

The Profiling Project: Seth Rich Homicide - Initial Findings – June 20, 2017

“On Sunday July 10, 2016, at approximately 4:19 am, Mr. SETH CONRAD RICH was shot and killed in the 2100 block of Flagler Place NW.”¹ Seth Rich was the 36th of 66 unsolved homicides² and one of 135 total homicides in Washington D.C. in 2016.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT | WASHINGTON, DC

Public Bulletin No. 2016-HOM-071016A Ref. CCN: 16-113-797



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VICTIM
Seth Conrad Rich
LOCATION
2100 block of Flagler Place NW
DATE
July 10, 2016
TIME
4:19 am
CONTACT
Det. Joe Della Camera (202) 438-8301
Det. Brian Bradol (202) 497-4365
Homicide Branch (202) 645-9600

The Profiling Project: Seth Rich Homicide

Initial Findings

June 20, 2017

¹ MPDC Public Bulletin No. 2016-HOM-071016A (<https://mpdc.dc.gov/node/1179876>)

² <https://mpdc.dc.gov/node/1133867>

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Executive Summary

Who The Profiling Project is – An all-volunteer group of current and former George Washington University forensic psychology graduate students and instructors.

Why we came together – To aid the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police (MPD) utilizing forensic psychology skills and tools in hopes of providing at least one actionable item to MPD

What we found – After a three-month review and investigation into the death of Seth Rich, The Profiling Project notes the following:

1. Seth's death does not appear to be a random homicide
2. Seth's death does not appear to be a robbery gone bad
3. Seth death was more likely committed by a hired killer or serial murderer
4. There may be additional video surveillance of the crime and crime scene
5. The resolution of prosecuting the individual(s) responsible appears to be hindered both actively and passively
6. Seth's killer(s) most likely remains free within the community

This report is broken down into the following sections:

1. Project Recap
2. Definitions
3. Profile of Seth Rich
4. Victimology
5. Questions We Asked
6. Neighborhood Canvas Conducted on May 4, 2017
7. Discussion, Considerations and Additional Research Needed
8. References

Law Enforcement Sensitive

We understand that certain information and evidence needs to remain confidential to ensure the integrity of the criminal process, as such, certain parts of this report shed insight into the investigative process, so we have deemed certain parts LES.

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We understand that this report involves real people. To protect persons rights and dignity, as well as to not subject any parties to re-victimization, certain portions of this report are not to be publicly released without permission from the author. These sections are identified as “Sensitive Information Releasable Only With Author Permission.”

The Profiling Project reserves right to amend this report if presented with new information.

Section 1 - Project Recap

The phrase “cold-case” has no set definition, but rather is defined by respective police departments and is usually based on the assignment of resources from a police department (Smythe, 2009). We define a homicide case as cold if after 72 hours of report the case does not have a suspect identified.

The bulk of cold-case homicides are not solved because a new piece of tangible evidence becomes available, like finding the murder weapon or a new latent fingerprint, but rather because someone comes forward with new information tying someone to the murder (Canter & Youngs, 2009).

The Profiling Project (PP) became involved with the Seth Rich homicide after reading the Washingtonian story “DC Lobbyist Will Hire Actors to Reenact Seth Rich’s Murder”³ which ran March 2, 2017. The Profiling Project offered to provide a volunteer and autonomous team of professionals and graduate students to review the case, offer insight, and with an ultimate goal of providing the Washington, D.C. Police Department (MPD) with one, new, actionable piece of information.

On May 8, 2017 PP accomplished its’ goal by locating an additional security camera at the Flagler Market which was observed on May 4, 2017 to have a clear view of the intersection of W St. NW and Flagler Place NW.

Our Process

After communicating our intent with MPD and ensuring no conflicts, PP established our governing principles, which were deemed our “Six’C’s” (Appendix A). With these principles, we endeavored to learn all we could about Seth and the events around his homicide through publicly available information.

The goal of PP was to create as strong a profile of Seth Rich as possible. That profile would then be compared to the various profiles of the theories surrounding Seth’s death. PP understood that the bulk of our information would be second and third-hand accounts, reporting’s and statements. To assess validity of such information, PP established a weighted tool (Appendix B) to give value to the credibility, reliability and validity of the statements and information reviewed. We conducted statement validity assessments for any statements or information we were presented (See Appendix C for example).

PP was given no special access to any materials, evidence or persons and due to case sensitivity, conducted only informal, limited interviews. The bulk of our report is based on statistics, prior research and Logos.

Data was retrieved from DC Police Crime Mapping interface⁴. The website allows the public to query historical and current data from the Metropolitan Police Department (MPDC) database for reported crime statistics. The team downloaded the data from all seven police districts, using the time parameters of 1/1/2012 - 4/6/17.

All data were downloaded into Excel spreadsheets, merged into one file, and then exported into a statistical analysis software system, SPSS, for more thorough analyses. Data was organized by date of offense, type of offense, and police district.

³ <https://www.washingtonian.com/2017/03/02/dc-lobbyist-will-hire-actors-to-reenact-seth-richs-murder/>

⁴ <http://crimemap.dc.gov/>

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PP followed the homicide investigative process trained and utilized by the New York Police Department (NYPD) Homicide Investigations training course. The *corpus delicti*, or “body of the crime” that must be established for a homicide are the following:

- Prove the victim existed
- Prove the victim died
- Prove the offenders’ actions caused the death of the victim

PP followed the same steps and attempted to obtain Seth Rich’s birth certificate, which PP was not authorized to request. PP then obtained copies of Central High School (Omaha, NE) yearbooks for the years 2004-2007 and cross-referenced these yearbooks with social media accounts for Seth Rich, which supported that Seth Rich existed.

PP then attempted to establish that Seth Rich died. PP sought to obtain a Certificate of Death, but was not authorized to request. PP sought to obtain autopsy reports or any medical examiner reports, but requests were denied.

PP was unable to confirm which hospital Seth Rich was taken to on July 10, 2016, but MPD reported Seth Rich was “conscious and breathing” and then “transported to an area hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries and was pronounced dead.”⁵

PP recognized that in homicide cases, there are always multiple crime-scenes. The primary crime-scene is usually where the body is found and secondary crime-scenes may be where a forced entry occurred, or an escape route, or where an assault that lead to the homicide took place. The crime scene starts as soon the offender makes one overt act in moving from intent to action, which could be well before the actual homicide. Therefore, as technology proliferates more and more into every aspect of life, computers and cellphones should also be considered a crime scene, or at least evidence. In homicide investigations, officers should treat everything as evidence and persevere it.

The Washington D.C. Metropolitan Police Department has 8, district-wide homicide units, comprised usually of 6 persons (roughly 50 total persons) assigned to it, a Natural Death Squad and a Special Victims Unit. MPD also has a dedicated Major Case/ Unsolved Homicide Unit⁶, also with roughly 6 detectives assigned to it.⁷ In addition to MPD resources, the department can tap into federal resources based in the Washington D.C. area, including the United States Marshals Regional Fugitive Task Force and the federal Joint Terrorism Task Force.

MPD has been tasked with solving new homicides at a rate of between almost one new homicide every day (1997) to every three days (2017).⁸ With a finite number of detectives to work any new homicide, it is easy to see how of 135 homicides in Washington, D.C. in 2016, almost half (66) went unsolved.

⁵ <https://mpdc.dc.gov/release/homicide-2100-block-flagler-place-northwest>

⁶ <https://mpdc.dc.gov/page/investigating-unsolved-murders-dc>

⁷ Information was obtained via personal interviews with current and former MPD homicide detectives

⁸ <https://mpdc.dc.gov/page/district-crime-data-glance>

Section 2 - Definitions

Cold Case Homicide – A homicide case, that after 72 hours, has no specific suspect identified.

Modus Operandi (MO) – “The various behaviors that are requisite for a particular offender to successfully accomplish a crime” (Hazelwood & Burgess, 2017).

Random – The statistical probability of an event or condition occurring is the same for all participants. If there is a likely chance an event may occur, or if a group may not meet a condition, the event or condition cannot be defined as random.

Serial Murder – “The unlawful killing of two or more victims by the same offender(s), in separate events.” (Morton & Hiltz, 2008).

Victimology – The relationship between the victim and the offender (Fisher & Lab, 2010).

Section 3 - Profile of Seth Rich

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PP conducted a thorough review of publicly available material related to Seth Rich. PP recognized that though, ideally, the most valuable information about who Seth was would be obtained from those closest to him, it was also recognized that the potential for re-victimization was high. Therefor PP decided not to officially interview anyone for this section.

DATE OF HOMICIDE: July 10, 2016 at 04:19a
LOCATION OF HOMICIDE: 2100 block of Flagler Place NW
METHOD OF HOMICIDE: Shot and killed

VICTIM: SETH CONRAD RICH, MALE
DATE OF BIRTH: January 3, 1989
PLACE OF BIRTH: Omaha, NE
AGE: 27

Religious Affiliation: Jewish

Religious Practice Location: Beth El Synagogue
Hebrew School: Friedel Jewish Academy, Omaha, NE

Education:

Education Level: College degree
Degree Type: B.A., 2011

Educational History:

Middle School: Beveridge Middle School, Omaha, NE
High School: Central High School, Omaha, NE (2003-2007)
College: Creighton University, Omaha, NE (2007-2011)
College of Arts & Sciences
Major: Political Science & Public Policy & History

Victim Physical Traits: Standing approximately 5’9” tall, victim was an avid bicyclist, riding to and from work daily. Victim reported to have been overweight during college, but appeared of average build at time of death. Victim had brown hair and a trim, but full brown beard.

Victim Marital Status at Time of Death (TOD): Single, in a relationship with [Redacted]

Victim Sexual Orientation: Straight

Victim Military Experience: 1 week training under an Israeli military during war (Summer 2006)

Victim Personal Lifestyle:

Hobbies: Soccer, debates

Organizations:

French Club, Men’s Chorus, A Capella (2004-2005)
Academic Decathlon, Student Democrats (2005-2006)
Debate, French Club, A Capella

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Frequented Locations: Lou’s City Bar

Residence: 2113 1ST ST NW Washington, DC 20001
Type of Residence: Row House
Roommates: Three
Prior Residences: Unknown

EMPLOYMENT:

Job Title: Voter Expansion Data Director
Employer: Democratic National Committee, 430 N. Capital St., S.E.,
Washington, DC, 20003
Job Period: June 2014-July 2016
Salary: \$1728.19, Bi-Weekly

Previous Job Title: Research Data Associate	Previous Job Title: Office Worker, Tour Specialist
Previous Employer: Greenberg Quinlan Rosner	Previous Employer: Creighton Admissions
Previous Job Period: 3/2012-5/2014	Previous Job Period: Aug '08 – May '10
Previous Job Title: Boating Education Director & Staff Programming Director	Previous Job Title: Legislative Affairs Consultant
Previous Employer: Camp Rama, WI	Previous Employer: Kissel E & S Associates
Previous Job Period: May '11 – Aug '11	Previous Job Period: Jan '10 – Mar '10
Previous Job Title: Research Intern	Previous Job Title: Field Organizer
Previous Employer: Senator Ben Nelson	Previous Employer: Scott Kleeb for Senate Campaign
Previous Job Period: Dec '10 – May '11	Previous Job Period: May '08 – Nov '08
Previous Job Title: Campaign Staff	Previous Job Title: Host & Food Runner
Previous Employer: Nebraska Democratic Party	Previous Employer: Upstream Brewing Company
Previous Job Period: Jun '10 – Nov '10	Previous Job Period: Sept '07-Feb '08
Previous Job Title: Enumerator	Previous Job Title: Assistant Field Coordinator
Previous Employer: US Census Bureau	Previous Employer: Ben Nelson for Senate
Previous Job Period: May '10 – Jul '10	Previous Job Period: Sept '07-Dec '07
Previous Job Title: Desk Receptionist	
Previous Employer: Creighton University Residence Life	
Previous Job Period: May '09 – Jun '10	

Victim Medical History: Injuries: Major surgery in 2015 on shoulder and lung after being hit by a car while riding his bike
Allergies: Lactose intolerant

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Victim Criminal Justice System History: Unknown

Victim Personal Diaries (if known and available): Unknown

Victim Drug and Alcohol History:

Drink of choice: Bell’s Two-Hearted Ale

Victim Social Media Presence:

Facebook: (edited) <https://www.facebook.com/seth.rich.77?fref=ufi&rc=p>

Twitter: (deleted) @panda4progress

LinkedIn: [linkedin.com/in/sethrich1](https://www.linkedin.com/in/sethrich1)

Instagram:

Reddit: (edited) MeGrimlock4

FAMILY: Victim Family Background:

Father: Name: Joel

Education:

Place of Birth:

Date of Birth:

Mother: Name: Mary

Education:

Place of Birth:

Date of Birth:

Brother: Name: Aaron

Education:

Place of Birth:

Date of Birth:

Notes: My have Seth’s laptop(s)

Miscellaneous: In high school, he wore a blue bandana from Israel Holocaust Museum from 2006 summer trip. His father Joel trusted the trip’s sponsors (even though only 60 miles south of war) because there is always some conflict going on in Israel, so many people were used to fighting and threats.

Victim Friends and Enemies: Unknown

Victim Last Known Activities, Including a Timeline of Events: Unknown

Map of Travel Prior to Offence: Unknown

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Section 4 - Victimology

This report uses the term victimology to describe the relationship between the victim and the offender (Fisher & Lab, 2010). The purpose is to look at as much information about the victim and the victim-offender interaction at the commission of the crime to assist in producing insight into why the victim was murdered, what relationship may have existed between the victim and offender and how the victim and the victims' lifestyle may have played a part in the murder.

The process of establishing victimology includes conducting direct interviews with family and friends to the victim. Due to the nature of this case, PP has not interviewed anyone for this section and only relied on publicly available material and prior research. PP recognizes that this section is not as robust as it could be and cautions any use or interpretation of this section by others for anything other than general background.

Former FBI Behavior Analysis Unit (BAU) Supervisory Special Agent James McNamara notes in his GWU psychological profiling course that all persons have three lives: (i) a public life, (ii) a private life, (iii) and a secret life. Ones' public life is the part of one's life that is shared in public, including ones' on-line presence that is directly attributable to the person (i.e., when someone posts on-line using their name). Ones' private life is not shared as widely as the public life. Ones' private life is not necessarily concealed, but simply is not shared. The private life includes what someone may have in their medicine cabinet, or the things one does behind closed doors. It also may include an on-line presence that is less-directly attributable to the actual person (i.e., using a screen-name or cyber handle). Ones secret life is the part of ones' life that is actively concealed from others. This may include internet searches or aspects of ones' life which is actively concealed from others. The secret life includes an on-line presence of either deception (i.e., pretending to be someone else) or anonymity.

PP was only able to delve into Seth Rich's public and private life, we were unable to gain insight into his secret life. PP notes that Seth Rich's victimology has amended at the end of May 2017 when further analysis of Seth's Reddit and Twitter accounts was conducted. PP viewed Seth's Reddit and Twitter accounts as further insight into Seth's private life.

A significant hurdle in this case was establishing the validity of the material we utilized, including statements made by friends and family. Additionally, much of Seth's on-line presence has been deleted, including his Facebook and Twitter accounts.

Victim Seth Rich was a 27-year-old white male born in Omaha, NE. Seth was an avid follower of sports and may have bet on games, as his Reddit posts note point-spreads and over/under metrics. Seth an animal advocate, having several "Newfies" as pet dogs and volunteers at the Animal Humane Society⁹.

Seth's social life appeared to be comprised of many acquaintances with whom Seth drank or played sports with, but appears to have had few close friends. Seth's roommate stated victim "was probably walking home from his girlfriend's apartment when he was robbed and then shot."¹⁰ However, Seth's girlfriend was reported to have been in Michigan for the weekend. This may indicate victim did not share much about his personal life with roommate(s) and is indicative of normal routine for victim to be at girlfriend's apartment when not accounted for.

⁹ <https://www.facebook.com/CreightonUniversityAlumni/posts/1374789492536773>

¹⁰ <http://www.cbsnews.com/news/seth-rich-shot-democratic-national-committee-staffer-washington-dc/>

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VICTIM RISK ASSESSMENT: Caveat – A Victim Risk Assessment (VRA) should in no manner be interpreted in any way as an assessment of blame or responsibility of a victim. A VRA is a tool in profiling to assist in assessing the statistical probability of a behavioral outcome.

Certain lifestyle factors and behaviors can increase the likelihood of becoming a victim, such as a criminal lifestyle or drug-use. Proximity is also an important consideration when assessing victim risk. VRA's are measured in terms of low, moderate and high-risk (Hazelwood & Burgess, 2009) of potential victimization. PP looked at the totality of information available to determine the following VRA:

Seth Rich had a low-moderate risk. Seth lived in the gentrified neighborhood of Bloomingdale. He rode his bicycle as his primary means of transportation, and would ride despite of weather conditions.

We were unable to ascertain if Seth used drugs, but he did seem to be a heavy drinker. His Reddit profile indicates that he had in-depth knowledge of sports betting metrics and may have engaged in sports betting. Reportedly, in his last Facebook posting prior being shot, Seth posted “I have family and friends on both sides of the law”¹¹ which may indicate an understanding of the criminal system.

Seth's residence location, drinking habits and possible betting activities led to an assessment of a low-moderate risk.

EVALUATION OF THE CRIME: According to MPD Public Incident Report CCN #16113797, Responding Officer Jody O'Leary (#7859), “CIC report[ed] the sound of gunshots at 2134 Flagler Pl. NW. Upon arriving to the scene, the decedent was laying in the Southwest corner of the intersection of W St. and Flagler Pl. NW. The decedent was conscious and breathing with apparent gunshot wound(s) to the back. The decedent was transported to local area hospital and was pronounced by attending physician at 0557 hours.”

In section OFFENSE #1, under the section “AGGRAVATED ASSAULT FACTORS/HOMICIDE FACTORS” “Unknown Circumstances” is reported. Though the report notes “apparent gunshot wound(s) to the back” the report states that the homicide was “Gun involved” and that the weapon was a “handgun.”

EVALUATION OF THE CRIME SCENE: Southwest corner of the intersection of Flagler and W St. NW, at 2134 Flagler Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. A quiet neighborhood known as Bloomingdale, with narrow streets and a demographics mixed with long-time residents and those seeking to get ahead of the areas gentrification. With large trees blocking much of the street-lighting, the area has some dark areas in the nighttime.

There may be one (1) photo of the crime scene in which Seth is still located in the street, however PP has been unable to verify the authenticity of this photo. It has been reported (cite) that no bullet casings were found. The crime scene was very organized to the point of being sanitized. This would indicate careful planning on the part of the offender, control of the entry to and exit from the crime scene as well as in-depth understanding of law-enforcement investigative processes.

¹¹ http://www.omaha.com/news/crime/year-old-creighton-grad-dnc-staffer-shot-dead-in-d/article_023644eb-87b4-5c36-be7b-3edf96d02ebe.html

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EVALUATION OF THE POLICE RECORDS: PP did not have access to police records

EVALUATION OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINER'S AND LAB REPORTS: PP did not have access to ME and Lab reports

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS AND TRAITS: With an unknown offender and very limited crime-scene information, a through profile of the offender is not possible. However, based on the following assumptions, we find the following:

If the CCTV cameras PP observed on May 4, 2017 around the crime are consistent with the CCTV cameras on July 10, 2016, the offender could successfully remain unrecorded in approaching, engaging and withdrawing from the crime-scene.

Offender brought a most likely unregistered firearm to the crime-scene, utilized the firearm and most likely carried the firearm away from the crime-scene with them post-commission. This is a bold behavior in D.C., which has some of the strictest gun laws in the country.

The act of killing is one of the most extreme human behaviors. The offender had already accepted that the use of a firearm was an option, indicating that offender had either previously killed, or a significant amount of preparation had gone into planning for this kill. Additionally, offender could elude police from the commission of the crime to present.

That the crime-scene appeared to be almost sanitized (no firearms casings were reported to be found, no physical evidence was reported) and that there does not appear to be excessive use of force (as only two shots were reported), the offender does not appear to be psychotic. Offender did not display excessive emotion at the crime scene, did not appear to act from hate, anger, fear, gain, jealousy or revenge, all motivations for murder. (Ferguson, White, Cherry, Lorenz, & Bhimani, 2003)

OFFENDER RISK FACTORS: As stated *supra*, the act of killing is one of the most extreme human behaviors. It also carries the most sever punishments, in some cases, capital punishment. Offender risk is assessed in terms of what risk the Offender took to commit the crime, and what risk of getting caught the Offender placed themselves in at a specific time and specific location.

The first factor in assessing Offender risk is to look at modus operandi (MO) risk. For the Offender to complete this crime, they would have had to both appeared natural in the Bloomingdale neighborhood and gone to significant lengths to ensure a safe escape route, as 4a, though early, is not outside the scope of a potential dog-walker or post-night clubber returning home. Offender appears to have displayed moderate-risk in the commission of the crime. Though Offender approached, shot and escaped while eluding police, it appears Offender did not go to great lengths to conceal the audio signature of a firearm.¹²

If Offender was not aware who Seth was, Offender may have taken risk in targeting a young, healthy male. It is possible Seth was intoxicated, making him a more-desirable victim, as Morton & Hilts (2008) note:

“An offender selects a victim, regardless of the category, based upon availability, vulnerability, and desirability. Availability is explained as the lifestyle of the victim or circumstances in which the victim is involved, that allow the offender access to the victim. Vulnerability is defined as the degree to which the victim is susceptible

¹² https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/public-safety/police-identify-man-fatally-shot-in-bloomingdale/2016/07/11/4236fd1a-4754-11e6-90a8-fb84201e0645_story.html?utm_term=.2d030eb8e198

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to attack by the offender. Desirability is described as the appeal of the victim to the offender. Desirability involves numerous factors based upon the motivation of the offender and may include factors dealing with the race, gender, ethnic background, age of the victim, or other specific preferences the offender determines.”

Offender Method Of Approach: There are three basic approaches offenders utilize to approach their victims, (i) by ruse or con, (ii) by surprise or (iii) by blitz (Hazelwood & Burgess, 2017). Seth has been described as “helpful” and “kind to everyone.”¹³ Offender most likely would not have needed to blitz Seth. Seth was reported to have been on the phone with his girlfriend right before the approach, and though Seth ended the phone call, girlfriend stated “I wasn’t alarmed.”¹⁴

Offender Method Of Attack: Unknown. At some point, Seth was reportedly shot twice from behind.

POST OFFENSE VICTIM BEHAVIOR: It appears victim remained in the area where he was shot. It has been reported that victim was “conscious and breathing” and then “transported to an area hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries and was pronounced dead.”¹⁵ Victim was reported to have awake, talking to responding officers¹⁶ and unaware he was shot.¹⁷ That Seth was unaware he was shot may indicate that there was no face-to-face interaction between Seth and Offender.

POST OFFENSE OFFENDER BEHAVIOR: Offender did not seem to relinquish firearm after using it. One possibility is that the firearm was registered to the owner, who is also the Offender, and therefor was not left due to its traceability. Offender does not appear to have interacted with victim after shooting. Offender escaped crime scene undetected by closing police.

VICTIMOLOGY CONCLUSION: Several non-routine events had to occur exactly as they did to place Seth Rich at the scene of the crime at the exact time where an interaction with Offender could occur. We may never know why Seth was targeted for attack, but we do know that so many non-routine events had to take place prior that the interaction that it was not statistically random. Seth appears to be a victim of opportunity, as it seems him being at the crime scene on foot at 4a was not a routine event. Adams & Pizarro (2014) also found that “drug selling elevates the risk of violent offending and victimization,” lending to the crime-precipitated theory. We found more than half of 2016 unsolved DC homicides appear to be crime-precipitated, but no evidence supports this as a crime-precipitated homicide.

The issue of struggle between Seth and Offender is unknown, however, if there was physical interaction, Locard’s exchange principle notes that such an interaction would have Seth leaving something on the offender, and the offender leaving something on Seth.

¹³ <https://crimewatchdaily.com/2016/09/30/exclusive-murdered-dnc-staffers-family-friends-set-record-straight/>

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ <https://mpdc.dc.gov/release/homicide-2100-block-flagler-place-northwest>

¹⁶ <http://wjla.com/news/local/vigil-held-in-bloomingdale-neighborhood-for-murdered-dnc-employee-seth-rich>

¹⁷ <https://crimewatchdaily.com/2016/09/30/exclusive-murdered-dnc-staffers-family-friends-set-record-straight/>

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The crime scene does not appear to have any behavior by the Offender to give insight into why the shot Seth. If Offender actively managed the crime scene, intentionally leaving no evidence or insight, Offender may be an experienced, sophisticated criminal with in-depth knowledge of law-enforcement procedures. Such an Offender would lend to the notion that Seth was targeted, as the experienced criminal would leave little to chance. With little to no knowledge of Seth's physical capabilities, the impulsive Offender most likely would have selected a more desirable victim.

That Seth was one of only a handful of non-African decent homicides in D.C., consideration was given to the idea that this could have been a race-motivated attack, however, the crime-scene does not support this theory, as all indications are that this crime was very impersonal and potentially simply "passing by."

Due to the seemingly impersonal nature of the crime scene, consideration was also given a drive-by shooting. Ballistic information would have to be reviewed to understand how and from where Seth was shot.

We believe there was only one shooter, with a possible observer. Much weight was given to the Benjamin Franklin quote "three can keep a secret if two of them are dead." That Offender has eluded law enforcement thus far, it is likely that few know the details around Seth's interaction with Offender.

We do not believe Offender is a robber, nor a robber who killed. Offender had the ability to kill, and brought with them an instrument to do so. Though we do not know what other items Seth may have had in his possession, his watch, phone, wallet and necklace were not stolen. Nor was Seth's body reported to have been further accosted or degraded. With such a sanitized crime scene and no emotional indications, this is not Offenders first kill.

In support of our assertion that the offender has killed before, and is, by the FBI definition, a serial killer, Adams & Pizarro (2014) note that

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Questions Considered for Victimology (not a comprehensive list)

What choices has the offender made about the location?

Offender picked location (middle of the street), time (4:19a) date (Sunday, July 10, 2016).

How did the victim travel to the scene?

Unknown. Victim is believed to have been on foot from the time he left Lou's Bar. Victim was reported to have been on the phone with girlfriend during from Lou's Bar to the crime scene.

How did the offender travel to the scene?

Unknown. Reports that a video camera may have captured two individuals walking behind victim moments before incident.

How did the offender leave the scene?

Unknown.

How well did the victim know the scene?

Victim was reported by neighbors to bike through the neighborhood regularly. It is unknown if victim was familiar with the scene at the time of the crime.

How well did the offender know the scene?

Unknown. That offender could approach victim, commit crime and escape crime scene without detecting indicates probable knowledge of the scene.

Is there any significance of the scene's proximity to local features such as housing estates, pubs, clubs or transport sites?

No. There are several cameras in and around the crime scene.

Is where victim was found same location as primary crime scene?

Probably. According to Public Incident Report CCN #16113797 – "CIC reports the sound of gunshots at 2134 Flagler Pl. NW." This is also where victim is believed to have been found.

Was the victim lured to the site, forced or ambushed there?

Unknown. Was on the phone with girlfriend who stated she wasn't "alarmed" with conversation with victim in the minutes prior to murder.¹⁸

What evidence is there of planning?

Offender was prepared to commit murder, as it appears offender came to the crime scene with a firearm.

Did the offender choose the scene to minimize chances of being disturbed?

Probably not. Crime appears to have happened in the middle of the street.

What, if any, relationship is there between the scene and the victim or offender?

Crime scene was one block away from victim's residence.

Does the victim's routine account for their presence at the scene?

No. Victim's roommate stated victim "was probably walking home from his girlfriend's apartment when he was robbed and then shot."¹⁹ Victim's girlfriend was reported to have been in Michigan for the weekend. This may indicate victim did not share much about his personal life with roommate(s) and is indicative of normal routine for victim to be at girlfriend's apartment when not accounted for.

If not, why was the victim at the scene?

¹⁸ <https://crimewatchdaily.com/2016/09/30/exclusive-murdered-dnc-staffers-family-friends-set-record-straight/>

¹⁹ <http://www.cbsnews.com/news/seth-rich-shot-democratic-national-committee-staffer-washington-dc/>

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Was the victim young, disadvantaged, elderly or vulnerable in any other ways?

Does the victim's lifestyle have any relevance to the investigation, for example, drug dealer, prostitute, police informer?

What habits, hobbies, leisure and work routine did the victim have?

Where did the victim frequent, e.g., public houses, places of worship, betting shops?

What friends, family, work colleagues and other associates does the victim have?

Is the victim divorced or separated? How stable is their domestic situation?

Is there an explanation for the victim's presence at the scene?

Is there a link to another person at the scene? Was the victim targeted?

How might their physical appearance have attracted this type of offender, e.g., physical attributes, mode of dress, usual behavior, sexuality.

What, if any, control of the victim took place and by what means, e.g., physical restraint, fear, trust, entrapment, ruse?

Did the victim's personality in any way influence what happened?

When did the offender first encounter the victim (days/weeks prior to the offence)?

Had the victim complained of previous incidents?

What drew the attention of the offender to the victim?

Relationships with location?

More than one offender? Was the offender acting alone? Did the offender have an accomplice?

Was the incident spontaneous or planned?

If, planned, what was the level of planning required? What did the offender do to avoid detection?

What degree of scene arrangement or rearrangement has taken place?

Has the body been moved, arranged or hidden?

What escape routes has the offender taken?

Were they planned?

What steps has the offender taken to avoid themselves or the victim being recognized?

By what means did the offender travel to scene? Car, public transport, on foot?

How and from what direction did the offender come?

Can a relationship be established between offender, scene and victim?

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Physical Material

- Is there more than one offender?
- What has the offender done?
- What has the offender touched?
- What has the offender brought to the scene?
- What has the offender taken from the scene?
- How was the offense committed?
- How was entry gained to the premises?
- Has the victim been to the scene prior to the incident?
- Is the location of the body the primary murder scene or a deposition scene?

Forensic Awareness

- What evidence is there to suggest offender was forensically aware?
- Has the offender attempted to destroy evidence?
- Did the offender wear gloves?

Offender Injuries

- Has there been a struggle?
- How would the victim have defended themselves?
- Was the offender injured?
- What physical evidence may have been left by the offender?

Missing Items

- What, if anything, has been taken from the scene? (Theft for gain? Trophy items?)

Blood Distribution

- What weapon was used?
- Degree of force?
- Movement at the scene?
- Injury to the offender?
- Escape routes?

Linking Evidence

- What evidence is there to link:
 - the offender to the scene?
 - the victim to the scene?
 - the offender to other scenes?
 - the offender to other offenders?
 - the offender to the victim?
- Places used to plan the crime;
- Places where encounters between the victim and offender took place;
- Places where the offender attacked the victim;
- Places where the offender detained the victim;
- Places where the offender killed the victim;
- Vehicles or other forms of conveyance used to transport the victim;
- Body deposition site;
- Weapons (including live and spent ammunition);
- Weapon deposition sites;
- Places used to clean or discard material used in or obtained during the offence;
- Access and egress routes to and from any scene(s);
- Witnesses;
- Victims;
- Victims' home addresses, workplaces and vehicles;
- Suspects;
- Suspects' home addresses, workplaces and vehicles.

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- **Cause of Death** – which injury was responsible for death? If there are multiple injuries, which was the fatal injury? Cause of death? Significance of injuries? Degree of force used?
- **Time of Death** – this is vital for setting ‘Relevant Time’, for enquiry parameters. It may prove the suspect could have had access to the victim.
- **Toxicology** – blood/alcohol may provide time of death. Is there evidence of victim drug abuse? Was the victim drugged or intoxicated? Stomach contents may give evidence of lifestyle or sequence of events.
- **Level of Attack** – likely to give an indication of the nature of the attack, the degree of force used and over what period. Was the victim capable of ‘fight or flight’? How many attackers were there? What was the likelihood of the offender being injured? Did the offender intend to kill? Was there evidence of overkill?
- **Injury Analysis** – number and type of injuries. How were the injuries caused? Evidence of defense wounds? Timing of injuries in relation to time of death? Evidence of gratuitous violence? Were injuries caused before or after attack? Are injuries consistent with accounts of witnesses? Is there evidence of bodily contact, e.g., bites and scratches?
- **Murder Site** – evidence that the deposition site was not the murder site?
- **Disguise Cause** – attempts by the offender to disguise the cause of death.
- **Sexual Evidence** – what evidence is there of a sexual element to the offence such as rape, oral sex, shaving pubic hair, penile penetration, clothing removal and semen deposits?
- **Weapon Analysis** – type of weapon used, number of weapons, weapon found at the scene?
- **Lifestyle** – cleanliness of the victim, sexuality, drug user, overall state of health of victim, evidence of recent assaults.
- **Size and Physique of Victim** – evidence of being controlled before death? Is it likely that the victim could have posed a threat after being injured? Is the victim right or left-handed? The position of defense wounds may assist. Is the assailant right or left-handed?

Section 5 - Questions PP Asked

Question 1 - Is the Seth Rich unsolved homicide of 2016 different from other D.C. unsolved homicides in 2016? If so, how?

Finding – Yes, it is. Seth Rich was a white male, one of only a few non-African decent victims.

Support - From data on all 2016 unsolved homicide MPDC Public Bulletin No. Reward fliers, we noted the following data:

- 66 unsolved homicides were reported by MPD in 2016
- 64 of unsolved homicides in 2016 cause of death “shot and killed” (96%)
- 62 victims of unsolved homicides in 2016 were African American (94%)
- 32 homicides occurred in SE (48%)
- 18 homicides occurred between 12a-6a (27%)
- 4 victims of unsolved homicides in 2016 were non-African American (6%)
- 2 victims of unsolved homicides in 2016 were female (3%)

Further Information Needed to Answer – N/A

Comments – As one of only a very few non-African decent victims in 2016, Seth’s homicide was clearly different than the bulk of 2016 unsolved homicides. Additionally, PP found further information on 42 of the 66 total unsolved homicides in 2016 and found that over 30 were crime-precipitated homicides.

Background

Each of the 66 2016 unsolved homicides “Public Bulletin No. Reward” flyers²⁰ were downloaded and coded into respective Data Name Fields (below). The data was analyzed in relation to the total number of 2016 unsolved homicides (66).

²⁰ <https://mpdc.dc.gov/node/1133867>

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Description of Data

Data Name Field	Explanation	Methodology
First Name	Victim First Name	Reviewed the MPDC Public Bulletin No. Reward flyer for information
Last Name	Victim	Reviewed the MPDC Public Bulletin No. Reward flyer for information
Sex	Victim Sex	Using the MPDC Public Bulletin No. Reward flyer pronoun for Victim (Mr., Ms., Miss)
Race	Victim Race	Using the Von Luschan's chromatic scale, scores of 21 or higher were deemed "African-American"
Cause of Death	How Victim Reportedly Died	Using the MPDC Public Bulletin No. Reward flyer pronoun for Victim (Mr., Ms., Miss)
Reward	MDPC Cash Reward "For information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person(s) responsible."	Using the MPDC Public Bulletin No. Reward flyer Cash Amount for Victim
ID's Suspect	Were any Suspects in the Homicide Identified?	Reviewed the MPDC Public Bulletin No. Reward flyer for information
Closed	Is the Case Closed?	Reviewed the MPDC Public Bulletin No. Reward flyer for information
Age	Victim Age	Not provided on MPDC Public Bulletin No. Reward flyer
Location	Location of the Homicide	Reviewed the MPDC Public Bulletin No. Reward flyer for information
Day	Day of the Week	Using the MPDC Public Bulletin No. Reward flyer
Date	Date of Homicide	Reviewed the MPDC Public Bulletin No. Reward flyer for information
Time	Time of Date of Homicide	Reviewed the MPDC Public Bulletin No. Reward flyer for information
Multiple Languages	Were any Additional Languages used for MPDC Public Bulletin No. Reward flyer (multiple flyers?)	Reviewed the MPDC Public Bulletin No. Reward flyer for information
MPD investigating Unit	Which MPD Unit is noted as Investigating	Reviewed the MPDC Public Bulletin No. Reward flyer for information
Uses Pronoun	What Pronoun was Used to Identify the Victim	Reviewed the MPDC Public Bulletin No. Reward flyer for information
# of Sentences in "Description of Incident" Section	How many Sentences were used in the "Description of Incident" Section	Using the MPDC Public Bulletin No. Reward flyer - "Description of Incident" Section
Mugshot	Is the Photo of Victim a Mugshot?	<p>The following questions were asked and scored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is person facing forward? • Is person smiling? • Is person wearing DOC clothing? • Is person alone in photo? • Is background single color? • Is person wearing a hat? • Does camera appear to be directly in-front of face? • Is person centered in photo? • Does photo appear symmetrical? • Photo is clearly focused? • Background similar to others? • Does photo appears edited?

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2016 DC unsolved homicide data

First Name	Last Name	Crime-precipitated homicide?	Sex	Location	Day	Date	Time	Race	Mugshot
Sheldon	Gordy	Maybe	M	1300 block of Nicholson Street, NW	Tuesday	5-Jan-16	6:10 PM	BLK	Y
Roger	Haggins		M	2500 block of Pomeroy Road, SE	Friday	8-Jan-16	11:30 PM	BLK	
Joseph	Robinson		M	3700 block of Hayes Street, NE	Friday	8-Jan-16	9:28 PM	BLK	N
Sergio	Verastegui	Y	M	2000 block of 32nd Place, SE		10-Jan-16	5:45 PM	W	N
Timon	Jones		M	200 block of Anacostia Road, SE	Wednesday	20-Jan-16	6:18 PM	BLK	N
Robert	Wiggins	Y	M	300 block of 37th Street, SE	Wednesday	27-Jan-16	10:14 AM	BLK	
Robinson	Pal	Y	M	1100 block of 17th Street, NW	Sunday	31-Jan-16	11:38 PM	A/H?	
Jamar	Morris		M	Unit block of M Street, NW	Tuesday	9-Feb-16	8:39 PM	BLK	Y
Mauricio	Walker	Y	M	1900 block of 18th Street, NW	Wednesday	10-Feb-16	4:00 PM	BLK	Y
Deandre	Sibbles		M	4500 block of Charles Street, NE	Monday	22-Feb-16	5:38 PM	BLK	
Demetrius	Medlay		M	3100 block of MLK, Jr. Avenue, SE	Wednesday	24-Feb-16	2:48 PM	BLK	N
Adam	Barker		M	2700 block of Langston Place SE		29-Feb-16	4:19pm	BLK	
James	Stewart		M	1000 block of 44th Street, NE	Friday	11-Mar-16	6:49 AM	BLK	N
Gabriel	Turner	Y (Proximity)	M	2600 block of Birney Place, SE	Thursday	24-Mar-16	11:19 AM	BLK	
Jayvon	Marshman	Y	M	2500 Mozart Place, NW	Sunday	17-Apr-16	3:11 AM	BLK	N
Matthew	Smith	Maybe	M	1600 block of 16th Street, SE	Thursday	21-Apr-16	1:27 AM	BLK	N
Nuru	French	Y	M	4900 block of Just Street, NE	Saturday	23-Apr-16	10:42 PM	BLK	
Dimas	Fuentes-Lazo	Y	M	800 block of Kennedy Street, NW		26-Apr-16	10:23 PM	H	
Kenneth	Jackson	Y	M	1200 North Capitol Street NW	Tuesday	3-May-16	1:17 AM	BLK	
Josiah	Jones	Y	M	4500 block of Illinois Avenue, NW	Monday	16-May-16	3:55 PM	BLK	N
Tayvon	Cummings	Y	M	4800 block of Texas Avenue, SE	Monday	16-May-16	12:55 PM	BLK	
Tracey	Cooper	Y (Proximity)	F	100 block of 49th Street, SE	Monday	16-May-16	3:48 PM	BLK	
Demetrius	Stevenson		M	2700 block of Langston Place, SE	Thursday	26-May-16	1:50 PM	BLK	N
Tyrone	Bradley		M	700 block of 24th Street, NE	Thursday	30-May-16	2:14 AM	BLK	
Jarell	Walker	Y	M	3700 block of Hayes Street, NE	Thursday	2-Jun-16	11:50 PM	BLK	N
Tyrique	White		M	5200 block of Call Place, SE	Sunday	5-Jun-16	10:26 PM	BLK	N
Rashawn	Wright		M	900 block of Varnay Street, SE	Thursday	9-Jun-16	12:02 AM	BLK	N
Antonio	Leach	Y	M	4400 block of F Street, SE	Sunday	12-Jun-16	6:30 AM	BLK	N
Devonte	Crawford	Y	M	2900 block of 14th Street, NW	Tuesday	14-Jun-16	2:45 AM	BLK	
Wayne	Dailey		M	1600 block of Montello Avenue, NE	Monday	20-Jun-16	12:05 AM	BLK	
Westley	Blackwell		M	900 block of Wahler Place, SE	Sunday	26-Jun-16	10:20 PM	BLK	N
Matheno	El		M	800 block of Bladensburg Road, NE	Wednesday	29-Jun-16	12:10 AM	BLK	N
Antoine	McCullough	Y	M	3500 block of 18th Street, SE	Saturday	2-Jul-16	5:20 AM	BLK	N
John	Williams III		M	200 block of 50th Street, NE	Saturday	2-Jul-16	9:46 PM	BLK	N
Omar	Lindsay		M	300 block of V Street, NE	Sunday	3-Jul-16		BLK	N

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First Name	Last Name	Crime-precipitated homicide?	Sex	Location	Day	Date	Time	Race	Mugshot
Seth	Rich		M	2100 block of Flagler Place NW	Friday	10-Jul-16		W	N
Sharod	Harris		M	4300 block of 4th Street, SE	Friday	15-Jul-16	3:18 PM	BLK	N
Judonne	Stephens	? (Proximity)	M	Southbound I-295 Near Suitland Pkwy., SE	Saturday	30-Jul-16	2:28 AM	BLK	N
William	Lassiter, Jr.	Y	M	900 block of Mount Olivet Road, NE	Wednesday	10-Aug-16	1:47 AM	BLK	N
Gary	Thompson		M	1400 block of V Street, SE	Saturday	13-Aug-16	12:35 PM	BLK	N
Tony	Gates	Y	M	1000 block of Rhode Island Avenue, NE	Monday	29-Aug-16	11:47 PM	BLK	N
Tyler	McEachern		M	3100 block of Buena Vista Terrace, SE	Monday	29-Aug-16	2:04 PM	BLK	Y
Kevin	Jackson II		M	1900 block of 16th Street, SE	Thursday	1-Sep-16	2:14 PM	BLK	N
Kevin	Jackson II		M	1900 block of 16th Street, SE	Thursday	1-Sep-16	2:14 PM	BLK	N
Christopher	Redfear		M	5100 block of H Street, SE	Friday	2-Sep-16	9:30 PM	BLK	N
Eric	Garrett		M	2300 block of 11th Street, NW	Monday	12-Sep-16	12:20 AM	BLK	Y
Tesean	Ashe		M	700 block of 16th Street, NE	Tuesday	13-Sep-16	5:30 PM	BLK	N
DEON	SMITH	Y	M	4600 BLOCK OF LIVINGSTON ROAD, SE	Saturday	17-Sep-16	8:23 PM	BLK	N
Zoruan	Harris	? (Proximity)	M	2600 block of Birney Place, SE	Saturday	17-Sep-16	8:23 PM	BLK	N
Scorpio	Phillips	Y	M	2600 block of Birney Place, SE	Saturday	17-Sep-16	8:23 PM	BLK	N
Doran	Woodson		M	5200 block of Just Street, NE	Saturday	17-Sep-16	10:41 PM	BLK	N
Marcellus	Thomas		M	400 block of Riggs Road, NE	Sunday	25-Sep-16	2:40 AM	BLK	Y
Eugene	Clarke	Y	M	900 block of 10th Street, NE	Thursday	29-Sep-16	3:54 AM	BLK	N
James "Jimmy"	Tenor, Jr.		M	400 block of Buchanan Street, NW	Thursday	13-Oct-16	7:45 PM	BLK	N
Hanza	McCrae		M	1900 block of 19th Place, SE	Sunday	23-Oct-16	1:17 AM	BLK	N
William	Wells, Jr.		M	200 block of 55th Street, NE	Tuesday	14-Nov-16	1:30 AM	BLK	N
Marquett	Tyler		M	3300 block of 22nd Street, SE	Tuesday	22-Nov-16	8:39 PM	BLK	N
Breyona	McMillian	Y (Proximity)	F	1200 block of I Street, SE	Friday	25-Nov-16	11:42 AM	BLK	N
Marcus	Barnes	Y	M	100 block of Irvington Street, SW	Wednesday	30-Nov-16	11:00 PM	BLK	Y
Timothy	Pretlow		M	1800 block of Capitol Avenue, NE	Thursday	1-Dec-16	7:29 PM	BLK	N
Terry	Churchfield	Y	M	1500 block of Olive Street, NE	Tuesday	6-Dec-16	11:26 AM	BLK	N
Victor	Bolden		M	600 block of Nicholson Street NE	Tuesday	8-Dec-16	7:30a-4:00p	BLK	Y
Grant	Dosunmu	?	M	6900 block of 32nd Street, NW	Sunday	11-Dec-16	7:00 PM-9:00 PM	BLK	N
Daniam	Thomas	Y	M	2200 block of Mount View Place, SE	Friday	23-Dec-16	9:32 PM	BLK	N
Herbert	Dowtin		M	800 block of Xenia Street, SE	Tuesday	27-Dec-16	1:19 PM	BLK	N
Willie	Washington		M	4300 block of 3rd Street, SE	Tuesday	27-Dec-16	11:08 PM	BLK	N

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Last Name	Cause of Death	Reward	Multiple Languages	ID's Suspect	Uses Pronoun	# of Sentences in "Description of Incident" Section	Closed
Gordy	found unconscious; blunt force trauma (3/31)	25,000	N	N	Mr.	4	N
Haggins	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Robinson	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Verastegui	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	3	N
Jones	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Wiggins	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Pal	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Morris	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Walker	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Sibbles	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Medlay	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Barker	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	4	N
Stewart	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Turner	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Marshman	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	3	N
Smith	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
French	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Fuentes-Lazo	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Jackson	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Jones	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Cummings	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Cooper	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Ms.	3	N
Stevenson	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Bradley	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	3	N
Walker	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
White	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Wright	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Leach	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Crawford	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Dailey	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Blackwell	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
EI	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
McCullough	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Williams III	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Lindsay	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N

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Last Name	Cause of Death	Reward	Multiple Languages	ID's Suspect	Uses Pronoun	# of Sentences in "Description of Incident" Section	Closed
Rich	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Harris	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Stephens	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Lassiter, Jr.	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Thompson	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Gates	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
McEachern	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Jackson II	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Jackson II	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Redfear	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Garrett	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Ash	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
SMITH	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	3	N
Harris	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Phillips	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Woodson	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Thomas	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Clarke	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Tenor, Jr.	stabbed to death	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
McCrae	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Wells, Jr.	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Tyler	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
McMillian	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Miss	2	N
Barnes	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Pretlow	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Crutchfield	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Bolden	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	3	N
Dosumnu	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Thomas	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Dowtin	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	2	N
Washington	shot and killed	25,000	N	N	Mr.	3	N

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Question 2 - What was the Victimology between Seth Rich and Offender?

Finding – Inconclusive

Support – See Victimology Section

Further Information Needed to Answer – See Victimology Section

Comments – Most homicides committed in the United States are committed by offenders known to the victim. Many are the result of crime precipitation, such as a drug-deal gone bad. Further, the act of murder has been described as a psychological act, not one usually of simply profit.²¹

Though it is not possible to know if anything was taken from Seth Rich by his killer, it is reported that none of his wallet, watch, cell phone nor gold necklace were taken.

Additionally, there have been no reports of any unusual behavior at the crime scene by the offender, which indicates the killer was not strongly emotionally tied to the act. There have been no reports of any degradation, no significant behaviors

There also have been no reports of any defensive wounds inflicted on Seth, most likely meaning there was little, if any direct contact, conflict or interaction between Seth and his killer.

Seth most likely was shot from behind, that such a killing may be a revenge killing, however PP would have expected to have found additional offender behavior at the crime-scene to support revenge, such as displaying the body or attempting to degrade the body.

PP notes that the distance at which Seth was shot is also unknown. A crime-scene with little evidence may also be indicative of a drive-by shooting

²¹ <https://www.psychologytoday.com/blog/disturbed/201110/profiling-murderer>

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Question 3 – Are the theories presented possible?
(List theory and cite where from)
If so, why?
If not, what would be needed?

Finding – No theory presented is supported by data, prior research or logos.

Support – See Theory breakdown *infra*

Further Information Needed to Answer – Specific cause of death (blood loss, hemorrhaging, poison, misdiagnosis...) and ballistic information would allow further rule-outs of theories.

Comments –

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Theory – “A Random Robbery Gone Bad”

Findings – Not Likely

Found At – <http://www.foxnews.com/politics/2017/01/10/slain-dnc-staffers-father-doubts-wikileaks-link-as-cops-see-answers.html>
<http://www.newsweek.com/seth-rich-murder-dnc-hack-julian-assange-hillary-clinton-donald-trump-492084>

Analysis – This theory speculates that an unknown robber crossed paths with Seth sometime after he left Lou’s City Bar. The theory holds that the offender(s) approached Seth to rob him, but through some event, the situation escalated into a homicide.

The profile of a robber is significantly different from that of a robber who kills, a killer who robs, a professional killer or a psychotic killer. Most robbers are not killers. Additionally, certain items were not taken from Seth (his cellphone, his wallet, his watch and his gold necklace)²². As police response times in DC are reported to be over four minutes (120-130 seconds), with a national average of only three minutes (90 seconds)²³, there would certainly seem to have been ample time for a robber to complete their initial task.

This theory requires that Seth would have escalated a robbery into a murder. Seth’s father Joel Rich sheds some light on how Seth most-likely would have behaved when confronted by a robber when Joel notes Seth “would not go outside the system”²⁴ when asked if Seth may have leaked DNC materials. The “system” when confronted by a robber, especially an armed robber, is to concede and give the robber what they want, and certainly not to escalate the situation, as stated by Zimring & Zuehl (1986):

“One thing is clear: if life is dear, resistance to robbery with lethal weapons rarely makes sense. Unlike rape, the cost to the victim of compliance with the criminal demand is usually not momentous. In all but the most extraordinary circumstances, resistance to robbery demands under the threat of deadly weapons is unwise.”

Further Information Needed to Answer This Question –

- Did Seth have anything of value on him other than what was not taken?
- Was Seth’s watch damaged prior to the incident?
- Did Seth pay with cash or credit card at Lou’s City Bar?
- What was Seth’s intoxication level when he left Lou’s City Bar?
- What were the audio interactions Seth may have either had or were overheard by his girlfriend from 03:36a-04:19a (July 10, 2016)?
- How familiar was Seth with his neighborhood and surrounding area?
- Was only one firearm used?
- Were only two shots fired?

²² <http://www.newsweek.com/seth-rich-murder-dnc-hack-julian-assange-hillary-clinton-donald-trump-492084>

²³ https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/public-safety/dcs-911-center-is-getting-more-calls-but-its-not-always-getting-them-right/2016/02/03/2410b5d0-c51b-11e5-9693-933a4d31bcc8_story.html?utm_term=.1d99cec7c150

²⁴ <http://www.foxnews.com/politics/2017/01/10/slain-dnc-staffers-father-doubts-wikileaks-link-as-cops-see-answers.html>

The Profiling Project: Seth Rich Homicide - Initial Findings – June 20, 2017

Comments – PP used the profile of Seth and compared it to profiles of robbers, robbers who kill, killers who rob, and various killers. Additionally, PP utilized prior research on how robberies turn into homicides and found the follow to support our conclusion that Seth’s death was most likely not a robbery gone bad PP utilized the research conducted by Cook (1987) in establishing how robberies escalate into murders.

“Some robbery murders... are robberies that result in the victim's death because of a mistake, an escalation of violence induced by victim resistance, or some other factor inherent in the robbery process... In other robbery murders, the killing is a distinct event that occurs in conjunction with a robbery... Homicides classified as "robbery-related" may result from several different motivational patterns. In some cases, the victim is killed by accident in response to the victim's resistance or because of a momentary vicious impulse... In some cases, the murder is a planned part of the robbery; in others, the assailant's primary motive is to kill the victim, and the robbery is a secondary concern. (Cook, 1987)

Further research indicates that robbers go to great lengths to ensure that a robbery does not escalate into a murder. Wright & Decker (1997) note that many robbers use words to scare a victim into compliance. As one armed robber reminded us: “*You have to talk to victims to get them to cooperate... They don’t know what to do, whether to lay down, jump over the counter, dance, or whatever.*” This information typically is communicated to victims in the form of short, sharp orders laced with profanity and, often, racial epithets.

“This is a robbery, don’t make it a murder!”

Many robbers who carry firearms do so only to scare the victim into compliance, and often these firearms are not loaded or functional.

“I had one bullet in the gun for myself. I am not out to hurt anyone. There’s a big difference.”

“My philosophy is to do things with the least amount of trouble as possible. I don’t think I’d ever shoot anybody when it comes down to it...”

“Like I’ll scare them. I’ll make it sound like I was serious. But if somebody said to me when I was robbing a bank, ‘No, I’m not giving you the money’, I’m not going to take their life for \$2,000. No way. I don’t expect somebody to take my life for \$2,000. I have morals in that way. I wouldn’t kill somebody for the money.” Nelson & Desroches (2014)

Victim selection is a crucial factor in a robbers’ self-preservation. Citing Best & Luckenbill (1982), Nelson & Desroches (2014) state “[bank] robbers seek to achieve mastery of a situation by maximizing their control over their victims in every phase, beginning with their most embryonic imaginings of an offence and continuing through their on-site establishment of co-presence, development of co-orientation, and strategies for the transfer of valuables and exiting.”

“Would-be robbers engage in a type of proto-profiling of victims and, when selecting among potential targets, choose as their preferred targets those who are perceived to be the most powerless, vulnerable and isolated,” and that many of the convicted robbers they interviewed “seemed genuinely surprised when victims resisted forcefully.” Nelson & Desroches (2014)

Had Seth been selected for robbery, it would have been because the robber saw him as an easy mark, one who would not offer much resistance. If the robber had gotten this assessment wrong, we would expect to see defensive wounds on Seth as well as incriminating evidence from the offender, as Locard’s exchange principle notes that such an interaction would have Seth leaving something on the offender, and the offender leaving something on Seth.

As there does not appear to be a confrontation between the offender and Seth, as Seth’s wounds have been reported to have been from the back, that Seth does not appear to be someone who would escalate a robbery, that a robber would have had upwards of four-minutes post-shooting to rummage Seth’s pockets, and that most robbers do not want a robbery to turn into a murder, PP finds that it is not likely that this is the case of a simple robbery turned into a murder.

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Theory – “Killed for Leaking DNC Documents to Wiki-Leaks”

Findings – Not Likely, unless a toxin was introduced into Seth

Found At – https://www.washingtonpost.com/lifestyle/style/seth-rich-wasnt-just-another-dc-murder-victim-he-was-a-meme-in-the-weirdest-presidential-election-of-our-times/2017/01/18/ee8e27f8-dcc0-11e6-918c-99ede3c8cafa_story.html?utm_term=.8703264bc6ed

Analysis – The first hurdle this theory needs to overcome is that a professional killer would have been the offender. Seth did not die at the scene. A professional killer, whose sole job would have been to terminate Seth did not accomplish their mission prior to escaping. Positive toxicology reports would be needed to support this theory.

Further Information Needed to Answer This Question – Any forgiven substance in Seth’s system could support this theory. Any poison or radiation indications would support the professional killer theory, as the killer would have known that once the matter entered the bloodstream it would take effect.

Comments – Such toxicology reports are required per the 2016 version of the DC Office of the Chief Medical Examiner Standard Operating Procedures. Section 10 Ancillary Studies, C Toxicology²⁵ states the following:

General

- 1.1. Toxicology specimen **MUST BE TAKEN** on all case types if possible, even if no toxicological tests are ordered
- 1.2. Toxicology specimens include blood, urine, liver, vitreous humor, stomach contents, brain and bile.

²⁵ <https://ocme.dc.gov/page/ocme-employee-manual-and-standard-operating-procedures>

The Profiling Project: Seth Rich Homicide - Initial Findings – June 20, 2017

Theory – “Killed by Clinton Directions (“Clinton Death List”) for Leaking DNC Documents to Wiki-Leaks”

Findings – Not Likely, unless a toxin was introduced into Seth

Found At – https://www.washingtonpost.com/lifestyle/style/seth-rich-wasnt-just-another-dc-murder-victim-he-was-a-meme-in-the-weirdest-presidential-election-of-our-times/2017/01/18/ee8e27f8-dcc0-11e6-918c-99ede3c8cafa_story.html?utm_term=.8703264bc6ed

Analysis – The first hurdle this theory needs to overcome is that a professional killer would have been the offender. Seth did not die at the scene. A professional killer, whose sole job would have been to terminate Seth did not accomplish their mission prior to escaping. Positive toxicology reports would be needed to support this theory.

Further Information Needed to Answer This Question – Any forgiven substance in Seth’s system could support this theory. Any poison or radiation indications would support the professional killer theory, as the killer would have known that once the matter entered the bloodstream it would take effect.

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²⁶ <https://ocme.dc.gov/page/ocme-employee-manual-and-standard-operating-procedures>

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Theory – “A Hit Team”

Introduced by: Whatdoesitmean.com

Findings – Not Likely, unless a toxin was introduced into Seth

Analysis – The first hurdle this theory needs to overcome is that a professional killer would have been the offender. Seth did not die at the scene. A professional killer, whose sole job would have been to terminate Seth did not accomplish their mission prior to escaping. Positive toxicology reports would be needed to support this theory.

Further Information Needed to Answer This Question – Any forgiven substance in Seth’s system could support this theory. Any poison or radiation indications would support the professional killer theory, as the killer would have known that once the matter entered the bloodstream it would take effect.

Comments – Such toxicology reports are required per the 2016 version of the DC Office of the Chief Medical Examiner Standard Operating Procedures. Section 10 Ancillary Studies, C Toxicology²⁷ states the following:

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- 1.2. Toxicology specimens include blood, urine, liver, vitreous humor, stomach contents, brain and bile.

²⁷ <https://ocme.dc.gov/page/ocme-employee-manual-and-standard-operating-procedures>

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Theory – “The Russians Did It”

Findings – Not Likely, unless a toxin was introduced into Seth

Found At – <http://forward.com/fast-forward/364499/was-russia-behind-mystery-murder-of-dnc-worker-seth-rich/>

<http://wjla.com/news/local/gop-lobbyist-asks-congress-to-investigate-possible-russian-link-to-murder-of-dnc-staffer>

Analysis –

Analysis – The first hurdle this theory needs to overcome is that a professional killer would have been the offender. Seth did not die at the scene. A professional killer, whose sole job would have been to terminate Seth did not accomplish their mission prior to escaping. Positive toxicology reports would be needed to support this theory.

Further Information Needed to Answer This Question – Any forgiven substance in Seth’s system could support this theory. Any poison or radiation indications would support the professional killer theory, as the killer would have known that once the matter entered the bloodstream it would take effect.

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- 1.2. Toxicology specimens include blood, urine, liver, vitreous humor, stomach contents, brain and bile.

²⁸ <https://ocme.dc.gov/page/ocme-employee-manual-and-standard-operating-procedures>

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Question 4 - Are there any theories not yet presented which may be valid?

Finding – Possibly Yes

Theory – The full-scope of Seth’s injuries were not recognized initially as life-threatening. As such, Seth was not urgently transported to a hospital and the crime scene was not given the attention that a murder crime scene would receive.

Support – Seth’s father stated when emergency responders arrived and were talking with Seth, post-shooting, Seth did not know he was shot.²⁹ According to the 2010 the DC Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) Death Investigation Standard Operating Procedures³⁰, OCME “shall be thoroughly investigated to determine jurisdiction, and, for those deaths that fall under the jurisdiction of OCME, to aid in the certification of the cause and manner of death.”

That Seth was alive, awake, and seemingly conscious when medical personnel arrived, no consideration for OCME would have been given, and a thorough OCME crime scene investigation would have occurred.

Further Information Needed to Answer – Was the initial crime scene treated as a homicide crime scene?

What protections were given to the crime scene?

What did the first responders do?

Who first noticed Seth had been shot?

What happened once it was determined Seth was shot?

When was the crime scene released and by whom?

Which hospital was Seth transported to?

What happened when Seth arrived at the hospital?

²⁹ <https://crimewatchdaily.com/2016/09/30/exclusive-murdered-dnc-staffers-family-friends-set-record-straight/>

³⁰ <https://ocme.dc.gov/page/ocme-employee-manual-and-standard-operating-procedures>

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Section 6 - Neighborhood Canvas Conducted on May 4, 2017

Result –PP found a 2nd camera on the Flagler Market which PP believes MPD may have missed. This camera was orientated at the intersection of W St. NW and Flagler Place, NW. PP observed the monitor inside Flagler Market and could clearly see this intersection, where other PP members were standing. PP spoke with many residents in the area during the canvas. One resident gave an in-depth account of the events on the early morning of July 10, 2016 and her prior interactions with Seth Rich. PP found several CCTV cameras around the crime which should have recorded persons entering and/or exiting the W St. NW and Flagler Place, NW.

Private Security Camera System Incentive Program - “The Private Security Camera Incentive Program, administered by the Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants, encourages residents, businesses, non-profits and religious institutions to install security camera systems on their property and register them with the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD). This program is intended to help deter crime and assist law enforcement with investigations. There are two ways to participate:

- The Private Security Camera Rebate Program creates a rebate for residents, businesses, nonprofits, and religious institutions to purchase and install security camera systems on their property and register them with the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD). The program provides a rebate of up to \$200 per camera, with a maximum rebate of up to \$500 per residential address (e.g., home offices, condo buildings, and apartments) and \$750 for all other eligible addresses. The rebate is exclusively for the cost of the camera(s) including any applicable tax.
- The Private Security Camera Voucher Program provides a private security camera system to eligible residents free of charge. District residents—either owners or tenants—who receive public assistance may be eligible to have a camera system installed at their home.”³¹



³¹ <https://ovsjg.dc.gov/service/private-security-camera-system-incentive-program>

Section 7 - Discussion, Considerations and Additional Research Needed

The goal of PP was to provide one actionable piece of information to MPD to assist in solving the murder of Seth Rich. We recognized that this was neither a simple murder case, nor a normal one in the District of Columbia. We further knew that such a case was not going to be solved quickly, like done on television, nor easily, like the board-game Clue.

We knew that this was a real murder, a family that lost a son, a community that lost a member, and the implication that a probable serial killer remains on the loose. We know that new information is still out there in the community. We know that someone, somewhere holds the key to cracking this unsolved homicide. We further know that solve this case, such information must be seen not merely as information, but as at least potentially actionable, if not outright actionable information.

We recognize the burden on an already overly taxed homicide investigative unit, and implore them to utilize all resources available to solve this and every unsolved homicide in the District and the greater DMV area. We recognize that MPD needs the community's assistance, as MPD's Operation Full Stride flier notes "Officers can't be everywhere at once."³² However, for MPD and D.C. as a whole to truly rely on the community to assist, it must they must engage with the same totality of events that they seek to obtain. We recognize that it is crucial to keep aspects of criminal investigations confidential, for both a defendant's constitutional rights and to maintain case integrity.

However, MPD and D.C. can do a better job in both transparency and accuracy in disseminating information that the community needs to know. During our investigation, we spoke with MPD officers. Officers explained that offenders knew what they could get away with, and often taunted police on the limits (one MPD office noted the "no-chase" policy and explained ATV riders often taunt officers who they know cannot pursue).³³

Other officers noted that from the time the officer makes the arrest, the dance with prosecution begins. An officer who makes a good arrest for robbery may later find out the charge was changed by their supervisor to simply theft, or they may find that the prosecution declined to prosecute the case due to an overly burdened docket of more serious crimes.

Often the officer never knows the outcome of their good arrest, unless they run into the offender who was released far too soon back into the community. Former D.C. Police Chief Cathy Lanier eluded to the issue in September 2016³⁴ and D.C. Witness contributor Thamar Bailey highlights the issue noting "of the 312 homicides since 2015, only 35 people have been sentenced—and not all for murder."³⁵

During our investigation, we came across numerous discrepancies in the data, some due to input errors, but others unexplainedly skewed. D.C. and MPD must do all it can to ensure that data and statistics are not malleable, used to support a narrative, but rather let the narrative support the data. Armed robberies must be recorded as such, not simply theft; prosecutors must be held publicly accountable to ensure that when a good case is made by an arresting officer, the case be prosecuted and that any decisions by prosecutors to not try a case or accept far lower plea deals to simply clear exponentially increasing dockets be addressed.

³² https://mpdc.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/mpdc/publication/attachments/OFS_brochure.pdf

³³ <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2017/apr/11/washington-dc-residents-police-fed-up-with-atv-pac/>

³⁴ <http://www.nbcwashington.com/news/local/Police-Chief-Lanier-Says-DC-Justice-System-Broken-392652181.html>

³⁵ <http://blog.dcwitness.org/majority-d-c-s-homicide-cases-settled-plea-bargain/>

Appendix A

The Six C's of our Office Space

Compassion – This is a very sensitive matter, Paramount Consideration – DO NOT REVICTIMIZE and respect everyone involved directly, indirectly and tertiary

Confidentially – The office is a safe place, but what happens in the office should stay within the office

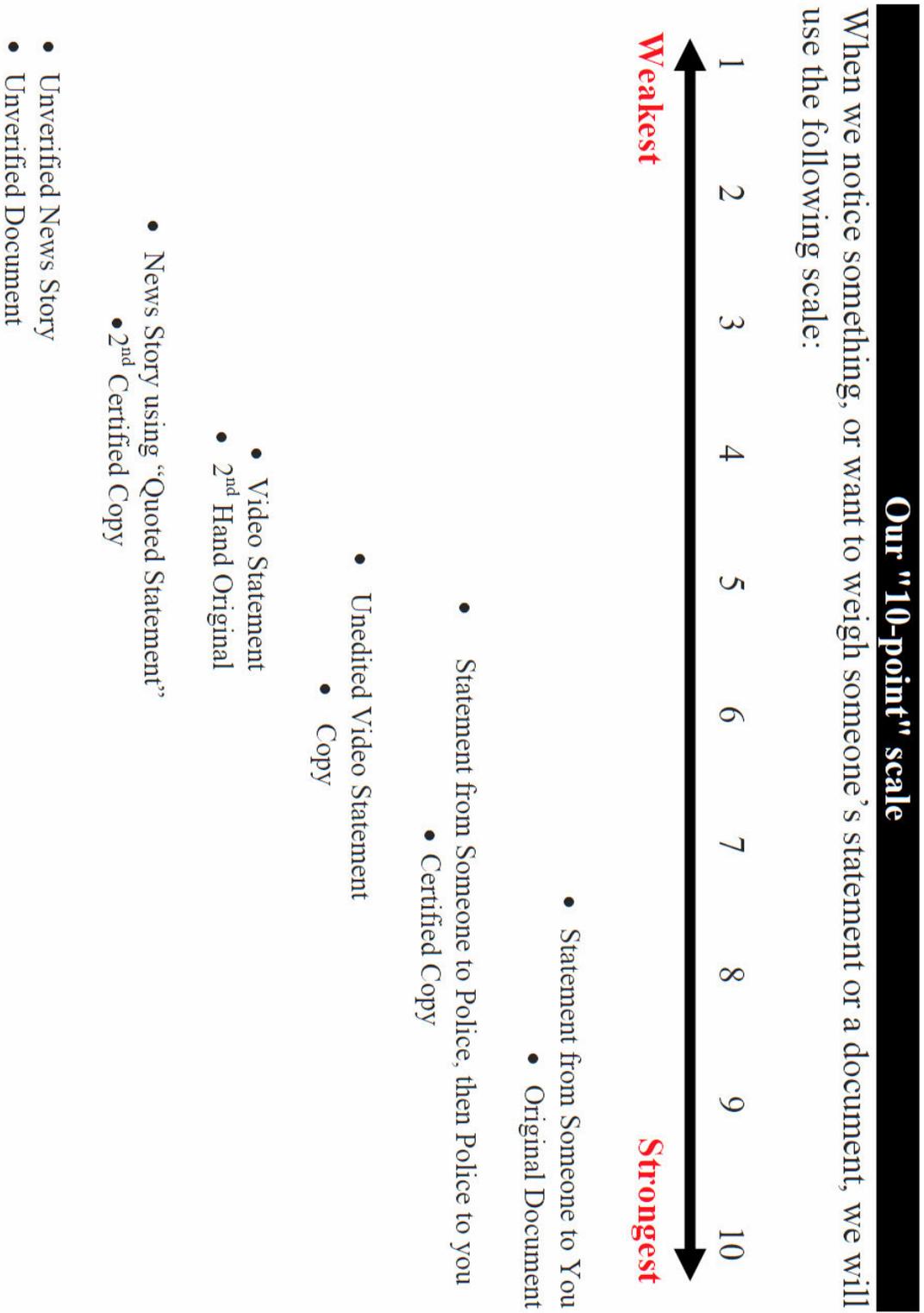
Consideration – for the task at hand, the humans involved and the others who work around us

Collect – Data, evidence, supporting materials... Don't rely on 3rd party reports, Get the ORIGINAL

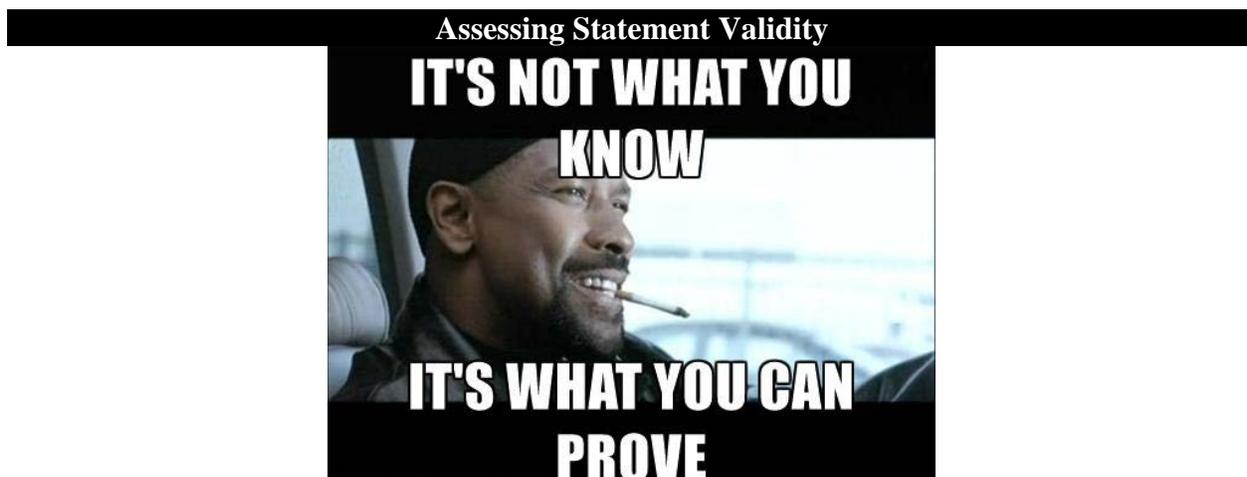
Catalog – EVERYTHING... What you did today, what you do at home, the process you followed

Consistency – Be consistent with what you say and the manner you do it so we can rely on each other

Appendix B
Statement and Evidence Strength Chart



Appendix C
Law Enforcement Sensitive



As we read statements, or folks repeating other's statements, we need to assess both **how valid the statement is**, and **how reliable the person stating it is**. We do this innately through our own intuition (our "gut feeling"), which is sometimes described as the art in investigations.

Our intuition rises a flag, but we must prove that the statement is true or not. If we cannot prove or disprove a statement, we want to state what additional information would be needed to prove or disprove a statement.

Phase I – "Is the Statement Logically Valid?"

I'm going to walk you through just one small piece of our case, in looking at the following statement allegedly from Seth's Mom and Dad, shared via Fox5DC:

"there were no shell casings found at the scene indicating their son was likely shot with a revolver"
36

The logic used here is **INDUCTIVE** ("there is a fact, so therefore it must be this"; going from small to big) reasoning. We first must ascertain if this is sound logic or if this is a fallacy.

So, we first must look at the reasoning in Socratic logic form: "There were no casings, so therefore it was most-likely a revolver"

Conditions that must be true for the statement to be true:

Condition 1 → Revolvers never leave casings

Condition 2 → Revolvers are the only handgun that does not leave casings

We also must add a third assumption:

Condition 3 → The only way a casing will not be present at a crime scene is if a revolver was used

So now we have the following conditions that must be true for the parent's statement to be true:

Condition 1 → Revolvers never leave casings

Condition 2 → Revolvers are the only handgun that does not leave casings

Condition 3 → The only way a casing will not be present at a crime scene is if a revolver was used

³⁶ <http://www.fox5dc.com/news/218883023-story>

Appendix C
Law Enforcement Sensitive

Let's look at Condition 1 → Revolvers never leave casings

The first thing we need to do is ensure we know what a revolver is, and how it is different from other handguns. I happen to be a former federal firearms instructor, so I know that the major difference revolvers have between other firearms is within the respective “cycle of operations.” Unlike semi-automatic and automatic handgun, revolvers cycle of operations does not include “ejection” of a spent casing. Here is a photo of a revolver handgun. The chamber of a revolver “revolves” or rotates, and the casings remain contained in the pistol.



Below is a semi-automatic (semi-auto) handgun. This type of firearm must “eject” the casing before it can cycle another, new round into the chamber. We will get to this later, but it is important to note that a semi-auto chambers a round the round is inserted into the chamber. A pistol does not chamber the round, so there is a slight **gap** between where the head of the bullet is and the chamber.

Appendix C
Law Enforcement Sensitive



Condition 1 → Revolvers never leave casings TRUE (there are scenarios where a revolver can have casings at a crime scene, but for the purpose of this paper, we can state Conditions 1 as TRUE)

This is a photo of a “over-under” handgun. The rounds are inserted manually into the two chambers, and are also removed manually. It is possible for this firearm to also not leave casings at a crime scene, as long as only two shots are fired.

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Appendix C
Law Enforcement Sensitive



As it is possible that an over-under pistol will not eject casings into a crime scene, Condition 2 → Revolvers are the only handgun that does not leave casings is FALSE.

So we have already DISPROVEN the parents statement, but we will continue to Condition 3 → The only way a casing will not be present at a crime scene is if a revolver was used, to explore another aspect of the statement. As we saw with a semi-auto handgun, the expended casing is ejected from the handgun. It is very possible that a shooter could either pick up the casing from the ground after ejection, or the casing could have been ejected into something that left the crime scene, like the shooters jacket, or on a dog trotting by.

So Condition 3 → The only way a casing will not be present at a crime scene is if a revolver was used, is FALSE.

If the statement was logical and true, we can accept it, but if it isn't, we need to find out what would make the statement logical and true, so we need to move to Phase II.

Phase II – “What would make the Statement Valid?”

The inductive reasoning by the parents is not logically sound as the conditions for the statement to be true were not met. We want to figure out if any conditions do or can exist to render the statement “*was likely shot with a revolver*” true. We want to work DEDUCTIVELY – to be likely shot from a revolver, these conditions must be present.

There are certain unique features of the revolver that produce various forms of evidence.

Appendix C
Law Enforcement Sensitive

1. A revolver cannot be silenced. As we noted the **gap** between the bullet and the chamber, there will always be an audible signature from a revolver being shot.
2. We also know that in reading DiMaio (1999), there are certain forensic issues that should be present if a revolver was used.

“When a revolver is fired, gas, soot, and powder emerge not only from the muzzle but also from the gap between the cylinder and the barrel (see Figure 2.11).

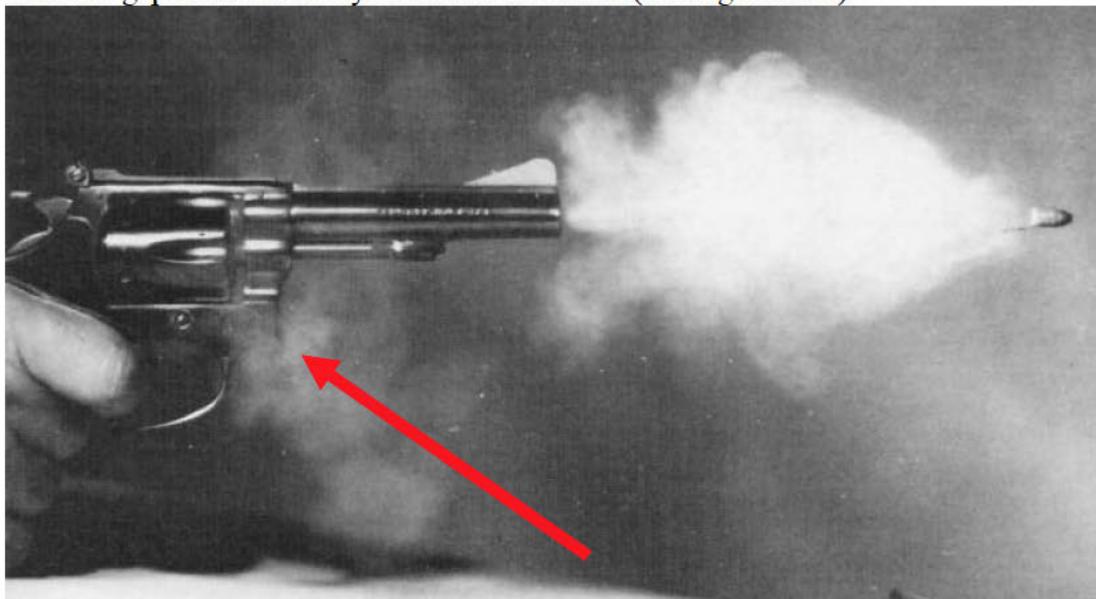


Figure 2.11 A cloud of gas can be seen emerging from the cylinder-barrel gap.

“If a gun is held at an acute angle to the body, there will be a deposit of soot, possibly associated with a zone of searing, from the cylinder gap as well as searing and soot at the entrance from gas emerging from the muzzle.”

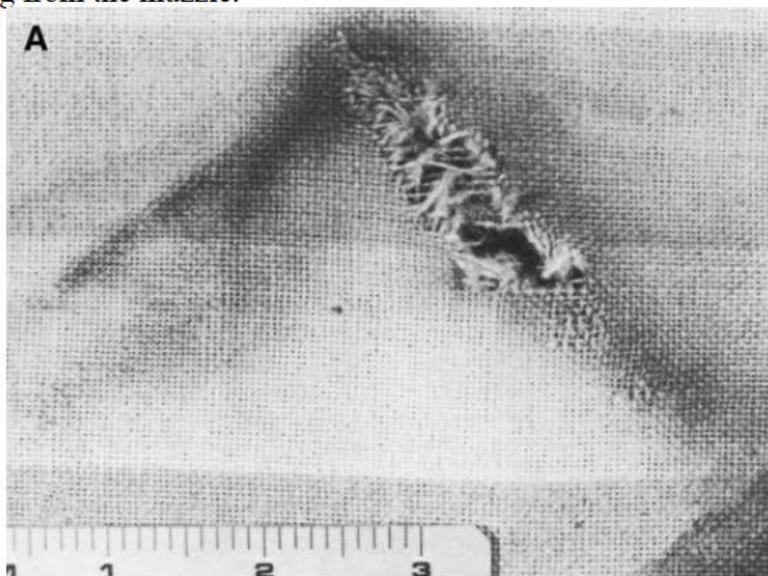


Figure 4.10 V-shaped deposit of soot from cylinder gap

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Appendix C Law Enforcement Sensitive

From the bullet itself, we learn: “If the cylinder of the revolver is out of alignment with the barrel, as the bullet jumps from the cylinder to the barrel, fragments of metal may be sheared off the bullet. These fragments can produce marks (stippling) on the skin that resemble powder tattoo marks. Such marks, however, are larger, more irregular, and more hemorrhagic than traditional powder tattoo marks.” (DiMaio, 1999)

So our deductive reasoning in profiling the use of a revolver as the handgun would be the following:

“For a revolver to have been used, we would expect to have an audible gunshot sound, clothing or skin burns showing an V-shaped soot deposit (if the handgun was close enough), and we would expect the bullet to bear marks similar to those of ‘jumping the gap.’ If these conditions were not present, it is less-likely that a revolver was used.”

We could (and should!) go even further... We would want to look at how many times revolvers were used in other similar crimes in DC, and then this area, and then the whole US... That way, in addition to the above statement, we may be able to add something like:

“Additionally, research shows that nationally, revolvers are used in only 1 of 20 cases (20%), and in DC they are used even less often (12%). Therefor the probability that a revolver was used if none of the stated supra were present would be very low.”

And that, my friends, is profiling... Now we need to do this with EVERY statement we can find... GAME ON!!

Reference

Di Maio, Vincent J. M. (1999). *Gunshot wounds: Practical aspects of firearms, ballistics, and forensic techniques*. Boca Raton: CRC Press.

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Appendix D

Crabbé, Decoene, & Vertommen (2008) Overview of motivations(s) for homicidal act(s)

Author(s)	Motivation(s) for homicidal act(s)
Schmidt et al. (2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concealment of prior homicide; greed; domestic argument; revenge; family honor; jealousy; sexual motives; other
Turvey (2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power reassurance or compensatory • The offense is restorative of the offender's doubts about himself, his fear of personal inadequacy. • Power assertive or entitlement • The offender wishes to appear to have absolutely no doubt about his own adequacy and masculinity, he may be using his attacks as an expression of his own virility. • Anger retaliatory or displaced • The offender is acting on the basis of cumulative real or imagined wrongs, the victim may be one of the people who did him wrong or may symbolize that person to the offender. • Sadistic or anger excitation • Motivated by intense, individually varying fantasies that involve inflicting brutal levels of pain on the victim solely for offender sexual pleasure. • Profit or material gain • Motivation oriented toward material or personal gain.
Tita & Griffiths (2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gang; drug; felony; argument; familial/domestic
Douglas et al. (1992)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal enterprise; personal cause; sexual; group cause • Every type of motivation is divided into subcategories.
Bijleveld & Smit (2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal contract killing; criminal drug related; criminal other; sexual; robbery; disputes inmates; disputes acquaintances, disputes strangers; other; psychotic; unknown
Keppel & Walter (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power assertive • Increasing aggression with the victim ensures control and power. • Power reassurance • Acts out fantasy and seeks reassurance from the victim. • Anger-retaliation • Seeks revenge for his anger towards another person by attacking a symbolic person. • Anger-excitation • Engages in prolonged torture, exploitation, and/or mutilation, which energizes the killer's fantasy.

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Author(s)	Motivation(s) for homicidal act(s)
Holmes & DeBurger (1988)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visionary • Homicides are committed in response to voices or visions that demand that a person or category of persons be destroyed. • Mission oriented • Conscious goal of eliminating a particular group or category of people. • Hedonistic • Thrill seeking • Derives pleasure directly from the murder event. • Comfort • Instrumental homicides in meeting the killer's goal of pleasure, creating comfort, the good life. • Lust • Sexual arousal and gratification are integral to the homicidal act. • Power-control oriented • Derives profound satisfaction from the process of having complete life-or-death control over his victim.
Levin & Fox (1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenge (individual, category specific or nonspecific); love; profit; terror

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