

The Honorable Brian A. Tsuchida

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

ETHAN NORDEAN
Also known as “Rufio Panman”,

Defendant.

NO. 21-MJ-67 BAT

UNITED STATES’ MEMORANDUM IN
SUPPORT OF PRETRIAL DETENTION

The United States of America, by and through its attorney, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington, respectfully submits this memorandum in support of its oral motion that Defendant be detained pending trial pursuant to: 18 U.S.C. §§ 3142(e)(3)(C) (rebuttable presumption in favor of detention for certain offenses, including 18 U.S.C. § 1361); 3142(f)(1)(A) (crime of violence); and 3142(f)(2)(A) (serious risk of flight). The United States requests that the following points and authorities, as well as any other facts, arguments and authorities presented at the detention hearing, be considered in the Court’s determination regarding pre-trial detention. As noted below, there are no conditions,

1 or combination of conditions, which would ensure Defendant’s presence at trial or
2 the safety of the community if he is released.

3
4 **RELEVANT FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

5 On January 6, 2021, a mob of rioters descended on the United States Capitol
6 building in Washington, D.C., as part of a concerted effort to prevent a Joint Session
7 of Congress from certifying the Electoral College results and declaring Joseph R.
8 Biden, Jr., to be the 46th President of the United States of America. Whereas some
9 of these rioters traveled to Washington, D.C., individually, a number of extremist
10 and militia groups coordinated together to gather in Washington, expressing in
11 advance their intent to interfere with the Electoral College certification.

12 One such extremist group was the Proud Boys. Proud Boys is a nationalist
13 organization with multiple U.S. chapters and potential activity in other Western
14 countries. The group describes itself as a “pro-Western fraternal organization for men
15 who refuse to apologize for creating the modern world; aka Western Chauvinists.”
16 Proud Boys members routinely attend rallies, protests, and other First Amendment-
17 protected events, where certain of its members sometimes engage in acts of violence
18 against individuals whom they perceive as threats to their values. The group has an
19 initiation process for new members, which includes the taking of an “oath.” Proud
20 Boys members often wear the colors yellow and black, as well as other apparel
21 adorned with Proud Boys-related logos and emblems.

22 Defendant, a 30-year old resident of the State of Washington, is a Proud Boys
23 member who occupies leadership positions in the Seattle Chapter—having self-
24 identified as both the Sergeant of Arms and the President of that Chapter at various
25 times. Defendant has been present at a number of Proud Boys protests—including,
26 notably, in Portland, Oregon, where he was made “internet famous” for knocking out
27 a counter-protester during a street brawl.



Beginning shortly after that brawl, Defendant’s stock rose within the Proud Boys and he took on a more prominent role in nationwide Proud Boys events—including the “Million MAGA March,” which occurred on November 14, 2020, in Washington, D.C., and the “December Demonstration,” which took place on December 12, 2020, in Washington, D.C.

Beginning as early as December 2020, public communications from Proud Boys organizers encouraged members of the Proud Boys to attend the January 6, 2021, demonstration in Washington, D.C. Such communications included messages sent by the self-described chairman of the Proud Boys, Enrique Tarrío. For example, on December 29, 2020, Tarrío posted a message on the social media site Parler about

1 the demonstration planned for January 6, 2021. Among other things, Tarrío
2 announced that the Proud Boys would “turn out in record numbers on Jan 6th but
3 this time with a twist... We will not be wearing our traditional Black and Yellow.
4 We will be incognito and we will be spread across downtown DC in smaller teams.
5 And who knows...we might dress in all BLACK for the occasion.” The statement
6 about dressing in “all BLACK” is an apparent reference to dressing like the group
7 known as “Antifa,” whom the Proud Boys have identified as an enemy of their
8 movement and are often depicted in the media wearing all black to demonstrations.
9 Defendant also commented on such plans to dress in disguise in the video message
10 that he posted online on January 4, 2021.

11 On January 6, 2021, Defendant and a group of people that hold themselves
12 out as Proud Boys were depicted on the east side of the U.S. Capitol. Consistent with
13 the directive issued by organizers of the Proud Boys, none of the men wore Proud
14 Boys colors of black and yellow, but were instead dressed “incognito.” Indeed,
15 Defendant dressed in all black, and he wore a tactical vest. As one of the leaders of
16 the group that day, he at times carried a bullhorn.

17 Defendant and other national organizers then led the group on a march along
18 public roadways to the west side of the Capitol. As shown below, Defendant (at right
19 below) can be seen marching with Proud Boy organizer, Joseph Biggs (at left below),
20 at the front of a group of individuals on Constitution Avenue, Northwest, in the area
21 around First Street, Northwest. The group was engaged in various chants and
22 response calls, including “F*** Antifa!” and “Whose streets? Our streets!”
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11 Shortly before 1:00 p.m., Defendant and Biggs marched the group to a position
12 near the pedestrian entrance to the Capitol grounds on First Street. The entrance was
13 secured by a small number of U.S. Capitol Police, who stood behind a waist height metal
14 barrier.



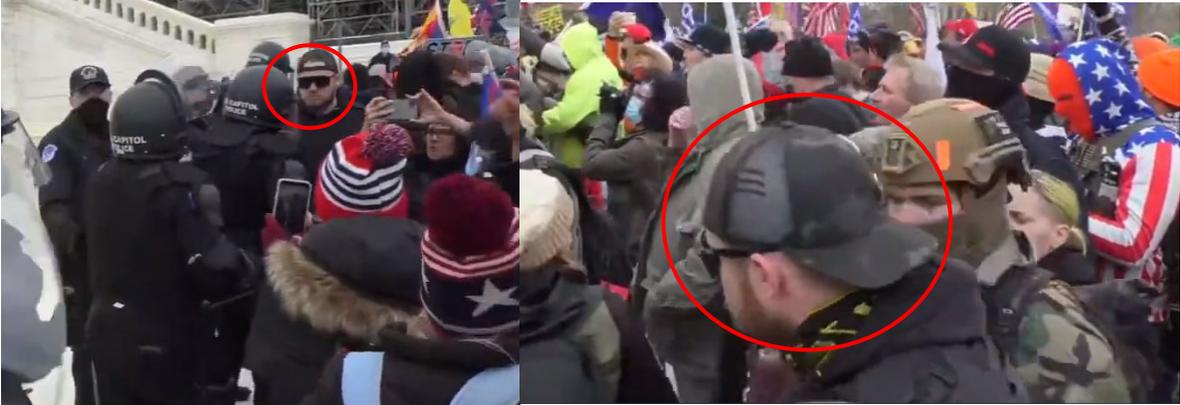


10 Shortly after that above image was captured on video, two men advanced
11 toward the waist-high metal gate. The crowd followed, and within minutes, the
12 crowd overwhelmed the U.S. Capitol Police officers seen at the top of the steps in
13 the image above. The crowd then advanced toward the U.S. Capitol.

