

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
)
) **No. 1:21-cr-28-APM-3**
 v.)
)
)
 JESSICA MARIE WATKINS)

**GOVERNMENT’S MEMORANDUM
IN SUPPORT OF PRE-TRIAL DETENTION**

The United States respectfully files this memorandum in support of pre-trial detention for the defendant, Jessica Watkins. As set forth below, Watkins traveled to Washington D.C. and “forced entry into the Capitol building” because of her professed belief that the newly-elected government is illegitimate. Moreover, as evidenced by her conduct leading up to, during, and after the attack on the Capitol, Watkins exhibited a single-minded devotion to obstruct through violence an official proceeding that, on January 6, was designed to confirm the next President of the United States. Crimes of this magnitude, committed with such zeal, belie any conditions of release that would reasonably assure the safety of the community or by which Watkins could be trusted to abide.

Clad in camouflaged battle fatigues, a tactical vest emblazoned with an Oath Keepers patch, combat boots, military grade helmet, and radio equipment, Watkins and her fellow Oath Keepers militia members were among those hundreds of insurgents who stormed the Capitol on January 6, 2021. But unlike the vast majority, Watkins had trained and plotted for a moment like this. As she told co-conspirators and sympathizers coordinating and rooting on the insurgency

over the encrypted “Stop the Steal J6” Zello¹ app channel, “We have a good group. We have about 30-40 of us. We are sticking together and sticking to the plan.” Moments after the Vice President of the United States, Senators, and staff were hurriedly evacuated in the midst of certifying the results of the 2020 Presidential election, that plan became chillingly clear when an unknown male instructed over the channel, “You are executing citizen’s arrest. Arrest this assembly, we have probable cause for acts of treason, election fraud.”

For Watkins, this was a moment to relish in the swirling violence in the air. After marching to the Capitol in a para-military “stack” tactical formation, penetrating the building through a door breached by insurgents, and pushing past a law enforcement officer engulfed by the swelling crowd, Watkins gleefully exclaimed over the channel, “We are in the mezzanine. We are in the main dome right now. We are rocking it. They are throwing grenades, they are fricking shooting people with paint balls. But we are in here.” An unknown male cautioned over the channel for her to be safe, and stated, “Get it, Jess. Do your fucking thing. This is what we fucking [unintelligible] up for. Everything we fucking trained for.”

Watkins’s premediated and coordinated conduct created an unprecedented danger, the effects of which continue to reverberate throughout this city and nation—and which demonstrate that there are no conditions of release that can reasonably assure the safety of the community. This Court should thus detain Watkins pending trial.

¹ Zello is an application that emulates push-to-talk walkie-talkies over cellular telephone networks. Zello can be used on electronic communication devices, like cellular telephones and two-way radios.

I. Factual Background

A. The Oath Keepers Militia

Watkins is a military veteran and confirmed dues-paying member of the Oath Keepers. At the top of her Parler account, Watkins states that she is “C.O. [Commanding Officer] of the Ohio State Regular Militia.” The Ohio State Regular Militia is a local militia organization whose members form a subset of the Oath Keepers.

The Oath Keepers are a large but loosely-organized collection of various militia that believe that the federal government has been coopted by a shadowy conspiracy that is trying to strip American citizens of their rights. Though the Oath Keepers will accept anyone as members, what differentiates them from other anti-government groups is their explicit focus on recruiting current and former military, law enforcement, and first-responder personnel. The organization’s name alludes to the oath sworn by members of the military and police to defend the Constitution “from all enemies, foreign and domestic.”

On January 4, 2021, the founder and leader of the Oath Keepers, Person One, issued a call for action², stating, “It is CRITICAL that all patriots who can be in DC get to DC to stand tall in support of President Trump’s fight to defeat the enemies foreign and domestic who are attempting a coup, through the massive vote fraud and related attacks on our Republic. We Oath Keepers are both honor-bound and eager to be there in strength to do our part,” including “prepar[ing] to do whatever must be done to honor our oaths[.]”

