

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA )  
 )  
 v. ) CRIMINAL NO. 21-177 (CRC)  
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 )  
 DANIEL D. EGTVEDT, defendant. )

**DEFENDANT’S REPLY TO GOVERNMENT’S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT’S MOTION TO  
SUPPRESS**

The Government misstates the evidence and the evidence it does discuss is questionable. Here, the government has created their own search incident to arrest which is not permissible under the 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

A. The facts

The government makes arguments without a foundation and misstates the facts. For example, on page 5 of their response, they state “Egtvedt...fell backwards to the floor” when it’s clear from the video that he was pushed by the officers. Mr. Egtvedt also asked for medical assistance though the government says he declined it-twice. However, they give the Court no reference to any BWC because there is none, and if there is, they haven’t provided it to the defense. They also omitted the part where two officers picked up 320 pound Mr. Egtvedt and threw him out the doors. Not surprisingly, the defense observes a different version of the facts.<sup>1</sup>

B. The cell phone

Here, the government has created their own exception to the 4<sup>th</sup> amendment. It is

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<sup>1</sup> The government points out that defense counsel was mistaken in her belief that Mr. Egtvedt went out the doors. In

alleged by the government that Mr. Egtvedt asked for his phone and that the State Trooper gave it to him after he was removed from his vehicle and handcuffed and that later when he was being booked, it was taken off of his person. *See* response, pps. 7-8. The government doesn't tell the Court what happened to the phone after the Trooper allegedly put it in Mr. Egtvedt's pocket.<sup>2</sup> If this is in fact true, the government has created their own search incident to arrest, which is not permissible. Moreover, there is no evidence that State Troopers knew of the cell cite evidence cited by the government, only a bald assertion that law enforcement knew.<sup>3</sup> And "in or near the Capitol" does not mean Mr. Egtvedt was in the Capitol.

The government continues its argument by saying that there was probable cause for the warrant because Agent Smith-Shimer observed video footage of January 6 "showing individuals...using their mobile devices." *Id.* at p. 14. This is irrelevant unless the videos showed Mr. Egtvedt using his phone, which it doesn't. The Parler videos the government cites do not show the defendant using a cell phone either so the obvious conclusion after seeing him in several videos without a cell phone is that he didn't have one with him at that time, especially since there are so many photographs of others with phones. *Id.* at. 15. The agent in his warrant affidavit for the phone inserts multiple photos in support of probable cause, but when it comes to what would be the piece de resistance, a photo of Mr. Egtvedt himself allegedly holding a phone, there is no photo, just the declaration that he had one. *Id.* at paragraph 60. Again, this is not enough for probable cause to be established. Finally, the government argues that others on January 6 used their phones to contact others. *See* paragraph 71, Ex. 1. There is no evidence

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Video #0177, he walks out of the frame and out of view for about 20 seconds towards the doors. It matters not whether he walked outside and then came back in or whether he just turned around and reversed course.

<sup>2</sup> Defense counsel has requested an evidence log.

<sup>3</sup> Undersigned counsel has not been given the opportunity to inspect "phone number 2." She expects the government

that Mr. Egtvedt went with anyone to the Capitol on January 6, 2021. In fact, on the contrary, the evidence they had at the time the warrant was issued shows he was by himself, yet they failed to include that evidence in the warrant.

C. The statements

Mr. Edgtvedt was arrested immediately upon exiting his vehicle yet no one read him his rights. Not ever. The agent should have read him his Miranda warning before he showed him the video-an action that a law enforcement officer should know would elicit a response. See *Rhode Island v. Innis*, 446 U.S. 291, 301 (1980)(conversation between officers not direct questioning)<sup>9</sup>. Mr. Egtvedt was clearly not free to leave when he made statements to law enforcement officers at his brother's home. The government states that his rights were read to him when taken before the magistrate, but there is no proof offered of that. See ECF # 54, p. 16. The government has not produced any record of him being read his rights before any magistrate. And even if he did, the fact remains that Mr. Egtvedt was arrested and taken to jail without any of his medication or his C-pap machine which helped him breath.<sup>4</sup> This surely affected his voluntary, intelligent and knowing mental state. Therefore, the letters he wrote were not voluntary, intelligent or knowing. Moreover, he had no prior interaction with the criminal justice system and thus no idea what his rights were. As this Court knows, many criminal defendants with no college degree have a keen sense of the criminal justice system due to their past criminal history.

The defense has received additional law enforcement reports from the government after the filing of the defendant's original motion to suppress. The defense suspects there will

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will make all evidence available in the near future.