14 After overwhelming the pedestrian gate near the Peace Monument and other
15 entrances, the crowd advanced on the U.S. Capitol where another line of U.S Capitol
16 Police and barricades attempted to stop the crowd from advancing to the walls of the
17 building. Additional people continued to arrive until an estimated thousands of
18 people had gathered in front of the Capitol on its west side. Defendant was among
19 the first to reach the police line in the west plaza of the Capitol.



1 Defendant remained at or near the front of the crowd as Capitol Police attempted to
2 reform a police line. Shortly thereafter, Defendant had a brief exchange with Robert
3 Gieswein,¹ who was among the first to enter the Capitol through a window that was broken
4 by a person that has been identified as Proud Boy Dominic Pezzola.²



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13 Shortly after Defendant conferred with Gieswein and Pezzola, at approximately
14 2:00 p.m., rioters began forcing their way through, up, and over the barricades and
15 officers of the U.S. Capitol Police, and the crowd advanced to the exterior façade of the
16 building. Gieswein, Pezzola, and others made their way to an exterior window which they
17 broke using a riot shield and entered the Capitol building.

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24 ¹ On January 27, 2021, a federal grand jury sitting in the District of Columbia returned an
25 indictment charging Gieswein with violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1512(c)(2), 111(a)(1) and (b), 1361,
2, and 1752(a)(1). *United States v. Robert Gieswein*, 21-cr-24 (EGS).

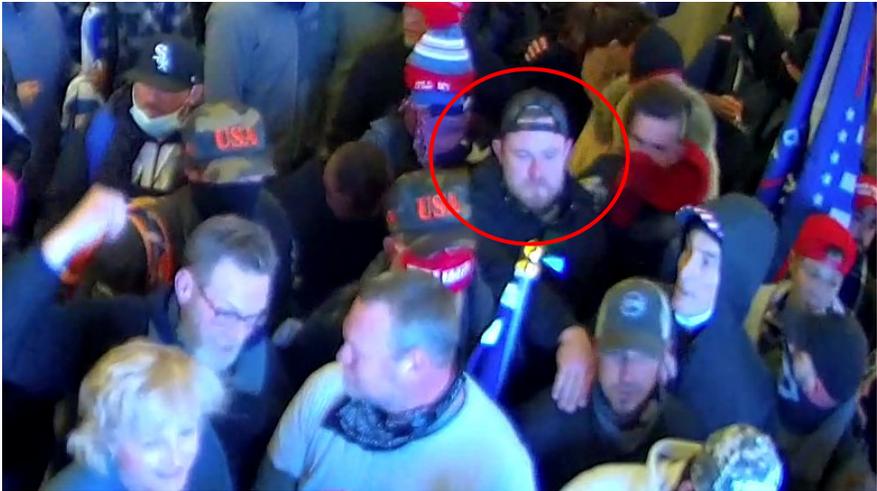
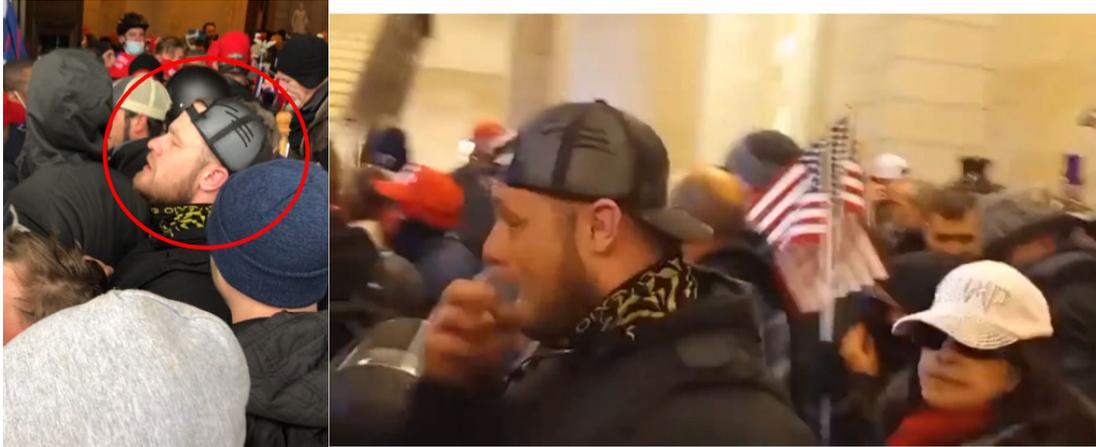
26 ² On January 29, 2021, a federal grand jury sitting in the District of Columbia returned an
27 indictment charging Pezzola with substantive violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 231, 1361, 1512(c)(1)
28 and (2), and 1752, as well as conspiracy to commit violations of 18 U.S.C. § 231, for his
unlawful conduct at the Capitol on January 6, 2021, including the breaking of a window with a
stolen Capitol Police riot shield. *United States v. Dominic Pezzola*, 21-cr-52 (TJK).



Defendant Enters the Capitol

Rather than enter with Gieswein and Pezzola, Defendant was among those who entered the Capitol building after rioters forced entry and pushed past Capitol Police officers. Photographs and video also show that Defendant was near the front of the crowd of rioters, who collectively approached, stood off against, and vastly outnumbered Capitol Police.





Subsequent Investigation of Defendant’s Role

Defendant was quickly identified as a participant in the riot, due to his prominent position amongst the Proud Boys and the number of images of his likeness published on the Internet. In investigating Defendant’s involvement on January 6, 2021, it quickly became apparent that he planned to participate in advance. Defendant was an active poster on the social media site “Parler,” where he identified himself as “Rufio Panman” and utilized the username “@REBELRUFIO”.

Defendant’s Parler posts prior to January 6, 2021, indicate that he and other Proud Boys members were planning in advance to organize a group that would attempt to overwhelm police barricades and enter the United States Capitol building.

1 For example, on or about, December 27, 2020, NORDEAN posted the following
2 message on his Parler page: “Anyone looking to help us with safety/protective gear,
3 or communications equipment it would be much appreciated, things have gotten
4 more dangerous for us this past year, anything helps.” The post then linked to a
5 fundraising site called “Protective gear and communications by Rufio Panman.”

6 On or about, January 4, 2021, Defendant posted a video which he captioned
7 “Let them remember the day they decided to make war with us.” Screenshots taken
8 from the video show NORDEAN and other Proud Boys dressed in tactical gear along
9 with the phrase “Back the YELLOW,” which is a phrase commonly used to show
10 support for the Proud Boys.



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22 Also on or about, January 4, 2020, Defendant shared a post by a fellow
23 Proud Boy leader, Individual A. Individual A posted a picture on Parler of himself
24 and Defendant at a protest with the caption: “And fight we will.”

