostile to their beliefs.

- » (U//FOUO) Shortly after 2:00PM on 6 January, multiple rioters broke windows, scaled walls, and forced entry into the US Capitol Complex. Rioters assaulted law enforcement, illegally entered congressional offices and chambers, and vandalized and stole property. Separately, two suspected improvised explosive devices (IEDs) were found on the US Capitol grounds and were rendered safe.
- » (U//FOUO) During the riot, an alleged QAnon-supporter who traveled to Washington, DC, engaged in lawful protests, entered the US Capitol illegally, and was shot by law enforcement as she attempted to gain access to a restricted area, subsequently succumbing to her injuries, according to open source reporting.

<sup>e</sup> (U) According to open source research, the QAnon conspiracy theory refers to a complex primarily online community consisting of a persona known as "Q" whom disseminates information regarding multiple, related conspiracies in a web forum. The conspiracies revolve around a belief that corrupt "global elites" and "deep state" actors are engaged in ongoing plots in an attempt to conduct a coup against the 45th President of the United States. These elites are frequently alleged to have committed several crimes, including but not limited to large-scale election fraud and child sexual abuse.

<sup>f</sup> (U//FOUO) The information in this JIB is provided to inform law enforcement of the role any referenced conspiracy theories may play in mobilizing criminal actors and DVEs to violence. Generating, accessing, discussing, or otherwise interacting with content related to the conspiracy theories mentioned in this product without engaging in violence or other criminal activity may be legal and protected by the First Amendment. The FBI does not investigate, collect, or maintain information on US persons solely for the purpose of monitoring First Amendment-protected activities.

<sup>g</sup> (U) The perception that deaths of like-minded individuals at the hands of law enforcement were unjust has historically been a significant driver for DVEs. DVEs have seized on the deaths of two US persons Vicki and Samuel Weaver at Ruby Ridge, Idaho in 1992; US persons at the Branch Davidians compound at Waco, Texas in 1993; and US person Duncan Lemp in 2020 to justify threats against law enforcement and government officials.



- » (U//FOUO) Some participants active at the Capitol displayed insignias used or adopted by multiple DVEs, including three percenters (III%) and other MVE symbols—the Confederate flag and symbols associated with neo-Nazis—popular with RMVEs.<sup>h</sup> Nooses and plastic restraints were carried or stationed at or near the Capitol by some rioters, possibly to demonstrate their intent to cause harm to government officials. Symbols associated with QAnon conspiracy theories were also displayed by some rioters.
- » (U) During rioting on the Capitol grounds, individuals pursued and threatened journalists, according to open source reporting. Rioters destroyed or stole cameras and other media equipment outside the Capitol, and the phrase, “Murder the media,” was found scratched into a door within the Capitol.

**(U//FOUO) Diverse Range of DVEs Very Likely to Mobilize in an Effort to Target Elected Officials and Government Buildings with Violence Following Perceived Political Shifts**

(U//FOUO) Amplified perceptions of fraud surrounding the outcome of the General Election and the change in control of the Presidency and Senate—when combined with long-standing DVE drivers such as perceived government or law enforcement overreach, and the anticipation of legislation perceived by some DVEs to oppose or threaten their beliefs—very likely will lead to an increase in DVE violence. Additionally, narratives surrounding the perceived success of the 6 January breach of the US Capitol, and the proliferation of conspiracy theories will likely lead to an increased DVE threat towards representatives of federal, state, and local governments across the United States, particularly in the lead-in to the 20 January Presidential Inauguration. The targeting of government buildings and officials is consistent with observed activity in 2020, when armed individuals, including DVEs, threatened elected officials and occupied state government buildings.

- » (U//FOUO) In October 2020, FBI investigations resulted in the arrests of 14 MVEs on charges related to an alleged conspiracy to kidnap the Governor of Michigan before the November elections due to perceived abuses of power pertaining to her response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Over several months, the MVEs conducted surveillance, tactical training, and recruitment activities, and made efforts to procure and test IEDs in support of this conspiracy. The MVEs also considered attacks on the Michigan State Capitol and law enforcement.
- » (U//FOUO) On 10 November 2020, a New York-based MVE was arrested for alleged threats to kill politicians, law enforcement, and lawful protesters. Two days after the November elections, the MVE allegedly posted to social media, “The carnage needs to come in the form of extermination of anyone that claims to be democrat.” He subsequently posted “nothing is off the table” regarding a Democratic Senator and wrote, “The Turner Diaries must come to life.” The MVE also indicated wanting to attack the FBI building and unspecified federal agencies.<sup>i</sup>

<sup>h</sup> (U//FOUO) Militia violent extremists sometimes call themselves three percenters (III%ers) based on the myth that only three percent of American colonists took up arms against the British during the Revolutionary War. Some III%ers regard the present-day US Government as analogous to British authorities during the Revolution in terms of infringements on civil liberties. The term generally represents the perception that a small force with a just cause can overthrow a tyrannical government if armed and prepared.

<sup>i</sup> (U) *Turner Diaries* is a 1978 novel by William Luther Pierce that depicts a violent white revolution in the United States that leads to the overthrow of the federal government, a nuclear war, and, ultimately, a race war which leads to the systematic extermination of non-whites. All groups opposed by the novel's protagonist, Earl Turner, including Jews, non-whites, “liberal actors” and politicians, are exterminated. The novel includes the bombing of the FBI Headquarters building.

- » (U//FOUO) Since the 6 January event, violent online rhetoric regarding the 20 January Presidential Inauguration has increased, with some calling for unspecified “justice” for the 6 January fatal shooting by law enforcement of a participant who had illegally entered the Capitol Building, and another posting that “many” armed individuals would return on 19 January, according to open source reporting. The recent removal efforts by social media platforms used by DVEs may push some to revert back to other platforms they perceive as more secure, further challenging our ability to identify and warn of specific threats.
- » (U//FOUO) The increasing prevalence and influence of conspiracy theories based on a belief in the existence of global or “deep state” actors who work to manipulate various social, political, and/or economic conditions of the United States very likely serves as a driver of some DVE violence. Some rioters at the 6 January breach were alleged supporters of QAnon conspiracy theories, according to open source reporting. Other DVEs may be motivated to target government officials and buildings because of similar theories, including the “Great Reset.”<sup>1</sup>

**(U//FOUO) Range of DVE Actors Very Likely to Pose Increasing Threat of Violence at Lawful Protests, Rallies, Demonstrations, and Other Gatherings in 2021**

(U//FOUO) The violent breach of the US Capitol Building is very likely part of an ongoing trend in which DVEs exploit lawful protests, rallies, demonstrations, and other gatherings to carry out ideologically-motivated violence and criminal activity. Throughout 2020, DVEs with differing ideological goals and perspectives exploited such events to promote, organize, conspire, and plot lethal violence against ideological opponents and other targets of their grievances. DVEs’ capability and intent to engage in violence at lawful gatherings very likely will increase throughout 2021, as some DVEs perceive increased socio-political pressures following the Presidential Inauguration. Under these conditions, and with the perception among some DVEs that the breach of the US Capitol Building was a significant advance toward achieving their ideological goals, DVEs may be inspired to carry out more violence, including violence against racial, ethnic, and religious minorities and associated institutions, journalists, members of the LGBTQ+ community, and other targets common among some DVEs. Such perceived pressures may stem from, but not be limited to, one or more of the following factors:

- » (U//FOUO) The potential for shifts in various policies many DVEs may perceive to oppose or threaten their ideological goals and agendas, or feed into existing narratives or conspiracy theories many DVEs subscribe to regarding the US government’s exercise of power, influence, and initiatives: possibly including gun control legislation, the easing of immigration restrictions, and new limits on the use of public land.
- » (U//FOUO) Ongoing false narratives by DVEs that the 2020 General Election was illegitimate, or fraudulent, and the subsequent belief its results should be contested or unrecognized.
- » (U//FOUO) Some DVEs’ discontent, or general concerns, with renewed measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, the ordered dissemination of COVID-19 vaccinations, and the efficacy and/or safety of COVID-19 vaccinations.

<sup>1</sup> (U) According to open source research, the Great Reset conspiracy theory is based upon the World Economic Forum’s May 2020 plan to rebuild the global economy following the ongoing global pandemic. Adherents believe “global financial elites” and world leaders intentionally disseminated the COVID-19 virus to warrant a large-scale restructuring of the global-political economy. This restructuring is believed by some to be for the purpose of creating a totalitarian regime, or New World Order.

**(U) Outlook**

(U//FOUO) The FBI, DHS, and NCTC remain concerned about the potential for a loosely organized, sustained, and significant DVE population mobilizing to violence based on social media calls to target government infrastructure or officials. The shared false narrative of a "stolen" election and opposition to the change in control of the executive and legislative branches of the federal government may lead some individuals to adopt the belief that there is no political solution to address their grievances and violent action is necessary. Additionally, in-person engagement between DVEs of differing ideological goals during the Capitol breach likely served to foster connections, which may increase DVEs' willingness, capability, and motivation to attack and undermine a government they view as illegitimate.<sup>k</sup>

(U//FOUO) In the near term, DVEs could exploit upcoming events to engage in or justify violence, including events attended by MVEs and "boogaloo" adherents scheduled nationally from 16 to 20 January; the 20 January Presidential Inauguration and associated events in Washington, DC; and any departure of the 45th President from office prior to the end of his term. The "boogaloo" is a concept most commonly used by DVEs, particularly MVEs, to reference an impending second civil war or insurgency against the US Government. Calls for revolution may especially resonate with MVEs, who often justify violence based on their belief that they are guardians of the Constitution and the legacies of the American Revolution. While they may not necessarily share the partisan views of those who engaged in the 6 January breach, MVEs and other DVEs who adhere to the "boogaloo" concept and seek a politically motivated civil war, and RMVEs who seek a race war may exploit the aftermath of the Capitol breach by conducting attacks to destabilize and force a climactic conflict in the United States. These factors, and the broad perception among DVEs that the violent breach was successful, may contribute to DVEs' willingness to carry out sporadic, lone actor or small cell violence. Such DVE violence may be targeted against racial, ethnic, and/or religious minorities and associated institutions, journalists, members of the LGBTQ+ community, and other targets common among some DVEs.

(U//FOUO) Ongoing law enforcement efforts to arrest individuals who participated in the 6 January Capitol breach could deter some DVEs, and lead others to adjust their tactics and to lessen law enforcement scrutiny. Existing trends in some DVEs' transition to what they perceive as more secure online communication platforms to discuss threat activity following increased law enforcement scrutiny very likely will continue. Law enforcement may seek to disrupt DVEs prior to any potential violence based on their pre-mobilization illegal activities, including charges related to explosives; illegal or illegally modified weapons; unlawful use of restricted firearm components; and unlawful possession of firearms, ammunition, or body armor by prohibited possessors. Law enforcement may also leverage state and local laws and ordinances that limit or restrict paramilitary activities of private militias. The FBI, DHS, and NCTC urge state and local authorities, to promptly report suspicious activities related to potential domestic violent extremism. The FBI, DHS, and NCTC note that, due to the highly personal nature of radicalization to violence, it is difficult to assess specific indicators that are indicative of US-based violent extremists attempting to support violence at home or abroad.

<sup>k</sup> (U) Targeted attacks on identified elected and party officials based upon their political opinions would be similar to attacks observed in the last five years including the 2017 attempted assassination of Republican members of Congress on a baseball field in Virginia, or two assassinations by violent extremists espousing a belief in white supremacy targeting a British member of Parliament, and a German political party official.

<sup>l</sup> (U) According to open source research, the original boogaloo meme references the 1984 film, *Breakin' 2: Electric Boogaloo*. Mainstream culture adopted the phrase "electric boogaloo" to comment on follow-on or repeat events in pop- and political-culture, such as re-elections. MVEs use the boogaloo derivative of the phrase to refer to a second Civil War, i.e. American Civil War 2: Electric Boogaloo. Proponents cultivated the meme by sharing images, videos, and rhetoric. "Big igloo," "Big luau," "Boog Bois," "Boojahideen," and other associated word-play in addition to imagery such as igloos, Hawaiian shirts, and leis, are used as coded references to the larger boogaloo phenomenon on-and offline.



**(U) Related Products**

(U//FOUO) For additional information regarding threats from DVEs, please refer to the below intelligence products:

- » (U//FOUO) Joint Intelligence Bulletin, "Multi-State Disruption of Militia Violent Extremist Plot to Kidnap Governor of Michigan," released 16 October 2020.
- » (U//FOUO) Joint Intelligence Bulletin, "Militia Extremists Present Elevated Threat to Law Enforcement and Government Personnel," released on 18 June 2020.

**(U) Report Suspicious Activity**

**(U) To report suspicious activity, law enforcement, Fire-EMS, private security personnel, and emergency managers should follow established protocols; all other personnel should call 911 or contact local law enforcement.** Suspicious activity reports (SARs) will be forwarded to the appropriate fusion center and FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force for further action. For more information on the Nationwide SAR Initiative, visit <http://nsi.ncirc.gov/resources.aspx>.

**(U) Administrative Note: Law Enforcement Response**

(U//FOUO) Information contained in this intelligence bulletin is for official use only. No portion of this bulletin should be released to the media, the general public, or over nonsecure Internet servers. Release of this material could adversely affect or jeopardize investigative activities.