²<https://oathkeepers.org/2021/01/oath-keepers-deploying-to-dc-to-protect-events-speakers-attendeas-on-jan-5-6-time-to-stand/> (last accessed on February 9, 2021)

B. Watkins Planned and Coordinated with Oath Keeper members to Attack the Capitol on January 6, 2021

Watkins considered the prospect of a Biden presidency an existential threat. On November 17, 2020, she told a person listed in her phone contacts as a “recruit,” that, “[i]f Biden get the steal, none of us have a chance in my mind. We already have our neck in the noose. They just haven’t kicked in the chair yet.” She further elaborated, “I don’t underestimate the resolve of the Deep State. Biden may still be our President. If he is, our way of life as we know it is over. Our Republic would be over. Then it is our duty as Americans to fight, kill and die for our rights.” Indeed, on November 19, 2021, Watkins went so far as to text a contact that, “If anything, we need to go underground if this coup works,” as well as for the need “to be cautious as hell going forward” since “[i]f they still this election, we are all targets after Jan 20th.”

This was the grave threat that Watkins recruited new militia members to fight against. To the same recruit, Watkins wrote that, “Basic Training is mandatory ... I need you fighting fit by inauguration.” Watkins emphasized this point to another recruit on October 26, 2020, noting, “the election is imminent. We do have Basic Training/FRX coming up in January though ... others who join before then without experience will be REQUIRED to attend for the full week. Donovan already has his Drill Sergeant mode going haha. The rest of us will be training with them to get us all field-ready before inauguration.” This training included “2 days of wargames” incorporated into a larger “combat” training for “urban warfare, riot control, and rescue operations.”

As the inauguration grew nearer, Watkins indicated that she was awaiting direction from President Trump. Her concern about taking action without his backing was evident in a November 9, 2020, text in which she stated, “I am concerned this is an elaborate trap. Unless the POTUS himself activates us, it’s not legit. The POTUS has the right to activate units too. If Trump asks me to come, I will. Otherwise, I can’t trust it.” Watkins had perceived her desired signal by the

end of December. In a text exchange with Co-defendant Donovan Crowl on December 29, 2020, she informed, “[w]e plan on going to DC on the 6th” because “Trump wants all able bodied Patriots to come,” and how, “[i]f Trump activates the Insurrection Act, I’d hate to miss it.”

The next day, Watkins exchanged text messages with Co-defendant Thomas Caldwell about the operational plans for January 6, 2021. This included coordinating about where and when to meet and where to stay. Operational plans also contemplated the possession and use of weapons in D.C. before and on January 6. Caldwell referenced “a quick reaction force [QRF] [that would be] bringing the tools if something goes to hell. That way the boys don’t have to try to schelp weps on the bus.” Watkins previously stated that the QRF provided ready access to guns during operations. As she explained to a contact when preparing to attend a November election fraud rally in Washington D.C., QRF was designed so that “If it gets bad, they QRF to us with weapons for us,” but that, otherwise, “[w]e can have mace, tasers, or night sticks. QRF staged, armed, with our weapons, outside the city” and advised “to be prepared to fight hand to hand” while “guys outside DC with guns, await[] orders to enter DC under permission from Trump, not a minute sooner.” Watkins’s own operational role extended well beyond providing medical aid. As she explained to a recruit, “I’m no doctor. I’m a soldier. A medic with a rifle, maybe, but a soldier. I will hurt/kill those who try to hurt/kill me or others.”

On December 31, 2020, Watkins communicated with another Oath Keeper member about joining “the new DC op Signal channel” to further coordinate plans and was invited to a “leadership only phone conference” that night. Days later, Watkins coordinated with two other Ohio residents about traveling with them to Washington, D.C. on January 4, 2021, as well as notifying them about directives she received that “We are not bringing firearms. QRF will be our

Law Enforcement members of Oathkeepers.” Later that day, however, Watkins advised, “Weapons are ok now as well. Sorry for the confusion.”

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

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 patrolled by Capitol Police. Only authorized people with appropriate identification are allowed access inside the Capitol. On January 6, 2021, the exterior plaza of the U.S. Capitol was closed to members of the public.

On January 6, 2021, a joint session of the United States Congress convened at the 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 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 Mike Pence was present and presiding, first in the joint session, and then in the Senate chamber.

A large crowd began to gather outside the Capitol perimeter as the Joint Session got underway. Crowd members eventually forced their way through, up, and over Capitol Police barricades and advanced to the building’s exterior façade. Capitol Police officers attempted to maintain order and stop the crowd from entering the Capitol building, to which the doors and windows were locked or otherwise secured. Nonetheless, shortly after 2:00 p.m., crowd members forced entry into the Capitol building by breaking windows, ramming open doors, and assaulting Capitol Police officers. Other crowd members encouraged and otherwise assisted the forced entry.