1 Echoed By Rufio Panman · 1 week ago

2 The Immortal Noble Beard · @Noblebeard
3 1 week ago · 56568
4 And fight we will
5 @REBELRUFIO
6 Original photo cred to @Scottishpoyb



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11 Also, on or about, January 4, 2021, Defendant posted a link that allowed users
12 to access an episode of Defendant’s video podcast, “Rebel Talk with Rufio,” where
13 Defendant interviewed Individual A about their participation in a rally in
14 Washington, D.C., during which Individual A was stabbed, as well as other Proud
15 Boys related matters. During that video, which is approximately 63 minutes long, the
16 following statements were made:

17 1. Defendant stated “People don’t understand the price that comes with
18 being a Patriot these days.” Individual A agreed, stating: “This stuff is real.
19 We are in a war.”

20 2. Defendant stated that, as President of his local Proud Boys chapter, he
21 has been telling his “guys” that they need to “make [themselves] an enemy of
22 this corrupt system.” Defendant further stated: “The police are starting to
23 become a problem.”

24 3. Defendant lamented what he perceived “blatant, rampant voter fraud”
25 in the Presidential election.” Defendant further stated that the perpetrators of
26 voter fraud expected to be able to get away with it, because “they’re relying
27 on complacency. I think they’re relying on the Facebook posts, and that’s all
28 we’re going to do.”

1 4. Defendant stated that he and the other Proud Boys were not going to
2 be complacent. Rather, they were going to “bring back that original spirit of
3 1776 of what really established the character of what America is. And it’s not
4 complacency, it’s not low standards. It’s ‘this is how it’s going to be, and I
5 don’t give a god damn.’”

6 5. Defendant stated that voter fraud in the Presidential election had killed
7 democracy and added, ominously “Democracy is dead? Well, then no peace
8 for you. No democracy, no peace.”

9 6. Individual A then stated, “We’re coming back. We’re coming to D.C.
10 and were going to take this country back. Your gifts, and your thoughts, and
11 your financial contributions will not go for nothing.”

12 On or about, January 5, 2021, the day before the riots, Defendant posted the
13 following statement: “It is apparent now more than ever, that if you are a patriot, you
14 will be targeted and they will come after you, funny thing is that they don’t realize
15 is, is we are coming for them.”

16 Defendant continued to post along these lines after participating in the
17 Capitol riot. On January 8, 2021, Defendant posted a picture of himself that was
18 taken on January 6, 2021, with the caption “Violent extremist,” apparently making
19 light of the public condemnation that he and the Proud Boys were receiving.

20
21  Rufio Panman · @REBELRUFIO
2 days ago · 7386
Violent extremist



27 On January 8, 2021, Defendant posted a photo on Parler, captioned “if you feel
28 bad for the police, you are part of the problem. . .” apparently making light of the United

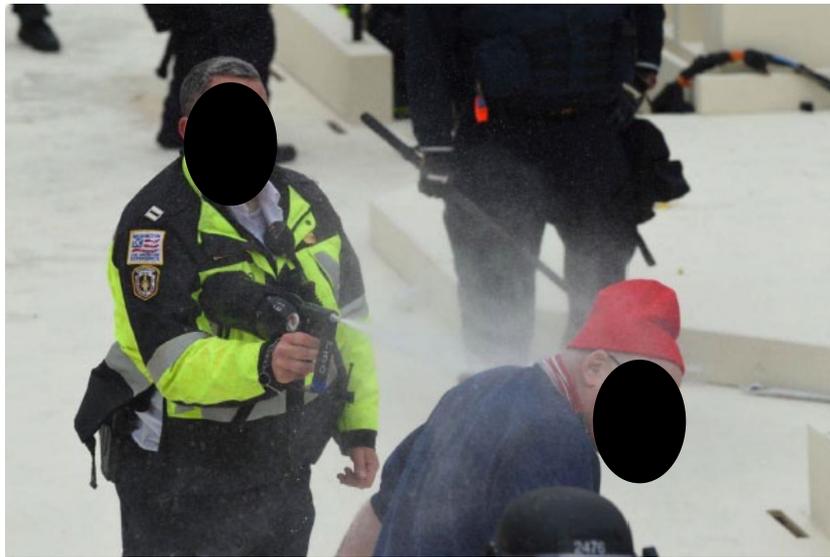
1 States Capitol Police officer who was killed during the riot and the dozens of other
2 officers who were injured by rioters because those officers used pepper spray in an
3 attempt to contain the rioters.



Rufio Panman · @REBELRUFIO

2 days ago · 13768

The honorable oath breakers. If you feel bad for the police, you are part of the problem. They care more about federal property (our property) than protecting and serving the people. BACK THE BLACK AND YELLOW



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17 Search of Defendant's Residence

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19 On February 3, 2020, federal law enforcement officers executed a search
20 warrant at Defendant's residence. Among the items recovered from the search
21 were:

- 22 1. Proof of Defendant's travel to Washington, D.C., during the time
- 23 period of the Capitol Riot;
- 24 2. Defendant's laptop computer and cellular telephone;
- 25 3. Clothing and other items bearing Proud Boys' logos and insignia;
- 26 4. Clothing matching the photographs above taken on January 6, 2021;
- 27 5. Ledgers, notebooks, and other records related to Proud Boys
- 28 operations;

- 6. Digital camera with stored photographs;
- 7. Go Pro digital video camera with stored videos;
- 8. Radio system matching those seen in photographs taken on January 6, 2021, that was used by Proud Boys leaders to communicate with one another; and
- 9. Valid, unsigned, U.S. Passport, issued to another individual with a comparative likeness to Defendant. (The passport was recovered from a bedside table along with a legitimate passport issued to Defendant’s wife.);



ARGUMENT

As a preliminary matter, the “rules concerning the admissibility of evidence in criminal trials do not apply to the presentation and consideration of information at the [detention] hearing.” 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f). The parties may proceed by way of proffer and hearsay is permitted. *Id.*; *United States v. Smith*, 79 F.3d 1208, 1210

1 (D.C. Cir. 1996). Moreover, the United States is not required to “spell out in precise
2 detail how the United States will prove its case at trial, nor specify exactly what
3 sources it will use.” United States v. Martir, 782 F.2d 1141, 1145 (2d Cir. 1986);
4 United States v. Williams, 798 F. Supp. 34, 36 (D.D.C. 1992). A pretrial detention
5 hearing should not be used as a discovery device and cross-examination should be
6 limited to the disputed issues, since the detention hearing is not to be turned into a
7 mini-trial and is not to be used as a subterfuge to obtain discovery. Smith, 79 F.3d at
8 1210; Williams, 798 F. Supp. at 36.