(U) For comments or questions related to the content or dissemination of this document, please contact the Counterterrorism Analysis Section by e-mail at [\(b\)\(7\)\(E\)](#)

**(U) Tracked by:** HSEC-8.1, HSEC-8.2, HSEC-8.5, HSEC-8.8



Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 1/7/2021 1:06:46 PM  
**To:**  
**CC:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** Re: Protest Update

At the moment no but we are actively tracking it

V/r,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
A - Executive Director  
DHS/CBP - Office of Intelligence  
Intelligence Analysis Directorate  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

---

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 7, 2021 8:05:20 AM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Cc:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** RE: Protest Update

Thanks (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) beyond the bullet below, are there any other indicators/warnings that would forecast potential protests continuing the rest of the week? I am sure leadership will ask.

- ***FBI intel reports that some individuals involved in today's protest are extending their hotel stay until Friday, 8 January.***

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Deputy Assistant Commissioner  
Office of Intelligence  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

---

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 7, 2021 7:45 AM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** Protest Update

Sirs,

What the NIW has for the morning update and your SA.

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**Sent:** Thursday, January 7, 2021 7:15 AM

**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**Cc:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**Subject:** Protest Update

Sir,

I recommend we send the attached as the update to the AC, DAC, and XD's. Feel free to forward.

V/R,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Director, Current and Emerging Threats Division

Office of Intelligence (OI)

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Work: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Mobile: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

UNCLASS (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

SIPR (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

JWICS (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

"If you are going to achieve excellence in big things, you develop the habit in little matters. Excellence is not an exception, it is a prevailing attitude". – Colin Powell



Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 1/7/2021 1:08:38 PM  
**To:**  
**CC:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** Re: Protest Update

The team is plugged in with all the appropriate partners should we should have coverage and (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) are at the (b)(7)(E)

V/r,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

A - Executive Director  
DHS/CBP - Office of Intelligence  
Intelligence Analysis Directorate  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

---

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 7, 2021 8:07:05 AM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Cc:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** RE: Protest Update

Ok - thanks.

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Deputy Assistant Commissioner  
Office of Intelligence  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

---

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 7, 2021 8:07 AM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Cc:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** Re: Protest Update

At the moment no but we are actively tracking it

V/r,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

A - Executive Director  
DHS/CBP - Office of Intelligence  
Intelligence Analysis Directorate  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Thursday, January 7, 2021 8:05:20 AM

To: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Cc: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Subject: RE: Protest Update

Thanks (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) beyond the bullet below, are there any other indicators/warnings that would forecast potential protests continuing the rest of the week? I am sure leadership will ask.

- ***FBI intel reports that some individuals involved in today's protest are extending their hotel stay until Friday, 8 January.***

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Deputy Assistant Commissioner  
Office of Intelligence  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Thursday, January 7, 2021 7:45 AM

To: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Subject: Protest Update

Sirs,

What the NIW has for the morning update and your SA.

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Thursday, January 7, 2021 7:15 AM

To: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Cc: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Subject: Protest Update

Sir,

I recommend we send the attached as the update to the AC, DAC, and XD's. Feel free to forward.

V/R,

REL0000010554



**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**

Director, Current and Emerging Threats Division  
Office of Intelligence (OI)  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
Work: **(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**  
Mobile: **(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**

UNCLASS: **(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**  
SIPR: **(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**  
JWICS: **(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**

“If you are going to achieve excellence in big things, you develop the habit in little matters. Excellence is not an exception, it is a prevailing attitude”. – Colin Powell



Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 1/7/2021 1:31:51 PM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** Re: Protest Update

Thanks (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

V/r

JC

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---

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 7, 2021 8:15:17 AM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Cc:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Subject:** Protest Update

EAC (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) – Good morning. Attached are the latest updates we have regarding the incidents in the area. Of note, FBI intel reports that some individuals involved in yesterday’s incidents are extending their hotel stay until Friday, January 8, and members of Antifa participated in the protests. We will continue to work with our LE partners to track/monitor the situation and provide updates as they become available.

Thanks,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Deputy Assistant Commissioner  
Office of Intelligence  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 1/7/2021 8:15:38 PM  
**To:**  
**CC:**  
**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**  
**Subject:** RE: Protest Update

You've probably seen more info since this, but I thought I would mention the point about some extending their hotel stays. FBI has probably verified how widespread that is by now, but this morning I saw several groups packing up and leaving Crystal City hotels (people with trump flags notably – similar groups I saw heading toward the metro yesterday from these hotels).

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Executive Director, Office of Intelligence  
Customs and Border Protection  
Department of Homeland Security

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
HSDN: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
JWICS: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 7, 2021 8:15 AM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Cc:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**  
**Subject:** Protest Update

EAC (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) Good morning. Attached are the latest updates we have regarding the incidents in the area. Of note, FBI intel reports that some individuals involved in yesterday's incidents are extending their hotel stay until Friday, January 8, and members of Antifa participated in the protests. We will continue to work with our LE partners to track/monitor the situation and provide updates as they become available.

Thanks,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Deputy Assistant Commissioner  
Office of Intelligence  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)



Message

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent: 1/7/2021 12:45:02 PM

To: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Subject: Protest Update

Attachments: January 6 Protests\_C1 Brief.pptx; Talking Points Template.docx; DHS 0600 Update.pptx

Sirs,

What the NIW has for the morning update and your SA.

From: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Sent: Thursday, January 7, 2021 7:15 AM

To: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Cc: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Subject: Protest Update

Sir,

I recommend we send the attached as the update to the AC, DAC, and XD's. Feel free to forward.

V/R,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Director, Current and Emerging Threats Division  
Office of Intelligence (OI)  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
Work: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Mobile: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

UNCLASS (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

SIPR: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

JWICS: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

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# Daily Intelligence & Operations Synchronization Briefing

Overall Briefing: UNCLASSIFIED//LES

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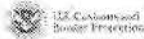
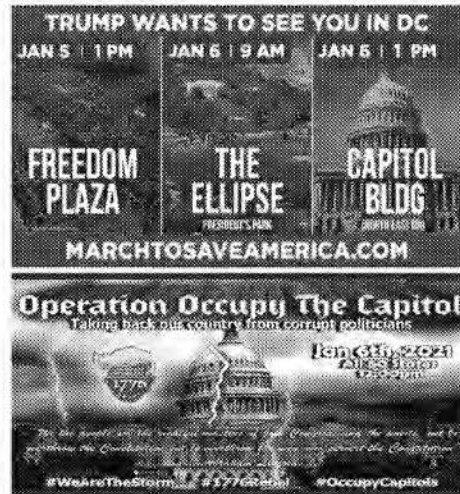


PRODUCED BY  U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Derived from: Multiple Sources  
Declassify on: 50X1-HJM

