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Mr. WRAY. So, the incident that you're asking about was, obviously, deeply disturbing. We had an individual wearing a tactical vest, armed with an AR-style rifle and a nail gun, who attempted to forcibly enter and attack our Cincinnati field office.

A subsequent review of the subject's devices and online postings identified a pretty striking anti-FBI, anti-Federal law enforcement hostility. He was calling on others to kill Federal law enforcement, claiming that he felt he was a, in his words, "civil war."

It's, unfortunately, part of a broader phenomenon that we have seen, not just against the FBI—and this is important to add—but against law enforcement all across the country, not just against law enforcement professionals themselves, which is appalling enough, but calling for attacks against their families, which is truly despicable.

Mr. COHEN. That man eventually was captured and eliminated, was he not?

Mr. WRAY. Yes.

Mr. COHEN. A few days later, was the Arizona FBI Department the subject of armed violence—or not violence, but armed protestors?

Mr. WRAY. Well, I know that our Phoenix field office has had a number of very concerning security incidents where people attempted to attack or breach the facility. I can't remember the dates of when that happened, but—

Mr. COHEN. All this has happened kind of in the same sphere. It's been information that's been put out on social media and just in general, and by Members of the Congress, questioning the FBI, questioning law enforcement in general. This has had a deleterious effect on the safety of FBI officials, and you said others like Justice.

The was a story the other day, I believe, about people involved in the prosecution of the former President and threats to them, DOJ personnel, as well as FBI. Is that something that's going on presently? Are there efforts to have a unit at the FBI maybe look into how to protect and defend law enforcement personnel who are threatened with violence?

Mr. WRAY. We did stand up a whole dedicated unit to focus on threats to FBI individuals, FBI employees and FBI facilities, because of the uptick that we saw over that time period.

Mr. COHEN. The January 6th, was beyond a weaponization of government; it was a nuclearization of government against the government. I believe I heard that you said that you didn't have any prior notice or reason to believe that there would be such an event on January 6th. Is that correct?

Mr. WRAY. We did not, to my knowledge at least, have prior knowledge of an attempt, a violent overthrow of and breach of the Capitol Building itself. Certainly, we were concerned about and put out a number of products, intelligence products, to partners and others warning of the potential for violence more generally on that date.

Mr. COHEN. So, there have been—I think Tucker Carlson and some of the Members, colleagues on the other side of the aisle, have said that Ray Epps was a secret government agent helping

encourage this crime, so as to make the President look bad. Do you have any knowledge of Ray Epps being a secret government agent?

Mr. WRAY. No. I will say this notion that somehow the violence at the Capitol on January 6th was part of some operation orchestrated by FBI sources and agents is ludicrous and it's a disservice to our brave, hardworking, dedicated men and women.

Mr. COHEN. Director, I agree with you. I think the FBI has some of the most talented law enforcement people in our Nation and in the world. They are concerned about safety. They tend to, as I understand, lean Republican, but they do their job down the line. That's what they're supposed to do.

I'm happy we have the FBI operating in Memphis and other places to work with our police departments and joint units to protect our citizens, and I thank you for your service to the United States.

I yield back my time.

Chair JORDAN. The gentleman yields back.

The gentleman from California is recognized.

Mr. ISSA. Thank you.

Director, I'm going to followup on my colleague from Memphis. How many individuals who were either FBI employees or people that the FBI had made contact with were in the January 6th entry of the Capitol and surrounding area?

Mr. WRAY. So, I really need to be careful here talking about where we have or have not used confidential human sources.

Mr. ISSA. Was there one or more individuals that would fit that description on January 6th that were in or around the Capitol?

Mr. WRAY. I believe there is a filing in one of the January 6th cases that can provide a little more information about this, and I'm happy to see if we can follow back up with you to provide that.

Mr. ISSA. I just want an answer. Was there one or more? I mean you would know if there was at least one individual who worked for the FBI who entered the Capitol on that day.

Mr. WRAY. I can't—again I just can't speak to that here, but I'm happy to get the Court filing that—

Mr. ISSA. Look, it has been two years and you now come before us. The gentleman asked these questions, makes all kinds of insinuations, and you nod your head yes. Then I ask you simply was there one or more and you won't answer that. So, I am going to make the assumption that there was more than one, more than five, more than 10, and that you are ducking the question because you don't want to answer for the fact that you had at least one and somehow missed understanding that some of the individuals were very dangerous and that there were others inciting individuals to enter the Capitol after others broke windows.

So, I am just going to move on because I think it is time to move on past January 6th. I just—seems that the other side won't.

You are near-cabinet-level individual. You enjoy a term in Senate confirmation. You feel comfortable speaking to other Members, either cabinet-level or subcabinet-level when appropriate to resolve problems within the government?

Mr. WRAY. Absolutely.