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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

CR No. 22-15-1
Washington, D.C.
vs.

May 25, 2023
9:39 a.m.

ELMER STEWART RHODES III,

Defendant.

TRANSCRIPT OF SENTENCING PROCEEDINGS
BEFORE THE HONORABLE AMIT P. MEHTA
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

For the Government: Kathryn L. Rakoczy

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1 Those two levels apply. 2 The four levels for organizer and leader apply. 3 As I said earlier, Mr. Rhodes was at the top of the chain. 4 And it's not just the top of -- it's not just that he was 5 the founder and leader of the Oath Keepers. That's not the 6 only reason. The Oath Keepers don't come to D.C. on November 14th but for Mr. Rhodes. They don't come to the 7 Jericho March on December 12th, I believe it was, but for 8 9 Mr. Rhodes. And they are not here on January 6th but for 10 Mr. Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes directed his co-conspirators to come to 11 12 the Capitol, and they abided. Mr. Meggs came to the 13 Capitol. Mr. James and his group came to the Capitol. This 14 was all after he told them to come to the Capitol. 15 And, ultimately, there was testimony about that 16 Mr. Rhodes, at least in the perception of some witnesses, 17 would have been the one who made the decision whether to 18 bring the arms in, and that certainly rings true. 19 There are other pieces of information here and 20 there that also establish the four levels of organizing and 21 control. He referred to, for example, Roberto Minuta as 22 "one of my most trusted men," suggesting a hierarchical

relationship and an ability to control.

He designates Mr. Siekerman, Mr. Greene,

Mr. James, and Mr. Meggs as leaders for the January 6 op,

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again, suggesting a level of hierarchical control and leadership and organization by Mr. Rhodes. And so I think this is not a close call that the four-level enhancement applies as well as for the government's requested six-level departure, under 3A1.4, Note 4.

As I said yesterday, I think as a matter of law, the conduct of conviction of seditious conspiracy meets the description foursquare of what that element -- excuse me, what that enhancement requires a showing of, which is an offense other than the one that is enumerated in the Guideline, but the motive was to intimidate or coerce a civilian -- I'm sorry, rather than -- sorry.

The motive was to -- calculated to influence or affect the conduct of government by intimidation or coercion, which were to retaliate against government conduct. Certainly that first clause applies squarely to the conduct of conviction.

And based upon the facts as I found them yesterday and have incorporated them today, Mr. Rhodes and his compatriots' objective was to affect the conduct of government, specifically Congress, and to do so through intimidation and coercion by means of force, both through the stockpiling of weapons in the event that they needed to be brought across the river — there was an agreement as to that — and then, of course, the actual use of force by

others who went into the building and applied that force against police officers who were doing their duty that day.

In terms of the levels, I disagree that it is an all-or-nothing proposition. The Guidelines clearly don't contemplate that. The only restriction is that the levels can't increase more than a certain number to -- that would require the -- which would have the Guidelines become equivalent to what the actual terrorism enhancement would do. And so it only establishes a cap on what a court can do and not a floor.

I think the six levels is appropriate, and how does one get there? I think the way I get there is the nature of the conduct, and let me be clear. This is not — this is a separate — it's a separate and more serious conduct than what's captured by the Guideline. And I say that because the Guideline itself does not necessarily require the level of intimidation and calculation and targeting that the terrorism enhancement — what we will call the terrorism enhancement in the note requires.

This is an additional level of calculation. It is an additional level of planning. It is an additional level of purpose. It is an additional level of targeting, in this case, an institution of American democracy at its most important moment, the transfer of power. That's pretty significant. That's what the jury found. And I agree with

them.

It seems to me six levels is appropriate. I think the case the government cited in its brief at page 57,

I think it is -- no, page 67, the case in Oregon in which the judge there apportioned enhancement levels according to level of culpability -- in fact, the highest there was 10.

We're not even going that far for Mr. Rhodes. I think a six-level enhancement, in order to sort of assure some degree of proportionality to those who are involved in that case and, ultimately, to ensure appropriate proportionality to other defendants in this case, I think, is appropriate. So what all of that means is -- oh, two other things -- or three other things.

The defense has requested a two-level reduction for acceptance of responsibility under 3E1.1. I decline to do so. There's no basis for that. Mr. Rhodes proceeded to trial for reasons unrelated to factual guilt. And although that is not the sole reason somebody could receive a two-point reduction for acceptance, there are no special circumstances here in which the rare reason or the rare exception — circumstance would apply for that two-level reduction, despite somebody having gone to trial. And, in fact, Mr. Rhodes' comments, which we will soon talk about, that he has made consistently since January 6th and since he's been charged and since he's been convicted clearly