## Up Until January 6th

- (U) Protests planned around DC with several planned in the Federal Triangle area over the ratification of the Electoral College votes
- (U//LES) Disparate social media posts threatening to target federal buildings and law enforcement officers
  - (U//LES) Several social media posts discussing CCL laws in DC and calling for civil war
- (U) Proud Boys chairman, Enrique Tarrio<sup>USPER</sup>, stated on social media that members of the group will attend planned events "incognito"
  - (U) Tarrio was arrested on 4 January, released on 5 January, and ordered to leave DC
- (U) National Guard (NG) Activated to supplement law enforcement during protests
- (U//LES) Currently, NTIC and the SITROOM are not tracking any specific or credible threats



[CBP Email 0944 | 4 January 2021 | (U) Standby to Support FPS 06JAN2021 | (U//LES) | (U//LES)]

[CBP Email 1225 | 4 January 2021 | (U) Upcoming protests | (U//LES) | (U//LES)]

[KVUE ABC | 3 January 2021 | (U) 'Be there, will be wild' | Pro-Trump protest expected on day Congress set to certify 2020 election results | (U) | (U) | <https://www.kvue.com/article/news/local/protests/trump-supporters-rally-protest-january-6-maga-protest/65-2639563a-b04e-4a40-a028-23083673d46b>]

[Newsweek | 2 January 2021 | (U) Trump Shares Clip Promoting January 6, D.C. Protests That Proud Boys Will Attend Incognito | (U) | (U) | <https://www.kvue.com/article/news/local/protests/trump-supporters-rally-protest-january-6-maga-protest/65-2639563a-b04e-4a40-a028-23083673d46b>]

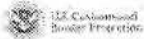
[Newsweek | 2 January 2021 | (U) Trump Shares Clip Promoting January 6, D.C. Protests That Proud Boys Will Attend Incognito | (U) | (U) | <https://www.newsweek.com/trump-shares-clip-promoting-january-6-dc-protests-that-proud-boys-will-attend-incognito-1558543>]

[Politico | 4 January 2021 | (U) D.C. National Guard activated to respond to pro-Trump protests | (U) | (U) | <https://www.politico.com/news/2021/01/04/dc-national-guard-pro-trump-protests-454593>]

[The Washington Post | 4 January 2021 | (U) Proud Boys leader arrested in the burning of Black Lives Matter banner, D.C. police say | (U) | (U) | [https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/public-safety/proud-boys-enrique-tarrio-arrest/2021/01/04/8642a76a-4edf-11eb-b96e-0e54447b23a1\\_story.html](https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/public-safety/proud-boys-enrique-tarrio-arrest/2021/01/04/8642a76a-4edf-11eb-b96e-0e54447b23a1_story.html)]

## January 6<sup>th</sup> – NCR

- (U//LES) Total of [redacted] CBP personnel were requested by FPS, but were on standby until 2100 at which point they were released.
- (U) As of 2130 6 January, police had made 52 arrests, including four for carrying pistols without a license and one for possession of a prohibited weapon.
  - (U) One woman was shot and killed by Capitol Police and Police said three other people – a woman and two men – died after apparently suffering "separate medical emergencies"
  - (U) At least 14 officers sustained injuries – 2 were hospitalized
- (U) At least 3 Antifa Members disguised as President Trump supporters were part of the infiltration of the Capitol (CBP Watch has medium confidence in this statement)
  - (U) Tattoo on one individual's hand
  - (U) Seen in NY demonstrations
  - (U) Law enforcement source stated facial recognition confirmed 2 were from Philadelphia-based Antifa
- (U//FOUO) FBI intel reports that some individuals involved in today's protest are extending their hotel stay until Friday, 8 January.
- (U//FOUO) NY is sending 1K NG members to assist in D.C.; MA is sending 200 state troopers, 500 NG members to D.C.; VA sending 650 NG members to D.C.



[CBP SITROOM | Email | 6 January 2021 | (U) 2200 hours // SPOT Report//Washington, DC, January 06 2021 | (U//FOUO) | (U//FOUO) |

[The Hill | 6 January 2021 | (U) <https://thehill.com/homenews/533057-dc-police-arrest-dozens-during-rioting-at-capitol-building> | (U) | (U) | <https://thehill.com/homenews/533057-dc-police-arrest-dozens-during-rioting-at-capitol-building>]

[NY POST | 6 January 2021 | (U) Known Antifa members posed as pro-Trump to infiltrate Capitol riot: sources | (U) | (U) | <https://nypost.com/2021/01/07/known-antifa-members-posed-as-pro-trump-to-infiltrate-capitol-riot-sources/>]

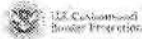
[FBI Intel | Chat Room | 6 January 2021 | (U) NTIC FOUO Adobe Connect Chat room | (U//FOUO) | (U//FOUO) |

[NTIC | Chat Room | 6 January 2021 | (U) NTIC FOUO Adobe Connect Chat room | (U//FOUO) | (U//FOUO) |



## January 6<sup>th</sup> – Outside the NCR

- (U) Utah: Several hundred outside the Utah Capitol. Extent of violence included pepper-spraying, shoving, and taunting of a News photographer for wearing a mask.
- (U) Oregon: Protesters fought with police and counterdemonstrators at a rally outside the Oregon Capitol in Salem
  - By 1400, Oregon State Police had declared the gathering an unlawful assembly and ordered the crowd to disperse
- (U) Georgia: Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger and his staff were evacuated from their office after armed protesters gathered outside the state Capitol
- (U) Washington (State): Protesters, some of whom were armed, in Olympia pushed through the gates of the governor's mansion and were able to get to the front doors
  - (U) Authorities were able to get the situation under control, and protesters sent back outside the gates
- (U) Texas Department of Public Safety troopers closed Texas Capitol grounds after protestors stormed the U.S. Capitol, forcing evacuations.
  - (U) The Texas Capitol Grounds remain closed out of precaution.



[AP News | 6 January 2021 | (U) Trump Supporters Rally at Utah Capital Amid D.C. Protests | (U) | (U) | <https://apnews.com/article/election-2020-joe-biden-utah-elections-salt-lake-city-52666c5949ea26f15fd952929361e6f5>]

[OBP | 6 January 2021 | (U) Pro-Trump Rally in Salem Declared 'unlawful assembly as DC protests turn violent | (U) | (U) | <https://www.opb.org/article/2021/01/06/oregon-capitol-salem-trump-protest-election-results/>]

[Fox News | 6 January 2021 | (U) Georgia's Secretary of State Evacuated as Protesters Descend on State Capital | (U) | (U) | <https://www.foxnews.com/politics/georgias-secretary-state-evacuated-protesters-descend-state-capitol>]

[KIRO | 6 January 2021 | (U) Protesters break through gates at governor's mansion in Olympia | (U) | (U) | <https://www.kiro7.com/news/local/protesters-break-through-gates-governors-mansion-olympia/C5EC7W2MCZBKRA6RFCEJMSRYCE/>]

[KVUE | 6 January 2021 | Texas Capitol grounds in Austin closed as pro-Trump rioters storm US Capitol | (U) | (U) | <https://www.kvue.com/article/news/local/austin-rally-protest-march-for-trump/269-6df202da-cabb-43fe-b4f8-2a3bda77de92>]

# QUESTIONS



## National Civil Unrest Summary – 0600: 7 January 2021

DJI offers to provide support to protect federal facilities and respond to additional requests to DCI staff and/or law enforcement.

- **Washington, D.C.:** Following event speeches on the Ellipse, a large group marched to the US Capitol Building where Congress had begun the electoral vote certification process. At approximately 1330 EST, a large group of agitators pushed through portable crowd control barricades and entered the Capitol grounds. The group vastly outnumbered US Capitol Police (USCP) and used chemical irritants to gain access. At around 1500 EST, the crowd breached the Capitol building, prompting relocation of the Vice President and members of Congress to safe locations. DHS LEOs (FPS and USSS), DC National Guard (DCNG), VA State Police, and various other LE agencies responded to augment the USCP. Tear gas and percussion grenades were used to clear out the Capitol building. At 1800 ET, the USCP Sergeant at Arms announced the U.S. Capitol secure. Soon after the breach began, an agitator who was attempting to access Speaker of the House office spaces via a broken-out entry door sidelight was shot in the neck by a USCP officer and later succumbed to her injuries. Three others died of medical emergencies during the day.
- MPD reported over 50 arrests, including 4 for gun charges.
- Bomb squads rendered two pipe bomb devices safe after both were discovered outside DNC and RNC headquarters. Both were neutralized with controlled detonations.
- MPD reported at least 14 injuries.
- The DC Mayor declared a citywide 15 day curfew from 1800 to 0600 nightly.

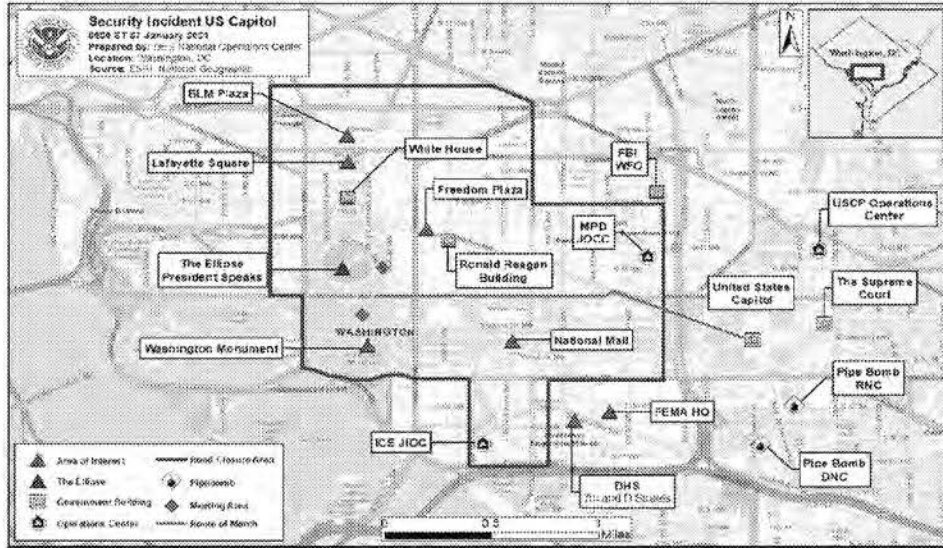
There are [ (b)(7)(E) ] National Guard Personnel in GA, WI and DC activated or on standby for civil unrest. Additional National Guard units including MD, DE, NY and VA will be activated to assist with protecting against civil unrest. State troopers from VA, MD, and NJ were also deployed to DC to help secure the Capital.

**Other notable protest locations:** The State Capitols of Salem, OR; Olympia, WA; Sacramento, CA all experienced civil unrest. Portland had violent opportunists who vandalized local business in the area by breaking windows. An unlawful assembly was declared.



# Washington DC

DHS efforts for potential support to protect federal facilities, and if requested and authorized, support to DOJ, state and local law enforcement





Message

**From:** WATCH CBP INTEL; (b)(7)(E)  
(b)(7)(E)  
**Sent:** 1/14/2021 11:22:43 PM  
**To:** WATCH CBP INTEL; (b)(7)(E)  
(b)(7)(E)  
**Subject:** (U//FOUO) Domestic Violent Extremists Emboldened in Aftermath of Capitol Breach, Elevated Domestic Terrorism Threat of Violence Likely Amid Political Transitions and Beyond  
**Attachments:** (U--FOUO) JIB - Domestic Violent Extremists Emboldened in Aftermath of Capitol Breach 01132021.pdf

ALCON,

(U) Please see attached Joint Intelligence Bulletin (JIB) regarding likely elevated domestic terrorism threat of violence amid political transitions and beyond.

(U//FOUO) **Executive Summary:** The 6 January 2021 violent breach by suspected domestic violent extremists (DVEs) into the U.S. Capitol Building very likely will serve as a significant driver of violence for a diverse set of DVEs. Anti-government or anti-authority violent extremists (AGAAVE), specifically militia violent extremists (MVEs); racially or ethnically motivated violent extremists (RMVEs); and DVEs citing partisan political grievances will very likely pose the greatest domestic terrorism threats in 2021. In 2021, threats and plotting of illegal activity, including destruction of property and violence targeting officials at all levels of the government, law enforcement, journalists, and infrastructure, as well as sporadic violence surrounding lawful protests, rallies, demonstrations, and other gatherings by DVEs will very likely increase due to renewed measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, socio-political conditions, and perceived government overreach. The FBI, DHS, and NCTC advise federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial government counterterrorism and law enforcement officials, and private sector security partners to remain vigilant in light of the persistent threat posed by DVEs and their unpredictable target selection in order to effectively detect, prevent, preempt, or respond to incidents and terrorist attacks in the United States.



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REL0000010982



## JOINT INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



13 January 2021

## (U//FOUO) Domestic Violent Extremists Emboldened in Aftermath of Capitol Breach, Elevated Domestic Terrorism Threat of Violence Likely Amid Political Transitions and Beyond

### (U) Scope

(U//FOUO) This *Joint Intelligence Bulletin (JIB)* is intended to highlight the threat of violence from domestic violent extremists (DVEs) in the wake of the 6 January violent breach by some DVEs of the US Capitol Building in Washington, DC, following lawful protest activity related to the results of the General Election.<sup>a</sup> Anti-government or anti-authority violent extremists (AGAAVE), specifically militia violent extremists (MVEs);<sup>b,c</sup> racially or ethnically motivated violent extremists (RMVEs);<sup>d</sup> and DVEs citing partisan political grievances will very likely pose the greatest domestic terrorism threats in 2021. In 2021, threats and plotting of illegal activity, including destruction of property and violence targeting officials at all levels of the government, law enforcement, journalists, and infrastructure, as well as sporadic violence surrounding lawful protests, rallies, demonstrations, and other gatherings by DVEs will very likely increase due to renewed measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, socio-political conditions, and perceived government overreach. The FBI, DHS, and NCTC advise federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial government counterterrorism and law enforcement officials, and private sector security partners to remain vigilant in light of the persistent threat posed by DVEs and their unpredictable target selection in order to effectively detect, prevent, preempt, or respond to incidents and terrorist attacks in the United States.

<sup>a</sup> (U//FOUO) The FBI, DHS, and NCTC define a **domestic violent extremist** as an individual based and operating primarily within the United States or its territories without direction or inspiration from a foreign terrorist group or other foreign power who seeks to further political or social goals wholly or in part through unlawful acts of force or violence. The mere advocacy of political or social positions, political activism, use of strong rhetoric, or generalized philosophic embrace of violent tactics may not constitute extremism, and may be constitutionally protected.

<sup>b</sup> (U//FOUO) Anti-government or anti-authority violent extremism encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence, in furtherance of political and/or social agendas, which are deemed to derive from anti-government or anti-authority sentiment, including opposition to perceived economic, social, or racial hierarchies; or perceived government overreach, negligence, or illegitimacy.

<sup>c</sup> (U//FOUO) **Militia violent extremism** falls within the overarching domestic terrorism threat category of anti-government or anti-authority violent extremism. The FBI and DHS defines **militia violent extremists (MVEs)** as individuals who seek, wholly or in part through unlawful acts of force or violence, to further their belief that the US Government is purposely exceeding its Constitutional authority and is attempting to establish a totalitarian regime. Consequently, these individuals oppose many federal and state laws and regulations, particularly those related to firearms ownership. MVEs take overt steps to violently resist or facilitate the overthrow of the US Government. The mere advocacy of political or social positions, political activism, use of strong rhetoric, or generalized philosophic embrace of violent tactics may not constitute extremism and may be constitutionally protected.

<sup>d</sup> (U//FOUO) **Racially or ethnically motivated violent extremism** encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence, in furtherance of political and/or social agendas, which are deemed to derive from bias, often related to race or ethnicity, held by the actor against others, including a given population group.

IA-48719-21

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**(U//FOUO) The 6 January 2021 Violent Breach by DVEs of the US Capitol Building Very Likely Will Serve as an Enduring Driver for Violence by a Range of DVEs**

(U//FOUO) The 6 January 2021 violent breach by suspected DVEs into the US Capitol Building very likely will serve as a significant driver of violence for a diverse set of DVEs. Attendance at the lawful protest by ideologically diverse DVEs and others, the subsequent engagement of a sizeable group from that protest in the breach, and the death of an individual directly engaged in the breach very likely will serve to galvanize DVEs and increase collaboration primarily between MVEs and RMVEs, as well as DVEs who adhere to QAnon conspiracy theories.<sup>e,f</sup> These DVEs and others may also perceive the event as a step toward achieving their initiatives, and consider the death of a perceived like-minded individual as an act of martyrdom.<sup>g</sup> Some DVEs' view the 6 January event as a success, in conjunction with the potential to exploit follow-on lawful gatherings and ideological drivers—including conspiracy theories, such as QAnon—likely will also inspire some DVEs and others to engage in more sporadic, lone actor or small cell violence against common DVE targets, including racial, ethnic, or religious minorities and institutions, law enforcement, and government officials and buildings. Criminal activity by rioters targeting members of the media at the breach is also indicative of an increased and prolonged DVE threat of targeted violence against members of the press due to perceived complicity in a system hostile to their beliefs.

- » (U//FOUO) Shortly after 2:00PM on 6 January, multiple rioters broke windows, scaled walls, and forced entry into the US Capitol Complex. Rioters assaulted law enforcement, illegally entered congressional offices and chambers, and vandalized and stole property. Separately, two suspected improvised explosive devices (IEDs) were found on the US Capitol grounds and were rendered safe.
- » (U//FOUO) During the riot, an alleged QAnon-supporter who traveled to Washington, DC, engaged in lawful protests, entered the US Capitol illegally, and was shot by law enforcement as she attempted to gain access to a restricted area, subsequently succumbing to her injuries, according to open source reporting.

<sup>e</sup> (U) According to open source research, the QAnon conspiracy theory refers to a complex primarily online community consisting of a persona known as "Q" whom disseminates information regarding multiple, related conspiracies in a web forum. The conspiracies revolve around a belief that corrupt "global elites" and "deep state" actors are engaged in ongoing plots in an attempt to conduct a coup against the 45th President of the United States. These elites are frequently alleged to have committed several crimes, including but not limited to large-scale election fraud and child sexual abuse.

<sup>f</sup> (U//FOUO) The information in this JIB is provided to inform law enforcement of the role any referenced conspiracy theories may play in mobilizing criminal actors and DVEs to violence. Generating, accessing, discussing, or otherwise interacting with content related to the conspiracy theories mentioned in this product without engaging in violence or other criminal activity may be legal and protected by the First Amendment. The FBI does not investigate, collect, or maintain information on US persons solely for the purpose of monitoring First Amendment-protected activities.

<sup>g</sup> (U) The perception that deaths of like-minded individuals at the hands of law enforcement were unjust has historically been a significant driver for DVEs. DVEs have seized on the deaths of two US persons Vicki and Samuel Weaver at Ruby Ridge, Idaho in 1992; US persons at the Branch Davidians compound at Waco, Texas in 1993; and US person Duncan Lemp in 2020 to justify threats against law enforcement and government officials.



- » (U//FOUO) Some participants active at the Capitol displayed insignias used or adopted by multiple DVEs, including three percenters (III%) and other MVE symbols—the Confederate flag and symbols associated with neo-Nazis—popular with RMVEs.<sup>h</sup> Nooses and plastic restraints were carried or stationed at or near the Capitol by some rioters, possibly to demonstrate their intent to cause harm to government officials. Symbols associated with QAnon conspiracy theories were also displayed by some rioters.
- » (U) During rioting on the Capitol grounds, individuals pursued and threatened journalists, according to open source reporting. Rioters destroyed or stole cameras and other media equipment outside the Capitol, and the phrase, “Murder the media,” was found scratched into a door within the Capitol.

**(U//FOUO) Diverse Range of DVEs Very Likely to Mobilize in an Effort to Target Elected Officials and Government Buildings with Violence Following Perceived Political Shifts**

(U//FOUO) Amplified perceptions of fraud surrounding the outcome of the General Election and the change in control of the Presidency and Senate—when combined with long-standing DVE drivers such as perceived government or law enforcement overreach, and the anticipation of legislation perceived by some DVEs to oppose or threaten their beliefs—very likely will lead to an increase in DVE violence. Additionally, narratives surrounding the perceived success of the 6 January breach of the US Capitol, and the proliferation of conspiracy theories will likely lead to an increased DVE threat towards representatives of federal, state, and local governments across the United States, particularly in the lead-in to the 20 January Presidential Inauguration. The targeting of government buildings and officials is consistent with observed activity in 2020, when armed individuals, including DVEs, threatened elected officials and occupied state government buildings.

- » (U//FOUO) In October 2020, FBI investigations resulted in the arrests of 14 MVEs on charges related to an alleged conspiracy to kidnap the Governor of Michigan before the November elections due to perceived abuses of power pertaining to her response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Over several months, the MVEs conducted surveillance, tactical training, and recruitment activities, and made efforts to procure and test IEDs in support of this conspiracy. The MVEs also considered attacks on the Michigan State Capitol and law enforcement.
- » (U//FOUO) On 10 November 2020, a New York-based MVE was arrested for alleged threats to kill politicians, law enforcement, and lawful protesters. Two days after the November elections, the MVE allegedly posted to social media, “The carnage needs to come in the form of extermination of anyone that claims to be democrat.” He subsequently posted “nothing is off the table” regarding a Democratic Senator and wrote, “The Turner Diaries must come to life.” The MVE also indicated wanting to attack the FBI building and unspecified federal agencies.<sup>i</sup>

<sup>h</sup> (U//FOUO) Militia violent extremists sometimes call themselves three percenters (III%ers) based on the myth that only three percent of American colonists took up arms against the British during the Revolutionary War. Some III%ers regard the present-day US Government as analogous to British authorities during the Revolution in terms of infringements on civil liberties. The term generally represents the perception that a small force with a just cause can overthrow a tyrannical government if armed and prepared.

<sup>i</sup> (U) *Turner Diaries* is a 1978 novel by William Luther Pierce that depicts a violent white revolution in the United States that leads to the overthrow of the federal government, a nuclear war, and, ultimately, a race war which leads to the systematic extermination of non-whites. All groups opposed by the novel's protagonist, Earl Turner, including Jews, non-whites, “liberal actors” and politicians, are exterminated. The novel includes the bombing of the FBI Headquarters building.



- » (U//FOUO) Since the 6 January event, violent online rhetoric regarding the 20 January Presidential Inauguration has increased, with some calling for unspecified “justice” for the 6 January fatal shooting by law enforcement of a participant who had illegally entered the Capitol Building, and another posting that “many” armed individuals would return on 19 January, according to open source reporting. The recent removal efforts by social media platforms used by DVEs may push some to revert back to other platforms they perceive as more secure, further challenging our ability to identify and warn of specific threats.
- » (U//FOUO) The increasing prevalence and influence of conspiracy theories based on a belief in the existence of global or “deep state” actors who work to manipulate various social, political, and/or economic conditions of the United States very likely serves as a driver of some DVE violence. Some rioters at the 6 January breach were alleged supporters of QAnon conspiracy theories, according to open source reporting. Other DVEs may be motivated to target government officials and buildings because of similar theories, including the “Great Reset.”<sup>1</sup>

**(U//FOUO) Range of DVE Actors Very Likely to Pose Increasing Threat of Violence at Lawful Protests, Rallies, Demonstrations, and Other Gatherings in 2021**

(U//FOUO) The violent breach of the US Capitol Building is very likely part of an ongoing trend in which DVEs exploit lawful protests, rallies, demonstrations, and other gatherings to carry out ideologically-motivated violence and criminal activity. Throughout 2020, DVEs with differing ideological goals and perspectives exploited such events to promote, organize, conspire, and plot lethal violence against ideological opponents and other targets of their grievances. DVEs’ capability and intent to engage in violence at lawful gatherings very likely will increase throughout 2021, as some DVEs perceive increased socio-political pressures following the Presidential Inauguration. Under these conditions, and with the perception among some DVEs that the breach of the US Capitol Building was a significant advance toward achieving their ideological goals, DVEs may be inspired to carry out more violence, including violence against racial, ethnic, and religious minorities and associated institutions, journalists, members of the LGBTQ+ community, and other targets common among some DVEs. Such perceived pressures may stem from, but not be limited to, one or more of the following factors:

- » (U//FOUO) The potential for shifts in various policies many DVEs may perceive to oppose or threaten their ideological goals and agendas, or feed into existing narratives or conspiracy theories many DVEs subscribe to regarding the US government’s exercise of power, influence, and initiatives: possibly including gun control legislation, the easing of immigration restrictions, and new limits on the use of public land.
- » (U//FOUO) Ongoing false narratives by DVEs that the 2020 General Election was illegitimate, or fraudulent, and the subsequent belief its results should be contested or unrecognized.
- » (U//FOUO) Some DVEs’ discontent, or general concerns, with renewed measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, the ordered dissemination of COVID-19 vaccinations, and the efficacy and/or safety of COVID-19 vaccinations.

<sup>1</sup> (U) According to open source research, the Great Reset conspiracy theory is based upon the World Economic Forum’s May 2020 plan to rebuild the global economy following the ongoing global pandemic. Adherents believe “global financial elites” and world leaders intentionally disseminated the COVID-19 virus to warrant a large-scale restructuring of the global-political economy. This restructuring is believed by some to be for the purpose of creating a totalitarian regime, or New World Order.

**(U) Outlook**

(U//FOUO) The FBI, DHS, and NCTC remain concerned about the potential for a loosely organized, sustained, and significant DVE population mobilizing to violence based on social media calls to target government infrastructure or officials. The shared false narrative of a "stolen" election and opposition to the change in control of the executive and legislative branches of the federal government may lead some individuals to adopt the belief that there is no political solution to address their grievances and violent action is necessary. Additionally, in-person engagement between DVEs of differing ideological goals during the Capitol breach likely served to foster connections, which may increase DVEs' willingness, capability, and motivation to attack and undermine a government they view as illegitimate.<sup>k</sup>

(U//FOUO) In the near term, DVEs could exploit upcoming events to engage in or justify violence, including events attended by MVEs and "boogaloo" adherents scheduled nationally from 16 to 20 January; the 20 January Presidential Inauguration and associated events in Washington, DC; and any departure of the 45th President from office prior to the end of his term. The "boogaloo" is a concept most commonly used by DVEs, particularly MVEs, to reference an impending second civil war or insurgency against the US Government. Calls for revolution may especially resonate with MVEs, who often justify violence based on their belief that they are guardians of the Constitution and the legacies of the American Revolution. While they may not necessarily share the partisan views of those who engaged in the 6 January breach, MVEs and other DVEs who adhere to the "boogaloo" concept and seek a politically motivated civil war, and RMVEs who seek a race war may exploit the aftermath of the Capitol breach by conducting attacks to destabilize and force a climactic conflict in the United States. These factors, and the broad perception among DVEs that the violent breach was successful, may contribute to DVEs' willingness to carry out sporadic, lone actor or small cell violence. Such DVE violence may be targeted against racial, ethnic, and/or religious minorities and associated institutions, journalists, members of the LGBTQ+ community, and other targets common among some DVEs.

(U//FOUO) Ongoing law enforcement efforts to arrest individuals who participated in the 6 January Capitol breach could deter some DVEs, and lead others to adjust their tactics and to lessen law enforcement scrutiny. Existing trends in some DVEs' transition to what they perceive as more secure online communication platforms to discuss threat activity following increased law enforcement scrutiny very likely will continue. Law enforcement may seek to disrupt DVEs prior to any potential violence based on their pre-mobilization illegal activities, including charges related to explosives; illegal or illegally modified weapons; unlawful use of restricted firearm components; and unlawful possession of firearms, ammunition, or body armor by prohibited possessors. Law enforcement may also leverage state and local laws and ordinances that limit or restrict paramilitary activities of private militias. The FBI, DHS, and NCTC urge state and local authorities, to promptly report suspicious activities related to potential domestic violent extremism. The FBI, DHS, and NCTC note that, due to the highly personal nature of radicalization to violence, it is difficult to assess specific indicators that are indicative of US-based violent extremists attempting to support violence at home or abroad.

<sup>k</sup> (U) Targeted attacks on identified elected and party officials based upon their political opinions would be similar to attacks observed in the last five years including the 2017 attempted assassination of Republican members of Congress on a baseball field in Virginia, or two assassinations by violent extremists espousing a belief in white supremacy targeting a British member of Parliament, and a German political party official.

<sup>l</sup> (U) According to open source research, the original boogaloo meme references the 1984 film, *Breakin' 2: Electric Boogaloo*. Mainstream culture adopted the phrase "electric boogaloo" to comment on follow-on or repeat events in pop- and political-culture, such as re-elections. MVEs use the boogaloo derivative of the phrase to refer to a second Civil War, i.e. American Civil War 2: Electric Boogaloo. Proponents cultivated the meme by sharing images, videos, and rhetoric. "Big igloo," "Big luau," "Boog Bois," "Boojahideen," and other associated word-play in addition to imagery such as igloos, Hawaiian shirts, and leis, are used as coded references to the larger boogaloo phenomenon on-and offline.

**(U) Related Products**

(U//FOUO) For additional information regarding threats from DVEs, please refer to the below intelligence products:

- » (U//FOUO) Joint Intelligence Bulletin, "Multi-State Disruption of Militia Violent Extremist Plot to Kidnap Governor of Michigan," released 16 October 2020.
- » (U//FOUO) Joint Intelligence Bulletin, "Militia Extremists Present Elevated Threat to Law Enforcement and Government Personnel," released on 18 June 2020.

**(U) Report Suspicious Activity**

**(U) To report suspicious activity, law enforcement, Fire-EMS, private security personnel, and emergency managers should follow established protocols; all other personnel should call 911 or contact local law enforcement.** Suspicious activity reports (SARs) will be forwarded to the appropriate fusion center and FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force for further action. For more information on the Nationwide SAR Initiative, visit <http://nsi.ncirc.gov/resources.aspx>.

**(U) Administrative Note: Law Enforcement Response**

(U//FOUO) Information contained in this intelligence bulletin is for official use only. No portion of this bulletin should be released to the media, the general public, or over nonsecure Internet servers. Release of this material could adversely affect or jeopardize investigative activities.

(U) For comments or questions related to the content or dissemination of this document, please contact the Counterterrorism Analysis Section by e-mail at [FBI\\_CTAS@ic.fbi.gov](mailto:FBI_CTAS@ic.fbi.gov).

**(U) Tracked by:** HSEC-8.1, HSEC-8.2, HSEC-8.5, HSEC-8.8





Homeland Security

Office of Intelligence and Analysis

Customer Feedback Form

Product Title: (U//FOUO) Domestic Violent Extremists Emboldened in Aftermath of Capitol Breach, Elevated Domestic T

All survey responses are completely anonymous. No personally identifiable information is captured unless you voluntarily offer personal or contact information in any of the comment fields. Additionally, your responses are combined with those of many others and summarized in a report to further protect your anonymity.

1. Please select partner type:  and function:

2. What is the highest level of intelligence information that you receive?

3. Please complete the following sentence: "I focus most of my time on:"

4. Please rate your satisfaction with each of the following:

	Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	N/A
Product's overall usefulness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Product's relevance to your mission	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Product's timeliness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Product's responsiveness to your intelligence needs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

5. How do you plan to use this product in support of your mission? (Check all that apply.)

- Drive planning and preparedness efforts, training, and/or emergency response operations
- Observe, identify, and/or disrupt threats
- Share with partners
- Allocate resources (e.g. equipment and personnel)
- Reprioritize organizational focus
- Author or adjust policies and guidelines
- Initiate a law enforcement investigation
- Intiate your own regional-specific analysis
- Intiate your own topic-specific analysis
- Develop long-term homeland security strategies
- Do not plan to use
- Other:

6. To further understand your response to question #5, please provide specific details about situations in which you might use this product.

7. What did this product not address that you anticipated it would?

8. To what extent do you agree with the following two statements?

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	N/A
This product will enable me to make better decisions regarding this topic.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
This product provided me with intelligence information I did not find elsewhere.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

9. How did you obtain this product?

10. Would you be willing to participate in a follow-up conversation about your feedback?

To help us understand more about your organization so we can better tailor future products, please provide:

Name:

Organization:

Contact Number:

Position:

State:

Email:



Privacy Act Statement



Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 1/7/2021 2:09:34 PM  
**To:**  
**CC:**  
**Subject:** RE: Protest Update

**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**

Thank (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Acting Executive Assistant Commissioner  
Operations Support  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 7, 2021 8:15 AM  
**To:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Cc:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**

**Subject:** Protest Update

EAC (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) - Good morning. Attached are the latest updates we have regarding the incidents in the area. Of note, FBI intel reports that some individuals involved in yesterday's incidents are extending their hotel stay until Friday, January 8, and members of Antifa participated in the protests. We will continue to work with our LE partners to track/monitor the situation and provide updates as they become available.

Thanks,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Deputy Assistant Commissioner  
Office of Intelligence  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Message

**From:** (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
**Sent:** 1/7/2021 1:15:17 PM  
**To:**  
**CC:**

**(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)**

**Subject:** Protest Update  
**Attachments:** Talking Points Template.docx; January 6 Protests\_C1 Brief.pptx

EAC: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) – Good morning. Attached are the latest updates we have regarding the incidents in the area. Of note, FBI intel reports that some individuals involved in yesterday’s incidents are extending their hotel stay until Friday, January 8, and members of Antifa participated in the protests. We will continue to work with our LE partners to track/monitor the situation and provide updates as they become available.

Thanks,

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

Deputy Assistant Commissioner  
Office of Intelligence  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
Office: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)  
Cell: (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)