

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO**

OHIO DEMOCRATIC PARTY,

Plaintiff,

v.

OHIO REPUBLICAN PARTY, DONALD J.
TRUMP FOR PRESIDENT, INC., ROGER J.
STONE, JR., and STOP THE STEAL INC.,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 1:16-cv-_____

**VOTER INTIMIDATION COMPLAINT PURSUANT TO THE VOTING
RIGHTS ACT OF 1965 AND THE KU KLUX KLAN ACT OF 1871**

Plaintiff Ohio Democratic Party hereby alleges as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. The campaign of Donald J. Trump, Trump's close advisor Roger J. Stone, Jr., Stone's organization Stop the Steal Inc., the Ohio Republican Party ("ORP"), and others are conspiring to threaten, intimidate, and thereby prevent minority voters in urban neighborhoods from voting in the 2016 election. The presently stated goal of the Trump Campaign, as

explained by an unnamed official to Bloomberg News on October 27, is to depress voter turnout—in the official’s words: “We have three major voter suppression operations under way” that target African Americans and other groups of voters. While the official discussed communications strategies designed to decrease interest in voting, it has also become clear in recent weeks that Trump has sought to advance his campaign’s goal of “voter suppression” by using the loudest microphone in the nation to implore his supporters to engage in unlawful intimidation at Ohio polling places. Trump’s exhortations have been amplified by direct and tacit assistance from the ORP and Stone, who helped pioneer similar tactics in the 1980s before those efforts were blocked by the federal courts. All have sought to organize, fund, and assist Trump’s supporters to carry out the Trump Campaign’s goals. And Trump’s supporters have responded with pledges to descend upon polling places in “certain areas” where many minority voters live in order to interfere with their efforts to exercise the franchise.

2. In the aftermath of previous voter suppression efforts in our history, Congress responded forcefully by enacting laws that unequivocally prohibit voter intimidation. In the 1870s, in response to threats of political violence and harassment against former slaves and their white supporters by the newly formed Ku Klux Klan, Congress banned private conspiracies to intimidate or threaten voters. In the 1960s, in response to the menacing of African-Americans who sought their full rights at the ballot box, Congress prohibited any threats or intimidation against any and all persons engaged in the democratic process.

3. Voter intimidation is especially pernicious when it is condoned or encouraged by a candidate or political party. The Republican National Committee (“RNC”) recognized the dangers and illegality of party-sponsored efforts to intimidate voters in resolving a 1981 lawsuit alleging that it “enlisted the help of off-duty sheriffs and police officers to intimidate voters by

standing at polling places in minority precincts during voting with ‘National Ballot Security Task Force’ armbands” and visible firearms, in violation of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. *Democratic Nat’l Comm. v. Republican Nat’l Comm.*, 673 F.3d 192, 196 (3d Cir. 2012). In a 1982 Consent Decree settling that lawsuit, the RNC and the New Jersey Republican State Committee agreed, *inter alia*, to:

- a. “as a first resort, use established statutory procedures for challenging unqualified voters”;
- b. “comply with all applicable state and federal laws protecting the rights of duly qualified citizens to vote for the candidate(s) of their choice”;
- c. “refrain from giving any directions to or permitting their employees to campaign within restricted polling areas or to interrogate prospective voters as to their qualifications to vote prior to their entry to a polling place”;
- d. “refrain from undertaking any ballot security activities in polling places or election districts where the racial or ethnic composition of such districts is a factor in the decision to conduct, or the actual conduct of, such activities there and where a purpose or significant effect of such activities is to deter qualified voters from voting”; and
- e. “refrain from having private personnel deputized as law enforcement personnel in connection with ballot security activities.”

Id. at 196-97 (internal citations and quotation marks omitted).

4. The Consent Decree has been updated, affirmed against challenge, and enforced by several courts, including the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. *See id.* at 220. In rejecting the RNC’s 2009 request that the Consent Decree be set aside, the District Court for the

District of New Jersey held that “[v]oter intimidation presents an ongoing threat to the participation of minority individuals in the political process, and continues to pose a far greater danger to the integrity of that process than the type of voter fraud the RNC is prevented from addressing by the Decree.” *Democratic Nat’l Comm. v. Republican Nat’l Comm.*, 671 F. Supp. 2d 575, 578-79 (D.N.J. 2009), *aff’d*, 673 F.3d 192 (3d Cir. 2012). On October 26, 2016, citing the RNC’s coordination with the Trump Campaign’s voter intimidation efforts, the Democratic National Committee moved to hold the RNC in contempt of the Consent Decree. *See Democratic Nat’l Comm. v. Republican Nat’l Comm.*, No. 81-cv-3876 (JMV), Dkt. No. 95 (D.N.J. Oct. 26, 2016).

5. In this action, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants’ coordinated campaign of vigilante voter intimidation also violates the Ku Klux Klan Act of 1871 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

6. Immediate relief is necessary. There are only 9 days left until Election Day, and early in-person voting in Ohio is well underway. Trump’s calls for unlawful intimidation have grown louder and louder, and the conspiracy to harass and threaten voters has already resulted in acts that threaten to interfere with the voting rights of registered Ohio voters. The Ohio Democratic Party, and untold numbers of Ohio voters, will suffer irreparable harm if the right to vote is imperiled by voter suppression and intimidation.

PARTIES

7. Plaintiff Ohio Democratic Party is a state party organization affiliated with the Democratic Party, headquartered in Columbus, Ohio. The Ohio Democratic Party works, among other things, “to organize and perpetuate a representative, effective, and responsible party organization at all levels in the State of Ohio,” and to “advance the interest of the Democratic

Party nationally.” See “Preamble – Ohio Democratic Party Constitution,” <https://ohiodems.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/2014odpconstitution.pdf>.

8. Defendant Ohio Republican Party is a political organization with its principal place of business in Columbus, Ohio. The ORP “recruit[s] . . . candidates for elected office” at every level of government within the state, and in the federal government. See “About – Ohio Republican Party,” <http://www.ohiogop.org/about/>.

9. Defendant Roger J. Stone, Jr., is a resident of Florida. Stone is a Republican political operative and longtime associate of Trump’s. He is currently an operative for Trump and his campaign. Stone is a vocal proselytizer of Trump’s false voter fraud claims and his calls for vigilante action, including through Stone’s “super PAC” Stop the Steal Inc., its website stopthesteal.org, and many forms of social media. Stone has encouraged Trump supporters to wear red shirts on Election Day, in large part to menace voters. Stone was a key advisor to the 1981 campaign of former New Jersey Governor Thomas Kean, in which a “ballot security” force wearing black armbands engaged in widespread voter intimidation in Democratic areas of the state, leading to the above-described Consent Decree barring supposed ballot security efforts by the Republican Party.

10. Defendant Stop the Steal Inc. is a “super PAC” formed by Stone on April 6, 2016, under Section 527 of the Internal Revenue Code. Stop the Steal Inc. is devoted to promoting Stone’s conspiracy theories regarding voter fraud, and to using fears of a “rigged” election to organize and recruit poll watchers to harass and intimidate perceived Democratic voters on Election Day. Stop the Steal Inc. is headquartered at 3843 South Bristol Street, Suite 312, Santa Ana, California.

11. Defendant Donald J. Trump for President, Inc. (the “Trump Campaign”) is the campaign of Donald J. Trump for the presidency of the United States. The Trump Campaign is headquartered at 725 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

12. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because this action arises under federal law, specifically Section 2 of the Ku Klux Klan Act of 1871, 42 U.S.C. § 1985(3), and Section 11(b) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, 52 U.S.C. § 10307(b).

13. Personal jurisdiction exists over Stone, Stop the Steal Inc., and the Trump Campaign pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code. § 2307.382(A) because Defendants caused and/or will cause “tortious injury by an act or omission in this state,” “tortious injury in this state to any person by an act outside this state committed with the purpose of injuring persons, when [they] might reasonably have expected that some person would be injured thereby in this state,” and/or “tortious injury to any person by a criminal act, any element of which [took or will take] place in this state, which [they] commi[t] or in the commission of which [they are] guilty of complicity.” § 2307.382(A)(3), (6), (7).

14. The Ohio Democratic Party has standing in this action because it is supporting many candidates for office in the election to be held on November 8, 2016, including Democratic candidates in the Presidential, Senate, House, and numerous statewide elections. The Party is threatened with immediate and irreparable injury if the vigilante voter intimidation campaign by Trump, Stone, and their co-conspirators succeeds in disrupting or changing the results of the election by means of an unlawful conspiracy. The Ohio Democratic Party has standing on behalf of itself and its supporters.

15. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e) because significant events giving rise to this action occurred in this district.

16. The allegations herein justify immediate temporary relief in order to prevent irreparable harm. An injunction against the Trump Campaign and its co-conspirators' planned intimidation tactics is the only way to protect thousands of Ohio voters from harassment, threats, or intimidation that could discourage them from voting in the upcoming election.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

I. CONGRESS REGULATES VOTER INTIMIDATION FOR OVER A CENTURY IN RESPONSE TO POLLING PLACE VIGILANTISM

17. The Ku Klux Klan Act of 1871 (the "Klan Act") was the last of the Enforcement Acts—legislation passed during Reconstruction to protect the suffrage rights of newly freed slaves, including by protecting them and their supporters from violence and harassment. President Grant requested the legislation in order to empower him to stamp out the first generation of the Ku Klux Klan, which Congress granted within a month of the request.

18. Section 2 of the Klan Act, as currently codified in 42 U.S.C. § 1985(3), provides for damages and equitable relief "if two or more persons conspire to prevent by force, intimidation, or threat, any citizen who is lawfully entitled to vote, from giving his support or advocacy in a legal manner, toward or in favor of . . . an elector for President or Vice President, or as a Member of Congress of the United States; or to injure any citizen in person or property on account of such support or advocacy." The Act further provides that an action will lie against the conspirators so long as "one or more persons engaged" in the conspiracy "do, or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy." As the Supreme Court made clear in *Ex parte Yarbrough*, 110 U.S. 651 (1884), the constitutional basis for this broad provision—

whose text requires no showing of racial intent or animus, only a conspiracy to intimidate voters—is the Constitution’s Elections Clause.

19. Nearly a century later, in 1965, Congress again invoked its broad Elections Clause power to protect the franchise. Responding to numerous instances of intimidation in both elections and registration efforts in the Jim Crow South, including the killing of black and white activists seeking to register African Americans to vote, Congress passed Section 11(b) of the Voting Rights Act. Section 11(b) prohibits actual or attempted “intimidation,” “threats,” or “coercion” against a person, either “for voting or attempting to vote” or “for urging or aiding any person to vote or attempt to vote.” Section 11(b) authorizes private suits against private actors, even in the absence of any action by a state or state official.

20. As courts have made clear, it is a violation of Section 11(b) to follow voters around, stand behind them taking notes, follow them into the parking lot, or loudly discuss voter fraud laws in their presence. *See, e.g.,* Temporary Restraining Order, *Daschle v. Thune*, No. 04-cv-4177, Dkt. No. 6 (D.S.D. Nov. 2, 2004) (entering a Temporary Restraining Order prohibiting a Republican Senate candidate and his supporters from continuing to “follow[] Native Americans from the polling places,” “copy the license plates of Native Americans driving to the polling places” and record “the license plates of Native Americans driving away from the polling places”). Invasions of physical space and intimations of possible future violence, prosecution, or legal action based on a voter’s presence at the polls constitute unlawful voter intimidation. And even as to those persons who do not directly participate in those activities, the Klan Act makes it unlawful to conspire with others to promote, organize, and facilitate those efforts.

II. TRUMP AND STONE ISSUE A CALL TO INTIMIDATE VOTERS IN THE 2016 ELECTION ON THE BASIS OF BOGUS CLAIMS OF VOTER FRAUD

21. In the months leading up to the 2016 election, Trump has made an escalating series of statements, often racially tinged, suggesting that his supporters should go to particular precincts on Election Day and intimidate voters—and that if they do not do so, he will lose the election because certain people, in certain precincts, will vote “15 times” for Secretary Hillary Rodham Clinton.

22. For example, Trump told a crowd in Altoona, Pennsylvania, in August that “I hope you people can . . . not just vote on the 8th, [but also] go around and look and watch other polling places and make sure that it’s 100-percent fine. We’re going to watch Pennsylvania—go down to certain areas and watch and study—[and] make sure other people don’t come in and vote five times. . . . The only way we can lose, in my opinion—and I really mean this, Pennsylvania—is if cheating goes on.”

23. In a speech ten days later in Ohio, Trump explained that he did not just mean that supporters should “watch”: “You’ve got to get everybody to go out and watch, and go out and vote,” Trump said. “And when [I] say ‘watch,’ you know what I’m talking about, right?” Trump has explained that his “watchers” should act in a capacity similar to law enforcement, even though they will not in fact be acting in a law-enforcement capacity. In other words, Trump is encouraging his supporters to act as vigilantes.

24. In the midst of these comments, the Trump Campaign rolled out a form on its website for supporters to sign up to be “Trump Election Observers” in order to “Stop Crooked Hillary From Rigging This Election!”

25. Trump has specifically encouraged his supporters who work in law enforcement to use their official authority to assist in “watching” Democratic-leaning communities. For

example, he stated at the Altoona rally in August that to protect against supposed voter fraud, “[w]e have to call up law enforcement” and “we have to have the sheriffs and the police chiefs and everybody watching.”

26. Trump’s exhortations have grown more ominous and specific as the election draws closer. At an October 1 rally in Manheim, Pennsylvania, for example, Trump instructed his supporters to “go check out [other] areas because a lot of bad things happen, and we don’t want to lose for that reason.” Trump and Trump Campaign surrogates have told supporters that voters of color should be suspected of fraud. Trump has suggested that Latino voters are undocumented immigrants whom the federal government has allowed to “pour into this country” specifically to vote in the election. And in a nationally televised interview on October 16, former New York City Mayor and Trump surrogate Rudy Giuliani expressed that voter fraud is concentrated in predominantly minority communities in “inner cities” that support “Democrats,” like “Philadelphia and Chicago.”

27. While speaking in Ambridge, Pennsylvania, on October 11, Trump warned that it is “[s]o important that you watch other communities”—which, he clarified, meant Philadelphia—“because we don’t want this election stolen from us And everybody knows what I’m talking about.” Trump was referring in particular to stories he had circulated earlier in the summer about precincts in Philadelphia and Cleveland comprised nearly exclusively of African-American voters in which Mitt Romney received no votes in 2012. At that same rally, a prominent Trump supporter, U.S. Representative Bill Shuster, made clear that Trump supporters should focus their voter intimidation in Philadelphia, stating: “The people in Western and Central Pennsylvania have to overcome what goes on down in Philadelphia—the cheating.” Another prominent Trump supporter, former Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich, has similarly

stated that the election might be “stolen” because of voter fraud in Philadelphia and other Democratic-leaning communities with large minority populations: “You look at Philadelphia, you look at St. Louis, you look at Chicago, I mean, again, I’m old enough, I remember when Richard Nixon had the election stolen in 1960 So to suggest that we have—that you don’t have theft in Philadelphia is to deny reality.”

28. Trump’s vice presidential running mate, Indiana Governor Mike Pence, has joined in Trump’s calls, stating that “we’re encouraging all our supporters . . . to be involved” in monitoring polling places for voter fraud.

29. Trump now asserts at rallies that the presence of fraud at the polls will prevent him from winning the November 8 election. His comments are consistently directed at Democratic-leaning communities with large minority populations in states like Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Florida—the three States that the Trump Campaign has internally designated as the most important to Trump’s presidential election prospects. For example, at an October 18 rally in Colorado Springs, Colorado, Trump warned his supporters about voter fraud: “[T]ake a look at Philadelphia, what’s been going on, take a look at Chicago, take a look at St. Louis. Take a look at some of these cities, where you see things happening that are horrendous.”

30. At an October 17 rally in Mason, Ohio, Governor Pence urged Trump supporters to sign up to be poll watchers to combat purported voter fraud, claiming that the media “is trying to rig this election with their biased coverage.” Pence explained that any Trump supporter who has not volunteered to participate to provide “accountability at a polling place” has not “yet done all that you can do.”

31. At an October 20 rally in Delaware, Ohio, Trump told the crowd that Secretary Clinton is “truly capable of anything, including voter fraud.” At the same rally, Trump repeated

what he called “terrible, frightening statistics” (which also happen to be false), like the claim that “fourteen percent of non-citizens are registered to vote,” or that “1.8 million people are dead, but they’re registered to vote, some of whom voted even though they’re dead. Which is really a hard thing to do. But it’s easy, if fraud is involved. . . . One was a Republican, and after death, became a Democrat. It’s true!”

32. At an October 22 rally in Cleveland, Ohio, Trump repeated his claims that the election is “rigged” and claimed that this is being accomplished by persons impersonating dead people and illegal immigrants voting for Secretary Clinton. Trump also expressed that voter fraud is “okay” if “they’ll vote for Trump.”

33. At a rally in Golden, Colorado on October 29, 2016, Trump accused postal workers of throwing out ballots that they don’t “like.” Trump told the crowd, “I have real problems with ballots being sent. Does that make sense? Like people saying, ‘Oh here’s a ballot,’ being, ‘here’s another ballot - throw it away, throw it away. Oh, here’s one I like, we’ll keep that one. I have real problems—so get your ballots in. We’re trying to have some pretty good supervision out there. We got a lot of people watching you people that collect the ballots. We got a lot of people watching the people that collect the ballots. Now, the, you know, dishonest media will say ‘oh, that wasn’t nice. Everything is so honest. Everything in our country –’ We have 1.8 million people that are dead registered to vote. Right? And some of them vote. I wonder how that happens. We have 2.7 million people on more than one state, they’re registered two states, and sometimes more than that. And I could go on and on and on.” See “Full Speech: Donald Trump Rally in Golden, Colorado,” at 43:05-44:02, YouTube, (Oct. 29, 2016) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_6I1xXf_QmE.

34. Stone has amplified the Trump Campaign's message. Stone is a far-right-wing political operative who has served as a close advisor to Trump throughout his run for President. Stone has a history of engaging in voter intimidation, racist and misogynist hate speech, and incitement to violence. Stone has publicly called for the execution of Secretary Clinton, Senator Bernie Sanders, and George Soros, among others. He has referred to Herman Cain as a "mandingo," to former presidential candidate Ben Carson as an "Uncle Tom," and Representative Allen West as an "arrogant know-it-all negro." He is also the peddler of numerous widely discredited conspiracy theories, just a few of which include that the Bush family tried to assassinate President Reagan, that President Lyndon Johnson orchestrated the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and that Senator Ted Cruz's father was tied to the Kennedy assassination.

35. Stone's super PAC Stop the Steal Inc. is currently running a website called "StopTheSteal.org," through which Stone is actively signing up Trump supporters to "volunteer" to fight "voter fraud." #StopTheSteal is a popular hashtag among Trump supporters on Twitter, and Stone's group maintains an active Facebook presence.

36. Stone and his organization also have widely disseminated messages via websites such as stopthesteal.org and through social media under hashtags such as #StopTheSteal. One image falsely states: "HILLARY CLINTON CHEATED AND STOLE THE PRIMARY FROM BERNIE . . . WE THE PEOPLE CAN STOP HER FROM STEALING THE GENERAL." Another states that "25% of Votes needed to win, is decided by illegals" and that hundreds of "electoral votes [are] at RISK of being RIGGED." Through these and other messages, Stone has sought to encourage Trump supporters to engage in unlawful voter intimidation.

37. Stone is also using social media to promote the common plan that Trump supporters—and particularly those who have agreed to engage in vigilante “ballot security” efforts—wear red shirts on Election Day.

38. Further, Stone and Stop the Steal Inc. are actively recruiting Trump supporters for “exit polling,” specifically targeting nine Democratic-leaning cities with large minority populations, including Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Las Vegas. As of October 30, 2016, Stone claimed to have organized 2,231 volunteers to engage in this “exit polling” operation. That number includes volunteers signed up to participate throughout Ohio, with dozens of total volunteers statewide.

39. Stone’s purported polling exercise serves no legitimate purpose. Stone does not run a polling operation, and effective “exit polling” requires focusing on competitive electoral districts rather than areas that vote overwhelmingly for one party. On information and belief, the purpose and effect of these so-called “exit polling” activities, which are focused on majority-minority communities in cities such as Cleveland, is to intimidate and prevent non-white persons from voting.

40. Through an organization called “Vote Protectors,” Stone has also recruited hundreds of volunteers to watch polling places. The Vote Protectors website permits any volunteer to download and print official-looking identification badges, and asks that volunteers “commit to go out in November and Youtube and Periscope streams to the [Vote Protectors] website.” The website offers detailed instructions for posting videos of voters online but provides few instructions for conducting legitimate exit polling. Instead, volunteers are permitted to tally up votes on the Vote Protectors website—for Trump or any other candidate—without any proof that they had spoken to voters or visited a polling site. As recently as October

26, 2016, Stop the Steal, Inc. distributed scripts through its website for volunteers to use on Election Day. The scripts instruct volunteers to approach voters, represent themselves as “citizen journalists,” and interrogate voters about “election fraud.” Vote Protectors discontinued some, but not all, of these practices after they were exposed by a national media outlet.

41. The notion of widespread voter fraud in modern American politics is itself a fraud. Every attempt to verify the presence of voter fraud has proven fruitless. *See generally* Lorraine C. Minnite, *The Myth of Voter Fraud* (2010) (concluding that the notion of widespread voter fraud is a “myth”). One 2014 study found 241 potentially fraudulent ballots had been cast nationwide over a fourteen-year period—*out of 1 billion ballots cast*.

42. Those statistics help explain why the courts that have examined the evidence have concluded that widespread voter fraud does not exist. A federal judge in North Dakota recently determined that “[t]he undisputed evidence before the Court reveals that voter fraud in North Dakota has been virtually non-existent.” *Brakebill v. Jaeger*, No. 16-cv-00008 (DLH), Dkt. No. 50 (D.N.D. Aug. 1, 2016). A federal judge in Wisconsin has similarly observed that “[t]he Wisconsin experience demonstrates that a preoccupation with mostly phantom election fraud leads to real incidents of disenfranchisement, which undermine rather than enhance confidence in elections, particularly in minority communities.” *One Wis. Inst. v. Thomsen*, No. 15-cv-324 (JDP), 2016 WL 4059222, at *2 (W.D. Wis. July 29, 2016); *see also Crawford v. Marion Cty. Election Bd.*, 553 U.S. 181, 194 (2008) (“The only kind of voter fraud that SEA 483 addresses is in-person voter impersonation at polling places. The record contains no evidence of any such fraud actually occurring in Indiana at any time in its history.”); *Veasey v. Abbott*, 830 F.3d 216, 238 (5th Cir. 2016) (“[T]he evidence before the Legislature was that in-person voting, the only concern addressed by SB 14, yielded only two convictions for in-person voter impersonation

fraud out of 20 million votes cast in the decade leading up to SB 14's passage."); *League of Women Voters of N.C. v. North Carolina*, 769 F.3d 224, 246 (4th Cir. 2014) ("North Carolina asserts goals of electoral integrity and fraud prevention. But nothing in the district court's portrayal of the facts suggests that those are anything other than merely imaginable."); *Frank v. Walker*, 17 F. Supp. 3d 837, 848 (E.D. Wis. 2014) ("[I]t appears that there have been zero incidents of in-person voter-impersonation fraud in Wisconsin during recent elections."), *rev'd on other grounds*, 768 F.3d 744 (7th Cir. 2014); *Lee v. Va. State Bd. of Elections*, No. 3:15-cv-357-HEH, 2016 WL 2946181, at *23 (E.D. Va. May 19, 2016) ("evidence of actual voter impersonation-type fraud was scant"); *Applewhite v. Commonwealth*, No. 330 M.D. 2012, 2014 WL 184988, at *57 (Pa. Commw. Ct. Jan. 17, 2014) ("The parties [we]re not aware of any incidents of in-person voter fraud in Pennsylvania and d[id] not have direct personal knowledge of in person voter fraud elsewhere.").

43. Ohio's Republican Secretary of State Jon Husted has rejected the notion of widespread in-state voter fraud, saying there is "no evidence" of widespread voter fraud in the state, and that "there are no facts that support" Trump's claims to the contrary.

44. The fact that widespread voter fraud is a myth does not prevent many people—particularly those who are listening most closely to the RNC, Trump, and their surrogates such as Stone—from believing it is real. As a recent Washington Post-ABC poll showed, nearly 70% of Trump's supporters (but less than half of all voters) believe that voter fraud happens "very often" or "somewhat often." This widespread belief, despite a total lack of evidence to support it, has been stoked for decades by certain elements of the Republican Party, including Stone and Trump's allies in the so-called "alt-right" media ecosystem, such as the Breitbart website that was run until recently by Trump Campaign CEO Steve Bannon. In the last few months alone,

Breitbart has run dozens of articles on supposed voter fraud, with ominous headlines about “Obama forces” and “Soros-backed” cover-ups, and Stone has appeared on Breitbart-affiliated radio stations to echo Trump’s fearmongering about a stolen election. Stone’s “StopTheSteal” campaign has fanned these flames by widely distributing via social media and elsewhere the false claim that “the Democratic National Committee” and “the Clintons” “intend to flood the polls with illegals” and encouraging Trump supporters to “monitor for voting fraud” in “targeted localities.” And, appearing on Face the Nation on October 23, 2016, RNC Chairman Reince Priebus declared that voter fraud “is real,” and that what Trump is doing is “trying to also tell his folks to watch out for this fraud that might occur.”

45. Voter intimidation efforts aimed at suppressing minority voters have frequently been “ostensibly aimed at combatting voter fraud.” *Ne. Ohio Coal. for the Homeless v. Husted*, No. 2:06-cv-896, 2016 WL 3166251, at *28 (S.D. Ohio June 7, 2016), *aff’d in part, rev’d in part on other grounds*, No. 16-3603, 2016 WL 4761326 (6th Cir. Sept. 13, 2016); *see also Veasey*, 830 F.3d at 237 (“[T]he record shows that Texas has a history of justifying voter suppression efforts such as the poll tax and literacy tests with the race-neutral reason of promoting ballot integrity.”). As the New Jersey District Court held in rejecting the RNC’s 2009 request to vacate the Consent Decree, “[v]oter intimidation presents an ongoing threat to the participation of minority individuals in the political process, and continues to pose a far greater danger to the integrity of that process than the type of voter fraud the RNC is prevented from addressing by the Decree.” *Democratic Nat’l Comm.*, 671 F. Supp. 2d at 578-79.

46. Trump’s calls for unlawful vigilantism to stop purported voter fraud are calculated to advance a widespread effort to harass and intimidate voters at the polls. Many of the Trump Campaign’s supporters have responded to Trump’s call to action.

III. REPUBLICAN NATIONAL AND STATE COMMITTEES CONSPIRE WITH TRUMP AND STONE TO ENCOURAGE VOTER INTIMIDATION

47. As the Republican Party nominee for President, Trump and his campaign coordinate closely with the RNC and ORP on a wide variety of matters, including overall campaign strategy, public messaging, voter outreach, and field operations. It has been widely reported that the Trump Campaign “relinquished control over many of its tactical decisions” to the RNC. Shortly after Trump became the Republican nominee, the RNC met with the Trump Campaign to discuss what they described as “the merger.” The Trump Campaign and RNC “negotiated a partnership,” in which the RNC “buil[t] assets and infrastructure and the nominee gets to benefit from it.”

48. On May 25, 2016, the RNC created a joint fundraising committee with the Trump Campaign specifically to fund the Trump Campaign and its operations, and to elect Republicans up and down the ballot.

49. The Trump Campaign has decided largely to refrain from setting up its own offices and staff in Ohio and elsewhere, as past Republican Party nominees have done. Instead, as has been widely reported, the Trump Campaign is relying predominantly on the RNC and Republican state party entities (such as the ORP) to manage get-out-the vote operations in contested states such as Ohio.

50. The Trump Campaign’s coordination with the RNC and ORP extends to efforts to monitor polling locations for purported voter fraud. Trump’s running mate, Governor Mike Pence, publicly confirmed that the Trump Campaign is working directly with the RNC and state Republican parties on ballot security measures. At an August 3, 2016 town hall rally in Denver, Colorado, Pence was asked “how is the Trump-Pence campaign going to . . . prevent” Secretary Clinton from “steal[ing] this election.” Pence responded: “I will tell you that the Trump

campaign and the Republican National Committee are working very very closely with state governments and secretaries of states all over the country to ensure ballot integrity. . . . We are working hard all over the country, the Republican National Committee is working all over the country, but I would encourage everyone within the sound of my voice, get involved, participate, be a poll worker on election day . . . be a part of that process, and uphold the integrity of one person one vote in America.”

51. Last week, Trump’s campaign manager Kellyanne Conway confirmed that the Trump campaign is “actively working with” the RNC and state Republican Party entities to engage in “ballot security” initiatives. The RNC and ORP have continued this close coordination even after Trump’s widespread and racially charged pleas to his supporters to engage in voter intimidation in areas like Cleveland that contain large communities of racial minorities.

52. Only recently, the Trump Campaign distributed talking points to Republican Party surrogates directing that they “[m]ust make points on rigged system,” and encouraging them to claim there has been “an increase in unlawful voting by illegal immigrants.”

IV. CO-CONSPIRATORS RESPOND WITH PROMISES TO INTIMIDATE VOTERS

53. The available evidence suggests that Trump’s supporters are responding to his calls to engage in voter intimidation. The *Boston Globe* has reported on Trump supporters who are planning to engage in unlawful voter intimidation, and who understand themselves to be doing so at Trump’s behest:

“Trump said to watch your precincts. I’m going to go, for sure,” said Steve Webb, a 61-year-old carpenter from Fairfield, Ohio.

“I’ll look for . . . well, it’s called racial profiling. Mexicans. Syrians. People who can’t speak American,” he said. “I’m going to go right up behind them. I’ll do everything legally. I want to see if they are accountable. I’m not going to do anything illegal. I’m going to make them a little bit nervous.”

54. Notwithstanding Mr. Webb's pledge not to do "anything illegal," the conduct in which he plans to engage on Trump's behalf—deliberately targeting of minority voters via "racial profiling" in order to "make them a little bit nervous" while they are attempting to vote—unequivocally violates Section 11(b) of the Voting Rights Act. *See, e.g.*, Temporary Restraining Order, *Daschle*, No. 04-cv-4177, Dkt. No. 6.

55. One Trump supporter from Texas named Jack Posobiec, the Director of Special Projects at a grassroots support group called Citizens for Trump, told a reporter for Fortune magazine that he hopes to mobilize 3,000 volunteers to be poll monitors in swing states, including busing supporters for Trump from Texas to Ohio.

56. Another Trump supporter named Leon Neisius, who resides outside of Pickerington, Ohio, told the Columbus Dispatch that he intends to engage in poll monitoring, but not near his home in Fairfield County, which is mostly rural. Instead, Mr. Neisius intends to watch the polls in Franklin County, which is home to Columbus, because in Neisius's words, "Fraud's more likely up there."

57. One Twitter user who goes by the name "Deplorable Patriot" tweeted that she is "getting trained on Nov 3 to be a poll watcher in Columbus Ohio! I'd suggest everyone call your RNC sign up!" The tweet was accompanied by a link to a "DONALDTRUMPNEWS.co" article titled "TRUMP IS TOTALLY RIGHT! Look What's Happening at Voting Machines Everywhere" "Deplorable Patriot," who tweets from the handle @Lady_Lbrty, describes herself in her Twitter bio as "U.S.F.A pro military, pro police, pro 2nd amendment. Anti Liberal BS. Anti-multicultural. anti-Islamic." The bio is followed by an emoji representing "Pepe the Frog," and a #Trump2016 hashtag.

58. Another Twitter user “mildredgouveia,” who tweets from the handle @MillieGouveia, and purports to be from “Ohio, USA,” tweeted on October 24: “ALL TRUMP VOTERS WEAR A RED SHIRT ON NOV. 8. I ALREADY VOTED EARLY BUT WILL BE A POLL WATCHER AND WILL WEAR MY RED SHIRT.”

59. According to Pat McDonald, the Republican Director of the Cuyahoga County Board of Elections, Trump supporters have already visited the county elections board identifying themselves as poll observers, even though they did not appear to be credentialed as poll observers as required under Ohio law. Indeed, Trump’s fearmongering has caused Cuyahoga County election officials to express concerns of instability on Election Day and to raise the prospect of deploying law-enforcement officials to the polls if necessary to address polling place issues.

60. Similar responses have emerged outside of Ohio. For example, Harry Miller, purportedly of Palm Beach, Florida, tweeted in response to Trump’s calls for election observers that he would be “wear’n red at polls... We gonna be watch’n fer shenanigans...& haul ya away...” The tweet included a picture of a pickup truck with Florida plates and a person-sized cage built into the bed, surrounded by American flags. Miller has over 20,000 Twitter followers and tweets almost exclusively about Trump, Secretary Clinton, and racially-charged political themes such as deporting “Muzzys.” A typical tweet asserts that “Our Muzzy Commander in Chief” is “shov’n Sharia Law down our throats.... & Crooked Hiltlery follow’n his every move...”

61. At a “poll watcher training” class for Trump supporters organized by the Republican Party of Virginia, would-be watchers expressed their belief that “there is going to be massive voter fraud, and it definitely will be to ensure Hillary Clinton wins.” The leader of the

class listed purported voter-fraud schemes “orchestrated by liberal groups,” including “civil rights leaders coercing severely disabled people into voting.” One Trump supporter seeking to be a poll watcher said her “biggest concern” was “[i]llegals voting,” and noted as an example of said phenomenon that in 2012 she saw voters who did not appear to speak English.

62. In Virginia, on October 13, 2016, two armed Trump supporters staged a purported “protest” in front of the office of a Virginia Democratic candidate for Congress, Jane Dittmar. The armed Trump supporters, one of whom wore a signature Trump campaign hat, stood for nearly twelve hours outside Dittmar’s campaign office, turning sideways so that those inside could see that they were carrying firearms.

63. Trump supporters have also sought to sow misinformation among supporters of Secretary Clinton. For example, Joshua Lorenz, a Republican City Councilman from Murrysville, Pennsylvania posted on Facebook an image with the phrase: “Vote Hillary November 8th” and “YOU CAN VOTE AT HOME COMFORTABLY ONLINE!” with instructions for how only Clinton supporters could purportedly vote online. Lorenz included with his post a statement: “More proof that the election process is rigged. Only Hillary supporters can vote from their smartphones or in the comfort of their own homes.” A similar image being circulated online features a photo of Clinton and the statement: “Did you know? Pennsylvania now has online voting?” in a font that is similar to that used in official Clinton campaign advertising. Of course, these statements are false.

64. Stone has participated directly in this misinformation campaign. On October 23, 2016, Stone sent out a message via his Twitter feed deliberately designed to mislead Democratic voters by representing—using Secretary Clinton’s likeness and logo—that supporters can

“VOTE the NEW way on Tues. Nov 8th” by texting “HILLARY to 8888,” after which voters will apparently “receive official confirmation.”

65. All the while, Trump continues to fan the flames of polling place harassment targeting non-white voters in urban areas, and continues to invoke the baseless claim that the unlawful conduct that his supporters are planning, at his behest, is justified by fictitious “voter fraud.” Trump and Stone’s formalized efforts to organize these vigilantes through the “Trump Election Observers” and “StopTheSteal” mechanisms remain mostly hidden from public view.

V. DEFENDANTS’ PLANNED ACTIONS ARE NEITHER LEGITIMATE NOR LAWFUL MEASURES TO PROTECT AGAINST VOTER FRAUD

66. Trump’s calls for his supporters to travel en masse outside their counties of residence and engage in vigilante voter intimidation bears no possible relationship to legitimate efforts to protect against voter fraud. In fact, Trump has directed his supporters to engage in activity forbidden by Ohio state election law.

67. Ohio law sets forth detailed and comprehensive measures designed to protect against voter fraud. Specifically, Section 3505.21 of the Ohio Revised Code permits political parties and candidates to appoint poll “observers” who have the right to “be in and about the applicable polling place during the casting of ballots” and “to watch every proceeding of the precinct election officials from the time of the opening until the closing of the polls.” Observers also have the right to “inspect the counting of all ballots in the polling place or board of elections from the time of the closing of the polls until the counting is completed and the final returns are certified and signed.” Ohio Rev. Code § 3505.21(C).

68. During the election, “no person who is not an election official, employee, observer, or police officer” is allowed “to enter the polling place during the election, except for the purpose of voting or assisting another person to vote,” Ohio Rev. Code § 3501.35(B)(1), nor

may any person “loiter, congregate, or engage in any kind of election campaigning” within a designated buffer zone around the polling place, or if the line of voters extends beyond that buffer zone, “within ten feet of any elector in that line,” Ohio Rev. Code § 3501.35(A)(1). However, Section 3505.21 imposes strict limits on the number, qualifications, and appointment process for poll watchers. Any party or group of five or more candidates may appoint one observer each, although the total number of observers in any precinct may not exceed six. Ohio Rev. Code § 3505.21(B), (E). A poll observer must be “qualified elector,” and must be appointed at least eleven days before the date of the election. Ohio Rev. Code § 3505.21(B). Observers serving on behalf of political parties must be “appointed in writing by the chairperson and secretary” of the party, and observers serving on behalf of a group of candidates must “have their certificates signed by those candidates.” Ohio Rev. Code § 3505.21(C). Before they may exercise their rights under Ohio law, observers must file those certificates with the voting location manager of the precinct. *Id.*

69. Trump Campaign supporters who heed the call to travel from outside their counties of residence to Cleveland, Columbus, and other Democratic-leaning areas to “watch other communities” are doing so in violation of Ohio election law’s detailed scheme to ensure the integrity of the state’s elections. As Section 3505.21 makes clear, only election officials, observers, and police officers are permitted in and around polling stations for purposes other than voting themselves. The one exception to that rule, Section 3503.23, provides that “any person may enter the polling place for the *sole purpose* of reviewing the official registration list posted,” but persons exercising that privilege may not depart from that “sole purpose,” including and especially to “engage in conduct that would constitute harassment” under Ohio law. Ohio Rev. Code § 3503.23(C) (emphasis added). Under Section § 3501.90, “harassment” includes any

“practice or attempt tending to obstruct, intimidate, or interfere with an elector in . . . voting.” Ohio Rev. Code § 3501.90(A)(1)(a). In encouraging such behavior, Trump has urged his supporters to move well beyond legitimate and lawful voter protection activity and engage in voter intimidation.

70. Further, Trump’s statement that his supporters who work in law enforcement should “watch[]” voters in Ohio to ensure against voter fraud is directly contrary to Ohio election law, which mandates that “no uniformed peace officer . . . no uniformed state highway patrol trooper, no uniformed member of any fire department, no uniformed member of the armed services, no uniformed member of the organized militia, no person wearing any other uniform, and no person carrying a firearm or other deadly weapon shall serve as an observer” Ohio Rev. Code. § 3505.21(C).

* * *

71. It is unfortunate that this Complaint must be filed. What would be more unfortunate still is if the harms against which Congress acted in the 1870s and the 1960s were allowed to return to undermine the democratic process. This Court should act quickly and firmly to ensure that the citizens of Ohio are able to vote free from intimidation in the 2016 election.

COUNT ONE: KU KLUX KLAN ACT

72. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations of the preceding paragraphs.

73. Defendants the Trump Campaign, Stone, Stop the Steal Inc., and the ORP have called on supporters to descend on polling places in “certain areas”—generally, the urban communities of color where they and their allies have stoked fabricated threats of massive voter fraud—in order to intimidate voters at the polls. Trump’s calls to stake out polling places in those communities and to suspiciously, aggressively “watch” these minority voters—“You know what I mean,” he has clarified for his co-conspirators—have resulted in plans to engage in “racial

profiling” and threaten lawful voters with the prospect of monitoring, questioning after voting under the guise of phony “exit polling,” baseless legal action, and even possible physical harm including unlawful detention because they have come out to cast a ballot.

74. The Trump Campaign, Stone, and Stop the Steal Inc. have engaged in online organizing and mobilization efforts to support their plan.

75. The RNC and Defendant ORP are providing financial, personnel, and other organizational support to the voter intimidation efforts launched by the Trump Campaign, Stone, and Stop the Steal Inc. in violation of the Ku Klux Klan Act.

76. Absent declaratory and injunctive relief, voters will be subjected to intimidation, threats, and perhaps even force at the hands of vigilante “poll watchers” and “ballot integrity” volunteers on Election Day, and many may suffer unwarranted delays or denials of their right to cast a ballot in the approaching elections.

77. Plaintiffs are entitled to a declaration that, the ORP, the Trump Campaign, Stone, Stop the Steal Inc., and their co-conspirators have violated the Ku Klux Klan Act through their conspiracy to intimidate voters, and an injunction enjoining Defendants and others from any further activity to advance their conspiracy.

COUNT TWO: VOTING RIGHTS ACT

78. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations of the preceding paragraphs.

79. Following Trump’s urging, Defendants have called for—and their supporters have promised—polling place activity that is objectively likely to instill fear in voters. Such intimidation includes racial targeting, invasions of physical space, aggressive questioning and other forms of menacing, suggestions of possible criminal prosecution, and threats of physical violence or harm.

80. The RNC and Defendant ORP have provided financial, personnel, and organizational support to the efforts of the Trump Campaign, Stone, and Stop the Steal Inc. to organize people to engage in intimidation efforts in Ohio.

81. This planned course of intimidation constitutes a violation of Section 11(b) of the Voting Rights Act, which prohibits all actual or attempted “intimidation,” “threats,” or “coercion” against a person, either “for voting or attempting to vote.”

82. Absent declaratory and injunctive relief, voters will be subjected to intimidation, threats, and perhaps even force at the hands of vigilante “poll watchers” and “ballot integrity” volunteers on Election Day, and many may suffer unwarranted delays or denials of their right to cast a ballot in the approaching elections.

83. Plaintiffs are entitled to a declaration that the ORP, the Trump Campaign, Stone, Stop the Steal Inc., and their co-conspirators have violated Section 11(b) of the Voting Rights Act.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray this Court:

a) Declare that the harassment or intimidation of voters at or outside the polls during the 2016 Election based on unsubstantiated beliefs in supposed voter fraud—including through tactics such as the aggressive questioning of those waiting to vote, threats or suggestions of legal or criminal action, or any other form of menacing or intimation of violence—is contrary to law.

b) Declare that Defendants’ “exit polling” and “citizen journalist” initiatives are contrary to law.

c) Temporarily restrain and enjoin any such conduct effective through November 8, 2016.

d) Temporarily restrain and enjoin the ORP, the Trump Campaign, Stone, Stop the Steal Inc., and their affiliates and collaborators from organizing efforts to engage in voter intimidation.

e) Temporarily restrain and enjoin the ORP, the Trump Campaign, Stone, Stop the Steal Inc., and their affiliates and collaborators from funding, encouraging, or otherwise supporting, including by training or organizing, individuals who are not officially appointed poll watchers under Ohio law to be present at or around polling places or voter lines for the purpose or with the effect of intimidating voters or prospective voters;

f) Temporarily restrain and enjoin the ORP, the Trump Campaign, Stone, Stop the Steal Inc., and their affiliates and collaborators from monitoring polling places, or permitting, encouraging, or assisting individuals to monitor polling places, if the monitor does not meet the statutory requirements for service as a poll observer, for the purpose or with the effect of intimidating voters or prospective voters;

g) Temporarily restrain and enjoin the ORP, the Trump Campaign, Stone, Stop the Steal Inc., and their affiliates and collaborators from gathering or loitering within the buffer zone marked out by miniature American flags around any polling place, or within ten (10) feet of a voter standing in a line extending outside of that buffer zone, with the exception of the one poll watcher for each candidate or party who may be present in a polling place at any time, or any person who has entered the polling place for the sole purpose of reviewing the official registration list posted there;

h) Temporarily restrain and enjoin the ORP, the Trump Campaign, Stone, Stop the Steal Inc., and their affiliates and collaborators from questioning, interrogating, or verbally

harassing voters or prospective voters, or training, organizing, or directing others to do the same, for the purpose or with the effect of intimidating voters or prospective voters;

i) Temporarily restrain and enjoin the ORP, the Trump Campaign, Stone, Stop the Steal Inc., and their affiliates and collaborators from following, taking photos of, or otherwise recording voters or prospective voters, those assisting voters or prospective voters, or their vehicles, or training, organizing, or directing others to do the same;

j) Temporarily restrain and enjoin Stone, Stop the Steal Inc., and their affiliates and collaborators from questioning, and from training, organizing, or deputizing any persons to question voters at Ohio polling locations under the guise of purported “exit polling” or “citizen journalist” operations;

k) Publicize the Order to all law enforcement and elections officials in advance of Election Day.

l) Grant such other relief as this Court may deem proper.

October 30, 2016

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Donald J. McTigue

Donald J. McTigue
Derek S. Clinger
MCTIGUE & COLOMBO LLC
545 East Town Street
Columbus, OH 43215
Tel: (614) 263-7000
Fax: (614) 263-7078
dmctigue@electionlawgroup.com

N. Zachary West
OHIO DEMOCRATIC PARTY
340 East Fulton Street
Columbus, OH 42315
Tel: (614) 221-6563

Fax: (614) 221-0721
zwest@ohiodems.org

Marc E. Elias
Perkins Coie LLP
700 13th Street, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20005
Tel: (202) 434-1609
Fax: (202) 654-9126
melias@perkinscoie.com

Michael J. Gottlieb
BOIES, SCHILLER & FLEXNER LLP
5301 Wisconsin Ave, N.W.
Washington, DC 20015
Tel: (202) 237-2727
Fax: (202) 237-6131
mgottlieb@bsflp.com

Dawn L. Smalls
BOIES, SCHILLER & FLEXNER LLP
575 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10022
Tel: (202) 754-4216
Fax: (212) 446-2350
dsmalls@bsflp.com

Steven S. Kaufman
Chad D. Cooper
KAUFMAN & COMPANY, LLC
1001 Lakeside Avenue – Suite 1710
Cleveland, Ohio 44114
Tel.: (216) 912-5500
Fax: (216) 912-5501
Steve.Kaufman@Kaufman-Company.com
Chad.Cooper@Kaufman-Company.com

