



The Weaponization of Justice in America

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Voices UnCancelled

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Introduction and Summary

The way prosecutions have been handled, in the aftermath of the events of January 6, 2021, represents the most egregious miscarriage of justice in the 153-year history of the Department of Justice, and indeed, the government at large. Throughout the legal process, January 6th defendants and their families have been repeatedly harmed by the systematic deprivation of their civil liberties and constitutionally protected rights. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Attorney's Office, the U.S. Congress, and even the District of Columbia Judiciary have all had a hand in these abuses.

In direct violation of Constitutional Law, the United States Government has denied bail to non-violent offenders awaiting trial, suppressed or withheld the discovery of exculpatory evidence, altered evidence, and repeatedly punished American Citizens for exercising their 1st Amendment right to free speech. Rather than allowing evidence to lead the way, the U.S. Government has repeatedly used boilerplate language and incomplete investigation — establishing the demonstrably false narrative that every individual, who was present on the Capitol grounds on January 6, 2021, was intent on disrupting the certification process and overthrowing the government.

Perhaps even more disturbing are public statements made by members of the District of Columbia Judiciary, in which it becomes clear that the Courts themselves have failed to adhere to the principles and standards required by U.S. Code and the Code of Conduct for United States Judges.

The U.S. Government's widespread and persistent efforts to suppress any information which contradicts the official narrative is far more disturbing and dangerous to the country than anything that happened on January 6, 2021. Under the guise of "defending democracy", thousands of Americans have fallen prey to this systematic, politically motivated deprivation of their constitutionally protected rights.

In an increasingly politicized environment, it is imperative that accountability and effective oversight be provided posthaste — ensuring the preservation of law and order in the United States of America

2020: A Year of Tumult

2020 began with the first impeachment of President Trump¹. Unsuccessful as they were, the proceedings served as a mere preview for a highly politicized year in which one crisis repeatedly led to another.

President Trump declared a public health emergency under the Public Health Service Act on January 31, 2020². He later issued two national emergency declarations³, and on March 16, “15 days to slow the spread” was introduced⁴ as a plan to mitigate the emerging pandemic. By March 18, he had invoked emergency powers via Executive Order⁵, and it started to become apparent that nothing would be “normal” again.

While the nation grappled with uncertainty as to how the “new normal” might impact the 2020 election, plans had already been formulated by a variety of think tanks and other organizations. On March 26, 2020, the National Task Force on Election Crises began releasing plans⁶ for how any “potential disruptions of the 2020 general election” would be handled. It was this early work that would eventually inform a variety of changes to the way elections were conducted, as well as a series of political scenario exercises conducted by the Transition Integrity Project⁷ beginning in June 2020.

Amid this uncertain situation, events took a turn toward chaos after the death of George Floyd on May 25, 2020⁸. As rumor, speculation, and all other manner of disinformation⁹ became viral on social media, many years of frustration (coupled with two months of Covid restrictions) reached a boiling point. The resulting protests and riots in Minneapolis spread nationwide¹⁰. Small businesses that had been decimated by unprecedented restrictions were additionally forced to contend with vandalism, violence, and looting¹¹. As extreme leftist groups established the law enforcement free “autonomous

¹ https://ballotpedia.org/Impeachment_of_Donald_Trump,_2019-2020

² <https://www.npr.org/sections/health-shots/2020/01/31/801686524/trump-declares-coronavirus-a-public-health-emergency-and-restricts-travel-from-c>

³ <https://www.lawfareblog.com/whats-trumps-national-emergency-announcement-covid-19>

⁴ <https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/articles/15-days-slow-spread/>

⁵ <https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/presidential-actions/executive-order-prioritizing-allocating-health-medical-resources-respond-spread-covid-19/>

⁶ <https://protectdemocracy.org/work/national-task-force-covid-19/>

⁷ <https://www.bostonglobe.com/2020/08/03/nation/transition-integrity-projects-full-report/>

⁸ <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/05/31/us/george-floyd-investigation.html>

⁹ <https://toofab.com/2020/05/27/make-whites-great-again-george-floyd-professional-troll/>

¹⁰ <https://apnews.com/article/nv-state-wire-az-state-wire-co-state-wire-fl-state-wire-virus-outbreak-baf3b29612527b8e9a841cb34f6f5789>

¹¹ <https://www.axios.com/2020/09/16/riots-cost-property-damage>

zone”¹² in Seattle and repeatedly attacked property and persons in other cities across the nation, many Americans felt as though their liberties were under direct assault¹³.

After months of repeated trauma, confusion during the 2020 election¹⁴ was an unacceptable insult to the injuries already sustained. As members of the federal government colluded¹⁵ with their partners in big tech to illegally censor and suppress information, hard-working Americans — many of whom had never been politically active — decided it was time to make their grievances heard. Facing what many still believe to have been a coordinated theft of their election and struggling against the systematic suppression of their voices on social media, these Americans assembled on the streets.

On November 14, 2020, hundreds of thousands¹⁶ gathered in Washington D.C. for the Million MAGA March. After an entire day of peaceful assembly in support of further investigation of election anomalies, many were viciously attacked¹⁷ by leftist counter-protesters as they attempted to return to their hotels. Families with children were harassed, street vendors were robbed, and personal property was burned in Freedom Plaza — all of this transpired while D.C. Metropolitan Police stood idly by and watched¹⁸. Later that evening, tensions exploded as Proud Boys and other MAGA protesters were herded by MPD into BLM Plaza¹⁹.

On December 11, the Supreme Court refused²⁰ to hold evidentiary hearings regarding a Texas lawsuit that challenged election results in Georgia, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Even though the lawsuit was supported by several State Attorney Generals and 126 Republican lawmakers, the high court ruled that Texas lacked standing in the matter. At 10:50 PM, President Trump tweeted²¹ “The Supreme Court really let us down. No Wisdom, No Courage!” The following day was once again

¹² <https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/welcome-to-the-capitol-hill-autonomous-zone-where-seattle-protesters-gather-without-police/>

¹³ <https://www.heraldsun.com.au/blogs/rita-panahi/antifa-and-blm-protesters-continue-their-reign-of-terror/news-story/7bcb9103329b7e029944fc681f780763>

¹⁴ <https://www.cnn.com/2020/07/11/election-officials-fear-changes-could-confuse-voters-in-november.html>

¹⁵ <https://www.washingtonpost.com/technology/2023/02/08/house-republicans-twitter-files-collusion/>

¹⁶ <https://www.alamy.com/stock-photo/million-maga-march.html>

¹⁷ <https://coalregioncanary.com/2020/11/15/million-maga-march-antifa-blm-violence/>

¹⁸

<https://twitter.com/shawnwitzemann/status/1460044064993124354?s=46&t=mZguOmawzzKPqYCEYzxZE>

¹⁹

<https://twitter.com/shawnwitzemann/status/1494454846048591876?s=46&t=mZguOmawzzKPqYCEYzxZE>

²⁰

<https://www.texastribune.org/2020/12/11/texas-lawsuit-supreme-court-election-results/>

²¹ https://twitter.com/realdonaldtrump/status/1337620892139081728?s=46&t=bprmmIiDb0MF_jc8ZdfN8w

marked with peaceful assembly²² in various locations in the District of Columbia. Sunset gave way to street fights and violence as hundreds of Proud Boys and BLM/ANTIFA demonstrators clashed in the streets²³. Later that evening a “Black Lives Matter” banner²⁴ was taken from St. John’s Episcopal Church and burned²⁵ in front of Hotel Harrington. Several people were stabbed, and 33 arrests were made²⁶ as hostilities continued into the early morning hours of December 13th. Those who’d previously been so supportive of police during BLM protests in the summer were expressing extreme dissatisfaction with the apparent inaction of law enforcement — specifically MPD²⁷.

It was amidst the context of this extremely abridged backstory, that thousands of otherwise law-abiding Americans were drawn to the United States Capitol on January 6th. Although the large majority had no intention of breaking any laws that day, they’ve been repeatedly slandered and demonized as insurrectionists — persecuted and punished by a politically motivated Department of Justice and biased D.C. Judiciary — all while so many of the true criminal perpetrators remain at-large.

²²

https://twitter.com/shawnwitzemann/status/1496009244981837825?s=46&t=bprmmLiDb0MF_jc8ZdfN8w

²³

https://twitter.com/shawnwitzemann/status/1337996717288022017?s=46&t=bprmmLiDb0MF_jc8ZdfN8w

²⁴

https://twitter.com/shawnwitzemann/status/1501674312067125252?s=46&t=bprmmLiDb0MF_jc8ZdfN8w

²⁵ https://twitter.com/scootercasterny/status/1340119788731858946?s=46&t=bprmmLiDb0MF_jc8ZdfN8w

²⁶ <https://www.fox5dc.com/news/4-stabbed-33-arrested-during-maga-protest-in-dc>

²⁷ <https://condemnedusa.org/?p=7311>

The Second Impeachment of Donald J. Trump

Prior to Election Day 2020, Speaker Pelosi was looking for contingency plans if Joe Biden lost the election²⁸. Ahead of January 6th, House Democrats were openly discussing articles of impeachment²⁹ and making public statements that President Trump should be removed from office. In the aftermath of the events of January 6th, refrains remained the same. In fact, articles of impeachment were being drafted before the riot had even subsided — circulated and agreed upon — months and years before substantial evidence surrounding the events of January 6th could be discovered.

After unsuccessfully³⁰ demanding that Vice President Mike Pence invoke Section 4 of the 25th Amendment, Speaker Pelosi and others in the House of Representatives quickly introduced articles of impeachment³¹ on January 11, 2021 — this time, for “Incitement of Insurrection”. Without investigation, 232 members of Congress voted to move the process forward to the Senate³². The House Manager’s Impeachment Memorandum relied heavily on media reporting instead of bona-fide fact — repeatedly citing salacious and categorically false headlines — many of which had been pre-planned as talking points by the Transition Integrity Project, months ahead of time³³. Constitutional process³⁴ was thrown to the wayside as Senator Patrick Leahy was allowed to fill what the New York Times described³⁵ as a “Trifecta of Roles”, as witness, juror, and judge in the trial.

Only after more than two years of painstaking investigation have a small few of the many details of what occurred become available for public inspection and review. Although many questions remain unanswered, it is indisputable that much more is *now* known than *was* known when impeachment proceedings commenced. In the interests of truth and justice, the following facts serve to clarify the large number of misconceptions, uninformed speculation, and outright lies that were presented as fact by the House Impeachment Managers during the second impeachment of President Trump.

- While citing credible intelligence that was disseminated to all concerned agencies on December 30, 2020³⁶, House Managers painted Mayor Bowser and other Democratic officials as helpless victims

²⁸ <https://www.rollcall.com/2020/10/09/why-is-pelosi-suddenly-talking-about-the-25th-amendment/>

²⁹ <https://www.axios.com/2021/01/05/democrats-trump-impeachment-georgia-call>

³⁰ <https://thehill.com/homenews/administration/533957-pence-rejects-calls-to-invoke-25th-amendment/>

³¹ <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2021/01/11/us/articles-impeachment-trump.html>

³² <https://www.npr.org/sections/trump-impeachment-effort-live-updates/2021/01/13/956449072/house-impeaches-trump-a-2nd-time-citing-insurrection-at-u-s-capitol>

³³ <https://www.washingtonpost.com/outlook/2020/09/03/trump-stay-in-office/>

³⁴ <https://www.senate.gov/about/powers-procedures/impeachment.htm>

³⁵ <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/02/09/us/politics/patrick-leahy-impeachment-trial.html>

³⁶

https://twitter.com/shawnwitzemann/status/1619024191314956297?s=46&t=bprmmLiDb0MF_jc8ZdfN8w

— ignoring the fact that they repeatedly rejected³⁷ opportunities to secure the U.S. Capitol — inappropriately³⁸ shifting blame toward the Executive Branch and President Trump.

- The Impeachment Memorandum stated that “Provoked and incited by President Trump, who told them to ‘fight like hell’, hundreds of insurrectionists arrived at the Capitol and launched an assault on the building—a seditious, deadly attack against the Legislative Branch and the Vice President without parallel in American history.” Much of the horrendous scene described by the House Managers has now become an objectively discredited, BlueAnon fantasy — willfully ignorant of the fact that the majority of the crowd arrived on the Capitol grounds peacefully — long after the barricades had been removed³⁹.
- House Managers failed to explain that at 12:45 PM, FBI, Capitol Police, and ATF responded⁴⁰ to the infamous pipe bomb which was found outside RNC headquarters — just as a group of Proud Boys and others assembled near the peace monument — 25 minutes before President Trump had even concluded his speech. It is now known that the initial breach of police barricades occurred just 8 minutes later at 12:53 PM⁴¹.
- House Managers failed to explain that a mere 3 minutes before President Trump’s speech ended at 1:10 PM, another pipe bomb was discovered at DNC headquarters. At 1:14 PM, the decision was made to evacuate Kamala Harris⁴², and at 1:26 PM, U.S. Capitol police were given the order to evacuate other buildings in the Capitol complex.
- House Managers failed to explain how it was not until 1:30 PM that large numbers of those who’d attended the President’s rally began making their way to the Capitol grounds where many of the barricades marking the restricted area had already been removed by still unidentified individuals⁴³. Most report that they were unaware that they had ever existed. At 1:34 PM Mayor

³⁷ <https://www.nationalreview.com/news/d-c-mayor-says-capitol-needed-more-robust-police-presence-after-rejecting-federal-assistance-pre-riot/>

³⁸

³⁹ <https://twitter.com/formerfeds/status/1628203751604424705?s=46&t=cFfIbhv1Z3yFNBqhrkYNeQ>

⁴⁰ <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/nation/fbi-releases-new-video-after-bombs-left-at-rnc-and-dnc-offices>

⁴¹ <https://twitter.com/stephenehorn/status/1611420874229354511?s=46&t=iytM6vL-Go9IEWNBkXH2pQ>

⁴² <https://www.politico.com/news/2022/01/06/harris-was-inside-dnc-on-jan-6-when-pipe-bomb-was-discovered-outside-526695>

⁴³

<https://twitter.com/shawnwitzemann/status/1628842237500043264?s=46&t=Aky2pAmA2YebkaGNvTIvMw>

Muriel Bowser finally requested DCNG support from Army Secretary Ryan McCarthy⁴⁴ — even though she'd been given the option, days ahead of the unfolding chaos.

- House Managers failed to describe how D.C. Metropolitan Police chose⁴⁵ to agitate a peaceful crowd through indiscriminate firing of military grade munitions at those who were nowhere near to the front line⁴⁶⁴⁷. It was this action that coerced hundreds of protesters to escape to the north stairs — near the inauguration stage — while many others were perhaps justly enraged⁴⁸ and agitated⁴⁹ by the ill-conceived actions of MPD.
- House Managers failed to mention of how protester Derick Vargo was pushed from the top of the northwest stairs by a Capitol Police officer at 2:02 PM⁵⁰.
- House Managers failed to mention that Capitol Police on the West Side made the decision to stand down at approximately 2:09 PM⁵¹ — a decision that led to the free flow of demonstrators — up the northwest stairs and toward the Senate wing doors where the initial breach of the building occurred. In fact, it now appears that police tactics (including the decision to stand down and retreat⁵²) encouraged the crowd to approach the location of the initial breach where there existed one of only a dozen or so ground floor windows that had not been reinforced (along with the other 658), during security upgrades in 2017⁵³.
- House Managers failed to mention how at 1:58 PM Capitol Police removed barricades on the northeast side of the building, allowing and even encouraging demonstrators to approach the building. One minute later, Chief Sund received the first reports that demonstrators had reached the Capitol's doors and windows and were trying to break in

⁴⁴ <https://twitter.com/repmaloney/status/1479159739250528265?s=46&t=iytM6vL-Go9IEWNBkXH2pQ>

⁴⁵ <https://twitter.com/investigatej6/status/1627767555745107984?s=46&t=9y0G9JISNYkgMQu4FyXLeQ>

⁴⁶ <https://twitter.com/stephenehorn/status/1611427552349806592?s=46&t=iytM6vL-Go9IEWNBkXH2pQ>

⁴⁷ <https://twitter.com/investigatej6/status/1627767483959595022?s=46&t=9y0G9JISNYkgMQu4FyXLeQ>

⁴⁸ <https://twitter.com/stephenehorn/status/1611434423471247367?s=46&t=iytM6vL-Go9IEWNBkXH2pQ>

⁴⁹ <https://twitter.com/stephenehorn/status/1611431026202447877?s=46&t=iytM6vL-Go9IEWNBkXH2pQ>

⁵⁰ <https://twitter.com/stephenehorn/status/1611437947135430656?s=46&t=iytM6vL-Go9IEWNBkXH2pQ>

⁵¹ <https://twitter.com/stephenehorn/status/1611439834177933317?s=46&t=iytM6vL-Go9IEWNBkXH2pQ>

⁵² <https://twitter.com/stephenehorn/status/1611441419448684572?s=46&t=iytM6vL-Go9IEWNBkXH2pQ>

⁵³ <https://www.latimes.com/politics/story/2021-10-04/jan-6-rioters-exploited-little-known-capitol-weak-spots-a-handful-of-unreinforced-windows>

- While rushing to pin blame for the initial breach on Proud Boy Dominic Pezzola, House Managers failed to mention the still unidentified individual who used a 2x4 to initiate the break-in through the window near the main Senate Wing entrance on the northeast side of the building⁵⁴.
- While categorizing Capitol Police Officer Eugene Goodman’s decision to lead demonstrators further into the building as shrewd and heroic, House Managers failed to mention that a second Senate Wing door (near the Parliamentarian’s Chamber) was opened from the inside by two still unidentified individuals at approximately 2:15 PM, roughly 3-4 minutes after the initial breach occurred⁵⁵. Video investigation suggests that these individuals had an immediate plan of action as they entered the building⁵⁶. In a bizarre twist, these individuals immediately exited the building after demonstrators began flowing into the building.
- While making the overly broad, and highly sensationalized claim that “The insurrectionists also menaced Members of Congress, their staffs, their families, and Capitol personnel”, House Managers fail to note the preponderance of publicly available video which shows demonstrators engaging in friendly conversation with Capitol Police officers throughout the building.
- House Managers failed to mention that the West Terrace door of the central rotunda building was opened from the inside at 2:33 PM⁵⁷, just moments after police failed to give any lawful orders or clear instruction for individuals to leave the building⁵⁸. Shortly thereafter, these same Capitol Police officers stood by and remained mostly silent, encouraging hundreds of individuals to continue pouring into the building. In fact, one of the officers can be heard saying, “I disagree with it but I respect it⁵⁹.”
- House Managers failed to mention that the East Columbus doors were opened from the inside by George Tenney at 2:24 PM⁶⁰ (just 12 minutes after the initial breach occurred) or that he exited the building just 6 minutes later. Tenney was arrested on June 29, 2021, pleaded guilty to two felony charges one year later, and is currently serving a 3-year prison sentence that was handed down on

⁵⁴

<https://twitter.com/seditionhunters/status/1627761723456344068?s=46&t=9y0G9JISNYkgMQu4FyXLeQ>

⁵⁵ <https://archive.org/details/taf3XTf8ZuM9zZgsu>

⁵⁶ <https://twitter.com/stephenehorn/status/1611441857933807640?s=46&t=iytM6vL-Go9IEWNBkXH2pQ>

⁵⁷ <https://twitter.com/stephenehorn/status/1611445748192649219?s=46&t=iytM6vL-Go9IEWNBkXH2pQ>

⁵⁸ <https://fb.watch/iPtnANt2w6/?mibextid=5zvaxg>

⁵⁹ <https://twitter.com/condemnedusa/status/1631091447779717121?s=46&t=ytYnbaNG11xkdiUaP9BhpA>

⁶⁰ <https://twitter.com/stephenehorn/status/1611443483184664579?s=46&t=iytM6vL-Go9IEWNBkXH2pQ>

December 5, 2022⁶¹. It should also be noted that multiple individuals who broke windows on the east side of the building remain unidentified⁶².

- While describing the shooting of protester, and 14-year Air Force Veteran Ashli Babbitt, House Managers failed to make any mention of the fact that the glass in the doors of the Speaker’s Lobby had been smashed through by known agitator Zachary Alam — just moments before Babbitt punched Alam in the mouth — immediately preceding the moment when she was shot and killed, without warning, by Capitol Police Officer Michael Byrd⁶³.
- While recounting things said by Jacob Chansley as he seated himself at the Senate Dais, House Managers failed to note that he, along with William Watson and others, had been given approval by Capitol Police to continue peacefully protesting in the Capitol Building⁶⁴. It should also be noted that neither Chansley nor Watson committed any acts of violence or vandalism that day.
- While making the assertion that “the mob outside the building continued to attack the police and wreak havoc,” and that “Some erected a gallows directly outside of the Capitol” House Managers failed to note that the gallows they mentioned was explicitly identified as an art exhibit — the art piece was neither large enough, nor sturdy enough to be used in any practical manner⁶⁵.
- Citing a New York Times headline⁶⁶, the Impeachment Memorandum boldly states as a matter of fact that “The insurrectionists killed a Capitol Police officer by striking him in the head with a fire extinguisher.” Without any evidence for their claim, House Managers stated that President Trump incited “a mob bearing huge flags with his name on them to storm the Capitol” and “kill a police officer”. In fact, it would later be determined by the D.C. Medical examiner that Officer Brian Sicknick died due to natural causes and there was no evidence to suggest that chemical irritants or blunt force trauma played any role in his death⁶⁷.
- House Managers made barely a footnote in regard to the deaths of 3 others that day. Although questions remain regarding the nature and circumstances surrounding the deaths of Benjamin

⁶¹ <https://www.justice.gov/usao-dc/defendants/tenney-iii-george-amos>

⁶² <https://bobbypowell.substack.com/p/migop-chair-ron-weiser-threatens>

⁶³ <https://twitter.com/taylerusa/status/1486042742270607360?s=46&t=iytM6vL-Go9IEWNBkXH2pQ>

⁶⁴ <https://twitter.com/noplacelikeroam/status/1394095839824556036?s=46&t=iytM6vL-Go9IEWNBkXH2pQ>

⁶⁵ <https://twitter.com/helpstophate/status/1537588493777399808?s=46&t=iytM6vL-Go9IEWNBkXH2pQ>

⁶⁶ <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/01/08/us/politics/police-officer-killed-capitol.html>

⁶⁷ <https://dcist.com/story/21/04/19/d-c-medical-examiner-rules-capitol-police-officer-brian-sicknick-had-two-strokes-died-of-natural-causes/>

Phillips and Kevin Greeson⁶⁸ it has been reported by eyewitnesses that the indiscriminate use of crowd control munitions played a role in both deaths. In stark contrast to false media reports which claim to this day that Roseanne Boyland died of a drug overdose⁶⁹, it is now known that she was viciously beaten by D.C. Metro Police Officer Lila Morris as she lay dying on the steps of the Capitol⁷⁰.

In the closing statements of the Impeachment Memorandum, House Managers stated that “The Senate must make clear to him and all who follow that a President who provokes armed violence against the government of the United States in an effort to overturn the results of an election will face trial and judgment.” Although the Senate was unable to secure a conviction, falsehoods and uniformed opinions were widely accepted as fact through their utterance in the impeachment proceedings. It is this officially sanctioned propaganda campaign that would establish a foundation of fallacy to be used for further weaponization of justice and politically motivated persecution of the American people.

⁶⁸ <https://stophate.com/mash/capitol-offense-the-ugly-truth-behind>

⁶⁹ <https://www.thedailybeast.com/capitol-rioter-rosanne-boyland-died-from-acute-amphetamine-intoxication>

⁷⁰ <https://twitter.com/stephenehorn/status/1478216556702322689?s=46&t=iytM6vL-Go9IEWNBkXH2pQ>

Shock and Awe

Before any crimes had been committed on January 6, United States Attorney Michael Sherwin was already amidst the crowd⁷¹ — building his case against demonstrators as the events transpired. According to an interview⁷² he gave to CBS on March 17, 2021, Sherwin was admittedly acting within his role as U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia when he dressed up in his running clothes that morning, and “joined D.C. Police at the president’s rally.”

“I wanted to see the crowd, gauge the temperature of the crowd,” he told CBS, “As the morning progressed, I noticed though there were some people that weren’t the typical, like, carnival-type people. I noticed there were some people in tactical gear. They were tacked up with Kevlar vests. They had military helmets on. Those individuals, I noticed, left the speeches early.”

Sherwin left the speeches early as well, walking along with those individuals who were beginning to assemble on Capitol grounds. He told CBS that he observed individuals climbing scaffolds on the west side of the building, and he described those assembled as “anti-government, anti-Congress, anti-institutional.”

Although it’s unclear as to when he left the Capitol grounds, Sherwin told CBS that he wasted no time moving forward with prosecution efforts: “I wanted to ensure, and our office wanted to ensure that there was shock and awe that we could charge as many people as possible before the 20th.” Indeed, the way charges were filed continues to be shocking — especially when one considers the many suspicious individuals who’ve yet to be charged.

After two years of investigation, charges have yet to be filed against a long list of the most egregious agitators of January 6. Some, like Ray Epps⁷³, are identified clearly. Others such as the pipe bomber, black-clad individuals who broke windows on the east side of the building, and two individuals who opened the senate wing door near the parliamentarian’s chamber, have yet to be identified.

Although the comments Sherwin made to CBS were referred to the Office of Professional Accountability, prompting District of Columbia District Judge Amit Mehta to make statements saying he would “not tolerate additional publicity in the media that I believe affects the rights of the defendants,” his choice of words served as further evidence of inherent bias in prosecution efforts. Long before any charges of seditious conspiracy had been filed, Sherwin was classifying thousands of

⁷¹ <https://twitter.com/freestatewill/status/1627068077346271232?s=46&t=iytM6vL-Go9lEWNBkXH2pQ>

⁷² <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/capitol-riot-investigation-sedition-charges-60-minutes-2021-03-21/>

⁷³ https://twitter.com/nova_campaigns/status/1626961964369907716?s=46&t=iytM6vL-Go9lEWNBkXH2pQ

people as insurrectionists, and categorizing entire groups of individuals as seditious conspirators. A relatively small number would eventually face those very charges.

Nevertheless, politically biased language (which has become commonplace through media headlines, impeachment hearings, and the words of the former lead prosecutor) has been used as justification for the violent, SWAT team style arrests of hundreds of January 6th defendants. The majority of those being subjected to these tactics are facing non-violent misdemeanors. To this very day, otherwise law-abiding Americans are being treated as though they are domestic terrorists — hunted down throughout the country.

According to a Republican Staff Report, provided to the House Judiciary Committee on November 4, 2022⁷⁴, “The Federal Bureau of Investigation, under the stewardship of Director Christopher Wray and Attorney General Merrick Garland, is broken.” Whistleblower reports detail a highly politicized environment where evidence is ignored, bias has become commonplace, and the Constitution is routinely violated.

In no other instance are these realities more clearly defined than in the vicious prosecution of January 6th Defendants. Prosecuting attorneys routinely cut and paste extraordinary rhetoric from filing to filing, while important details are completely ignored⁷⁵ in the interests of the official narrative. Under the guise of “defending democracy from extremism”, the United States is rapidly becoming a Police State — intent on crushing all dissent.

⁷⁴ <http://judiciary.house.gov/media/press-releases/republicans-release-1000-page-report-on-fbi-doj-politicization>

⁷⁵ <https://twitter.com/shawnwitzemann/status/1622848683388665858?s=46&t=iytM6vL-Go9lEWNBkXH2pQ>

Evidence Tampering and the January 6 Select Committee

The Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol was formed through a mostly party-line vote in July 2021⁷⁶. The committee billed itself as a bi-partisan effort to investigate what happened but only two House Republicans (Committee Members Adam Kinzinger and Elizabeth Cheney) supported its establishment.

Much like the second impeachment of President Trump, what followed was an exercise in partisan politics and media propaganda — all at the expense of the U.S. taxpayer. In order to produce a 10 part, prime-time presentation of manipulated evidence and fraudulent testimony with no cross-examination, the committee (aided and abetted by their partners in corporate media) interviewed over 1000 individuals, reviewed 1 million documents, and spent close to \$4 million dollars⁷⁷.

Spearheading this influence operation was the prime-time video — produced⁷⁸ by ABC News President James Goldston — presented as factual when it was anything but that. On June 9, 2022, Select Committee Chair Bennie Thompson began introducing this “never-before-seen” video, along with a wide range of manipulated and/or doctored “evidence” to the American people.

- During a hearing on December 15, 2021, Representative Adam Schiff presented doctored⁷⁹ images of text messages between Trump attorney, Mark Meadows and Representative Jim Jordan.
- Treniss Evans was shown reading a tweet from President Trump, saying, “Mike Pence didn’t have the courage to do what should have been done...”, into a bullhorn from the west side of the Capitol. The video clip was intentionally altered⁸⁰ from the original video⁸¹ to exclude contextual passages from the President’s tweet — falsely conveying to the American people that Mr. Evans was inciting insurrection. Furthermore, the timestamp in the video (2:24 PM) was incorrect by one hour and fifty-seven minutes. The actual time this occurred was at 4:21 PM.
- A montage of the most violent moments from January 6th was presented with a dramatic voiceover — recorded from an interview President Trump gave to Maria Bartiromo on July 11, 2021 — seven months AFTER the events of January 6, 2021. In fact, in the audio used by the Select Committee, President Trump was referring to those who’d attended a recent rally. It had absolutely NOTHING to do with January 6th⁸².

⁷⁶ <https://www.cnn.com/2021/06/30/politics/republicans-january-6-select-committee-vote/index.html>

⁷⁷ <https://www.lowellsun.com/2022/12/18/melanie-collette-jan-6-panel-wasted-taxpayer-dollars>

⁷⁸ <https://www.thewrap.com/abc-news-president-jan-6-prime-time-hearing-live/>

⁷⁹ <https://thefederalist.com/2021/12/15/during-january-6-hearing-schiff-doctored-text-messages-between-mark-meadows-and-rep-jim-jordan/>

⁸⁰

⁸¹ <https://twitter.com/sandibachom/status/1624248048237830145?s=46&t=tzfwET6Huht8KjNTurbfjA>

⁸² <https://youtu.be/3ypRfZstz3k>

In continuation of the shocking disregard for procedural norms, the January 6 Select Committee allowed witnesses to present factually incorrect testimony with absolutely no cross-examination.

- **Former D.C. Metropolitan Police Officer Michael Fanone has remained the darling of the insurrection narrative as one of the star witnesses of the January 6th Select Committee. Since day one, mainstream media has repeatedly circulated a picture of an officer lying face-down on the steps near the tunnel. It was this photo that formed the foundation of Fanone's story. Tellingly, these same propagandists have also reported that the image was Brian Sicknick. Contrary to popular belief, the officer in question was *neither* Sicknick, *nor* Fanone.**

Furthermore, Fanone wasn't beaten with flag poles, repeatedly tased, or dragged headfirst out of the tunnel. He wasn't "violently assaulted" or dragged "250-300 ft. Away" from the Capitol Building." There's no evidence of "white supremacists" making calls to "Kill him with his own gun". There's no evidence to support the Select Committee's assertion that Fanone "suffered burns, traumatic brain injury, and heart attack". There's also no definitive evidence that he was ever unconscious as has been so widely alleged.

In fact, video evidence⁸³ shows that individuals attempted to grab Fanone's gun after he appears to have threatened to start shooting. He was tased by an individual only after this event, while simultaneously being shielded from further attacks — protected by those individuals around him. "250-300 feet" from the building would've placed him in the lawn, but Fanone never made it that far. At least one individual in the crowd can be heard telling Fanone, "I'm gonna help you out," to which Fanone responded by saying "Ok, thank you."

After all of this, video shows that Fanone was returned to the tunnel where he immediately fell and repeatedly attempted to turn his bodycam off. It should be understood that these events occurred while he was reportedly unconscious. Finally, he was pulled back into the building, behind the police line in the tunnel. It was there that his friend, Officer Jimmy Albright, was waiting. Albright told Fanone, "we're going duck hunting soon." A very conscious Fanone responded with a question: "Did we take that door back?" For unknown reasons, Albright then pulled a gun out of his pants pocket.

Fanone was back on his feet in short-order. Roughly 7 minutes later he had walked outside to a medic, to be treated for his "painful and significant injuries". When asked about injuries, Fanone told the medic that he's "used to C.S. gas, it's fine". The medics asked if he was kicked in the head to which Fanone answered, "Oh yeah." The medic checked him out further but found no evidence of any fractures to his skull, and stated: "No obvious severe injuries," and "pupils are equal". The medic then advised Fanone to get some rest and wash any lingering C.S. gas out of his eyes with water. Fanone signaled that treatment was unwarranted and advised the medic that "it's fine now".

Frankly, his story doesn't match up with the evidence and his sworn testimony to the January 6th Select Committee is false. Objectively speaking, Officer Fanone is a liar.

⁸³ <https://youtu.be/6yhy87LKIAU>

- In front of a prime-time audience, Capitol Police Officer Caroline Edwards testified⁸⁴ that she saw Proud Boy Joe Biggs whisper into Ryan Samsel's ear, just seconds before the first breach — when a bicycle rack was pushed over and on top of her. In reality⁸⁵, it was the infamous Ray Epps who whispered into Samsel's ear. Further analysis of her testimony suggests that it was likely based on media reporting⁸⁶, fabricated long after the events occurred. It should be noted that Capitol Police Sgt. Aquilino Gonell appears to have been scowling intensely at Officer Edwards for the near entirety of her shaky-voiced, false testimony.
- Capitol Police Sgt. Aquilino Gonell testified⁸⁷ that January 6th was “An attack on our democracy by violent domestic extremists, and a stain on our history and our moral standing here at home and abroad.” Amid his lengthy testimony in which he described his actions as part of “a medieval battlefield”, on which he and his fellow officers “were committed to not letting any rioters breach the Capitol”, Gonell falsely testified that provide CPR to Rosanne Boyland⁸⁸. Sgt. Gonell also failed to mention that Boyland was savagely beaten by MPD Officer Lila Morris⁸⁹, or the fact that he violently ripped the defibrillators away from her body as others made attempts to save her life⁹⁰.
- Capitol Police Officer Harry Dunn testified⁹¹ that he was repeatedly assaulted with racial slurs on January 6, and claimed his experience was not unique. In his politically charged testimony, Officer Dunn rhetorically asked and stated, “Why is telling the truth hard? I guess in *this* America, it is.” Telling the truth seems to be a very difficult thing for Officer Dunn. In fact, not even a SINGLE clip of video has been provided to this day, which has served to corroborate his testimony.

The negative consequences of the January 6 Select Committee may never be fully comprehended. As the Twitter Files prove, the *same* Department of Justice that is conducting the January 6th investigations is the *same* Department of Justice that was interfering in the 2020 election via Twitter. In fact, research⁹² into Google trends shows how the January 6th Select Committee was used as a weapon of misinformation — targeted *specifically* at the D.C. jury pool. It was this fraudulent information that was provided *specifically* to D.C. residents through manipulation of internet search results.

After analysis of the entirety of the materials (presented as though a fair trial had occurred and provided to the public through a manipulated media experience), it becomes apparent that the

⁸⁴ <https://youtu.be/ZZujB5tSgek>

⁸⁵

https://twitter.com/medicalfreedom/status/1487588995672465418?s=46&t=4AENiyYU_ZVmD2Cjps69dg

⁸⁶ <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/10/07/us/politics/proud-boys-capitol-riot.html>

⁸⁷ <https://www.npr.org/2021/07/27/1021161550/this-is-how-im-going-to-die-police-sergeant-recalls-the-terror-of-jan-6>

⁸⁸ <https://youtu.be/MUsu-N4R0CE>

⁸⁹ <https://youtu.be/po9ID0U14UI>

⁹⁰ Officer Bodycam Footage Currently Sealed Under Protective Order

⁹¹ <https://www.npr.org/2021/07/27/1021197474/capitol-police-officer-testifies-to-the-racism-he-faced-during-the-jan-6-riot>

⁹² <https://condemnedusa.org/?p=4975>

January 6th Select Committee corruptly influenced the American people throughout the process — further subverting the rule of law, diminishing the legitimacy of congressional proceedings, and intentionally twisting the purpose of the U.S. Constitution.

Just days before the 845 page report was released in full, the committee referred President Trump and his attorney John Eastman to the Department of Justice for prosecution. They asked that Trump be indicted for obstruction of an official proceeding, conspiracy to defraud the United States, conspiracy to make a false statement, and attempts to "incite", "assist" or "aid or comfort" an insurrection. They asked that his attorney be indicted for obstruction and conspiracy to defraud. On December 22, 2022, the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol presented their final report to the House of Representatives.

In further insult to hundreds of Americans who were already tied up in legal battles, the Select Committee withheld gathered materials and evidence from defendants. In what represents a willful violation of law and deprivation of Constitutional rights, the Department of Justice and the U.S Attorney's Office chose to proceed with prosecuting hundreds of Americans — all while the District of Columbia Judiciary presided.

In fact, Condemned USA has compiled a word count of select terms and their uses across all January 6th hearings. Here are those results.

TERMS	7.27.21	6.9.22	6.13.22	6.16.22	6.21.22	12.22.22	TOTALS
CATEGORIES:							
CRIMINAL CHARGES MENTIONED							
"Seditio"/Sedition/Seditionist/Seditious	0	3	3	0	0	26	32
Conspiracy	2	8	36	0	7	181	234
SECTION TOTALS							266
EMOTIONALLY CHARGED TERMS							
"Attack"/Attacker/Attacked	102	35	101	16	16	3736	4006
"Extremis"/Extremist/Extremism	2	4	0	0	0	69	75
"insurrect"/Insurrection/Insurrectionist	33	6	53	0	0	78	170
"Terroris"/Terrorist/Terrorism	61	0	13	0	0	30	104
"Violen"/Violent/Violence	72	31	62	12	12	315	504
Angry	7	4	4	2	5	48	70
Death	7	0	1	0	5	3	16
Domestic	5	5	0	0	0	15	25
Kill	18	1	3	3	4	51	80
Mob	35	14	16	7	2	126	200
SECTION TOTALS							5250
GROUPS							
3%ers	1	0	0	0	0	11	12
Oath Keepers	1	13	5	0	0	144	163
Proud Boys	0	35	5	3	1	218	262
SECTION TOTALS							437
INDIVIDUALS:							
Bertino	0	1	0	0	0	38	39
Biggs (Joe, not Andy)	0	4	0	0	2	36	42
Donohoe	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Meggs	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Nordean/ Rufio/ Panman	0	0	0	0	0	57	57
Pezzola	0	0	0	0	0	12	12
Rehl	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Rhodes	0	7	0	0	0	155	162
Tarrio	0	19	0	0	0	104	123
SECTION TOTALS							440
"MILITANT" TERMS							
Armed	14	1	8	0	3	60	86
Gear	16	2	0	0	0	16	34
Militia	2	0	1	0	0	49	52
Paramilitary	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Protective	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tactical	11	2	0	0	0	13	26
Weapon	34	1	3	1	0	44	83
SECTION TOTALS							283
POLITICAL TERMS							
Big Lie	1	0	35	0	3	72	111
Democracy	51	15	286	9	13	24	398
Disinformation	0	0	46	0	2	20	68
Misinformation	0	1	32	0	1	4	38
Overturn	1	6	57	14	12	134	224
Political	16	5	99	7	0	82	209
Protest	22	3	35	1	8	187	256
Subvert	4	1	12	0	0	17	34
SECTION TOTALS							1338
RACIAL TERMS:							
"Racis"/Racist/racism	0	0	19	0	2	6	27
"Supremac"/Supremacy/supremacist	1	3	0	0	0	14	18
"xenophob"/Xenophobia	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Bigot	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
Nazi	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Slurs	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
SECTION TOTALS							56

Judicial Bias in the District of Columbia

According to the Code of Conduct for United States Judges⁹³, “An independent and honorable judiciary is indispensable to justice in our society.” In furtherance of this noble pursuit, Canon 2 demands that “A Judge Should Avoid Impropriety and the Appearance of Impropriety in all Activities.” In the cavalcade of politicized cases, being prosecuted by a weaponized Department of Justice, most Judges in the District of Columbia seem to have forgotten this Code. When looking at how the Code has been ignored, one cannot dismiss the example given by Chief District Judge Beryl Howell.

Like all district judges, Judge Howell is occasionally overruled by higher courts on appeal. One notable case in which Judge Howell was overruled by an appeals court involved the release of grand jury material from the investigation by Special Counsel Robert Mueller into Russian interference in the 2016 U.S. presidential election.

In October 2019, Judge Howell had ruled that the House Judiciary Committee was entitled to access grand jury material from the Mueller investigation for use in its impeachment inquiry into President Trump⁹⁴. However, in March 2020, a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit overturned⁹⁵ her decision, ruling that the House Judiciary Committee did not have a "judicial proceeding" that would allow it to access the grand jury material.

In its decision, the appeals court noted that the district court had "granted the Committee access to materials that the law does not authorize it to receive," and that this was a "grave error." The court also rejected Judge Howell's reasoning that the House impeachment inquiry qualified as a "judicial proceeding" under the relevant law and stated that the House would need to pass a resolution authorizing the use of grand jury material.

In light of her history, prior to January 6th, Judge Howell's track record of not adhering to the Code of Conduct puts ALL defendants in a precarious situation.

⁹³ <https://www.uscourts.gov/judges-judgeships/code-conduct-united-states-judges>

⁹⁴ <https://www.cnbc.com/2019/10/25/judge-orders-release-of-mueller-material-citing-impeachment-chance.html>

⁹⁵ [https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/19/19-1328/143052/20200507112646242_APPENDIX to stay application.pdf](https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/19/19-1328/143052/20200507112646242_APPENDIX%20to%20stay%20application.pdf)

As CNN reported, “Howell is in an influential position, and her rulings and her bully pulpit could have an impact on other judges”⁹⁶. She excoriated the rioters early on and has repeatedly pressed prosecutors on their approach to the cases, including the plea deals.”⁹⁷ As Chief Judge, it was Howell’s decision to deny bail to Eric Munchel on grounds of “dangerousness” — setting precedent for numerous other cases⁹⁸ in which January 6th defendants have been indefinitely detained. Even though Munchel’s appeal resulted in a remand for consideration and his immediate release, Judge Howell has continued to oversee her cases in an unacceptably biased and highly prejudicial manner. Considering Judge Howell’s use of the bully pulpit she possesses (while presiding over the most politically charged judicial process in the history of the United States), it should come as no surprise that nearly every other D.C. district judge has allowed their political opinions to creep into proceedings. Under Judge Howell’s lead, prejudicial bias has become the norm⁹⁹.

Following Judge Howell’s example, hundreds of January 6th defendants have been repeatedly denigrated as insurrectionists and terrorists by the presiding judges in their cases. They’ve been punished for reasonable opinions on the validity of the 2020 election, ridiculed for not taking the Covid “vaccine”, and openly mocked for not aligning their ideology and/or political leanings with the standards set forth and all but codified into law by nearly every single member of the District of Columbia judiciary. During sentencing hearings, judges have demanded that defendants make atonement for “thought crimes” that are well within the bounds of their First Amendment rights.

Although this problem of judicial bias is thoroughly identified in the experiences of January 6th defendants, no meaningful legal effort to address the matter has been made. Many defense attorneys have shied away from any argument — repeatedly expressing concern with the potential of insulting, or perhaps even angering, presiding judges. Consequently, much of the focus has been centered on the makeup of the D.C. jury pool, while not nearly enough attention has been given to the problem of political and/or ideological bias that exists within the Judiciary itself.

Out of 22 Judges, only 6 seem to have refrained from making statements that would lead to appearances of impropriety and/or judicial prejudice. As of January 6, 2023¹⁰⁰, “more than 950 people have been charged for their roles in the riot, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation continues to seek hundreds more.” If the number of prosecutions reaches 1500, each judge would eventually preside over an average of 70 or more cases each. Should these numbers turn out to be accurate, and

⁹⁶ <https://www.cnn.com/2021/08/13/politics/judges-riot-court-describe-january-6-chilling-disgrace-tyranny/index.html>

⁹⁷ <https://www.cnn.com/2021/10/28/politics/dc-federal-judge-january-6-cases/index.html>

⁹⁸ <https://condemnedusa.org/?p=8293>

⁹⁹ <https://condemnedusa.org/?p=8262>

¹⁰⁰ <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/politics/2023/01/06/how-many-people-charged-jan-6-riot/10965483002/>

nothing is done to address judicial bias in the District of Columbia, over 1,100 Americans will have faced prosecution within an egregiously prejudicial court. In this scenario, thousands of Americans will face a weaponized justice system — never provided with the presumption of innocence required by the U.S. Constitution — forced to prove their innocence to courts that determined them to be guilty, long before they were ever arrested.

The Code of Conduct for United States Judges¹⁰¹, Commentary on Canon 2, Section A, explains: “An appearance of impropriety occurs when reasonable minds, with knowledge of all the relevant circumstances disclosed by a reasonable inquiry, would conclude that the judge’s honesty, integrity, impartiality, temperament, or fitness to serve as a judge is impaired.” Through painstaking analysis of public statements made by members of the D.C. Judiciary, it becomes clear that the large majority have failed to adhere to the principles and standards required by U.S. Code and the Code of Conduct for United States Judges.

In fact, a reasonable mind would consider the statistically based analysis¹⁰² of the prevailing political ideology within the District of Columbia, as well as how it relates to inherent bias against January 6th defendants. Given what can objectively be understood as an obvious “appearance of impropriety”, any non-partisan assessment can only conclude that a majority of D.C. judges have thoroughly exposed their biases — placing themselves in the unacceptable situation where their “honesty, integrity, impartiality, temperament, or fitness to serve as a judge” has been irrevocably impaired. Therefore, it is objectively reasonable to conclude that the judges themselves are influenced to the point of prejudicial bias, through their own susceptibility to the well-documented groupthink that exists within the District of Columbia. Instead of avoiding any appearance of impropriety or bias, many have labeled ALL defendants as insurrectionists or terrorists — raising unacceptable doubts that a fair trial is possible in Washington, D.C.

¹⁰¹ <https://www.uscourts.gov/judges-judgeships/code-conduct-united-states-judges>

¹⁰² <https://condemnedusa.org/?p=4975>

Human Rights Violations: Political Prisoners in America

As was stated in the introduction, the egregious and unprecedented miscarriage of justice in January 6th cases, is at the very core of the weaponization of the Department of Justice, Judicial Proceedings, and indeed — the near entirety of Federal Government. As a result of these offenses, the Rule of Law stands on the precipice of complete dissolution.

One need not dig too deep to observe the inequality in treatment January 6th Defendants have received, in comparison¹⁰³ with the left-leaning demonstrators who were arrested as a result of the 2017 inauguration riot¹⁰⁴ or the multitude of violent and destructive acts throughout the summer of 2020¹⁰⁵. In the matter of January 6th, equitable application of justice has completely disappeared.

For justice to be adequately served, it is *imperative* that the presumption of innocence be upheld as a singular guiding principle in *all* criminal judicial proceedings. Unfortunately, it is objectively concluded that January 6th Defendants (including President Trump), have been repeatedly forced to prove their *innocence* to a politically motivated, prejudicial system that determined their guilt, long before the tumultuous events of that day had even subsided. Hundreds of these political prisoners are being detained in one manner or another¹⁰⁶, subjected to disparity in sentencing¹⁰⁷, and expected to complete re-education programs¹⁰⁸ as a condition for their incarceration or release.

In both deed and action, this reprehensible Weaponization of Justice is quickly becoming what Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn described as “The Gulag Archipelago”.

“And how we burned in the camps later, thinking: What would things have been like if every Security operative, when he went out at night to make an arrest, had been uncertain whether he would return alive and had to say good-bye to his family? Or if, during periods of mass arrests, as for example in Leningrad, when they arrested a quarter of the entire city, people had not simply sat there in their lairs, paling with terror at every bang of the downstairs door and at every step on the staircase, but had understood they had nothing left to lose and had boldly set up in the downstairs hall an ambush of half a dozen people with axes, hammers, pokers, or whatever else was at hand?... The Organs would very quickly have

¹⁰³ <https://condemnedusa.org/?p=7267>

¹⁰⁴ <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/government-drops-charges-against-all-inauguration-protesters-n889531>

¹⁰⁵ <https://acleddata.com/2020/09/03/demonstrations-political-violence-in-america-new-data-for-summer-2020/>

¹⁰⁶ <https://americangulag.org/>

¹⁰⁷ <https://condemnedusa.org/?p=8037>

¹⁰⁸ <https://condemnedusa.org/?p=7283>

suffered a shortage of officers and transport and, notwithstanding all of Stalin's thirst, the cursed machine would have ground to a halt! If...if...We didn't love freedom enough. And even more – we had no awareness of the real situation.... We purely and simply deserved everything that happened afterward.”

Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn , [The Gulag Archipelago 1918–1956](#)



A Constitutional Path Forward

In order to preserve the Rule of Law in our Republic, in accordance with the United States Constitution, Condemned USA presents the following items to be acted on IMMEDIATELY by the United States Congress.

- 1. IMMEDIATE Review and Investigation of Judicial Bias and Misconduct in the District of Columbia to Include Biased Statements, Disparities in Sentencing, Unwarranted Pretrial Detention.**
- 2. IMMEDIATE Review and Investigation of Political Bias and Unprecedented Deviation from Procedural Processes in the Department of Justice — as Referenced in the House Judiciary Committee Staff FBI Report from November 4, 2022.**
- 3. IMMEDIATE Review and Investigation of Prisoner Abuses and Politically Motivated Re-education Materials Currently Overseen by the Bureau of Prisons and the United States Marshals Service.**
- 4. IMMEDIATE Review and Investigation of “The Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol” — as a Foundation for the Formation of a Non-Partisan Congressional Investigation into the Events Prior, During, and in the Aftermath of January 6th, 2021.**

Biased Bond in Select J6 Cases

Tom Ballard

United States v. Ballard (4:21-mj-00542)
District Court, N.D. Texas

- **8/13/21 - Magistrate Judge Hal Ray denied the government's request to hold Mr. Ballard in pretrial custody and issued an order releasing the defendant with certain conditions.**

United States v. BALLARD (1:21-cr-00553)
District Court, District of Columbia

- **8/20/21 - Chief Judge Beryl A. Howell, US District Court in Washington DC, ordered Ballard to be detained pending trial on 8/20/21.**

Richard Barnett

United States v. BARNETT (1:21-mj-00013)
District Court, District of Columbia

- **1/15/21 - Magistrate Judge Erin Wiederman denied the government's detention motion and issued an order releasing the defendant with certain conditions.**

United States v. BARNETT (1:21-cr-00038)
District Court, District of Columbia

- **1/29/21 - Chief Judge Beryl A. Howell, US District Court in Washington DC, ordered Barnett to be detained pending trial.**
- **6/15/21 - Judge Christopher Cooper, US District Court in Washington, DC, granted Barnett's motion for modification of bail and ordered him released with conditions.**

Jeffrey Scott Brown

United States v. BROWN (1:21-mj-00565)
District Court, District of Columbia

- **8/26/21 - The government orally moved to for defendant's detention pending trial which was denied by US Magistrate Judge Karen E. Scott. The Magistrate Judge granted bail at \$100,000.00 with conditions. The government requested a 24 stay to appeal which the US Magistrate Judge also denied.**
- **8/27/21 - US District Judge Amy Berman Jackson, Washington DC, denied the government's appeal for an emergency stay.**

- **9/3/21 - US District Judge Rudolph Contreras granted the government's motion to revoke the release order.**

**United States Court of Appeals
Case #21-3063**

- **12/1/22 - ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that the district court's pretrial detention order entered on September 3, 2021, be affirmed.**

**United States v. SCHWARTZ (1:21-cr-00178)
District Court, District of Columbia**

Timothy Hale-Cusanelli

**United States v. HALE-CUSANELLI (1:21-mj-00075)
District Court, District of Columbia**

- **1/15/21 - The presiding magistrate judge denied the government's detention motion and issued an order releasing the defendant with certain conditions. Following this, the government orally moved to stay the defendant's release pending an appeal by the government. The magistrate judge granted this motion and ordered that Defendant's release be stayed until January 22, 2021.**

**United States v. HALE-CUSANELLI (1:21-cr-00037)
District Court, District of Columbia**

- **3/23/21 - Defendant's 13 Motion to Modify Bond to Place the Defendant on Conditional Release Pending Trial is DENIED. See Order for details. Signed by Judge Trevor N. McFadden.**

Lisa Eisenhart

**United States v. Eisenhart (3:21-mj-02679)
District Court, M.D. Tennessee**

- **1/25/21 - Magistrate Judge Jeffrey S. Frensey denied the government's detention motion and ordered the defendant released to home confinement.**

**United States v. MUNCHEL (1:21-cr-00118)
District Court, District of Columbia**

- **2/17/21 - Judge Royce Lamberth, US District Court for DC, ordered the defendant confined pending trial.**

Eric Munchel

**United States v. MUNCHEL (1:21-mj-00071)
District Court, District of Columbia**

- 1/22/21 - Magistrate Judge granted release from Federal Custody. Granted Government Motion for a stay until 1/25/21.

United States v. MUNCHEL (1:21-cr-00118)

District Court, District of Columbia

- 2/17/21 - Judge Royce Lamberth, US District Court for DC, ordered the defendant confined pending trial.

Scott Fairlamb

United States v. FAIRLAMB (2:21-mj-12058)

District Court, D. New Jersey

- 1/22/21 - Magistrate Judge James B. Clark denied the government's detention motion and released the defendant with conditions and \$50,000 bond. Judge Clark then granted the government's request for a stay of the defendant's release to allow the government to appeal the decision.

United States v. FAIRLAMB (1:21-cr-00120)

District Court, District of Columbia

- 1/22/21 - The government filed an appeal for an emergency stay and appeal of the release order. Chief Judge Beryl Howell granted the government's order for emergency stay.
- 4/26/21 - Judge Royce Lamberth, US District Court for DC, ordered the defendant confined pending trial.

Doug Jensen

United States v. JENSEN (1:21-mj-00025)

District Court, District of Columbia

- 1/12/21 - Chief Magistrate Judge Helen C. Adams ordered Defendant's temporary detention pending an identity and detention hearing.
- 1/21/21 - Magistrate Judge Adams ordered Defendant released pending trial and established release conditions. Id. Magistrate Judge Adams stayed her ruling until January 27, 2021, to allow the United States an opportunity to appeal to this Court pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3145(a).

United States v. JENSEN (1:21-cr-00006)

District Court, District of Columbia

- 1/22/21 - Judge Timothy J Kelly, US District Court DC, granted the government's motion for an emergency stay. The government filed a motion to transport the defendant to DC. Judge Timothy J Kelly granted the government's motion to transport.
- 7/13/21 - Defendant's 21 MOTION for Bond, is GRANTED. Defendant to be released to a 3rd Party Custodian on Personal Recognizance Bond in the High Intensity Supervision Program.

Cody Mattice

United States v. MATTICE (1:21-mj-00622)
District Court, District of Columbia

- **10/15/21 - Magistrate Judge Mark W Pendersen, Western District of NY, denied the government's request for detention pending trial and ordered the defendant released with certain conditions. The government moved to stay the defendant's release pending an appeal. The Magistrate Judge granted a stay of release until 10/18/21.**
- **10/18/21 - The government filed for an emergency stay of the release order. Chief Judge Beryl A Howell, Washington DC, granted the government's stay.**

United States v. MATTICE (1:21-cr-00657)
District Court, District of Columbia

- **10/26/21 - Chief Judge Beryl A Howell, Washington DC, ordered that the defendant be detained pending trial.**

Ronald Colton McAbee

Case 1:21-cr-00035-EGS
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- **9/8/21 - Magistrate Judge Jeffrey S. Frensley denied the government's detention motion and issued an order releasing the defendant with certain conditions. The government orally moved to stay the defendant's release pending an appeal by the government. Magistrate Judge Frensley granted that request until 9/10/21.**

United States v. SABOL (1:21-cr-00035)
District Court, District of Columbia

- **9/8/21 - Senior US District Emmet G Sullivan, DC, granted the government's motion for an emergency stay.**
- **12/21/21 - Senior US District Emmet G Sullivan, DC, ordered that the defendant be detained pending trial.**

Brian Mock

United States v. MOCK (1:21-mj-00469)
District Court, District of Columbia

- **6/15/21 - Magistrate Judge denied the government's request for detention and ordered the defendant released with certain conditions. Following this ruling, the government orally moved to stay the defendant's release pending an appeal by the government. The Magistrate Judge granted a**

24-hour stay of the release order, through June 16, 2021, at 2:00 p.m. Central Time (3:00 p.m. Eastern).

United States v. MOCK (1:21-cr-00444)
District Court, District of Columbia

- **6/29/21 - ORDER of DETENTION PENDING TRIAL as to BRIAN CHRISTOPHER MOCK. Signed by Chief Judge Beryl A. Howell**

Ethan Nordean

United States v. Nordean (2:21-mj-00067)
District Court, W.D. Washington

- **2/8/21 - For reasons stated on the record, Defendant ORDERED released and placed on bond by Magistrate Judge Brian A Tsuchida**

United States v. NORDEAN (1:21-cr-00175)
District Court, District of Columbia

- **3/3/21 - Magistrate's Release Order AFFIRMED. Defendant released on personal recognizance bond with a condition of home detention, he will be supervised by Western District of Washington. Bond Status of Defendant: personal recognizance with home detention condition/release issued.**
- **3/20/21 - MOTION to Revoke Pretrial Release by USA as to ETHAN NORDEAN.**
- **4/19/21 - Judge Timothy J. Kelly — For the reasons stated on the record, Government's 30 and 31 MOTION to Revoke Pretrial Release, GRANTED. Conditions of release REVOKED for ETHAN NORDEAN (1) and JOSEPH RANDALL BIGGS (2). Order to be entered by the court. Oral Motion by defendants ETHAN NORDEAN (1) and JOSEPH RANDALL BIGGS (2) for a temporary stay of detention order, heard and DENIED.**

Christopher Quaglin

United States v. MCCAUGHEY, III (1:21-cr-00040)
District Court, District of Columbia

- **4/7/21 - Case No: 21-MJ-355 U.S. Magistrate Judge Quraishi denied detention motion and released the defendant. Judge Quraishi granted the government's request for a stay of the defendant's release to allow the government to appeal the decision.**
- **4/7/21 - Motion for Emergency Stay and for Review and Appeal of Release Order. Signed by Chief Judge Beryl A. Howell**

- 4/16/21 - Chief Judge Beryl A. Howell MOTION for Pretrial Detention, heard and GRANTED; Magistrate Judge's Order of Release REVERSED.

Zachary Rehl

United States v. REHL (2:21-mj-00526)
District Court, E.D. Pennsylvania

- 3/29/21 - ORDER SETTING CONDITIONS OF RELEASE AS TO ZACHARY REHL (1) THAT DEFENDANT IS RELEASED ON BAIL IN THE AMOUNT OF \$50,000 SECURED BY PROPERTY AT 3058 ALMOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA AND CLERK'S OFFICE REQUIREMENTS ARE NOT WAIVED WITH THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS OUTLINED HEREIN. Signed by MAGISTRATE JUDGE RICHARD A. LLORET on 3/29/2021
- 3/29/21 - ORDER AS TO ZACHARY REHL THAT THE COURT'S ORDER TO RELEASE THE DEFENDANT IS STAYED AND THE DEFENDANT SHALL REMAIN DETAINED PENDING REVIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S MOTION FOR PRETRIAL DETENTION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT THE ENDS OF JUSTICE SERVED BY PERMITTING REVIEW OF THE COURT'S DETENTION ORDER OUTWEIGH THE BEST INTEREST OF THE PUBLIC AND THE DEFENDANT IN A SPEEDY TRIAL AND THAT TIME SHALL BE EXCLUDED UNDER THE SPEEDY TRIAL ACT UNTIL NO LATER THAN APRIL 1, 2021, WHEN A HEARING IS SCHEDULED IN THIS MATTER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Signed by MAGISTRATE JUDGE RICHARD A. LLORET on 3/26/2021

United States v. NORDEAN (1:21-cr-00175)
District Court, District of Columbia

- 3/3/21 - Magistrate's Release Order AFFIRMED. Defendant released on personal recognizance bond with a condition of home detention, he will be supervised by Western District of Washington.
- 3/20/21 - MOTION to Revoke Pretrial Release by USA as to ETHAN NORDEAN. (Nelson, James)
- 4/18/21 - For the reasons stated on the record, Government's 30 and 31 MOTION to Revoke Pretrial Release, GRANTED. Conditions of release REVOKED for ETHAN NORDEAN (1) and JOSEPH RANDALL BIGGS (2).

Tom Sibick

United States v. SIBICK (1:21-mj-00297)
District Court, District of Columbia

- 3/12/21 - Magistrate Judge H. Kenneth Schroeder, Jr. notified the parties that he was releasing the defendant and ordered that the release be effectuated immediately.

- **3/16/21 - Judge Beryl Howell — Magistrate Judge's Pretrial Release Order REVERSED. The Court will issue a warrant for the arrest of the Defendant and will enter an order for the transport of the Defendant to this jurisdiction. Once in custody, the Defendant will be held without bond pending trial.**

United States v. SIBICK (1:21-cr-00291)
District Court, District of Columbia

Jack Whitton

United States v. Whitton (1:21-mj-00348)
District Court, N.D. Georgia

- **4/2/21 - Magistrate Judge Regina D Cannon: Bond Hearing as to Jack Wade Whitton. Government motion for detention denied. Bond set at \$10,000, non-surety. Bond not executed.**

United States v. SABOL (1:21-cr-00035)
District Court, District of Columbia

- **4/20/21 - Emmet G. Sullivan —government's motion for revocation of Magistrate Judge Cannon's release order is GRANTED.**

Chris Worrell

United States v. WORRELL (1:21-mj-00296)
District Court, District of Columbia

- **3/12/21 - At his initial appearance in the Middle District of Florida, the government made a motion to detain the defendant without bond pending trial. The defendant is subject to detention pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1)(E), which provides for detention in felony cases involving a dangerous weapon. The presiding magistrate judge denied the government's detention motion and issued an order releasing the defendant with certain conditions. Following this, the government orally moved to stay the defendant's release pending an appeal by the government. The magistrate judge denied that request, and absent further action, the release will be effectuated at approximately 5:00 pm EST on March 12, 2021.**
- **3/12/21 - MOTION for Emergency Stay and for Review of Release Order by USA as to CHRISTOPHER JOHN WORRELL.**
- **3/12/21 - ORDER granting 6 Motion for Emergency Stay as to CHRISTOPHER JOHN WORRELL. Signed by Chief Judge Beryl A. Howell**
- **3/18/21 - Government's 6 MOTION for pretrial detention, heard and GRANTED; Magistrate Judge's Pretrial Release Order REVERSED; Defendant CHRISTOPHER JOHN WORRELL will be held without bond pending trial; the Court will enter an order for the transport of the Defendant to this jurisdiction.**

United States v. WORRELL (1:21-cr-00292)
District Court, District of Columbia

- **11/4/21 - ORDER granting 81 Motion to Revoke Order of Detention (Motion for release/bond) as to CHRISTOPHER JOHN WORRELL (1); denying as moot 84 Motion to Modify; denying as moot 90 Motion to Strike as to CHRISTOPHER JOHN WORRELL. Signed by Judge Royce C. Lamberth**

Prejudicial Statements from D.C. Judges

THE RECORD

CHIEF DISTRICT JUDGE

JUDGE BERYL HOWELL

“Beryl Howell asked¹⁰⁹ during a sentencing hearing whether misdemeanor charges recommended by prosecutors were appropriate for ‘the crime of the century.’”

“Beryl Howell, the chief judge of the federal court in Washington deluged with more than 550 prosecutions from the Capitol riot, raised questions about why some defendants were being permitted to resolve their criminal cases by pleading guilty to a misdemeanor and why the amount of money prosecutors are seeking to recover through those plea deals was based on a relatively paltry estimate of about \$1.5 million in damages caused by the rioters.”¹¹⁰

“Howell is in an influential position, and her rulings and her bully pulpit could have an impact on other judges¹¹¹. She excoriated the rioters early on and has repeatedly pressed prosecutors on their approach to the cases, including the plea deals.”¹¹²

SENIOR DISTRICT JUDGES

JUDGE THOMAS F. HOGAN (Retired)

“There’s no question in my mind that you joined a group that attempted to overthrow the government,” Hogan said. “Jan. 6 was an insurrection that was probably the worst thing that’s happened in our democratic way of life in our history except perhaps the War of 1812.”¹¹³

¹⁰⁹ <https://www.wusa9.com/article/news/national/capitol-riots/resolving-the-crime-of-the-century-with-misdemeanors-judge-skewers-doj-at-january-6-sentencing-beryl-howell-jack-griffith-anna-morgan-lloyd/65-352274e8-7279-4792-a878-cf4cb0cc20ae>

¹¹⁰ <https://www.politico.com/news/2021/08/09/judge-feds-lenient-jan-6-503052>

¹¹¹ <https://www.cnn.com/2021/08/13/politics/judges-riot-court-describe-january-6-chilling-disgrace-tyranny/index.html>

¹¹² <https://www.cnn.com/2021/10/28/politics/dc-federal-judge-january-6-cases/index.html>

¹¹³ <https://www.mcall.com/news/mc-wns-luzerne-county-woman-jan-6-sentencing-20220302-6v7wx36g6nh3fjidd7ie4i5o64-story.html>

“Judge Thomas Hogan, a Reagan appointee, said,¹¹⁴ ‘It’s become evident to me that many of the defendants pleading guilty do not truly accept responsibility.’”¹¹⁵

“After going through the building and finally being forced out essentially by the police, you went back to your hotel room and then said Trump should invoke the Insurrection Act and take over the country by force and the army,” Hogan said. “That comes close to sedition.”¹¹⁶

“During a sentencing hearing for Kenneth Reda on Wednesday, Senior U.S. District Judge Thomas Hogan said the psychology of the Donald Trump supporters who overran police and stormed the Capitol on Jan. 6 reminded him of ‘lynchings hundreds of years ago.’

Hogan also criticized efforts to minimize the damage done that day, specifically calling out the ‘narrative by some people, and by some legislators, that it was a picnic and nothing serious was going on’ except for a couple of violent agitators.”¹¹⁷

JUDGE ROYCE C. LAMBERTH

“ ‘Some of these defendants are not going to do what you did. They’re not going to say they did anything wrong. They, to this day, would still participate in the demonstration,’ Lamberth said. ‘... I don’t want to create the impression that probation is the automatic outcome here, because it’s not going to be.’ Still, the judge said what happened on January 6 was ‘a serious crime’ and a ‘disgrace’ to the country. He praised the media for its coverage of the assault and pointed out that ‘much of the public remains outraged at what occurred.’

‘This wasn’t a peaceful demonstration... it wasn’t an accident that it turned violent,’ he said.”¹¹⁸

“Lamberth didn’t offer a lengthy explanation for his decision, as some judges have done in these cases, pausing only for a few seconds after the lawyers finished arguing before announcing the sentence. But he said earlier in the hearing that even people like Scavo who weren’t charged with violence were responsible for making up the mob that brought the government to a ‘screeching halt.’”¹¹⁹

¹¹⁴ <https://www.newsweek.com/january-6-defendants-dont-seem-truly-accepting-responsibility-federal-judge-says-1637230>

¹¹⁵ <https://www.lawfareblog.com/dc-district-court-and-jan-6-cases>

¹¹⁶ <https://stlrecord.com/stories/638747958-local-jan-6er-sentenced-to-7-days-of-imprisonment-for-illegally-entering-the-u-s-capitol>

¹¹⁷ <https://lawandcrime.com/u-s-capitol-breach/federal-judge-compares-jan-6-riot-to-lynch-mob-they-regret-it-afterwards-but-they-joined-in-it/>

¹¹⁸ <https://www.cnn.com/2021/06/23/politics/capitol-rioter-sentenced/index.html>

¹¹⁹ <https://www.buzzfeednews.com/article/zoetillman/judge-capitol-rioter-sentence>

“Judge Royce Lamberth, a Reagan appointee, sentenced¹²⁰ a defendant who had chartered buses of Capitol rioters to 60 days in jail and a \$5,000 fine, even though prosecutors had asked for 14 days and no fine.”¹²¹

JUDGE PAUL L. FRIEDMAN

“Unlike the other two branches of government, the courts are charged with making decisions grounded in facts, never on alternative facts,”¹²²

JUDGE EMMET G. SULLIVAN

“‘So many people, up until Jan. 6, were outstanding members of the community, never been in trouble ... but on Jan. 6, they morphed into, they morphed into terrorists,’ Sullivan said.

Judge Sullivan referred to the ‘the domestic terrorist events’ of Jan. 6. and referenced former President George W. Bush’s comments about the threat of ‘violent extremists at home’¹²³ during an event marking the 20th anniversary of the Sept. 11 attacks.

‘That’s a pretty scary statement for any former United States president to say,’ Sullivan said. ‘I agree with him.’”¹²⁴

“Judge Emmet Sullivan, an appointee of former President Bill Clinton, lamented last week that during the events of Jan. 6, a number of ordinary, law-abiding Americans ‘morphed into terrorists.’”¹²⁵

JUDGE REGGIE B. WALTON

“‘It makes for a very difficult situation because I’m not unsympathetic to people being radicalized to engage in abhorrent behavior. We saw it happen in Nazi Germany — a very educated, intelligent population was able to be swayed to engage in the atrocities that took place in Germany based upon a demagogue,’ Walton said.

¹²⁰ <https://www.politico.com/news/2021/11/22/jan-6-rioter-misdemeanor-sentence-523181>

¹²¹ <https://www.lawfareblog.com/dc-district-court-and-jan-6-cases>

¹²² <https://lawandcrime.com/high-profile/the-judiciary-strikes-back-federal-judge-shreds-trump-barbs-says-courts-dont-make-decisions-on-alternative-facts/>

¹²³ <https://www.reuters.com/world/us/george-w-bush-calls-out-threat-domestic-terrorism-911-anniversary-2021-09-11/>

¹²⁴ https://www.huffpost.com/entry/dawn-bancroft-capitol-attack-trump_n_61537341e4b075408bcfc39e

¹²⁵ <https://www.politico.com/news/2021/10/04/black-lives-matter-comparison-roils-court-in-jan-6-cases-515086>

‘I think our democracy is in trouble because, unfortunately, we have charlatans like our former president, who doesn't, in my view, really care about democracy but only about power,’ Walton said. ‘And as a result of that, it's tearing this country apart.’”¹²⁶

“Judge Reggie Walton, a George W. Bush appointee, scolded ¹²⁷another: ‘You’ve disgraced this country in the eyes of the world and I find it outrageous that American citizens would act as you did. My inclination would be to lock you up, but since the government isn’t asking me to do it ... I won’t.’

‘I know that these types of comments have an impact As judges, we’re getting all kinds of threats and hostile phone calls when we have these cases before us, because there are unfortunately other people out there who buy in on this proposition, even though there was no proof, that somehow the election was fraudulent.’”¹²⁸

“Walton described the pro-Trump violence targeting the federal government on January 6 as an ‘insurgency.’”¹²⁹

JUDGE JOHN D. BATES

“U.S. District Court Judge John Bates cited the select committee’s report and criminal referrals to swat down a Jan. 6 defendant’s claim that he believed Trump had authorized him and other rioters to enter the Capitol when he urged the crowd to march down Pennsylvania Avenue.

A federal judge indicated Wednesday that then-President Donald Trump's remarks on Jan. 6, 2021, telling a crowd to ‘fight like hell’ before the Capitol attack could have signaled to his supporters that he wanted them ‘to do something more’ than just protest.”¹³⁰

“‘It was a travesty in American history, a shocking attack on our democratic values and institutions,’ the judge said. ‘All who participated in that insurrection, I think it can be called, must be held responsible.’”¹³¹

JUDGE RICHARD J. LEON

¹²⁶ <https://www.businessinsider.com/judge-compares-trump-election-false-claims-stolen-nazi-germany-capitol-2022-11>

¹²⁷ <https://www.cnn.com/2021/09/24/politics/judge-says-capitol-rioter-disgraced-this-country/index.html>

¹²⁸ <https://www.lawfareblog.com/dc-district-court-and-jan-6-cases>

¹²⁹ <https://www.newsweek.com/gop-appointed-judge-says-trump-doesnt-care-about-democracy-only-power-1698228>

¹³⁰ <https://www.politico.com/news/2022/12/28/jan-6-committee-trump-rally-00075696>

¹³¹ <https://apnews.com/article/capitol-siege-prisons-congress-government-and-politics-e92224f875d2003ab4f290f0c4e06ead>

As of this moment, Judge Leon is not known to have been assigned to or preside over a January 6th case. There is nothing in his known record of public statements that would lead us to believe that he has shown prejudicial bias in the matter of January 6th prosecutions.

DISTRICT JUDGES

JUDGE COLLEEN KOLLAR-KOTELLY

“Kollar-Kotelly repeatedly described Caldwell as an ‘insurrectionist’... ‘You’re entitled to your political views but not to an insurrection,’ the judge said. ‘You were an insurrectionist.’¹³²

“‘There was a group of people who knew the election wasn't stolen yet rioted to install 'their preferred candidate.’ She also drew parallels between the Jan. 6 attack and the reaction after the presidential election of 1860, referring to the attack as ‘bloody.’ She drew comparisons to ‘Chavez's Venezuela, Pinochet's Chile and Argentina's Dirty War’ in describing the ongoing threat to U.S. democracy.”¹³³

“Kollar-Kotelly's words echo rhetoric in the House Jan. 6 select committee's final report, which alleges that Trump engaged in a ‘[multi-part conspiracy](#)’¹³⁴ to overturn the lawful results of the 2020 Presidential election.”¹³⁵

“In November, Kollar-Kotelly compared the Jan. 6 insurrection to the discord that led up to the Civil War.”¹³⁶

JUDGE JAMES E. BOASBERG

“One difficulty, Boasberg told students, is that the January 6th trials are operating in an area with ‘a lot of law still to be made.’ Matching the defendants’ alleged crimes to statutes is one challenge; as Judge Boasberg pointed out, ‘there were no statutes that were written that said, ‘it is a criminal offense to storm the

¹³² <https://www.politico.com/news/2023/02/01/jan-6-defendant-sentenced-00080732>

¹³³ <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/judge-warns-of-threat-to-democracy-and-lawlessness-in-one-of-the-final-jan-6-sentencing-hearings-before-election-day/>

¹³⁴ <https://www.axios.com/2022/12/23/january-6-committee-final-report>

¹³⁵ <https://www.axios.com/2023/01/18/jan6-capitol-riot-trump-instructions>

¹³⁶ <https://www.gpb.org/news/2023/01/06/federal-case-against-savannah-man-charged-in-jan-6-insurrection-on-track-proceed>

capital and interfere with the counting of certification of the electoral college after the presidential election’... No one could fathom something like this.”¹³⁷

“You attempted, with others, to undermine one of our country's bedrock acts, which is the peaceful transfer of power.”¹³⁸

“The cornerstone of our democratic republic is the peaceful transfer of power after elections,” the judge told Bennett. “What you and others did on January 6th was nothing less than an attempt to undermine that system of government.”¹³⁹

JUDGE AMY BERMAN JACKSON

“Wrigley posted a photo on social media of him holding a 1776 flag during the riot. The judge said the gesture didn’t honor the nation’s founders.

‘The point of 1776 was to let the people decide who would rule them. But the point of the attack on the Capitol was to stop that from happening,’ Jackson said. ‘The point of the attack on the Capitol was to subvert democracy, to substitute the will of the people with the will of the mob.’”¹⁴⁰

“Judge Amy Berman Jackson rejected the argument that rioters were ‘patriots,’...

‘The heated and inflammatory rhetoric that brought the defendant to the district has not subsided. The lie that the election was stolen and illegitimate is still being perpetrated. Indeed, it is being amplified, not only on social media but on mainstream news outlets. And worse, it has become heresy for a member of the former president’s party to say otherwise,’ Jackson said from her Washington, D.C., courtroom.

‘It needs to be crystal clear that it is not patriotism, it is not standing up for America, and it is not justified to descend on the nation’s capital at the direction of a disappointed candidate and threaten members of the other party,’ she said prior to imposing the sentence.”¹⁴¹

JUDGE RUDOLPH CONTRERAS

¹³⁷ <https://www.law.uchicago.edu/news/law-school-visit-judge-boasberg-discusses-career-paths-january-6-trials-and-politicization>

¹³⁸ <https://www.wusa9.com/article/news/national/capitol-riots/judge-sentences-ohio-men-to-45-days-in-jail-for-capitol-riot-derek-jancart-erik-rau-january-6-disorderly-conduct/65-67a8d9a4-334e-4864-953b-2a9fc6f0c6a7>

¹³⁹ <https://whyy.org/articles/capitol-rioters-social-media-posts-influencing-sentencings/>

¹⁴⁰ <https://whyy.org/articles/capitol-rioters-social-media-posts-influencing-sentencings/>

¹⁴¹ <https://www.ajc.com/news/jan-6-riot-not-patriotism-judge-says-in-sentencing-ga-man/X2PYATWQDRE5RBBCJZ5NVQ5QZE/>

As of this moment, Judge Contreras is not known to have made any public statements that would lead us to believe that he has shown prejudicial bias in the matter of January 6th prosecutions.

JUDGE CHRISTOPHER R. COOPER

“Judge Christopher Cooper told a defendant who had tweeted that she was ‘definitely not going to jail’ because she had ‘blonde hair white skin’ that her sentence needed to demonstrate that the Capitol siege was ‘an assault on our democracy...and that it should never happen again.’”¹⁴²

JUDGE TANYA S. CHUTKAN

“‘When Ms. Bissey got home, she was not struck with remorse or regret for what she had done,’ Chutkan said. ‘She is celebrating and bragging about her participation in what amounted to an attempted overthrow of the government.’”¹⁴³

“‘There have to be consequences for participating in an attempted violent overthrow of the government, beyond sitting at home.’ A judge on Monday ordered Capitol rioter Matthew Mazzocco to spend 45 days in prison, rejecting not only the defense’s argument for probation but also the prosecution’s recommendation that he be sentenced to home confinement instead of time behind bars.”¹⁴⁴

“‘What happened ... was nothing less than a violent mob trying to prevent the orderly, peaceful transfer of power as part of an election,’ said Chutkan, an appointee of former President Barack Obama. ‘That mob was trying to overthrow the government. ... That is no mere protest.’”¹⁴⁵

“Judge Tanya Chutkan, an Obama appointee and former public defender, has sentenced four rioters to jail despite prosecutors’ recommendations of probation.

Judge Chutkan, in imposing sentences of 20 and 14 days in jail on an Ohio couple who had crawled into the Capitol through a broken window, said¹⁴⁶: ‘The country is watching. There have to be consequences for participating in the attempted overthrow of the government.’”¹⁴⁷

¹⁴² <https://www.lawfareblog.com/dc-district-court-and-jan-6-cases>

¹⁴³ <https://why.org/articles/capitol-rioters-social-media-posts-influencing-sentencings/>

¹⁴⁴ <https://www.buzzfeednews.com/article/zoetillman/judge-capitol-rioter-prison-harsher-sentence>

¹⁴⁵ <https://www.politico.com/news/2021/10/04/black-lives-matter-comparison-roils-court-in-jan-6-cases-515086>

¹⁴⁶ https://www.huffpost.com/entry/capitol-attack-sentencing-judge-tanya-chutkan_n_615b1877e4b099230d2645d3

¹⁴⁷ <https://www.lawfareblog.com/dc-district-court-and-jan-6-cases>

JUDGE RANDOLPH D. MOSS

“There are events in our history that get seared into our collective consciousness — traumatic events we experience as a whole — and I think this is one of those that's going to leave a scar,” Moss said.”¹⁴⁸

“Although Mr. Hodgkins was only one member of a larger mob, he actively and intentionally participated in an event that threatened not only the security of the Capitol but democracy itself,” Moss said.”¹⁴⁹

“The events of that day were horrifying,” Judge Randolph D. Moss said. ‘This was a stain on (American) history, and Mr. Montalvo participated in that.’”¹⁵⁰

JUDGE AMIT P. MEHTA

“The invocation of the Klan Act suggests that by trying to stop the certification of Joe Biden’s election, Trump and his allies were, in effect, channeling their white supremacist predecessors. They were seeking to nullify the Black vote that had played a critical role in Biden’s victory. That Jan. 6 insurrectionists carried Confederate flags only drives home their intent.”

Mehta framed the almost unimaginable fact that an incumbent president tried to undo the results of an election in light of the well-established principles of civil conspiracy. He did an especially important service to the public and to the Jan. 6 Committee by debunking the popular misunderstanding that to be guilty of conspiracy people need to meet “secretly to hatch a plan to violate the law.”

The kinds of conspiracies that the law prohibits¹⁵¹ do not “require such a degree of deliberation, formality and coordination. In fact, a civil conspiracy requires only an express or “tacit” agreement to “participate in an unlawful act or a lawful act in an unlawful manner.”

It is enough, the judge wrote that members of the conspiracy “in some way or manner, or through some contrivance ... came to a mutual understanding to try to accomplish a common and unlawful plan.”

The judge detailed the steps that Trump took to “prevent, by force, intimidation or threat” congressional certification of Biden’s election to the presidency. He was clear and direct in laying out the evidence that suggests the plausibility of the plaintiffs’ contention that Trump and his allies “created the conditions that would enable the violence” that happened on Jan. 6.

¹⁴⁸ <https://www.wusa9.com/article/news/national/capitol-riots/patriot-boys-of-north-texas-militia-founder-sentenced-to-4-years-in-prison-for-assault-with-dangerous-weapon-lucas-denney-donald-hazard-fanone/65-85a82ffa-0343-4e17-b21e-305c0b43b57b>

¹⁴⁹ <https://www.npr.org/2021/07/19/1017916061/capitol-rioter-who-walked-on-senate-floor-on-jan-6-sentenced-to-8-months-in-pris>

¹⁵⁰ <https://www.clickorlando.com/news/local/2023/01/13/kissimmee-real-estate-agent-sentenced-to-probation-for-role-in-capitol-attack/>

¹⁵¹ <https://www.findlaw.com/criminal/criminal-charges/conspiracy.html>

The president's role was, as Mehta puts it, "multifaceted." His co-conspirators included the Proud Boys, the Oath Keepers and "others who entered the Capitol ... with the intent to disrupt the certification of the Electoral College vote through force, intimidation or threats."

Mehta continued: "This happened in the context of something bigger. It happened in the context of...one of the darkest days in the history of our country," he said. "We simply cannot have a country," he said, "in which people who are on the losing side of an election think you can use violence and physical force to undo that result. We cannot function as a country if people think they can behave violently when they lose an election."¹⁵²

JUDGE TIMOTHY J. KELLY

"It snapped our previously unbroken tradition of peaceful transfer of power. We can't get that back," Kelly said."¹⁵³

Other than his strange misunderstanding of the date and time at which presidential power is transferred¹⁵⁴, Judge Kelly has so far seemed to maintain an adequate level of fairness in his public statements regarding the events of January 6th.

JUDGE TREVOR McFADDEN

"I think the U.S. attorney would have more credibility if it was even-handed in its concern about riots and mobs in this city," McFadden said during Danielle Doyle's sentencing for entering the Capitol on Jan. 6 with a throng of other rioters."¹⁵⁵

Although he has been applauded by many January 6th Defendants as being the only fair judge in D.C., it should be noted and understood that some others have argued that Judge McFadden has shown excessive deference and/or leniency to January 6th Defendants. It should also be noted that Judge McFadden has provided the only full acquittal¹⁵⁶ in the entirety of January 6th cases.

JUDGE DABNEY L. FRIEDRICH

¹⁵² <https://thehill.com/opinion/judiciary/595066-judge-in-trump-conspiracy-case-links-jan-6-to-history-of-racist-violence/>

¹⁵³ <https://apnews.com/article/capitol-siege-prisons-riots-timothy-kelly-7ed9626a6ace2e2bf51c6bd70ae9e272>

¹⁵⁴ <https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2000/winter/inaugurations>

¹⁵⁵ <https://www.staradvertiser.com/2021/10/01/breaking-news/federal-judge-questions-whether-jan-6-rioters-are-treated-unfairly/>

¹⁵⁶ <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/matthew-martin-january-6-defendant-not-guilty/>

“Judge Friedrich called their behavior the ‘antithesis of patriotism.’ ‘Not only are they not patriots, they are a direct threat to our democracy and will be prosecuted as such,’ she said.”¹⁵⁷

JUDGE CARL J. NICHOLS

“‘There are obvious differences between those, like Miller, who stormed the Capitol on January 6, 2021, and those who rioted in the streets of Portland in the summer of 2020,’ Nichols wrote in his decision. ‘The Portland rioters’ conduct, while obviously serious, did not target a proceeding prescribed by the Constitution and established to ensure a peaceful transition of power,’ the judge added. ‘Nor did the Portland rioters, unlike those who assailed America’s Capitol in 2021, make it past the buildings’ outer defenses.’”¹⁵⁸

“Nichols said that because prosecutors had not alleged that Miller took such direct action — rather, the Justice Department says he simply joined the large mob on Jan. 6 — the obstruction charge against him must be dismissed.”¹⁵⁹

Much like Judge Kelly, other than his strange misunderstanding of the date and time at which presidential power is transferred¹⁶⁰, Judge Nichols has so far seemed to maintain an adequate level of fairness in his public statements regarding the events of January 6th.

JUDGE JIA M. COBB

As of this moment, Judge Cobb is not known to have made any public statements that would lead us to believe that she has shown prejudicial bias in the matter of January 6th prosecutions.

VISITING JUDGE

JUDGE BARBARA J. ROTHSTEIN

¹⁵⁷ <https://www.newamericanjournal.net/2022/08/first-capitol-insurrectionist-to-go-on-trial-sentenced-to-seven-years-in-federal-prison/comment-page-1/#comments>

¹⁵⁸ <https://www.newsweek.com/trump-appointed-judge-denies-1-6-rioters-charge-that-doj-should-prosecute-blm-protesters-1661942>

¹⁵⁹ <https://www.politico.com/news/2022/03/07/judge-obstruction-charge-jan-6-defendant-00014843>

¹⁶⁰ <https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2000/winter/inaugurations>

As of this moment, Judge Rothstein is not known to have made any public statements that would lead us to believe that she has shown prejudicial bias in the matter of January 6th prosecutions.

Google Data Research

UNDERSTANDING WHAT THIS DATA MEANS

- Google Trends is also useful for monitoring search interest over any specific timeline for any topic or keyword based on search volume.
- Google Trends data goes back to the year 2004. Search Interests can be tracked by the past hour up to the past 5 years. You can also create a custom time range based on your selected dates.
- Search Data is categorized by 51 regions throughout the United States.
- This data enables us to see which region took the greatest interest in the data by relevancy to each of the other regions.
- **Anywhere Jurors are exponentially pre-exposed to relevant information, it is less likely unbiased jury pool will even be available as data will prove that based on location data, the DC jury pool is abnormally and willfully tainted.**

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FEDERAL AGENCIES CREATED BIAS AFFECTING CONSUMED DATA

- Media digested is also relevant because positive or fair reporting articles were diminished by shadow banning, and bias at the direction of The Federal Government.
- As the Twitter Files prove, the same FBI that is conducting the J6 investigations, is the same FBI that was interfering in the 2020 election via Twitter.
- **The government has been openly controlling HOW people digest news information, corruptly influencing and tainting the same pools of people that would go on to sit the juries in DC.**
- See House Republican Judiciary Report and FBI Whistleblower Testimonies

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WHAT REGIONAL SEARCHES PROVIDE

Searching for a term in Google Trends:

- *Note: the map shows areas where your term is more popular. Darker shades indicate where your term has a higher probability of being searched.*
- If you compare search terms, you see a map of the world shaded according to the term's popularity. The color intensity represents the percentage of searches for the leading search term in a particular region between the terms compared.

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WHAT REGIONAL SEARCHES PROVIDE (CONTINUED)

Exploring results by region

- Hover over a region to get more details on search volume in a region. To the right of the map, you also see a list of regions or cities ranked according to the term's popularity. Regions or Cities is based on search criteria.
- Locations digesting the most media are the area where the jury pool has digested the most media about a topic and willfully exposed themselves.

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THINGS TO CONSIDER WHEN READING THE DATA

PER GOOGLE TRENDS:

Interest by subregion

See in which location your term was most popular during the specified time frame. Values are calculated on a scale from 0 to 100, where 100 is the location with the most popularity as a fraction of total searches in that location, a value of 50 indicates a location which is half as popular. A value of 0 indicates a location where there was not enough data for this term.

Note: A higher value means a higher proportion of all queries, not a higher absolute query count. So a tiny country where 80% of the queries are for "bananas" will get twice the score of a giant country where only 40% of the queries are for "bananas".

[LEARN MORE](#)

Google's Data is Automatically Adjusted for Population. If Google Data shows that a search was more popular in DC than anywhere else in the country, it also means that it was a more popular search *proportionally*, in relation to the rest of the country.

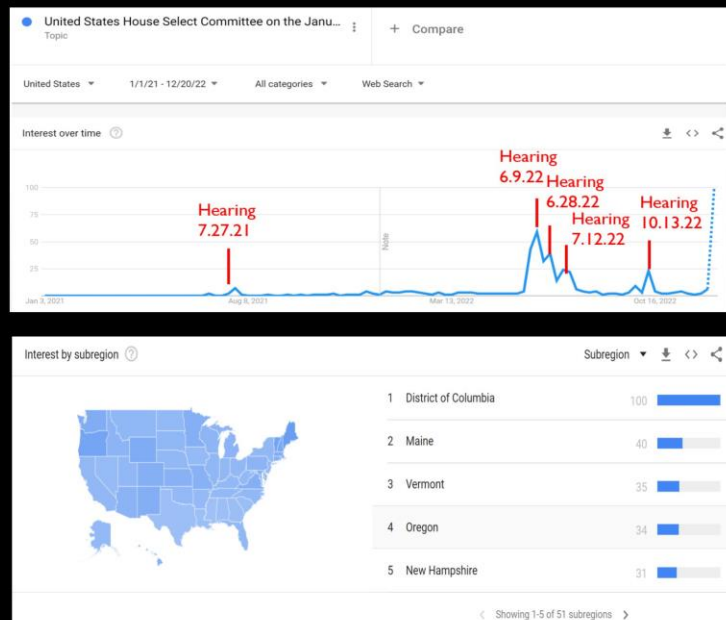
Proprietary Work of Condemned USA, LLC

"UNITED STATES HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE JANUARY 6 ATTACK"

<https://trends.google.com/trends/explore?date=2021-01-01%202022-12-20&geo=US&q=%2Fg%2F11np0cczff>

Take a look at the highest
ranking location of users
searching for this term...

Proprietary Work of Condemned USA, LLC

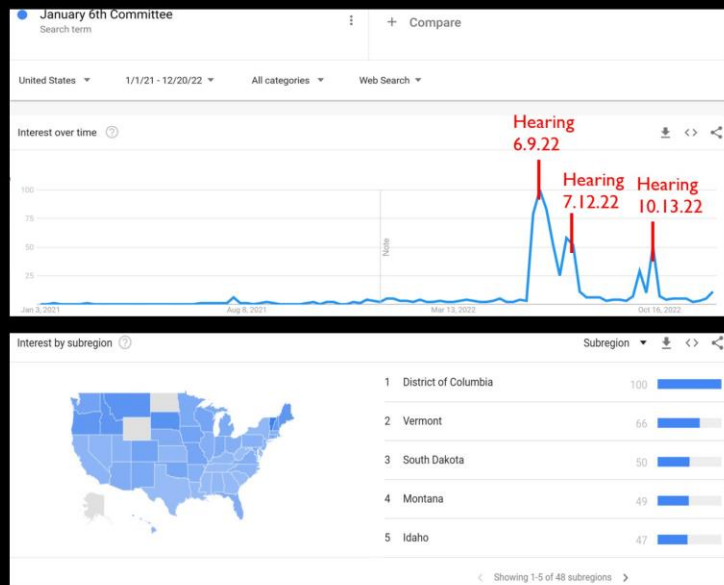


JAN 6TH COMMITTEE

<https://trends.google.com/trends/explore?date=2022-01-01%202022-12-07&geo=US&q=January%206th%20Committee>

Take a look at the highest ranking location of users searching for this term...

Proprietary Work of Condemned USA, LLC

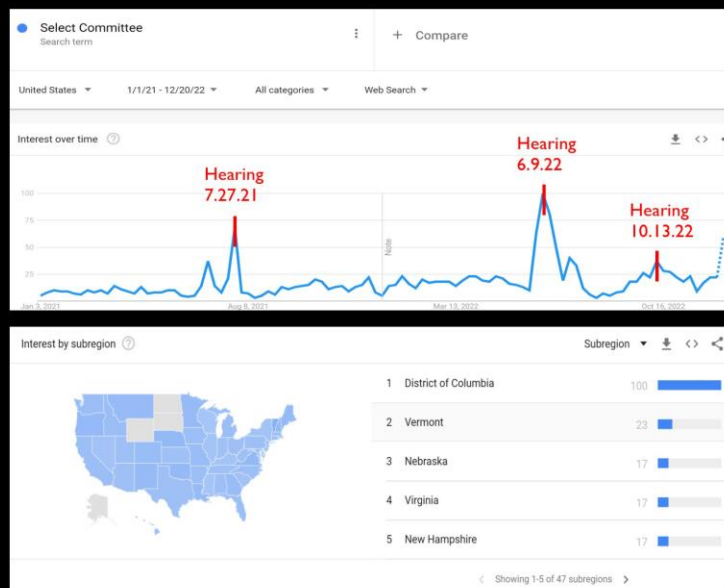


SELECT COMMITTEE

<https://trends.google.com/trends/explore?date=2021-01-01%202022-12-20&geo=US&q=Select%20Committee>

Take a look at the highest ranking location of users searching for this term...

Proprietary Work of Condemned USA, LLC



HOW, WHERE, WHEN, & NUMBER OF PEOPLE THAT SEARCH DATA

Identifying the Latest Trends

- *The Trending Searches* feature of "Google Trends" is a tool to help users discover the latest trending google searches all over the world.
- It makes data available to the public on *daily search* trends from the last 24 hours as well as in-real-time *new* trends that experience a sudden spike in search traffic, based on data from Google News and Google Search.
- In fact, Google Trends is one of the best tools for [how to find the most searched keywords on Google](#), and is a primary tool used in Digital Marketing.
- This data **ALSO** shows how potential JURORS could have **intentionally EXPOSED THEMSELVES TO COMPROMISING INFORMATION and WILLFULLY ENGAGED THAT INFORMATION** with a simple smartphone.

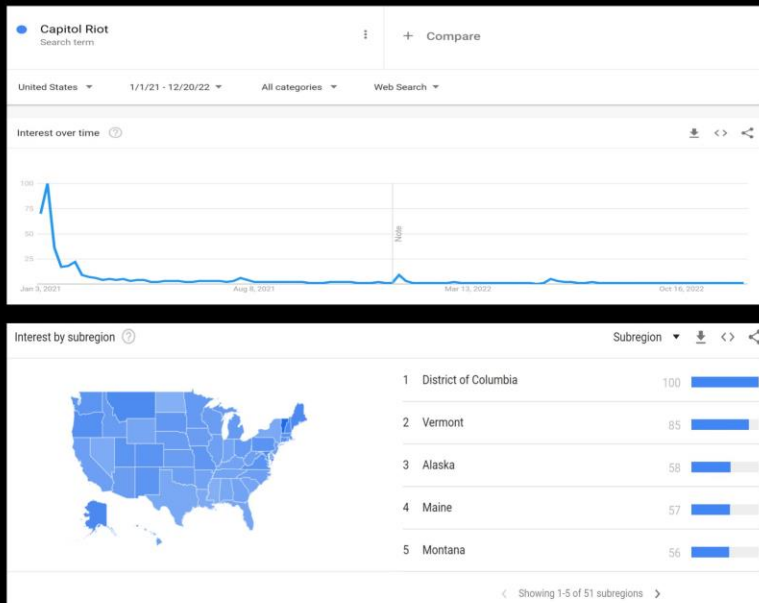
Proprietary Work of Condemned USA, LLC

CAPITOL RIOT

<https://trends.google.com/trends/explore?date=2021-01-01%202022-12-20&geo=US&q=Capitol%20Riot>

Take a look at the highest ranking location of users searching for this term...

Proprietary Work of Condemned USA, LLC

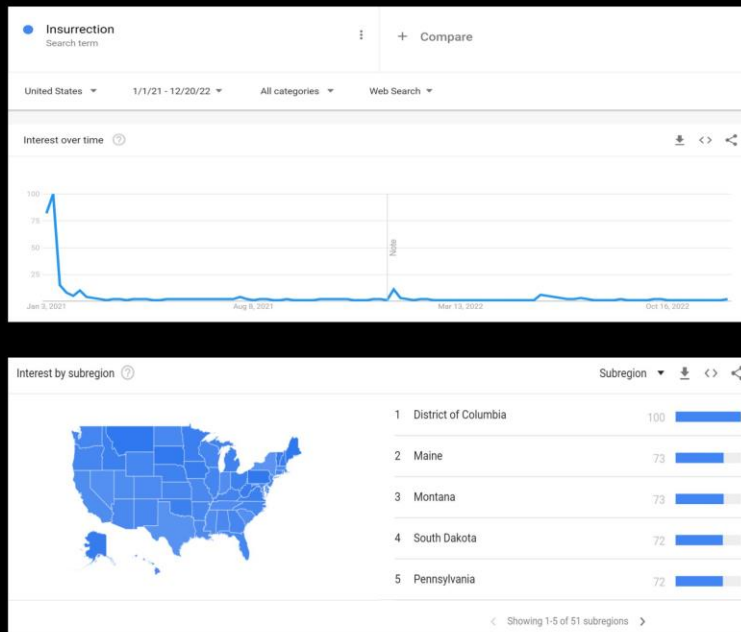


INSURRECTION

<https://trends.google.com/trends/explore?date=2021-01-01%202022-12-20&geo=US&q=Insurrection>

Take a look at the highest ranking location of users searching for this term...

Proprietary Work of Condemned USA, LLC

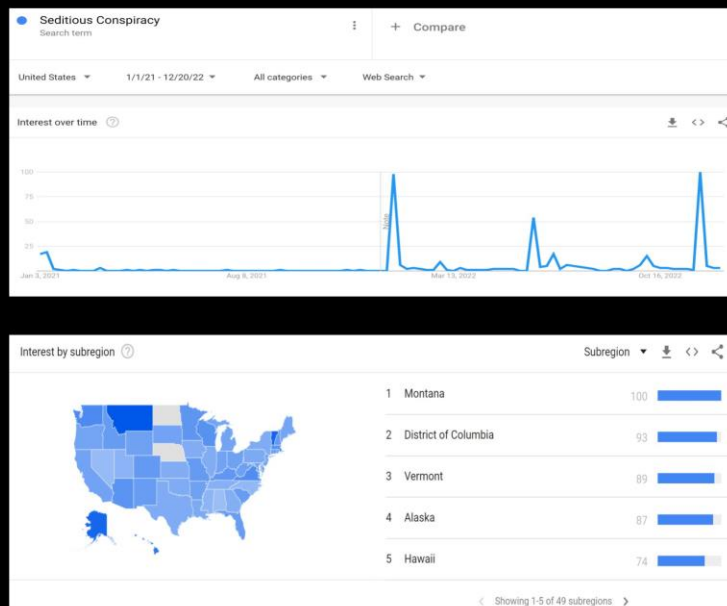


SEDITIONOUS CONSPIRACY

<https://trends.google.com/trends/explore?date=2021-01-01%202022-12-20&geo=US&q=Seditious%20Conspiracy>

Take a look at the highest ranking location of users searching for this term...

Proprietary Work of Condemned USA, LLC



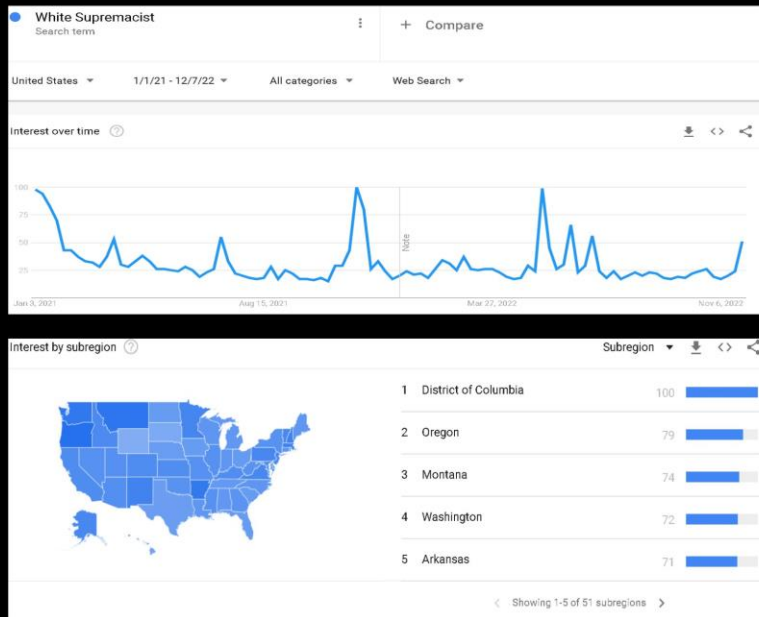
NOTE: Stewart Rhodes was just convicted of Sedition, he is from Montana

WHITE SUPREMACIST

<https://trends.google.com/trends/explorer?date=2021-01-01%202022-12-07&geo=US&q=White%20Supremacist>

Take a look at the highest ranking location of users searching for this term...

Proprietary Work of Condemned USA, LLC

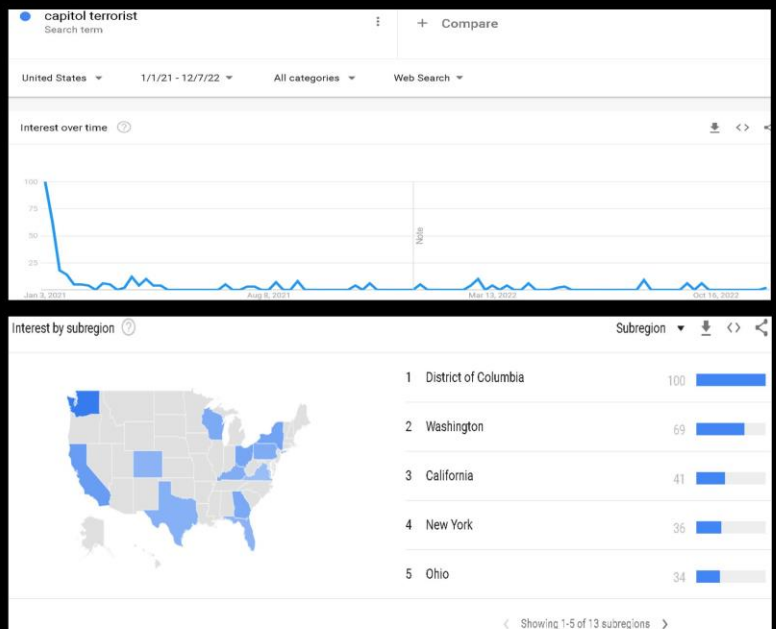


CAPITOL TERRORIST

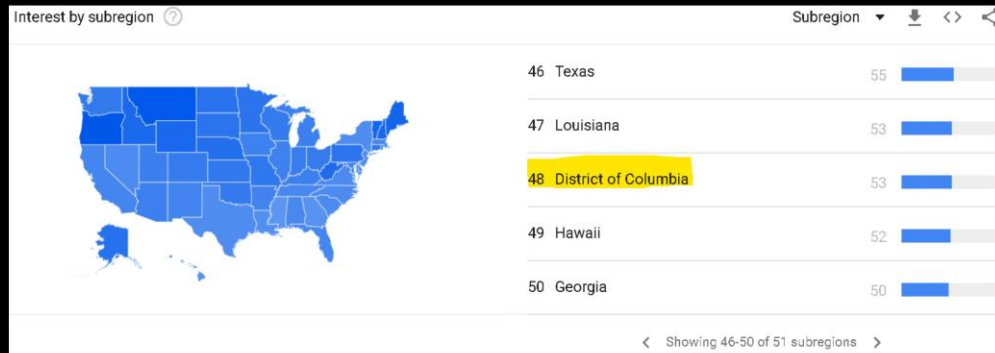
<https://trends.google.com/trends/explorer?date=2021-01-01%202022-12-07&geo=US&q=capitol%20terrorist>

Take a look at the highest ranking location of users searching for this term...

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ANTIFA & D.C BIAS



Antifa Cases in Washington D.C. Were Sealed By the DOJ in May of 2021. Why?

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ANTIFA AND BLACK LIVES MATTER NEWS REPORTS

- ANTIFA:
- *Antifa results were lacking, as biased media and local government fails to address the matters of criminal activity of Antifa. Why?*



- BLACK LIVES MATTER:
- Despite 2 BILLION dollars of damage from illegal arson, rioting, up to 20 murders, theft, etc. **Black Lives Matter** enjoys supported by the government. DC Mayor Bowser even celebrates BLM.
- 95% of reporting found for the search Black Lives Matter was POSITIVE.

COVER UP: Antifa & BLM had a MASS number of their slap-on-the-wrist cases sealed (nearly all of 200).

<https://www.independentsentinel.com/dc-ag-to-seal-records-of-arrested-antifa-blm-during-mostly-peaceful-riots/>

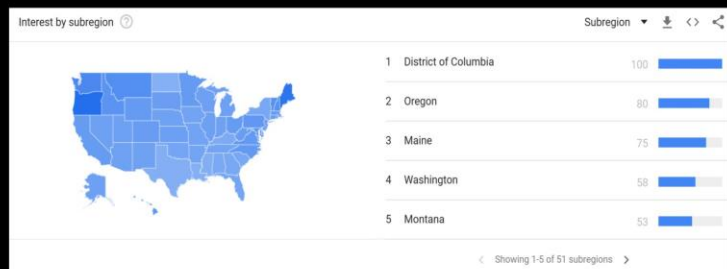
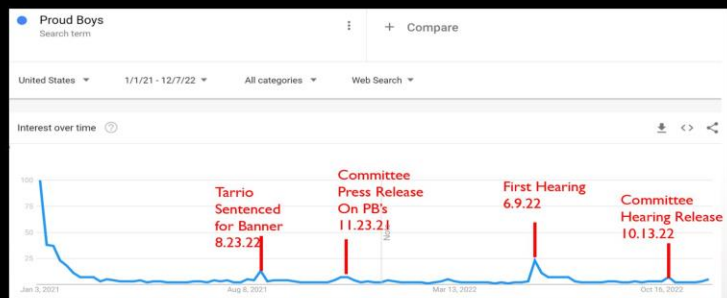
Proprietary Work of Condemned USA, LLC

PROUD BOYS

<https://trends.google.com/trends/explore?date=2021-01-01%202022-12-07&geo=US&q=Proud%20Boys>

Take a look at the highest ranking location of users searching for this term...

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GOOGLE BIAS TOWARDS PROUD BOYS

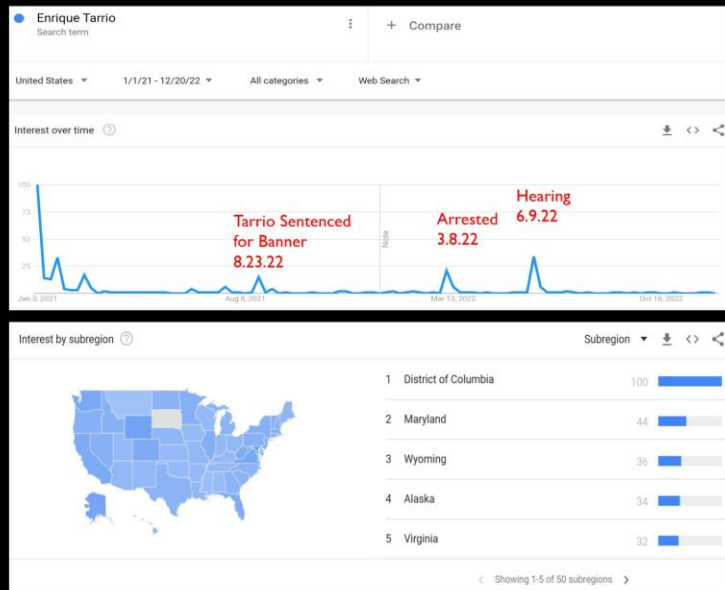
DATA RESTRICTED

- “Proud Boys” is not even an allowed term to be utilized in Google Analytics
- Google Analytics is an important tool for Google Users for SEO purposes, and is often used by Digital Marketers.
- In essence, this means that *Google* decides what information reaches users. Members of the club cannot use Google Tools to showcase ANY good press for themselves on Google’s platform, which is the largest search engine in the world.

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ENRIQUE TARRIO

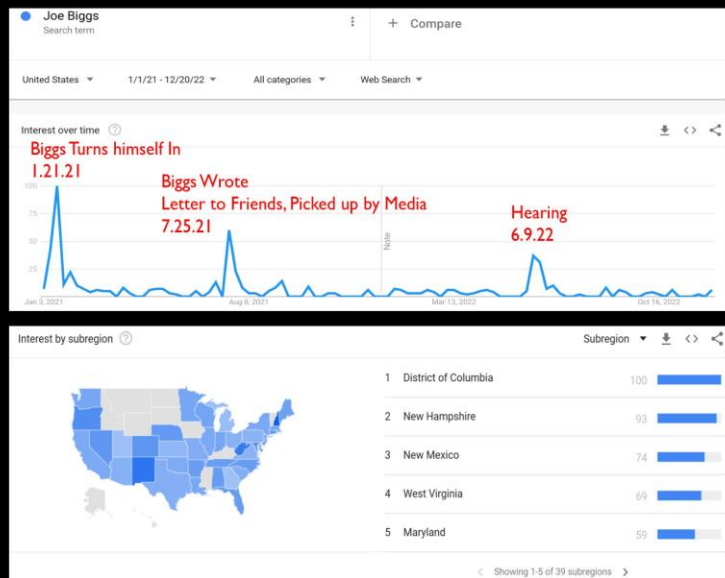
<https://trends.google.com/trends/explore?date=2021-01-01%202022-12-07&geo=US&q=enrique%20tarrio>



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JOE BIGGS

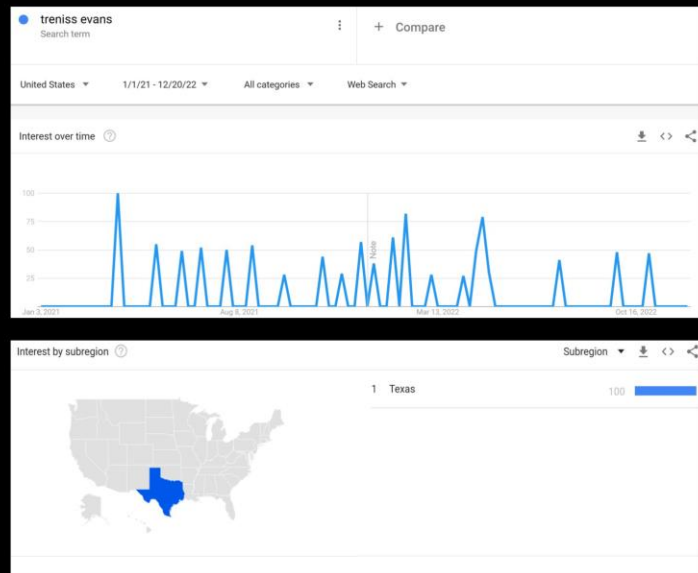
<https://trends.google.com/trends/explore?date=2021-01-01%202022-12-07&geo=US&q=Joe%20Biggs>



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AVERAGE J6 DEFENDANT: TRENISS EVANS

<https://trends.google.com/trends/explore?date=2021-01-01%202022-12-07&geo=US&q=Treniss%20Evans>



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D.C. PROVES TO HAVE WILLFULLY ABSORBED TAINTED DATA

- Through many politically charged events the residents of The District of Columbia tend to digest data at an unusual rate over the rest of the Country in many cases.
- The evidence shows a significant uptick in interest particularly in this case and therefore an indisputably tainted jury pool willfully digesting media creating a clear bias in the District of Columbia.
- The duty of the court and the officers within is to provide a Jury of one's peers and preserve the Constitutional Rights.

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WILLFUL EXPOSURE CREATES INTIMATE KNOWLEDGE

- The persons of affected areas as well as the areas where the storms had a potential to affect searched the data at an understandably higher rate as the persons were **victims**.
- **Hurricane Ian** -localized matters impact the area and its citizens generating greater interest in the affected area, thus more interest in searching the topic in said area or willful exposure to information.
- Citizens of Florida & Louisiana are undoubtedly affected, and undeniably bias as they experienced the tragedy of these events.
- **We would clearly have a better venue elsewhere to not deprive Hurricanes Ian and Katrina of their right to a fair and impartial Jury of their peers.**

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AFFECTED AREAS SHOW LIKE WILLFUL ENGAGEMENT

Hurricane Katrina



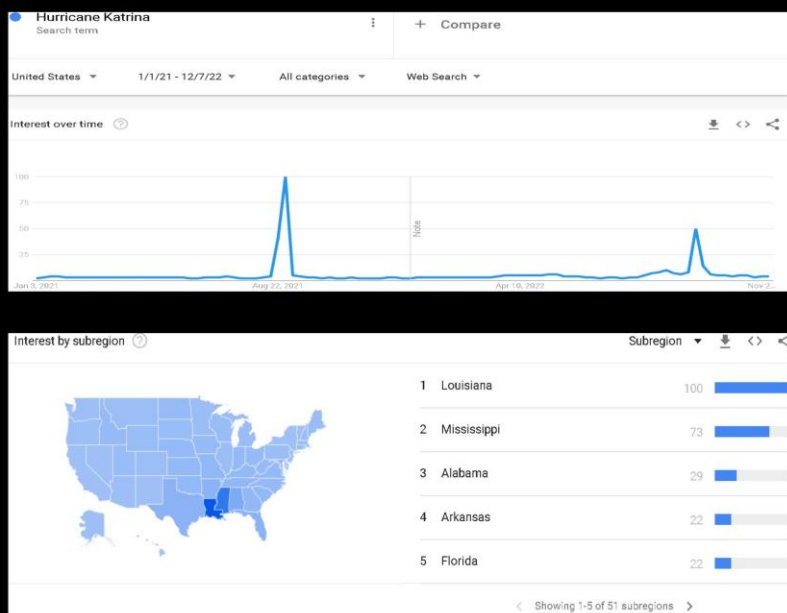
Proud Boys



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HURRICANE KATRINA

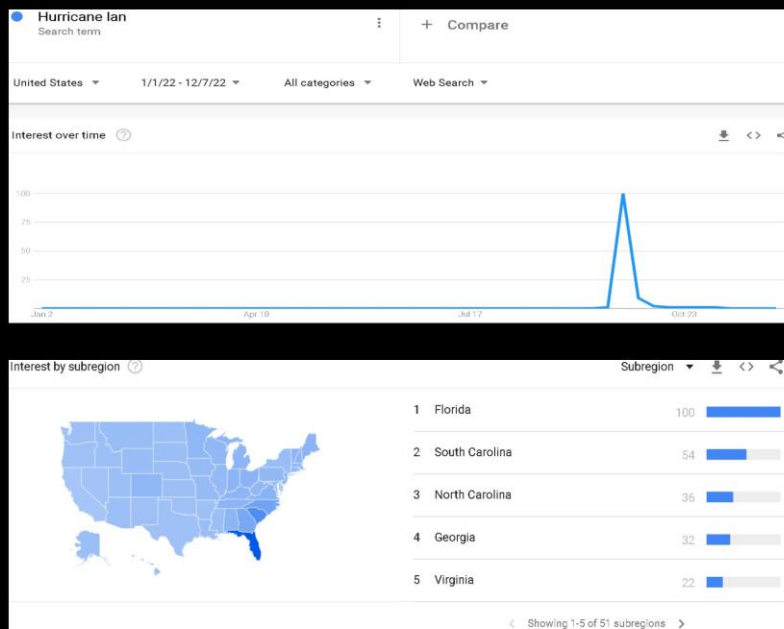
Proprietary Work of Condemned USA, LLC



HURRICANE IAN

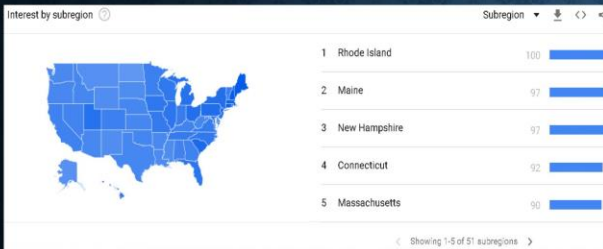
<https://trends.google.com/trends/explore?date=2022-01-01%202022-12-07&geo=US&q=Hurricane%20Ian>

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DATA SAMPLE PROVIDES SIGNIFICANT BIAS VS UNBIASED

Willful Engagement
Unbiased Result
Ice Cream



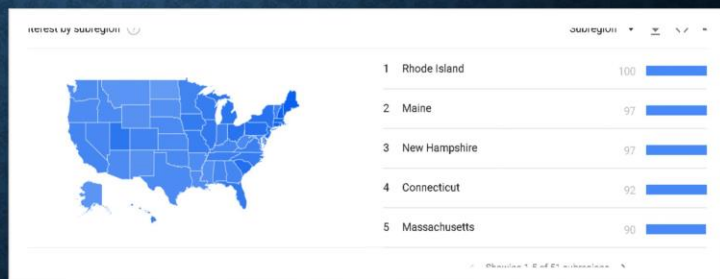
Willful Engagement
Extreme Event Bias
Hurricane Ian



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ICE CREAM DIMINISHES NORMALLY 100,97,97,92,90 ETC.

- Note how the data sets diminish gradually as 100, 97, 92, 92, 90 and the pattern holds true throughout the 51 regions.
- Proof the nation has a realistically equal digestion of the data



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MURDER DIMINISHES NORMALLY 100,97,96,95,95 ETC.

- Note how the data sets diminish gradually as 100, 97, 96, 95, 95 and the pattern holds true throughout the 51 regions.
- Proof the nation has fair and unbiased digestion of the data is irrefutable



<https://trends.google.com/trends/explore?date=2022-01-01%202022-12-20&geo=US&q=Murder>

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DATA SPIKES WHEN AND WHY 7-27-21

- **Data Spikes were undeniably affected by The “Select Committee” release dates.**
- **7-27-21 The Law Enforcement Experience Select Committee Airing**
- The data proves that potential jurors exposed themselves to biased reporting absent of any meaningful discussion or cross examination of January 6th witnesses or defendants, and weeks of hearings that exclusively benefitted DOJ prosecutors from June to December of 2022.
- News pertaining to, dates of arrest, charges, superseding indictments created smaller, less relevant, spikes
- The date of each release created a spike with contributing factors and ripple effects
- *“Ripple effect” is the downward trend as the news becomes less relative and less impactful to those engaging in the information willfully*
- Initial upward trend represents the news cycle discussion of a current event such as an upcoming “Select Committee” release and those projected topics within

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WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE MANIPULATED REPORTS

- The Washington Field Office (WFO) manipulated reports regarding alleged Domestic Violent Extremism (DVE)
- DVE investigations were opened locally per policy but taken over by WFO and run as local investigations *inconsistent* with that policy
- The FBI is designed to be a Field Law Enforcement Investigative Agency
- <https://sites.google.com/site/ciapimps/home?authuser=0>

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SKILLING VS. THE UNITED STATES

• **Overview:**

Case against former Enron CEO Jeffrey Skilling.

Argument for change of venue was denied and the Supreme court cited several factors for consideration in appeal that have become the benchmark for future change of venue arguments. The court ruled the following:

The Supreme Court agreed with the district court's conclusion. It addressed several factors it regarded as pertinent to whether the defendant had demonstrated a presumption of prejudice that required a venue transfer:

- 1) the size and characteristics of the community in which the crime occurred and from which the jury would be drawn;
- 2) the quantity and nature of media coverage about the defendant and whether it contained "blatantly prejudicial information of the type readers or viewers could not reasonably be expected to shut from sight";
- 3) the passage of time at 367. After the defendant was charged in federal court in Houston, he sought to move his case to another district based on widespread pretrial publicity and what was characterized as a general attitude of hostility toward him in the Houston area. The district court found that the defendant had not satisfied his burden of showing that prejudice should be presumed and declined to change the trial venue.

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WHAT THE LAW STATES

- 1 The Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure mirror these principles. Fed. R. Crim. P. 18 (“[T]he government must prosecute an offense in a district where the offense was committed.”);
- *Fed. R. Crim. P. 21(a)* (requiring transfer if the court is satisfied that “so great a prejudice against the defendant exists in the transferring district that the defendant cannot obtain a fair and impartial trial there”).
- *Case 1:13-cr-10200-GAO Document 577 Filed 09/24/14 Page 2 of 10* 3 between the underlying events and the trial and whether prejudicial media attention had decreased in that time; and (4) *in hindsight, an evaluation of the trial outcome to consider whether the jury’s conduct ultimately undermined any possible pretrial presumption of prejudice.*

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Reeducation in D.C.C.T.F

As Exposed by James McGrew – January 6th defendant

This is the WOKE media and BLM and Louis Farrakhan programming there in the DC CTF. This needs to be exposed for the hate programming and disinformation it is. It's long. It is basically a cut and paste of the first six lesson plans from an Inmate Education program. It's just an example of extremism and hate programming WITHIN the jail and DoC administration. Please keep in mind that this is the ONLY PROGRAM MEDIA inmates are allowed to watch or study in there and you'll begin to understand why J6ers are treated the way they are. — James McGrew

The following material exposes the mindset of the overwhelming majority of the DC population/jury pool. This is why **CHANGE OF VENUE** is so urgently and desperately needed in order for these men to get EQUAL justice under

AMERICA THIS IS YOUR TAX DOLLARS AT WORK!!! THIS IS THE REPRESENTATION YOU HAVE HERE IN THE DC GULAG!!!!

By: James McGrew

4-29-22

As a detainee here in the DC jail all inmates are afforded tablets to pursue some sort of educational offering most of all courses offered are some form of CRT or just plain out right hate speech. I will give an example of this Hatred as it is offered on these tablets that I am writing to you from right now. There is a lot of information here please take the time to read as hard as it may be to stomach.

LESSON 1:

DONALD TRUMP - HOW HE HAS ATTACKED OUR DEMOCRACY

Donald Trump, the 45th President of the United States of America, has proven to be a dark spot on the Democracy of country.

The riot and attack on our Capitol was instigated by him but it was not the first time this President has gone against the grain of our government.

This informative course outlines the following:

The Definition of Democracy

Trumps Crimes before the Election

Trumps Attacks on Democracy After the Election

Trump Incites a Riot

Trumps Pre-Riot Rally Speech

The Riot Images

Trumps Version of a Concession Speech

America's Choices to Hold Donald Trump Accountable

The 25th Amendment

Impeachment

Charges of Inciting Violence

TRUMPS CRIMES BEFORE HE CALLED FOR THE ATTACK ON OUR DEMOCRACY

A-Z

AMAZON

Trump has personally and repeatedly instructed the Postmaster General to double shipping rates for Amazon, in an attempt to inflict billions of dollars of new costs on founder and CEO Jeff Bezos, who also owns the Washington Post. "Some administration officials," reported the Post in May 2018, "say several of Trump's attacks aimed at Amazon have come in response to articles in The Post that he didn't like."

BIGOTRY

This is a president who has referred to African countries as “shitholes;” to Mexicans as “rapists;” to neo-Nazis as “very fine people.” To be clear: bigotry, racism, and white nationalism are impeachable offenses. Ask Andrew Johnson.

CNN

In the summer of 2017, Trump personally intervened to try and block a merger between AT&T and Time Warner — in order to try and punish CNN, which is owned by Time Warner, for its unfavorable coverage of him. Per the New Yorker, Trump told aides, “I’ve been telling [then-National Economic Council Director Gary] Cohn to get this lawsuit filed and nothing’s happened! I’ve mentioned it fifty times. And nothing’s happened. I want to make sure it’s filed. I want that deal blocked!”

In the summer of 2017, Trump personally intervened to try and block a merger between AT&T and Time Warner — to try and punish CNN for its unfavorable coverage of him.

DEATHS

Over the past 12 months, six migrant children aged between 2 and 16 — five from Guatemala and one from El Salvador — have died in federal custody. Over the previous 10 years, not a single migrant child died in custody. Is this not impeachable? It gets worse: As BuzzFeed News reported recently, “Immigrants held in Immigration and Customs Enforcement jails around the U.S. received medical care so bad it resulted in two preventable surgeries ... and contributed to four deaths.”

EMOLUMENTS

From pitching his struggling Doral resort as a venue for the next G-7 summit, to making more than 400 lucrative visits to his own properties and businesses, to having Saudi royals bail out his underperforming hotels, Trump has been violating both the domestic and foreign emolument clauses of the Constitution from day one of his moneymaking presidency. His response to such criticisms? “You people with this phony emoluments clause.”

FRAUD

The president of the United States is a fraudster. Don't take my word for it. In November 2016, less than two weeks after he was elected, Trump settled three different fraud lawsuits related to his Trump University for \$25 million. Earlier this month, as the New York Attorney General Letitia James formally announced, the president was “forced to pay \$2 million for misusing charitable funds for his own political gain,” and his Trump Foundation was “shut down for its misconduct.” Trump isn't fit to run a university or a charity, so how is he fit to run the country?

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

As the New York Times reported in October 2018, the General Services Administration, which manages real estate for the federal government, had planned to turn the FBI's headquarters in Washington, D.C. “over to a commercial developer” — until, that is, the president intervened to veto the sale. As a group of Democratic lawmakers pointed out, Trump was “dead opposed 'to the government selling the property, which would have allowed commercial developers to compete directly with the Trump Hotel” only a block away. Is this not worthy of further investigation and, possibly, impeachment?

HUSH MONEY

We know that Trump's former lawyer and fixer Michael Cohen, who is serving a three-year prison sentence for campaign finance violations, tax fraud, and bank fraud, made illegal hush money payments to two women — Stormy Daniels and Karen McDougal — who claimed to have had affairs with Trump. We also know, thanks to federal prosecutors, that Cohen “acted in coordination and at the direction of” the president himself. How is this brazen violation of campaign finance laws not an impeachable offense?

INCITEMENT OF VIOLENCE

The president is a threat to law and order. As New York magazine's Jonathan Chait has observed: “On at least eight occasions, he has encouraged his supporters — including members

of the armed forces — to attack his political opponents.” In addition, a bevy of domestic terrorists arrested since 2016 have cited either Trump’s name, his inflammatory rhetoric, or both.

JARED

Trump demanded that his son-in-law, Jared Kushner, be granted a security clearance, despite objections from intelligence officials who warned that Kushner could be compromised by his business ties to foreign governments. The president may have the right to give anyone a security clearance and yet, as House Judiciary Committee Chair Jerrold Nadler explained in March, “You can do things that are within your power that are abuses of power and that are crimes.”

KIDS IN CAGES

The Trump administration, as a matter of policy, separated more than 5,400 children — including babies and toddlers — from their migrant parents at the Mexico border. Hundreds of those kids were locked up in cages. This was a clear violation of international law, and experts with the United Nations’ Human Rights Council also said the policy may have amounted to “torture.”

LIES, LIES, AND LIES

Trump has told more than 15,000 falsehoods since coming to office. To quote presidential historian Douglas Brinkley: “There is no president that lied as if they were a form of breathing, except Donald Trump.” But lying isn’t an impeachable offense, right? Wrong. The very first article of impeachment against Nixon accused him of “making or causing to be made false or misleading public statements for the purpose of deceiving the people of the United States.” The very first article of impeachment against Nixon accused him of “making or causing to be made false or misleading public statements for the purpose of deceiving the people of the United States.”

MEDIA ATTACKS

Trump, as even Fox News host Chris Wallace observed last week, “is engaged in the most direct, sustained assault on freedom of the press in our history.” The president has asked the FBI to jail reporters who publish leaks, threatened to revoke the broadcast licenses of media organizations that criticize him, and relentlessly attacked and demonized journalists as “scum,”

“slime,” “sick people,” “fake news,” and “the enemy of the people.” Members of the press have received death threats from people echoing the president’s vile language.

NEGLIGENCE

Local officials in Puerto Rico have blamed presidential negligence and incompetence for the deaths of nearly 3,000 people in Puerto Rico, in the wake of Hurricane Maria in 2017.

Trump’s

response? He falsely claimed that 3,000 Americans didn’t die. He also tried to “illegally withhold” much-needed and congressionally appropriated disaster relief money. According to the Washington Post, Trump told White House officials that “he did not want a single dollar going to Puerto Rico. ... Instead, he wanted more of the money to go to Texas and Florida.”

OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

Special counsel Robert Mueller’s investigation of Russian interference in the 2016 election identified 10 instances of possible obstruction of justice by the president. More than 1,000 former federal prosecutors agreed that Trump’s conduct, had he been a private citizen, would have resulted “in multiple felony charges for obstruction of justice.”

PERJURY

We know Trump lies all the time — but how about the lies he tells under oath? The president told the Mueller inquiry: “I do not recall discussing WikiLeaks with [former adviser Roger Stone], nor do I recall being aware of Mr. Stone having discussed WikiLeaks with individuals associated with my campaign.” In November, however, his former deputy campaign manager, Rick Gates, said in court that Trump had been aware in advance of WikiLeaks’ Disclosure in 2016, based on his conversations with Stone. The response of conservative lawyer George Conway, husband of Kellyanne? “Perjury.”

QANON

You’ve heard of QAnon, right? The batshit crazy group of online conspiracy theorists obsessed with a deep-state plot against Trump? The president has retweeted QAnon supporters on multiple occasions; invited them to speak at his rallies; and hosted them at the White House.

Why does this matter? The FBI has warned that QAnon will “very likely” drive extremists “to carry out criminal or violent acts.” So how is it OK for the president to endorse or promote such a dangerous group ?

RAPE

Trump has not only been accused of sexual assault and harassment by dozens of women, but in June, the writer E. Jean Carroll also accused him of raping her in the dressing room of a luxury department store. “I haven’t paid much attention,” House Speaker Nancy Pelosi told reporters, when asked to comment on Carroll’s shocking claim. But why not? Shouldn’t rape be an impeachable offense? “I wish there had been a third Article of Impeachment against Donald Trump,” Carroll tweeted last week. “The Abuse Of Women.”

SYRIA

Less than three months after entering office, in April 2017, Trump launched airstrikes against Syria, without a vote in Congress. Democratic Rep. Ted Lieu, a former attorney in the Judge Advocate General Corps of the U.S. Air Force, called the strikes “FRICKIN ILLEGAL.” And remember: As former deputy national security adviser Ben Rhodes has acknowledged, the lack of congressional authorization, and threat of impeachment from House Republicans, “was a factor” in the controversial decision by the Obama administration not to bomb Syria in 2013. Democratic Rep. Ted Lieu called Trump’s airstrikes on Syria “FRICKIN ILLEGAL.”

TAX EVASION

In October 2018, a blockbuster 13,000-word investigation by the New York Times found that Trump “received at least \$413 million in today’s dollars from his father’s real estate empire, much of it through tax dodges in the 1990s.” What kind of dodges? “He and his siblings set up a sham corporation to disguise millions of dollars in gifts from their parents. ... Records indicate that Mr. Trump helped his father take improper tax deductions worth millions more.”

ULTRA VIRES

Remember how Trump declared a fake “national emergency” in February to circumvent Congress and fund his border wall? Well, Trump himself bluntly admitted that there was no emergency or even urgency: “I didn’t need to do this. But I’d rather do it much faster.” His

critics, therefore, argue that the president acted “ultra vires,” a Latin phrase meaning “beyond the powers.”

VLADIMIR

The Mueller report may have ruled out a criminal conspiracy between Trump and Vladimir Putin, but we know that Trump welcomed Russian help during the 2016 campaign and later suggested that he wasn't bothered by Moscow's interference in the election. We also know that Trump handed over classified intel to the Russians in the Oval Office. As Harvard law professor and former Bush administration official Jack Goldsmith co-wrote, “Questions of criminality aside ... if the President gave this information away through carelessness or neglect, he has arguably breached his oath of office,” and there is “thus no reason why Congress couldn't consider a grotesque violation of the President's oath as a standalone basis for impeachment.”

WITNESS INTIMIDATION

In January, Cohen announced that he was postponing his public congressional testimony because of “ongoing threats against his family” from the president and his attorney Rudy Giuliani. In November, Trump attacked former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Marie Yovanovitch as she was testifying in front of the House Intelligence Committee, prompting committee Chair Adam Schiff to accuse the president of “witness intimidation in real time.” This is the behavior not of a president but of a mob boss.

XI

Why is there no mention of the Chinese President Xi Jinping in either of the two articles of impeachment? Why only the Ukrainian president? If the Democrats' argument is that involving foreign governments in U.S. elections is an impeachable offense, as well as a threat to national security, then why stop at Ukraine? What about China? Listen to the president himself, speaking to reporters outside the White House in October: “China should start an investigation into the Bidens, because of what happened in China is just about as bad as what happened with Ukraine.”

YEMEN

In Syria, Trump dropped bombs without congressional approval. In Yemen, the scene of the world's worst humanitarian crisis, Trump has helped Saudi Arabia to continue to drop bombs despite explicit opposition from both chambers of Congress. As an analyst in The Guardian argued, Trump's decision to veto a bipartisan bill calling for an end to U.S. military involvement in the Saudi air war amounted to "flagrant defiance of the 1973 War Powers Act that checks a president's ability to engage in armed conflict without express consent of Congress."

ZELENSKY

The president of the United States didn't just abuse his power in attempting to pressure the president of Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelensky, to investigate Joe and Hunter Biden; he tried to bribe him. Pelosi accused Trump of bribery and so, too, did the House Democrats' 169-page impeachment report. Yet, as Vox noted, "When Democrats actually unveiled their articles of impeachment last week, bribery was MIA." Why?

LESSON 2:

AFTER THE FACT: **FIVE WAYS TRUMP HAS TRIED TO ATTACK** **DEMOCRACY POST-ELECTION**

TomMcCarthy@TeeMcSee - Sat 12 Dec 2020 08.50 EST

Republicans in 2020 have established what may be a new template for subverting the vote that could haunt elections for years.

Rudy Giuliani speaks to the media about Donald Trump's quasi-legal attempt to overturn the Pennsylvania election results in Philadelphia on 7 November.

The decisive rejection by the US supreme court of an attempt by one state, Texas, to throw out election results in four other states might prevent the recurrence of such an effort in future presidential elections, but the Texas lawsuit was not the only unprecedented attack to be leveled on US democracy during the November presidential election, and other such efforts could escalate in, or echo through, future elections for an unknown time to come.

Historians could mark 2020 as the moment when Republicans applied the same zeal they have

used to attack democracy in advance of elections, through voter suppression and gerrymandering, to attacking democracy on the back end, by trying to deny and overturn the results.

Here is a list of five post-election attacks on democracy by Donald Trump and Republicans that were new in 2020 but might haunt elections for years to come.

Especially reckless and sustained election fraud charges

False accusations of election fraud are a fixture of US elections, but Trump has professionalized the enterprise, making more audacious and systemic claims of election fraud than ever before and coaxing more elected officials to go along with the lies than seemed possible before the Trump era.

Supreme court rejects Trump-backed Texas lawsuit aiming to overturn election results

Republicans normalized Trump's false charges by treating them as "legal challenges". But by declining to acknowledge the election result, Republicans lent weight to the notion that something unusual was afoot apart from Trump's effort to subvert the popular will, and they held open a months-long window for Trump's lies to circulate, during which faith in US democracy was damaged.

Political pressure on local elections officials

Will the certification of election results in key counties ever again be taken for granted? And will the partisan poison that reached down to the local level in 2020 corrupt the conduct of future elections at that level?

This was the year for local officials from both parties to receive death threats as they worked to finish the vote counting and then certify the result. Many Republican officials, as in Philadelphia, Michigan and Georgia, reacted to the pressure with expressions of outrage and brave statements of principle. But other local Republican officials, as in Detroit, responded to the merest charm offensive from Trump by trying to retract their certification of the county results. 'It's surreal': the US officials facing violent threats as Trump claims voter fraud.

In healthier times for the US democracy, no one paid much attention to the certification process because it was taken as an article of unexamined faith that the vote was the vote and the only role officials had was to stamp it. Now there is a plain chance that officials might take direction from the White House, the

Republican National Committee or someone else instead of voters.

External legal challenges to the certification of state election results

Lawsuits have developed around elections before, but never in US history has an election been followed by a legal battle of the scope mounted by the Trump campaign. Trump, the loser, sued in every state, with multiple lawsuits, where flipping the result could help him win. The fact that Trump lost basically all the lawsuits might not discourage future presidential campaigns from building a national post-election legal strategy into their victory plan: if you can't win at the ballot box, try the courts.

Internal political challenges to the certification of state election results.

LESSON 3:

'WE WILL NEVER CONCEDE': **HOW DONALD TRUMP INCITED AN ATTACK ON** **AMERICA**

By : David Z. Morris - January 7, 2021 1:45 PM EST

Many top political figures are converging on a stunning consensus: President Donald Trump personally incited a violent attack on the U.S. Capitol building on Jan. 6, leaving four dead and an indelible scar on American democracy. Those assessments are coming not just from Trump's political opponents, but also from members of his own party and even former members of his administration.

They include Gen. James Mattis, Trump's first secretary of defense, who said last night that the "effort to subjugate American democracy by mob rule...was fomented by Mr. Trump." Gen. Joseph Dunford, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff under Trump, also laid blame on the President. Republican Sen. Mitt Romney directly blamed Trump for last night's events, and Republican Rep. Adam Kinzinger of Illinois this morning called for the invocation of the 25th Amendment, which gives the Vice President and the cabinet the power to remove an unfit President.

Many Trump staffers and deputies have already resigned, and others have reportedly discussed

acting to remove him, largely out of fear that Trump could directly trigger more violence if not removed. White House counsel Pat Cipollone has reportedly urged remaining staffers to not speak to or take orders from Trump to avoid future prosecution for treason.

Trump's statements leading up to and during the storming of the Capitol building, however, did not include explicit calls for a violent attack on America's democratic institutions. Instead, those laying blame on Trump are pointing in part to rhetoric that agitated his followers with conspiratorial lies and instilled a sense of imminent doom—while relying on them to make the final decision to act. This is a version of the “stochastic terrorism” tactics common to authoritarian leaders around the world.

In recent weeks, Trump heavily promoted the rally that led directly to the assault on the Capitol. The rally was part of the “Stop the Steal” movement, which, fueled by Trump's own conspiratorial fantasies, explicitly aimed to halt the certification of Joe Biden's election victory. On Dec. 19, Trump promised a “big protest in D.C. on January 6th. Be there, will be wild!” Trump promoted the rally again on Dec. 27, Dec. 30, and Jan. 1, in tweets compiled by the New York Times.

At the rally, Trump delivered the same inflammatory rhetoric and false claims that have characterized his entire presidency. For most of an hour, he reiterated claims that the election had been stolen—claims which have been rejected as unfounded by at least 59 courts, including many headed by Trump-appointed judges.

Trump also repeatedly intimated that his followers should take action. Near the beginning of his speech, Trump even made what appeared to be an indirect threat to Vice President Mike Pence, who, Trump incorrectly told his supporters, had the power to overturn the Nov. 3 election results.

“I just talked to Mike [Pence],” Trump told the crowd. “I said, ‘Mike, [overturning the results] doesn't take courage. What takes courage is to do nothing. That takes courage.’...We're just not going to let that happen.”

As the speech continued, Trump edged ever closer to calling for direct action by his supporters. “We will never give up; we will never concede,” Trump said to thunderous applause. “We will stop the steal. We're going to walk down Pennsylvania Avenue, and we're going to the Capitol...We're going to try and give our Republicans, the weak ones...the kind of pride and boldness that they need to take back our country.”

Supporters followed Trump's call to march to the Capitol. Within less than two hours, they had forced their way through barricades, then through the doors of the Capitol building, forcing the evacuation of legislators.

After the takeover of the Capitol building was in full swing, Trump issued a recorded statement ostensibly intended to defuse the violence. Trump was reportedly supposed to speak from a script, but he instead ad-libbed, repeating false claims about election fraud and expressing support for the rioters. Similar improvisation reportedly led to his infamous “many sides” remarks about the 2017 white supremacist riots in Charlottesville, Va.

“We had an election that was stolen from us. It was a landslide election, and everyone knows it, especially the other side,” Trump said in the video, before begrudgingly telling supporters, “You have to go home now. We have to have peace, we have to have law and order.

“There’s never been a time like this where such a thing happened, where they could take it away, from all of us—from me, from you, from our country,” he also said in the recording.

“This was a fraudulent election.

“We love you. You’re very special,” he said to supporters even as they marched through the Capitol waving Confederate battle flags. “You’ve seen what happens. You’ve seen the way others are treated that are so bad and so evil. I know how you feel. But go home and go home in peace.”

The repeated vague references to a broad cast of nefarious enemies—“they” and “others” who “are so bad and so evil”—is typical of authoritarian tactics for cementing loyalty by invoking powerful but nonspecific threats. Though ostensibly intended to slow violence, Trump’s message was instead rapidly removed from Facebook and other social media platforms over fears that it would make things worse.

Trump’s rhetoric has been leading up to this moment not for weeks or months but years. Trump began building his political base by promoting the racist “birther” conspiracy theory as early as 2011. That theory falsely claimed that President Barack Obama was not born in the U.S. and therefore was not the legitimately elected leader of the nation.

A steady drumbeat of false and conspiratorial claims has continued ever since, amplified many times over by political allies as Trump gained power. It remains to be seen what consequences Trump and his proxies might face, but yesterday’s assault on American democracy was the clear result of their efforts.

LESSON 4:

DONALD TRUMP’S WORD’S THAT INCITED THE RIOT

Now it is up to Congress to confront this egregious assault on our democracy.

And after this, we’re going to walk down, and I’ll be there with you. We’re going to walk down--

We’re going to walk down. Anyone you want, but I think right here, we’re going to walk down to the Capitol--

And we're going to cheer on our brave senators and congressmen and women and we're probably not going to be cheering so much for some of them.

Because you'll never take back our country with weakness.

You have to show strength and you have to be strong.

We have come to demand that Congress do the right thing and only count the electors who have been lawfully slated. Lawfully slated.

I know that everyone here will soon be marching over to the Capitol building to peacefully and patriotically make your voices heard. Today, we will see whether Republicans stand strong for integrity of our elections. But whether or not they stand strong for our country, our country. Our country has been under siege for a long time. Far longer than this four year period.

LESSON 5:*

THE ATTACK ON THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE

GOD I WISH I COULD HAVE SHARED THIS LESSON WITH YOU IT WAS ALL PICTURES AND THEY WERE OF CONFEDERATE FLAGS AND OF COURSE THE GALLOWS THAT WAS ON THE CAPITAL GROUNDS.

DONALD TRUMP'S CHOICES AFTER THE INSURRECTION
Where Do We Go From Here? What do we do with Number 45?

Invoke The 25th Amendment?
Impeachment?

Charge Him with Inciting Violence? He Cannot be prosecuted while still in office.
Let Him Finish His Last 12 Days without Consequence?

Take a look at the country's options and choose for yourselves.

(THERE WERE ALSO SOME VERY ONE-SIDED VIDEOS HERE IN THIS LESSON ie. Barrack Obama, George Bush)

LESSON 6:**

UPDATE - PELOSI CALLS FOR POSSIBLE IMPEACHMENT

(IN THIS LESSON THERE WAS A 6 MINUTE CNN VIDEO OF PELOSI CALLING FOR IMPEACHMENT IT AIRED ON A SHOW CALLED THE LEAD)

This was the CRT class as it is offered here in the DC Gulag so disgraceful and in my eyes another blatant example of Leftwing brainwash at its worst

*For space 2 lessons were omitted they were the webster's dictionary of impeachment and the definition of inciting violence. Just more mind control.

A Legacy of Brutality in The Metropolitan Police Department

Correcting the Record of the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department

By Shawn Bradley Witzemann and Treniss Evans - Condemned USA

In the aftermath of the killing¹⁶¹ of Tyre Nichols, outrage against police brutality is once again centered in American discourse. As yet another barrage of disturbing video becomes imbedded in our psyche, a majority of Americans would agree that there's major problems with the things we've seen, but in what may be a shocking revelation to some, it can effectively be argued that policing in our nation's capital is amongst the very worst.

IN OUR BACK YARD

In the summer of 2020, protesters in Washington, D.C. were joined by Democrat Party leadership and mainstream media sources as they voiced demands to defund the police for their “violence and hate”. District of Columbia residents cried out for justice and told countless stories of evidence planting, beatings, emotional abuse, false arrest, excessive force, and even rape at the hands of the Metropolitan Police Department. Considering the loud, public outcry (supported by leadership on Capitol Hill), passive observers might be led to believe that the situation has improved in the years that have followed.

¹⁶¹

<https://twitter.com/shawnwitzemann/status/1619138215331631105?s=46&t=P4ghSSxyXr0XJFLkb52mjQ>

Unfortunately, this is not the case.

A HISTORY OF VIOLENCE

On August 11, 2021, the Washington Informer reported¹⁶² that Metropolitan Police Chief David Contee was “embarrassed, discouraged, and ashamed” in regards to the behavior of two MPD officers who physically restrained a man at the corner of 16th and U streets Southeast, while a third officer “repeatedly struck the man in the head with a closed fist”. Even as recently as October 24, 2022, City Council members and local media¹⁶³ have called out MPD for their aggressive and violent behavior, but in what seems to be a complete disregard for the safety of D.C. residents, the problems have only continued to fester. In fact, a look at Police Scorecard¹⁶⁴ shows that out of the fifteen categories used to score agencies, MPD only showed improvement in two.

In what appears to be a complete lack of effort toward addressing the issues, MPD has cost the city hundreds of millions of dollars in legal fees, settlements, and damages paid over the last decade — spending money at a rate higher than 94% of departments surveyed. Obviously, there’s a systemic problem with the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department. When we look at their track record of responses to 1st Amendment activities in the district, the wrongs only begin to multiply.

In 2017, protesters flocked to the Capital to speak out against the inauguration of Donald Trump. Things quickly got out of control and MPD responded as many may have expected. According to a press release¹⁶⁵ from the American Civil Liberties Union, “former Metropolitan Police Department Police Chief Peter Newsham and more than two dozen MPD officers engaged in or supervised constitutional violations including mass arrests of demonstrators without probable cause, unlawful conditions of confinement for

¹⁶² <https://www.washingtoninformer.com/viral-video-of-police-officer-repeatedly-punching-restrained-man-shakes-ward-8-community/>

¹⁶³ <https://youtu.be/ITLr8S-ymnY>

¹⁶⁴ <https://policescorecard.org/dc/police-department/washington-metropolitan>

¹⁶⁵ <https://www.acludc.org/en/press-releases/dc-pay-16-million-settle-claims-2017-inauguration-day-demonstrations>

detainees, and/or use of excessive force”. Also included in the press release was the testimony of Gwen Frisbie-Fulton of North Carolina, who said: “Because of the wanton and brutal conduct of the D.C. police, we ended up fleeing through a cloud of pepper spray for doing nothing but chanting and holding signs.” Rather than fight what would likely have been a losing battle against the 1st Amendment, MPD chose to settle her case against the district for 1.6 million dollars.

The abuses of protesters that day were widespread and egregious — including horrendous allegations of all manner of brutality, including rape.

According to another lawsuit filed by the ACLU and reported on by Sputnik¹⁶⁶; “an MPD officer directed five of the detainees to remove their clothing and proceeded to grab their testicles and insert his finger into their anuses, much to the amusement of other officers who laughed at the invasive search.” DC ACLU lawyer Scott Michelman went on to describe how although there were documented acts of violence and vandalism during the 2017 inauguration demonstrations, hundreds of those whose rights were violated by MPD were peacefully and lawfully assembled — indiscriminately targeted by law enforcement with “an array of weapons...including concussion grenades, flash bang grenades, pepper spray and even a Long Range Acoustic Device”—all because of their mere proximity to unlawful acts. Indeed, Michelman went on to speculate that the arrests “might have been intended as a warning...mass protests are not welcome in the nation's capital.”

MILITARIZATION OVER REFORM

Rather than making much-needed improvements, in the aftermath of their abuses of power during the 2017 inauguration, MPD’s response was to further militarize their forces; lending credence to the idea that previous violence was just a warning, and perhaps unsettlingly — a dark preview of what was to come.

According to The Intercept¹⁶⁷, D.C. Metropolitan Police Commander Morgan Kane traveled to Israel in September 2017 to take part in the Anti-Defamation League’s Counter-Terrorism Seminar — a week-long exposition of militarized policing tactics for riot suppression, counter-insurgency, and counterterrorism.

¹⁶⁶ <https://sputniknews.com/20170622/dc-police-sexually-abuse-protesters-1054898758.html>

¹⁶⁷ <https://theintercept.com/2017/09/15/police-israel-cops-training-adl-human-rights-abuses-dc-washington/>

D.C. Council-member David Grosso publicly decried the Commander's attendance, telling The Intercept, "I am concerned that we are not doing enough to prevent the militarization of law enforcement in the District of Columbia...Learning from military advisors is not what local law enforcement needs."

Despite the well-founded admonitions of Councilmember Grosso, MPD continued unabated, and moved forward to implement their military tactics as they were called to crack down on Black Lives Matter protests in the summer of 2020.

Reuters reported¹⁶⁸ on June 2, 2020 that "baton-swinging police fired smoke canisters, flashbang grenades and rubber bullets to drive protesters farther from the White House, enabling President Donald Trump to walk across Lafayette Park and hold up a Bible in front of St. John's Church." In fact, the use of non-lethal devices was so widespread and haphazard that it would later be determined that MPD had expended nearly every single weapon in their arsenal; necessitating an emergency allocation of funds for a fresh shipment of riot gear. As was reported by Investigative Reporting Workshop, in association with WUSA9, "After two nights of chaotic protests near the White House...D.C.'s Metropolitan Police Department found its supply of rubber ball grenades, high-impact sponge rounds, long-range tear-gas projectiles, and pepper spray nearly depleted. Once again, Metropolitan Police used gratuitous and indiscriminate force to exert their will on peaceful protesters — further setting a precedent for continued brutality as a means of discouraging 1st Amendment activity.

The stage was set for what would come next, and on January 6, 2021, the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department relied on its old bag of tricks.

THE TURN

¹⁶⁸ <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-minneapolis-police-washingtondc-idUSKBN2392VX>

In complete disregard for this extensively documented reality, however, politicians —along with their partners in the corporate press — would have Americans believe that none of the aforementioned abuses are relevant to the events of January 6. In willful ignorance of the hundreds of videos from that day that have been widely circulated — which show numerous instances of violence being perpetrated or instigated by a militarized and malicious MPD — the Department of Justice (along with political leadership and mainstream media) has continued to ignore the evidence. Even right-wing media outlets, conservative pundits, and Republican politicians have failed to report on these issues for the last two years. Only recently was the beating of Rosanne Boyland’s lifeless body by MPD Officer Lila Morris acknowledged¹⁶⁹ by the likes of Jack Posobiec and other large-platform conservatives, up to and including Donald Trump¹⁷⁰.

In a stunning lack of concern with the truth, corporate media, congressional leaders, and those who are currently occupying the Oval Office continue to describe MPD as the heroes of the day — saviors of democracy — each and every one.

Apparently, they would have the American people believe that during Christmas break of 2020, these officers, who could do nothing right in the eyes of D.C. residents and Americans from across the country, were issued shiny new ideology, morals, and training. In the face of “insurrection” they exercised these unpracticed skills on one of the largest crowds ever assembled in D.C., only to shelve those tools once MAGA had been stopped.

THATS ENOUGH SPIN — BACK TO THE TRUTH

The mainstream media now provides impunity and absolution for the same badged group with a newfound lens — but only so long as it’s related to January 6th.

Even more egregious, is the Department of Justice and D.C. Judiciary’s consistent dedication to this demonstrably false narrative as they continue to attack the 1st Amendment, charge hundreds of peaceful

¹⁶⁹ https://twitter.com/jackposobiec/status/1618989927999631361?s=46&t=D4m0z29pNyc_gO8k45q27w

¹⁷⁰ <https://truthsocial.com/users/realDonaldTrump/statuses/109780850231603068>

protesters with a wide array of federal crimes and deny any chance of bringing truth to official proceedings.

Countless lawsuits were born, and the public was aghast at the treatment of demonstrators (including the misuse of teargas) during the BLM protests of summer 2020. Yet, these key elements of defense in criminal proceedings are barred from being allowed in the Proud Boys case related to Dominic Pezzola and the five other men on trial for their lives in D.C. District Court. Pezzola, who picked up an abandoned riot shield to defend himself from rubber bullets is now facing robbery charges and numerous other counts. Joshua Black, who can be seen standing directly in front of Pezzola, was shot through the cheek by one of these improperly deployed munitions, which were deployed from a height. Use of force experts have explained this dangerous act is specifically forbidden because it creates lethal possibilities for munitions intended to be non-lethal. In spite of these glaring abuses, D.C. District Court and the Department of Justice continue to push forward as though nothing is wrong.

So, what changed after decades of shameful allegations, charges, internal reprimands, criminal cases, convictions, and negative public opinion?

Strange how when the banner of the victim is flown by another political camp, there is such widespread support for police action — even when it almost certainly contributed to the deaths of multiple peaceful protesters. The facts speak for themselves, and the answer is quite simple:

These prosecutions, along with the media manipulation and narrative control which facilitates them, are part of a coordinated and well-funded effort to demonize political opponents, criminalize peaceful assembly, and silence all dissent. All of this is disturbingly reminiscent of what happened in Germany in the 1930 s, and indeed, quite Hitler-esque”.

If We the People allow these attacks on citizens to be lost to the hidden footnotes of history, while peaceful protesters are sent to a gulag for the rest of their lives, America can expect institutionalized police brutality and politically motivated prosecutions to become ever-more commonplace — normalized and routine — rewarded and praised. George Orwell once wrote: “If you want a picture of the future, imagine a boot stamping on a human face—forever.”

The future is written by what we do in the present. It would be best for America to appropriately address the legacy of Metropolitan Police brutality and correct the record as soon as possible.

300 Undercharged Cases of Antifa Violence

Jenkins	Abraham	SC	2:20-cr-00527	Inciting a riot, arson, assault & battery,	Guilty	18 months jail and 3 years.
Montanez	Jonathan	ND	3:20-cr-00170	injury to personal property	Guilty	probation
Means	Tyre	WA	2:20-cr-00182	Theft of police rifle, setting fire to patrol. car (arson)	Guilty	2 years jail and 3 years' probation
Collins	Shawn	PA	2:20-mj-00956	Felon in possession of firearm	Currently detained	TBD
Resto	Same	NY	1:20-cr-00350	Arson	Detained pending trial, TBD.	TBD
Sierra	Luis	RI	1:21-cr-00012	Arson	Detained pending trial, TBD	TBD
Goodner	Timothy	OH	1:20-cr-00346	Arson	Dismissed	NA
Hillerich	Gavaughn	OR	3:20-mj-00217	Arson	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Rodriguez	Michael	NY	1:20-mj-00431	Arson	Dismissed	NA
White	Jessica	MN	0:20-mj-00422	Arson	Dismissed	NA
Benson	Brando	PA	2:20-cr-00175	Arson and bank burglary	Dismissed	NA
Avvocato	Pablo	OR	3:20-cr-00278	Assault on federal officer	Dismissed	NA
Dean	Douglas	OR	3:20-cr-00279	Assault on federal officer	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Johnson	Thomas	OR	3:20-mj-00170	Assault on federal officer	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Motagonzalez	Rebecca	OR	3:20-mj-00168	Assault on federal officer	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Oderdonksnow	Nathan	OR	3:20-cr-00293	Assault on federal officer	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
O'Donnell	Stephen	OR	3:20-mj-00166	Assault on federal officer	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Webb	Joshua	OR	3:20-mj-00166	Assault on federal officer	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Kristiansen	Jennifer	OR	3:20-cr-00245	Assault on federal officer and failing to obey a lawful order	Dismissed	
Hessel	Travis	OR	3:20-cr-00450	Assault on public safety officer	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Burke	Christian	OR	3:20-cr-00408	Assault police officer	Dismissed	NA
Wenzel	Philli	O	3:20-cr-00464	Assault public safety officer, interfere with peace officer, disorderly conduct, resist arrest	Dismissing	Deferred resolution, 30 hours community service
Bass	Cyan	OR	3:20-mj-00245	Assault, arson, possession of a destructive device, criminal mischief	Dismissing	N
Bantista	Nicholas	OR	3:20-cr-00431	Assaulting a federal officer	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Blank	Gretchen	OR	3:20-cr-00224	Assaulting a federal officer	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Cary	Jeffree	OR	3:20-cr-00329	Assaulting a federal officer	Dismissed	NA
Dubar	Sabastian	OR	3:20-cr-00289	Assaulting a federal officer	Dismissed	NA
Fellini	Christopher	OR	3:20-cr-00212	Assaulting a federal officer	Dismissed	NA
Grin	Lillith	OR	3:20-cr-00290	Assaulting a federal officer	Dismissed	NA
Johnson	Jordan	OR	3:20-mj-00179	Assaulting a federal officer	Dismissed	NA
O'Brien	Theodore	OR	3:20-cr-00210	Assaulting a federal officer	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Storey	Brodie	OR	3:20-cr-00330	Assaulting a federal officer	Dismissed	NA
Teo	Taimane	OR	3:20-cr-00205	Assaulting a federal officer	Dismissed	NA
Wood-Pavicich	Benjamin	OR	3:20-cr-00209	Assaulting a federal officer	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Maza	Isaiah	O	3:20-cr-00343	Assaulting a federal officer	Dismissing	N
Singelstad	Richard	OR	3:20-mj-00228	Assaulting a public safety officer and disorder	Dismissing	Nolle
Porter	Cody	OR	3:20-cr-00211	Assaulting an officer	Dismissed	Deferred resolution program
Ramos	Pedro	OR	3:20-cr-00463	Assaulting an officer and riot	Dismissed	NA
Bouchard	David	OR	3:20-mj-00165	Assaulting federal officer	Dismissed	NA
Boudurant	Giovanni	OR	3:20-mj-00160	Assaulting federal officer	Dismissed	NA
Eutin	Alexandra	OR	2:20-cr-00459	Assaulting federal officer	Dismissed	30 hours community service
Huston	Gabriel	OR	3:20-cr-00252	Assaulting federal officer	Dismissed	NA
Kriechbaum	Evan	OR	3:20-mj-00178	Assaulting federal officer	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Lemons	Taylor	OR	3:20-cr-00374	Assaulting federal officer	Dismissed	NA
Mandolfo	Noelle	OR	3:20-cr-00282	Assaulting federal officer	Dismissed	NA
Stafford	Patrick	OR	3:20-cr-00295	Assaulting federal officer	Dismissed	NA
Tyler	Gabriel	OR	3:20-cr-00280	Assaulting federal officer	Dismissed	NA

Bates	Jesse	OR	3:20-cr-00435	Civil disorder	Dismissed	NA
Davis	Kyle	NY	6:20-mj-04169	Civil disorder	Dismissed	NA

Donnelly	Kristopher	OR	3:20-cr-00436	Civil disorder	Dismissed	NA
O'Connor	Michelle	OR	3:20-mj-00223	Civil disorder	Dismissed	NA
Reuland	William	OR	3:20-cr-00460	Civil disorder	Dismissed	NA
Bertau-Pavy	Hugo	OR	3:20-cr-00434	Civil disorder, laser aimed at police	Dismissed	NA
Warner	Joshua	OR	3:20-cr-00442	Civil disorder, laser aimed at police	Dismissed	NA
Baldus	Bailey	MN	0:20-mj-00365	Conspiracy to commit arson	Dismissed	NA
Callahan	Jerusalem	OR	3:20-cr-00247	Damaging govt property	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Ahuja	Shanti	OR	3:20-cr-00207	Destroying federal property	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
			3:20-cr-00204	Disorderly conduct & creating a hazard on federal property, failing to obey a lawful order	Dismissed	Deferred resolution program
Olsen	Rowan	OR				
Duffly	Zachary	OR	3:20-cr-00242	Disorderly conduct on federal property	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Dreibelbis	Bailey	OR	3:20-cr-00254	Failing to obey a lawful order	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Ehlers	Caleb	OR	3:20-cr-00243	Failing to obey a lawful order	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Furst	Paul	OR	3:20-cr-00244	Failing to obey a lawful order	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Hazan	David	OR	3:20-cr-00256	Failing to obey a lawful order	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Kloiber	Nicholas	OR	3:20-cr-00255	Failing to obey a lawful order	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Knuston	Cameron	OR	3:20-cr-00258	Failing to obey a lawful order	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Lagalo	Joseph	OR	3:20-cr-00253	Failing to obey a lawful order	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Miller	Ella	OR	3:20-cr-00251	Failing to obey a lawful order	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Sager	Marie	OR	3:20-cr-00250	Failing to obey a lawful order	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
			3:20-cr-00241	Failing to obey a lawful order and disorderly conduct on federal property	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Ash-Milby	Wyatt	OR				
Hickerson	James	OR	3:20-cr-00287	Failing to obey lawful order	Dismissed	NA
Kreutz	Josslynn	OR	3:20-cr-00271	Failing to obey lawful order	Dismissed	NA
Margaux	Christine	OR	3:20-cr-00288	Failing to obey lawful order	Dismissed	NA
Meyers	Ezra	OR	3:20-cr-00272	Failing to obey lawful order	Dismissed	NA
Rolyvanov	Mark	OR	3:20-cr-00273	Failing to obey lawful order	Dismissed	NA
			3:20-cr-00286	Failing to obey lawful order and creating a hazard on federal property	Dismissed	NA
Wolf	Ian	OR				
			3:20-cr-00479	Failing to obey lawful order and disorderly conduct on fed property.	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Richter	Alexis	OR				
			3:20-cr-00479	Failing to obey lawful order and disorderly conduct on fed property	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Sylvester	Essence	OR				
Coffman	Justin	TN	1:20-cr-10048	Felon in posession of firearm	Dismissed	NA
Zecher	Ivan	FL	3:20-cr-00078	Felony possession of firearm, arson	Dismissed	NA
			3:20-cr-00465	Felony civil disorder, assault officers with bear spray	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Phomma	Kevin	OR				
Hamilton	Halston	OR	3:20-cr-00468	Flying drone in federal airspace	Dismissed	Deferred resolution
			3:20-cr-00165	Transporting/conspiracy to use firearm in furtherance of civil disorder and commit felony	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
			3:20-mj-00164	Harrassment and intimidation of federal officers	Dismissed	NA
Hickey	Ronald	OR				
			3:20-cr-00443	Interfere with peace officer, riot, resist arrest, disorderly conduct, assaulting a public safety officer.	Dismissed	Deferred resolution, 30 hours community service
Comfort	Charles	OR				
			3:20-cr-00458	Riot, assault police officer, disorderly conduct	Dismissed	Deferred resolution, 30 hours. community service
Englishmills	Meganne	OR				
			1:20-cr-00331	Theft from ATM during protests	Dismissed	Related case 0:21-cr-02967. appears to be closed.
Gomez	Michael	IL				
			1:20-cr-00331	Theft from ATM during protests	Dismissed	Related case 0:21-cr-02967. appears to be closed.
Ocampo-Tellez	Fermin	IL				
			1:20-cr-00331	Theft from ATM during protests	Dismissed	Related case 0:21-cr-02967. appears to be closed
Vargas	Diego	IL				
			1:20-cr-00290	Transporting/conspiracy to use firearm in furtherance of civil disorder and commit felony	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Althof-Long	Brandon	PA				
			1:20-cr-00290	Transporting/conspiracy to use firearm in furtherance of civil disorder and commit felony	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
Poland	Devon	PA				
Lindstedt	Richard	OR	3:20-cr-00277	Violation of defense airspace (drone)	Dismissed	Pretrial diversion agreement

Madden	Matthew	KS	4:20-cr-00121 pretrial	Habitual narcotic user in possession of a	Dismissed -	I	NA
Allen	George	PA	2:20-cr-00168	Aggravated assault, riot, propulsion of missiles, reckless endangerment, criminal mischief	Guilty		1 year jail and 3 years' probation
Robinson	Dylan	MN	0:20-cr-00181	Aiding and abetting arson	Guilty		4 years jail and 2 years' probation
Wolfe	Branden	MN	0:20-mj-00360	Aiding and abetting arson	Guilty		41 months jail
Alvarez	Rudy	CA	3:20-cr-01809	Aiming laser at aircraft	Guilty		5 years' probation
Belen	Jeremiah	WI	2:20-cr-00141	Aiming laser at aircraft	Guilty		Probation 1 year
Abdi	Mohamed	MN	0:02-cr-00258	Arson	Guilty		5 years' probation
Bailey	Judah	FL	2:20-cr-00023	Arson	Guilty		21 months jail and 3 years' probation
Blumenthal	Lore-Elisabeth	PA	2:20-cr-00233	Arson	Guilty		TBD - detained pending sentencing
Channon	Margaret	CA	2:20-cr-00129	Arson	Guilty		5 years jail and 3 years' probation
Densmore	Ricardo	NV	2:20-cr-00126	Arson	Guilty		TBD - out on bail pending. sentencing
Dorsey	Terry	LA	3:20-cr-00041	Arson	Guilty		18 months jail and 3 years' probation
Dudley	Earlja	NJ	2:21-cr-00591	Arson	Guilty		30 months jail and 3 years' probation
Esprui	Carlos	CA	5:20-cr-00171	Arson	Guilty		60 months jail and 3 years probation
Fierro	Annessa	WI	3:20-cr-00134	Arson	Guilty		5 years jail and 3 years' probation
Frey	Samuel	MN	0:20-cr-00129	Arson	Guilty		27 months jail and 2 years' probation
Garcia-Smith	Andrew	NC	5:20-cr-00304	Arson	Guilty		27 months in jail, 3 years probation
Guthrie	Tearra	SC	2:20-cr-00541	Arson	Guilty		Time served and 1 year probation
Hardy	Javon	NY	6:20-cr-06172	Arson	Guilty		1 year jail and 3 years' probation
Haynes	Devarian	NV	2:20-cr-00126	Arson	Guilty		TBD - out on bail pending sentencing.
Huggins	Kenyatta	LA	3:20-cr-00041	Arson	Guilty		18 months jail and 3 years' probation
Jackson	Shador	MN	0:20-cr-00282	Arson	Guilty		33 months jail and 2 years' probation
Johnson	Shamyryn	LA	3:20-cr-00041	Arson	Guilty		18 months jail and 3 years probation
Johnson	Willie	WI	3:20-cr-00134	Arson	Guilty		5 years jail and 3 years' probation
Karas	Zachary	CA	3:20-cr-01842	Arson	Guilty		33 months jail and 3 years' probation
Lee	Montez	MN	0:20-cr-00168	Arson	Guilty		10 years jail, 3 years' probation
Martin	Dashun	FL	2:20-cr-00023	Arson	Guilty		Time served and 3 years probation
O'Donnell	Timothy	IL	1:20-cr-00260	Arson	Guilty		78 months jail
Patton	Jackson	UT	2:20-mj-00416	Arson	Guilty		24 months jail
Renford	Courtland	NY	1:20-cr-00080	Arson	Guilty		60 months jail and 3 years' probation
Rojas	Christopher	UT	2:20-cr-00182	Arson	Guilty		13 months jail and 3 years probation
Rubalcava	Richard	NC	5:20-cr-00341	Arson	Guilty		85 months jail
Schnizing	Edward	OR	3:20-cr-00298	Arson	Guilty		15 months jail and 3 years probation
Smallwood	Jesse	FL	2:20-cr-00023	Arson	Guilty		21 months jail
Thompson	Bruce	FL	2:20-cr-00023	Arson	Guilty		15 months jail and 3 years' probation
Tillmon	Micah	CA	2:20-cr-00289	Arson	Guilty		18 months jail and 3 years' probation

2:20-cr-00126

Walker
n

Tyree

Arson
NV

sentencing

21 months jail (suspended due to
time served) and 3 years.

Guil

2:20-cr-00023

Arson

Guilty

probation

Waller

Deveccho

TBD
FL

out on bail pending

Kevin

OR

3:20-cr-00263

Arson

Guilty

2 years' probation

White	Matthew	MN	0:20-cr-00173	Arson	Guilty	72 months jail and 3 years' probation
Jackson	Kelly	WA	2:20-cr-00148	Arson and unlawful possession of a destructive device	Guilty	40 months jail and 3 years' probation
Turner	Davon	MN	0:20-cr-00181	Arson at police precinct	Guilty	36 months jail and 3 years probation
Williams	Bryce	MN	0:20-cr-00181	Arson at police precinct	Guilty	27 months jail and 3 years probation
Pace	Jerritt	DC	1:20-cr-00104	Arson of police station	Guilty	36 months jail and 3 years probation
Ybarra	Joseph	OR	3:20-cr-00294	Arson on federal property	Guilty	18 months jail and 3 years probation
Henderson	Formandous	MN	0:20-cr-00146	Arson, possession of unregistered device	Guilty	6.5 years jail
Ziegler	Garrett	MN	0:20-mj-00343	Arson, possession of unregistered device	Guilty	5 years jail
Spry	Justin	NJ	2:21-cr-00260	Arson; knocked down to impeding law enforcement	Guilty	24 months jail and 3 years' probation
Boampong	John	MA	1:20-cr-10321	Assault, discharging a firearm 500 feet of building, failing to stop, unlicensed. carrying of a firearm	Guilty	60 months jail and 3 years probation
Lucia	Nicholas	PA	2:20-cr-00174	Assault, WMD, arson, riot, reckless endangerment	Guilty	2 years jail and 3 years' probation
Bolen	Benjamin	OR	3:20-cr-00216	Assaulting a federal officer	Guilty	1 year probation
Faulkner	Andrew	OR	3:20-cr-00203	Assaulting a federal officer	Guilty	3 years' probation
Horton	Dakotah	OR	3:20-cr-00419	Assaulting a federal officer	Guilty	24 months jail and 3 years probation
Means	Dakota	OR	3:20-cr-00392	Assaulting a federal officer	Guilty	Time served and 1 year probation
Nicholson	Tyvarh	PA	1:20-cr-00040	Assaulting a law enforcement officer, rioting, and possession of incendiary material	Guilty	40 months jail, 3 years' probation, and 500 hours drug rehab
Gaines	Jacob	OR	3:20-cr-00223	Assaulting federal officer	Guilty	46 months jail and 3 years probation
Williams-Smothers	Dallas	NY	6:21-cr-06016	Assaulting police officer	Guilty	On bond pending sentencing
Clark	Marquon	WI	3:20-cr-00132	Attempted arson	Guilty	84 months jail and 3 years probation
Somers	Wesley	TN	3:20-cr-00161	Attempted arson courthouse	Guilty	30 months jail and 3 years probation
Nolley-Hall	Xavier	PA	2:20-cr-00256	Attempted burglary	Guilty	Time served and 3 years. probation
Tornow	Kyle	WA	2:20-cr-00145	Bomb threat to police dept	Guilty	Time served and 3 years. probation
King	Orlando	SC	2:20-cr-00543	Burglary	Guilty	24 months jail and 3 years' probation
Hayes	Damion	KY	3:20-cr-00054	Carjacking	Guilty	91 months jail and 3 years probation
Howe	Ryan	NY	6:21-cr-06100	Civil disorder	Guilty	3 years' probation
Newbins	LaTroi	UT	2:20-cr-00182	Civil disorder	Guilty	13 months jail and 3 years' probation
Richards	Lateesha	UT	2:20-cr-00182	Civil disorder	Guilty	20 months jail and 3 years' probation
Wood	Adrian	DE	1:20-cr-00056	Civil disorder	Guilty	Time served and 2 years' probation.
Rupert Dunn	Matthew McKenzie	IL	1:20-cr-00254	Civil disorder, rioting, possession of unregistered device	Guilty	105 months jail
Gonzales	Marc	MN	0:20-cr-00180	Conspiracy to commit arson	Guilty	3 years'
Heil	Alexander	MN	0:20-mj-00365	Conspiracy to commit arson	Guilty	37 months jail and 3 years. probation
Willoughby	Isaiah	WA	0:20-cr-00179	Conspiracy to commit arson	Guilty	30 months jail and 3 years. probation
			2:20-cr-00111	Conspiracy to commit arson	Guilty	24 months jail and 3 years probation and 40 hours community service

Lengyel	Dajon	PA	2:20-cr-00173	Conspiracy, arson, obstruction of law enforcement
			2:20-cr-00173	Conspiracy, arson, obstruction of law

Melecio	Killian	NJ	2:21-cr-00077	Destroying police car by fire; knocked down to civil disorder	Guilty	28 months jail and 3 years. probation
Carberry	Elaine	NY	1:20-cr-00544	Destruction of NYPD vehicle	Guilty	6 months prison and 3 years probation (first 6 months probation on home detention)
Smith	Corey	NY	1:20-cr-00544	Destruction of NYPD vehicle	Guilty	6 months prison and 3 years probation (first 6 months probation on home detention)
Williams	Larry	UT	2:20-cr-00182	Destruction of police car	Guilty	Time served and 2 years. probation
Ligons	Shelby	TN	3:20-cr-00161	Destruction of property using fire or explosives	Guilty	1 year jail and 3 years' probation
				False statement to acquire a firearm &		32 months jail and 2 years
Wooden	Antonio	IN	1:20-cr-00141	unlawful possession of firearm by user of controlled substance	Guilty	probation
Dean	Brian	KY	3:20-cr-00058	Felon in posession of firearm	Guilty	46 months jail and 3 years probation
Edwards	Cortez	KY	3:20-cr-00093	Felon in posession of firearm	Guilty	30 months jail and 2 years probation
Elmakayes	David	PA	2:20-cr-00218	Felon in posession of firearm	Guilty	Time served and 3 years. probation
Gibson-Brown	Karlos	SC	3:20-cr-00531	Felon in posession of firearm	Guilty	70 months jail and 3 years probation
Murdock	Ronnie	OH	2:20-cr-00138	Felon in posession of firearm	Guilty	30 months jail and 3 years probation
Pennycooke	Steven	PA	2:20-cr-00227	Felon in posession of firearm	Guilty	Pending
Talaga	Al	WA	2:20-cr-00163	Felon in posession of firearm	Guilty	24 months jail and 3 years probation
Michanowicz	Matthew	PA	2:20-cr-00135	Felony possession of firearm	Guilty	Probation 3 years
Patton	Tevin	KY	3:20-cr-00055	Felony possession of firearm	Guilty	18 months jail
Davis	Jabari	NC	5:20-cr-00433	Firebombing a police car	Guilty	30 months jail and 3 years. probation
Alva	Felix	CO	1:20-cr-00271	Firing gun at protest	Guilty	24 months jail
			3:20-cr-00077	Illegal possession of firearm	Guilty	60 months jail and 3 years probation
Krohn	Anthony	WI				
Robinson	Keyondre	NY	1:20-cr-00185	Impeding officers	Guilty	Time served and 1 year probation
Gibson	Ca'Qunitez	IL	1:20-cr-10041	Inciting riot	Guilty	Probation 12 months
Toa	Errick	ND	3:20-cr-00114	Inciting riot and felony preventing arrest	Guilty	Time served and 2 years. probation
Jackson	Kelsey	SC	2:20-cr-00542	Inciting riot, arson, burglary, injury to personal property, assault & battery	Guilty	24 months jail and 3 years probation
Quinones	Emmanuel	TX	5:20-cr-00061	Interstate threats	Guilty	46 months jail
Shaw	Raphael	PA	2:20-cr-00256	Looting	Guilty	Time served and 15 months. probation
Tinsley	Christopher	KY	3:20-cr-00056	Looting a pharmacy	Guilty	3 years' probation
Bailey	Vontreil	KY	3:20-cr-00056	Looting/conspiracy to burglary controlled. substances	Guilty	5 years' probation
Crowdus	Jean-Pierre	KY	3:20-cr-00057	Looting/conspiracy to burglary controlled. substances	Guilty	18 months jail and 3 years probation
Eaves	Frederick	KY	3:20-cr-00057	Looting/conspiracy to burglary controlled. substances	Guilty	18 months jail and 3 years' probation
Lewis	Channel	KY	3:20-cr-00057	Looting/conspiracy to burglary controlled. substances	Guilty	18 months jail and 3 years' probation
Augustyniak-Duncan	Andrew	PA	2:20-cr-00169	Obstruction of law enforcement	Guilty	41 months jail and 3 years probation
Bartels	Brian	PA	2:20-cr-00116	Obstruction of law enforcement	Guilty	1 day jail; 3 years' probation, including 6 months in a halfway house
Blakenship	Raekwon	PA	2:20-cr-00170	Obstruction of law enforcement	Guilty	Time served plus 3 years probation (1st 6 months in halfway house)

Lartigue	Cyril	TX	1:20-cr-00156 destructive.	Possessing an unregistered device	Guilty	2 years jail
			3:20-cr-00055	Possession of firearm by unauthorized person	Guilty	24 months jail and 3 years probation
Brown Charter	Dominic Jason	TN DC	1:20-cr-00135	Restricted bldg or grounds	Guilty	3 years' probation

Sanks Lucero	Shakell Ryan	NY UT	6:21-cr-06065 2:20-cr-00305	Rioting Threat to a federal officer	Guilty Guilty	5 months jail and 2 years probation Time served
Fitch	Steven	NE	8:20-cr-00232	Unlawful possession of destructive device	Guilty	30 months jail and 3 years probation
Agard-Berryhill	Gabriel	OR	3:20-cr-00352	Willful injury/depredation against US property	Guilty	Time served and 2 years' probation.
Olson	Kyle	WI	3:20-cr-00075	Illegal possession of firearm	Guilty but currently appealing in case 0:21- cr-02128	27 months jail and 3 years' probation
Pugh	Tia	AL	1:20-cr-00073	Civil disorder	Guilty but currently appealing in case 0:21crim13136	Time served
Buchanan	Tandre	OH	1:20-cr-00388 evidence.	Robbery and tampering with	Guilty but currently appealing in case 0:22- cr-03301.	48 months jail and 2 years' probation
			2:20-cr-20047	Inciting riot	Guilty. Appealed in case 0:20-cr-02303 (unable to view docs)	36 months jail and 3 years
Betts Sanchez-Santa Eovacious Barnett	Shamar Victor Vincent Melquan	IL NY MA PA	1:20-cr-00480 4:20-cr-40037 1:20-cr-00018	Arson Civil disorder, unlawful firearm Arson	and is currently. appealing in case 0:21- cr-02572 Nolle Prosequi On bail for \$5K On bail pending trial	probation NA
Smith	Tyshaun	WI	2:20-mj-00308	Arson	Out on bail pending trial.	
Avery	Micah	DC	1:20-cr-00109	Destruction of federal property, resisting federal officer, obstructing law enforcement during civil disorder	Out on bail pending trial.	
Sabb Parker	Jahjuan Devinare	NY WA	1:20-mj-00311 2:20-cr-00084	Interstate threats Possessing a destructive device	Pending Pending Pled guilty, min of 5.	
Pittman	Charles	SC	5:20-cr-00305	Arson, inciting a riot	years TBD	
Cantrell	Lee	DC	1:20-cr-00117	Destruction of govt property and veterans memorial	Pled to being on restricted grounds	3 years' probation
Hairston	Uzziah	DC	1:20-cr-00117	Destruction of govt property and veterans memorial	Pled to being on restricted grounds	3 years' probation
Judd	Connor	DC	1:20-cr-00117	Destruction of govt property and veterans memorial	Pled to being on restricted grounds	3 years' probation
Lane	Ryan	MD	1:20-cr-00117	Destruction of govt property and veterans memorial	Pled to being on restricted grounds	3 years' probation
Lloyd	Graham	ME	1:20-cr-00117	Destruction of govt property and veterans memorial	Pled to being on restricted grounds.	3 years' probation
Frasier Tindal Montgomery	Marquis Christopher Devin	NY NY PA	6:20-mj-00680 6:21-cr-06038 2:20-cr-00175	Arson Arson Arson and bank burglary	TBD TBD TBD	
Woods	Marcelo	SC	3:20-cr-00521	Arson, auto breaking, illegal acts during a state of emergency	TBD	
Ballard Willis Carubis Shader Amerman	Carly Caleb Edward Samantha Timothy	OR OR OR NY NY	3:20-mj-00163 3:20-mj-00171 3:20-cr-00332 1:20-cr-00202 1:21-cr-00126	Assaulting federal officer Assaulting federal officer Assaulting federal officers Causing damage by fire to police car Civil disorder	TBD TBD TBD TBD TBD	
Mattis	Colin	NY	Rahman	Urooj	NY 1:20-mj-00403 related.	Damage by fire of police car - see

			cases 1:20-cr-00203 & 0:20-cr-01713	TBD	
1:20-mj-00403	Damage by fire of			TBD	
police car - see	related.		cases 1:20-cr-00203 & 0:20-cr-01713		
Dockery	Kadeem	NJ	2:21-cr-00413	Destroying police car by fire	TBD
Wilson	Nathan	CA	2:20-cr-00516	Malicious damage to police car by fire	TBD
Little	Jacob	WA	2:20-cr-00149	Possession of stolen firearm	TBD
			3:20-cr-08098	Threat to destroy bldg. by fire	TBD -detained.

Green	Adam	NY	6:20-mj-04166	Assaulting police officer	TBD out on bail	
Scaglione	Nicholas	RI	1:21-cr-00030	Destruction of vehicle by fire	TBD out on bail	
Eastman	Dakota	OR	3:20-cr-00270	Failing to obey lawful order	TBD out on bail	
Trapp	Jeremy	NY	2:20-cr-00308	Destruction of NYPD vehicle	TBD, on bond.	
			3:20-cr-00453	Assaulting federal officer	TBD, out on bail	
Aviles	Laurielle	OR			pending trial	
			3:20-mj-00062	Destruction of govt property	TBD, out on bail	
Moreno	Keith	NV			pending trial	
Jefree	Coree	OR	Unknown	Assaulting federal officer	UNK	
Stephenson	Michael	OR	Unknown	Assaulting federal officer	UNK	
Williams	Travis	OR	3:20-mj-00172	Assaulting federal officer	UNK	
			4:20-cr-00277	Felony civil disorder	UNK	Case terminated but no info as to
Martin	Travis	TX				why in PAC
			3:20-mj-00634	Aiming laser at aircraft	UNK - arraigned 10.2.20 but no corresponding CR case found in PACER	
Salazarleija	Manuel	KY				
Albert	Lonnie	OR	3:20-mj-00225	Assault fed officer with vehicle	UNK - clerical error	

January 6th and Heavy Sentencing

Defendant Name	Case Number	Judge	Offense of Conviction	Government Recommendation	Sentence Imposed
Leffingwell, Mark	1:21-CR-00005-ABJ	Berman-Jackson	18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months' incarceration • 24 months' probation • 200 hours' community service • \$2000 restitution
Young, Kyle	1:21-CR-00291-ABJ	Berman-Jackson	18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 86 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 86 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • 100 hours' community service • \$2000 restitution
Head, Albuquerque Cosper	1:21-CR-00291-ABJ	Berman-Jackson	18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 96 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Sidorski, Dennis	1:21-CR-00048-ABJ	Berman-Jackson	18 U.S.C. § 1752 (a)(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 50 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Horning, James	1:21-CR-00275-ABJ	Berman-Jackson	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

Hamner, Thomas	1:21-CR-00689-ABJ	Berman-Jackson	18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3) and 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • 200 hours' community service • \$2000 restitution
Meredith, Cleveland	1:21-CR-00159-ABJ	Berman-Jackson	18 U.S.C. § 875(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Midrange of 37-46 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release
Hiles, Jacob	1:21-CR-00155-ABJ	Berman-Jackson	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Wrigley, Andrew	1:21-CR-00042-ABJ	Berman-Jackson	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 months' probation • \$2000 fine • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Schubert, Amy	1:21-CR-00588-ABJ	Berman-Jackson	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 months' probation • \$2000 fine • 100 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Schubert, John	1:21-CR-00587-ABJ	Berman-Jackson	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 months' probation • \$1500 fine • 100 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Dresch, Karl	1:21-CR-00071-ABJ	Berman-Jackson	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months' incarceration (time served) • \$1000 fine • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months' incarceration (time served) • \$500 restitution

Peterson, Russell	1:21-CR-00309-ABJ	Berman-Jackson	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution
Simon, Mark	1:21-CR-00067-ABJ	Berman-Jackson	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution
Sorvisto, Jeremy	1:21-CR-00320-ABJ	Berman-Jackson	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution
Tutrow, Israel	1:21-CR-00310-ABJ	Berman-Jackson	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Rusyn, Michael	1:21-CR-00303-ABJ	Berman-Jackson	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 24 months' probation • \$2000 fine • \$500 restitution
Sells, Tanner	1:21-CR-00549-ABJ	Berman-Jackson	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 24 months' probation • \$1500 fine • 50 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Wagner, Joshua	1:21-CR-00310-ABJ	Berman-Jackson	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution
Wiersma, David	1:21-CR-00592-ABJ	Berman-Jackson	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 months' probation • \$1,500 fine • \$500 restitution

Frankowski, Dawn	1:21-CR-00592-ABJ	Berman-Jackson	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 months' probation • 100 hours' community service • \$750 fine • \$500 restitution
Mazza, Andrew Mark	1:21-CR-00736-JEB	Boasberg	18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. 111(b) 22 D.C. Code § 4504	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 78 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2150 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Baranyi, Lawrence	1:21-CR-00062-JEB	Boasberg	18 U.S.C. § 1752 (a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution
Ridge IV, Leonard	1:21-CR-00406-JEB	Boasberg	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' consecutive incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$1000 fine • 100 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Hernandez, Emily	1:21-CR-00747-JEB	Boasberg	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 80 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

Dropkin, Lawrence	1:21-CR-00734-JEB	Boasberg	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D)) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution
Baugh, Roger Kent	1:22-CR-00313-JEB	Boasberg	18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' and 1 day incarceration • 24 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Merry, Wiliam	1:21-CR-00748-JEB	Boasberg	18 U.S.C. § 641	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 9 months' supervised release • 80 hours' community service
Mostofsky, Aaron	1:21-CR-00138-JEB	Boasberg	18 U.S.C. § 641 18 U.S.C. § 231 (a)(3) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release on each count to run concurrently • 200 hours' community service • \$2000 restitution
Jancart, Derek	1:21-CR-00148-JEB	Boasberg	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 months' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution
Rau, Erik	1:21-CR-00467-JEB	Boasberg	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 months' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution

Bennett, Andrew	1:21-CR-00227-JEB	Boasberg	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 24 months' probation • 80 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Jones, Caleb	1:21-CR-00321-JEB	Boasberg	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 24 months' probation • 100 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Macrae, Douglas Farquhar	1:22-CR-00181-JEB	Boasberg	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 months' home detention as part of a 36 month term of probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' probation • 150 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Edwards, Gary	1:21-CR-00366-JEB	Boasberg	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 24 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' probation • \$2500 fine • 200 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Westover, Paul	1:21-CR-00697-JEB	Boasberg	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution
Revlett, Jordan	1:21-CR-00281-JEB	Boasberg	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 12 months' probation • 80 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

Valadez, Rafael	1:21-CR-00695-JEB	Boasberg	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution
Kelly, Kash Lee	1:22-CR-00208-JEB	Boasberg	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution
Hand, Charles III	1:22-CR-00111-JEB	Boasberg	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 days' incarceration • 6 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Robinson-Hand, Mandy	1:22-CR-00111-JEB	Boasberg	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 days' incarceration • 6 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Palmer, Robert	1:21-CR-00328-TSC	Chutkan	18 U.S.C. § 111(a) 18 U.S.C. § 111(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Ponder, Mark	1:21-CR-00259-TSC	Chutkan	18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 111(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • Mental health treatment • \$2000 restitution
Ehmke, Hunter	1:21-CR-00029-TSC	Chutkan	18 U.S.C. § 1361	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2181 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2181 restitution

Haynes, Joshua	1:21-CR-00594-TSC	Chutkan	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) and 2 18 U.S.C. § 1363	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Priola, Christine	1:22-CR-00242-TSC	Chutkan	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2)(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Bishai, Elliot	1:21-CR-00282-TSC	Chutkan	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
McCormick, Michael G	1:21-CR-00710-TSC	Chutkan	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • \$1000 fine • \$500 restitution
Finley, Jeffrey	1:21-CR-00526-TSC	Chutkan	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Alford, Russell	1:21-CR-00263-TSC	Chutkan	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D)) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution

Larocca, Benjamin	1:21-CR-00317-TSC	Chutkan	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$5000 fine • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Romero, Moises	1:21-CR-00677-TSC	Chutkan	18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 366 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Cortez, Christian Glen	1:21-CR-00317-TSC	Chutkan	18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$2000 restitution
Capsel, Matthew	1:22-CR-00107-TSC	Chutkan	18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 months' incarceration • 24 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Grayson, Kenneth	1:21-CR-00224-TSC	Chutkan	18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' incarceration • 24 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Smocks, Troy	1:21-CR-00198-TSC	Chutkan	18 U.S.C. § 875(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low end of sentencing guidelines • 36 months' supervised release 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release
Sulenta, Derek	1:22-CR-0340-TSC	Chutkan	40 U.S.C. § 5104 (e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

Moat, Anthony Richard	1:21-CR-00375-TSC	Chutkan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution
Bissey, Donna	1:21-CR-00165-TSC	Chutkan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • 40 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Mazzocco, Matthew	1:21-CR-00054-TSC	Chutkan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Miller, Brandon	1:21-CR-00266-TSC	Chutkan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 days' incarceration • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Hemenway, Edward	1:21-CR-00049-TSC	Chutkan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 day's incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Bauer, Robert	1:21-CR-00049-TSC	Chutkan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Perretta, Nicholas	1:21-CR-00539-TSC	Chutkan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution
Vukich, Mitchell	1:21-CR-00539-TSC	Chutkan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution

Brannan, Cory	1:21-CR-00637-TSC	Chutkan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 24 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution
Ferreira, Leticia	1:22-CR-00210-TSC	Chutkan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Lattanzi, Nicholas	1:22-CR-00028-TSC	Chutkan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • \$500 fine • \$500 restitution
Uberto, Thomas	1:22-CR-00007-TSC	Chutkan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution
Miller, Stephanie	1:21-CR-00266-TSC	Chutkan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Brooks, James	1:22-CR-00018-JMC	Cobb	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Gable, Levi	1:22-CR-00189-JMC	Cobb	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 45 days' home detention • 50 hours' community service • \$1000 fine • \$25 restitution

Genco, Raechel	1:22-CR-00062-JMC	Cobb	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Ortiz, Christopher	1:22-CR-00082-JMC	Cobb	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 months' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' probation • 2 months' home detention • 100 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Bond, Stacy Lee	1:22-CR-00171-JMC	Cobb	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 days' home detention • 18 months' probation • 50 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Conlon, Paula	1:22-CR-00171-JMC	Cobb	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Myers, Rachel	1:22-CR-00074-JMC	Cobb	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Wildden, Ricky	1:21-CR-00423-RC	Contreras	18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 months' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$2000 restitution

Andries, John	1:21-CR-00093-RC	Contreras	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' and 1 day incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Witcher, Jeffrey	1:21-CR-00235-RC	Contreras	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Marquez, Felipe	1:21-CR-00136-RC	Contreras	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 month's home detention • 18 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Barnard, Richard	1:21-CR-00235-RC	Contreras	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' home detention • 12 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Williams, Vic	1:21-CR-00388-RC	Contreras	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 12 months' probation • \$1500 fine • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Stepakoff, Michael	1:21-CR-00096-RC	Contreras	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 12 months' probation • \$742 fine • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

Chapman, Robert	1:21-CR-00676-RC	Contreras	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 month's home detention • 18 months' probation • \$742 fine • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Sywak, William Jason	1:21-CR-00494-RC	Contreras	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 12 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Sywak, William Michael	1:21-CR-00494-RC	Contreras	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 months' home detention • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Laurens, Jonathan	1:21-CR-00450-RC	Contreras	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' home detention • 12 months' probation • \$742 fine • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Cunningham, Christopher	1:21-CR-00603-RC	Contreras	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 12 months' probation • \$1113 fine • \$500 restitution
Torre, Benjamin	1:21-CR-00143-RC	Contreras	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' probation • \$1113 fine • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

Connor, Francis	1:21-CR-00586-RC	Contreras	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' probation, including 3 months' home confinement • \$371 fine • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Ferrigno, Antonio	1:21-CR-00586-RC	Contreras	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' probation • \$371 fine
Lunyk, Anton	1:21-CR-00586-RC	Contreras	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' probation • \$742 fine • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Prado, Nicole	1:21-CR-00403-RC	Contreras	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' 12-hour curfew • 12 months' probation • \$742 fine • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Michetti, Richard	1:21-CR-00232-CRC	Cooper	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 months' incarceration • 24 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution

Robertson, Thomas	1:21-CR- 00034-CRC	Cooper	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) and 2 18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3) and 2 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(b)(1)(A)) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 96 months' incarceration • 3 years' supervised release • \$2000 restitution • \$100 special assessment for each count of conviction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 87 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Moynihan, Christopher	1:21-CR- 00226-CRC	Cooper	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2) 40 U.S.C. §5104(e)(2)(A) 40 U.S.C. §5104(e)(2)(D) 40 U.S.C. §5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 37 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Courtright, Gracyn	1:21-CR- 00072-CRC	Cooper	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

Gold, Simone	1:21-CR-00085-CRC	Cooper	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$9500 fine • \$500 restitution
Blair, David	1:21-CR-00186-CRC	Cooper	18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 months' incarceration • 18 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Griswold, Andrew	1:21-CR-00459-CRC	Cooper	18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 days' incarceration • 24 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Hernandez, Joshua	1:22-CR-00042-CRC	Cooper	18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3) 18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Fracker, Jacob	1:21-CR-00034-CRC	Cooper	18 U.S.C. § 371	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months' probation consistent with Zone B • 3 years' supervised release • \$100 special assessment • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' probation • 59 days' home detention • 120 hours' community service • \$2000 restitution
Wilkerson, John IV	1:21-CR-00302-CRC	Cooper	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • \$2500 fine • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

Sizer, Julia	1:21-CR-00621-CRC	Cooper	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' probation • \$2000 fine • \$500 restitution
Lewis, Jacob	1:21-CR-00100-CRC	Cooper	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • \$3000 fine • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Ryan, Jennifer	1:21-CR-00050-CRC	Cooper	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' incarceration • \$1000 fine • \$500 restitution
Scirica, Anthony	1:21-CR-00457-CRC	Cooper	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 days' incarceration • \$500 fine • \$500 restitution
Sunstrum, Traci	1:21-CR-00652-CRC	Cooper	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' home detention • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Gonzalez, Eduardo	1:21-CR-00115-CRC	Cooper	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • \$1000 fine • \$500 restitution
Ivey, Bryan	1:21-CR-00267-CRC	Cooper	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

O'Malley, Timothy	1:21-CR-00704-CRC	Cooper	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 20 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Von Bernewitz, Eric	1:21-CR-00307-CRC	Cooper	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' home detention • 24 months' probation • \$1000 fine • \$500 restitution
Von Bernewitz, Paul	1:21-CR-00307-CRC	Cooper	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution
Kidd, Nolan	1:21-CR-00429-CRC	Cooper	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution
McDonald, Savannah	1:21-CR-00429-CRC	Cooper	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution
Hyland, Jason	1:21-CR-00050-CRC	Cooper	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 days' incarceration • \$4000 fine • \$500 restitution

Lazo, Kene	1:21-CR-00425-CRC	Cooper	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution
Galloway, Andrew	1:22-CR-00012-CRC	Cooper	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • \$1000 fine • \$500 restitution
Yazdani-Isfehiani, Loammi	1:21-CR-00543-CRC	Cooper	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 24 months' probation • 100 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Yazdani-Isfehiani, Abigail	1:21-CR-00543-CRC	Cooper	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 100 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Yazdani-Isfehiani, Loruhamah	1:21-CR-00543-CRC	Cooper	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 100 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Castle, Trudy	1:22-CR-00261-CRC	Cooper	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • \$2000 fine • \$500 restitution

DiFrancesco, Kimberly	1:22-CR-00261-CRC	Cooper	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • \$2000 fine • \$500 restitution
Baouche, Jeremy	1:21-CR-00733-CRC	Cooper	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 24 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution
Barber, Eric	1:21-CR-00228-CRC	Cooper	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G) 22 D.C. Code 3212	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 months' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$552.95 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 24 months' probation • \$552.95 restitution
Creek, Kevin	1:21-CR-00645-DLF	Friedrich	18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Young, Philip	1:21-CR-00617-DLF	Friedrich	18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(4) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(F)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution

Reid, William	1:21-CR-00316-DLF	Friedrich	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 78 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2,443 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 37 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2,443 restitution
Sandlin, Ronald	1:21-CR-00088-DLF	Friedrich	18 U.S.C. § 1512(k) 18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1) and 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$20000 fine • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$20000 fine • \$2000 restitution
Nalley, Verden	1:21-CR-00016-DLF	Friedrich	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 12 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Evans III, Treniss	1:21-CR-00225-DLF	Friedrich	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation with a condition of 20 days' intermittent confinement • \$5000 fine • \$500 restitution
Slaeker, Tyler	1:21-CR-00604-DLF	Friedrich	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' home detention • 36 months' probation • 240 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

Brodnax, Antionne	1:21-CR- 00350-DLF	Friedrich	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(E)	• 18 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution	• 5 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution
Reffitt, Guy	1:21-CR- 00032-DLF	Friedrich	18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(2) 18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3) 18 U.S.C. § 1512(a)(2)(C)	• 180 months' incarceration • 3 years' supervised release • \$2000 restitution	• 87 months' incarceration • 3 years' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Johnson, Daniel	1:21-CR- 00407-DLF	Friedrich	18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3)	• 6 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release	• 4 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Johnson, Daryl	1:21-CR- 00407-DLF	Friedrich	18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3)	• 90 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release	• 30 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$2000 fine • \$2000 restitution
Riddle, Jason	1:21-CR- 00304-DLF	Friedrich	18 U.S.C. § 641 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	• 90 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$754 restitution	• 90 days' incarceration for the § 641 offense • 36 months' probation for the § 5104(e)(2)(G) offense • 60 days' community service • \$754 restitution

Dillon, Brittiany	1:21-CR-00360-DLF	Friedrich	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Straka, Brandon	1:21-CR-00579-DLF	Friedrich	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • \$5000 fine • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Wangler, Douglas	1:21-CR-00365-DLF	Friedrich	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • 40 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Harrison, Bruce	1:21-CR-00365-DLF	Friedrich	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 months' probation • 40 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Schwemmer, Esther	1:21-CR-00364-DLF	Friedrich	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
McAlanis, Edward	1:21-CR-00516-DLF	Friedrich	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

Quick, Michael	1:21-CR-00201-DLF	Friedrich	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • \$1000 fine • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Quick, Stephen	1:21-CR-00201-DLF	Friedrich	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • \$1000 fine • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Kostolsky, Jackson	1:21-CR-00197-DLF	Friedrich	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' home detention • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Walden, Jon	1:21-CR-00548-DLF	Friedrich	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Williams, Andrew	1:21-CR-00045-DLF	Friedrich	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Loftus, Kevin	1:21-CR-00081-DLF	Friedrich	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Kelley, Kari	1:21-CR-00201-DLF	Friedrich	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution

Martin, Zachary	1:21-CR-00201-DLF	Friedrich	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • \$1000 fine • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Ballesteros, Robert	1:21-CR-00580-DLF	Friedrich	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • 40 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Webler, Matthew	1:21-CR-00741-DLF	Friedrich	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution
Spain, Edward Jr.	1:21-CR-00651-DLF	Friedrich	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Suarez, Marissa	1:21-CR-00205-DLF	Friedrich	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$2000 fine • \$500 restitution
Todisco, Patricia	1:21-CR-00205-DLF	Friedrich	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$2000 fine • \$500 restitution
Thurlow, Steven	1:21-CR-00615-DLF	Friedrich	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 80 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

McNicol, Lois Lynn	1:21-CR-00468-DLF	Friedrich	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 80 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Panayiotou, Marcos	1:22-CR-00055-DLF	Friedrich	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' intermittent incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$1,500 fine • \$500 restitution
Garcia, Jacob	1:22-CR-00118-DLF	Friedrich	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' intermittent confinement on weekends • 24 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Khater, Julian Elie	1:21-CR-00222-TFH	Hogan	18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1) and 2 18 U.S.C. § 111(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80 months' incarceration • 24 months' supervised release • \$10000 fine • \$2000 restitution
Howell, Annie	1:21-CR-00217-TFH	Hogan	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' intermittent incarceration, to be served in 10-day installments, as a condition of probation • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

Tanios, George	1:21-CR- 00222-TFH	Hogan	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(b)(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time served: 5 months' 6 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 250 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time served: 5 months' 6 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution
Billingsley, Steven	1:21-CR- 00519-TFH	Hogan	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Fairchild, Robert Jr.	1:21-CR- 00551-TFH	Hogan	18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months' incarceration • \$2000 restitution
Sargent, Troy	1:21-CR- 00258-TFH	Hogan	18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3) 18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(4) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(F)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 months' incarceration • 24 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Tenney, George	1:21-CR- 00640-TFH	Hogan	18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3) 18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) and 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution

Bustle, Jessica	1:21-CR-00238-TFH	Hogan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 40 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 24 months' probation • 40 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Bustle, Joshua	1:21-CR-00238-TFH	Hogan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' home detention • 36 months' probation • 40 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' home detention • 24 months' probation • 40 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Hatley, Andrew	1:21-CR-00098-TFH	Hogan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Reda, Kenneth	1:21-CR-00452-TFH	Hogan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Juran, John	1:21-CR-00419-TFH	Hogan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • \$500 fine • \$500 restitution
Reeder, Robert	1:21-CR-00166-TFH	Hogan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' incarceration • \$500 restitution

Wiedrich, Jacob	1:21-CR-00581-TFH	Hogan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 100 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Kulas, Christian	1:21-CR-00397-TFH	Hogan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months' probation • 2 months' home detention • \$500 restitution
Kulas, Mark	1:21-CR-00693-TFH	Hogan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months' probation • 2 months' home detention • \$500 restitution
Baker, Stephen	1:21-CR-00273-TFH	Hogan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 days' intermittent confinement • 24 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Weisbecker, Philip	1:21-CR-00682-TFH	Hogan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' intermittent confinement as a condition of 24 months' probation • \$2000 fine • \$500 restitution

Cameron, John	1:22-CR-00017-TFH	Hogan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' imprisonment as an intermittent confinement condition of probation • 36 months' probation • \$1000 fine • \$500 restitution
Carlton, Daniel Jonathan	1:21-CR-00247-TFH	Hogan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution
Schwartzberg, Dovid	1:21-CR-00338-TFH	Hogan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution
Youngers, Darrell	1:21-CR-00640-TFH	Hogan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • \$1000 fine • \$500 restitution
Logsdon, Christopher	1:22-CR-00023-TFH	Hogan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' intermittent incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution

Logsdon, Tina	1:22-CR-00023-TFH	Hogan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' intermittent incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Schaefer, Jeffrey	1:22-CR-00069-TFH	Hogan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 60 hours' community service • \$2000 fine • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • \$2000 fine • \$500 restitution
Witzemann, Shawn	1:21-CR-00314-TFH	Hogan	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 days' continuous prison • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Mattice, Cody	1:21-CR-00657-BAH	Howell	18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Mault, James	1:21-CR-00657-BAH	Howell	18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
McGrew, James	1:21-CR-00398-BAH	Howell	18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 78 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 78 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$5000 fine • \$2000 restitution
Faulkner, Troy Elbert	1:21-CR-00126-BAH	Howell	18 U.S.C. § 1361	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$10,560 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$10,560 restitution

Decarlo, Nicholas	1:21-CR-00073-BAH	Howell	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) and 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2,500 fine • \$2000 restitution
Ochs, Nicholas	1:21-CR-00073-BAH	Howell	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) and 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 51 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$5000 fine • \$2000 restitution
Herrera, Erik	1:21-CR-00619-BAH	Howell	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) and 2 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 78 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$1000 restitution
Williams, Anthony	1:21-CR-00377-BAH	Howell	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64 month's incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 month's incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$5000 fine • \$2000 restitution

Bledsoe, Matthew	1:21-CR-00204-BAH	Howell	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 fine • \$2000 restitution
McCreary, Brian	1:21-CR-00125-BAH	Howell	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 42 days' intermittent incarceration (condition of probation) • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • \$2500 fine • \$500 restitution
Schornak, Robert	1:21-CR-00278-BAH	Howell	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4-6 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28 days' intermittent incarceration (2 14-day intervals) • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • \$2500 fine • \$500 restitution
Herendeen, Daniel	1:21-CR-00278-BAH	Howell	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution

Reed, Blake	1:21-CR-00204-BAH	Howell	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 42 days' intermittent confinement • 3 months' home detention • 26 months' probation • \$2500 fine • \$500 restitution
Mels, James Allen	1:21-CR-00184-BAH	Howell	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation, with a 90-day home confinement condition • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Lindsey, Terry	1:21-CR-00162-BAH	Howell	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 months' incarceration on the § 5104 counts to be served concurrently • 36 months' probation on the § 1752 count • \$500 restitution
Simon, Glen Mitchell	1:21-CR-00346-BAH	Howell	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$1000 fine • \$500 restitution
Lollis, James	1:21-CR-00671-BAH	Howell	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 100 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 100 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

Griffith, Jack	1:21-CR-00204-BAH	Howell	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Torrens, Eric	1:21-CR-00204-BAH	Howell	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Gruppo, Leonard	1:21-CR-00391-BAH	Howell	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 24 months' probation • \$3000 fine • \$500 restitution
Croy, Glenn	1:21-CR-00162-BAH	Howell	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' community correctional facility • 3 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Stenz, Brian	1:21-CR-00456-BAH	Howell	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration as a condition of probation • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • \$2500 fine • \$500 restitution
Fox, Samuel	1:21-CR-00435-BAH	Howell	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • \$2500 fine • \$500 restitution

Watrous, Richard	1:21-CR-00627-BAH	Howell	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' intermittent confinement • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • \$2500 fine • \$500 restitution
Lavin, Jean	1:21-CR-00596-BAH	Howell	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 days' intermittent confinement (5 weekends) • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • \$2500 fine • \$500 restitution
Krzywicki, Carla	1:21-CR-00596-BAH	Howell	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • 3 months' home detention • \$500 restitution
Vuksanaj, Anthony	1:21-CR-00620-BAH	Howell	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 42 days' intermittent confinement (3, 14-day periods) • 3 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • \$2000 fine • \$500 restitution
Stackhouse, Lawrence	1:21-CR-00240-BAH	Howell	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' intermittent incarceration as a condition of 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution

Lucard, Carson	1:22-CR-00087-BAH	Howell	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 days' intermittent confinement as a condition of 36 months' probation • 60 days' home detention • \$500 restitution
Persick, Kerry	1:21-CR-00485-BAH	Howell	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • 90 days' supervised release • \$5000 fine • \$500 restitution
Munn, Dawn	1:21-CR-00474-BAH	Howell	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation with conditions that include: 90 days' home confinement and 14 days' intermittent confinement • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Munn, Joshua	1:21-CR-00474-BAH	Howell	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Munn, Kayli	1:21-CR-00474-BAH	Howell	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

Munn, Kristi	1:21-CR-00474-BAH	Howell	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Munn, Thomas	1:21-CR-00474-BAH	Howell	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation with conditions that include: 90 days' home confinement and 14 days' intermittent confinement • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Horvath, Jennifer	1:22-CR-00192-BAH	Howell	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation with special conditions of confinement at a residential reentry center and home detention • 90 days' home confinement • \$500 restitution
Rossman, Devin	1:22-CR-00280-BAH	Howell	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32 days' intermittent confinement • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$2000 fine • \$500 restitution

Johnston, David	1:22-CR-00182-BAH	Howell	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 42 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 days' intermittent incarceration • 90 days' home confinement • 36 months' probation • \$2,500 fine • \$500 restitution
Clifton, Chadwick Gordon	1:22-CR-00182-BAH	Howell	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 days' intermittent confinement • 36 months' probation • 90 days' home confinement • \$500 restitution
Javid, Iraj	1:22-CR-00077-BAH	Howell	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 90 days' home detention • \$500 restitution
Dickinson, Michael	1:21-CR-00649-JDB	John D Bates	18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Languerand, Nicholas	1:21-CR-00353-JDB	John D Bates	18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 111(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 51 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44 months' incarceration • 24 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community release • \$2000 restitution
Ayres, Stephen	1:21-CR-00156-JDB	John D Bates	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 100 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

Ticas, David	1:21-CR-00601-JDB	John D Bates	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Nelson, Brandon	1:21-CR-00344-JDB	Bates	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • \$2500 fine • 50 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Markofski, Abram	1:21-CR-00344-JDB	Bates	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • \$1000 fine • 50 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Fee, Thomas	1:21-CR-00133-JDB	Bates	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • \$500 fine • 50 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Tagaris, Jody	1:21-CR-00368-JDB	Bates	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • \$2000 fine • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Buxton, Jonas	1:21-CR-00739-JDB	Bates	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 months' probation • 40 hours' community service • \$500 fine • \$500 restitution

Johnson, Thaddis Jr.	1:22-CR-00228-JDB	Bates	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' home confinement • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Lanham, Melanie	1:22-CR-00102-JDB	Bates	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 months' probation • 50 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Pruitt, Joshua	1:21-CR-00023-TJK	Kelly	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) and 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Hughes, Jerod	1:21-CR-00106-TJK	Kelly	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) and 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 51 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 46 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Betancur, Bryan	1:21-CR-00051-TJK	Kelly	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution

Jensen, Douglas	1:21-CR-00006-TJK	Kelly	18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3) 18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) and 2 18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(b)(1)(A) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Stotts, Jordan	1:21-CR-00272-TJK	Kelly	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Pham, Tam Dinh	1:21-CR-00109-TJK	Kelly	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • \$1000 fine • \$500 restitution
Register, Jeffrey	1:21-CR-00349-TJK	Kelly	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 months' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution
Strong , Kevin	1:21-CR-00114-TJK	Kelly	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' home detention • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

Carico, Michael	1:21-CR-00696-TJK	Kelly	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 24 months' probation • \$500 fine • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Burress, Gabriel	1:21-CR-00744-TJK	Kelly	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' home confinement • 18 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Pettit, Madison	1:21-CR-00744-TJK	Kelly	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' home confinement • 18 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Hardin, Michael	1:21-CR-00280-TJK	Kelly	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 day's home confinement • 18 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Snow, Robert	1:22-CR-00030-TJK	Kelly	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Richardson, Howard	1:21-CR-00721-CKK	Kollar-Kotelly	18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 46 months' incarceration • 3 years' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 46 months' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$2000 restitution

Caldwell, Daniel	1:21-CR-00181-CKK	Kollar-Kotelly	18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 111(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 68 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Hughes, Joshua	1:21-CR-00106 – CKK	Kollar-Kotelly	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) and 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 46 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Allan, Tommy Frederick	1:21-CR-00064-CKK	Kollar-Kotelly	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) and 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Hernandez, Andrew Alan	1:21-CR-00445-CKK	Kollar-Kotelly	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) and 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Rivera, Jesus	1:21-CR-00060-CKK	Kollar-Kotelly	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D)) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution
Ashlock, Ryan	1:21-CR-00160-CKK	Kollar-Kotelly	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(b)(1)(A))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 135 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 100 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Ryals, Jerry	1:21-CR-00244-CKK	Kollar-Kotelly	18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution

Coffman, Lonnie	1:21-CR- 00004-CKK	Kollar- Kotelly	26 U.S.C. § 5861(d) 22 D.C. Code § 4504(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Middle of SGR • 36 months' probation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 46 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release
Kelly, Kenneth	1:21-CR- 00331-CKK	Kollar- Kotelly	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 12 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Orangias, Michael	1:21-CR- 00265-CKK	Kollar- Kotelly	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Camper, Boyd	1:21-CR- 00325-CKK	Kollar- Kotelly	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' incarceration • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Spencer, Virginia	1:21-CR- 00147-CKK	Kollar- Kotelly	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' incarceration • \$500 restitution
Sarko, Oliver	1:21-CR- 00591-CKK	Kollar- Kotelly	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Buhler, Janet	1:21-CR- 00510-CKK	Kollar- Kotelly	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution

Fassell, Marilyn	1:21-CR-00692-CKK	Kollar-Kotelly	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution
Fassell, Thomas	1:21-CR-00692-CKK	Kollar-Kotelly	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 days' incarceration (intermittent) • 24 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Hendrix, Nicholas	1:21-CR-00426-CKK	Kollar-Kotelly	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation
Thompson, Devlyn	1:21-CR-00461-RCL	Lambert	18 U.S.C. § 111(a) 18 U.S.C. § 111(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 46 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Fairlamb, Scott	1:21-CR-00120-RCL	Lambert	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) 18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 fine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 41 months' incarceration • 26 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Wilson, Duke	1:21-CR-00345-RCL	Lambert	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) 18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 46 months' incarceration • \$2000 + TBD restitution for injured officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 51 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • TBD restitution
Neefe, Marshall	1:21-CR-00567-RCL	Lambert	18 U.S.C. § 1512(k) 18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 46 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 41 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution

Smith, Charles Bradford	1:21-CR- 00567-RCL	Lambert	18 U.S.C. § 1512(k) 18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 41 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
O'Brien, Kelly	1:21-CR- 00633-RCL	Lambert	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$1000 fine • \$500 restitution
Cooke, Nolan	1:22-CR- 00052-RCL	Lambert	18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 366 days' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Evans, Derrick	1:21-CR- 00337-RCL	Lambert	18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 fine • \$2000 restitution
Morgan- Lloyd, Anna	1:21-CR- 00164-RCL	Lambert	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • 40 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • 120 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Wickersham , Gary	1:21-CR- 00606-RCL	Lambert	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • \$2000 fine • \$500 restitution
Scavo, Frank	1:21-CR- 00254-RCL	Lambert	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' incarceration • \$5000 fine • \$500 restitution

McAuliffe, Justin	1:21-CR-00608-RCL	Lambert	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Little, James	1:21-CR-00315-RCL	Lambert	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Hemphill, Pamela	1:21-CR-00555-RCL	Lambert	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' incarceration • 36 months' probation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Rader, Kenneth	1:22-CR-00057-RCL	Lambert	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Mazzio, Anthony	1:22-CR-00214-RCL	Lambert	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Uptmore, Chance	1:21-CR-00149-RCL	Lambert	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Uptmore, James	1:21-CR-00149-RCL	Lambert	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 days' home detention as a condition of 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution

Lammons, John	1:22-CR-00103-RCL	Lambert	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Chansley, Jacob	1:21-CR-00003-RCL	Lamberth	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 51 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 41 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Rahm, James Jr	1:21-CR-00150-TFH	Leon	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) and 2 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Judd, David Lee	1:21-CR-00040-TNM	McFadden	18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 111(b) 18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) and 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 months' incarceration • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32 months' incarceration • 24 months' supervised release

Rodean, Nicholas	1:21-CR-00057-TNM	McFadden	18 U.S.C. § 1361 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(4) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(F) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 57 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2048 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 years' probation, including: 240 days' home detention and location monitoring with internet use restrictions.
Secor, Christian	1:21-CR-00157-TNM	McFadden	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 57 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 42 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Hale-Cusanelli, Tim	1:21-CR-00037-TNM	McFadden	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) and 2 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 78 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution

Seefried, Hunter	1:21-CR-00287-TNM	McFadden	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) and 2 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Seefried, Kevin	1:21-CR-00287-TNM	McFadden	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Pert, Rachael	1:21-CR-00139-TNM	McFadden	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 24 months' probation • 40 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 100 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Winn, Dana	1:21-CR-00139-TNM	McFadden	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 24 months' probation • 40 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 days' incarceration (weekends) • 12 months' probation • 100 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

Cordon, Kevin	1:21-CR-00277-TNM	McFadden	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$500 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' probation • \$4000 fine • 100 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Cudd, Jenny	1:21-CR-00068-TNM	McFadden	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' probation • \$5000 fine • \$500 restitution
Griffin, Cuoy	1:21-CR-00092-TNM	McFadden	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release
Council, Matthew	1:21-CR-00207-TNM	McFadden	18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3) 18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 months' probation including 180 days' home incarceration • 100 hours' community service • \$2000 restitution
Petrosh, Robert	1:21-CR-00347-TNM	McFadden	18 U.S.C. § 641	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$938 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$1000 fine • \$938 restitution
Doyle, Danielle	1:21-CR-00324-TNM	McFadden	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' probation • \$3000 fine • \$500 restitution

Rosa, Eliel	1:21-CR-00068-TNM	McFadden	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' probation • 100 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Cordon, Sean	1:21-CR-00269-TNM	McFadden	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' probation • \$4000 fine • \$500 restitution
Blauser, William	1:21-CR-00386-TNM	McFadden	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$500 fine • \$500 restitution
Ericson, Andrew	1:21-CR-00506-TNM	McFadden	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 days' incarceration (consecutive weekends) • 24 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Timbrook, Michael	1:21-CR-00361-TNM	McFadden	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' intermittent incarceration to be served on 7 consecutive weekends, as a condition of 12 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Prezlin, Brandon	1:21-CR-00694-TNM	McFadden	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 months' probation • \$2500 fine • 120 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

Buckler, Matthew	1:22-CR-00162-TNM	McFadden	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 day's incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 day's incarceration • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Homer, Lisa	1:22-CR-00238-TNM	McFadden	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • \$5000 fine • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Bratjan, Frank	1:22-CR-00285-TNM	McFadden	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months' probation • \$1500 fine • \$500 restitution
Vincent, Reva	1:22-CR-00051-TNM	McFadden	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$1500 fine • \$500 restitution
Gionet, Anthime	1:22-CR-00132-TNM	McFadden	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' incarceration • 24 months' probation • \$2000 fine • \$500 restitution

Mehaffie, David	1:21-CR- 00040-TNM	McFadden	<u>Verdict of GUILTY:</u> 18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1) and 2 18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D) and 2 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(F) and 2	• 64 months' incarceration • \$2000 restitution	
Webster, Thomas	1:21-CR- 00208-APM	Mehta	18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 111(b) 18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(b)(1)(A) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(4) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(F)	• 210 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2060 restitution	• 120 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2060 restitution

Wood, Matthew	1:21-CR-00223-APM	Mehta	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(C) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 57 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' home confinement • 36 months' probation • 100 hours' community service • \$2000 restitution
Baggott, Matthew	1:21-CR-00411-APM	Mehta	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Middle of sentencing guidelines range • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Spigelmyer, Paul	1:21-CR-00218-APM	Mehta	18 U.S.C. § 5104 (e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 45 days' dome detention imposed as a condition of probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Seymour, Paul Sr.	1:22-CR-00041-APM	Mehta	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

Seymour, Paul Jr.	1:22-CR-00041-APM	Mehta	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Ferguson, Jamie	1:22-CR-00194-APM	Mehta	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' home detention • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Lolos, John	1:21-CR-00243-APM	Mehta	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution
Wilson, Zachary	1:21-CR-00578-APM	Mehta	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' home detention • 24 months' probation • 60 months' community service • \$500 restitution
Wilson, Kelsey	1:21-CR-00578-APM	Mehta	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' home detention • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Rebegila, Mark	1:21-CR-00283-APM	Mehta	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' home detention • 24 months' probation • \$2000 fine • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

Cavanaugh, Andrew	1:21-CR-00362-APM	Mehta	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Watson, Sean	1:21-CR-00422-APM	Mehta	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 days' incarceration • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Vollan, Cody	1:22-CR-00044-APM	Mehta	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Carollo, Anthoy	1:22-CR-00044-APM	Mehta	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Carollo, Jeremiah	1:22-CR-00044-APM	Mehta	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 days' incarceration • 12 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Clark, Christy	1:21-CR-00218-APM	Mehta	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

Clark, Matthew	1:21-CR-00218-APM	Mehta	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Gross, Juliano	1:22-CR-00056-APM	Mehta	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation, including 45 days' home detention • 100 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Grover, Logan	1:21-CR-00374-APM	Mehta	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 30 days' home incarceration
Byerly, Alan	1:21-CR-00527-RDM	Moss	18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 113(a)(4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 46 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 34 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Denney, Lucas	1:22-CR-00070-RDM	Moss	18 U.S.C. § 111(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A term of incarceration in the middle of the guideline range • 36 months' supervised release 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 52 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release
Hodgkins, Paul	1:21-CR-00188-RDM	Moss	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 month's incarceration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 months' incarceration • 24 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution

Miller, Matthew	1:21-CR-00075-RDM	Moss	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) 18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 51 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 33 months' incarceration • 24 months' probation • 100 hours' community service • \$2000 restitution
Lentz, Nicholes	1:22-CR-00053-RDM	Moss	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 month home detention • 36 months' probation • 100 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Daughtry, Michael	1:21-CR-00141-RDM	Moss	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 month's home detention • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' home detention • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Suleski, Ryan	1:21-CR-00376-RDM	Moss	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18: U.S.C § 641	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' incarceration • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Cramer, Eric	1:22-CR-00339-RDM	Moss	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Presley, Ronnie	1:21-CR-00257-RDM	Moss	18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' incarceration • 26 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution

Reimler, Nicholas	1:21-CR-00239-RDM	Moss	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Colbath, Paul	1:21-CR-00650-RDM	Moss	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 day's home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Jackson, Micajah	1:21-CR-00484-RDM	Moss	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation with 90 days' in residential half-way home • \$1000 fine • \$500 restitution
Munger, Jeffrey	1:22-CR-00123-RDM	Moss	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • 4 months' home detention • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 months' probation • Curfew restriction of 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. • 90 days' location monitoring • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Montalvo, Matthew	1:22-CR-00146-RDM	Moss	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • 90 days' home detention • \$5000 fine • \$500 restitution
Faulkner, Luke	1:21-CR-00725-RDM	Moss	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 30 days' home detention • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

Cramer, Country	1:22-CR-00339-RDM	Moss	40 U.S.C. 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 months' probation • 45 days' home detention • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Fisher, Samuel	1:21-CR-00142-CJN	Nichols	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Ianni, Suzanne	1:21-CR-00451-CJN	Nichols	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 days' incarceration • 30 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Gallagher, Thomas	1:21-CR-00041-CJN	Nichols	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' home detention • 36 months' probation • Fine • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Sanders, Jonathan	1:21-CR-00384-CJN	Nichols	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Fitchett, Cindy	1:21-CR-00041-CJN	Nichols	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

Sweet, Douglas	1:21-CR-00041-CJN	Nichols	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Brown, Terry	1:21-CR-00041-CJN	Nichols	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Parks, Jennifer	1:21-CR-00363-CJN	Nichols	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Curzio, Michael	1:21-CR-00041-CJN	Nichols	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months' incarceration (time served) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months' incarceration (time served) • \$500 restitution
Rukstales, Bradley	1:21-CR-00041-CJN	Nichols	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution
Mish, David	1:21-CR-00112-CJN	Nichols	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution
Abual- Ragheb, Rasha	1:21-CR-00043-CJN	Nichols	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

Crase, Dalton	1:21-CR- 00082-CJN	Nichols	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 days' intermittent incarceration (condition of probation) • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Williams, Troy	1:21-CR- 00082-CJN	Nichols	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 days' intermittent incarceration (condition of probation) • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Meteer, Clifford	1:21-CR- 00630-CJN	Nichols	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Honeycutt, Adam	1:22-CR- 00050-CJN	Nichols	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' incarceration • \$500 restitution
Packer, Robert	1:21-CR- 00103-CJN	Nichols	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution

Manwaring, Landon	1:22-CR-00270-CJN	Nichols	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 35 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Heathcote, Chad	1:22-CR-00232-CJN	Nichols	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 days' home detention • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Manwaring, Susan	1:22-CR-00307-CJN	Nichols	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • 30 days' home detention • \$500 fine • \$500 restitution
Bustos, Alexis	1:22-CR-00016-CJN	Nichols	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Bustos, Bryan	1:22-CR-00016-CJN	Nichols	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Hubbard, Jeffrey William	1:21-CR-00737-CJN	Nichols	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

Jersey, Justin	1:21-CR-00035-EGS	Contreras	18 U.S.C. § 111(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 51 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$32,265.65 restitution
Bonet, James	1:21-CR-00121-EGS	Sullivan	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 12 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' incarceration • 12 months' probation • 200 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Cantwell, Lewis Easton	1:21-CR-00089-EGS	Kollar-Kotelly	18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3) and 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 months' incarceration • Term of supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Fontanez-Rodriguez, Samuel	1:22-CR-00256-EGS	Sullivan - verify sentencing judge	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Kramer, Philip	1:21-CR-00413-EGS	Sullivan - verify sentencing judge	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • \$2500 fine • 100 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Heinl, Jennifer	1:21-CR-00370-EGS	Sullivan - verify sentencing judge	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 24 months' probation • \$500 restitution

Getsinger, John	1:21-CR-00607-EGS	Sullivan - verify sentencing judge	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 100 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Getsinger, Stacie	1:21-CR-00607-EGS	Sullivan - verify sentencing judge	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 100 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Blakely, Kevin	1:21-CR-00356-EGS	Sullivan - verify sentencing judge	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 months' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120 days' incarceration • 18 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Comeau, Jason	1:21-CR-00629-EGS	Sullivan - verify sentencing judge	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' probation including 2 months' home confinement • 60 hours' community service • \$371 fine • \$500 restitution
Thompson, Dustin	1:21-CR-00161-RBW	Walton	18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) and 2 18 U.S.C. § 641 and 2 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 fine • \$2000 restitution

Tryon, William	1:21-CR-00420-RBW	Walton	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$1000 fine • \$500 restitution
Johnson, Adam	1:21-CR-00648-RBW	Walton	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$5000 fine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$5000 fine • 200 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Lyon, Robert	1:21-CR-00161-RBW	Walton	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2) 18 U.S.C. § 641	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$1000 fine • \$2000 restitution
Vinson, Thomas	1:21-CR-00355-RBW	Walton	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 3 years' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 years' probation • \$5000 fine • 120 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Vinson, Lori	1:21-CR-00355-RBW	Walton	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 months' probation • \$5000 fine • 120 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Mariotto, Anthony	1:21-CR-00094-RBW	Walton	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 months' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • \$5000 fine • 250 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Castro, Mariposa	1:21-CR-00299-RBW	Walton	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • \$5000 fine

Smith, Jeffrey	1:21-CR-00290-RBW	Walton	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 months' incarceration • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days' incarceration • 24 months' probation • 200 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Zlab, Joseph	1:21-CR-00389-RBW	Walton	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • \$500 fine • 200 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Morrissey, Daniel	1:21-CR-00660-RBW	Walton	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 90 days' home detention • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$2500 fine • \$500 restitution
Bronsburg, Tammy	1:21-CR-00144-RBW	Walton	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 days' incarceration • 24 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Holdridge, Brent	1:21-CR-00729-RBW	Walton	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution

Grace, Jeremy	1:21-CR-00492-JDM	Moss	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Knutson, Billy	1:22-CR-00031-FYP	Chutkan	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution
Bromley, Phillip	1:21-CR-00250-PLF	Friedman	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days' incarceration • 12 months' supervised release • \$4000 fine • \$2000 restitution
Miller, Garret	1:21-CR-00119- CJN		18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3) 18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 875(c) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(3) 40 U.S.C. §5104(e)(2)(D) 40 U.S.C. §5104(e)(2)(E) 40 U.S.C. §5104(e)(2)(G) 18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release

Rubenacker, Greg	1:21-CR-00193-BAH	Howell	18 U.S.C. § 231(a)(3) 18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) 18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2) 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(4) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(E) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(F) 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	• 46 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release	• 41 months' incarceration • 36 months' supervised release • \$2000 restitution
Caplinger, Jeremiah	1:21-CR-00342-PLF	Friedman	40 U.S.C. § 5104(d)	• 90 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution	• 35 days' incarceration • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Ehrke, Valerie	1:21-CR-00097-PLF		40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	• 36 months' probation • 40 hours' community service • \$500 restitution	• 36 months' probation • 120 hours' community service • \$500 restitution

Conover, Thomas	1:21-CR-00743-FYP		40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' residential reentry center • 36 months' probation • \$2500 fine • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Peart, Willard	1:21-CR-00662-PLF		40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' home detention • 36 months' probation • 240 hours' community service • \$500 fine • \$500 restitution
Entrekin, Nathan	1:21-CR-00686-FYP		40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 105 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Bancroft, Dawn	1:21-CR-00271-ESG		40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 day's incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 day's incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Santos-Smith, Diana	1:21-CR-00271-ESG		40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 day's incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 day's incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution

Ferreira, Leticia	1:22-CR-00210-THC		40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' home detention • 12 months' probation • \$371 fine • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Santillan, Blas	1:22-CR-00032-FYP		40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Warmus, Daniel	1:21-CR-00417-PLF		40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 24 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution
Hentschel, Cara	1:21-CR-00667-FYP		40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 months' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution
Pryer, Mahailya	1:21-CR-00667-FYP		40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • \$500 restitution

Gleffe, Marcos	1:21-CR-00698-FYP		40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days' home detention • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 fine • \$500 restitution
Gordon, Vaughn	1:22-CR-00099-PLF		40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days' incarceration • 36 months' probation • 60 hours' community service • \$500 restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 months' probation • 90 days' home detention • 90 hours' community service • \$500 restitution