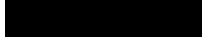


UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the
District of Columbia

United States of America
v.

ARTHUR JACKMAN



Defendant(s)

) Case: 1:21-mj-00340
) Assigned to: Judge Harvey, G. Michael
) Assign Date: 3/26/2021
) Description: COMPLAINT W/ARREST WARRANT
)
)
)

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, Offense Description. Rows include 18 U.S.C. § 1512(c)(2) - Obstruction of an Official Proceeding and 18 U.S.C. §§ 1752(a)(1) and (2) - Knowingly Entering or Remaining in any Restricted Building or Grounds Without Lawful Authority and Engage in Disruptive and Disorderly Conduct

This criminal complaint is based on these facts:

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

Continued on the attached sheet.

Handwritten signature of Anthony L. Tomeo
Anthony L. Tomeo, Task Force Officer
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to before me and signed in my presence.

Date: 03/26/2021

City and state: Washington, D.C.

Digitally signed by G. Michael Harvey
Date: 2021.03.26 12:13:16 -04'00'
Handwritten signature of G. Michael Harvey
Judge's signature
G. Michael Harvey, United States Magistrate Judge
Printed name and title

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF CRIMINAL COMPLAINT
AND ARREST WARRANT

I, Anthony Tomeo, being first duly sworn, hereby depose and state as follows:

PURPOSE OF THE AFFIDAVIT

1. This Affidavit is submitted in support of a Criminal Complaint charging Arthur Jackman (“JACKMAN”) with violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1512(c)(2) and 1752(a), 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 JACKMAN (i) corruptly did obstruct, influence, or impede an official proceeding before Congress, that is, the certification of the Electoral College and (ii) 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.

BACKGROUND OF AFFIANT

2. Your affiant has been a Task Force Officer with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”) since 2013. As a Task Force Officer, I am authorized by law or by a Government agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detention, investigation, or prosecution of a violation of Federal criminal laws. In addition to my regular duties, I am tasked with investigating criminal activity in and around the U.S. 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, and reports by law enforcement personnel. Because this Affidavit is submitted for the

limited purpose of establishing probable cause to support an application for an arrest warrant, it does not contain every fact known by me or the United States. The dates listed in this Affidavit should be read as “on or about” dates.

PROBABLE CAUSE

4. Arthur JACKMAN is a 30-year-old resident of the state of Florida. JACKMAN has identified himself as a member of a group known as the Proud Boys, and he has a Proud Boys tattoo on his left wrist. As further described herein, JACKMAN engaged in unlawful activity at the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021.

5. The Proud Boys 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, some of which have resulted in violence involving members of the group. There is an initiation process for new members of the Proud Boys, and members often wear black and yellow polo shirts or other apparel adorned with Proud Boys logos to public events.

The Attack on the U.S. Capitol Building and Grounds

7. 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.

8. 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 House of Representatives and the United States Senate (“the Joint Session”) convened in the United States Capitol building (“the Capitol”) to

certify the vote of the Electoral College of the 2020 U.S. Presidential Election (“the Electoral College vote”). 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 Mike Pence was present and presiding, first in the joint session, and then in the Senate chamber.

9. On January 6, 2021, at approximately 12:45 p.m., a large crowd began to gather outside the Capitol perimeter. Among other areas, a large crowd gathered near the pedestrian entrance to the Capitol grounds on First Street, Northwest, near the Peace Monument. The entrance was guarded by Capitol Police. Signage was prominently posted on metal barriers at the pedestrian entrance and other locations that read, “AREA CLOSED By order of the United States Capitol Police Board.”

10. Shortly thereafter, two men advanced toward the waist-high metal gate. A crowd followed, and within minutes, the crowd overwhelmed the U.S. Capitol Police who were standing behind the metal barriers. A crowd then advanced toward the U.S. Capitol.

11. After overwhelming the pedestrian gate near the Peace Monument and other entrances, a 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 some have estimated to be thousands of people had gathered in front of the Capitol on its west side.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. Shortly thereafter, members of the United States House of Representatives and United States Senate, including the President of the Senate, Vice 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.

15. 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.

JACKMAN's Participation in Unlawful Events at the Capitol on January 6, 2021

16. Shortly after plans for the January 6, 2021, demonstration were announced, certain leadership figures of the Proud Boys announced that the Proud Boys would attend the demonstration in Washington, D.C. Among other things, the self-described chairman of the Proud Boys announced that the Proud Boys would turn out in record numbers, but Proud Boys would be attending “incognito” instead of attending in their traditional black and yellow clothes. Similarly, a self-described organizer of the Proud Boys, Joseph Biggs (“Biggs”), stated that he and “other leadership” had decided to attend in plain clothes to blend in.¹

17. On January 6, 2021, individuals that have been identified as a group of people that hold themselves out as Proud Boys were depicted on the east side of the U.S. Capitol. Consistent with the directive issued by organizers of the Proud Boys, including Biggs, none of the men

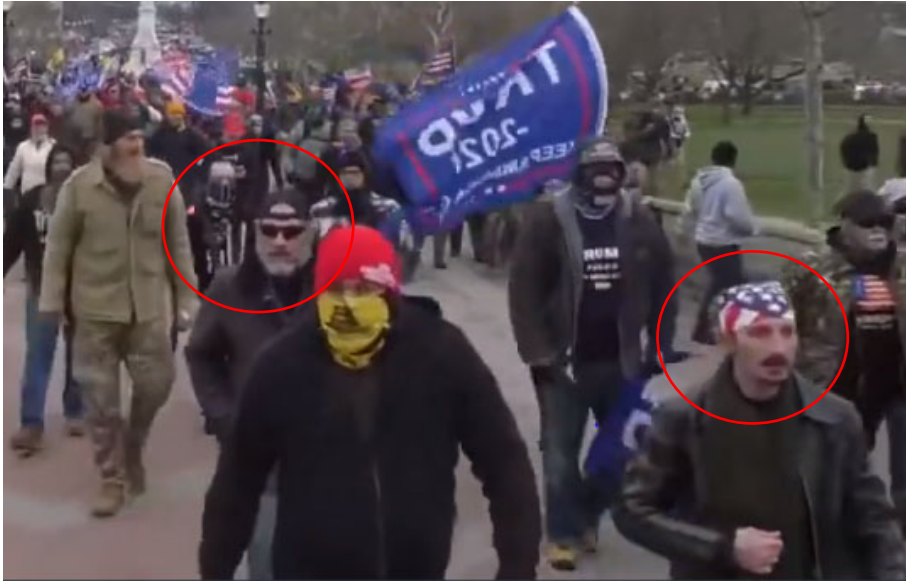
¹ On March 10, 2021, a grand jury returned a superseding indictment that charges Joseph Biggs and other Proud Boys members Ethan Nordean, Zachary Rehl, and Charles Donohoe with conspiracy to obstruct an official proceeding of Congress and interference with law enforcement during a civil disorder in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 371, as well as violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 231(a)(3), 1361, 1512(c)(2), and aiding and abetting violations of same, and 18 U.S.C. § 1752(a)(1) and (2).

pictured were wearing Proud Boys colors of black and yellow, but were instead dressed “incognito.” Indeed, Biggs, wearing glasses and a dark knit hat, can be seen below dressed in a blue and grey plaid shirt.

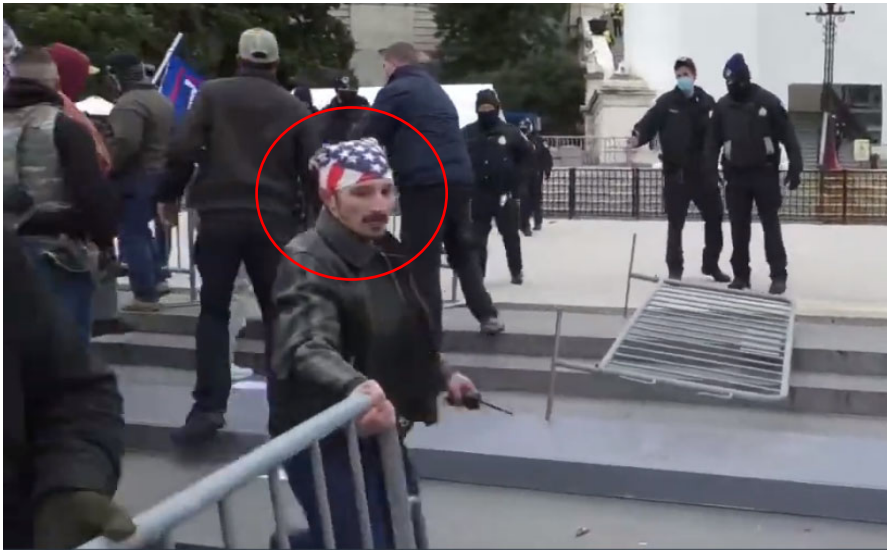


18. Biggs and other identified leaders of the Proud Boys led a group to the First Street pedestrian gate on the west side of the Capitol shortly before 12:53 p.m. As described above, a group advanced toward the pedestrian gate and overwhelmed law enforcement officers. The crowd, including several identified Proud Boys, unlawfully advanced toward the Capitol while intentionally and forcibly removing metal barriers that had been deployed by law enforcement to protect the Capitol and its occupants.

19. Among those leading the walk to the next barrier were Proud Boys Dominic Pezzola (in black hat and sunglasses below) and William Pepe (in flag bandana below).² Upon arriving at the next barrier, Pepe dragged a segment of the fence away, which left U.S. Capitol Police officers temporarily without barrier.



² Dominic Pezzola and William Pepe were charged by indictment on January 29, 2021, in case number 21-cr-52 (D.D.C.). Charges include conspiracy to interfere with law enforcement as well as other individual charges, for their actions at and inside the U.S. Capitol on or about January 6, 2021. As described below, Pezzola has been photographed at Proud Boys rallies. The FBI also executed search warrants at both Pezzola's and Pepe's residences and found Proud Boys paraphernalia.



20. The next police line was overwhelmed by crowds and the crowd advanced to the front of the U.S. Capitol. Additional people continued to arrive and gather on the west side of the Capitol.

21. A person that I recognize as JACKMAN (on left) can be seen in the image below standing in close proximity to Proud Boys members, including Biggs and Rehl (on right), who had been leading the Proud Boys earlier in the day.



22. Individuals in the crowd continued to forcibly advance toward the Capitol building past law enforcement who were attempting to stop them. Shortly before 2:13 p.m., and as seen in the image below, Proud Boys member Dominic Pezzola used a riot shield that belonged to the Capitol Police to break windows of the U.S. Capitol building. Pezzola and others then entered the building through the window. Rioters entered the building and opened an adjacent door. The damage to the window is estimated at over \$1,000.



23. Among the rioters who entered the building through the adjacent door was Biggs. Biggs entered within approximately 50 seconds of the door's opening. In a video posted publicly on the social media site Parler, Biggs can be seen entering the Capitol. After entering, a voice off camera said, "Hey Biggs, what do you gotta say?" Biggs smiled broadly and replied, "this is awesome!" before pulling his gaiter up to cover his face.



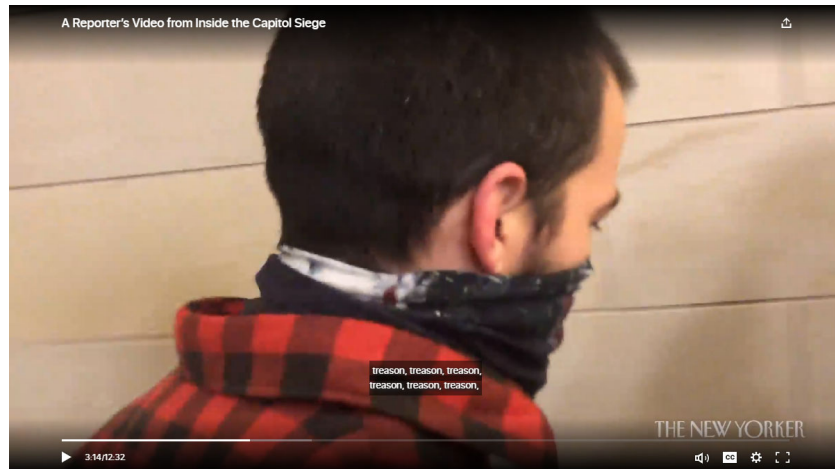
24. Your affiant and other members of law enforcement have studied video footage and still photographs of the January 6, 2021, incursion of the U.S. Capitol. As described herein, the images and video footage that I have reviewed, as well as the other facts gathered in this investigation, establish that JACKMAN did unlawfully enter or remain in the U.S. Capitol as a direct result of others' destruction of federal property;; did corruptly obstruct the official proceedings underway at the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021.

25. On or about January 22, 2021, federal agents with the FBI interviewed a witness (W-1). W-1, a childhood friend of JACKMAN, reported to FBI that W-1 had texted JACKMAN during the Capitol riots and asked JACKMAN whether he was involved. According to W-1, JACKMAN texted back that he was, and subsequently texted a photo of himself inside the Capitol. W-1 asserted that W-1 had deleted the text and picture, but W-1 asserted that before doing so, W-1 had sent the text and picture to another individual (W-2). W-2 subsequently provided a

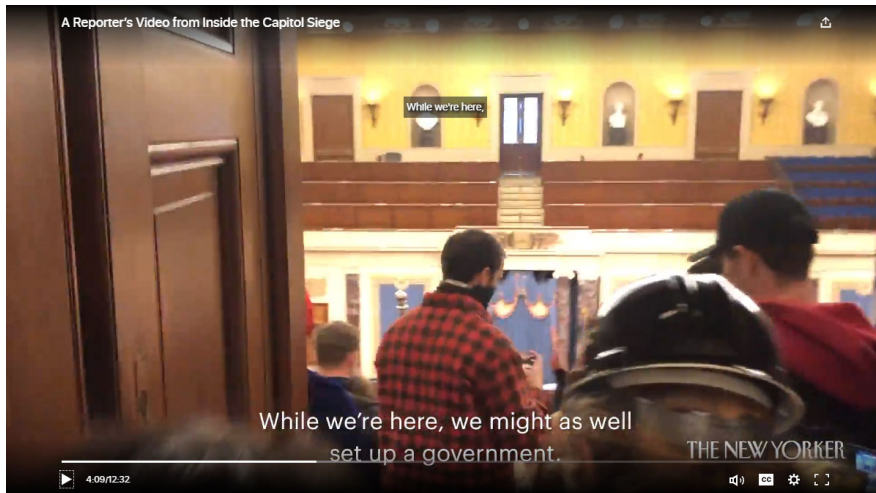
photograph to the FBI that W-2 asserted W-2 had received from W-1. The photograph is displayed below.



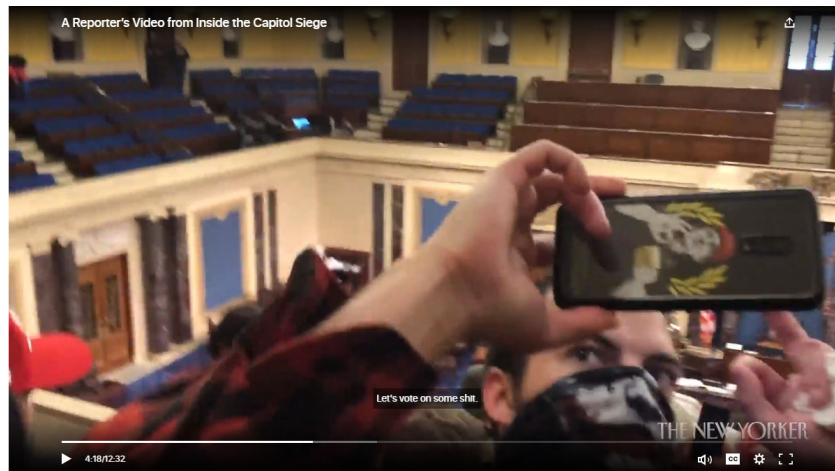
26. W-1 did provide the FBI with a link to a video that had been recorded by a reporter and subsequently posted online. In the video, W-1 identified the person seen below in the red plaid shirt with black gaiter as JACKMAN. The screen capture below shows JACKMAN walking up a flight of stairs behind Proud Boy organizer, Joe Biggs. In the second image below, JACKMAN can be seen with his hand on such person's shoulder.



27. Based on my extensive review of video footage of the events of January 6, 2021, your affiant asserts that JACKMAN can also be seen in the image below standing in the gallery of the Senate chamber.



28. Another screen capture of the video appears to show JACKMAN taking a “selfie” inside the Senate chamber. Notably, JACKMAN’s cell phone case appears to have insignia that is associated with the Proud Boys (i.e., a yellow laurel wreath co-opted from the clothing brand, Fred Perry). In the selfie, JACKMAN appears to be making a gesture that I recognize as commonly used by members of the Proud Boys (i.e., the “okay” symbol).



29. Your affiant notes that the photograph that was provided by W-2 appears to be a mirror image of the photo that could have been captured by a “selfie” taken in the preceding paragraph.

30. On or about January 19, 2021, federal agents with the FBI interviewed JACKMAN at his residence. JACKMAN participated voluntarily. Among other things, JACKMAN stated that:

- a. He was a Proud Boys member and had been since 2016;
- b. He became involved in the Proud Boys to support Donald Trump;
- c. He was in Washington, D.C., on January 6, 2021;
- d. He went to Washington, D.C. to be a “visual representation, to support President Trump and to stop the steal;”
- e. He believes the election was stolen;
- f. He and other Proud Boys were not there to infiltrate the Capitol as it was not a sanctioned Proud Boys event; and
- g. He had “no comment” as to whether he was inside the Capitol on January 6, 2021, or if any pictures would show him inside.

31. Lawfully-obtained Google records show that a Google account associated with telephone number attributed to JACKMAN was connected to Google services and was present in or around the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021. Specifically, the Google records show that JACKMAN entered the Capitol at or around 2:14 p.m. The Google records further show that he was inside various locations within the Senate wing (*i.e.*, the Northern end) of the Capitol, which is consistent with the images included above. As discussed herein, the background of those images indicates that the images were captured from inside the Senate chamber.

32. Lawfully obtained digital evidence from an account associated with Biggs included a photograph of Proud Boys members Biggs, JACKMAN, and three other individuals on the steps

on the east side of the Capitol during the riot on January 6, 2021. Three of the men appear to be making a hand gesture that I recognize as one used by the Proud Boys.



33. At approximately 2:39 p.m., publicly available footage shows a group of individuals that I recognize as Biggs, JACKMAN, and other identified and unidentified persons moving back toward the Capitol. . Shortly thereafter, at approximately 2:40 p.m., JACKMAN entered the Capitol building a second time.



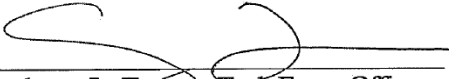
CONCLUSION

34. Based on the foregoing, your Affiant submits that there is probable cause to believe that Arthur JACKMAN did violate:

- a. 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; and
- b. 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.

Respectfully submitted,



Anthony L. Tomeo, Task Force Officer
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subscribed and sworn by telephone pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P. 4.1 and 41(d)(3) on March 26, 2021.




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Michael Harvey
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G. MICHAEL HARVEY
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE