|        |                       | STATES DISTRICT COURT<br>ISTRICT OF COLUMBIA   |
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| THE UN | IITED STATES OF AMERI |  |
|        | Plaintiff,            | Criminal Action No.<br>1:22-cr-403-CRC-1<br>Tuesday, June 18, 2024                       |
| V.     |                       | 11:06 a.m.   |
| DALE H | UTTLE,                |  |
|        | Defendant.            | x  |
|        | HELD BEFORE THE HON   | OF SENTENCING HEARING<br>NORABLE CHRISTOPHER R. COOPER<br>ATES DISTRICT JUDGE            |
| APPEAF | RANCES:               |  |
| For th | e United States:      | ASHLEY AKERS, ESQ. DOJ-CIV   |
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| ,      | <b>5</b> 6 1          |  |
| For th | e Defendant:          | MICHELLE M. PETERSON, ESQ.<br>FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDER FOR D.C.<br>625 Indiana Avenue, NW |
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|        |                       |  |
| Court  | Reporter:             | Lisa A. Moreira, RDR, CRR<br>Official Court Reporter                                     |
|        |                       | U.S. Courthouse, Room 6718<br>333 Constitution Avenue, NW                                |
|        |                       | Washington, DC 20001 (202) 354-3187  |
|        |                       |  |

## 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Your Honor, this is 3 Criminal Case 22-403-1, United States of America v. Dale 4 Huttle. 5 Can the parties please come forward to identify 6 yourselves for the record starting with the government. 7 MS. AKERS: Good morning, Your Honor; Ashley Akers on behalf of the United States. 8 9 THE COURT: Good morning, Ms. Akers. 10 MS. PETERSON: Good morning, Your Honor; Michelle 11 Peterson on behalf of Mr. Huttle, who is present. 12 THE COURT: Okay. Good morning, Ms. Peterson. 13 Mr. Huttle. 14 THE PROBATION OFFICER: Good morning, Your Honor; 15 Sherry Baker on behalf of the probation office, and I have 16 seated with me Isabela De La Riva. Thank you. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Good morning, Ms. Baker. 18 And welcome, everybody. 19 All right. We're here for the defendant's 20 sentencing. The Court has read the presentence 21 investigation report, which was prepared by the District of 22 Indiana in this case; the memos that have been submitted by 23 both the government and the defense; the still photographs 24 depicted in the government's motion; and the videos 25 submitted to chambers.

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Ms. Akers, for some of the key events that I think we'll be talking about, I had somewhat of a hard time isolating them on the videos because the videos were not time-stamped, as they sometimes are, so you should feel free to draw my attention to the key events in your presentation. MS. AKERS: Understood. THE COURT: All right. The Court has also reviewed a number of letters submitted on the defendant's behalf by his daughters, Erica and Megan; his son, Eric; his ex-wife Maureen; a friend, Mr. Mengeling. Ms. Peterson, any other witnesses today besides the defendant, if he wants to speak? MS. PETERSON: No, but Your Honor, I would note that his other ex-wife and his son are here in the courtroom. It's hard for the Court to see since there are so many people here; but they are here, and he wanted you to know that. THE COURT: Okay. Welcome, everybody. All right. Let's start with the factual findings in the presentence investigation report. Ms. Peterson, I did not notice any unresolved objections; is that correct? MS. PETERSON: No, Your Honor. The objections have been resolved. There are a few things that the probation office included in the statement of facts that are

1 slightly different than how we would characterize them, so I 2 would say we have no objection to relying upon the PSR as 3 amended, if you will, or as supplemented by the sentencing 4 memos of the parties. 5 THE COURT: Very well. 6 And, Mr. Huttle, has Ms. Peterson reviewed the 7 presentence investigation report with you? Just bring the mic --8 9 THE DEFENDANT: I'm sorry. I didn't hear you. 10 THE COURT: Has she reviewed that presentence 11 investigation report with you? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, she has. 13 THE COURT: Have you been satisfied with 14 Ms. Peterson's services? 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. 16 17 All right. Hearing no objections, the Court 18 accepts the factual findings in the PSR regarding the 19 circumstances of the offense; and, therefore, those facts, 20 as stated in the PSR, will be adopted by the Court for 21 purposes of sentencing. 22 Moving to the calculation of the sentencing 23 guidelines range. The defendant pled guilty to Count 2 of 24 the indictment: assaulting, resisting, or impeding law 25 enforcement officers pursuant to 18 USC 111(a)(1). That

offense carries a base offense level of 14.

It was increased by four levels because the defendant used a dangerous or deadly weapon.

It was increased by another five levels because his conduct caused, quote, serious bodily injury; another two levels because it involved a conviction under 111(b); and another six levels because it involved an official victim, resulting in a total offense level of 31.

The defendant received a three-level reduction for acceptance of responsibility and prompt plea, leading to a total offense level of 28.

The probation office did not apply a two-level, quote-unquote, zero-point offender reduction under 4C1.1 of the guidelines because the offense involved the use of violence or credible threat of violence.

The defendant has no criminal history, so he falls in Criminal History Category 1.

Level 28 at Criminal History Category 1 results in an advisory sentencing guidelines range of 78 to 97 months, a period of supervised release of one to three years, and a fine of \$25,000 to \$250,000.

The defendant agreed to pay restitution of \$2,000 to the Architect of the Capitol in his plea agreement. The government also seeks an additional amount of \$1,639 in restitution to Officer I believe it's AP --

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                 MS. AKERS: AD.
                 THE COURT: -- AD for his out-of-pocket medical
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 3
       expenses that were not covered by insurance. There's a $100
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       special assessment.
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                 Did I get that right, Ms. Akers?
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                 MS. AKERS: The end result, yes, Your Honor.
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       believe you had said the enhancement for the use of a
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       dangerous weapon was plus-five, but the plea agreement
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       indicates that would be plus-four. And then the serious
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       bodily injury is the plus-five as opposed to the plus-two.
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                 THE COURT: You're correct.
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                 MS. AKERS: With that, it's correct.
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                 THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Peterson?
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                 MS. PETERSON: That's correct, Your Honor.
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                 THE COURT: Okay.
                       The probation office has made a
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                 Okay.
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       recommendation of 78 months, which is the low end of the
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       calculated range, plus 36 months of supervised release.
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                 Ms. Akers, would you like to address the 3553(a)
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       factors?
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                 MS. AKERS: I would, Your Honor, but one
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       preliminary note. If you recall, during the plea hearing
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       Your Honor reserved the acceptance of the defendant's plea.
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       Perhaps is that something the Court would like to address
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       before we get to the sentencing? I don't know if Your Honor
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1 needs to say something. I believe you did everything except 2 the final colloquy. 3 THE COURT: I think that's right. The Court, having reviewed the presentence investigation report, 4 5 accepts the plea agreement. 6 We adjudged him guilty at the plea hearing, 7 So -correct? 8 MS. PETERSON: No, Your Honor, I think actually we 9 asked the Court not to adjudge him quilty until today, but 10 he is prepared to have the Court impose that judgment now. 11 THE COURT: Okay. The Court will adjudge the 12 defendant guilty of the offense set forth in Count 2 of the 13 indictment, correct? 14 MS. AKERS: Can Your Honor see the screen? 15 THE COURT: Yes, I can see just fine. Thank you. 16 MS. AKERS: Okay. I'll proceed. 17 Your Honor, as the judge, you're obviously -- you 18 know the ramifications of January 6th and what it meant in 19 the context of American history, so I won't delve into all 20 I'll focus more specifically on this defendant of that. 21 except to say that, as Your Honor knows, January 6th was one 22 of the darkest days in our country's history, in part 23 because the mob took arms against its own government to 24 change a democratic election and overtake the Capitol 25 building.

And as Your Honor knows from doing many of these cases, there was a range of conduct on January 6th. There were people who were protesting on the lawn, and there were people who were violent against law enforcement. And I think those are sort of the two ends of the spectrum.

What we have here today is a defendant on the far end of the violent spectrum; someone who decided to use a weapon against police officers to, in his own words, bumrush the Capitol and arrest the people who were inside of it, our law makers who were undertaking their constitutional obligation to certify the Electoral College vote.

And so what I want to talk about today is some of the aggravating factors of this defendant's conduct, some things that indicate what his intent was, his lack of remorse about his conduct on January 6th, and then finally I'll address some of the defense arguments that are raised in the context of requesting a significant downward variance.

So first, going towards the defendant's conduct.

What I think are the most aggravating factors here are essentially what the defendant pled to; that he forcibly jabbed two officers with his flagpole making contact. I think that's important, Your Honor, because there's some disagreement between the parties as to the characterization of his conduct.

The defendant has pled guilty to forcibly jabbing two officers. As Your Honor knows, he was charged with three separate assaults, two 111(b)s, and all of that conduct is relevant for Your Honor's consideration.

Not only did he forcibly jab those two officers, he also grabbed at an officer's gas mask.

Shortly after that, he attempted to disarm an officer of his baton.

He berated and threatened not only Congress, which the defense admits, but also police officers. And we'll look at a couple of examples of that here today for Your Honor.

He carried a dangerous weapon, one that he's admitted was used with the intent and purpose of being a dangerous weapon, and he -- which this sets him apart from most other January 6th defendants. He caused an officer to suffer serious bodily injury.

I have a victim impact statement that I will read for Your Honor on behalf of the officer, who wasn't able to make it here today because he got called into something a little bit ago, but the fact that this defendant caused serious bodily injury and caused a police officer to suffer a debilitating injury -- not just on January 6th, but one in which he continues to suffer the effects of to this very day -- is a highly aggravating factor.

And then finally, Your Honor, the last, I think, highly aggravating factor is this defendant's utter lack of remorse for his participation on January 6th, and we'll look at some evidence of that during this presentation.

So I have before Your Honor a slide show. I'm just going to briefly go through and highlight some of the relevant conduct. If Your Honor has questions, please feel free to interrupt me.

The first thing that is important here is that when Mr. Huttle was making his way from the Ellipse at the speech to the Capitol building, very early on he was already talking about what was important to him. Him and his co-defendant, who Your Honor is familiar with, were talking about Mike Pence and the certification. And the defendant, as you'll see in a moment here, was already talking about bum-rushing the Capitol when it was still far in the distance. And so the defense's characterization of Mr. Huttle's intent and purpose as being a peaceful one is really dispelled by this video that we'll watch just a clip of.

THE COURT: Just so we're on the same page, we often get, you know, evidence of intent prior to the 6th.

None of that in this case. No indication that he and his nephew came to go into the Capitol for any other reason other than to hear the speech.

1 The intent you're talking about was formed after the speech on the way to the Capitol. Is that fair? 2 3 MS. AKERS: That's fair. THE COURT: Okay. 4 5 MS. AKERS: What you're about to see, Your Honor, 6 is a video that Mr. Huttle's co-defendant, Matthew Huttle, 7 filmed en route to the Capitol. And like I said, I clipped these just to make this efficient, but if Your Honor wants 8 9 to see additional footage, just let me know. 10 (Pause) 11 MS. AKERS: One moment, Your Honor. Is it possible to get the speaker? 12 13 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: It's on. 14 (Audio playing) 15 MS. AKERS: After the defendant made his way from 16 the lawn there to the Capitol building after he had said 17 that they ought to bum-rush the Capitol building, the evidence then shows that the defendant was on the West 18 19 Front, and as Your Honor knows, the West Front was flooded 20 with rioters. There were thousands of them in a tightly 21 packed area. 22 The defendant's co-defendant, Matthew Huttle, 23 continued recording, and I'll play just a clip of this now 24 where you can, again, hear Dale Huttle's distinct voice. 25 (Audio playing)

MS. AKERS: And you can see, Your Honor, the positioning of the defendant and his co-defendant at this point far back in the crowd. It was just shortly after this that they were able to make their way through the thousands of people on the West Front to the very front of the police line, and that in and of itself is a feat given how tightly compact and how many people were on the West Front there.

Your Honor will know or Your Honor does know, based on the parties' plea agreement, that Mr. Huttle then used his flagpole to attack officers. And what I think is important -- oh, I suppose that this is not -- are you seeing the first screen still?

THE COURT: Are you able to queue that up, Ms. Akers?

MS. AKERS: Yes. Sorry, Your Honor, I'm not -- my screen is not working here so I didn't realize you weren't seeing what I was showing. I apologize.

So I'll start here, because, Your Honor, I think the last two videos were just more for his words.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. AKERS: So what you see here is a photo of Mr. Huttle using his flagpole against the officers. And what's important here, Your Honor, is, again, first, that the defendant was at the front of the mob, made his way through all of those people, and you'll see, in the body-

worn camera footage that we'll watch in a moment, this was a violent interaction. Other rioters were pulling on the bike racks and trying to disarm the police officers of that defensive mechanism, and Mr. Huttle took advantage of officers who were in a precarious position. They were on stairs, as you'll see.

He took advantage of the other rioters who were attacking the police and pulling the bike racks so that these police officers weren't in a position to defend themselves.

And so the defense argues in its sentencing memorandum about his action being only one of many, but really his action in this collective here makes it all the more aggravating because the reason these officers weren't able to defend themselves is because they were dealing with other attacks from other rioters.

So I'm going to show, Your Honor, one of the bodyworn camera videos. As Your Honor knows, body-worn camera is very chaotic. I'll break it down for Your Honor as best as we can.

(Video playing)

MS. AKERS: And what you saw there, Your Honor, for a couple of seconds on the video footage was an American flag, and the American flag sort of blurred out the rest of what was going on in the body-worn camera footage. That

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       American flag was Mr. Huttle's, and that was hitting the
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       officer in the chest, which is why you couldn't see anything
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       else that was going on. You could just see the American
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       flag in the footage there.
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                 THE COURT: So just so we're clear, the American
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       flag is upside down; is that right?
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                 MS. AKERS: That is correct.
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                 THE COURT: And the pole, fair to say, wooden?
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       We've seen some of these sort of plastic PVC flexible poles.
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                 MS. AKERS: It looks wooden, Your Honor, yes.
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                 THE COURT: Okay.
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                 MS. AKERS: And what you'll see here is a couple
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       of screenshots of the video footage. I'm just slowing it
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       down.
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                 You see the upside down American flag in the upper
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       left-hand corner making contact with this officer, who is on
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       the ground, and you see several officers who were on the
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       ground here.
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                 Your Honor knows from the plea agreement that the
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       officer --
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                 THE COURT: This is AD, correct?
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                 MS. AKERS: Correct.
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                 THE COURT: Okay.
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                 MS. AKERS: And then there's another officer here,
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       Officer EF, who the parties have also agreed in the plea
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1 agreement was struck forcibly by Mr. Huttle's pole and also 2 fell to the ground as a result of that. 3 THE COURT: Okay. So those two assaults are part and parcel of the same incident on the --4 5 MS. AKERS: That's correct, but the pole did, in 6 fact -- the flagpole -- make contact with both of the 7 officers. 8 And you'll see here, Your Honor -- this is an 9 aggravating factor in and of itself -- this is just a moment 10 after the screenshot that we had just seen, and you'll see 11 here Mr. Huttle holding his flagpole, which is now sort of 12 horizontal and away from the officers because this person in 13 the red was pushed away from the officers. And then what 14 you saw just a second later was although Mr. Huttle, after 15 he had jabbed both of the officers, had sort of the flagpole 16 thrust backwards by another rioter, just a second later, he 17 then started thrusting it again at the police officers. 18 So he was thrusting it and made contact with the 19 He was sort of pushed back with the other rioter, and 20 then he turned and started doing it again. 21 THE COURT: Okay. 22 MS. AKERS: And you'll see here --23 THE COURT: Go ahead. 24 MS. AKERS: -- the flagpole coming back at the 25 officers, one of whom was still on the ground.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's pause there.

A lot of discussion in the papers about the severity of the poke or the jab or the thrust or however you want to characterize it. Some of the thrusts seem to make contact. Others seem not to have made contact.

I mean, obviously he's getting a big bump for -you know, for that action based just on the guidelines, but
address the defense's argument that while it certainly
qualifies and while he has admitted to it, there is a range
of force or violence or dangerousness in many of these
cases, and his conduct is on the lower end of that range.

MS. AKERS: Respectfully, Your Honor, I disagree with that. I do --

THE COURT: And in connection with that, the injury that's been charged and acknowledged did not result from the actual contact with the stick. It resulted from the officer slipping and hitting his back. Correct?

MS. AKERS: Well, a couple of points to that, Your Honor.

The officer slipped because he was hit with the stick. He was standing perfectly defending the Capitol for -- and in that area for quite some time before he slipped.

It wasn't a coincidence that he slipped. He slipped because he was hit by the defendant with the pole.

That's agreed to in the stipulated statement of offense with the plea. He didn't slip because it was raining out or the concrete was otherwise slippery. He slipped because he was hit by the defendant.

And on that note and on the question of sort of the severity of the conduct here, the defense has agreed in the statement of offense that this caused serious bodily injury. The defense is privy to the write-ups of the officer interviews, the facts that the government would have elicited at trial. And as I stated earlier, Your Honor, I'm happy to read now, if Your Honor wishes, the officer's victim impact statement that he had hoped to give here today which describes when he felt the pain in his back. And it was when he got hit with the pole and slipped on the stairs.

It is true, as the defense says, that there are not many January 6th cases where a serious bodily injury enhancement has been applied. There are certainly some. I myself have had three or four. But that doesn't discount or otherwise exculpate this defendant and his conduct against this officer.

This was a specific instance that is memorable in the officer's head because he felt the immediate pain, and so the fact that there are many other police officers who suffered serious bodily injury and can't pinpoint it so no one person has been held responsible doesn't undermine this

defendant's conduct here.

And as you'll hear from the officer's victim impact statement, this incident led to the officer slipping a disk in his back. He has had and continues to this day --we're in 2024 now, as Your Honor knows -- to have to seek weekly medical treatment. This was debilitating for him and his life in many ways. It impacted him not only at work but in his personal life; not only physically but also mentally and emotionally.

And so when we're talking about the scale of conduct here and whether this was a poke or a jab, characterize it how you will, this defendant caused the two officers to fall downstairs, one of which suffered serious bodily injury as a direct result.

And that comes out of the stipulated statement of offense. This was caused by the defendant. And you'll see that that's supported by the victim impact statement, and it's certainly something the government would have proved had we gone to trial.

And while we're on that note, Your Honor, the defense also characterizes the second jab to the other officer and says that the government has I believe it said minimized that and is dismissing that charge. And just to be clear, the government's dismissing that charge because of the plea agreement, not because the evidence doesn't support

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           And, in fact, the statement of offense details, in
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       Paragraph 14, that Mr. Huttle forcibly jabbed Officer EF as
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       well and made physical contact with him.
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                 THE COURT: Okay. Can you queue up the video
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       again and tell me exactly where he makes contact with the
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       flag on both of the officers?
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                 MS. AKERS: Sure. And I think it's helpful, Your
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       Honor, to --
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                 THE COURT: I know it's not easy to --
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                 MS. AKERS: -- view it from both sides, so we will
       do that.
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                 (Pause)
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                 MS. AKERS: You'll see Mr. Huttle at about 23
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       seconds into the video, and then by 26 seconds you'll see
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       that the flag is sort of covering the body-worn camera
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       footage. Consistent with the plea agreement --
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                 THE COURT: And is that the flag now between the
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       two people in the center of the --
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                 MS. AKERS: That's correct, Your Honor.
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                 Consistent with the statement of offense in the
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       plea agreement, you'll hear the victim impact statement that
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       this officer was jabbed in the chest with the flagpole and
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       felt it in his chest. And so when you see the flag here at
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       about 26 seconds, that's what you are seeing.
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                 (Video playing)
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MS. AKERS: So what you saw, Your Honor, from that angle -- and, again, we'll look at a couple of different angles -- was the flag overtake the body-worn camera vantage point. That's when that officer's getting hit in the chest with the flagpole. And then you see the officer then fall on the ground. And we'll see that, and you have seen that in pictoral form --THE COURT: Just so I'm not missing anything, is it fair to say that the flag covers the camera so that you don't see the butt end of the pole making contact with the officer? We're inferring the degree of force based on the officer's reaction. Is that fair? MS. AKERS: I think it's fair that it's inferred based on this video, based on the officer's reaction, but we have the photo that we looked at a moment ago --THE COURT: And the photo. MS. AKERS: -- from the opposite angle showing that same contact; the white-helmeted officer and Mr. Huttle striking him. THE COURT: Got it. MS. AKERS: Then we have, Your Honor, here just a different vantage point from an officer who was a step behind, and you can see this is I think the second or third jab of Mr. Huttle making contact with the officer there.

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       then --
                 THE COURT: Go back to that.
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                 MS. AKERS: Sure.
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                 THE COURT: Now it seems to me he's making contact
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       with his helmet, or no?
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                 MS. AKERS: It's difficult to see exactly where
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       he makes contact, Your Honor, but you can obviously see
       Officer --
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                 THE COURT: It's closer to his head than to his
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       chest.
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                 MS. AKERS: Right. The chest, Your Honor, was the
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       first jab.
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                 THE COURT: Got it.
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                 MS. AKERS: And that's consistent with the
15
       statement of offense.
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                 Then the flag gets pulled back for a moment as the
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       officer's trying to stand up, and then a second later he
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       comes back and starts to jab again.
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                 Then we have, on the second jab -- and, again,
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       when we talk about, you know, whether Mr. Huttle was
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       forcibly jabbing, although he has agreed to that, I mean,
       look at his face, Your Honor. There's a screenshot on the
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       right-hand side here. He's forcible. This is an
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       intentional action. It's a violent action. And notably,
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       this one here is the second time he started thrusting after
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it had sort of been pulled back when the other rioter got in his way.

We then have just another angle for Your Honor, so I'll take you through this one. It's just the same incident from a different vantage point.

(Video playing)

MS. AKERS: And then from the opposite vantage point, Your Honor, you'll see just pictoral evidence here of the officer, who you'll hear in the victim impact statement, emptying his can of OC spray on Mr. Huttle, which caused Mr. Huttle to temporarily step back and allowed the officer here, who was originally hit in the chest, and here, who has hit Officer EF as well, to get to their feet.

You'll see here, this is the second time that Mr. Huttle came towards the officers after he had already been sprayed by Officer AD. As you saw from the last video he turned and came back and then again jabbed this officer who was trying to get to his feet.

And so, Your Honor, to put a pin on that, I understand and I realize that it's difficult to really decipher what's going on in a lot of the body-worn camera footage because it happened so quickly and because of the placement of the body-worn camera footage in the officers' center of their chest, which just happens to be where the defendant was striking the officers on the occasion that is

before you on the screen here and in the first occasion, but, Your Honor, this defendant has access to all of the government's case file, our best evidence that we intended to put on, the officers' statements about what happened, and the defense agreed to the statement of offense; not only that he forcibly jabbed both of these officers, that it caused the serious bodily injury, that it caused the officers to slip on the ground.

And the defendant, he was there. He knows what he did. You can see it in the video footage. You can see it in the photos.

But he's agreed that this is what happened. And it's really indisputable when you take the pictoral evidence that we submitted both in our sentencing memorandum and here today and the video evidence, and you see it from both sides. Again, it's no coincidence that both of these officers were standing defending and holding that line, and then, at the same time that the defendant jabbed them in the chest with a flagpole, they slipped down the stairs.

And so that's the crux of the assault to which he pled guilty, but importantly, the defendant didn't leave the Capitol grounds after that. He stayed. He stayed at the front of the line --

THE COURT: Before we get there, address the defense's argument on the official victim enhancement, which

1 is a six-level bump. Pretty substantial. Is that always 2 applied in these cases where the assault is against an 3 officer? 4 MS. AKERS: Yes, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Okay. 6 MS. AKERS: Across the board. And I think that 7 that's -- I'm glad Your Honor raised that because what the 8 defense argues here is that that in some way overstates the 9 conduct because it's typically applied in cases where 10 there's some animus against police officers. That is 11 exactly the conduct that we have in this case, and you'll 12 see in a moment, when we watch a couple of clips, about the 13 animus against the officers and what he's yelling. 14 But the fact of the matter is this defendant was 15 trying to get to the Capitol building. You'll see that in 16 some of this video footage we're about to watch, and it's 17 described in our memo. 18 What was keeping this defendant away from the 19 Capitol building was this line of police officers. So --20 THE COURT: Well, I think that may be 21 Ms. Peterson's argument; that there's, you know, no specific 22 animus against this particular officer or against police in 23 general, but they were just in his way and impeding the 24 ultimate goal, which was to get to the Capitol. 25 MS. AKERS: Well, they were in --

official victim applies under the definition of the guidelines, and he's admitted to it, it's a different calculation, or the Court should not place as much weight on it compared to if, you know, a judge was targeted or a particular officer who was investigating a crime that the defendant was a suspect to or a witness to was targeted.

MS. AKERS: And respectfully, Your Honor, the government's position --

THE COURT: I mean, is it six or nothing, or can the Court make those sorts of gradations?

MS. AKERS: In the context of January 6th cases,
Courts have uniformly applied the six and have found that it
doesn't have to be animus directed towards a particular
officer. He doesn't have to have known Officer AD and said
I don't like you because you're a specific officer.

The fact of the matter is these police officers were doing their official duties, performing their official duties, and he was exercising animus at a minimum against them. And I would point Your Honor to Page 7 of the stipulated statement of offense where the defense admitted that he assaulted the officers on account of the performance of their official duties.

And so, you know, if we had been in a posture where we were in trial and we were having these officers

here testify, Your Honor would hear from the officers that they felt and they were attacked because they were performing their official duties. And that's what the defense has stipulated to in the plea agreement.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. AKERS: So I respectfully would urge the Court to apply the plus-six and not undermine the defendant's actions here against these officers. Sure he wanted to get to the building, but he didn't have to exercise violence against the officers.

His co-defendant, Matthew Huttle, also wanted to get into the building and, in fact, did. He didn't assault any officers.

And so the defendant's purpose here -- and, again, as you'll see in a moment when you hear some of the words against the officers -- was certainly exercising an animus towards the officers. And I think that it's sort of asking to benefit on both hands when the defense is saying we've agreed to the plus-six, and we've agreed that 4C1.1 doesn't apply, and we've agreed not to ask for a departure, and then on the other hand they're asking for a variance based on all of those things and saying that the purpose of all of those actually does apply here.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. AKERS: And so I've clipped just several, in

anticipation of this argument that the defense has made, different versions of Mr. Huttle expressing his discontent specifically towards police officers while he was on the West Front after his assaultive conduct.

(Video playing)

THE COURT: I'm sorry, if you could pause it.

This is after the confrontation that we just observed, after he had been pepper-sprayed?

MS. AKERS: That's correct.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

(Video playing)

MS. AKERS: So, Your Honor, saying things like "It's going to get really ugly" and "We're coming in, you guys are going to get seriously hurt," that type of rhetoric is animus expressed towards police officers, and it continued.

(Video playing)

MS. AKERS: As you can see, Your Honor, the defendant's conduct for quite some time on the West Front after he had committed the assaults was aimed directly at the police officers who continued to hold the line. He was expressing anger. He was questioning their alliances. He was encouraging them to back down and suggesting — not only suggesting but saying they were not patriotic because they weren't letting them to the Capitol.

And he also threatened Congress and our elected officials, as you'll see in a couple of clips here. That's important, Your Honor, because, again, it shows why he was here. He wasn't just, you know, committing an act of violence because he got riled up and was angry for a moment. It's because he had a purpose, and his purpose was to keep his preferred presidential candidate in power.

And when a defendant acts not only in a violent way but in a violent way in the name of a political end, I think that's a highly aggravating factor that the Court should take into consideration here.

So just a few clips.

(Video playing)

MS. AKERS: And then after all of those berations of officers and the threats that the defendant made, he again didn't leave the Capitol grounds but instead was in another collective attack where officers were in another incredibly precarious position.

And that is Mr. Huttle, who is, just before this photo is taken, at the very front of the line and still is. You can see that the mob has pushed all the way forward. They made it past all the police lines on the West Front. The officers were trying --

THE COURT: This is after 3:00?

MS. AKERS: This is after -- no.

THE COURT: Or later?

MS. AKERS: This is before 3:00 but after the last video that we watched, Your Honor. And you'll see in a moment here, with the gas mask grab and the baton pull, it's the time when these officers were trying to escape up the staircase. So the mob had made it past the police line, pushed through the bike rack barricades, and the officers were now pushed up against this wall trying to one by one escape through this narrow staircase as rioters continued to attack them. And what you'll see here is that Mr. Huttle again was at the front of the pack attacking the officers, yelling at them to surrender as they were trying to escape from the mob.

And again --

THE COURT: Show me where he is.

MS. AKERS: Sure.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. AKERS: It's impossible to see in this, Your Honor, but what you'll see in a moment here is I'm going to show you the body-worn camera footage from the front here, and you'll see the rioters here and the officers trying to escape up the stairwell.

And what you'll see in the video footage that I'm about to show you in a moment is Mr. Huttle grabbing at the gas mask of an officer as he yells "surrender," and then

1 grabbing at the officer's baton as he's yelling "surrender 2 and leave." You'll see here in the body-worn camera 3 footage, Your Honor, these are the officers, you can see the 4 wall immediately to their back, and you'll see police 5 officers trying to escape as Mr. Huttle is here. 6 (Video playing) 7 THE COURT: I'm sorry, could we pause. So he does not have the flag at this point, correct? 8 9 MS. AKERS: That's correct, Your Honor. 10 (Video playing) 11 MS. AKERS: You'll see this, a moment later, in 12 different body-worn camera footage. 13 (Video playing) 14 MS. AKERS: Sorry about that. It started again. 15 (Video playing) 16 MS. AKERS: And what you saw, Your Honor, for a 17 moment was that Mr. Huttle actually had a different flagpole 18 in his hand that someone grabbed shortly thereafter. But, 19 you know, he's still facing the officers, yelling at them 20 repeatedly. This is now the sixth, seventh, and eighth time 21 yelling at the officers to surrender, surrender, surrender, 22 leave, leave, and pointing towards that staircase that we 23 saw in the pictoral footage there. 24 And so here, this is after the jabbing assaults. 25 This is after he stood at the front of the mob of rioters on

1 the West Front, after he was at the very forefront when the 2 police line broke, and then he followed them to that wall 3 there. And as they attempted to escape from him and the 4 other people in the mob, he continually yelled -- and I 5 think that is not an overcharacterization whatsoever --6 to surrender, to surrender, to leave, to leave. 7 And then, Your Honor, I think another --8 THE COURT: Before we get there. 9 MS. AKERS: Sure. 10 THE COURT: He never made it to the Capitol, 11 correct? 12 MS. AKERS: That's correct, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Inside the Capitol. 14 MS. AKERS: That's correct, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: And the defense suggests that he may 16 have fallen at some point and may have suffered a 17 concussion. Is there any evidence from the government's 18 perspective as to why he decided or was prevented from going 19 in? 20 MS. AKERS: Sure. I will, I suppose, speculate a 21 bit, but what I think is important to note there is that 22 falling incident happened before what I just showed you, 23 Your Honor. And so it's not as though he fell and became --24 you know, maybe he had a concussion. Maybe he did black 25 out, crediting the defense's argument. But then he stood

back up, followed the officers to the wall here, and screamed at them to surrender, grabbed a gas mask, and attempted to grab a baton. And so that all happened before his continued conduct here.

What I would surmise, based on his co-defendant's case, which Your Honor is familiar with because Your Honor sentenced, it took some agility for Matthew Huttle to climb up the scaffolding that he did to get onto the second level where he entered. I don't know if Mr. Huttle here wasn't up to that or didn't do it.

There certainly were other ways, like the staircases on the far sides where a lot of rioters went up. But in this area, a lot of rioters were essentially scaling the scaffolding, which I think was a deterrence for some.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. AKERS: And so that's a summation of his conduct on January 6th.

What I think is also important for Your Honor's consideration in the context of 3553(a) is the defendant's lack of remorse. Shortly after the defendant was arrested in this case -- and this was in the very end of 2022, Your Honor, so this is far after January 6th, far after the news had picked up on this and shown the videos, and people knew what happened; this defendant had been regularly Googling people's January 6th cases; he was aware of what happened on

the day -- he continued to stand by his actions, to express no remorse for his actions, and contended not only that he was a patriot for what he did but that he was not sorry for what he did; he was simply sorry that he was arrested.

And so you'll see, Your Honor, here there was a news anchor that came to his house that he spoke with for about seven or eight minutes and said a lot, including the following couple of clips.

(Video playing)

MS. AKERS: And so, Your Honor, I imagine here today the defendant, you know, might express his remorse or his regret, but I think that his actions on January 6th, but then importantly his words after -- this was after he had been charged, after he saw the statement of offense. I mean, he was there. He knows what he did, and then to publicly continue to exclaim that he's the patriot.

Trump had told them to fight like hell, and he didn't believe that was a joke. And that's borne out by his conduct on January 6th starting when he was en route to the Capitol and said we're going to bum-rush the Capitol through the first incident of assault, through the second incident of assault, when he grabbed the face mask and the baton, and is supported and corroborated by his continued rhetoric when he was on Capitol grounds.

This defendant was not a passive participant on January 6th. He was the one who instigated the violence here. He was the one who made it to the front of the mob. He was the one who took his flagpole that he was holding like a normal person would hold a flagpole and decided to jab it at the officers.

And just to address very briefly, Your Honor, a couple of the defense arguments. I think that first the defense places quite a bit on what I would call undue emphasis on 3553(a)(6) and the comparators.

First off, most of the comparators that the defense cites to are 18 USC 111(a) cases. They are not defendants who have been found guilty of 111(b), which this defendant was. This defendant was not only charged with one 111(b), but two, and his relevant conduct to which he has agreed in his plea agreement encompasses both of the 111(b)s. And so he's not similarly situated to a rioter who was found guilty of 111(a), and those drastically lighter sentences are not adequate comparators for the Court to consider.

He's also, like I mentioned previously, in a different and much smaller category because of the serious bodily injury that he inflicted on an officer.

And then finally, Your Honor, the defense rests heavily on the defendant's health issues in part to request

that the Court not impose a sentence of incarceration at all. What I would say from the government's perspective is that the argument here just doesn't realistically address the circumstances.

The Bureau of Prisons is more than capable of providing medical care to its prisoners. It does that regularly. The defense even acknowledges that Mr. Huttle would likely be on the Care Level 2, which isn't even the highest care level that the Bureau of Prisons offers for defendants in its custody. And so this is not a case of an extreme or unique or extraordinary medical condition that the Bureau of Prisons is not equipped to handle. It's an ordinary case.

I'm not meaning to, you know, demean at all or discount at all the medical condition that he has suffered from, but it's not something that the Bureau of Prisons cannot handle in the ordinary course, and it's certainly not something that takes away all of the conduct which he engaged in on January 6th and the just punishment that, quite frankly, he deserves for that conduct.

THE COURT: Okay. Address the age issue as well; you know, in combination with the medical issues, his life expectancy. The government's recommendation, actuarially at least, is a life sentence. Is that fair?

MS. AKERS: I mean, Your Honor, that is hard to

1 say for anyone, let alone me, who doesn't know Mr. Huttle. 2 He is an older man, older than a lot of even the 3 January 6th defendants. 4 THE COURT: Any other J6 defendants older than him 5 who have been sentenced? 6 MS. AKERS: I'm not sure of that, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Not to put you on the spot. 8 MS. AKERS: Sure. 9 THE COURT: But certainly my oldest. 10 MS. AKERS: He is on the older side. I will 11 say -- and can pull the case name in a moment -- I'm aware 12 that Judge Lamberth just sentenced a 68-year-old for 13 assaultive conduct and explained at the sentencing 14 hearing -- I can't think of the defendant's name, but I was 15 there; I'll look it up in a moment, if you would like --16 that although the defendant was old, that wasn't going to be 17 sufficient to go outside of the guidelines and to vary 18 downward. 19 It's notable here, Your Honor, the age for a 20 couple of reasons. I think, first, in a lot of these cases 21 we have younger defendants, and one of the things that you 22 hear often is, well, he was so young, he wasn't thinking, 23 and he was following the crowd, and all of these things. 24 This defendant has a lot of life experience. He was the one

leading him and his nephew, who participated in the riot as

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1 And so really the age thing really cuts both ways for 2 him. 3 He has had a life-long career and a supportive family and has all of this life experience. He should have 4 5 known better. But, instead, he was not only a participant, 6 he was a violent participant. So he took it one step 7 further. 8 Certainly his age -- 73, as we've already noted --9 is on the higher end, but he was 71 when he walked over two 10 miles from the Ellipse to the Capitol where he was on the 11 West Front for several hours, stayed there until evening. 12 There are photos of him and Matthew Huttle, his co-13 defendant, when it's dark at the Capitol. So this is not 14 someone who is not agile enough to spend 10-plus hours on 15 their feet in pursuit of overtaking the Capitol building and 16 arresting Congress. 17 So while it is a mitigating factor, Your Honor, I 18 don't think it comes close to weighing as heavily or even 19 near as heavily as the defense argues here. 20 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. 21 Ms. Moreira, you okay? 22 Okay. Ms. Peterson. 23

MS. PETERSON: Thank you, Your Honor. I suspect I will be far more brief. I know the Court has read our sentencing memo carefully based on the questions the Court's

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been addressing.

I do want to note that while it is true that Mr. Huttle appears to be in very fine shape at the time of this incident -- he was 70 at the time -- at the time he did not have a heart condition. That was diagnosed in the spring of 2023. And he's had subsequent, as the Court knows, several surgeries.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, let's talk about that, right? There are lots of different types of heart conditions. I've read the medical records. The diagnoses are not challenged. He's had numerous stents inserted for coronary blockage to a certain degree. The diagnosis appears to be that with monitoring and medication and rehab, that that is a manageable condition, stable outpatient condition, which would place him in BOP Care Category 2.

Why isn't Ms. Akers correct that while unfortunate and while, you know, serious to a certain degree, it is not critical, and it's certainly not end stage, and that BOP is obligated to, and does, take care of patients with that profile on a regular basis, as we know from D.C. and all the folks that the government asks me to send to jail here.

MS. PETERSON: And I agree that the BOP can give him medication, and the BOP can monitor that situation. The BOP does not do rehabilitation. That's just not something that's -- and we spoke with a medical consultant that deals

1 with the BOP situation, and --2 THE COURT: And if he were incarcerated, and his 3 condition developed into congestive heart failure, then that 4 could be dealt with at the time. Correct? 5 MS. PETERSON: Theoretically, yes. 6 THE COURT: All right. Through compassionate 7 release or potentially other mechanisms. 8 MS. PETERSON: Right. 9 THE COURT: Okay. 10 MS. PETERSON: If his condition were to 11 deteriorate such that a compassionate release motion would 12 be appropriate, we would certainly file that. The problem 13 would be in the timing aspect. He's sort of walking around, 14 as someone of his age with his heart condition, with a 15 potentially ticking time bomb in his chest. He's been told 16 to keep nitroglycerin in his pocket at all times. 17 The stress --18 THE COURT: But isn't that true of everyone with 19 coronary artery disease that have had, you know, arterial 20 angioplasties and interventions like that? 21 MS. PETERSON: It is, if you're in that situation. 22 I think that he's a little bit -- his is a little bit

MS. PETERSON: It is, if you're in that situation.

I think that he's a little bit -- his is a little bit

unusual in the number of procedures he's had to do to get to

where he is now, and at the end of each of those he's been

told, "If this doesn't work, you may have to have open heart

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bypass surgery." And that is still a possibility.

I'm not in any way suggesting that the BOP can't monitor that, and I have -- in looking at how the BOP classifies individuals, what I was suggesting to the Court is at best he's going to be in a Level 2 facility --

THE COURT: All right.

MS. PETERSON: -- or a facility that has medical personnel in the community. We're actually going -- if the Court is going to incarcerate him, we have a specific recommendation based on discussions with a BOP consultant that I'll make later.

But I think that while it's a question of what care he will get, it's also the more morbid question of what does the sentence of any period of time mean for someone in his position. And we don't raise this issue to suggest that his conduct isn't -- doesn't warrant a longer -- a potentially longer sentence, but rather to suggest that you have to look at what is the effect of that sentence. And I think a sentence anywhere near what the guidelines would suggest in this case, given all of the enhancements that are somewhat fortuitous, would be a life sentence given his age and his medical condition.

So I did -- I know the Court has already considered these issues, and it's laid out in our sentencing memo, but I do think it's important.

The government's correct in one sense where they say there's a whole range of people -- and he is in the range of people -- who did assaultive conduct. So he's nothing like the people who got the pleas to misdemeanors. We're not -- no one is suggesting that he should be in that category.

But when one looks at the category of people who are in that category that have committed assaults -- and Mr. Huttle does not deny that he committed those assaults -- it's almost as if he's being punished for having admitted the conduct that he did. In the government's mind, they want to use that as a battering ram to say he can't explain why that sentence that results is too high for his specific circumstance.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, let's talk about the conduct.

You know, he hits at least two officers with a wooden flagpole that he's wielding and thrusting towards them. We've all looked at it. If it was thrusted with enough force to cause an officer to fall down on the ground and hurt his back and slip on the stairs, and the officer reports that that has -- those injuries have lingered and caused him serious discomfort and has affected his life in serious ways, does it matter what adjective we put on the jab or the thrust or the --

MS. PETERSON: No. I actually don't think it does in a lot of ways, but I think what you have to think about is -- there's two ways to look at it. It's was there an intent to harm the officer, or was the intent to get what he wanted, to get where he wanted? And I think that that's where the nuances come into play a little bit.

Here Mr. Huttle, as the government has acknowledged, didn't come to that rally with an intent to commit violence. He didn't even go to the Capitol with an intent to commit violence. He didn't bring a flagpole to strike officers.

There were people who came with that intent, and some of them have received shorter sentences than Mr. Huttle would under the government's proposal or under the probation office's even, their suggestion. So I think you have to separate the actions, which were terrible, and he will acknowledge that.

Let me interrupt myself for a moment to say I know the government has focused on the lack of remorse in 2022, and, boy, do I wish he hadn't given that interview, but I don't think that that's really -- it's certainly not where Mr. Huttle's head is now. When he saw the videos, and when we were able -- it took us a while to figure out a way to do it because he doesn't have a computer and didn't have the technology we needed. But once we were able to walk him

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through the videos, he didn't remember much of what he saw on those videos. He had no recollection of his flagpole ever hitting someone. And I think part of that is he's 10 feet away --THE COURT: But he certainly knew what had occurred on January 6th generally. MS. PETERSON: Oh, absolutely. Absolutely. THE COURT: And why shouldn't I credit a statement that he makes to his local news, and therefore his local community and his neighbors and his friends and his family, versus what he tells -- whatever he tells me today in court? MS. PETERSON: I'm not suggesting you shouldn't credit that with where his head was in 2022. It was. And that's part of the whole -- you know, this different universe that we have out there of right wing media, the former president, members of Congress all still suggesting, even now in 2024, that this election was stolen, and none of this was -- that it is your patriotic duty to stand up and say that.

We can -- the rest of the world can say that that's crazy, but in 2022 Mr. Huttle was still part of that piece of the universe, and he was still touting those statements.

What he didn't say, and what you wouldn't have heard there, was anything suggesting that he's glad he acted

violently towards the police. That's -- he was saying I'm proud I was there and the actions I took. I'm proud of those actions because it was my patriotic duty. It's sort of the same nonsense that he was saying to the police officers, "Do your patriotic duty."

I don't think what he was saying to the police that day was an animus towards the police. It was -- they were foolish statements. They were why are -- it was basically Why aren't you behind the president of the United States? Why aren't you taking the same position? We heard that this election was stolen. Why are you trying to block us from protesting? Why are you trying to get us to where the president said we should go and what we should do?

So it was not -- that six-level increase for animus towards the police is not the same, as the Court asked Ms. Akers about, as someone who targets a judge or police officer for arresting someone from their family.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. PETERSON: That's not what those statements were about. That wasn't an animus.

His actions were terrible, and his actions certainly need to be punished. But the things he was saying don't reflect an animus towards police in general or even the officers that he was dealing with that day. And they weren't made -- those statements were made at a time when he

was actually quite calm and standing and talking to the officers, the things about Why are you on their side, not on our side? Why aren't you doing your patriotic duty?

So I think that they're just nuances that aren't being reflected when the government takes the position it does.

The government characterizes him as one of the most violent, and, as I said, he certainly is on that side of the spectrum. He's not on the side of the spectrum with the 60-year-old lady that walks in and take pictures and walks out. We're not suggesting that at all.

But when you look at the granular level of the people who committed the violence that day, I don't think it's fair to put him on the far end of that spectrum, and a sentence of 78 or 85 months would put him on the far end of that spectrum. It would far exceed what others have gotten.

Now, it is true -- and he agreed in the plea agreement based on the government's representations -- that Officer AD was significantly harmed. We didn't have medical records. We weren't -- we didn't challenge that. He agreed to that because that's what the officer said happened.

We have now, in the government's supplemental, seen that he has ongoing bills with a chiropractor, and Mr. Huttle is prepared to accept the restitution that the government has requested on his behalf. That was never his

intent, and the actions that he took led to that because of the officer falling on the stairs.

Mr. Huttle's actions caused the fall. We're not suggesting that they didn't. If he didn't poke him, jab him with the flagpole, he may not have fallen on the stairs, and he may not have been injured. But what we're pointing out in our sentencing memo is there were a lot of other attacks that that officer was subjected to, unfortunately, that day, and many of them involving his back as well.

So, again, we're not trying to step away from that his actions at least contributed to his injuries, and he's taking responsibility for that. But we have to look at how much of an increase from that base offense level of 14 he's getting due to the official victim status, the serious bodily injury that resulted from what would otherwise have been one of the lesser assaults, the pushing with the flagpole, but for the fact that the officer fell on the stairs.

And, again, I don't say any of this to excuse his actions.

And it's also -- the government points out that some of the cases we cited were for 111(a), but that's just a function of when the government was allowing people to plead guilty to 111(a) versus 111(b). And I just did a -- we did a quick review last night.

1 111(a) was charged in Adam Jackson's case. 2 weapon that was used was a shield, but he didn't get the 3 enhancement for the weapon. He didn't get the enhancement 4 for the 111(b) because the government allowed him to plead 5 to something lower. 6 And there's dozens of cases in that same -- Thomas 7 Hamner, 111(b). That was actually 111(b). The government requested 84 months, again, citing how dangerous his actions 8 9 were. That was a heavy metal sign that was thrust towards 10 police officers. And he only received a sentence of 30 11 months. 12 Edward Rodriguez, 111(b), bear spray. The 13 government requested 88 months. He received 36 months. 14 That was a very serious attack as well. 15 There was Thomas Brockhoff, 111(b), fire 16 extinguisher. The government requested 51, and he got 36. 17 Again, these are all 111(b) offenses. 18 Robert Palmer was a wooden plank and a fire 19 extinguisher, guideline range of 63 to 78, and he received 20 63. 21 Devlyn Thompson, a metal baton, 111(b), received 22 46 months. 23 Thomas -- or Nicholas Languerand, 111(b), he 24 received 44 months. That was -- pieces of broken furniture

were used as a weapon, and an audio speaker was thrown.

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And then you get to the ones that are 111(a)s but actually involved weapons or things used as a weapon. I think it's -- flagpoles are not a weapon. They weren't brought there as a weapon, but they were used by some people as a weapon. Some judges have found them not to be, not the -- I'm sorry, the flagpole not to be a weapon even though it was used in that manner; but others have found it to be.

It's not really a question for this Court because we've agreed that it was used as a dangerous weapon, but it's still a factor for the Court to consider in what is an appropriate sentence.

There were a number -- I won't read the names of all of these, but the 111(a)s -- and I can, if the Court wants -- 111(a)s included fire extinguishers being thrown at police; tasers being used against police; chemical spray being used in the faces of police; a metal pole being used to attack police; chemical irritants being used to attack the police; the metal sign that was used to attack the police; a metal baton that was used, and this person actually also brought a loaded handgun. I mean, there's no question that that was a 111(b) because of the handgun.

Charles Bradford Smith, again, the metal sign; a flagpole in another case where Joshua Hernandez used a flagpole, 24 months, no weapons enhancement. We have the

bike rack that was used in a 111; firecrackers thrown into the tunnel, 111(a).

So a lot of these -- a PVC pipe. A lot of these are a function of what the government insisted on in a plea agreement, and the government gets to make that choice.

And we're not arguing that it's not -- wasn't used as a dangerous weapon, but just that you can't say that the sentences imposed in these cases are dramatically lower than the sentence that the government seeks here and are not in the same category because the conduct was the same. And that's what matters much more so than the charging decisions that the government makes.

With respect to the second officer, Officer EF, the government's correct that even though this wasn't -this is relevant conduct, but he didn't -- Officer EF,
unlike Officer AD, didn't fall as a result of Mr. Huttle.
He fell -- and he even says as much; that his foot got
caught, and he fell to the ground on the steps because
somebody was pulling the barrier away from him. He didn't
fall further on the steps because he was -- because of
Mr. Huttle. He fell because another officer fell, and then
he wasn't able to get up.

THE COURT: You don't dispute that he made contact with the second officer?

MS. PETERSON: No, no.

1 THE COURT: Okay. 2 MS. PETERSON: We stand by what he agreed to in 3 the statement of offense. 4 THE COURT: Yes. 5 MS. PETERSON: There are things that made their 6 way into the government's sentencing memo that were not part 7 of the statement of offense, and they were things that we had actually pointed out earlier. 8 9 One small example is the statement of offense does 10 not say that he said "I got pepper-sprayed, too," suggesting 11 that he was telling the officers he had pepper spray. He 12 didn't have pepper spray. 13 What he said was, "I got pepper-sprayed, too. 14 They sprayed me." He wasn't saying he had -- he was not 15 trying to suggest that he had pepper spray. 16 So there's little things like that I don't 17 think are, when you look at the big picture of what happened 18 that day and Mr. Huttle as a person, all that relevant. 19 He doesn't dispute the conduct itself. But it's 20 also important to note that he, at 73 years old, has never 21 had even an arrest, let alone a criminal conviction. 22 THE COURT: Is Ms. Akers correct as to why he 23 didn't wind up in the Capitol? 24 MS. PETERSON: Oh, I think that's pure 25 speculation. I don't know. I mean, you can go in the

Capitol through a window. That day, by the time this was all going on, you could have walked in the Capitol through the front door. You could have walked in through the window. He could have walked up the steps. He didn't have to scale the walls. He just didn't choose to go into the building.

That doesn't excuse the behavior he did outside, but he did not go in the building. I think it's completely unfair to speculate as to why that was. He got separated from his nephew, and he left the area where he was, where he was causing trouble, to go find his nephew, but he never made any efforts to actually enter into the building itself.

THE COURT: Well, how do you explain his statements -- we're taking this house; we're going in there; we're bum-rushing it; we're going to knock down the door; we're going to arrest them -- but then not following through on that?

MS. PETERSON: I think it was really more of the commenting on what was going on around him. I don't think when he said -- the bum-rush comment I think is actually kind of --

THE COURT: We're taking this house.

MS. PETERSON: Yes, the comments he made while he was there certainly suggest that he was part of a crowd that he believes were taking -- were going to take the Capitol.

Absolutely. But he didn't go inside.

THE COURT: Right. So do you have an explanation for that?

MS. PETERSON: Other than he did not -- no. I think there is no real explanation for it other than he did not choose to go in in any way that he could have gone in, but he certainly was saying things that suggest that he thought it was appropriate for the people who were going in to go in.

I'm not in any way suggesting that he thought, oh, my goodness, isn't it terrible that these people were going inside the Capitol. That's not what we're saying.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. PETERSON: I think that when we look at the purposes of sentencing and what we're trying to achieve, the only purpose that applies here is general deterrence and punishment, and those are two legitimate purposes. But there is nothing in Mr. Huttle's background that would suggest that he needs to be incapacitated to protect the public. There's nothing that suggests that he needs to be specifically deterred at 73 years old. As I indicated, he's never been even arrested for anything.

THE COURT: Well, if he says he doesn't regret it, he's not sorry. We've got an election coming up in six months, and he did it when he was 70. Why wouldn't he do it

1 when he's 73? 2 MS. PETERSON: I think that Mr. Huttle will -- and 3 I can tell the Court --4 THE COURT: He can let me know that. 5 MS. PETERSON: Yes, exactly. He felt differently 6 about it in 2022 when he was talking -- when the press hit 7 him up with -- you know, he was still on his "We were patriots. We were doing what we were supposed to do." His 8 9 biggest regret in life now is getting involved in this at 10 all. 11 And yes, part of that is because of where it puts 12 him today. That's probably a big part of it. I'm not going 13 to sugarcoat things. But it is certainly -- that is enough 14 for him to say I wish I had never done this, and I would 15 never do this again. 16 It doesn't matter what his political beliefs are. 17 What matters is that he recognized that this was a really 18 foolish and stupid and illegal thing that he did, and he 19 will never do that again. 20 THE COURT: Okay. 21 MS. PETERSON: And I think that is self-evident by 22 his behavior since then. He's not made any statements 23 beyond that interview since this case is going forward, and 24 he certainly -- as soon as he saw the video and we were able

to show him what he did, he accepted responsibility and pled

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guilty to a very serious offense knowing how much time he was facing.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. PETERSON: We could have gone to trial. He could have taken his chances at saying you can't tell that that's me holding the flagpole because at several points there are other people holding on to the same flagpole and pushing with it, too; people behind him just like in the one picture the government showed where they said he has another -- a different flag. Well, he's got his hand on somebody else's flag.

This was all chaos. And his foolishness in his actions that day have led him to where he is, but I think we have to look, again, at the bigger picture.

I think that we are not at all trying to diminish the officers' injuries, and I have nothing more to say on that. We aren't. He's not challenging that in any way other than to say other people were causing the same -- were doing the same kinds of things, and some of them even trying harder to cause injury as opposed to just being -- you know, doing the kinds of things that Mr. Huttle did without an intent to harm someone that unfortunately harmed someone. And it's that huge increase for the official victim and the serious bodily injury that I think put him into a category that overstates his culpability with respect to everyone

else that day.

Again, the sentencing guidelines are what they are. We're not disputing that that's how they're calculated.

And I would say the same or a similar thing about the zero-point offender. At the time of the PSR, we objected to him not getting that because there was the Pulsifer case --

MS. PETERSON: I'm sorry, Pulsifer. I believe I spelled it wrong in my sentencing memo. It's P-U-L, either S or C, I-F-E-R.

THE COURT REPORTER: Can you repeat that?

-- that said you had to -- had the opinion suggesting you had to meet all of those categories to be excluded. And obviously he didn't meet all of them so we're preserving that issue.

We recognize now that he's not entitled to the zero-point offender, but the Court is still able to look at that as a -- that as the rationale behind it to say that we're supposed to be, in part, looking at whether someone is likely to recidivate.

That is a big piece of why we punish people, why we incapacitate people, is are they going to do this again?

And there is, I think, nothing in Mr. Huttle's conduct after 2022 that would suggest that that's the case, and there's

certainly nothing in his conduct prior to January of 2021 that would suggest that that is the case.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. PETERSON: So I think for that reason the Court would be a -- it would be appropriate for the Court to consider that as another variance factor.

As the Court knows from our sentencing memo,

Mr. Huttle is a family man. He's a grandfather. He's a

great-grandfather. His family -- two of his family members

are here today.

But his other family members in Indiana remain behind him. He's got a church community that he's been a big part of for a very long time. He's been a hard worker. He's still working at the age of 73 years old. Even with his medical condition, he's still working.

The events of that day and his conduct, while incredibly serious, don't reflect who he is as a person. In 73 years, we're really talking about a very serious day and a day that he regrets, but it's one day in that life, and we would ask the Court to consider all of these factors in determining an appropriate sentence.

If I could have just one moment to make -- oh, the government -- the Court asked the government have all of these cases -- have the people gotten the official act enhancement, and yes --

1 THE COURT: Official victim. MS. PETERSON: Official victim enhancement. Yes, 2 3 all of these cases apply it, but judges have varied from the 4 sentences. And uniformly, if you look at the government's 5 sentencing chart, the government asked for something -- I 6 shouldn't say "uniformly." There's a few where the judges 7 go both, a few where they go right where the government asks, and a lot where they go significantly below. And I 8 9 think a fair number of those are aware the enhancements have 10 applied because they apply under the guidelines, but the 11 judges have felt that that resulting sentence overstates. 12 THE COURT: Okay. 13 MS. PETERSON: And in large measure, I think, some 14 of them have been because of that particular enhancement. 15 Unless the Court has any questions, I don't think 16 I have anything else I have to say. 17 THE COURT: Thank you. 18 Mr. Huttle, and -- there was a victim impact 19 statement, Ms. Akers. Do you want to put that in the 20 record, or do you want to just pass it up? 21 MS. AKERS: I printed one, if Your Honor would 22 read it before --23 THE COURT: That would be great. 24 I'd like to hear from Mr. Huttle, and then I'm 25 going to take a brief recess and go over my notes and

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1
       process some of the stuff that I've heard today, and I'll be
2
       happy to read that back in chambers as well.
 3
                 MS. AKERS: Understood. Thank you.
                 THE COURT: Okay.
 4
 5
                 MS. PETERSON: So the Court wants to hear from
 6
       Mr. Huttle.
 7
                 THE COURT: Mr. Huttle.
 8
                 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
 9
                 THE COURT: Good afternoon.
10
                 THE DEFENDANT: Good afternoon.
11
                 THE COURT: Okay. Anything you'd like to tell me
       before I consider your sentence?
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13
                 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. I didn't go there with
14
       any ill intent. Me and a couple of other guys went for the
15
       rally, and then we were going to go sightseeing. And then
16
       when the president invited us down to the Capitol, okay,
17
       let's go.
18
                 We didn't understand any violence was going to
19
       break out. It just happened. It was a whirlwind or tornado
20
       of emotion, and I believe it's clear both sides got carried
21
       away that day.
22
                 In retrospect, had I known any of that was going
23
       to happen --
24
                 THE COURT: Just so I'm clear, what other side got
25
       carried away?
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1 THE DEFENDANT: Well, obviously there were five or 2 six Trump people that were killed that day, some gassed, one 3 shot, one beat. As far as I'm reading. 4 And so obviously it got very aggressive on both 5 sides, and I regret that. Had I known any of that was going 6 to go on, I would never have gone to start with. 7 As far as the interview with the -- with Channel 8 2, I had not yet looked at discovery, and because I was hurt 9 that day, I had no memory of a lot of it, especially hurting 10 anyone. I have watched discovery many, many times to 11 finally understand that I guess I did. I was unaware that I 12 did. 13 And I do apologize to that officer. It was not my 14 intent. And I would do so in person, if necessary. 15 THE COURT: Putting aside your awareness of your 16 own conduct, all right, when you gave that interview or 17 since, looking back on January 6th, almost three years ago 18 now, what impressions do you have? Do you still not regret 19 being there? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Am I still what, sir? 21 THE COURT: Do you still not regret being there? 22 THE DEFENDANT: I do regret being there, 23 absolutely. 24 THE COURT: What's changed since that interview? 25 THE DEFENDANT: Well --

1 THE COURT: You --2 THE DEFENDANT: I understood, having looked at 3 discovery, that apparently I hurt this officer. I didn't 4 know I had. I felt in my heart that it was right to protest 5 what we construed to be a stolen election. They were 6 convinced. I was convinced. 7 And people ask me, "Well, Dale, why did you do I said, "I thought it was the right thing to do." 8 9 I'm not making excuses, Your Honor. I do regret 10 my actions of that day. If I had to do it over again, 11 certainly I would not have gone. 12 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir. 13 I'm going to take a ten-minute recess, and I'll 14 come back and pronounce the sentence. 15 Ms. Akers, you can hand up the victim impact 16 statement. 17 (Recess taken) 18 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Huttle, Ms. Peterson, 19 please approach. 20 All right. Mr. Huttle, we put a lot of time in 21 these sentencings. I hope that you have come to appreciate 22 that with all the submissions and the time that we've spent 23 here today. Although the collective actions of everyone who 24 participated in January 6th had a profound and dangerous

effect on our city and on our country, we don't just lump

25

everybody together. We consider these cases individually, and I've tried my best to do that here.

I'm not the kind of judge that lectures defendants, particularly 73-year-old men, but I do try to explain to you, and every defendant, where I've come out and why.

So we obviously start with what you did. I think it's fair to say that you were not a leader or an organizer, but you were not an idle tourist either. You clearly saw and heard exactly what was going on in front of you as you approached the Capitol, yet you chose to actively participate in one of the early breaches of a police line, and you continued to square off against the police after that first breach at the bike racks.

And you confronted not just one officer, but several officers. And by doing that -- and we'll get to the exact conduct that you engaged in -- in general you interfered with their ability to suppress the siege that day. And you put their lives in danger. You put a lot of other lives in danger by being right there at the tip of the spear on the front lines. Okay?

And so on the scale of seriousness, it is somewhere in the middle, but it is still very serious. Okay?

And we've seen a lot of these cases, and I'm not

singling you out. We just -- we now know what to look for in these cases after three years.

Regarding the assault. There's a lot riding on how one views it. Because you admitted to making contact with an officer with your flagpole, and the flagpole is a dangerous weapon --

And I think this one certainly is, being wooden and the length that it is. I've seen lots of different flagpoles. Some are dangerous; some aren't. This one certainly was. And the officer suffered a serious bodily injury as defined by the guidelines.

-- your offense level, as I calculate it, is like
15 levels higher than it otherwise would have been, which
results in a difference between, you know, a 12- to 18-month
sentence on the one hand and that 78 to 97 that has been
calculated here on the other.

So I have to ask myself, as Ms. Peterson has posed: Does your conduct merit that large of an increase? And at the end of the day I agree with Ms. Peterson that it does not merit that large of an increase. Not to minimize your actions in the least, but the full counting of all of those enhancements, especially taken together, at least somewhat overstates the seriousness of your offense compared to others who have been charged with similar crimes.

You did hit an officer with enough force to

make him fall backwards on a set of stairs, but you didn't wallop him over the head, or you didn't shoot him, or you didn't stab him. Okay? You didn't hit him with a fire extinguisher, some of those cases that you heard Ms. Peterson recite.

A slipped disk can certainly be debilitating, and as someone with back trouble I can attest to that, but it is less serious than many of the other injuries that the police unfortunately suffered that day at the hands of the rioters.

And in reaching the conclusion as to where your conduct falls, I'm not going to go over all of the comparators, but the basic purpose of that exercise is to make sure that folks who come into court with basically similar profiles are treated the same. All right. And I think all of the judges of this Court try to do that, and I've done that here. And I'm confident that the sentence that I impose is consistent and within the range of defendants who have been charged with the 111(b) count particularly.

We also consider your background. We've talked about it. You don't have any criminal history. That, of course, is reflected in the guidelines range. You have lived an otherwise law-abiding life as far as I can tell. You seem to be a man of faith.

But that is what is so frustrating about your case

and many others, conduct that does seem aberrational in an otherwise worthy life. And I've had to struggle with that in many cases. And one of the things that I've taken away from it is just the strong pull of the influences that led you and others to basically sacrifice your lives and your livelihood and your liberty by going into the Capitol or storming the grounds that day, and I still don't understand it in many cases.

And folks react differently. There are a lot of people who come in and they tell me, you know: Look, that's the worst thing I've ever done, and the minute that I stepped foot in that Capitol I knew that I shouldn't be there, and I left. And, you know, I cooperated with law enforcement, and I want to put this behind me, and I never want to have to do anything like that again, and I blame, you know, the folks who led me there.

But that's not the sense I get from you. I think what you told that reporter is really what you feel.

When you gave that interview, you knew the effects of January 6th. You knew what happened. You knew how many people died. All right. You knew what it must have felt like to be a congressional staffer cowering under a table not knowing whether they would get home. You knew what it would have been like or felt like to be a law enforcement officer that day. Right? But yet you still

said you're proud of it. Okay? Which tells me that regardless of what you remember about what you did -- and I think you do remember what you did, okay -- you have not come to grips with the seriousness and the gravity of what happened.

And I've got to tell you, this is not a case of, you know, good people on both sides. There is one group of people that was responsible for what happened that day; and sure, law enforcement reacted, all right, but that reaction was incredibly restrained. And I remind a lot of defendants that they are fortunate -- and we all are fortunate -- that more people weren't killed that day. All right? It could have turned out very, very differently but for the restraint of the Capitol Police and the Metropolitan Police

Department, and maybe the restraint was explained by the fact that they were so outnumbered.

And I also remind folks that, you know, beyond the folks who died that day, there were four Capitol Police officers who took their lives in the immediate aftermath of the attack. All right? And I just read the victim impact statement of AP who, you know, reports some of the same psychological trauma that many of those officers suffered and still suffer today. And that's on you, and that's something that you're going to have to hopefully deal with going forward.

Clearly your medical conditions are a mitigating factor. The diagnosis is not disputed. I think it's fair to say that you have coronary artery disease that has not developed into congestive heart failure. Yet I have nothing in front of me that says that that condition is not controllable with monitoring and medication, and the fact that you have continued to work tells me that it is not debilitating or end stage in any sense of the word.

And as Ms. Akers mentioned, we rely on the Bureau of Prisons to treat defendants with a range of medical conditions, including heart conditions, all the time, and I'm confident that it will be able to do so in your case. And if that proves not to be the case or if your condition worsens, there are avenues to seek relief from the Court.

Your age is also a mitigating factor. You're one of the older defendants that I've seen, and I certainly don't want you to perish in prison. But you were 70 then, and you willingly chose to commit these crimes despite the good sense of knowing better than to do so. And as Ms. Peterson can tell you from just run-of-the-mill cases in this district, being of an advanced age is not a get-out-of-jail-free card.

So balancing these factors, I think a sentence of incarceration is necessary to reflect the seriousness and

consequences of your actions and to deter both you and especially others from ever considering doing something like this again.

So with that, pursuant to the Sentencing Reform

Act of 1984 and in consideration of the provisions of 18 USC

3553, as well as the advisory sentencing guidelines, it is
the judgment of the Court that you, Dale Huttle, are hereby
committed to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons for a term
of 30 months on Count 2. You are further sentenced to serve
a 36-month term of supervised release as to Count 2. In
addition, you are ordered to pay a special assessment of
\$100 in accordance with 18 USC 3013.

While on supervision, you shall abide by the following mandatory conditions as well as all discretionary conditions recommended by the probation office in Part D, "Sentencing Options of the Presentence Report." These conditions are imposed to establish the basic expectations for your conduct while on supervision. The mandatory conditions include:

You must not commit another federal, state, or local crime.

You must not unlawfully possess a controlled substance.

The mandatory drug testing condition is suspended.

You must cooperate in the collection of DNA as directed by your probation officer, and you must make restitution in accordance with 18 USC 3663 and 3663A or any other statute authorizing a sentence of restitution.

You shall also comply with the following special conditions:

You must pay the balance of any restitution owed at a rate of no less than \$200 each month, which shall begin upon your release.

You are ordered to make restitution to the Architect of the Capitol in the amount of \$2,000 and additional restitution to Officer AD in the amount of \$1,639 for a total restitution amount of \$3,639. The addresses for the restitution payments will be in the J&C.

The special assessment is immediately payable to the Clerk of the Court for the United States District Court. Within 30 days of any change of address you shall notify the Clerk of the Court of the change until such time as the financial obligations are paid in full.

The Court finds that you do not have the ability to pay a fine and therefore waives imposition of a fine in this case.

The probation office shall release the presentence investigation report to all appropriate agencies, including the probation office in the approved district of residence,

in order to execute the sentence of the Court. Treatment agencies shall return the presentence report to the probation office upon your completion or termination from treatment.

You can appeal your conviction to the United States Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit if you believe that your guilty plea was somehow unlawful or involuntary or if there is some other fundamental defect in the proceeding that was not waived in your plea agreement.

Under some circumstances, a defendant also has the right to appeal the sentence to the D.C. Circuit. A defendant may waive that right as part of a plea agreement, however, and you have entered into a plea agreement which waives some of your rights to appeal the sentence itself. These waivers are generally enforceable, but if you believe the waiver itself is not valid, you can present that theory to the appellate court.

Pursuant to 28 USC 2255, you also have the right to challenge the conviction entered or sentence imposed to the extent permitted by that statute and your plea agreement. Any notice of appeal must be filed within 14 days of the entry of judgment or within 14 days of the filing of a notice of appeal by the government. If you're unable to afford the cost of an appeal, you may request permission from the Court to file an appeal without cost to

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1
             On appeal you may also apply for court-appointed
2
       counsel.
 3
                 Any other objections, Counsel?
                 MS. PETERSON: No, Your Honor.
 4
 5
                 THE COURT: Ms. Akers?
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                 MS. AKERS: No, Your Honor.
 7
                 THE COURT: All right. Do you want to make a
 8
       placement recommendation?
 9
                 MS. PETERSON: Yes, Your Honor. I would ask that
10
       the Court include a statement in the judgment and commitment
11
       that the Court makes a specific finding -- and I can provide
12
       this in writing -- makes a specific finding that there's no
13
       evidence that Mr. Huttle is a member of a disruptive group,
14
       and that the Court recommends placement at a low security
15
       facility in light of the management variables of his age,
16
       medical condition, and lack of criminal history; the Court
17
       recommends waiver of the public safety factor as it relates
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       to the offense of conviction in light of these same factors;
19
       and that the Court recommends Mr. Huttle be designated to
20
       FCI Englewood in Colorado where his family will be able to
21
       visit him.
22
                 THE COURT: Okay. Submit that language.
23
       usually do not recommend a placement level to BOP. They are
24
       fully capable of doing that, as you know.
25
                 MS. PETERSON: We've been advised that when --
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1
       because Mr. Huttle will have a public safety factor that
2
       reflects -- the only public safety factor risk he has is the
 3
       offense of conviction because that offense of conviction can
 4
       range, obviously, in the underlying conduct from someone who
 5
       is very violent to someone who committed a violent act on
 6
       this particular day, that it's appropriate for the Court to
7
       make a specific recommendation.
 8
                 THE COURT: Submit the language, and we'll take a
 9
       look at it.
10
                 MS. PETERSON: I will do so. Thank you.
11
                 THE COURT: Mr. Huttle, you're in rehab until
       October?
12
13
                 THE DEFENDANT: October 26th, yes, sir.
14
                 THE COURT: Okay. Would you like to make a
15
       motion, Ms. Peterson, to defer his report date until at
16
       least October 26th?
17
                 MS. PETERSON: I would, Your Honor, in light of
18
       the rehabilitation and the fact that the BOP will not be
19
       able to -- they'll be able to treat him, but they do not
20
       have any rehabilitation facilities.
21
                 THE COURT: The Court will defer the report date
22
       until then.
23
                 MS. PETERSON: Thank you, Your Honor.
24
                 THE DEFENDANT:
                                Thank you.
25
                 THE COURT: Do we need to dismiss other charges?
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1 MS. AKERS: Yes, Your Honor. The government moves 2 to dismiss the remaining charges in the indictment. 3 THE COURT: So moved. And no objection to selfreporting, I take it? 4 5 MS. AKERS: The government defers to the Court. 6 THE COURT: Okay. 7 All right. Mr. Huttle, I hate meeting people under these circumstances. You know, from everything that 8 9 I've read, you know, as I said, you seem to be a responsible 10 I tell folks that they should not be judged by the citizen. 11 worst mistake that they've ever made. That certainly 12 applies to you. 13 I also stress that, you know, this is not about 14 bringing anybody to heel or, you know, punishing folks for 15 exercising their First Amendment rights. This is not about 16 politics. All right? It's about what you did. It's about 17 how you exercised those rights. All right? 18 And I know you may not -- I know you may be 19 skeptical about that, but I want to assure you that that's 20 the way that this Court, and I think most Courts in this 21 jurisdiction, have handled these cases. 22 All right. So with that, good luck. And you will 23 be supervised -- you'll reside in Indiana when you're 24 released? You'll be supervised by the folks out in Indiana, 25 but the Court will retain jurisdiction over the case.

1 Thank you, Your Honor. MS. PETERSON: 2 THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: We're adjourned. 4 (Whereupon the hearing was 5 concluded at 1:17 p.m.) 6 7 CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER 8 9 I, LISA A. MOREIRA, RDR, CRR, do hereby 10 certify that the above and foregoing constitutes a true and accurate transcript of my stenographic notes and is a full, 11 12 true and complete transcript of the proceedings to the best 13 of my ability. 14 Dated this 8th day of September, 2024. 15 16 /s/Lisa A. Moreira, RDR, CRR 17 Official Court Reporter United States Courthouse 18 Room 6718 333 Constitution Avenue, NW 19 Washington, DC 20001 20 21 22 23 24 25

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