

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	:	Case No.: 21-mj-00503-GMH
	:	
	:	18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2)
v.	:	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(F)
	:	
GABRIEL BROWN,	:	
	:	
Defendant.	:	
	:	

STATEMENT OF OFFENSE

Pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P. 11, the United States of America, by and through its attorney, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and the defendant, **GABRIEL BROWN**, with the concurrence of his attorney, agree and stipulate to the below factual basis for the defendant's guilty plea—that is, if this case were to proceed to trial, the parties stipulate that the United States could prove the below facts beyond a reasonable doubt:

The Attack at the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021

1. The U.S. Capitol, which is located at First Street, SE, in Washington, D.C., is secured twenty-four hours a day by U.S. Capitol Police (USCP). Restrictions around the Capitol include permanent and temporary security barriers and posts manned by USCP. Only authorized people with appropriate identification are allowed access inside the Capitol.
2. On January 6, 2021, the exterior plaza of the Capitol was closed to members of the public.
3. On January 6, 2021, a joint session of the United States Congress convened at the Capitol, which is located at First Street, SE, in Washington, D.C. During the joint session, elected members of the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate were meeting

in separate chambers of the Capitol to certify the vote count of the Electoral College of the 2020 Presidential Election, which had taken place on Tuesday, November 3, 2020. The joint session began at approximately 1:00 PM. Shortly thereafter, by approximately 1:30 PM, the House and Senate adjourned to separate chambers to resolve a particular objection. Vice President Mike Pence was present and presiding, first in the joint session, and then in the Senate chamber.

4. As the proceedings continued in both the House and the Senate, and with Vice President Pence present and presiding over the Senate, a large crowd gathered outside the Capitol. Temporary and permanent barricades, as noted above, were in place around the exterior of the Capitol, and USCP officers were present and attempting to keep the crowd away from the Capitol and the proceedings underway inside.

5. At approximately 2:00 PM, certain individuals in the crowd forced their way through, up, and over the barricades. Officers of the USCP were forced to retreat and the crowd advanced to the exterior façade of the building. The crowd was not lawfully authorized to enter or remain in the building and, prior to entering the building, no members of the crowd submitted to security screenings or weapons checks as required by USCP officers or other authorized security officials.

6. At such time, the certification proceedings were still underway, and the exterior doors and windows of the Capitol were locked or otherwise secured. Members of the USCP attempted to maintain order and keep the crowd from entering the Capitol; however, shortly after 2:00 PM, individuals in the crowd forced entry into the Capitol, including by breaking windows and by assaulting members of law enforcement, as others in the crowd encouraged and assisted those acts. The riot resulted in substantial damage to the Capitol, requiring the expenditure of more than \$1.4 million dollars for repairs.

7. Shortly thereafter, at approximately 2:20 PM, members of the House of Representatives and of the Senate, including the President of the Senate, Vice President Pence, were instructed to—and did—evacuate the chambers. Accordingly, all proceedings of the United States Congress, including the joint session, were effectively suspended until shortly after 8:00 PM on January 6, 2021. In light of the dangerous circumstances caused by the unlawful entry to the Capitol—including the danger posed by individuals who had entered the Capitol without any security screening or weapons check—Congressional proceedings could not resume until after every unauthorized occupant had been removed from or left the Capitol, and USCP confirmed that the building was secured. The proceedings resumed at approximately 8:00 PM after the building had been secured. Vice President Pence remained in the Capitol from the time he was evacuated from the Senate Chamber until the session resumed.

GABRIEL BROWN's Participation in the January 6, 2021, Capitol Riot

8. The defendant, **GABRIEL BROWN**, traveled to Washington, D.C. from his residence in Bayville, New York prior to January 6, 2021. The purpose of the defendant's trip to Washington, D.C., was to protest Congress' certification of the Electoral College.

9. On January 6, in the afternoon, BROWN went to the Capitol Grounds.

10. At about 5:00 p.m., BROWN approached a media staging area that was set up outside the northeast corner of the U.S. Capitol, on U.S. Capitol Grounds. Metal barricades had been set up around the area, but individuals had moved past those, forcing media members to flee before recovering all their cameras and associated equipment. Members of the crowd had begun destroying the media equipment, including tripods, lights, shades, and remote broadcasting equipment that belonged to various media outlets. While there, BROWN participated in the assault

on the media staging area by kicking and/or stomping on equipment that belonged to media outlets, and incited violent acts of destruction of media equipment.

11. In addition, on January 6, 2021, BROWN also was present immediately outside the western entrance of the U.S. Capitol with a bullhorn. He yelled to others around him through the bullhorn on January 6, 2021 that: “You stole the Senate from us, you stole the House from us, and now you think you’re going to steal the presidency from us? Let me tell you something – you want to take peaceful revolution away from us? Well you better prepare for fucking violent revolution. . .” BROWN shouted into the bullhorn for approximately seven minutes while on the western entrance of the U.S. Capitol.

Elements of the Offense

12. GABRIEL BROWN knowingly and voluntarily admits to all of the elements of Disorderly and Disruptive Conduct in a Restricted Building or Grounds, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(2). Specifically, defendant admits that:

- The defendant knowingly, and with intent to impede or disrupt the orderly conduct of Government business or official functions, engaged in disorderly or disruptive conduct in, or within such proximity to, any restricted building or grounds; and that such conduct occurred when, or so that, such conduct, in fact, impeded or disrupted the orderly conduct of Government business or official functions.

13. GABRIEL BROWN knowingly and voluntarily admits to all the elements of Act of Physical Violence on Grounds, in violation of 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(F). Specifically, defendant admits that:

- The defendant willfully and knowingly engaged in an act of physical violence, that is any act involving (A) an assault or other infliction or threat of infliction of death or bodily harm

on an individual; or (B) damage to, or destruction of, real or personal property, in the
Grounds or any of the Capitol Buildings.

Respectfully submitted,

MATTHEW M. GRAVES
United States Attorney
D.C. Bar No. 481052

By: *Jennifer Leigh Blackwell*
Jennifer Blackwell
Assistant United States Attorney
D.C. Bar No. 481097

DEFENDANT'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I, **GABRIEL BROWN**, have read this Statement of the Offense and have discussed it with my attorney. I fully understand this Statement of the Offense. I agree and acknowledge by my signature that this Statement of the Offense is true and accurate. I do this voluntarily and of my own free will. No threats have been made to me nor am I under the influence of anything that could impede my ability to understand this Statement of the Offense fully.

Date: 2/8/2023




GABRIEL BROWN
Defendant

ATTORNEY'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I have read this Statement of the Offense and have reviewed it with my client fully. I concur in my client's desire to adopt this Statement of the Offense as true and accurate.

Date: 2/8/2023



Evan Sugar, Esq.
Attorney for Defendant