

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

**PATRICK MONTGOMERY,
BRADY KNOWLTON, and
GARY WILSON,**

Defendants.

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CASE NO. 21-cr-46-RDM

**MOTION IN LIMINE REGARDING EVIDENCE ABOUT THE SPECIFIC
LOCATIONS OF U.S. CAPITOL POLICE SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS**

The United States of America moves *in limine*, pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 401, 403, and 611(b), to restrict the presentation of evidence regarding the specific position of U.S. Capitol Police surveillance cameras.

INTRODUCTION

To meet its burden of proof at trial, the government will present video evidence from a variety of sources, including Capitol Police surveillance footage. As detailed in the Declaration of Thomas A. DiBiase (Exhibit 1), the Capitol Police maintains an extensive closed-circuit video system which includes cameras inside the Capitol Building, inside other buildings within the Capitol complex, and outside on Capitol grounds. These cameras captured thousands of hours of footage from the breach of the Capitol and have been instrumental in documenting the events of January 6, 2021.

However, U.S. Capitol Police's surveillance system also serves an important, and ongoing, function in protecting Congress and, by extension, national security. In particular, the footage from the system is subject to limitations and controls on access and dissemination. (*See* Exhibit 1.) And, to find relevant footage from the Capitol Police's surveillance system and adequately prepare for trial, one would need to use maps which display the locations of the interior and exterior cameras.

The government has therefore provided the defense with maps that display these locations. However, due to the sensitive nature of these items, the government seeks an order limiting the defense from probing, during cross-examination, the exact locations of Capitol Police surveillance cameras or from using the maps, which show each camera's physical location, as an exhibit at trial.¹

ARGUMENT

I. This Court Has the Discretion to Limit the Presentation of Evidence and Cross-Examination of Witnesses at Trial.

It is well-established that a district court has the discretion to limit a criminal defendant's presentation of evidence and cross-examination of witnesses. *See Alford v. United States*, 282 U.S. 687 (1931) ("The extent of cross-examination [of a witness] with respect to an appropriate subject of inquiry is within the sound discretion of the trial court."); *United States v. Whitmore*, 359 F.3d 609, 615-16 (D.C. Cir. 2004) ("The district court . . . has considerable discretion to place reasonable limits on a criminal defendant's presentation of evidence and cross-examination of government witnesses."). A court has the discretion to prohibit cross-examination that goes beyond matters testified to on direct examination. Fed. R. Evid. 611(b). This is particularly so when the information at issue is of a sensitive nature. *See e.g., United States v. Balistreri*, 779 F.2d 1191, 1216-17 (7th Cir. 1985) (upholding district court's decision to prohibit cross-examination of agent about sensitive information about which that agent did not testify on direct examination and which did not pertain to the charges in the case), *overruled on other grounds* by *Fowler v. Butts*, 829 F.3d 788 (7th Cir. 2016). Other permissible reasons for limiting cross-examination include preventing

¹ These maps have been disclosed to the defendants but, pursuant to the terms of the protective order, have been designated Highly Sensitive. Moreover, these maps have been designated as "Security Information" under 2 U.S.C. §1979, which forbids their use without the approval of the Capitol Police Board.

harassment, prejudice, confusion of the issues, or repetitive, cumulative, or marginally relevant questioning. *Delaware v. Van Arsdall*, 475 U.S. 673, 679 (1986).

While limiting a defendant's opportunity for cross-examination may implicate the constitutional right to confront witnesses, the Confrontation Clause only guarantees "an *opportunity* for effective cross-examination, not cross-examination that is effective in whatever way, and to whatever extent, the defense might wish." *Delaware v. Fensterer*, 474 U.S. 15, 20 (1985). Even evidence that may be relevant to an affirmative defense should be excluded until the defendant sufficiently establishes that defense through affirmative evidence presented during his own case-in-chief. See *United States v. Lin*, 101 F.3d 760, 768 (D.C. Cir. 1996) (acknowledging trial court has discretion to limit cross-examination on prejudicial matters without reasonable grounding in fact); *United States v. Sampol*, 636 F.2d 621, 663-64 (D.C. Cir. 1980) (holding that trial court properly limited cross-examination of alleged CIA murder scheme until defense put forth sufficient evidence of the affirmative defense in its case-in-chief); *United States v. Stamp*, 458 F.2d 759, 773 (D.C. Cir. 1971) (finding trial court properly excluded cross examination of government's witness with response to matter only related to an affirmative defense and not elicited through direct exam). Preventing the defendants from exploring the topics identified above will not infringe their Confrontation Clause right because the exact positions of cameras, and the camera map, implicate national security concerns, are of marginal probative value, and any probative value can be addressed without compromising the Capitol Police's protective function.

II. The Defendants Should Be Precluded from Questioning Witnesses about the Exact Positions of Capitol Police Cameras, Introducing Such Evidence Themselves, or Admitting Capitol Police Maps of Camera Coverage.

The government intends to offer several videos containing footage from the U.S. Capitol Police. For example, to prove the counts in the Third Superseding Indictment, the government must show, among other things, that the defendant entered the U.S. Capitol building, assaulted

officers, entered the floor of Congress and engaged in other civil disorder with the intent to obstruct an official proceeding. To prove these charges, the government intends to introduce footage from Capitol Police cameras showing the defendant occupying restricted areas, assaulting an officer, and possessing a weapon. A Capitol Police witness who was present in the Command Center on January 6, 2021, is expected to explain how the Capitol Police monitored and responded to the violent mob.²

Evidence about the exact locations of cameras, and the maps used to locate the cameras, should be excluded in light of the ongoing security needs of the Capitol. The defense can probe what Capitol Police's cameras show, and what they don't, by asking about the general location of each camera. For example, a camera positioned inside the Lower West Terrace tunnel can be described as "inside the tunnel, facing out" without describing its exact height and depth within the tunnel and without showing a picture of the camera. Absent some concrete and specific defense need to probe the camera's location, there is nothing to be gained from such questioning. A general description, and the footage from the camera itself, will make clear what the camera recorded and what it did not. Additionally, presenting the map of all Capitol Police cameras would risk compromising these security concerns for no additional probative value: the map contains numerous cameras installed in parts of the Capitol that the defendant did not visit.

Even assuming the evidence to be excluded is marginally relevant, such relevance is substantially outweighed by the danger to national security. *See United States v. Mohammed*, 410 F. Supp. 2d 913, 918 (S.D. Cal. 2005) (finding that information having broader national security concerns can be excluded under Rule 403 because its tendency to confuse the issues, mislead the jury, create side issues or a mini-trial can result in undue prejudice that substantially outweighs

² The government anticipates that the defendant will not challenge this general evidence about the existence of a civil disorder.

any probative value). If the map of the Capitol cameras is introduced in this trial, or in any trial, it becomes available to the general public. Immediately, anyone could learn about the Capitol Police's camera coverage as of January 6, 2021, and—importantly—could learn about the parts of the Capitol where cameras were not installed. Broader presentation of evidence about camera locations could compromise national security without adding any appreciable benefit to the determination of the truth, or the veracity or bias of witnesses. *Id.*

III. The Government Requests an *In Camera* Proceeding to Determine the Admissibility of Certain Evidence.

If the defense believes that presentation of the exact locations of the Capitol Police cameras is necessary, or that presentation of the Capitol Police map is necessary, the government requests that the Court conduct a hearing *in camera* to resolve the issue. As noted, in this case, disclosure of certain information could prove detrimental to the Capitol Police's ability to protect members of Congress, and could affect our national security. Courts have found such considerations justify *ex parte*, *in camera* proceedings. *See United States v. Nixon*, 418 U.S. 683, 714 (1974) (affirming district court's order for *in camera* inspection of subpoenaed presidential materials); *United States v. Kampiles*, 609 F.2d 1233, 1248 (7th Cir. 1979) ("It is settled that *in camera* . . . proceedings to evaluate bona fide Government claims regarding national security information are proper."); *In re Taylor*, 567 F.2d 1183, 1188 (2d Cir. 1977) (finding that *in camera* proceedings "serve to resolve, without disclosure, the conflict between the threatened deprivation of a party's constitutional rights and the Government's claim of privilege based on the needs of public security."); *United States v. Brown*, 539 F.2d 467, 470 (5th Cir. 1976) (*per curiam*) (same). At any such hearing, the defendant should be required to make "a proffer of great specificity" regarding the need for the evidence and the scope of his questions. *Cf. United States v. Willie*, 941 F.2d 1384, 1393 (10th Cir. 1991)

(requiring such proffer where evidence of defendant's belief might have permissible and impermissible purposes, and careless admission would raise issues under Fed. R. Evid. 403).

CONCLUSION

For these reasons, the United States requests that this court enter an order, as described above, limiting the presentation of evidence about the precise locations of Capitol Police surveillance cameras, including through the use of Capitol Police maps. If this court determines an evidentiary hearing is necessary to rule on this motion, the government asks that the hearing be held *in camera*.

Respectfully submitted,

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DECLARATION OF THOMAS A. DIBIASE

I, Thomas A. DiBiase, have personal knowledge of the following facts and will testify to them, if called to do so:

1. I have been the General Counsel for the United States Capitol Police (“USCP” or “Department”) since August of 2020. From October 2019 to August of 2020, I served as the Acting General Counsel, and from April of 2010 to October of 2019, I served as the Deputy General Counsel. Between 1991 and 2010, I also worked as a litigator at a New York-based law firm and a District of Columbia law firm, and, between those positions, served for 12 years as an Assistant United States Attorney at the United States Attorney’s Office for the District of Columbia.
2. As part of my duties at the USCP, I have authorized the release of camera footage from the Department’s extensive system of cameras on U.S. Capitol Grounds (“Grounds”). These cameras, part of a sophisticated closed circuit video (CCV) system, are resident both inside and outside the buildings including the U.S. Capitol itself and the other Congressional office buildings on the Grounds. This CCV system provides the backbone of the security for the U.S. Capitol Grounds. The CCV system is monitored by sworn police officers 24-7 in our Command Center and is relied upon to provide real time information regarding any incident occurring on the Grounds. The first step whenever an incident occurs is for the Command Center to pull up the CCV cameras closest to the incident. This enables the Department to have a real-time view of the incident and provides an additional layer of safety for our officers when responding to any incident.
3. Access to this CCV system is strictly limited. Because the system is a closed circuit, access to the cameras only occurs from dedicated workstations and monitors located in a handful of

locations on the Grounds. Our system is not “in the cloud” and may not be monitored or hacked by anyone not connected via a dedicated workstation and monitor.

4. The disclosure of any footage from these cameras is strictly limited and subject to a policy that regulates the release of footage. Per Department Directive 1000.002, Retrieval of Archived Video (see Attachment 1), the release of *any* footage from the Department’s CCV system must be approved by the Assistant Chief of Police for Operations, the Department’s second highest sworn officer. The Directive notes that, “[t]he Capitol Police Board [which oversees the USCP] directed that cameras would only be used for matters related to national security and legitimate law enforcement purposes (e.g., serious crimes). The [Assistant Chief of Police for Operations] is the sole authority for the approval of any and all requests for archived video footage....” The Directive goes on to note that, “[v]ideo footage received through an approved request shall not be delivered, copied, or transmitted to anyone other than necessary parties (e.g., court, General Counsel) without approval from the [Assistant Chief of Police for Operations].”
5. There is a specific Department form, a CP-411 (Attachment 2), which must be completed and signed by several officials including the Assistant Chief of Police for Operations before any camera footage can be released.
6. As part of my duties as General Counsel and my prior duties as the Deputy General Counsel, I have often been consulted regarding the release of camera footage. The Office of the General Counsel has consistently taken a restrictive view of releasing camera footage in cases other than serious crimes or national security. We regularly deny footage to civil plaintiffs who may have been involved in accidents on the Grounds unless they involved serious injuries or death. (Even in those cases, I have only approved an attorney or

investigator coming to the USCP and viewing the footage in our offices with a USCP employee present.) We are also often asked for camera footage related to non-USCP administrative investigations, and we generally do not provide that footage. We will, however, allow investigators from agencies with which we regularly work, such as the Architect of the Capitol, to view such footage in the presence of a USCP employee. Even a member of Congress looking to view footage of our officers' interactions with his staff had to come to our office and view the footage with our employees present.

7. In 2014, the USCP, with the assistance of the District of Columbia's Office of the Attorney General (OAG), litigated the release of USCP camera footage in Driving under the Influence ("DUI") cases. The Department successfully argued that any footage of a DUI defendant, including arrest footage and footage of the defendant being processed in our prisoner processing area, should be subject to a protective order. Since 2015 the Department provides any relevant DUI arrest footage to the OAG who in turn provides it to the defendant subject to a protective order. (A sample protective order in a DUI case along with a sample motion is attached as Attachments 3 and 4.) As noted in this protective order, an attorney for a DUI defendant "may only show the street video to the defendant and any investigators working on this case and shall not share street video nor show it to any other person not directly affiliated with this case...." (Attachment 3 at 1.) The order further notes that the attorney for a DUI defendant may not "reproduce, share, disseminate, nor discuss with any person not named in this Order, the depictions shown in the video; and ... must return the street video to the [OAG] after the later of a plea, trial or sentencing in the above-entitled case." *Id.*
8. As noted in the motion for these protective orders, the OAG argues that:

Here, the release of Capitol security street videos could compromise USCP's ability to protect the Capitol. The USCP's primary mission is to police the United

States Capitol Buildings and Grounds, and it has the power to enforce the laws of the District of Columbia pursuant to 2 U.S.C. §1961. As part of its policing responsibilities, the USCP maintains and controls a series of video surveillance cameras throughout the Capitol Grounds. The purpose of the cameras is to assist in the maintenance of national security by detecting threats to U.S. Congressmen, their staff, and constituents, deterring and preventing terrorism, and providing for the safety and security of the Capitol Buildings and Grounds. The cameras are generally not used to collect evidence in criminal matters.

(Attachment 4 at 3.)

9. It is my understanding that these protective orders are regularly signed by District of Columbia Superior Court judges, and the USCP has provided hundreds of videos pursuant to these orders since 2015.
10. Pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 1979, USCP information designated as “security information” may only be released with the approval of the Capitol Police Board. Security information is defined as information that:
 - (1) is sensitive with respect to the policing, protection, physical security, intelligence, counterterrorism actions, or emergency preparedness and response relating to Congress, any statutory protectee of the Capitol Police, and the Capitol buildings and grounds; and
 - (2) is obtained by, on behalf of, or concerning the Capitol Police Board, the Capitol Police, or any incident command relating to emergency response.
11. I understand that, in any trial related to the events of January 6, 2021, the U.S. Attorney’s Office will use as evidence footage obtained from the CCV system. To present such evidence, the government necessarily must present a general description of where the camera is located. For example, a camera near the Columbus Doors, facing the Capitol Building’s rotunda, could be described as “facing the rotunda.” But allowing the U.S. Attorney’s Office to present—or the defense to ask questions about—exact physical locations of each camera would severely compromise USCP’s ability to police and protect the Capitol Building and

grounds.

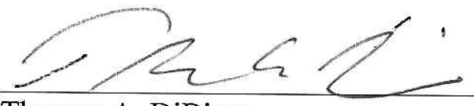
12. I am also aware that in order to find relevant footage from the CCV system, one would need to use two maps of the CCV system. One map shows the location of all of the exterior cameras on Capitol Grounds (“exterior map”) and a second map that shows the location of the interior cameras inside the U.S. Capitol (“interior map”).
13. These maps are “security sensitive” and may only be released to a third party with the approval of the Capitol Police Board pursuant to 2 U.S.C. §1979.
14. It is my understanding that these maps were provided to the FBI shortly after January 6, 2021 in order for the FBI to more efficiently conduct its investigation. In turn, the FBI provided these maps to individual Assistant United States Attorneys working on the prosecution of January 6th defendants.
15. As part of discovery, both maps were provided to defense counsel with the “Highly Sensitive” designation. Under the standard protective orders filed in the January 6th cases, documents or information designated Highly Sensitive are subject to special protections including that they cannot be shared with defendants unsupervised, they cannot be reproduced and they must be maintained in the custody and control of the legal defense team and authorized persons. In addition, Highly Sensitive information may only be used solely in connection with the defense of January 6th cases, may not be disclosed to any persons other than the defendant, the legal defense team, or the person to whom the Highly Sensitive information solely and directly pertains or his/her counsel, without agreement of the United States or prior authorization from the Court. Finally, absent prior agreement by the parties or permission from the Court, no party shall disclose materials designated as Highly Sensitive in any public filing with the Court and such materials shall be submitted under seal, and no

party shall disclose materials designated Highly Sensitive in open court without agreement by the parties that such materials may be disclosed in open court or prior consideration by the Court.

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I declare under the penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 28th day of March 2022.


Thomas A. DiBiase