

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	:	Case No: 21-cr-106-TJK-2
	:	
	:	
v.	:	18 U.S.C. §§ 1512(c)(2), 2
	:	(Obstruction of an Official Proceeding and
JEROD WADE HUGHES,	:	Aiding and Abetting)
	:	
Defendant.	:	
	:	

STATEMENT OF OFFENSE

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11, the United States of America, by and through its attorney, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and the defendant, Jerod Wade Hughes, with the concurrence of his attorney, agree and stipulate to the below factual basis for the defendant’s guilty plea—that is, if this case were to proceed to trial, the parties stipulate that the United States could prove the below facts beyond a reasonable doubt:

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

1. 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.
2. On January 6, 2021, the exterior plaza of the U.S. Capitol was closed to members of the public.
3. On January 6, 2021, a joint session of the United States Congress convened at the United States Capitol, which is located at First Street, SE, in Washington, D.C. 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.

4. As the proceedings continued in both the House and the Senate, and with Vice President Pence present and presiding over the Senate, 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.

5. 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.

6. 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 law enforcement, as others in the

crowd encouraged and assisted those acts. The riot resulted in substantial damage to the U.S. Capitol, requiring the expenditure of more than \$1.4 million dollars for repairs.

7. Shortly thereafter, at approximately 2:20 p.m., 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.

Jerod Wade Hughes's Participation in the January 6, 2021, Capitol Riot

8. Jerod Wade Hughes drove with his brother and co-defendant, Joshua Calvin Hughes, from Montana to Washington D.C. to attend the “Stop the Steal” rally on January 6, 2021. After the rally, Jerod and Joshua walked toward the U.S. Capitol building. There, Jerod and Joshua joined a group of rioters on the northern set of stairs on the west side of the U.S. Capitol building. While gathered on the stairs, Jerod and Joshua were part of the crowd that pushed past a line of law enforcement officers stationed at the top of the staircase, forcing the officers to retreat. Jerod and Joshua eventually entered the U.S. Capitol building at approximately 2:13 p.m. through a window next to the Senate Wing door that had been shattered open by other rioters wielding weapons and a plastic riot shield.

9. Jerod and Joshua were among the first rioters to enter the U.S. Capitol building on January 6, 2021.

10. After entering the U.S. Capitol building through a shattered window, Jerod joined another rioter in kicking open the Senate wing door.

11. After kicking open the door, Jerod joined Joshua and continued walking northeast through the Capitol. Jerod and Joshua eventually encountered U.S. Capitol Police Officer E.G. standing guard near a staircase leading up to the Senate Chamber. Jerod and Joshua followed close behind other rioters who chased Officer E.G. up the staircase, despite Officer E.G.'s repeated pleas to stop and back up.

12. Upon reaching the second floor, Jerod and Joshua, together with the other rioters, followed Officer E.G. into the Ohio Clock Corridor, where they were met by other U.S. Capitol Police officers who had come to Officer E.G.'s aid.

13. During this stand-off with U.S. Capitol Police officers in the Ohio Clock Corridor, Jerod can be seen screaming and making aggressive gestures toward the officers.

14. After the stand-off with officers in the Ohio Clock Corridor, Jerod and Joshua made their way toward the Senate gallery on the third floor of the U.S. Capitol building. They entered the Senate gallery at approximately 2:44 p.m. and stayed in the Senate gallery for approximately one minute.

15. At approximately 2:48 p.m., Jerod and Joshua entered the Senate chamber through the east doors, which had been opened from the inside by another rioter. They walked among the senators' desks for approximately two minutes, and exited the Senate chamber at approximately 2:51 p.m.

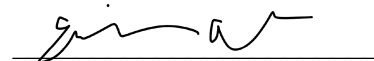
16. Jerod and Joshua eventually exited the U.S. Capitol building through the Senate carriage door on the east side of the U.S. Capitol building at approximately 2:51 p.m.

17. Jerod Hughes knew at the time he entered the U.S. Capitol Building that he did not have permission to enter the building. Jerod Hughes obstructed, influenced, and impeded an official proceeding, that is, a proceeding before Congress, specifically, Congress's certification of the Electoral College vote as set out in the Twelfth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and 3 U.S.C. §§ 15-18.

Respectfully submitted,

MATTHEW M. GRAVES
United States Attorney
D.C. Bar No. 481052

By:

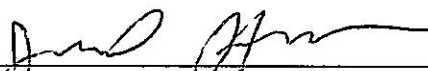


Emily W. Allen
Assistant United States Attorney

DEFENDANT'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I, Jerod Wade Hughes, have read this Statement of the Offense and have discussed it with my attorney. I fully understand this Statement of the Offense. I agree and acknowledge by my signature that this Statement of the Offense is true and accurate. I do this voluntarily and of my own free will. No threats have been made to me nor am I under the influence of anything that could impede my ability to understand this Statement of the Offense fully.

Date: 08-17-2022



Jerod Wade Hughes
Defendant

ATTORNEY'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I have read this Statement of the Offense and have reviewed it with my client fully. I concur in my client's desire to adopt this Statement of the Offense as true and accurate.

Date: _____

Jonathan Zucker
Attorney for Defendant