9 **1. The United States’ Stated Bases for Detention**

10 The United States seeks detention on a number of bases. First, the United
11 States seeks detention pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1)(A), because Defendant is
12 charged with a crime of violence. Felony destruction of government property is a
13 crime of violence. For purposes of the bail statute, as relevant to these offenses, a
14 crime of violence is defined as “an offense that has an element of the use, attempted
15 use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another,” if
16 that crime is punishable by ten years or more in prison. *See* 18 U.S.C.
17 § 3142(f)(1)(A) & 16. Destruction of Property, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1361
18 meets those requirements. It is punishable by ten years if the property damage was
19 greater than \$1,000, and its elements include the use of physical force against the
20 property of another. *See United States v. Khatallah*, 316 F. Supp. 2d 207, 213
21 (D.D.C. 2018) (Cooper, J.) (holding that destruction of government property under
22 a substantially similar statute, 18 U.S.C. § 1363, satisfies the elements clause to be a
23 crime of violence). Defendant is properly charged with that offense, as noted above,
24 because the Proud Boys’ actions on January 6, 2021, appeared to have been
25 coordinated and Defendant spoke directly with Gieswein shortly before Pezzola and
26 Gieswein entered the Capitol Building through the exterior window broken by
27 Pezzola.
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1 The United States is also seeking detention pursuant to 18 U.S.C.
2 § 3142(e)(3)(C), which provides a rebuttable presumption of detention if there is
3 probable cause to believe that the defendant committed “an offense listed in section
4 2332b(g)(5)(B) of title 18, United States Code, for which a maximum term of
5 imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed,” and 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1)(A)
6 which authorizes a detention hearing under such circumstance upon motion by the
7 United States. That rebuttable presumption applies to Defendant because 18 U.S.C.
8 § 1361 is specifically enumerated in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5)(B) and carries a
9 maximum sentence of ten years in prison where, as here, damage or attempted
10 damage to property exceeds \$1,000. The Complaint and Statement of Facts
11 establishes the probable cause to believe that Defendant committed this offense.

12 Once a rebuttable presumption is created, it imposes a burden of production
13 on the defendant to offer contrary credible evidence. See United States v. Alatishe,
14 768 F.2d 364, 371 (D.C. Cir. 1985). However, “[t]he presumption is not erased when
15 a defendant proffers evidence to rebut it; rather the presumption ‘remains in the case
16 as an evidentiary finding militating against release, to be weighed along with other
17 evidence relevant to the factors listed in § 3142(g).’” United States v. Hir, 517
18 F.3d 1081, 1086 (9th Cir. 2008), (quoting United States v. Dominguez, 783 F.2d
19 702, 707 (7th Cir. 1986)); see also United States v. Ali, 793 F. Supp.2d 386, 387-88
20 (D.D.C. 2011); United States v. Bess, 678 F. Supp. 929, 934 (D.D.C. 1988) (“[The
21 presumption] is incorporated into the § 3142(g) factors considered by the court when
22 determining whether conditions of release can be fashioned or whether the defendant
23 must be detained pretrial.”).

24 The United States also seeks detention pending trial pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §
25 3142(f)(2)(A) because Defendant poses a serious risk of flight.
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1 **2. The Bail Reform Act Factors All Favor Detention Given Defendant's Risk**
 2 **of Flight and Danger to the Community**

3 There are four factors under Section 3142(g) that the Court should analyze in
 4 determining whether to detain the defendant pending trial: (1) the nature and
 5 circumstances of the offense charged; (2) the weight of the evidence against the
 6 defendant; (3) his history and characteristics; and (4) the nature and seriousness of
 7 the danger to any person or the community that would be posed by his release. As
 8 noted below, each of these factors weighs in favor of pretrial detention in this case.

9 A. The Nature and Circumstances of the Offenses Charged Weigh in Favor of
 10 Detention

11 The nature and circumstances of the charged offenses weigh heavily in favor
 12 of detention. Defendant, a member of a right-wing militia, knowingly and willfully
 13 participated in a riot that was designed to prevent the United States Congress from
 14 certifying the results of the 2020 Presidential election. Not only did Defendant
 15 participate in the riot, but his public statements indicate that he was part of the group
 16 that helped plan how the Proud Boys would act during the riot. This was evidenced
 17 on the ground, when Defendant spoke with Gieswein shortly before Pezzola and
 18 Gieswein entered the Capitol Building through the exterior window broken by
 19 Pezzola.

20 Words alone may never communicate the true nature of the crimes that were
 21 carried out on January 6. It is an event that cannot be measured in the number dead,
 22 injured, or wounded, but rather in the destabilizing effect that it has had on this
 23 country. This destabilizing effect is precisely what Defendant envisioned when he
 24 helped plan, helped lead, and participated in the Proud Boys' participation in the riot
 25 at the Capitol building.

26 B. The Weight of the Evidence Against the Defendant Weighs in Favor of Detention

27 The weight of the evidence against Defendant weighs strongly in favor of
 28 detention. Dozens of videos and photographs exist to prove Defendant's participation

1 in the Capitol riot on January 6, 2021. The items seized from Defendant's home on
2 February 3, 2021, confirm Defendant's identity in those photographs.

3 C. The Defendant's History and Characteristics Weigh in Favor of Detention

4 As noted above, Defendant has, since at least 2018, been an active participant
5 and leader in the Proud Boys. Defendant relished in the internet fame he earned after
6 knocking out the counter-protester in Portland, Oregon, and he used that fame to
7 leverage an interview on Alex Jones' television show "InfoWars," where Defendant
8 actively recruited new members to join Proud Boys and participate in future acts of
9 violence. This interview was later posted on YouTube where it could continue to be
10 viewed and utilized to recruit new members.



21 D. The Danger to the Community Created by Defendant's Release, and the Risk 22 of Defendant's Flight Both Weigh in Favor of Detention

23 i. Defendant Poses a Substantial Risk of Danger to the 24 Community

25 Defendant poses a substantial risk of danger to the community if he is
26 released. Defendant believes that he and his fellow Proud Boys are "Patriots," who
27 are going to "bring back that original spirit of 1776 of what really established the
28 character of what America is. And it's not complacency, it's not low standards. It's

1 ‘this is how it’s going to be, and I don’t give a god damn.’” By his own admission,
2 Defendant participated in the Capitol riot because he does not accept the result of the
3 Presidential election, and has declared “No democracy, no peace.” Defendant stated,
4 both before and after the riot, that the police—and those that support them—are part
5 of the problem.

6 There is no reason to believe that Defendant, or any of his Proud Boy
7 associates, are any more interested in “complacency,” or any less interested in
8 fomenting rebellion, than they were on January 5. If nothing else, the events of
9 January 6, 2021, have exposed the size and determination of right-wing fringe groups
10 in the United States, and their willingness to place themselves and others in danger
11 to further their political ideology. Releasing Defendant to rejoin their fold and plan
12 their next attack poses a potentially catastrophic risk of danger to the community.

13 *ii. Defendant Poses a Serious Risk of Flight*

14 Defendant also poses a serious risk of flight. The United States is aware of
15 social media statements by Defendant indicating a desire to move and “start a new
16 life.” These statements, coupled with Defendant’s apparent possession of a valid,
17 U.S. Passport issued to someone else who bears some resemblance to Defendant,
18 create serious concerns about Defendant’s intentions had he not been arrested on
19 February 3. Were Defendant to obtain his release and acquire another such passport,
20 it would become exceedingly difficult to ensure his presence for trial.

21 **CONCLUSION**

22 There is no condition, or combination of release conditions, that could
23 guarantee both Defendant’s presence for trial and the safety of the community if he
24 is released. Further, all four of the Bail Reform Act factors weigh heavily in favor of
25 detention in this case. This case is being prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorneys
26 James B. Nelson and Jason McCullough of the District of Columbia. They are
27 primarily responsible for this case and have provided the factual information
28 included in this pleading.

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WHEREFORE, the United States respectfully requests that the Court issue an Order granting the United States’ motion that the defendant be held without bond pending trial.

DATED this 5TH day of February, 2021.

Respectfully submitted,

BRIAN T. MORAN
United States Attorney

s/ Jehiel I. Baer
JEHIEL BAER
Assistant United States Attorney
700 Stewart Street, Suite 5220
Seattle, WA 98101-1271
Telephone: (206) 553-4169
Fax: (206) 553-2502
E-mail: Jehiel.Baer@usdoj.gov

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MEMORADUM IN SUPPORT OF PRETRIAL DETENTION
U.S. v. NORDEAN (21-MJ-67) - 21

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
700 STEWART STREET, SUITE
5220
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101
(206) 553-7970

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
for the
District of Columbia

United States of America
v.
ETHAN NORDEAN
also known as "Rufio Panman"
Case No.
Defendant(s)

CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

I, the complainant in this case, state that the following is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

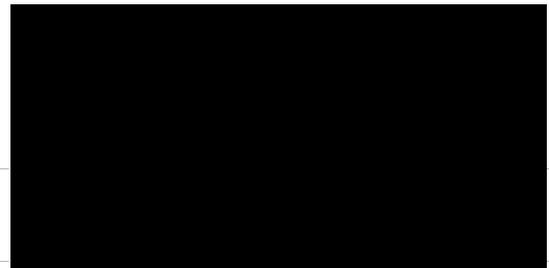
On or about the date(s) of January 6, 2021 in the county of in the
District of Columbia, the defendant(s) violated:

Table with 2 columns: Code Section and Offense Description. Rows include 18 U.S.C. § 1361 and 2, 18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2), 18 U.S.C. Section 1752(a), and 40 U.S.C. §§ 5104(e)(2)(D) and (G).

This criminal complaint is based on these facts:

See the attached affidavit, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Continued on the attached sheet.



Printed name and title

Sworn to before me and signed in my presence.

Date: 02/02/2021

City and state: Washington, D.C.

Judge's signature



2021.02.02
22:09:59 -05'00'

Judge's signature

Zia M. Faruqui, U.S. Magistrate Judge
Printed name and title

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF A CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

I, [REDACTED], being first duly sworn, hereby depose and state as follows:

PURPOSE OF AFFIDAVIT

1. This Affidavit is submitted in support of a Criminal Complaint charging Ethan Nordean (“NORDEAN”), also known as “Rufio Panman,” with violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2), 18 U.S.C. §§ 1361, 2, 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a), and 40 U.S.C. §§ 5104(e)(2)(D) and (G), in connection with his actions at and inside the U.S. Capitol on or about January 6, 2021. I respectfully submit that this Affidavit establishes probable cause to believe that NORDEAN (i) corruptly did obstruct, influence, or impede an official proceeding before Congress—that is, the certification of the Electoral College; (ii) did aid and abet others, both known and unknown, to forcibly enter the Capitol and thereby cause damage to the building in an amount more than \$1,000—that is, NORDEAN aided and abetted individuals who removed barricades and broke windows to storm the Capitol building; (iii) did knowingly enter or remain in a restricted building or grounds, *i.e.*, the U.S. Capitol, without lawful authority, or did knowingly, and with intent to impede or disrupt the orderly conduct of Government business or official functions, engage in disorderly or disruptive conduct; and (iv) did willfully and knowingly engage in disorderly or disruptive conduct, at any place in the Grounds or in any of the Capitol Buildings with the intent to impede, disrupt, or disturb the orderly conduct of a session of Congress or either House of Congress, or the orderly conduct in that building of any deliberations of either House of Congress.

BACKGROUND OF AFFIANT

2. I am a Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and have been so since February 2019. As such, I am an officer of the United States who is empowered by law

to conduct investigations of and to make arrests for offenses enumerated in Titles 18 and 21 of the United States Code. In addition to my regular duties, I am currently also tasked with investigating criminal activity that occurred in and around the Capitol grounds on January 6, 2021.

3. Unless otherwise stated, the information in this Affidavit is either personally known to me, has been provided to me by other individuals, or is based on a review of various documents, records, or reports. Because this Affidavit is being submitted for the limited purpose of establishing probable cause in support of a criminal complaint, it does not contain each and every fact known to me or the United States concerning this investigation. I have set forth only the facts that I believe are necessary to establish probable cause that NORDEAN violated the crimes set forth herein. All dates listed in this Affidavit should be read as “on or about” a given date.

BACKGROUND

ETHAN NORDEAN, also known as “Rufio Panman”

4. NORDEAN, who utilizes the alias “Rufio Panman,” is a 30 year-old resident of the state of Washington. NORDEAN is a member of a group known as the Proud Boys, and NORDEAN is the self-described “Sergeant of Arms” of the Seattle Chapter of the Proud Boys.



5. Proud Boys is a nationalist organization with multiple U.S. chapters and potential activity in other Western countries. The group describes itself as a “pro-Western fraternal organization for men who refuse to apologize for creating the modern world; aka Western

Chauvinists.” Proud Boys members routinely attend rallies, protests, and other First Amendment-protected events, where certain of its members sometimes engage in acts of violence against individuals whom they perceive as threats to their values. The group has an initiation process for new members, which includes the taking of an “oath.” Proud Boys members often wear the colors yellow and black, as well as other apparel adorned with Proud Boys-related logos and emblems.

Proud Boys’ Appearances at Previous Demonstrations in Washington, D.C.

6. On or about November 14, 2020, the “Million MAGA March” was held in Washington, D.C. The Million MAGA March was a widely-attended demonstration in Washington, D.C., which was organized as a peaceful exercise of demonstrators’ First Amendment rights with respect to the 2020 Presidential election. Members of the Proud Boys attended the demonstration wearing their yellow and black colors and other recognizable emblems and logos associated with the group.

7. On or about December 12, 2020, a similar demonstration took place in Washington, D.C. (the “December Demonstration”). Like the Million MAGA March, the December Demonstration was organized as a peaceful First Amendment demonstration, and one focus of the demonstration was to protest against the vote of the Electoral College on that upcoming Monday, December 14, 2020. Certain persons dressed in Proud Boys colors and wearing Proud Boys emblems and logos attended the demonstration.

NORDEAN’s Participation in Unlawful Events at the Capitol on January 6, 2021

8. I have studied video footage and still photographs of the January 6, 2021, incursion of the U.S. Capitol, and I have identified an individual in them as NORDEAN through comparison of those images to photographs and videos of NORDEAN that are widely available online. In

addition, I have reviewed video footage taken by others during the event in which others contemporaneously identify the same individual as NORDEAN. As described herein, the images and video footage that I have reviewed, as well as the other facts gathered in this investigation, establish that NORDEAN did unlawfully enter or remain in the U.S. Capitol as a direct result of others' destruction of federal property; did aid, abet, counsel, command, induce, or procure others to unlawfully enter the U.S. Capitol by means of destruction of federal property; and did corruptly obstruct the official proceedings underway at the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021.

9. On January 6, 2021, NORDEAN was observed marching at the front of a group of known Proud Boys on Constitution Avenue, Northwest, in the area around First Street, Northwest. The group was engaged in various chants and response calls, including "F*** Antifa!" and "Whose streets? Our streets!" To NORDEAN's right, and also marching at the front of the group, is a self-described organizer of the Proud Boys, Joseph Biggs.¹

¹ On January 19, 2021, Joseph Biggs has been charged by criminal complaint for violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1512(c), 1752(a), and 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D) and (F). *United States v. Joseph Biggs*, 21-mj-126.



10. NORDEAN was also identified in a video taken by a man purporting to be a member of the Proud Boys (“Person A”). Specifically, Person A gave an interview to ABC Action News, which was published online on January 9, 2021. As part of that interview, Person A shared footage that Person A claims was taken on January 6, 2021, while Person A and others were participating in the demonstration. In the version of the interview produced online, Person A can be heard saying, “Yeah, that’s Joe Biggs, that’s Rufio.” Based on my investigation, I understand Person A to be identifying the man in the plaid shirt as Proud Boys organizer Joe Biggs, and the man in the sunglasses and holding a megaphone as NORDEAN, who utilizes the alias “Rufio Panman.”



A Crowd Advances Towards the U.S. Capitol

11. The U.S. Capitol, which is located at First Street, SE, in Washington, D.C., is secured 24 hours a day by U.S. Capitol Police. Restrictions around the U.S. Capitol include permanent and temporary security barriers and posts manned by U.S. Capitol Police. Only authorized people with appropriate identification are allowed access inside the U.S. Capitol.

12. On January 6, 2021, the exterior plaza of the U.S. Capitol was closed to members of the public. A joint session of the United States Congress convened at the United States Capitol. 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 United States Capitol to certify the vote count of the Electoral College of the 2020 Presidential Election, which had taken place on November 3, 2020. The joint session began at approximately 1:00 p.m. Shortly thereafter, by approximately 1:30 p.m., the House and Senate adjourned to separate chambers to resolve a particular objection. Vice President Pence was present and presiding, first in the joint session, and then in the Senate chamber.

13. As the proceedings continued in both the House and the Senate, and with Vice President Pence present and presiding over the Senate, and with Vice President-elect Kamala Harris in attendance, a large crowd gathered outside the U.S. Capitol. As noted above, temporary and permanent barricades were in place around the exterior of the U.S. Capitol building, and U.S. Capitol Police were present and attempting to keep the crowd away from the Capitol building and the proceedings underway inside.

14. Shortly before 1:00 p.m., a large crowd gathered near the pedestrian entrance to the Capitol grounds on First Street. The entrance was secured by a small number of U.S. Capitol Police, who stood behind a waist height metal barrier.



15. Shortly after that above image was captured on video, two men advanced toward the waist-high metal gate. The crowd followed, and within minutes, the crowd overwhelmed the U.S. Capitol Police officers seen at the top of the steps in the image above. The crowd then advanced toward the U.S. Capitol. Your affiant asserts that NORDEAN was not one of the two men who initially advanced toward officers, but was present in the crowd depicted above.

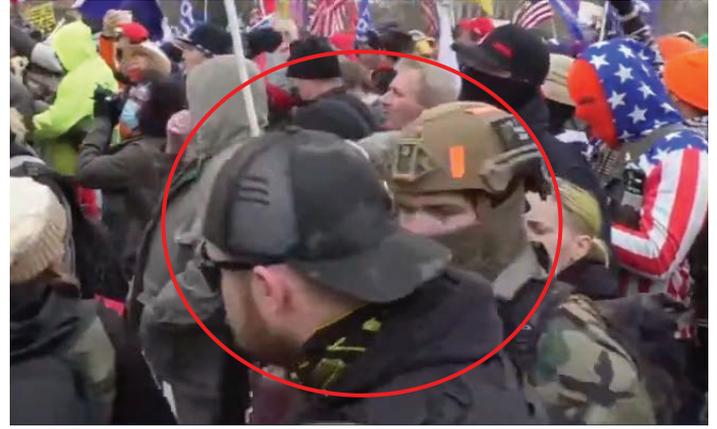
16. After overwhelming the pedestrian gate near the Peace Monument and other entrances, the crowd advanced on the U.S. Capitol where another line of U.S Capitol Police and barricades attempted to stop the crowd from advancing to the walls of the building. Additional people continued to arrive until what I estimate to be thousands of people had gathered in front of the Capitol on its west side. Among the first to reach the police line in the west plaza of the Capitol was a person that I recognize as NORDEAN.



17. As can be seen in the images below, a person that I recognize as NORDEAN remained at or near the front of the crowd as Capitol Police attempted to reform a police line. Shortly thereafter, NORDEAN then appeared to engage in a brief exchange with a person that I recognize as Robert Gieswein, who was among the first to enter the Capitol through a window that was broken by a person that has been identified as Proud Boy Dominic Pezzola.² I have reviewed

² On January 27, 2021, a grand jury returned an indictment that charged Gieswein with violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1512(c)(2), 111(a)(1) and (b), 1361, 2, and 1752(a)(1). *United States v. Robert*

video footage of people in the crowd closest to the police line, and a person that I recognize as Pezzola is also present at or near the front of the crowd at various times.



18. Assembled close behind NORDEAN in the crowd in front of the Capitol were a group of individuals that I have identified as many of the same people who had been seen marching behind NORDEAN, Biggs, and other Proud Boys earlier in the day.

19. At approximately 2:00 p.m., certain individuals in the crowd forced their way through, up, and over the barricades, and officers of the U.S. Capitol Police, 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 by U.S. Capitol Police Officers or other authorized security officials.

Gieswein, 21-cr-24. On January 29, 2021, a grand jury returned an indictment that charged Pezzola with violations of, among other things, 18 U.S.C. §§ 231, 1361, 1512(c)(1) and (2), and 1752, and conspiracy to commit violations of 18 U.S.C. § 231, for his unlawful conduct at the Capitol on January 6, 2021, including the breaking of a window with a stolen Capitol Police riot shield. *United States v. Dominic Pezzola*, 21-cr-52 (TJK).

20. At such time, the certification proceedings were still underway, and the exterior doors and windows of the U.S. Capitol were locked or otherwise secured. Members of the U.S. Capitol Police attempted to maintain order and keep the crowd from entering the Capitol; however, shortly after 2:00 p.m., individuals in the crowd forced entry into the U.S. Capitol, including by breaking windows and by assaulting members of the U.S. Capitol Police, as others in the crowd encouraged and assisted those acts.

21. Among the first people to enter the building was Gieswein (pictured left below), who entered the building after Pezzola (pictured right below) broke an exterior window using a riot shield.³



22. As a result of the events generally described above, members of the United States House of Representatives and United States Senate, including the President of the Senate, Vice

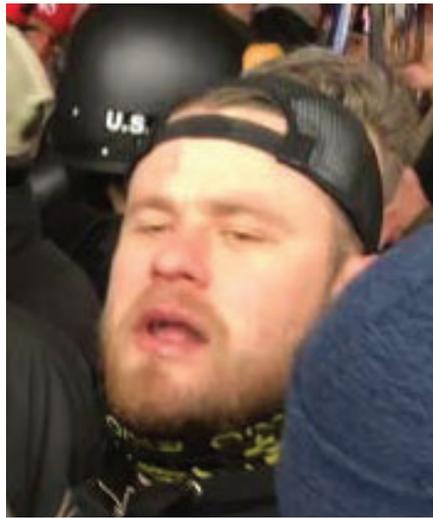
³ Based on evidence collected in this investigation to date, your affiant does not herein assert or intend to otherwise suggest that NORDEAN was present in the immediate vicinity when the events described in this paragraph took place.

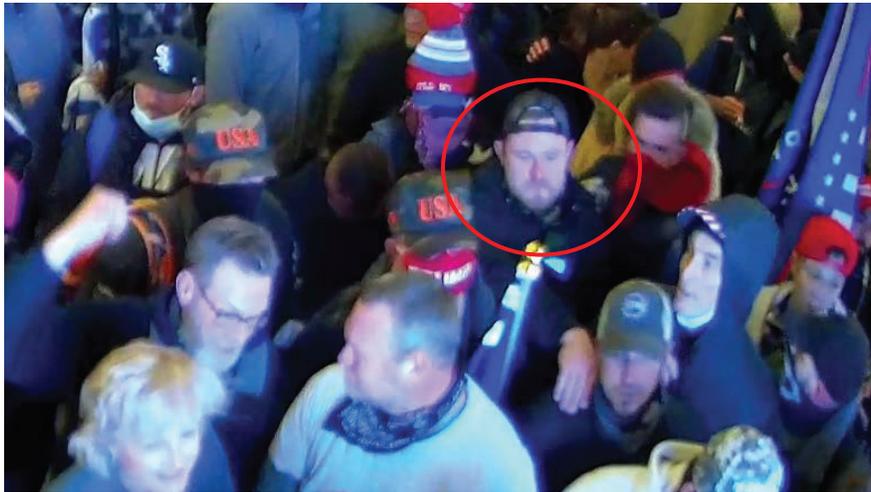
President Pence, were instructed to—and did—evacuate the chambers. Accordingly, all proceedings of the United States Congress, including the joint session, were effectively suspended until shortly after 8:00 p.m. the same day. In light of the dangerous circumstances caused by the unlawful entry to the U.S. Capitol, including the danger posed by individuals who had entered the U.S. Capitol without any security screening or weapons check, Congressional proceedings could not resume until after every unauthorized occupant had left the U.S. Capitol, and the building had been confirmed secured. The proceedings resumed at approximately 8:00 p.m. after the building had been secured. Vice President Pence remained in the United States Capitol from the time he was evacuated from the Senate Chamber until the session resumed.

NORDEAN Enters the Capitol

24. During national news coverage of the aforementioned events, video footage which appeared to be captured on mobile devices of persons present on the scene depicted evidence of violations of local and federal law, including scores of individuals inside the U.S. Capitol building without authority to be there.

25. Photographs and digital videos taken on January 6, 2021, show that NORDEAN was among those who entered the U.S. Capitol building after rioters forced entry and pushed past Capitol Police officers. Photographs and video also show that NORDEAN was near the front of the crowd of rioters, who collectively approached, stood off against, and vastly outnumbered Capitol Police.





NORDEAN's Social Media Posts Before January 6, 2021

26. NORDEAN was an active poster on the social media site "Parler," where he identified himself as "Rufio Panman" and utilized the username "@REBELRUFIO".



27. NORDEAN's posts prior to January 6, 2021, indicate that he and other Proud Boys members were planning in advance to organize a group that would attempt to overwhelm police

barricades and enter the United States Capitol building.

28. On or about, December 27, 2020, NORDEAN posted the following message on his Parler page: “Anyone looking to help us with safety/protective gear, or communications equipment it would be much appreciated, things have gotten more dangerous for us this past year, anything helps.” The post then linked to a fundraising site called “Protective gear and communications by Rufio Panman.”

29. On or about, January 4, 2021, NORDEAN posted a video to Parler which he captioned “Let them remember the day they decided to make war with us.” Screenshots taken from the video show NORDEAN and other Proud Boys dressed in tactical gear along with the phrase “Back the YELLOW,” which is a phrase commonly used to show support for the Proud Boys.



30. Also on or about, January 4, 2020, NORDEAN “echoed,” or shared, a post by a fellow Proud Boy leader (“Individual A”) on the social media platform, Parler. Individual A posted a picture of himself and NORDEAN at a protest with the caption “And fight we will.”

Echoed By Rufio Panman · 1 week ago



1 week ago · 56568

And fight we will
@REBELRUFIO



31. Also, on or about, January 4, 2021, NORDEAN posted a link to his Parler page. The link allowed users to access an episode of NORDEAN’s video podcast, “Rebel Talk with Rufio,” where NORDEAN interviewed Individual A about their participation in a rally in Washington, D.C., during which Individual A was stabbed, and other Proud Boys related matters. The video itself is approximately 63 minutes long. Relevant excerpts are described below, in summary and in part.

- a. At approximately 7:20, NORDEAN stated “People don’t understand the price that comes with being a Patriot these days.”
- b. At approximately 9:00, Individual A stated “We [the Proud Boys] are looked at almost like the soldiers of the right wing. People are looking to us to lead the way. . .we gladly will step up and take our place where they want us. . . This stuff is real. We are in a war.
- c. At approximately 10:30, NORDEAN stated that he is President of his local

Proud Boys chapter and has been telling his “guys” that they need to “make [themselves] an enemy of this corrupt system.” NORDEAN further stated “The police are starting to become a problem,” which frustrated NORDEAN because “we’ve had their back for years. . . .”

- d. At approximately 13:20, NORDEAN decried that people “are just constantly bashing” the Proud Boys for their efforts to “protect the community.” NORDEAN stated “we’re never going to look good doing it, because violence doesn’t look good .”
- e. From approximately 21:20 to approximately 31:00, NORDEAN and Individual A discussed what they viewed as “blatant, rampant voter fraud” in the Presidential election and what they think the American people should do about it. During this exchange, Individual A states “They think we’re stupid. They think we’re just going to be spoonfed. Us patriots ain’t dumb.” NORDEAN responds, “I think they’re relying on complacency. I think they’re relying on the Facebook posts, and that’s all we’re going to do.” NORDEAN went on to say that, rather than being complacent, the Proud Boys were going to “bring back that original spirit of 1776 of what really established the character of what America is. And it’s not complacency, it’s not low standards. It’s ‘this is how it’s going to be, and I don’t give a god damn.’”
- f. At approximately 31:30, NORDEAN stated that voter fraud in the Presidential election had killed democracy, and further stated “Democracy is dead? Well, then no peace for you. No democracy, no peace.”

- g. At approximately 46:50, Individual A stated “They’re freaking out about us not wearing colors in D.C.” referring to the Proud Boys’ stated plan of going “incognito” on January 6, 2021, rather than wearing their traditional black and yellow. In response, NORDEAN stated “Oh, I’m excited to play into that, and we’ve all got our disguises. We’ve got so many fun ideas. I really don’t know what we’re going to end up doing, as far as what we’re going to look like or how we’re going to organize, but it’s going to be fun. . . .”
- h. At approximately 60:00, Individual A stated “We’re coming back. We’re coming to D.C. and were going to take this country back. Your gifts, and your thoughts, and your financial contributions will not go for nothing.”

32. On or about, January 5, 2021, the day before the riots, NORDEAN posted the following statement to his Parler page: “It is apparent now more than ever, that if you are a patriot, you will be targeted and they will come after you, funny thing is that they don’t realize is, is we are coming for them. You’ve chosen your side, black and yellow teamed with red, white and blue against everyone else.”

NORDEAN’S Social Media Posts After January 6, 2021

33. On January 8, 2021, NORDEAN posted a picture of himself with the caption “Violent extremist,” which your affiant interprets as an effort to make light of the public condemnation of NORDEAN’s and others’ participation in the riot at the United States Capitol building on January 6, 2021.



Rufio Panman · @REBELRUFIO

2 days ago · 7386

Violent extremist



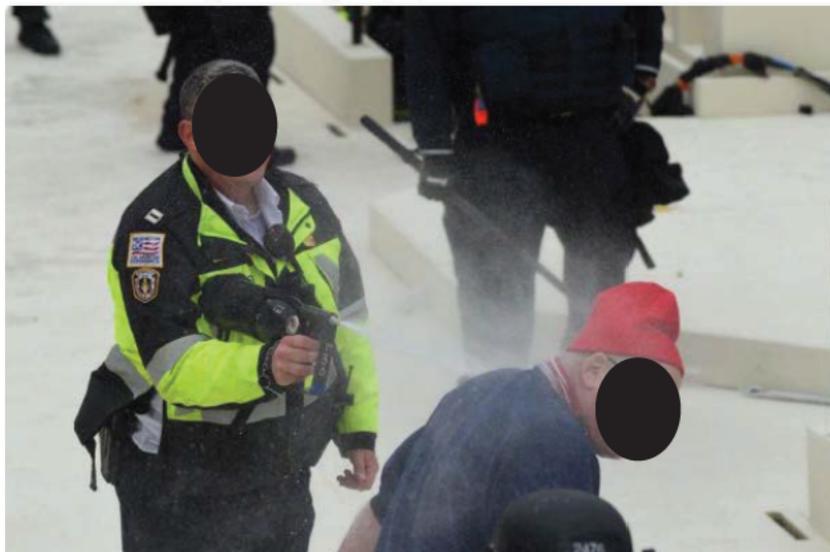
34. On January 8, 2021, NORDEAN posted a photo on his Parler page of a United States Capitol Police officer administering pepper spray on January 6, 2021, with a caption celebrating disparaging police officers as “honorable oath breakers.” NORDEAN further stated that “if you feel bad for the police, you are part of the problem. . .” NORDEAN also stated, in part, “[t]hey care more about federal property (our property) than protecting and serving the people.”



Rufio Panman · @REBELRUFIO

2 days ago · 13768

The honorable oath breakers. If you feel bad for the police, you are part of the problem. They care more about federal property (our property) than protecting and serving the people. BACK THE BLACK AND YELLOW



CONCLUSIONS OF AFFIANT

35. Based on the foregoing, your Affiant submits that there is probable cause to believe that NORDEAN violated:

- 18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2), which makes it a crime to corruptly obstruct, influence, or impede any official proceeding—to include a proceeding before Congress—or make an attempt to do so—here, the proceeding to certify the vote results of the Electoral college.
- 18 U.S.C. § 1361, 18 U.S.C. § 2, which makes it a crime to aid or abet the willful depredation against any property of the United States—here, the barricades surrounding the U.S. Capitol and the windows and doors on the west side of the Capitol where Nordean and other rioters broke into the Capitol.
- 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a), which makes it a crime to (1) knowingly enter or remain in any restricted building or grounds without lawful authority to do so; and (2) knowingly, and with intent to impede or disrupt the orderly conduct of Government business or official functions, engage in disorderly or disruptive conduct in, or within such proximity to, any restricted building or grounds when, or so that, such conduct, in fact, impedes or disrupts the orderly conduct of Government business or official functions; or attempts or conspires to do so. For purposes of Section 1752 of Title 18, a “restricted building” includes a posted, cordoned off, or otherwise restricted area of a building or grounds where the President or other person protected by the Secret Service, including the Vice President, is or will be temporarily visiting; or any building or grounds so restricted in conjunction with an event designated as a special event of national significance.
- 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(D) and (G), which makes it a crime to willfully and knowingly (D)

utter loud, threatening, or abusive language, or engage in disorderly or disruptive conduct, at any place in the Grounds or in any of the Capitol Buildings with the intent to impede, disrupt, or disturb the orderly conduct of a session of Congress or either House of Congress, or the orderly conduct in that building of a hearing before, or any deliberations of, a committee of Congress or either House of Congress; or (G) parade, demonstrate, or picket in any of the Capitol Buildings.

36. As such, I respectfully request that the court issue an arrest warrant for NORDEAN.

The statements above are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Respectfully submitted



Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subscribed and sworn pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P. 4.1 and 41(d)(3) on February 2, 2021.

Handwritten signature of Zia M. Faruqui in blue ink.



2021.02.02
22:11:30 -05'00'

HON. ZIA M. FARUQUI
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE