

RILEY PROTOCOL · FORENSIC CASE STUDY · APRIL 2026 ·
CONFIDENTIAL – CONGRESSIONAL REFERENCE

The Riley Protocol: A Forensic Mixed-Methods Case Study of Managed Narrative Construction, Platform Amplification, and Credibility Collapse in a Digitally Amplified Survivor-Claim Environment

An integrated three-part investigation combining public-record analysis, inside-access private-source documentation, and comparative forensic assessment

INVESTIGATOR

DATE

STUDY
DESIGN

Troy Barile

April 2026

The Fallout with TBS

Mixed-
methods;
primarily
qualitative;
comparative
cross-source
analysis with
inside-access
methodology

SOURCE STRATA

Four classified tiers: stable public record;
internal direct-source corpus; contextual
witness material; investigator-process record

STUDY PERIOD

September 2021 – April 2026

EVIDENTIARY
STANDARD

Stricter than
social
discourse;
narrower
than
criminal-law
proof;
convergent
multi-source

ABSTRACT

This case study presents a three-part forensic comparative analysis of a public survivor-claim narrative that circulated across social media platforms and reached hundreds of thousands of readers between September 2021 and April 2026 before failing under evidentiary review. The subject, William Sascha Riley (also known publicly as Sascha Barros or Manuel Sascha Barros), is a verified U.S. Army veteran adopted in 1978 in Tennessee, born in Germany in June 1973, whose biographical facts are not in dispute. Beginning in September 2021, Riley publicly alleged childhood trafficking, sexual abuse by named sitting political figures including Donald Trump and members of Congress, the ritual murder of children, military discovery of child sexual abuse material depicting him, and multiple orchestrated cover-ups at institutional levels. By November 2025, these allegations had been amplified through a managed platform operated by Lisa Noelle Voldeng to an audience in the hundreds of thousands. The investigation proceeds in three parts. Part I establishes the public-record analysis, documenting the evidentiary status of each major claim, the named-person timeline mismatches, the documentary record environment, and the provenance of the claim architecture. Part II introduces the internal archive produced through direct inside-access methodology, including four transcript archives, a screenshot-derived ledger, and contextual witness material. Part III presents the integrated forensic assessment combining both layers. The principal finding across all three parts is convergent: the public narrative grew materially and systematically larger than its documentary base could sustain, and the private archive reveals the specific mechanisms — narrative curation, operator distrust, source-seeded corroboration, and self-acknowledged selective disclosure — that allowed that overextension to remain publicly invisible for as long as it did. The Balis corroboration lane is reclassified from apparent independent support to a source-seeded, potentially contaminated bridge. The operator layer is classified as a managed-source environment whose response to scrutiny was preemptive delegitimization rather than documentary stabilization. All conclusions are stated within the evidentiary limits of the accessible record. No clinical diagnosis is offered or required.

Keywords: survivor testimony, managed amplification, constructed-source event, forensic comparative analysis, platform ecology, Munchausen by Internet, inside-access methodology, credibility stratigraphy, Satanic Panic templates, journalist harassment

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CASE STUDY

OVERVIEW

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II

PART
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SOURCE
VAULT

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