The crowd was not lawfully authorized to enter or remain inside the Capitol, and no crowd member submitted to security screenings or weapons checks by Capitol Police or other security officials.

Shortly thereafter, at approximately 2:20 p.m., members of the House and Senate (including Vice President Pence)—who had withdrawn to separate chambers to resolve an objection—were evacuated from their respective chambers. The Joint Session and the entire official proceeding of the Congress was halted while Capitol Police and other law-enforcement officers worked to restore order and clear the Capitol of the unlawful occupants.

Later that night, law enforcement regained control of the Capitol. At approximately 8:00 p.m., the Joint Session reconvened, presided over by Vice President Pence, who had remained hidden within the Capitol building throughout these events.

In the course of these events, approximately 81 members of the Capitol Police and 58 members of the Metropolitan Police Department were assaulted. Additionally, four citizens died; many media members were assaulted and had cameras and other news-gathering equipment destroyed; and the Capitol suffered millions of dollars in damage—including broken windows and doors, graffiti, and residue of various pepper sprays, tear gas, and fire extinguishers deployed both by crowd members who stormed the Capitol and by Capitol Police officers trying to restore order.

D. Watkins And Fellow Oath Keepers Storm the Capitol

Among those who stormed the Capitol on January 6, 2021, was a group of camouflage-clad individuals, some of whom wore observable Oath Keeper patches or insignia. They marched tightly together in an organized line up the steps on the east side of the Capitol, wearing combat helmets, bullet-proof vests, gloves with knuckle protection, and radios, as depicted in the following image.

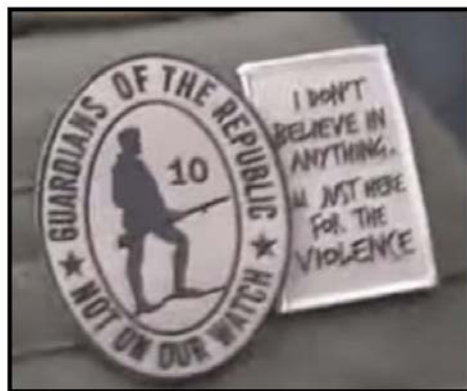


They were again spotted in a YouTube video recording of the January 6, 2021, attack at the Capitol uploaded by “News2Share.” At the approximate 3-minute-and-8-second mark, the video shows eight-to-ten individuals in matching uniforms consisting of camouflaged-combat attire aggressively approaching an entrance to the Capitol.³ These individuals, who are wearing helmets, reinforced vests, and clothing with Oath Keeper paraphernalia, can be seen moving in an organized and practiced fashion and forcing their way to the front of the crowd gathered around a set of doors to the Capitol. The crowd aggressively and repeatedly pulled on and assaulted those doors in an effort to get inside, as law enforcement officers on the inside tried to keep the doors closed. Those doors suffered significant damage: multiple panes of glass on the doors were shattered and a door handle was ripped off.

³ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b76KfHB0QO8&feature=youtu.be> (last accessed January 14, 2021).



A close-up view of the badges on the vest of one of these individuals, seen just under the Oath Keepers emblem on his shirt, displays the Oath Keepers motto, “Not On Our Watch.”



