

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	:	Case No. 23-cr-2-JEB
	:	
v.	:	40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G)
	:	
WILLIAM COTTON,	:	
	:	
	:	
Defendant.	:	

**STATEMENT OF OFFENSE**

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

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

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

2. On January 6, 2021, the exterior plaza of the U.S. Capitol was closed to members of the public.

3. On January 6, 2021, a joint session of the United States Congress convened at the United States Capitol, which is located at First Street, SE, in Washington, D.C. During the joint session, elected members of the United States House of Representatives and the United States

Senate were meeting in separate chambers of the United States Capitol to certify the vote count of the Electoral College of the 2020 Presidential Election, which had taken place on November 3, 2020. The joint session began at approximately 1:00 p.m. Shortly thereafter, by approximately 1:30 p.m., the House and Senate adjourned to separate chambers to resolve a particular objection. Vice President Mike Pence was present and presiding, first in the joint session, and then in the Senate chamber.

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

5. At approximately 2:00 p.m., certain individuals in the crowd forced their way through, up, and over the barricades, and officers of the U.S. Capitol Police, and the crowd advanced to the exterior façade of the building. The crowd was not lawfully authorized to enter or remain in the building and, prior to entering the building, no members of the crowd submitted to security screenings or weapons checks by U.S. Capitol Police Officers or other authorized security officials.

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

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

7. Shortly thereafter, at approximately 2:20 p.m., members of the United States House of Representatives and United States Senate, including the President of the Senate, Vice President Pence, were instructed to—and did—evacuate the chambers. Accordingly, all proceedings of the United States Congress, including the joint session, were effectively suspended until shortly after 8:00 p.m. the same day. In light of the dangerous circumstances caused by the unlawful entry to the U.S. Capitol, including the danger posed by individuals who had entered the U.S. Capitol without any security screening or weapons check, Congressional proceedings could not resume until after every unauthorized occupant had left the U.S. Capitol, and the building had been confirmed secured. The proceedings resumed at approximately 8:00 p.m. after the building had been secured. Vice President Pence remained in the United States Capitol from the time he was evacuated from the Senate Chamber until the session resumed.

***William Cotton's Participation in the January 6, 2021 Capitol Riot***

8. The defendant, William Cotton, lives in Ashaway, Rhode Island. On January 5, 2021, the defendant traveled to Washington, D.C., to attend the rally hosted by President Trump on the Ellipse. From the rally, the defendant went with the crowd to the United States Capitol. Once he arrived, he saw a scene that he later described as “chaos.”

9. The defendant eventually used the stairs underneath the grandstand adjacent to inaugural stage to access the Upper West Terrace. At this time, the defendant saw other rioters striking windows and doors with poles. The defendant later said these rioters looked “prepared” to be there. The defendant then saw the rioters rush into the Capitol. At the same time, the defendant heard what he described as a “shot.” The crowd stepped back momentarily after hearing that noise,

but then quickly moved forward again. After witnessing these events, the defendant entered the Senate Wing Door at 2:51 P.M.

10. After several minutes inside the Capitol, the defendant pulled out his cell phone to capture the line of police officers standing in front of him. The defendant then began to chant “traitor” along with the crowd. As the crowd dispersed, the defendant made his way further into the Capitol towards the Crypt. Five minutes later, he returned back to the Senate Wing Door. The defendant then stayed in the entry area for an additional fifteen minutes before eventually leaving the Capitol Building.

11. The defendant engaged in parading demonstrating, or picketing in a Capitol Building, in violation of 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G). Specifically, the defendant knew at the time he entered the U.S. Capitol Building that he did not have permission to enter the building. While the defendant was inside the Capitol, he willfully and knowingly paraded, demonstrated, and picketed.

Respectfully submitted,

MATTHEW M. GRAVES  
United States Attorney

By:



Andrew S. Haag  
Assistant United States Attorney

DEFENDANT'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

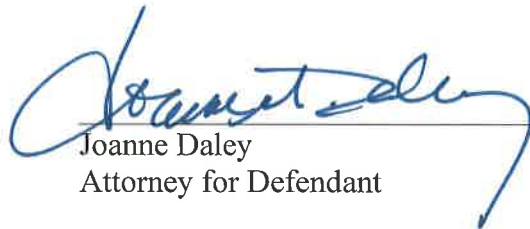
Date: 6.22.23

  
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William Cotton  
Defendant

ATTORNEY'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

Date: 6/22/23

  
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Joanne Daley  
Attorney for Defendant