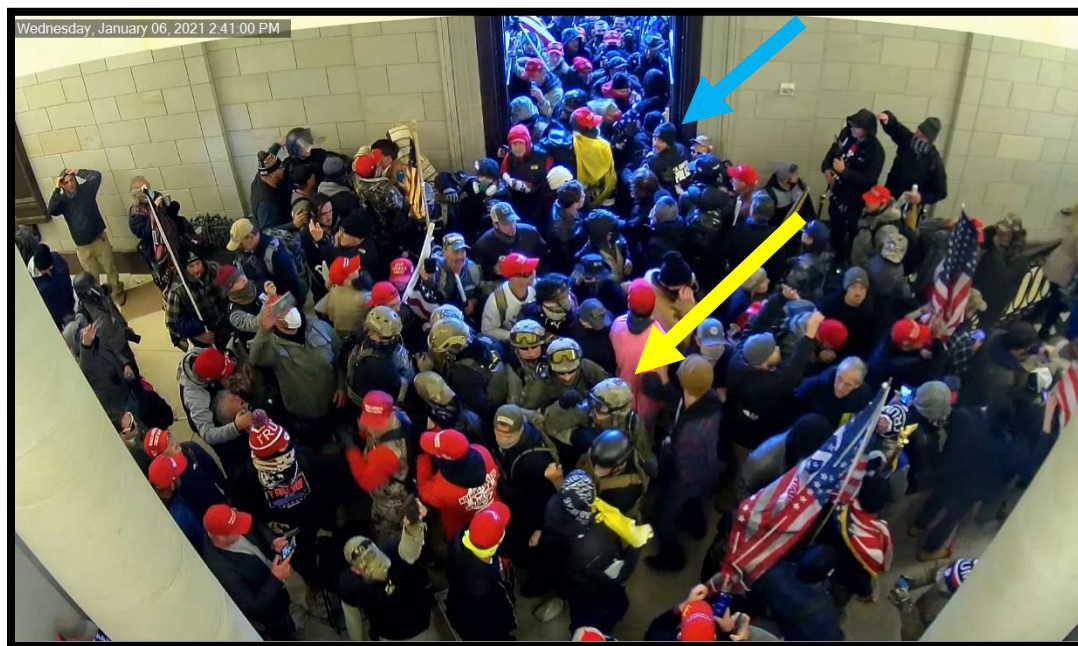
At the approximate 3-hour-and-20-second mark, the video noted above shows the uncovered face of an individual, believed to be Watkins, among the group of Oath Keepers as shown below.



Surveillance video footage from inside of the Capitol shows Watkins forcibly entering the Capitol building at approximately 2:40 p.m. In various social media posts, Watkins confirmed that on January 6, 2021, she entered the U.S. Capitol by force, including on Parler where she posted a photo of herself, with the caption, “Me before forcing entry into the Capitol Building. #stopthesteal #stormthecapitol #oathkeepers #ohiomilitia.”



As they entered the Capitol, Watkins (yellow arrow) and other Oath Keepers joined the larger crowd in pushing past at least one law enforcement officer (blue arrow) who appeared to be pushing against the crowd.



Watkins was among the Oath Keepers who then penetrated the Capitol Rotunda. In a Parler video compiled by ProPublica,⁴ Watkins and Crowl are shown together in the Capitol Rotunda. Crowl says, “We took on the Capitol! We overran the Capitol!” Watkins exclaims, “We’re in the fucking Capitol, [unintelligible]!” Watkins and Crowl turn the camera around for a video selfie to document the moment:

⁴ <https://projects.propublica.org/parler-capitol-videos/> (last accessed January 19, 2021).



On January 13, 2021, the Ohio Capital Journal published an article entitled, *Ohio Bartender and Her ‘Militia’ Drove to D.C. to Join the Capitol Breach.*⁵ Watkins is quoted in the article as saying, “To me, it was the most beautiful thing I ever saw until we started hearing glass smash. That’s when we knew things had gotten really bad.” Watkins also states, “We never smashed anything, stole anything, burned anything, and truthfully we were very respectful with Capitol Hill PD until they attacked us. Then we stood our ground and drew the line.”

On January 17, 2021, FBI agents executed a search warrant of Watkins’s residence. Inside, they located protective equipment and battle gear of the sort worn during the offenses of January 6, 2021 (to include a camouflage hat and jackets; a backpack with medical/PPE supplies; a black tactical kit with medical supplies, radio, mini drone, and pepper spray; a bag containing a helmet

⁵ <https://www.citybeat.com/news/blog/21147932/ohio-bartender-and-her-militia-drove-to-dc-to-join-the-capitol-breach> (last accessed, January 16, 2021)

and respirators; and a bag containing a helmet, radio, and belt); cellular telephones; numerous firearms; a paintball gun with rubber-steel balls and a cylinder; pool cues cut down to baton size; zip/cable ties; recipe for making a destructive device; and other items.

On January 21, 2021, Person One issued a “Warning⁶” to Oath Keepers, calling “[w]hat is now being installed [] not a constitutional government” but instead “an illegitimate regime.” He further implored Oath Keepers to “follow the Founders’ game plan, using their strategies and methods, which focused first on declarations of illegitimacy, [and] nullification (declaring unconstitutional acts to be null and void from inception, and refusing to obey them).” And while he noted “we are not calling for the initiation of violence,” he emphasized defending against “the communist and deep state traitors who have stolen the White House and stole a false majority in the US Senate, along with their street level terrorist allies, all of whom have already expressed their intent to trample on our rights.”

II. Procedural Background

On January 17, 2021, Watkins was arrested along with co-defendant Crowl in Ohio under a complaint/warrant issued by U.S. Magistrate Judge Zia M. Faruqi. The complaint charged Watkins, Crowl, and Caldwell of Virginia, with conspiracy, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 371 (a felony); conspiracy to impede or injure an officer, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 372 (a felony); destruction of government property, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1361 (a felony); obstruction of an official proceeding, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) (a felony); entering a restricted building without lawful authority, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a) (a misdemeanor), and; violent entry on Capitol grounds, in violation of 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2) (a felony). Watkins made her initial

⁶ <https://oathkeepers.org/2021/01/oath-keepers-warning-order-part-i/> (last accessed on February 10, 2021).

appearance in the Southern District of Ohio on January 19, 2021, and the government moved for detention under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1)(A), on the basis that 18 U.S.C. § 1361 is a crime of violence. Watkins agreed to waive her right to an identity hearing and requested that her preliminary hearing and detention hearing be held in Washington, D.C.

On January 27, 2021, a federal grand jury in Washington, D.C., indicted Watkins, Crowl, and Caldwell, on counts of conspiracy, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 371; obstruction of an official proceeding, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2); destruction of government property and aiding and abetting, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1361, 2; and restricted building without lawful authority, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)-(b).

ARGUMENT

The burden of persuasion on the issue of pretrial detention falls on the government. *United States v. Stone*, 608 F.3d 939, 945 (6th Cir. 2010). This burden has been met. The Court must consider four factors in making this determination: (1) the nature and circumstances of the offense charged, including whether, for example, the offense is a crime of violence; (2) the weight of the evidence against the defendant; (3) the history and characteristics of the defendant; and (4) the nature and seriousness of the danger to any person or the community that would be posed by the defendant's release. 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g). A judicial officer's finding of dangerousness must be supported by clear and convincing evidence. 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(2)(b); *Stone*, 608 F.3d at 945. When "risk of flight" is the basis for detention, however, the government must only satisfy a preponderance of the evidence standard. *United States v. Xulam*, 84 F.3d 441, 442 (D.C. Cir. 1996); *United States v. Chimurenga*, 760 F.2d 400, 405-06 (2d Cir. 1985); *United States v. Fortna*, 769 F.2d 243, 250 (5th Cir. 1985); *United States v. Orta*, 760 F.2d 887, 891 (8th Cir. 1985); *United States v. Motamedi*, 767 F.2d 1403, 1406 (9th Cir. 1985). An analysis of these four factors weighs

heavily in favor of Watkins's continued detention given the clear and convincing evidence that her release presents a particular danger to the community as well as the preponderance of evidence that she poses a serious risk of flight.

A. Watkins's Criminal Involvement was Extreme and Serious

The profoundly brazen nature of Watkins's participation in the January 6, 2021 assault on the Capitol was uniquely dangerous and continues to impact security in the District and beyond. Watkins joined a violent mob that overwhelmed law enforcement and destroyed government property, re-creating in modern times events not seen in this nation since the War of 1812. In this backdrop, Watkins and her co-conspirators formed a subset of the most extreme insurgents that plotted then tried to execute a sophisticated plan to forcibly stop the results of a Presidential Election from taking effect. And she did this in coordination and in concert with a virulently anti-government militia members.

What is more, Watkins was and remains a leader within the broader militia movement. Her texts reveal her extensive efforts to recruit individuals to her militia group and to participate in the January 6 insurgency. Her efforts were successful in recruiting at least two people to attend.. Watkins was also responsible for training recruits to get them in "fighting shape" for the inauguration. For individuals interested in attending the events of January 6th, Watkins also coordinated vetting to help ensure the right people were affiliating with The Oath Keepers. There is evidence, too, that she was involved in planning for January 6 on national leadership calls, disseminating those plans, and coordinating travel and lodging with other Oath Keeper members that planned to come to Washington D.C. from Ohio and other parts of the country. Watkins was thus not an ancillary player who became swept up in the moment, but a key figure who put into motion the violence that overwhelmed the Capitol.

Even if it is true that Watkins did not carry firearms with her into the Capitol, she also did not feel the need given the Quick Reaction Force (QRF) presence nearby “with weapons for us.” Even with these resources in place, Watkins still brought with her “mace, tasers, or night sticks,” some of which items were recovered in her home. And if the situation required, Watkins was certainly “prepared to fight hand to hand” to see the mission through. The combat fatigues that she donned further underscored her mindset for violence. Were it not for the successful evacuation of the Vice President and Senators, or had there been “permission from Trump” as possibly signaled by invocation of the Insurrection Act—a chance that she did not want to miss,—Watkins appeared ready and willing to engage in even more violence that day.

In considering the nature and circumstances of the offense, the Court should also weigh the possible penalty Watkins faces upon conviction. *See United States v. Townsend*, 897 F.2d 989, 995 (9th Cir. 1990). Here, she faces a statutory maximum term of imprisonment of 20 years, if convicted of the charges for which she has been indicted. These offenses carry substantial penalties, which incentivizes flight and evading law enforcement. In addition, the evidence amassed possibly subjects Watkins to felonies beyond that with which she has been charged so far, which further incentivizes flight and evasion on the part of the defendant.

B. The Weight of Evidence Against Watkins is Strong⁷

Second, the weight of the evidence against Watkins is immense: electronic communications detail her extremist motivations for coming to Washington D.C. on January 6, 2021, as well as the recruitment, planning, and coordination that she undertook to carry out agreed upon plans; photographs and videos capture her marching in battle fatigues with her fellow Oath Keepers toward the Capitol then entering the building and Capitol Rotunda; audio recordings that

⁷ “This factor goes to the weight of the evidence of dangerousness, not the weight of the evidence of the defendant’s guilt.” *Stone*, 608 F.3d at 948 (citation omitted).

memorialize her experience of breaching the Capitol as well as her plan to “execut[e] a citizen’s arrest ... [of] this assembly ... for acts of treason, election fraud” once inside; social media posts in which she admits to storming Capitol by force; and physical evidence of items worn and used that day, including a chilling bomb making recipe that fortunately was not. Put simply, Watkins’s inability to hide from the weight of this evidence creates the acute risk that she will attempt to hide from this Court.

C. Watkins’s History and Characteristics Support Detention

Third, Watkins’s history and characteristics animate the conclusions drawn from the facts above. Watkins has no known criminal convictions and has previously served in the military. That said, she not only maintains, but has exhibited an extremist anti-government ideology that this Court has no reason to believe will abate if released. Watkins is also combat trained, known to possess firearms, is willing to incite and lead others, and harbors a doomsday mindset that, if anything, risks greater radicalization if released into a community of like-minded individuals whom she has been known to primarily associate with and that this Court cannot fashion a condition to prevent.

D. Watkins’s Release Would Unreasonably Endanger the Community and Risk Her Flight

Moreover, it is difficult to fathom a more serious danger to the community—to the District of Columbia, to the country, or to the fabric of American Democracy—than the one posed by armed insurrectionists, including Watkins, who joined in the occupation of the United States Capitol. Every person who was present without authority in the Capitol on January 6 contributed to the chaos of that day and the danger posed to law enforcement, the Vice President, Members of Congress, and the peaceful transfer of power. Watkins’s specific conduct aggravated the chaos

and danger. It was designed to intimidate Members of Congress and instigate fear across the country.

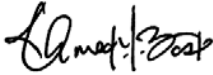
Finally, as referenced above, the combination of possible penalties, as well as Watkins's extremist anti-government ideology that leads her to embrace rather than regret her conduct on January 6th, strongly indicates a serious risk of flight if released. In the weeks following the election, Watkins contemplated going "underground if this coup [Biden election] works," and held the paranoid belief that she needed "to be cautious as hell going forward" since "[i]f they still this election, we are all targets after Jan 20th." Viewing themselves as above the law, the Oath Keepers pledge "unconstitutional acts to be null and void from inception, and refus[e] to obey them." Neither this city nor this nation can risk that possibility. No combination of conditions, any of which may be dismissed as invalid, could thus reasonably assure the safety of the community.

III. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, only detention mitigates the grave dangers posed by Watkins's release. The government thus requests that the Court order Watkins detained pending trial.

Respectfully submitted,

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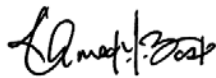
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Dated: February 11, 2021

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on February 11, 2021, I sent a copy of the foregoing via the Court's electronic filing system.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ahmed M. Baset". The signature is written in a cursive style with a vertical line at the end.

AHMED M. BASET
Assistant United States Attorney