

**BEFORE THE STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS SITTING AS THE STATE OFFICERS
ELECTORAL BOARD FOR THE HEARING AND PASSING UPON OF OBJECTIONS
TO THE CERTIFICATES OF NOMINATION AND NOMINATION PAPERS OF
CANDIDATES FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO BE VOTED UPON AT THE MARCH 19,
2024 GENERAL PRIMARY ELECTION**

**Steven Daniel Anderson; Charles J. Holley;
Jack L. Hickman; Ralph E. Cintron;
Darryl P. Baker,**

Petitioners-Objectors,

v.

Donald J. Trump,

Respondent-Candidate.

ORIGINAL ON FILE AT
STATE BD OF ELECTIONS
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AT 1/4/24, 8:44am SS

Case No.

OBJECTORS' PETITION

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Petitioners-Objectors Steven Daniel Anderson, Charles Holley, Jack L. Hickman, Ralph Cintron, and Darryl Baker (“Objectors”) hereby file this Objectors’ Petition pursuant to Article 10 of the Election Code and 10 ILCS 5/10-8 challenging the legal and factual sufficiency of the nomination papers of Respondent-Candidate Donald J. Trump (“Candidate” or “Trump”) as a candidate for the Republican Nomination for the Office of the President of the United States, and in support of their Petition state the following:

OBJECTORS’ NAME, ADDRESS, LEGAL VOTER STATUS, INTEREST, AND RELIEF REQUESTED

1. Objector Steven Daniel Anderson resides at [REDACTED] and is a duly qualified, legal, and registered voter at this same address within the State of Illinois.

2. Objector Charles J. Holley resides at [REDACTED] and is a duly qualified, legal, and registered voter at this same address within the State of Illinois.

3. Objector Jack L. Hickman resides at [REDACTED] and is a duly qualified, legal, and registered voter at this same address within the State of Illinois.

4. Objector Ralph E. Cintron resides at [REDACTED] and is a duly qualified, legal, and registered voter at this same address within the State of Illinois.

5. Objector Darryl P. Baker resides at [REDACTED] and is a duly qualified, legal, and registered voter at this same address within the State of Illinois.

6. The Objectors’ interest in filing this objection is that of citizens and voters desirous of seeing to it that the election laws of Illinois are properly complied with and that only duly

qualified candidates for the Republican Nomination for the Office of the President of the United States shall appear on the ballot for the General Primary Election on March 19, 2024.

7. Objectors request the following: (a) a hearing on the objection set forth herein; (b) a determination that the Nomination Papers of Candidate are legally and factually insufficient; and (c) a decision that the name of Candidate “Donald J. Trump” shall not be printed on the official ballot as a candidate for the Republican Nomination for the Office of the President of the United States for the March 19, 2024 General Primary or the November 5, 2024 General Election.

NATURE OF OBJECTION

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 3.

8. Candidate’s nomination papers are not valid because when he swore in his Statement of Candidacy that he is “qualified” for the office of the presidency as required by 10 ILCS 5/7-10, he did so falsely. Trump cannot satisfy the eligibility requirements for the Office of the President of the United States established in Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

9. Under Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, known as the Insurrectionist Disqualification Clause, “No person shall . . . hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, . . . who, having previously taken an oath, . . . as an officer of the United

States, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof.”

10. As set forth below, after having sworn an oath to support the Constitution of the United States,¹ Trump has “engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof” and is therefore disqualified from public office under Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment.

11. On December 19, 2023, the Colorado Supreme Court decided, in a detailed 133-page opinion, a case presenting nearly identical legal and factual issues as this challenge. *See Anderson v. Griswold*, __ P.3d __, 2023 CO 63, 2023 WL 8770111 (Colo. Dec. 19, 2023). (The Colorado Supreme Court decision is attached as Exhibit A, and the trial court’s Final Order dated Nov. 17, 2023 is attached as Exhibit B.) Candidate Trump was a party to that proceeding and participated fully both in the trial court proceedings (including a five-day bench trial) and on appeal. The Court held that:

- a. “Congress does not need to pass implementing legislation for Section Three’s disqualification provision to attach, and Section Three is, in that sense, self-executing.”
- b. “Judicial review of President Trump’s eligibility for office under Section Three is not precluded by the political question doctrine.”
- c. “Section Three encompasses the office of the Presidency and someone who has taken an oath as President.”
- d. The trial court did not err in concluding that “the events at the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021, constituted an ‘insurrection.’”
- e. The trial court did not err in concluding that Trump “‘engaged in’ that insurrection through his personal actions.”
- f. “President Trump’s speech inciting the crowd that breached the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021, was not protected by the First Amendment.”

¹ Trump White House Archived, *The Inauguration of the 45th President of the United States*, YOUTUBE (Jan. 20, 2017), <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4GNWldTc8VU>; *see also* U.S. Const. art. II, § 1, cl. 8.

Thus, it concluded, “Trump is disqualified from holding the office of President under Section Three; because he is disqualified, it would be a wrongful act under [Colorado law] for the Secretary to list him as a candidate on the presidential primary ballot.” *Griswold*, 2023 WL 8770111, at *2-3 (Ex. A).

12. On December 28, 2023, the Maine Secretary of State also determined, following briefing and an evidentiary hearing, that Candidate Trump’s Maine “primary petition is invalid” based on his false declaration that he is qualified to hold office when he, in fact, is constitutionally disqualified under Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment. *See* Ruling of the Secretary of State, *In re: Challenges to Primary Nomination Petition of Donald J. Trump, Republican Candidate for President of the United States*, (Dec. 28, 2023) (“Maine Sec. of State Ruling,” attached as Exhibit C). The decision recognized:

- a. The administrative authority of the Secretary of State to assess whether a candidate is “qualified” for office, and thus can be included on the state ballot, encompasses constitutional qualifications, including under Section 3.
- b. Section Three is self-executing without Congressional action and applies to the office of President.
- c. The “events of January 6, 2021 were an insurrection.”
- d. “Trump engaged in the insurrection of January 6, 2021.”
- e. There is no precedent to support Trump’s argument that the First Amendment can “override” Section 3 or any other qualification for public office.
- f. Trump’s speech, in any case, “is unprotected by the First Amendment,” because it was intended to incite lawless action.

Like in Colorado, Trump was a party to the proceeding and fully participated, including through the opportunity to present evidence; call witnesses; cross-examine; and argue legal and factual issues. *Id* at 17.

13. Thus, the only two decisions evaluating Section 3 challenges that reached the *merits* of the challenge and assessed evidence from both Candidate Trump and objectors, determined that Trump is constitutionally barred from office.

14. “The oath to support the Constitution is the test. The idea being that one who had taken an oath to support the Constitution and violated it, ought to be excluded from taking it again, until relieved by Congress.” *Worthy v. Barrett*, 63 N.C. 199, 204 (1869). Persons who are disqualified by Section 3 are thus ineligible to hold the presidency, just like those who fail to meet the age, residency, or natural-born citizenship requirements of Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution, or those who have already served two terms, as provided by the Twenty-Second Amendment.

15. The events of January 6, 2021 were an insurrection or a rebellion under Section 3: a violent, coordinated effort to storm the Capitol to obstruct and prevent the Vice President of the United States and the United States Congress from fulfilling their constitutional roles by certifying President Biden’s victory, and to illegally extend then-President Trump’s tenure in office.

16. The effort to overthrow the results of the 2020 election by unlawful means, from on or about November 3, 2020, through at least January 6, 2021, constituted a rebellion under Section 3: an attempt to overturn or displace lawful government authority by unlawful means.

17. Candidate Trump, during his impeachment proceedings, admitted the events of January 6 constituted “insurrection”: his defense lawyer acknowledged “everyone agrees,” “there was a violent insurrection of the Capitol.”² Indeed, by overwhelming majorities, both chambers of Congress declared those who attacked the Capitol on January 6, 2021 “insurrectionists.” Act of Aug. 5, 2021, Pub. L. No. 117-32, 135 Stat 322. Just days afterward, the U.S. Department of Justice under the Trump administration labeled it an “insurrection” in federal court.³ So have at least

² 167 Cong. Rec. S729 (daily ed. Feb. 13, 2021), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CREC-2021-02-13/pdf/CREC-2021-02-13.pdf>.

³ Government’s Br. in Supp. of Detention at 1, *United States v. Chansley*, No. 2:21-MJ-05000-DMF, ECF No. 5 (D. Ariz. Jan. 14, 2021).

fifteen federal judges.⁴ And both courts that have addressed the question of whether the January 6 attack constituted an “insurrection” within the meaning of Section 3 have held that it did. *See Griswold*, 2023 WL 8770111, at *37-39 (Ex. A); *State ex rel. White v. Griffin*, No. D-101-CV-2022-00473, 2022 WL 4295619, at *17-19 (N.M. 1st Jud. Dist., Sept. 6, 2022), appeal dismissed, No. S-1-SC-39571 (N.M. Nov. 15, 2022), cert. filed May 18, 2023.

18. Under Section 3, to “engage” means “a voluntary effort to assist the Insurrection . . . and to bring it to a successful [from the insurrectionists’ perspective] termination.” *United States v. Powell*, 27 F. Cas. 605, 607 (C.C.D.N.C. 1871); *Worthy*, 63 N.C. at 203 (defining “engage” under Section 3 to mean “[v]oluntarily aiding the rebellion, by personal service, or by contributions, other than charitable, of any thing that was useful or necessary”); Att’y Gen. Henry Stanbery, *The Reconstruction Acts*, 12 U.S. Op. Att’y. Gen. 141, 161-62 (1867) (defining “engage” in similarly-worded statute to include “persons who . . . have done any overt act for the purpose of promoting the rebellion”); Att’y Gen. Henry Stanbery, *The Reconstruction Acts*, 12 U.S. Op. Att’y. Gen. 182, 204 (1867) (defining “engage” in similarly-worded statute to require “an overt and voluntary act, done with the intent of aiding or furthering the common unlawful purpose”).

19. An individual need not personally commit an act of violence to have “engaged” in insurrection. *Powell*, 27 F. Cas. at 607 (defendant paid to avoid serving in Confederate Army); *Worthy*, 63 N.C. at 203 (defendant simply served as county sheriff). Indeed, Jefferson Davis—the president of the Confederacy—never fired a shot.

20. All three modern judicial decisions to construe “engage” under Section 3 have adopted this standard. *See Griswold*, 2023 WL 8770111, at *39-45 (Colorado Supreme Court summarizing definition as “an overt and voluntary act, done with the intent of aiding or furthering

⁴ *See infra* notes 219-228.

the common unlawful purpose”); *White*, 2022 WL 4295619, at *19; *Rowan v. Greene*, Case No. 2222582-OSAH-SECSTATE-CE-57-Beaudrot (Ga. Off. of State Admin. H’gs, May 6, 2022), slip op. at 13-14. The only courts and election officials that have addressed the merits of a Section 3 challenge to Trump’s eligibility have concluded that Trump “engaged” in the January 6 insurrection.

21. “Engagement” does not require previous conviction, or even charging, of any criminal offense. *See, e.g., Griswold*, 2023 WL 8770111, at *23, *39-40 (Ex. A) (recognizing charging and conviction is not required and defining standard for “engage”); *Powell*, 27 F. Cas. at 607 (defendant not charged with any prior crime); *Worthy*, 63 N.C. at 203 (defendant not charged with any crime); *In re Tate*, 63 N.C. 308 (1869) (defendant not charged with any crime); *see also* Gerard N. Magliocca, *Amnesty and Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment*, 36 Const. Comment. 87, 98-99 (2021) (describing special congressional action in 1868 to enforce Section 3 and remove Georgia legislators, none of whom had been charged criminally); William Baude & Michael Stokes Paulsen, *The Sweep and Force of Section Three*, 172 U. Pa. L. Rev. __ (forthcoming), https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4532751, at 16-22.

22. Most of the House and Senate candidates-elect that Congress excluded from their seats during Reconstruction for engagement in insurrection had never been charged or convicted of any crimes.

23. Indeed, the vast majority of disqualified ex-Confederates were never charged with any crimes.

24. Modern authority agrees that no evidence or authority suggests that a prior criminal conviction—whether under 18 U.S.C. § 2383 (insurrection) or any other statute—was ever

considered necessary to trigger Section 3. *Griswold*, 2023 WL 8770111, at *23 (Ex. A); *White*, 2022 WL 4295619, at *16, *24; *Greene, supra* ¶ 20, slip op., at 13.

25. As set forth in detail below and in the reports of publicly available investigations, in the months leading up to January 6, 2021, then-President Donald Trump, who was a candidate for re-election in 2020, plotted to overturn the 2020 presidential election outcome. Indeed, as detailed below, Trump has repeatedly admitted that he actively sought to prevent the certification of the results of that election.

26. First, he disseminated false allegations of fraud and challenged election results through baseless litigation. When his and his allies' 62 separate election lawsuits failed, he attempted unlawful schemes, including repeatedly pressuring then-Vice President Mike Pence to discard electoral votes from states that had voted for President-elect Biden.

27. After votes in the 2020 election were cast, Trump repeatedly exhorted his followers to "stop the fraud" and "stop the count" and falsely told them that he had won the election.⁵

28. On December 14, 2020, presidential electors convened in all 50 states and in D.C. to cast their official electoral votes. They voted 306-232 against Trump.⁶

29. To pressure then-Vice President Mike Pence to discard electoral votes from states that had voted for then-President-elect Biden, Trump summoned tens of thousands of supporters

⁵ See, e.g., Donald J. Trump (@realDonaldTrump), TWITTER (Nov. 4, 2020 at 12:49 AM ET), <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1323864823680126977>, attached hereto as part of a Group Exhibit E, which is also referred to hereinafter as "Trump Tweet Compilation." See also *id.* at 2 (Nov. 5, 2020 at 12:21 PM ET), <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1324401527663058944?lang=en>; *id.* at 1 (Nov. 5, 2020 at 9:12 AM ET), <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1324353932022480896>; *id.* at 2 (Nov. 7, 2020 at 10:36 AM ET), <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1325099845045071873>.

⁶ National Archives, *2020 Electoral College Results*, <https://www.archives.gov/electoral-college/2020>.

to Washington for a violent protest on January 6, 2021, the day that Congress would count and certify the electoral votes.

30. Trump encouraged his supporters to dispute the election results, and on December 19, 2020, he tweeted: “Big protest in D.C. on January 6th. Be there, will be wild!”⁷

31. Armed and militant supporters, including the Proud Boys and Oath Keepers, mobilized in response to Trump’s “wild” tweet and reported for duty at the Capital on January 6, 2021.⁸

32. Although Trump knew that these supporters were angry and that many were armed, Trump incited them to a violent insurrection and instructed them to march to the Capitol to “take back” their country.

33. His campaign was directly involved in organizing and selecting speakers for a demonstration at a park near the Capitol on January 6, 2021.⁹

34. As his supporters assembled at the Ellipse, Trump learned that approximately 25,000 people refused to walk through the magnetometers at the entrance—because they had weapons that they did not want confiscated by the Secret Service. In response, Trump ordered his team to remove the magnetometers shouting “I don’t [fucking] care that they have weapons.

⁷ See Trump Tweet Compilation, *supra* note 5, at 6 (Group Ex. E) (Dec. 19, 2020 at 1:42 AM ET), <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1340185773220515840>.

⁸ Indictment at 9, *U.S. v. Thomas Caldwell et al.*, 21-cr-28-APM (2021), <https://www.justice.gov/usao-dc/case-multi-defendant/file/1369071/download>; Indictment at 7-8, *U.S. v. Hostetter et al.*, 1:21-cr-00392, (D.D.C. 2021), <https://www.justice.gov/opa/press-release/file/1403191/download>; Affidavit in Support of Criminal Complaint and Arrest Warrant at 7, *U.S. v. Derrick Evans*, 1:21-cr-337, <https://www.justice.gov/usao-dc/press-release/file/1351946/download>. (pleaded guilty 3/18/22); *see also* Ex. H, H.R. REP. NO. 117-663, at 500-15 (2022) [hereinafter January 6th Report]; Ex. M, Proceedings Day 5 Tr., at 200:3-21 (Nov. 3, 2023) [hereinafter Day 5 Transcript] (Heaphy Testimony); *see also* Ex. J, Proceedings Day 2 Tr., at 79:5-80:22 (Oct. 31, 2023) [hereinafter Day 2 Transcript] (Simi Testimony).

⁹ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 533-36 (Ex. H); Anna Massoglia, *Trump’s political operation paid more than \$3.5 million to Jan. 6 organizers*, OPEN SECRETS (Feb. 10, 2021), <https://www.opensecrets.org/news/2021/02/jan-6-protests-trump-operation-paid-3p5mil/>.

They're not here to hurt me. . . . Let my people in. They can march to the Capitol from here. Take the [fucking] mags away."¹⁰

35. The speakers who preceded Trump on the stage at this demonstration prepped the crowd with violent rhetoric. Trump's lawyer, Rudy Giuliani, called for "trial by combat,"¹¹ and Representative Mo Brooks of Alabama urged the crowd to "start taking down names and kicking ass" and to be prepared to sacrifice their "blood" and "lives" and "do what it takes to fight for America" by "carry[ing] the message to Capitol Hill," since "the fight begins today."¹²

36. During Trump's speech at the demonstration, he said, "We fight. We fight like hell. And if you don't fight like hell, you're not going to have a country anymore."¹³ Trump then instructed the crowd to march on the Capitol.¹⁴

37. What followed was a searing image of violence Americans will always remember: violent insurrectionists flooding the Capitol, brandishing the Confederate flag and other symbols of insurrection and white supremacy, beating law enforcement, breaking into the chambers, threatening to kill Vice President Pence, Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi, and other leaders,

¹⁰ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 585 (Ex. H).

¹¹ Wash. Post, *Trump, Republicans incite crowd before mob storms Capitol*, YOUTUBE (Jan. 6, 2021), <https://youtu.be/mh3cbd7niTQ>.

¹² The Hill, *Mo Brooks gives FIERY speech against anti-Trump Republicans, socialists*, YOUTUBE (Jan. 6, 2021), <https://youtu.be/ZKHwV6sdrMk>.

¹³ *Rally on Electoral College Vote Certification*, at 4:41:25, C-SPAN (Jan. 6, 2021), <https://www.c-span.org/video/?507744-1/rally-electoral-college-vote-certification>; see also *Donald Trump Speech "Save America" Rally Transcript January 6*, at 1:12:43, REV (Jan. 6, 2021), <https://bit.ly/3GheZid> [hereinafter *Donald Trump Speech*]; Brian Naylor, *Read Trump's Jan. 6 Speech, A Key Part Of Impeachment Trial*, NPR (Feb. 10, 2021), <https://n.pr/3G1K2ON>.

¹⁴ *Rally on Electoral College Vote Certification*, *supra* note 13, at 3:46:55; *Donald Trump Speech*, *supra* note 13, at 16:25; Naylor, *supra* note 13.

and ultimately overwhelming law enforcement and successfully seizing control of the Capitol building.¹⁵

38. The insurrectionists shared the common purpose of preventing Congress from certifying the electoral vote.¹⁶ And the attack forced members of Congress and Vice President Pence to flee and suspended Congress' count of the electoral vote.¹⁷

39. Trump watched on television as the insurrectionists demanded Pence's murder (chanting "hang Mike Pence!"),¹⁸ Trump then goaded them further. Knowing that his supporters' violent attack on the Capitol was underway and knowing that his words would aid and encourage the insurrectionists and induce further violence, at 2:24 PM Trump sent a widely-read social media

¹⁵ Ex. F, Staff of S. Comm. on Rules & Admin., 117th Cong., A Review of the Security, Planning, and Response Failures on January 6, at 28 (June 1, 2021) [hereinafter Rules & Admin. Review]; see January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 651-59 (Ex. H); Ex. I, Proceedings Day 1 Tr., at 142:9–143:2, 144:11–23, 146:16–18 (Oct. 30, 2023) [hereinafter Day 1 Transcript] (Swalwell Testimony); see also Day 1 Transcript, *supra* at 197:8-13, 199:8-200:8 (Ex. I) (Pingeon Testimony); Ex. L, Proceedings Day 4 Tr., at 192:10–195:24 (Nov. 2, 2023) [hereinafter Day 4 Transcript] (Buck Testimony); H.R. REP. NO. 117-2, at 16 (2021), <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CRPT-117hrpt2/CRPT-117hrpt2>; Audie Cornish et al., *Transcript: 2 reporters who were in the Capitol on Jan. 6 talk about media coverage of the attack*, NPR (Jan. 5, 2022), <https://www.npr.org/2022/01/05/1070700663/2-reporters-who-were-in-the-capitol-on-jan-6-talk-about-media-coverage-of-the-at>; Jacqueline Alemany et al., *What Happened on Jan. 6*, WASH. POST (Oct. 31, 2021), <https://wapo.st/3eSdf2y>; Kelsie Smith & Travis Caldwell, *Disturbing video shows officer crushed against door by mob storming the Capitol*, CNN (Jan. 9, 2021), <https://cnn.it/3eAmdSc>; Clare Hymes & Cassidy McDonald, *Capitol riot suspect accused of assaulting cop and burying officer's badge in his backyard*, CBS NEWS (Mar. 13, 2021), <https://cbsn.ws/3eFAaxS>.

¹⁶ See *Rally on Electoral College Vote Certification*, *supra* note 13, at 4:34:53; *Donald Trump Speech*, *supra* note 13, at 1:05:43; Naylor, *supra* note 13; see also Day 4 Transcript, *supra* note 15, at 230:3-7, 341:24-342:8 (Ex. L) (Buck Testimony); Day 1 Transcript, *supra* note 15, at 197:8-13, 199:8-200:8 (Ex. I) (Pingeon Testimony).

¹⁷ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 466 (Ex. H); Martha Mendoza & Juliet Linderman, *Officers maced, trampled: Docs expose depth of Jan. 6 chaos*, ASSOCIATED PRESS (Mar. 10, 2021), <https://bit.ly/3F2Hi26>; Alemany, *supra* note 15.

¹⁸ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 449 n.171 (Ex. H).

message publicly condemning Pence. He said, “Mike Pence didn’t have the courage to do what should have been done to protect our Country and our Constitution.”¹⁹

40. During the attack, contrary to his staff’s urging, Trump did not order any federal law enforcement or the D.C. National Guard to help retake the Capitol or protect Pence or Congress from the attackers.²⁰

41. Despite knowing that violence was ongoing at the Capitol and that his violent supporters would have heeded a call from him to withdraw, for 187 minutes, Trump refused repeated requests that he instruct his violent supporters to disperse and leave the Capitol. Instead, he reveled in the violent attack as it unfolded on television.

42. When he finally made a public statement at 4:17 PM, he said: “we love you, you’re very special, you’ve seen what happens, you’ve seen the way others are treated . . . I know how you feel, but go home, and go home in peace.”²¹

43. The insurrection overwhelmed and defeated the forces of civilian law enforcement; forced the United States Congress to go into recess; stopped the fundamental and essential constitutional process of certifying electoral votes; forced the Vice President, Senators, Representatives, and staffers into hiding; occupied the United States Capitol, a feat never before

¹⁹ This tweet was removed. It is archived on the American Oversight website. 2:24 PM-2:24 PM, AMERICAN OVERSIGHT, <https://www.americanoversight.org/timeline/224-p-m> (archived); see also Trump Tweet Compilation, *supra* note 5, at 9 (Group Ex. E) (Jan. 6, 2021 at 2:24 PM ET); January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 429, 596 (Ex. H).

²⁰ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 6-7, 595 (Ex. H); Ex. G, The Daily Diary of President Donald J. Trump, January 6, 2021 [Hereinafter Trump Daily Diary]; *READ: Transcript of CNN’s town hall with former President Donald Trump*, CNN (May 11, 2023), <https://www.cnn.com/2023/05/11/politics/transcript-cnn-town-hall-trump/index.html>; see also Day 2 Transcript, *supra* note 8, at 245:19-250:16, 259:20-260:11 (Ex. J) (Banks Testimony).

²¹ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 579-80 (Ex. H); *President Trump Video Statement on Capitol Protestors*, C-SPAN (Jan. 6, 2021), <https://www.c-span.org/video/?507774-1/president-trump-video-statement-capitol-protesters>.

achieved in the history of our country, by the Confederate rebellion or otherwise; held the Capitol for hours; and blocked the peaceful transition of power in the United States of America, another feat never achieved by the Confederate rebellion.

44. The Colorado Supreme Court recently confirmed that Trump’s action and inaction during the January 6, 2021 insurrection met the definition of “engag[ing]” in “insurrection” as set out in Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment. *Griswold*, 2023 WL 8770111 at *37-44 (Ex. A). The Maine Secretary of State did the same, finding that Trump engaged in insurrection and was thus disqualified from the office of presidency and could not appear on the Maine presidential primary ballot. *See* Ex. C.

45. Donald J. Trump, through his words and actions, after swearing an oath as an officer of the United States to support the Constitution, engaged in insurrection or rebellion, or gave aid and comfort to its enemies, as defined by Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment. He is disqualified from holding the presidency or any other office under the United States unless and until Congress provides him relief, which it has not done.

AUTHORITY AND DUTY OF BOARD TO HEAR OBJECTION

46. The Electoral Board’s authority and mandatory statutory duty indisputably includes determinations of whether candidates meet the eligibility requirements for their office. As dictated by the Illinois Election Code, “[t]he electoral board *shall* take up the question as to whether or not the certificate of nomination or nomination papers or petitions are in proper form, and whether or not they were filed within the time and under the conditions required by law, . . . and in general *shall* decide whether or not the certificate of nomination or nominating papers or petitions on file are valid or whether the objections thereto should be sustained . . .” 10 ILCS 5/10-10 (emphasis added).

47. Under the Illinois Election Code, presidential primary candidates, like candidates for other offices, *must include* with their nomination papers a statement of candidacy that, among other things, states that the candidate “is qualified for the office specified.” 10 ILCS 5/7-10. The Election Code specifies candidate qualifications, as do the constitutions of the State of Illinois and the United States. *See, e.g., Goodman v. Ward*, 241 Ill. 2d 398, 407 (2011) (holding electoral board erred in denying objection and striking candidate’s name from ballot where candidate falsely stated he was “qualified” for office despite not meeting eligibility requirements set forth in Illinois Constitution); U.S. Const. art. II, § 1, cl. 5 (specifying age, residency, and citizenship qualifications for Office of President); U.S. Const. Amend. XXII, § 1 (forbidding the election of a person to the office of President more than twice); U.S. Const. Amend. XIV, § 3 (requiring disqualification of candidates for public office who took an oath to uphold the Constitution and then engaged in or supported insurrection against the United States or gave aid or comfort to those who have).

48. The Illinois Supreme Court in *Goodman* directed that objections based on constitutionally-specified qualifications *must be evaluated*, including objections that a candidate has improperly sworn that they meet constitutional qualifications for the office for which they seek candidacy. *Goodman*, 241 Ill. 2d at 409-10 (“The statutory requirements governing statements of candidacy and oaths are mandatory If a candidate’s statement of candidacy does not substantially comply with the statute, the candidate is not entitled to have his or her name appear on the primary ballot”).

49. Decisions of other Illinois courts track *Goodman* and recognize that electoral boards *must apply* constitutional criteria governing ballot placement. *See Harned v. Evanston Mun. Officers Electoral Bd.*, 2020 IL App (1st) 200314, ¶ 23 (“While petitioner is correct that electoral boards do not have authority to declare statutes unconstitutional, they are required to decide, in the

first instance, if a proposed referendum is permitted by law, even where constitutional provisions are implicated”); *Zurek v. Peterson*, 2015 IL App (1st) 150456, ¶ 33-35 (unpublished) (recognizing that while “the Board does not have the authority to declare a *statute* unconstitutional[, this] does not mean that the Board had no authority to consider the constitutionally-based challenges” and that to determine whether the referendum “was valid and whether the objections should be sustained or overruled, the Board was required to determine if the referendum was authorized by a statute or the constitution”).

50. Consistent with these decisions, Illinois electoral boards have frequently evaluated objections based on constitutional candidacy requirements. *See, e.g., Freeman v. Obama*, No. 12 SOB GP 103 (Feb. 2, 2012) (evaluating objection that candidate did not meet qualifications for office of President of the United States set out in Article II, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution); *Jackson v. Obama*, No. 12 SOEB GP 104 (Feb. 2, 2012) (same); *Graham v. Rubio*, No. 16 SOEB GP 528 (February 1, 2016) (State Officers Electoral Board determining eligibility based on whether facts presented about candidate established he met natural born citizen requirement of U.S. Constitution); *Graham v. Rubio*, No. 16 SOEB GP 528 (Hearing Officer Findings and Recommendations, adopted by the Electoral Board, determining that the Electoral Board was acting within the scope of its authority in reviewing the adequacy of the Candidate’s Statement of Candidacy and evaluating whether it was “invalid because the Candidate is not legally qualified to hold the office of President” based on criteria in the U.S. Constitution); *see also Socialist Workers Party of Illinois v. Ogilvie*, 357 F. Supp. 109, 113 (N.D. Ill. 1972) (approving Electoral Board’s decision not to place presidential candidate who did not meet constitutional age qualification on ballot and denying motion for preliminary injunction to enjoin decision). (Electoral board decisions cited here are attached hereto as part of Group Exhibit D.)

51. Article II, Section 1, Clause 5 of the U.S. Constitution requires the President to be a natural-born citizen, at least thirty-five years of age, and a resident of the United States for at least fourteen years. Section 1 of the Twenty-Second Amendment provides that no person can be elected President more than twice. Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment disqualifies from public office any individual who has taken an oath to uphold the U.S. Constitution and then engages in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or gives aid or comfort to those who have. Objections to a candidate's inclusion on the primary ballot, asking the Electoral Board to apply these constitutional requirements, fall directly within the Electoral Board's jurisdiction and mandatory duties.

52. The Board's evaluation of this objection to the Candidate's constitutional eligibility criteria follows the Election Code and the Illinois Supreme Court's direction in *Goodman* that the board *must* evaluate a candidate's statement of candidacy that they are "qualified" for the office at the time the nomination papers are filed because "statutory requirements governing statements of candidacy and oaths are mandatory." 241 Ill. 2d at 409-10; *see also Delgado v. Bd. of Election Comm'rs of City of Chicago*, 224 Ill. 2d 481, 485-86 (2007) (differentiating the impermissible action of an electoral board's "question[ing] its validity" of underlying legal prerequisites from the required action of an electoral board *applying* a constitutional provision). *Accord* Maine Sec. of State Ruling, Ex. C at 12-13 (evaluating Section 3 challenge and recognizing that the statutory obligation to determine if a candidate's nomination petition meets election code requirements requires limiting ballot access to qualified candidates under the U.S. Constitution).

53. To do so, the Electoral Board has the ability, and indeed the clear obligation, when necessary to evaluate evidence and resolve complex factual issues. The Board is obligated to "decide whether or not the certificate of nomination or nominating papers or petitions on file are

valid or whether the objections thereto should be sustained” 10 ILCS 5/10-10. To fulfill that responsibility, the Board “shall have the power to administer oaths and to subpoena and examine witnesses” and to require “the production of such books, papers, records, and documents as may be evidence of any matter under inquiry” *Id.* Electoral boards and their hearing officers indeed utilize this power to hear and evaluate the credibility of high volumes of witness testimony and documentary evidence in an expedited manner whenever necessary to fulfill their mandate. *See, e.g., Raila v. Cook Cnty. Officers Electoral Bd.*, 2018 IL App (1st) 180400-U, ¶¶ 17-27 (unpublished) (“the hearing officer heard testimony from over 25 witnesses and the parties introduced over 150 documents and a short video clip” and “issued a 68-page written recommendation that contained his summary of the testimony and documentary evidence”); *Muldrow v. Barron*, 2021 IL App (1st) 210248, ¶¶ 28-30 (electoral board properly made factual finding of widespread fraud based on determinations as to the credibility of witnesses’ testimony). *Accord* Maine Sec. of State Ruling, Ex. C at 16-17 (recognizing that determining the validity of a nomination petition can range from straightforward to complex, and may require review of evidentiary records and application of governing law).

54. This Objection asks the Electoral Board to fulfill its obligation to enforce candidate qualification requirements spelled out in the U.S. Constitution, a task for which it has both the authority and duty to undertake. 10 ILCS 5/10-10; *Goodman*, 241 Ill. 2d at 409-10.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

55. The facts set out below clearly show that the Candidate cannot meet the eligibility requirements for office as set out in Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment because he: (1) was an officer of the United States; (2) took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and (3) engaged in insurrection or rebellion or gave aid or comfort to insurrectionists.

I. TRUMP TOOK AN OATH TO UPHOLD THE U.S. CONSTITUTION.

56. On January 20, 2017, Donald Trump was sworn in as forty-fifth president of the United States.

57. On that day, Trump swore the presidential oath of office required by Article II, section 1, of the Constitution: “I, Donald John Trump, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”²²

58. After taking the oath, Trump gave an inaugural speech, in which he stated, “Every four years, we gather on these steps to carry out the orderly and peaceful transfer of power.”²³ Less than four years later, he sought to do exactly the opposite.

II. TRUMP’S SCHEME TO OVERTURN THE GOVERNMENT.

A. Trump Sought Re-Election but Prepared to Retain Power Even if He Lost.

59. On June 18, 2019, at a rally in Florida, Trump officially launched his campaign for election to a second term as President.²⁴

60. During his campaign, Trump repeatedly stated that fraudulent voting activity would be the only possible reason for electoral defeat (rather than not receiving enough votes). For example:

²² Trump White House Archived, *supra* note 1, at 26:36; *see also* U.S. Const. art. II, § 1, cl. 8.

²³ Trump White House Archived, *supra* note 1, at 29:52; *see also* Ex. K, Proceedings Day 3 Tr., at 59:17-62.6 (Nov. 1, 2023) (Magliocca Testimony) (testimony that Presidency is historically understood as an “office” within the scope of the Fourteenth Amendment).

²⁴ *Donald Trump formally launches 2020 re-election bid*, BBC (June 18, 2019), <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-48681573>.

- a. On August 17, 2020, Trump spoke to a crowd in Oshkosh, Wisconsin and stated: “The only way we’re going to lose this election is if the election is rigged.”²⁵
- b. On August 24, 2020, during his Republican National Convention acceptance speech, Trump stated: “The only way they can take this election away from us is if this is a rigged election.”²⁶
- c. On September 24, 2020, Trump stated: “We want to make sure the election is honest, and I’m not sure that it can be. I don’t know that it can be with this whole situation [of] unsolicited ballots.”²⁷

61. In particular, Trump claimed that this “fraud” occurred or would occur in cities and states with majority or substantial Black populations.

62. In parallel, Trump aligned himself with violent extremist and white supremacist organizations and suggested they should be prepared to act on his behalf.

63. For example, on September 29, 2020, Trump was asked if he would disavow the Proud Boys. Instead, he stated: “Proud Boys, stand back and *stand by*,” later adding “somebody’s got to do something about Antifa and the left.”²⁸

64. The Proud Boys celebrated this as a call to “stand by” to be ready for future action:

²⁵ Kevin Liptak, *Trump warns of ‘rigged election’ as he uses conspiracy and fear to counter Biden’s convention week*, CNN (Aug. 18, 2020), <https://www.cnn.com/2020/08/17/politics/donald-trump-campaign-swing/index.html>.

²⁶ *RNC 2020: Trump warns Republican convention of ‘rigged election’*, BBC (Aug. 25, 2020), <https://www.bbc.com/news/election-us-2020-53898142>.

²⁷ *President Trump Departs White House*, C-SPAN (Sept. 24, 2020), <https://www.c-span.org/video/?476212-1/president-trump-departs-white-house#>.

²⁸ Associated Press, *Trump tells Proud Boys: ‘Stand back and stand by’*, YOUTUBE (Sept. 29, 2020), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qIHhB1ZMV_o.

- a. On the social media site Parler, Proud Boys leader Henry “Enrique” Tarrío responded, “Standing by sir.”²⁹ (Tarrío was convicted of seditious conspiracy on May 4, 2023 and sentenced to 22 years in prison for his role on January 6.³⁰)
- b. Another Proud Boys leader, Joseph Biggs, posted, “President Trump told the proud boys to stand by because someone needs to deal with ANTIFA...well sir! We’re ready!!” and “Trump basically said to go fuck them up! this makes me so happy.”³¹ (Biggs was convicted of seditious conspiracy and sentenced to 17 years in prison for his role on January 6.³²)
- c. That same night, the Proud Boys began making and selling merchandise with the slogan “Stand Back and Stand By.”

65. Meanwhile, before November 3, 2020 (“Election Day”), Trump was advised by his campaign manager William Stepien not to prematurely declare victory while lawful votes, including mail-in and absentee ballots, were still being counted.³³

²⁹ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 507-08 (Ex. H); Mike Baker (@ByMikeBaker), TWITTER (Sept. 29, 2020 at 9:28 PM), <https://twitter.com/ByMikeBaker/status/1311130735584051201> [hereinafter Baker Tweet].

³⁰ *Proud Boys Leader Sentenced to 22 Years in Prison on Seditious Conspiracy and Other Charges Related to U.S. Capitol Breach*, DEP’T. OF JUSTICE (Sept. 5, 2023), <https://www.justice.gov/usao-dc/pr/proud-boys-leader-sentenced-22-years-prison-seditious-conspiracy-and-other-charges>.

³¹ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 507-08 (Ex. H); Baker Tweet, *supra* note 29.

³² *Two Leaders of the Proud Boys Sentenced to Prison on Seditious Conspiracy and Other Charges Related to U.S. Capitol Breach*, DEP’T. OF JUSTICE (Aug. 31, 2023), <https://www.justice.gov/usao-dc/pr/two-leaders-proud-boys-sentenced-prison-seditious-conspiracy-and-other-charges-related-us>.

³³ Hearing Before the Select Comm. to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol, 117th Cong., 2d sess., at 7 (June 13, 2022), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CHRG-117hrg48999/pdf/CHRG-117hrg48999.pdf> [hereinafter Second Jan. 6 Hearing Transcript].

66. Notwithstanding Stepien’s advice, Trump and his associates planned to declare victory before all ballots were counted. For instance:

- a. On November 1, 2020, Trump told close associates that he would declare victory on election night if it looked as if he was “ahead.”³⁴
- b. Around the same time, Steve Bannon, former White House strategist and advisor to Trump told a group of associates: “And what Trump’s going to do is just declare victory, right? He’s gonna declare victory, but that doesn’t mean he’s the winner. He’s just gonna say he’s a winner.”³⁵

67. On November 3, 2020, the United States held its fifty-ninth presidential election.

68. That evening, media outlets projected Biden was in the lead.³⁶

69. Trump falsely and without any factual basis alleged that widespread voter fraud had compromised the validity of such results. For example:

- a. On November 4, 2020, he tweeted: “We are up BIG, but they are trying to STEAL the Election. We will never let them do it. Votes cannot be cast after the Polls are closed!”³⁷

³⁴ Jonathan Swan, *Scoop: Trump’s plan to declare premature victory*, AXIOS (Nov. 1, 2020), <https://www.axios.com/2020/11/01/trump-claim-election-victory-ballots>.

³⁵ Hearing Before the Select Comm. To Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol, 117th Cong., 2d sess., at 38 (July 21, 2022), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CHRG-117hhr49356/pdf/CHRG-117hhr49356.pdf>.

³⁶ Meg Wagner et al., *Election 2020 presidential results*, CNN (Nov. 5, 2020), <https://www.cnn.com/politics/live-news/election-results-and-news-11-04-20/index.html>.

³⁷ See Trump Tweet Compilation, *supra* note 5, at 1 (Group Ex. E) (Nov. 4, 2020 at 12:49 AM ET), <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1323864823680126977>.

- b. On November 5, 2020, he tweeted: “STOP THE FRAUD!” and, “STOP THE COUNT!”³⁸

70. On November 7, 2020, news organizations across the country declared that Joseph Biden won the 2020 presidential election.³⁹

71. That same day, Trump falsely tweeted: “I WON THIS ELECTION, BY A LOT!”⁴⁰

B. Trump Attempted to Enlist Government Officials to Illegally Overturn the Election.

72. After Election Day, several aides and advisors close to Trump investigated his election fraud claims and informed Trump that such allegations were unfounded. For example:

- a. Days after the election, lead data expert Matt Oczkowski informed Trump that he would lose because not enough votes were in his favor.⁴¹
- b. At approximately the same time, former Attorney General William Barr told Trump he did not agree with the idea of saying the election was stolen.⁴²
- c. On November 23, 2020, Barr again informed Trump that his claims of fraud were not meritorious.⁴³

³⁸ *Id.* (Nov. 5, 2020 at 9:12 AM ET), <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1324353932022480896>; *id.* at 2, (Nov. 5th, 2020 at 12:21 PM ET), <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1324401527663058944?lang=en>.

³⁹ *See, e.g.*, Bo Erickson, *Joe Biden projected to win presidency in deeply divided nation*, CBS NEWS (Nov. 7, 2020), <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/joe-biden-wins-2020-election-46th-president-united-states/>; Scott Detrow & Asma Khalid, *Biden Wins Presidency, According to AP, Edging Trump in Turbulent Race*, NPR (Nov. 7, 2020), <https://www.npr.org/2020/11/07/928803493/biden-wins-presidency-according-to-ap-edging-trump-in-turbulent-race>.

⁴⁰ *See* Trump Tweet Compilation, *supra* note 5, at 2 (Group Ex. E) (Nov. 7, 2020 at 10:36 AM ET), <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1325099845045071873>.

⁴¹ Hearing Before the Select Comm. to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol, No. 117-2, at 6 (June 9, 2022), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CHRG-117hhr48998/pdf/CHRG-117hhr48998.pdf> [hereinafter First Jan. 6 Hearing Transcript].

⁴² Second Jan. 6 Hearing Transcript, *supra* note 33, at 13.

⁴³ Select Comm. to Investigate the Jan. 6 Attack on the U.S. Capitol, Transcribed Interview of William Barr, at 18 (June 2, 2022), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GPO-J6-TRANSCRIPT->

d. In mid to late November, campaign lawyer Alex Cannon told Trump's Chief of Staff Mark Meadows that he had not found evidence of voter fraud sufficient to change the results in any of the key states.⁴⁴

73. On December 1, 2020, Attorney General William Barr publicly declared that the U.S. Justice Department found no evidence of voter fraud that would warrant a change of the election result.⁴⁵

74. Sometime between the election and December 14, 2020, Trump asked Barr to instruct the Department of Justice to seize voting machines.⁴⁶

75. Barr refused, citing a lack of legal authority.⁴⁷

76. Around December 6, 2020, Trump called the Chairwoman of the Republican National Committee Ronna Romney McDaniel to enlist the Committee's support in gathering a slate of electors for Trump in states where President-elect Biden had won the election but legal challenges to the election results were underway.⁴⁸

77. On December 8, 2020, a senior campaign advisor to Trump wrote in an internal campaign email: "When our research and campaign legal team can't back up any of the claims made by our Elite Strike Force Legal Team, you can see why we're 0-32 on our cases. I'll

CTRL0000083860/pdf/GPO-J6-TRANSCRIPT-CTRL0000083860.pdf [hereinafter Interview of William Barr].

⁴⁴ First Jan. 6 Hearing Transcript, *supra* note 41, at 6.

⁴⁵ Michael Balsamo, *Disputing Trump, Barr says no widespread election fraud*, ASSOCIATED PRESS (June 28, 2022), <https://apnews.com/article/barr-no-widespread-election-fraud-b1f1488796c9a98c4b1a9061a6c7f49d>.

⁴⁶ Interview of William Barr, *supra* note 43, at 40-41.

⁴⁷ *Id.*

⁴⁸ Select Comm. to Investigate the Jan. 6th Attack on the U.S. Capitol, Transcribed Interview of Ronna Romney McDaniel, at 8 (June 1, 2022), <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/23559939-transcript-of-ronna-mcdaniels-interview-with-house-january-6-committee>.

obviously hustle to help on all fronts, but it's tough to own any of this when it's all just conspiracy shit beamed down from the mothership."⁴⁹

78. On December 14, 2020, presidential electors convened in all 50 states and D.C. to cast their official electoral votes. They voted 306-232 for President Biden and against Trump.⁵⁰

79. On December 14, 2020, at Trump's direction, fraudulent electors convened sham proceedings in seven targeted states where President-elect Biden had won a majority of the votes (Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin) and cast fraudulent electoral ballots in favor of Trump.

80. Also on December 14, 2020, Attorney General Barr resigned as head of the Department of Justice ("DOJ") and Trump appointed Jeffrey Rosen as acting attorney general and Richard Donoghue as acting deputy attorney general.⁵¹

81. During Rosen's term, Trump requested that the DOJ file a lawsuit challenging the election before the U.S. Supreme Court as an exercise of its original jurisdiction.⁵²

82. The DOJ declined because it did not have legal authority to challenge state electoral procedures.⁵³

83. On December 18, 2020, at a meeting in the Oval Office which included Trump, Sidney Powell, Mike Flynn, Patrick Byrne, Rudy Giuliani, Mark Meadows, and other Trump advisors, Powell, Flynn, and Byrne attempted to persuade Trump to issue an executive order that

⁴⁹ Indictment at 13-14, *U.S. v. Trump*, Case No. 1:23-cr-00257-TSC, ECF No. 1 (D.D.C., Aug. 1, 2023), https://www.justice.gov/storage/US_v_Trump_23_cr_257.pdf [hereinafter August 1, 2023 Indictment].

⁵⁰ National Archives, *supra* note 6.

⁵¹ Hearing Before the Select Comm. to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol, 117th Cong., 2d sess., at 1, 7 (June 23, 2022), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CHRG-117hrg49353/pdf/CHRG-117hrg49353.pdf> [hereinafter Fifth Jan. 6 Hearing Transcript].

⁵² *Id.* at 8-9.

⁵³ *Id.*

would, among other things, direct the seizure of voting machines by either the Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Defense.

84. White House Counsel Pat Cipollone, Eric Herschmann (a lawyer in the White House Counsel’s office and senior advisor to Trump), and Giuliani dissuaded Trump from ordering the seizure of voting machines using his official authority.

85. However, as the meeting continued, Giuliani and others stated in Trump’s presence that they could instead obtain access to voting machines through “voluntary” means.⁵⁴

86. On December 31, 2020, Trump asked Rosen and Donoghue to direct the Department of Justice to seize voting machines.⁵⁵

87. Rosen and Donoghue rejected Trump’s request, again for lack of authority.⁵⁶

88. Meanwhile, just as Giuliani and others had told Trump, teams coordinated by Powell, Giuliani, and other Trump advisors illegally accessed or attempted to illegally access voting machines in multiple battleground states. These included:

89. Fulton County, Pennsylvania (successfully breached Dec. 31, 2020);

90. Coffee County, Georgia (successfully breached Jan. 7, 2021); and

91. Cross County, Michigan (attempted breach Jan. 14, 2021).

⁵⁴ Select Comm. to Investigate the Jan. 6th Attack on the U.S. Capitol, Transcribed Interview of Derek Lyons, at 113-116 (Mar. 17, 2022), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GPO-J6-TRANSCRIPT-CTRL0000055541/pdf/GPO-J6-TRANSCRIPT-CTRL0000055541.pdf>; Select Comm. to Investigate the Jan. 6th Attack on the U.S. Capitol, Deposition of Rudolph Giuliani, at 179-181 (May 20, 2022), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GPO-J6-TRANSCRIPT-CTRL0000083774/pdf/GPO-J6-TRANSCRIPT-CTRL0000083774.pdf>.

⁵⁵ Fifth Jan. 6 Hearing Transcript, *supra* note 51, at 23-24.

⁵⁶ *Id.*

92. A purpose of these illegal breaches or attempted breaches was to support Trump's efforts to overturn the 2020 election by generating supposed "proof" of "fraud," even (in the Coffee County, Georgia and Cross County, Michigan instances) after the violent January 6, 2021 attack.⁵⁷

93. Between December 23, 2020, and early January 2021, Trump attempted to speak with Rosen on the matter of purported election fraud nearly every day.⁵⁸

94. According to Rosen, "the President's entreaties became more urgent," and Trump "became more adamant that we weren't doing our job."⁵⁹

95. On December 25, 2020, Trump called Pence to wish him a Merry Christmas and to request that Pence reject the electoral votes on January 6, 2021.⁶⁰

96. Pence responded, "You know I don't think I have the authority to change the outcome."

97. On December 27, 2020, Rosen told Trump that "DOJ can't and won't snap its fingers and change the outcome of the election."⁶¹

98. Trump responded to Rosen along the lines of, "just say [the election] was corrupt and leave the rest to me [Trump] and the Republican Congressmen."⁶²

99. On January 2, 2021, Jeffrey Clark, the acting head of the Civil Division and head of the Environmental and Natural Resources Division at the DOJ, and who had met with Trump

⁵⁷ See, e.g., Select Comm. to Investigate the Jan. 6th Attack on the U.S. Capitol, Transcribed Interview of Christina Bobb, at 96-97 (Apr. 21, 2022), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GPO-J6-TRANSCRIPT-CTRL0000071088/pdf/GPO-J6-TRANSCRIPT-CTRL0000071088.pdf>.

⁵⁸ Fifth Jan. 6 Hearing Transcript, *supra* note 51, at 8-9.

⁵⁹ *Id.* at 10; see also Katie Benner, *Trump and Justice Dept. Lawyer Said to Have Plotted to Oust Acting Attorney General*, N.Y. TIMES (Jan. 22, 2021), <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/01/22/us/politics/jeffrey-clark-trump-justice-department-election.html>.

⁶⁰ August 1, 2023 Indictment, *supra* note 49, at 33.

⁶¹ Fifth Jan. 6 Hearing Transcript, *supra* note 51, at 13.

⁶² *Id.*

without prior authorization from the DOJ, told Rosen and Donoghue that Trump was prepared to fire them and to appoint Clark as the acting attorney general.⁶³

100. Clark asked Rosen and Donoghue if they would sign a draft letter to state officials recommending that the officials send an alternate slate of electors to Congress, and if they did so, then Clark would turn down Trump's offer and Rosen would remain in his position.⁶⁴

101. Rosen refused.⁶⁵

102. On January 3, 2021, Clark—again without authorization—met with Trump and accepted Trump's offer to become Acting Attorney General in light of Rosen and Donoghue's refusal to sign the draft letter.⁶⁶

103. That afternoon, Clark attempted to fire Rosen, but Rosen refused to be fired by a subordinate.⁶⁷

104. That evening, when told that Rosen's departure would result in mass resignations at the DOJ and his own White House Counsel, Trump relented on his plan to replace Rosen with Clark.⁶⁸

105. Trump's efforts to coerce public officials to assist in his scheme to unlawfully overturn the election were not limited to federal officials. Following his election loss, Trump publicly and privately pressured state officials in various states around the country to unlawfully overturn the election results. For example, on January 2, 2021, in a recorded telephone

⁶³ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 397 (Ex. H).

⁶⁴ Fifth Jan. 6 Hearing Transcript, *supra* note 51, at 28-29.

⁶⁵ *Id.*

⁶⁶ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 398 (Ex. H).

⁶⁷ Fifth Jan. 6 Hearing Transcript, *supra* note 51, at 28.

⁶⁸ Select Comm. to Investigate the Jan. 6th Attack on the U.S. Capitol, Transcribed Interview of Richard Peter Donoghue, at 125-27 (Oct. 1, 2021), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GPO-J6-TRANSCRIPT-CTRL0000034600/pdf/GPO-J6-TRANSCRIPT-CTRL0000034600.pdf>.

conversation, Trump pressured Georgia Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger to “find 11,780 votes” for him, and thereby fraudulently and unlawfully turn his electoral loss in Georgia to an electoral victory.

106. Trump’s relentless false claims about election fraud and his public pressure and condemnation of election officials resulted in threats of violence against election officials around the country.

107. Trump knew about the threats of violence that he was provoking and, in the face of pleas from public officials to denounce the violence, instead further encouraged it with inflammatory tweets.

108. During the weeks leading up to January 6, 2021, Trump oversaw, directed, and encouraged a “fake elector” scheme under which seven states that Trump lost would submit an “alternate” slate of electors as a pretext for Vice President Pence to decline to certify the actual electoral vote on January 6.

109. Trump’s efforts to unlawfully overturn the results of the 2020 presidential election are the subjects of criminal indictments pending against him in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia and in the State of Georgia.

110. On January 3, 2021, Trump again told Pence that Pence had the right to reject the electoral vote on January 6.⁶⁹

111. Pence again rejected Trump’s request.⁷⁰

112. On January 4, 2021, Trump and his then-attorney John Eastman met with then-Vice President Mike Pence and his attorney Greg Jacob to discuss Eastman’s legal theory that Pence

⁶⁹ August 1, 2023 Indictment, *supra* note 49, at 33.

⁷⁰ *Id.*

might either reject votes on January 6 during the certification process, or suspend the proceedings so that states could reexamine the results.⁷¹

113. Later, Trump admitted that the decision to continue seeking to overturn the election after the failure of legal challenges was his alone. On a September 17, 2023 broadcast of NBC's "Meet the Press," moderator Kristen Welker asked Trump: "The most senior lawyers in your own administration and on your campaign told you that after you lost more than 60 legal challenges that it was over. Why did you ignore them and decide to listen to a new outside group of attorneys?" Trump responded, "I didn't respect them as lawyers. . . . You know who I listen to? Myself."⁷² When Welker asked, "Were you calling the shots, though, Mr. President, ultimately?", Trump replied, "As to whether or not I believed it was rigged? Oh, sure. It was my decision."⁷³

114. On January 5, 2021, Eastman met privately with Jacob.⁷⁴

115. Eastman expressly requested that Pence reject the certification of election results.⁷⁵

116. During that meeting, Eastman acknowledged that what he was requesting that Pence do for Trump was clearly unlawful, stating that vice presidents both before and after Pence would not have the legal authority to do so under the Electoral Count Act, and that this purported legal theory would lose in the Supreme Court without a single justice in agreement.⁷⁶

⁷¹ Hearing Before the Select Comm. To Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol, No. 117-4, at 17-18 (June 16, 2022), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CHRG-117hhr49351/pdf/CHRG-117hhr49351.pdf> [hereinafter Third Jan. 6 Hearing Transcript]; *see also* Order Re Privilege of Documents, *Eastman v. Thompson*, No. 8:22-cv-00099, ECF No. 260 at 7 (C.D. Cal. March 28, 2022).

⁷² *Full transcript: Read Kristen Welker's interview with Trump*, NBC NEWS (Sept. 17, 2023), <https://www.nbcnews.com/meet-the-press/transcripts/full-transcript-read-meet-the-press-kristen-welker-interview-trump-rcna104778>.

⁷³ *Id.*

⁷⁴ Third Jan. 6 Hearing Transcript, *supra* note 71, at 19-20.

⁷⁵ *Id.*

⁷⁶ *Id.* at 15-16, 21.

117. All the while, Trump continued to publicly and falsely maintain that the 2020 presidential election results were illegitimate due to fraud, and set the false expectation that Pence had the authority to overturn the election. For example:

- a. On December 4, 2020, Trump tweeted: “RIGGED ELECTION!”⁷⁷
- b. On December 10, 2020, Trump tweeted: “How can you give an election to someone who lost the election by hundreds of thousands of legal votes in each of the swing states. How can a country be run by an illegitimate president?”⁷⁸
- c. On December 15, 2020, Trump tweeted: “Tremendous evidence pouring in on voter fraud. There has never been anything like this in our Country!”⁷⁹
- d. On December 23, 2020, Trump retweeted a memo titled “Operation ‘PENCE’ CARD,” which falsely asserted that the Vice President could disqualify legitimate electors.⁸⁰
- e. On January 5, 2021, Trump tweeted: “The Vice President has the power to reject fraudulently chosen electors.”⁸¹

⁷⁷ See Trump Tweet Compilation, *supra* note 5, at 3 (Group Ex. E) (Dec. 4, 2020 at 8:55 AM ET), <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1334858852337070083>.

⁷⁸ *Id.* (Dec. 10, 2020 at 9:26 AM ET), <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1337040883988959232>.

⁷⁹ *Id.* at 5 (Dec. 15, 2020 at 10:41 AM ET), <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1338871862315667456>.

⁸⁰ Mike Pence, *Mike Pence: My Last Days With Donald Trump*, WALL STREET JOURNAL (Nov. 9, 2022) <https://www.wsj.com/articles/donald-trump-mike-pence-jan-6-president-rally-capitol-riot-protest-vote-count-so-help-me-god-stolen-election-11668018494?st=rna6xw1pmjmaoss>.

⁸¹ See Trump Tweet Compilation, *supra* note 5, at 7 (Group Ex. E) (Jan. 5, 2021 at 11:06 AM ET), <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1346488314157797389?s=20>.

C. **Trump Urged his Supporters to Amass at the Capitol.**

118. On December 11, 2020, the Supreme Court rejected a lawsuit brought by the State of Texas alleging that election procedures in four states had resulted in illegitimate votes.⁸²

119. The next morning, on December 12, 2020, Trump tweeted that the Supreme Court order was “a great and disgraceful miscarriage of justice,” and “WE HAVE JUST BEGUN TO FIGHT!!!”⁸³

3. That same day, Ali Alexander of Stop the Steal, and Alex Jones and Owen Shroyer of Infowars led a march on the Supreme Court.⁸⁴

120. The crowd at the march chanted slogans such as “Stop the Steal!” “1776!” “Our revolution!” and Trump’s earlier tweet, “The fight has just begun!”⁸⁵

121. On that day, Trump tweeted: “Wow! Thousands of people forming in Washington (D.C.) for Stop the Steal. Didn’t know about this, but I’ll be seeing them! #MAGA.”⁸⁶

122. Later that day, Trump flew over the crowd in Marine One.⁸⁷

123. On December 18, 2020, Trump tweeted: “.@senatemajldr and Republican Senators have to get tougher, or you won’t have a Republican Party anymore. We won the Presidential Election, by a lot. FIGHT FOR IT. Don’t let them take it away!”⁸⁸

⁸² *Texas v. Pennsylvania, et al.*, No. 22-155, Order (U.S. Sup. Ct., Dec. 11, 2020).

⁸³ See Trump Tweet Compilation, *supra* note 5, at 4, (Group Ex. E) (Dec 12, 2020 at 7:58 AM ET), <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1337743516294934529>; *id.* (Dec 12, 2020 at 8:47 AM ET), <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1337755964339081216>.

⁸⁴ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 505 (Ex. H).

⁸⁵ *Id.*

⁸⁶ See Trump Tweet Compilation, *supra* note 5, at 5 (Group Ex. E) (Dec. 12, 2020 at 9:59 AM ET), <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1337774011376340992>.

⁸⁷ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 506 (Ex. H).

⁸⁸ See Trump Tweet Compilation, *supra* note 5, at 6 (Group Ex. E) (Dec 18, 2020 at 9:14 AM ET), <http://www.twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1339937091707351046>.

124. On December 19, 2020, Trump tweeted “Big protest in D.C. on January 6th. Be there, will be wild!”⁸⁹

D. In Response to Trump’s Call for a “Wild” Protest, Trump’s Supporters Planned Violence.

125. In response to Trump’s “wild” tweet, Twitter’s Trust and Safety Policy team recorded a “‘fire hose’ of calls to overthrow the U.S. government.”⁹⁰

126. Other militarized extremist groups began organizing for January 6 after Trump’s “will be wild” tweet. These include the Oath Keepers, the Proud Boys, the Three Percenter militias, and others.⁹¹

127. An analyst at the National Capital Region Threat Intelligence Consortium observed that Trump’s tweet led to “a tenfold uptick in violent online rhetoric targeting Congress and law enforcement” and noticed “violent right-wing groups that had not previously been aligned had begun coordinating their efforts.”⁹²

128. For example:

- a. Kelly Meggs of the Oath Keepers Florida Chapter read Trump’s tweet and commented in a Facebook post: “Trump said It’s gonna be wild!!!!!! It’s gonna be wild!!!!!! He wants us to make it WILD that’s what he’s saying. He called us all to the Capitol and wants us to make it wild!!! Sir Yes Sir!!! Gentlemen we are heading to DC pack your shit!”⁹³

⁸⁹ *Id.* (Dec. 19, 2020 at 1:42 AM ET), <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1340185773220515840>.

⁹⁰ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 499 (Ex. H).

⁹¹ See Day 5 Transcript, *supra* note 8, at 200:3-21, 200:5-202:22, 218:7-16 (Ex. M) (Heaphy Testimony).

⁹² See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 694 (Ex. H).

⁹³ Third Superseding Indictment at ¶ 37, *United States v. Crowl et al.*, No. 1:21-cr-28, ECF No. 127 (D.D.C. Mar. 31, 2021); see also January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 515 (Ex. H).

- b. Meggs was later convicted by a federal jury for seditious conspiracy under 18 U.S.C. § 2384 after the January 6 attack, and sentenced to 12 years in prison.⁹⁴
- c. Oath Keepers from various states had established a “Quick Reaction Force” plan where they cached weapons for January 6, 2021 at hotels in Ballston and Vienna in Virginia.⁹⁵
- d. Henry “Enrique” Tarrío, a leader of the Proud Boys, sent encrypted messages to others that they should “storm the Capitol.”⁹⁶
- e. The Proud Boys received and had been in possession of a document titled “1776 Returns” where the initial authors divided their plan to overtake federal government buildings into five parts: “Infiltrate,” “Execution,” “[D]istract,” “Occupy,” and “Sit In.”⁹⁷
- f. Members of the Proud Boys were also convicted of seditious conspiracy after the January 6 attack.⁹⁸

⁹⁴ *United States v. Rhodes, III et al.*, No. 1:22-cr-00015, ECF No. 626 (D.D.C. Nov. 29, 2022).

⁹⁵ Superseding Indictment at ¶ 45, *United States v. Rhodes, III et al.*, No. 1:22-cr-15, ECF No. 167 (D.D.C. June 22, 2022); Select Comm. to Investigate the Jan. 6th Attack on the U.S. Capitol, Transcribed Interview of Frank Anthony Marchisella, at 34 (Apr. 29, 2022), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GPO-J6-TRANSCRIPT-CTRL0000071096/pdf/GPO-J6-TRANSCRIPT-CTRL0000071096.pdf>.

⁹⁶ Second Superseding Indictment at ¶ 50, *United States v. Nordean, et al.*, No. 1:21-cr-00175, ECF No. 305 (D.D.C. Mar. 7, 2022).

⁹⁷ Zachary Rehl’s Motion to Reopen Detention Hearing and Request for a Hearing, Ex. 1: “1776 Returns,” *United States v. Nordean, et al.*, No. 1:21-cr-00175-TJK, ECF No. 401-1 (D.D.C. June 15, 2022), <https://s3.documentcloud.org/documents/22060615/1776-returns.pdf>.

⁹⁸ *Jury Convicts Four Leaders of the Proud Boys of Seditious Conspiracy Related to U.S. Capitol Breach*, U.S. DEP’T OF JUSTICE (May 4, 2023), <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/jury-convicts-four-leaders-proud-boys-seditious-conspiracy-related-us-capitol-breach>.

- g. Matt Bracken, a host for Infowars, a website specializing in disinformation and false election fraud theories, told viewers that it may be necessary to storm the Capitol, and that “we’re going to only be saved by millions of Americans . . . occupying the entire area, if—if necessary storming right into the Capitol. . . we know the rules of engagement. If you have enough people, you can push down any kind of a fence or a wall.”⁹⁹
- h. QAnon, an online false theory group, shared online a digital banner of “Operation Occupy the Capitol,” which depicted the U.S. Capitol being torn in two.¹⁰⁰
- i. The Three Percenter militias, a far-right, anti-government movement, tried to share online “#OccupyCongress” memes with text that say, “If they Won’t Hear Us” and “They Will Fear Us.”¹⁰¹

129. On January 1, 2021, a supporter tweeted to Trump that “The calvary [sic] is coming, Mr. President!”¹⁰²

130. Trump quoted that tweet and wrote back, “A great honor!”¹⁰³

131. Organizers planned two separate demonstrations for January 6, 2021.

⁹⁹ The Alex Jones Show, “January 6th Will Be a Turning Point in American History,” BANNED.VIDEO, at 16:29 (Dec. 31, 2020), <https://www.bitchute.com/video/XBlIZYTRfaIB/>; See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 507 (Ex. H).

¹⁰⁰ Ben Collins & Brandy Zadrozny, *Extremists made little secret of ambitions to ‘occupy’ Capitol in weeks before attack*, NBC (Jan. 8, 2021), <https://www.nbcnews.com/tech/internet/extremists-made-little-secret-ambitions-occupy-capitalweeks-attack-n1253499>.

¹⁰¹ Criminal Complaint, Statement of Facts at 10-11, *United States v. Hazard*, No. 1:21-mj-00686, ECF No. 1-1 (D.D.C. Dec. 7, 2021).

¹⁰² See Trump Tweet Compilation, *supra* note 5, at 7 (Group Ex. E) (Jan. 1, 2021 at 3:34 PM ET), <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1345106078141394944>.

¹⁰³ *Id.*

- a. Kylie and Amy Kremer, a mother-daughter pair involved with Women for America First, planned a demonstration on the Ellipse (“Ellipse Demonstration”), a park south of the White House fence and north of Constitution Avenue and the National Mall in Washington, D.C.¹⁰⁴
- b. Ali Alexander, an extremist associated with the Stop the Steal, planned an assemblage immediately outside the Capitol, on the court side and the steps of the building.¹⁰⁵

132. On December 29, 2020, Alexander tweeted, “Coalition of us working on 25 new charter buses to bring people FOR FREE to #JAN6 #STOPTHESTEAL for President Trump. If you have money for more buses or have a company, let me know. We will list our buses sometime in the next 72 hours. STAND BACK & STAND BY!”¹⁰⁶

133. Meanwhile, by late December, Trump, his White House staff, and his campaign became directly involved in planning the Ellipse Demonstration. Trump personally helped select the speaker lineup, and his campaign and joint fundraising committees made direct payments of \$3.5 million to rally organizers.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁴ Women For America First Ellipse Public Gathering Permit, NAT’L PARK SERV. (Jan. 5, 2021), https://www.nps.gov/aboutus/foia/upload/21-0278-Women-for-America-First-Ellipse-permit_REDACTED.pdf.

¹⁰⁵ *President Trump Wants You in DC January 6*, WILDPROTEST.COM (2020), <https://web.archive.org/web/20201223062953/http://wildprotest.com/> (archived).

¹⁰⁶ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 532 (Ex. H).

¹⁰⁷ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 533-36 (Ex. H); Massoglia, *supra* note 9.

134. By December 29, 2020, Trump had formed and conveyed to allies a plan to order his supporters to march to the Capitol at the end of his speech.¹⁰⁸ His goal was to force Congress to stop the certification of electoral votes.¹⁰⁹

135. Between January 2 and 4, 2021, Kremer and other organizers of the Ellipse Demonstration became aware that Trump intended to “order [the crowd] to the [C]apitol at the end of his speech.” These organizers messaged each other that “POTUS is going to have us march there [the Supreme Court]/the Capitol,” and that the President was going to “call on everyone to march to the [C]apitol.”¹¹⁰

136. These organizers received this information from White House Chief of Staff Mark Meadows.¹¹¹

137. In early January 2021, Trump and extremists began publicly referring to January 6 using increasingly apocalyptic terminology. Some referred to a “1776” plan or option for January 6, suggesting by analogy to the American Revolution that their plans for the January 6 congressional certification of electoral votes included violent rebellion.¹¹²

138. On January 4, 2021, at a rally in Dalton, Georgia, Trump stated: “If you don’t fight to save your country with everything you have, you’re not going to have a country left.”¹¹³

¹⁰⁸ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 533 (Ex. H).

¹⁰⁹ *Id.*

¹¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹¹ *Id.*

¹¹² See, e.g., Day 2 Transcript, *supra* note 8, at 29:2-9, 54:13-55:12 (Ex. J) (Simi Testimony).

¹¹³ Bloomberg Quicktake, *LIVE: Trump Stumps for Georgia Republicans David Perdue, Kelly Loeffler Ahead of Senate Runoff*, YOUTUBE (Jan. 4, 2021), <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9HisWmJJ3oE>.

139. During the rally, Trump asserted that the transfer of power set for January 6, 2021 would not take place and insinuated that powerful events would later occur.¹¹⁴ For example, he stated:

- a. “If the liberal Democrats take the Senate and White House. . . . And they’re not taking this White House. We’re going to fight like hell, I’ll tell you right now.”
- b. “We’re going to take it back.”
- c. “There’s no way we lost Georgia. There’s no way. That was a rigged election, but we’re still fighting it and you’ll see what’s going to happen.”
- d. “We can’t let that happen. The damage they do will be permanent and will be irreversible. Can’t let it happen.”
- e. “We will never give in. We will never give up. We will never back down. We will never, ever surrender.”
- f. “We have to go all the way and that’s what’s happening. You watch what happens over the next couple of weeks. You watch what’s going to come out. Watch what’s going to be revealed. You watch.”

140. At the rally, the crowd chanted “Fight for Trump! Fight for Trump!” several times.¹¹⁵

141. By early January 2021, Trump anticipated that the crowd that was preparing to amass on January 6 at his behest would be large and violent.¹¹⁶

¹¹⁴ *Id.*

¹¹⁵ *Id.*

¹¹⁶ Letter from Donald J. Trump to The Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the U.S. Capitol, at 2-3 (Oct. 13, 2022), <https://s3.documentcloud.org/documents/23132276/830-am-final-january-6th-committee-letter14446.pdf>.

142. On January 5, 2021, several events were held across D.C. on behalf of Stop the Steal, an entity formed in early November 2020 to mobilize around Trump’s claim that the election had been rigged.¹¹⁷ Speakers during these events made remarks about the event to be held at the Capitol the next day. For example:

- a. Ali Alexander from Stop the Steal said: “We must rebel We might make this ‘Fort Trump’ We’re going to keep fighting for you, Mr. President.” He stated further, “1776 is always an option. . . . These degenerates in the deep state are going to give us what we want, or we are going to shut this country down.”¹¹⁸
- b. Roger Stone stated: “This is a fight for the future of Western Civilization as we know it. . . we dare not fail.”¹¹⁹
- c. Several members of the Phoenix Project, a Three-Percenter-linked group, told the January 5 crowd, “We are at war,” promising to “fight” and “bleed,” and that they will “not return to our peaceful way of life until this election is made right.”¹²⁰

143. On January 5, in response to these extremist demonstrations, Trump tweeted: “Our Country has had enough, they won’t take it anymore! We hear you (and love you) from the Oval Office. MAKE AMERICA GREAT AGAIN!”¹²¹

¹¹⁷ On information and belief, this “Stop the Steal” entity is distinct from an identically named organization founded in 2016 by Roger Stone.

¹¹⁸ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 537-38 (Ex. H).

¹¹⁹ *Id.*

¹²⁰ *Id.*

¹²¹ See Trump Tweet Compilation, *supra* note 5, at 8 (Group Ex. E) (Jan. 5, 2021 at 5:05 PM ET), <http://www.twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1346578706437963777>.

144. That same evening, President Trump told White House staff that his supporters would be “fired up” and “angry” the next day.¹²²

145. Also on January 5, 2021, Trump met alone with Pence and again asked him to obstruct the certification.¹²³

146. Pence again informed Trump that he did not have the authority to unilaterally reject electoral votes and consequently would not do so.¹²⁴

147. Trump informed Pence that if he did not reject the votes, then Trump would publicly criticize Pence for it.¹²⁵

148. Later that night, Trump authorized his campaign to issue a false public statement that: “The Vice President and I are in total agreement that the Vice President has the power to act.”¹²⁶

E. Trump and his Administration Knew of Supporters’ Plans to Use Violence and/or to Forcefully Prevent Congress from Certifying the Election Results.

149. Trump, his closest aides, the Secret Service, and the Federal Bureau of Investigations were all aware that Trump supporters—whom Trump had aroused with false claims of election fraud and veiled calls for violence—intended to commit violence at the Capitol on January 6 if the vote was certified.

¹²² See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 539 (Ex. H).

¹²³ August 1, 2023 Indictment, *supra* note 49, at 36.

¹²⁴ Jim Acosta & Kaitlan Collins, *Pence informed Trump that he can’t block Biden’s win*, CNN (Jan. 5, 2021), <https://cnn.it/3FH4gx9>.

¹²⁵ August 1, 2023 Indictment, *supra* note 49, at 36.

¹²⁶ *Id.*

150. On December 24, 2020, the Secret Service received from a private intelligence group a list of responses to Trump’s December 19 “will be wild” tweet.¹²⁷ Those responses included:

- a. “I read [the President’s tweet] as armed.”¹²⁸
- b. “[T]here is not enough cops in DC to stop what is coming.”
- c. “[M]ake sure they know who to fear,” and “[W]aiting for Trump to say the word.”

151. On December 26, 2020, the Secret Service received a tip that the Proud Boys had plans to enter Washington, D.C. armed. The Secret Service forwarded this tip to the Capitol Police.¹²⁹

152. On December 29, 2020, the Secret Service again forwarded warnings that pro-Trump demonstrators were being urged to occupy the federal building.¹³⁰

153. On December 30, 2020, the Secret Service held a briefing that highlighted how the President’s December 19 “will be wild!” tweet was found alongside hashtags such as #OccupyCapitols and #WeAreTheStorm.¹³¹

154. Also on December 30, 2020, Jason Miller—a senior advisor to Trump—texted White House Chief of Staff Mark Meadows a link to thedonald.win website and stated, “I got the

¹²⁷ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 61, 695 (Ex. H).

¹²⁸ *Id.*

¹²⁹ *Id.* at 61-62.

¹³⁰ *Id.*

¹³¹ *Id.*

base FIRED UP.” The link was to a page with comments like “Gallows don’t require electricity” and “if the filthy commie maggots try to push their fraud through, there will be hell to pay.”¹³²

155. Federal Bureau of Investigation received many tips regarding the potential for violence on January 6. One tip said:

They think they will have a large enough group to march into D.C. armed and will outnumber the police so they can’t be stopped. . . . They believe that since the election was stolen, that it’s their constitutional right to overtake the government, and during this coup, no U.S. laws apply. Their plan is to literally kill. Please, please take this tip seriously and investigate further.¹³³

156. On January 5, 2021, an FBI office in Norfolk, Virginia issued an alert to law enforcement agencies titled, “Potential for Violence in Washington, D.C., Area in Connection with Planned ‘StopTheSteal’ Protest on 6 January 2021.”¹³⁴

157. Trump was personally informed of at least some of these plans for violent action.

158. Trump proceeded with his plans for January 6, 2021.

III. THE JANUARY 6, 2021 INSURRECTION.

A. The Two Demonstrations.

159. On the morning of January 6, 2021, before the joint session of Congress began to count the votes and certify the results, thousands of people began gathering around Washington, D.C. Many of these people headed to the Ellipse, near the White House, where then-President Trump and others were scheduled to speak. Others headed directly to the Capitol building.

160. By 11:00 AM (Eastern Time), the United States Capitol Police (“USCP”) reported “‘large crowd[s]’ around the Capitol building,” including approximately 200 members of the

¹³² *Id.* at 63.

¹³³ See Day 5 Transcript, *supra* note 8, at 218:7-16 (Ex M) (Heaphy Testimony).

¹³⁴ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 62 (Ex. H).

Proud Boys.¹³⁵ Some of the people gathering in Washington were “equip[ped] . . . with communication devices and donning reinforced vests, helmets, and goggles.”¹³⁶

B. Trump’s Preparations as the Demonstrations Began.

161. On January 6, at 1:00 AM, Trump tweeted: “If Vice President @Mike_Pence comes through for us, we will win the Presidency. . . . Mike can send it back!”¹³⁷

162. On the morning of January 6, at approximately 10:00 AM, White House Deputy Chief of Staff Tony Ornato briefed Chief of Staff Mark Meadows over concerns that members of the crowd were armed with weapons, such as knives and guns. Ornato confirmed with Meadows that he had spoken with Trump about this.¹³⁸

163. At approximately 10:30 AM, Trump edited a draft of his speech for that afternoon’s Ellipse Demonstration (also known as the Save America Rally).

164. Trump personally added the text, “[W]e will see whether Mike Pence enters history as a truly great and courageous leader. All he has to do is refer the illegally-submitted electoral votes back to the states that were given false and fraudulent information where they want to recertify.”¹³⁹

165. Before Trump edited the draft, it did not contain any mention of Pence.

¹³⁵ U.S. Senate Comm. On Homeland Security & Gov’t Affairs, *Examining The U.S. Capitol Attack: A Review of the Security, Planning, and Response Failures on January 6 (Staff Report)*, at 22 (June 8, 2021), https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/imo/media/doc/HSGAC&RulesFullReport_Examining_U.S.CapitolAttack.pdf (alteration in original).

¹³⁶ *United States v. Caldwell*, 581 F. Supp. 3d 1, 8 (D.D.C. 2021).

¹³⁷ See Trump Tweet Compilation, *supra* note 5, at 8 (Group Ex. E) (Jan. 6, 2021 at 1:00 AM ET), <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1346698217304584192>.

¹³⁸ Hearing Before the Select Comm. to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol, 117th Cong., 2d sess., at 8-9 (June 28, 2022), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CHRG-117hhr49354/pdf/CHRG-117hhr49354.pdf> [hereinafter Sixth Jan. 6 Hearing Transcript].

¹³⁹ January 6th Report *supra* note 8, at 581-82.

166. Eric Herschmann, a lawyer in the White House Counsel’s office and senior advisor to Trump, had tried to remove the lines and advised against advancing Eastman’s legal theory that Pence should reject electoral votes because, he stated, he “didn’t concur with the legal analysis.”¹⁴⁰

C. The Increasingly Apocalyptic Demonstration at the Ellipse.

167. At the Ellipse Demonstration, speakers preceding Trump exhorted the crowd to take forceful action to ensure that Congress and/or Pence rejected electoral votes for Biden. For example:

- a. Representative Mo Brooks of Alabama urged the crowd to “start taking down names and kicking ass” and be prepared to sacrifice their “blood” and “lives” and “do what it takes to fight for America” by “carry[ing] the message to Capitol Hill,” since “the fight begins today.”¹⁴¹
- b. Trump’s lawyer Rudy Giuliani called for “trial by combat.”¹⁴²
- c. Trump’s lawyer John Eastman perpetuated claims of voter fraud and said: “all that we are demanding of Pence is this afternoon at 1 o’clock he let the legislators of the states look into this so we get to the bottom of it.”¹⁴³

168. Trump and Meadows were aware of the line-up of speakers at the Ellipse Demonstration.¹⁴⁴

¹⁴⁰ *Id.*

¹⁴¹ The Hill, *supra* note 12.

¹⁴² Wash. Post, *supra* note 11.

¹⁴³ *Rally on Electoral College Vote Certification*, *supra* note 13, at 2:27:00.

¹⁴⁴ Select Comm. to Investigate the Jan. 6th Attack on the U.S. Capitol, Deposition of Max Miller, at 81-83, 129-30 (Jan. 20, 2022), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GPO-J6-TRANSCRIPT-CTRL0000038857/pdf/GPO-J6-TRANSCRIPT-CTRL0000038857.pdf>; *see also* Select Comm. to Investigate the Jan. 6th Attack on the U.S. Capitol, Transcribed Interview of Katrina Pierson (Mar. 25, 2022), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GPO-J6-TRANSCRIPT-CTRL0000060756/pdf/GPO-J6-TRANSCRIPT-CTRL0000060756.pdf>.

169. Trump and Meadows were warned by aides against including known incendiary speakers, like Giuliani and Eastman, who would emphasize false claims of election fraud.

170. Trump and Meadows refused to remove Giuliani and Eastman.

171. Meadows himself explicitly directed that Giuliani and Eastman speak at the Demonstration before Trump.

172. Around 10:57 AM, the organizers of the demonstration played a two-minute pro-Trump video.¹⁴⁵ The video reflected flashing images of Joseph Biden and Nancy Pelosi while Trump voiced over, “For too long, a small group in our nation’s capital has reaped the rewards of government, while the people have borne the cost.” The video emphasized that the government had been compromised by sinister powers.

173. Around 11:39 AM, Trump left the White House by motorcade and drove to the Ellipse.¹⁴⁶

174. At the Ellipse, an estimated 25,000 people refused to walk through the magnetometers at the entrance.¹⁴⁷

175. White House Deputy Chief of Staff Tony Ornato informed Trump that these people were unwilling to pass through the monitors because they had weapons that they did not want confiscated by the Secret Service.¹⁴⁸

176. Trump became upset that his people were not being allowed to carry their weapons through the entrance.

177. Trump ordered his team to remove the magnetometers.

¹⁴⁵ Ryan Goodman, Trump Film Ellipse Jan. 6, 2021, VIMEO (Feb. 3, 2021), <https://vimeo.com/508134765>.

¹⁴⁶ Alemany, *supra* note 15.

¹⁴⁷ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 585 (Ex. H).

¹⁴⁸ *Id.*

178. He shouted at his advance team words to the effect of, “I don’t [fucking] care that they have weapons. They’re not here to hurt *me*. Take the [fucking] mags away. Let my people in. They can march to the Capitol from here. Take the [fucking] mags away.”¹⁴⁹

179. Around 11:57 AM, Trump took the stage at the Ellipse to give his speech.

D. Insurrectionists Prepared for Battle at the Capitol.

180. Even before Trump gave his speech at the Ellipse Demonstration, crowds had already begun swarming near the Capitol.

181. Around 11:30 AM, a large group of Proud Boys arrived at the Capitol, moving in loosely organized columns of five across. The crowd made way for them.¹⁵⁰

182. At the same time, Washington, D.C. police had to leave Capitol grounds to respond to reports of violence throughout the city, including a man with a rifle, and a vehicle loaded with weaponry.¹⁵¹ For example:

- a. Around 12:33 PM, police detained another individual with a rifle near the World War II Memorial, which was close to where Trump was speaking.
- b. Around 12:45 PM, various security agencies such as the Capitol Police and FBI responded to reports of a pipe bomb outside the Republican National Committee headquarters and suspicious packages found in or around other buildings near the Capitol, such as the Supreme Court and the Democratic National Committee headquarters.

183. On information and belief, Trump was personally informed about the escalating security situation at the Capitol before he began his speech.

¹⁴⁹ *Id.*

¹⁵⁰ Alemany, *supra* note 15.

¹⁵¹ *Id.*

E. Trump Directed Supporters to March on the Capitol and Intimidate Pence and Congress.

184. Around 11:57 AM, Trump began his speech at the Ellipse.¹⁵²

185. For the first 15 minutes of his speech, he falsely repeated that he had been defrauded of the presidency, which he had won “by a landslide,” and that “we will never give up, we will never concede. It doesn’t happen. You don’t concede when there’s theft involved.”¹⁵³

186. Throughout his speech, Trump repeatedly called out Vice President Pence by name, urging Pence to reject electoral votes from states Trump had lost.

187. As his speech continued, the mob became audibly and increasingly angry at Pence and Congress. During Trump’s speech, demonstrators shouted “Storm the Capitol!”, “Invade the Capitol Building!”, “Fight like Hell!”, “Fight for Trump!” and “Take the Capital Right Now!”.¹⁵⁴

188. Around 12:16 PM, Trump made his first call on demonstrators to head towards the Capitol: “After this, we’re going to walk down and I’ll be there with you. We’re going to walk down. We’re going to walk down any one you want, but I think right here. We’re going to walk down to the Capitol, and we’re going to cheer on our brave senators, and congressmen and women. We’re probably not going to be cheering so much for some of them because you’ll never take back our country with weakness. You have to show strength, and you have to be strong.”

¹⁵² *Id.*

¹⁵³ See *Rally on Electoral College Vote Certification*, *supra* note 13; *Donald Trump Speech*, *supra* note 13; Naylor, *supra* note 13.

¹⁵⁴ Dylan Stableford, *New video shows Trump rally crowd cheering call to ‘storm the Capitol’*, YAHOO NEWS (Jan. 25, 2021), https://news.yahoo.com/trump-jan-6-rally-crowd-storm-the-capitol-video-184828622.html?fr=sycsrp_catchall; *Thompson v. Trump*, 590 F. Supp. 3d 46, 100 (D.D.C. 2022).

189. Immediately after this remark, approximately 10,000-15,000 demonstrators began the roughly 30-minute march to the Capitol just as Trump had directed, where they joined a crowd of 300 members of the violent extremist group, the Proud Boys.¹⁵⁵

190. Nearly halfway through the speech, Trump again called on Pence to reject the certification, stating: “I hope you’re [Mike Pence] going to stand up for the good of our Constitution and for the good of our country. And if you’re not, I’m going to be very disappointed in you. I will tell you right now. I’m not hearing good stories.”

191. For the remainder of his speech, Trump asserted that Biden’s victory was illegitimate and that the process of transferring power to Biden could not take place. For example:

- a. “And then we’re stuck with a president who lost the election by a lot, and we have to live with that for four more years. We’re just not going to let that happen.”
- b. “We want to go back and we want to get this right because we’re going to have somebody in there that should not be in there and our country will be destroyed and we’re not going to stand for that.”
- c. “And we’re going to have to fight much harder.”
- d. “And you know what? If they do the wrong thing, we should never, ever forget that they did. Never forget. We should never ever forget.”
- e. “You will have an illegitimate president. That’s what you’ll have. And we can’t let that happen.”
- f. “And we fight. We fight like hell. And if you don’t fight like hell, you’re not going to have a country anymore.”

¹⁵⁵ Mendoza & Linderman, *supra* note 17.

- g. “When you catch somebody in a fraud, you’re allowed to go by very different rules.”

192. Around 1:00 PM, towards the end of his speech, Trump again directed the crowd to the Capitol: “After this, we’re going to walk down, and I’ll be there with you,” and “I know that everyone here will soon be marching over to the Capitol building to peacefully and patriotically make your voices heard.”

193. Knowing that many in the crowd were armed, Trump gave a final plea and urged that the crowd assemble near the Capitol:

- a. “So we’re going to, we’re going to walk down Pennsylvania Avenue. . . And we’re going to the Capitol, and we’re going to try and give.”
- b. “But we’re going to try and give our Republicans, the weak ones because the strong ones don’t need any of our help. We’re going to try and give them the kind of pride and boldness that they need to take back our country. So let’s walk down Pennsylvania Avenue.”

194. At approximately 1:10 PM, Trump ended his remarks.

F. Trump Intended to March on the Capitol and Capitalize on the Unfolding Chaos.

195. On January 6, at approximately 1:17 PM, Trump was seated within his motorcade and asked to be transported to the Capitol.¹⁵⁶

196. When it was clear that Trump could not be taken to the Capitol for security reasons, Trump became irate with those who prevented him from going to the Capitol.¹⁵⁷

¹⁵⁶ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 587 (Ex. H); NBC News, *supra* note 72 (Trump stating, “I wanted to go down peacefully and patriotically to the Capitol.”).

¹⁵⁷ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 587-91 (Ex. H).

197. On the drive to the White House, Trump attempted to seize control of the steering wheel of the presidential limousine in hopes of driving to the Capitol.¹⁵⁸

198. Around approximately 1:19 PM, Trump arrived at the White House and sat in the private dining room to watch the news coverage unfold.¹⁵⁹

199. At around 1:25 PM, the Secret Service communicated internally that “[THE PRESIDENT] IS PLANNING ON HOLDING AT THE WHITE HOUSE FOR THE NEXT APPROXIMATE [sic] TWO HOURS, THEN MOVING TO THE CAPITOL.”¹⁶⁰

200. Around 1:55 PM, the motorcade finally disbanded on orders from the Secret Service that Trump’s plan to go to the Capitol had been nixed.¹⁶¹

G. Pro-Trump Insurrectionists Violently Attacked the Capitol.

201. Before Trump ended his speech at the Ellipse, attackers had already begun swarming the Capitol building.¹⁶²

202. The attackers, following directions from Trump and his allies, shared the common purpose of preventing Congress from certifying the electoral vote.¹⁶³ Many of them also expressed a desire to assassinate Vice President Pence, the Speaker of the House, and other Members of Congress.

¹⁵⁸ Sixth Jan. 6 Hearing Transcript, *supra* note 138, at 16.

¹⁵⁹ Alemany, *supra* note 15.

¹⁶⁰ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 592 (Ex. H).

¹⁶¹ *Id.*

¹⁶² See Day 1 Transcript, *supra* note 15, at 142:9-143:2, 144:11-23, 146:16-147:24 (Ex. I) (Swalwell Testimony); see also Day 1 Transcript, *supra* note 15, at 197:8-13; 199:8-200:8 (Ex. I) (Pigeon Testimony); Day 4 Transcript, *supra* note 15, at 192:10-195:24 (Ex. L) (Buck Testimony).

¹⁶³ See *Rally on Electoral College Vote Certification*, *supra* note 13; *Donald Trump Speech*, *supra* note 13; Naylor, *supra* note 13.

203. By 12:53 PM, attackers had breached the outer security perimeter that the Capitol Police (USCP) had established around the Capitol. Many were armed with weapons, pepper spray, and tasers. Some wore full body armor; others carried homemade shields. Many used flagpoles, signposts, or other weapons to attack police officers defending the Capitol.¹⁶⁴ Some moved through the crowd and entered the Capitol in a “stacked” formation, a single file configuration often used by special forces or infantry units during urban combat or close-quarters operations.

204. Following the initial breach, the crowd flooded into the Capitol West Front grounds. Attackers began climbing and scaling the Capitol building.

205. Around 12:55 PM, Capitol Police called on all available units to the Capitol to assist with the breach. Attackers clashed violently with police officers on the scene.¹⁶⁵

206. Around 1:03 PM, Capitol Police found an unoccupied vehicle containing weapons, ammunition, and components to make Molotov cocktails.¹⁶⁶

207. Inside the Capitol, Congress was in session to certify electoral votes in accordance with the Electoral Count Act and the Twelfth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. At about 1:15 PM, the House and the Senate separated to debate objections to the certification of Arizona’s Electoral College votes.

208. Around 1:30 PM, law enforcement retreated as attackers scaled the walls of the Capitol.

¹⁶⁴ Alemany, *supra* note 15; *see also* Day 1 Transcript, *supra* note 15, at 74:4–10; 75:15–76:4, 105:25–106:24 (Ex. I) (Hodges Test); *id.* at 201:22–202:5, 220:23–221:2, 224:25–225:2 (Ex. I) (Pigeon Test).

¹⁶⁵ Alemany, *supra* note 15.

¹⁶⁶ *Id.*

209. Around 1:50 PM, the on-site D.C. Metropolitan Police Department incident commander officially declared a riot at the Capitol.¹⁶⁷

210. At that point, law enforcement still held the building, and Congress was still able to function. But that soon changed.

211. By 2:06 PM, attackers reached the Rotunda steps.

212. By 2:08 PM, attackers reached the House Plaza.

213. By 2:10 PM, the West Front and northwest side of the Capitol had been breached through the barricades. Attackers smashed the first floor windows, which were big enough to climb through. Two individuals kicked open a nearby door to let others into the Capitol.

214. Many attackers demanded the arrest or murder of various other elected officials who refused to participate in their attempted coup.¹⁶⁸

- a. Some chanted “hang Mike Pence” and threatened to kill Speaker Pelosi.¹⁶⁹
- b. Some taunted a Black police officer with racial slurs for pointing out that overturning the election would deprive him of his vote.¹⁷⁰
- c. Confederate flags and symbols of white supremacist movements were widespread.¹⁷¹

215. Throughout the roughly 187 minutes of the attack, police defending the Capitol were viciously attacked. For example:

¹⁶⁷ *Id.*

¹⁶⁸ *Id.*

¹⁶⁹ H.R. REP. NO. 117-2, *supra* note 15, at 20-21.

¹⁷⁰ Alemany, *supra* note 15.

¹⁷¹ *Id.*; *See Rules & Admin. Review, supra* note 15, at 28 (Ex. F).

- a. One police officer was crushed against a door, screaming in agony as the crowd chanted “Heave, ho!”¹⁷²
- b. An attacker ripped off the officer’s gas mask, beat his head against the door, took his baton, and hit his head with it.¹⁷³
- c. Another officer was pulled into a crowd, beaten and repeatedly tased by attackers.¹⁷⁴

216. While not all who stormed the Capitol personally used violence against law enforcement, the combined mass overwhelmed the police and prevented the execution of lawful authority.

H. The Fall of the United States Capitol.

217. Around 2:13 PM, Vice President Pence was removed from the Capitol by Secret Service, along with his family, for their physical safety.

218. Because of this, the Senate was forced to go into recess.

219. Senate staffers took the electoral college certificates with them when they were evacuated, ensuring they did not fall into the hands of the attackers.¹⁷⁵

220. Around 2:25 PM, attackers who had breached the east side of the Capitol entered the Rotunda.

221. At 2:29 PM, the House was forced to go into recess.

¹⁷² Smith & Caldwell, *supra* note 15.

¹⁷³ Hymes & McDonald, *supra* note 15.

¹⁷⁴ Michael Kaplan & Cassidy McDonald, *At least 17 police officers remain out of work with injuries from the Capitol attack*, CBS NEWS (June 4, 2021), <https://cbsn.ws/3eyXZr8>.

¹⁷⁵ Lisa Mascaro, et al., *Pro-Trump mob storms US Capitol in bid to overturn election*, ASSOCIATED PRESS (Jan. 5, 2021), <https://apnews.com/article/congress-confirm-joe-biden-78104aea082995bbd7412a6e6cd13818>.

222. Thus, by approximately 2:29 PM, the attack stopped the legal process for counting and certifying electoral votes.¹⁷⁶

223. Around 2:43 PM, attackers broke the glass of a door to the Speaker's lobby, which would give them direct access to the House chamber. There, officers barricaded themselves with furniture and weapons to prevent the attackers' entry.

224. Around ten minutes later, attackers successfully breached the Senate chamber.

225. By this point, both the House Chamber and Senate Chamber were under the control of the attackers.

226. Due to the ongoing assault, Congress was unable to function or exercise its constitutional obligations. The attack successfully obstructed Congress from certifying the votes, temporarily blocking the peaceful transition of power from one presidential administration to the next.

227. Throughout the attack, Senators, Representatives, and staffers were forced to flee the House chamber and seclude themselves as attackers rampaged through the building.

228. This was the first time in the nation's history that forces opposed to the continued functioning of the United States government were able to seize any government structures or institutions in the nation's Capitol and stop the functioning of the government. Even at the height of the Civil War, the Confederate Army never succeeded in taking control of the U.S. Capitol or any other portion of Washington, D.C., nor in preventing Congress from meeting to exercise its constitutional obligations.

¹⁷⁶ Alemany, *supra* note 15; *see also* Day 1 Transcript, *supra* note 15, at 141:3-143:2 (Ex. I) (Swalwell Testimony).

I. Trump Reveled in, and Deliberately Refused to Stop, the Insurrection.

229. Early during the attack, by approximately 1:21 PM, Trump was informed by staffers in the White House that television broadcasts of his speech had been cut to instead show the violence at the Capitol.¹⁷⁷

230. After this, Trump immediately began watching the Capitol attack unfold on live news in the private dining room of the White House.¹⁷⁸

231. Shortly after, White House Acting Director of Communications Ben Williamson sent a text to Chief of Staff Mark Meadows recommending that Trump tweet about respecting Capitol Police.¹⁷⁹

232. At 2:24 PM, at the height of violence, Trump made his first public statement during the attack. Against the advisors' recommendation above, rather than make any effort to quell the riotous mob, he fanned the flames by tweeting: "Mike Pence didn't have the courage to do what should have been done to protect our Country and our Constitution, giving States a chance to certify a corrected set of facts, not the fraudulent or inaccurate ones which they were asked to previously certify. USA demands the truth!"¹⁸⁰

233. Trump knew, consciously disregarded the risk, or specifically intended that this tweet would exacerbate the violence at the Capitol.

¹⁷⁷ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 592 (Ex. H).

¹⁷⁸ *Id.* at 593.

¹⁷⁹ *Id.* at 595.

¹⁸⁰ 2:24 PM-2:24 PM, *supra* note 19; see also Trump Tweet Compilation, *supra* note 5, at 9 (Group Ex. E) (Jan. 6, 2021 at 2:24 PM ET); January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 429 (Ex. H).

234. Trump’s 2:24 PM tweet “immediately precipitated further violence at the Capitol.” Immediately after it, “the crowds both inside and outside of the Capitol building violently surged forward.”¹⁸¹

235. Thirty seconds after the tweet, attackers who were already inside the Capitol opened the East Rotunda door. And thirty seconds after that, attackers breached the crypt one floor below Vice President Pence.¹⁸²

236. At 2:25 PM, the Secret Service determined it needed to evacuate the Vice President to a more secure location. At one point during this process, attackers were within forty feet of him.¹⁸³

237. Shortly after Trump’s tweet, Cassidy Hutchinson (assistant to White House Chief of Staff Mark Meadows) and Pat Cipollone (White House Counsel) expressed to Meadows their concern that the attack was getting out of hand and that Trump must act to stop it.

238. Meadows responded, “You heard him, Pat He thinks Mike deserves it. He doesn’t think they’re doing anything wrong.”¹⁸⁴

239. Around 2:26 PM, Trump made a call to Republican leaders trapped within the Capitol. He did not ask about their safety or the escalating situation but instead asked whether any objections had been cast against the electoral count.¹⁸⁵

¹⁸¹ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 86 (Ex. H); Day 1 Transcript, *supra* note 15, at 103:14-104:18 (Ex. I) (Hodges Testimony).

¹⁸² See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 465 (Ex. H).

¹⁸³ *Id.* at 466.

¹⁸⁴ *Id.* at 596.

¹⁸⁵ *Id.* at 597-98.

240. Around the same time, Trump called House Leader Kevin McCarthy regarding any such objections. McCarthy urged Trump on the phone to make a statement and to instruct the attackers to cease and withdraw.

241. Trump declined to make a statement directing the attackers to withdraw.

242. Instead, Trump responded with words to the effect of, “Well, Kevin, I guess they’re just more upset about the election theft than you are.”¹⁸⁶

243. Within ten minutes after Trump’s tweet, thousands of attackers “overran the line on the west side of the Capitol that was being held by the Metropolitan Police Force’s Civil Disturbance Unit, the first time in history of the DC Metro Police that such a security line had ever been broken.”¹⁸⁷

244. Throughout the time Trump sat watching the attack unfold, multiple relatives, staffers, and officials tried to convince Trump to make a direct statement that the attackers must leave the Capitol. For example:

- a. House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy on the phone told Trump he must make a public statement to end the attack.
- b. Ivanka Trump and Eric Herschmann entered the room where Trump sat watching the attack on television. They suggested he make a public statement about being peaceful.

245. At 2:38 PM, Trump tweeted: “Please support our Capitol Police and Law Enforcement. They are truly on the side of our Country. Stay peaceful!”¹⁸⁸

¹⁸⁶ *Id.* at 598.

¹⁸⁷ *Id.* at 86.

¹⁸⁸ See Trump Tweet Compilation, *supra* note 5, at 9 (Group Ex. E) (Jan 6, 2021 at 2:38 PM ET), <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1346904110969315332?lang=en>.

246. Many attackers saw this tweet but understood it *not* to be an instruction to withdraw from the Capitol.¹⁸⁹

247. The attack raged on.

248. Around 3:05 PM, Trump was informed that a Capitol Police officer fatally shot one Ashli Babbitt. Babbitt had been attempting to forcibly enter the Speaker’s Lobby adjacent to the House chamber.¹⁹⁰

249. Around this time, Pence, Speaker Pelosi, and Senate leaders directly contacted senior law enforcement leaders and arranged for reinforcements.

250. Although the force and ferocity of the assault overwhelmed the U.S. Capitol Police, Trump did not himself order any additional federal military or law enforcement personnel to help retake the Capitol.¹⁹¹

251. After 3:00 PM, the Department of Homeland Security, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives and FBI agents, and police from Virginia and Maryland, joined Capitol Police to help regain control of the Capitol.¹⁹²

252. Shortly after 4:00 PM, President-elect Biden addressed the nation and said, “I call on President Trump to go on national television now, to fulfill his oath and defend the Constitution and demand an end to this siege. . . . It’s not protest—it’s insurrection.”¹⁹³

¹⁸⁹ See, e.g., Day 2 Transcript, *supra* note 8, at 102:7-21 (Ex. J) (Simi Testimony).

¹⁹⁰ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 91 (Ex. H); Alemany, *supra* note 15.

¹⁹¹ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 6-7, 595 (Ex. H); see Trump Daily Diary, *supra* note 20 (Ex. G); READ: Transcript of CNN’s town hall with former President Donald Trump, *supra* note 20.

¹⁹² Alemany, *supra* note 15.

¹⁹³ Biden condemns chaos at the Capitol: ‘It’s not protest, it’s insurrection’, NBC NEWS (Jan. 6, 2021), <https://www.nbcnews.com/video/biden-condemns-chaos-at-the-capitol-as-insurrection-98957381507>.

253. Throughout this period, Trump knew that if he issued a public statement directing the attackers to disperse, most or all would have heeded his instruction.

254. In fact, when he finally *did* issue such a statement, it had precisely that effect.

255. At 4:17 PM, nearly 187 minutes after attackers first broke into the Capitol, Trump released a video on Twitter directed to those currently at the Capitol. In this video, he stated: “I know your pain. I know your hurt. . . . We love you. You’re very special, you’ve seen what happens. You’ve seen the way others are treated. . . . I know how you feel, but go home, and go home in peace.”

256. Erich Herschmann offered a correction to the video and suggested that Trump make a more direct statement that attackers leave the Capitol.¹⁹⁴

257. Trump refused.¹⁹⁵

258. Immediately after Trump uploaded the video to Twitter, the attackers began to disperse from the Capitol and cease the attack.¹⁹⁶

259. Attackers were streaming the video. One attacker, Jacob Chansley, announced into a bullhorn, “I’m here delivering the president’s message: Donald Trump has asked everybody to

¹⁹⁴ Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol, Deposition of Nicholas Luna, at 181-82 (Mar. 21, 2022), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GPO-J6-TRANSCRIPT-CTRL0000060749/pdf/GPO-J6-TRANSCRIPT-CTRL0000060749.pdf> [hereinafter Luna Dep. Transcript]; *see also* Day 2 Transcript, *supra* note 8, at 121:19-24, 122:9-23, 220:21-221:4 (Ex. J) (Simi Testimony).

¹⁹⁵ Anumita Kaur, *Trump didn’t stick to script asking supporters to leave Capitol, Jan. 6 panel says*, L.A. TIMES (July 21, 2022), <https://www.latimes.com/politics/story/2022-07-21/jan-6-hearing-trump-rose-garden-video>; Luna Dep. Transcript, *supra* note 194, at 181-82.

¹⁹⁶ January 6th Comm., *07/21/22 Select Committee Hearing*, at 1:58:30, YOUTUBE (July 21, 2022), <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pbRVqWbHGuo>. (testimony of Stephen Ayres) (“[A]s soon as that come [*sic*] out, everybody started talking about it and that’s—it seemed like it started to disperse.”).

go home.” Other attackers acknowledged, “That’s our order” or “He says go home. He says go home.”¹⁹⁷

260. Group leaders from the Proud Boys and members of the Oath Keepers texted about the message. An Oath Keeper texted other members of the group saying, “Gentleman [sic], Our Commander-in-Chief has just ordered us to go home.”¹⁹⁸

261. Around 5:20 PM, the D.C. National Guard began arriving.¹⁹⁹

262. This was not because Trump ordered the National Guard to the scene; he never did. Rather, Vice President Pence—who was not actually in the chain of command—ordered the National Guard to assist the beleaguered police and rescue those trapped at the Capitol.²⁰⁰

263. By 6:00 PM, the attackers had been removed from the Capitol, though some committed sporadic acts of violence through the night.²⁰¹

264. At 6:01 PM, Trump issued the final tweet of the day in which he stated that: “These are the things and events that happen when a sacred landslide election victory is so unceremoniously & viciously stripped away from great patriots who have been badly & unfairly treated for so long. Go home with love & in peace. Remember this day forever!”

265. Vice President Pence was not able to reconvene Congress until 8:06 PM, nearly six hours after the process had been obstructed.²⁰²

266. Around 9:00 PM, Trump’s counsel John Eastman again argued to Pence’s counsel

¹⁹⁷ *Id.* at 1:58:42.

¹⁹⁸ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 579 (Ex. H).

¹⁹⁹ See Rules & Admin. Review, *supra* note 15, at 26 (Ex. F).

²⁰⁰ See January 6th Report, *supra* note 8, at 578, 724 (Ex. H).

²⁰¹ Alemany, *supra* note 15.

²⁰² *Id.*

via email that Pence should refuse to certify Biden's victory by not counting certain states.²⁰³

267. Pence's counsel ignored it.²⁰⁴

268. Congress was required under the Electoral Count Act to debate the objections filed by Senators and Members of Congress to electoral results from Arizona and Pennsylvania. Despite six Senators and 121 Representatives voting to reject Arizona's electoral results,²⁰⁵ and seven Senators and 138 Representatives voting to reject Pennsylvania's results,²⁰⁶ Biden's victory was ultimately certified at 3:24 AM, January 7, 2021.²⁰⁷

269. In total, five people died,²⁰⁸ and over 150 police officers suffered injuries, including broken bones, lacerations, and chemical burns.²⁰⁹ Four Capitol Police officers on-duty during January 6 have since died by suicide.²¹⁰

IV. MULTIPLE JUDGES AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAVE DETERMINED THAT JANUARY 6 WAS AN INSURRECTION AND THAT TRUMP WAS RESPONSIBLE.

270. Since the mob overtook the Capitol on January 6, 2021, government officials, judges, and other authorities have repeatedly and consistently characterized the event as an

²⁰³ *Id.*

²⁰⁴ *Id.*

²⁰⁵ 167 Cong. Rec. H77 (daily ed. Jan. 6, 2021), <http://bit.ly/Jan6CongRec>.

²⁰⁶ *Id.* at H98.

²⁰⁷ Alemany, *supra* note 15; 167 Cong. Rec. H114–15.

²⁰⁸ Jack Healy, *These Are the 5 People Who Died in the Capitol Riot*, N.Y. TIMES (Jan. 11, 2021), <https://nyti.ms/3pTyN5q>.

²⁰⁹ Kaplan & McDonald, *supra* note 174; Michael S. Schmidt & Luke Broadwater, *Officers' Injuries, Including Concussions, Show Scope of Violence at Capitol Riot*, N.Y. TIMES (Feb. 11, 2021), <https://nyti.ms/3eN31k2>.

²¹⁰ Luke Broadwater & Shaila Dewan, *Congress Honors Officers Who Responded to Jan. 6 Riot*, N.Y. TIMES (Aug. 3, 2021), <https://nyti.ms/3EURwlp>.

insurrection, including in evaluations of electoral challenges pursuant to Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment such as this one.

271. On December 19, 2023, the Colorado Supreme Court concluded that Donald Trump is disqualified from holding office under Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment. As part of its analysis, the court held that the January 6 attack constituted an “insurrection” under section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment.²¹¹

272. Prior to that decision, scores of others also recognized the events of January 6, 2021 constituted an insurrection. For example, just days after the attack, the U.S. Department of Justice characterized the events of January 6 as “a violent insurrection that attempted to overthrow the United States Government” in *United States v. Chansley*.²¹²

273. A federal magistrate judge in Phoenix, Arizona agreed and ordered Chansley (also known as “QAnon Shaman”) to be detained pending trial for being “an active participant in a violent insurrection that attempted to overthrow the United States government,” and who thus posed a danger to the community and flight risk.²¹³

274. On January 13, 2021, bipartisan majorities of the House and Senate voted for articles of impeachment against Trump describing the attack as an “insurrection.”²¹⁴

275. On February 13, 2021, during Trump’s impeachment trial, Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell stated on the floor of the Senate that the people who entered the Capitol on

²¹¹ *Griswold*, 2023 WL 8770111, at *37-39 (Ex. A).

²¹² Government’s Br. in Supp. of Detention, *supra* note 3.

²¹³ Brad Health et al., *Judge Calls Capitol Siege ‘Violent Insurrection,’ orders man who wore horns held*, REUTERS (Jan. 15, 2021), <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-capitol-arrests/judge-calls-capitol-siege-violent-insurrection-orders-man-who-wore-horns-held-idUSKBN29K0K7>.

²¹⁴ 167 Cong. Rec. H191 (daily ed. Jan. 13, 2021), <https://www.congress.gov/117/crec/2021/01/13/167/8/CREC-2021-01-13-pt1-PgH165.pdf>; 167 Cong. Rec. S733.

January 6 had “attacked their own government.” He further stated that the attackers “used terrorism to try to stop a specific piece of domestic business they did not like. . . fellow Americans beat and bloodied our own police. They stormed the Senate floor. They tried to hunt down the Speaker of the House. They built gallows and chanted about murdering the Vice President.”

276. During the trial, Trump, through his defense lawyer, stated that “the question before us is not whether there was a violent insurrection of [*sic*] the Capitol. *On that point, everyone agrees.*”²¹⁵

277. On August 5, 2021, Congress passed Public Law 117-32, which granted four congressional gold medals to Capitol Police officers who defended the Capitol on that day. The law declared that “a mob of insurrectionists forced its way into the U.S. Capitol building and congressional office buildings and engaged in acts of vandalism, looting, and violently attacked Capitol Police officers.”²¹⁶

278. On September 6, 2022, Judge Francis J. Matthew of New Mexico’s First District permanently enjoined Otero County Commissioner and “Cowboys for Trump” founder Couy Griffin from holding office under Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment.²¹⁷ The court held that the January 6 attack constituted an “insurrection” under section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment.²¹⁸

279. Since the January 6, 2021 attack on the Capitol, various judges have issued opinions describing it as an “insurrection.” For example:

- a. In *United States v. Little*, the judge held in a sentencing memorandum that “contrary to [defendant’s] Facebook post and the statements he made to the

²¹⁵ 167 Cong. Rec. S729 (emphasis added).

²¹⁶ Act of Aug. 5, 2021, Pub. L. No. 117-32, 135 Stat 322.

²¹⁷ *State ex rel. White v. Griffin*, 2022 WL 4295619, at *25.

²¹⁸ *Id.* at *17-19.

FBI, the riot was not ‘patriotic’ or a legitimate ‘protest,’ . . . it was an insurrection aimed at halting the functioning of our government.”²¹⁹

- b. In *United States v. Munchel*, the judge granted an application for access to exhibits and wrote, “defendants face criminal charges for participating in the unsuccessful insurrection at the Capitol on January 6, 2021.”²²⁰
- c. In *United States v. Bingert*, the judge denied a motion to dismiss indictment and again called it an “unsuccessful insurrection.”²²¹
- d. In *United States v. Brockhoff*, the judge issued an order denying a motion for pretrial release, stating that “[t]his criminal case is one of several hundred arising from the insurrection at the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021.”²²²
- e. In *United States v. Grider*, the judge denied a motion to dismiss indictment, stating that “[t]his criminal case is one of several hundred arising from the insurrection at the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021.”²²³
- f. In *United States v. Puma*, the judge characterized the January 6, 2021 attack as an “insurrection” repeatedly in an order denying a motion to dismiss the indictment.²²⁴

²¹⁹ 590 F. Supp. 3d 340, 344 (D.D.C. 2022).

²²⁰ 567 F. Supp. 3d 9, 13 (D.D.C. 2021).

²²¹ 605 F. Supp. 3d 111, 115-16 (D.D.C. 2022).

²²² 590 F. Supp. 3d 295, 298-99 (D.D.C. 2022).

²²³ 585 F. Supp. 3d 21, 24 (D.D.C. 2022).

²²⁴ 596 F. Supp. 3d 90 (D.D.C. 2022).

- g. In *United States v. Rivera*, the judge characterized the January 6, 2021 attack as an “insurrection” repeatedly in an opinion after bench trial.²²⁵
- h. In *United States v. DeGrave*, the judge characterized the January 6, 2021 attack as an “insurrection” repeatedly in an order on pretrial detention.²²⁶
- i. In *United States v. Randolph*, the judge characterized the January 6, 2021 attack as an “insurrection” repeatedly in an order on pretrial detention.²²⁷
- j. In the *Matter of Giuliani*, a state appellate court referred to “violence, insurrection and death on January 6, 2021, at the U.S. Capitol” in an order suspending Trump’s lawyer from the practice of law.²²⁸

280. Multiple leaders and members of the extremist groups that played key roles in the insurrection have also been convicted of seditious conspiracy under 18 U.S.C. § 2384, which requires the government to prove that two or more persons “conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof.”

²²⁵ 607 F. Supp. 3d 1 (D.D.C. 2022).

²²⁶ 539 F. Supp. 3d 184 (D.D.C. 2021).

²²⁷ 536 F. Supp. 3d 128 (E.D. Ky. 2021).

²²⁸ 197 A.D.3d 1, 25 (2021); *see also O'Rourke v. Dominion Voting Sys. Inc.*, 571 F. Supp. 3d 1190, 1202 (D. Colo. 2021); *United States v. Hunt*, 573 F. Supp. 3d 779, 807 (E.D.N.Y. 2021); *Rutenburg v. Twitter, Inc.*, No. 4:21-CV-00548-YGR, 2021 WL 1338958, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 9, 2021); *O'Handley v. Padilla*, 579 F. Supp. 3d 1163, 1172, 1175-76 (N.D. Cal. 2022); *United States v. Munchel*, 991 F.3d 1273, 1275-79 (D.C. Cir. 2021).

281. The Department of Justice maintains a growing list of defendants charged in federal court in Washington, D.C. who took direction from Trump on January 6, 2021 and breached the U.S. Capitol.²²⁹

282. For example:

- a. In April 2022, an Oath Keepers member named Brian Ulrich pleaded guilty to seditious conspiracy.²³⁰
- b. In May of 2022, Oath Keepers member William Todd Wilson pleaded guilty to seditious conspiracy.²³¹
- c. In October 2022, former leader of the Proud Boys Jeremy Bertino pleaded guilty to seditious conspiracy.²³²
- d. On January 23, 2023, four Oath Keepers were found guilty of seditious conspiracy.²³³
- e. Around May 4, 2023, four members of the Proud Boys, including their former leader Enrique Tarrío, were convicted of seditious conspiracy.²³⁴

²²⁹ *Capitol Breach Cases*, DEP'T OF JUSTICE, <https://www.justice.gov/usao-dc/capitol-breach-cases>.

²³⁰ Ryan Lucas, *A second Oath Keeper pleaded guilty to seditious conspiracy in the Jan. 6 riot*, NPR (Apr. 29, 2022), <https://www.npr.org/2022/04/29/1095538077/a-second-oath-keeper-pleaded-guilty-to-seditious-conspiracy-in-the-jan-6-riot>.

²³¹ Michael Kunzelman, *Oath Keeper from North Carolina pleads guilty to seditious conspiracy during Jan. 6 insurrection*, PBS (May 4, 2022), <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/politics/oath-keeper-from-north-carolina-pleads-guilty-to-seditious-conspiracy-during-jan-6-insurrection>.

²³² *Former Leader of the Proud Boys Pleads Guilty to Seditious Conspiracy for Efforts to Stop Transfer of Power Following 2020 Presidential Election*, DEP'T. OF JUSTICE (Oct. 6, 2022), <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/former-leader-proud-boys-pleads-guilty-seditious-conspiracy-efforts-stop-transfer-power>.

²³³ Kyle Cheney, *4 more Oath Keepers found guilty of seditious conspiracy tied to Jan. 6 attack*, POLITICO (Jan. 23, 2023), <https://www.politico.com/news/2023/01/23/oath-keepers-guilty-seditious-conspiracy-jan-6-00079083>.

²³⁴ Alan Feuer, Zach Montague, *Four Proud Boys Convicted of Sedition in Key Jan 6. Case*, N.Y. TIMES (May 4, 2023), <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/05/04/us/politics/jan-6-proud-boys-sedition.html>.

- f. Both the Oath Keepers and the Proud Boys were instrumental in mobilizing in response to Trump’s December 19 “will be wild!” tweet. Both acted as vanguards in the attack. And both withdrew after Trump belatedly ordered them to do so.

283. In a published opinion, one federal judge in the District of Columbia stated:

For months, the President led his supporters to believe the election was stolen. When some of his supporters threatened state election officials, he refused to condemn them. Rallies in Washington, D.C., in November and December 2020 had turned violent, yet he invited his supporters to Washington, D.C., on the day of the Certification. They came by the thousands. And, following a 75-minute speech in which he blamed corrupt and weak politicians for the election loss, he called on them to march on the very place where Certification was taking place.

...

President Trump’s January 6 Rally Speech was akin to telling an excited mob that corn-dealers starve the poor in front of the corn-dealer’s home. He invited his supporters to Washington, D.C., after telling them for months that corrupt and spineless politicians were to blame for stealing an election *from them*; retold that narrative when thousands of them assembled on the Ellipse; and directed them to march on the Capitol building—the metaphorical corn-dealer’s house—where those very politicians were at work to certify an election that he had lost. The Speech plausibly was, as [John Stuart] Mill put it, a “positive instigation of a mischievous act.”²³⁵

284. On December 19, 2023, the Colorado Supreme Court held that Trump “engaged” in insurrection under Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment. *Griswold*, 2023 WL 8770111, at *37-44 (Ex. A).

²³⁵ *Thompson*, 590 F. Supp. 3d at 104, 118.

285. On December 28, 2023, the Maine Secretary of State, evaluating election challenges following an evidentiary hearing, determined that Trump “engaged in insurrection,” under Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment. Maine Sec. of State Ruling, Ex. C.

286. At least eight other federal judges—in published opinions and in sentencing decisions—have explicitly assigned responsibility for the January 6 insurrection to Trump.

287. For example:

- a. “Based on the evidence, the Court finds it more likely than not that President Trump corruptly attempted to obstruct the Joint Session of Congress on January 6, 2021.”²³⁶
- b. “The fact remains that [the defendant] and others were called to Washington, D.C. by an elected official; he was prompted to walk to the Capitol by an elected official. . . [the defendant was] told lies, fed falsehoods, and told that our election was stolen when it clearly was not.”²³⁷
- c. “The steady drumbeat that inspired defendant to take up arms has not faded away . . . not to mention, the near-daily fulminations of the former President.”²³⁸
- d. “Defendant’s promise to take action in the future cannot be dismissed as an unlikely occurrence given that his singular source of information, . . . (‘Trump’s the only big shot I trust right now’), continues to propagate the lie that inspired the attack on a near daily basis.”²³⁹

²³⁶ *Eastman v. Thompson*, 594 F. Supp. 3d 1156, 1193 (C.D. Cal. 2022).

²³⁷ Tr. of Sentencing at 55, *United States v. Lolos*, No. 1:21-cr-00243 (D.D.C. Nov. 19, 2021).

²³⁸ Mem. Op. at 24, *United States v. Meredith, Jr.*, No. 1:21-cr-00159, ECF No. 41 (D.D.C. May 26, 2021).

²³⁹ *United States v. Dresch*, No. 1:21-cr-00071, 2021 WL 2453166, *8 (D.D.C. May 27, 2021).

- e. “At the end of the day the fact is that the defendant came to the Capitol because he placed his trust in someone [Donald Trump] who repaid that trust by lying to him.”²⁴⁰
- f. “And as for the incendiary statements at the rally detailed in the sentencing memo, which absolutely, quite clearly and deliberately, stoked the flames of fear and discontent and explicitly encouraged those at the rally to go to the Capitol and fight for one reason and one reason only, to make sure the certification did not happen, those may be a reason for what happened, they may have inspired what happened, but they are not an excuse or justification.”²⁴¹
- g. “[B]ut we know, looking at it now, that they were supporting the president who would not accept that he was defeated in an election.”²⁴²
- h. “And you say that you headed to the Capitol Building not with any intent to obstruct and impede congressional proceedings; but because the then-President, Trump, told protesters at the “stop the steal” rally -- and I quote: After this, we’re going to walk down; and I will be there with you. We’re going to walk down. We’re going to walk down. I know that everyone here will soon be marching over to the Capitol Building to peacefully and patriotically make your voices heard. And you say that you wanted to show

²⁴⁰ Tr. of Plea and Sentence at 31, *United States v. Dresch*, No. 1:21-cr-00071 (D.D.C. Aug. 4, 2021).

²⁴¹ Tr. of Sentencing at 22, *United States v. Peterson*, No. 1:21-cr-00309, ECF No. 32 (D.D.C. Dec. 1, 2021).

²⁴² *United States v. Tanios*, No. 1:21-mj-00027, ECF No. 30 at 107 (N.D.W. Va. Mar. 22, 2021).

your support for and join then-President Trump as he said he would be marching to the Capitol; but, of course, didn't.”²⁴³

i. “[A]t the ‘Stop the Steal’ rally, then-President Trump eponymously exhorted his supporters to, in fact, stop the steal by marching to the Capitol. . . [h]aving followed then-President Trump’s instructions, which were in line with [the defendant’s] stated desires, the Court therefore finds that Defendant intended her presence to be disruptive to Congressional business.”²⁴⁴

j. Moreover, four sentencing cases of January 6 defendants included statements by a judge that, “The events of January 6th involved the rather unprecedented confluence of events spurred by then President Trump. . .”²⁴⁵

V. TRUMP ACKNOWLEDGES THAT HE WAS IN COMMAND OF INSURRECTIONISTS AND CALLS THEM PATRIOTS.

288. On May 10, 2023, during a CNN town hall, Trump maintained his position that the 2020 presidential election was a “rigged election.”

289. When CNN moderator Kaitlin Collins asserted that it was not a stolen election and offered Trump “a chance to acknowledge the results,” Trump responded, “If you look at what happened in Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, if you look at what happened in Detroit, Michigan . . . all

²⁴³ Tr. of Sentencing at 36, *United States v. Gruppo*, No. 1:21-cr-00391 (D.D.C. Oct. 29, 2021).

²⁴⁴ Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law at 15, *United States v. MacAndrew*, No. 1:21-cr-00730, ECF No. 59 (D.D.C. Jan. 17, 2023). https://storage.courtlistener.com/recap/gov.uscourts.dcd.238421/gov.uscourts.dcd.238421.59.0_2.pdf.

²⁴⁵ Tr. of Sentencing at 38, *United States v. Prado*, No. 1:21-cr-00403 (D.D.C. Feb. 7, 2022); Tr. of Sentencing at 28, *United States v. Barnard, et al.*, No. 1:21-cr-00235 (D.D.C. Feb 4, 2022); Tr. of Sentencing at 68, *United States v. Stepakoff*, No. 1:21-cr-00096 (D.D.C. Jan. 20, 2022); Tr. of Sentencing at 28, *United States v. Williams*, No. 1:21-cr-00388 (D.D.C. Feb. 7, 2022).

you have to do is take a look at government cameras. You will see them, people going to 28 different voting booths to vote, to put in seven ballots apiece.”²⁴⁶

290. Collins asked Trump “Will you pardon the January 6th rioters who were convicted of federal offenses?” Trump responded, “I am inclined to pardon many of them. I can’t say for every single one because a couple of them, probably, they got out of control.”²⁴⁷

291. Collins asked Trump, “When it was clear [attackers] weren’t being peaceful, why did you wait three hours to tell them to leave the Capitol? They listen to you like no one else.” Trump responded, “They do. I agree with that.”²⁴⁸

292. Trump then asserted he thought it was Nancy Pelosi’s and the mayor’s “job” to do so. He also stated that the video he posted 187 minutes after the initial break-in “was a beautiful video.”²⁴⁹

293. When Collins mentioned Ashli Babbitt, who was shot by police while attempting to break into the Capitol, Trump praised her and responded, “That thug [the police officer] that killed her, there was no reason to shoot her at blank range. . . . And she was a good person. She was a patriot.”²⁵⁰

294. When Collins told Trump that Mike Pence “says that you endangered his life on that day,” Trump responded, “I don’t think he was in any danger.”²⁵¹

²⁴⁶ *READ: Transcript of CNN’s town hall with former President Donald Trump, supra note 20.*

²⁴⁷ *Id.*

²⁴⁸ *Id.*

²⁴⁹ *Id.*

²⁵⁰ *Id.*

²⁵¹ *Id.*

295. Trump said this notwithstanding violent chants among the crowd to “Hang Mike Pence!” and active tweets by Trump during the attack that Pence lacked courage to unlawfully reject certification of the election.

296. Collins then asked Trump if he feels that he owes Pence an apology. Trump replied, “No, because he did something wrong. He should have put the votes back to the state legislatures and I think we would have had a different outcome.”²⁵²

VI. TRUMP REMAINS UNREPENTANT AND WOULD DO IT AGAIN.

297. To this day, Trump has never expressed regret that his supporters violently attacked the U.S. Capitol, threatened to assassinate the Vice President and other key leaders, and obstructed congressional certification of the electoral votes. Nor has he condemned any of them for these actions.

298. Trump has never expressed regret for any aspect whatsoever of his own conduct in the days leading up to January 6, 2021 or on January 6 itself.

299. Trump has not offered personal condolences to any of the law enforcement personnel or their families who were injured or died as a result of the January 6 attack.

300. Trump has not apologized to anyone, either on his own behalf or on behalf of his supporters, for the January 6 attack.

301. To the contrary, Trump has continued to defend and praise the attackers.

302. Around December 20, 2022, after the bi-partisan House committee voted to recommend that the Justice Department bring criminal charges against Trump, Trump posted on

²⁵² *Id.*

his website Truth Social: “these folks don’t get it that when they come after me, people who love freedom rally around me.”²⁵³

303. Trump has endorsed and appeared at multiple fundraisers for the “Patriot Freedom Project,” an organization that provides support for January 6 attackers.

304. As recently as November 2023, Trump decried the prison sentences January 6 attackers received for their criminal activity, stating they were “hostages.” At a 2024 presidential campaign event he stated: “I call them the J6 hostages, not prisoners. I call them the hostages, what’s happened. And it’s a shame.”²⁵⁴

305. Trump has not petitioned Congress for amnesty under Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment, nor has Congress granted it.

306. In fact, Trump has demonstrated that the purpose of Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment—to prevent insurrectionists from holding power *because of the danger they pose to the Republic*—applies with undiminished vigor.

307. For example, on December 3, 2022, Trump called for “termination of all rules, regulations, and articles, even those found in the Constitution.”²⁵⁵

308. And on September 22, 2023, Trump invoked execution as punishment and stated that General Mark Milley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, by making phone calls, explicitly authorized by officials in the administration, to reassure China following January 6 about a

²⁵³ Steve Peoples, *Republicans’ usual embrace of Trump muted following criminal referral*, PBS (Dec. 20, 2022), <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/politics/republicans-usual-embrace-of-trump-muted-following-criminal-referral>.

²⁵⁴ *Former President Trump Campaigns in Houston*, at 5:05, C-SPAN (Nov. 2, 2023), <https://www.c-span.org/video/?531400-1/president-trump-campaigns-houston>.

²⁵⁵ Donald J. Trump (@realDonaldTrump), TRUTH SOCIAL (Dec. 3, 2022, 6:44 AM), <https://truthsocial.com/@realDonaldTrump/posts/109449803240069864>.

threatened attack, had committed “an act so egregious that, in times gone by, the punishment would have been DEATH!”²⁵⁶

VII. THE CONSTITUTION DISQUALIFIES INSURRECTIONISTS FROM OFFICE.

309. Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution provides: “No Person shall . . . hold any office, civil or military, under the United States . . . who, having previously taken an oath . . . as an officer of the United States . . . or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same.”

310. Persons who trigger this provision are disqualified from public office, just as those who fail to meet the age or citizenship requirements of Article I, section 2 of the Constitution are disqualified from the presidency. “*The oath to support the Constitution is the test.* The idea being that one who had taken an oath to support the Constitution and violated it, ought to be excluded from taking it again, until relieved by Congress.” *Worthy*, 63 N.C. at 204.

311. Under Section 3, to “engage” merely requires “a voluntary effort to assist the Insurrection . . . and to bring it to a successful [from the insurrectionists’ perspective] termination”). *Powell*, 27 F. Cas. at 607; *Worthy*, 63 N.C. at 203 (in leading national precedent, defining “engage” under Section 3 to mean “[v]oluntarily aiding the rebellion, by personal service, or by contributions, other than charitable, of any thing that was useful or necessary”).

312. Planning or helping plan an insurrection or rebellion satisfies the definition of “engag[ing]” under Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment. So does planning a demonstration or march upon a government building that the planner knows is substantially likely to (and does)

²⁵⁶ Donald J. Trump (@realDonaldTrump), TRUTH SOCIAL (Sept. 22, 2023, 6:59 PM), <https://truthsocial.com/@realDonaldTrump/posts/11111513207332826>.

result in insurrection or rebellion, as it constitutes taking voluntary steps to contribute, “by personal service,” a “thing that was useful or necessary” to the insurrection or rebellion. And knowing that insurrection or rebellion was likely makes that aid voluntary.

VIII. TRUMP ENGAGED IN INSURRECTION OR REBELLION.

313. The allegations of all previous paragraphs are incorporated by reference.

314. On January 20, 2017, Trump took an oath to support the U.S. Constitution.

315. Trump took that oath as an “officer of the United States” within the meaning of Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment.

316. During his 2020 re-election campaign, and after the results made clear that he had lost the election, Trump inflamed his supporters with claims that the 2020 presidential election had been rigged.

317. Over the course of November and December 2020, and continuing into January 2021, Trump attempted a series of unlawful schemes to overturn the election. These schemes included pressuring state legislators to appoint pro-Trump electors in states he had lost; the submission of fake electoral certificates by pro-Trump electors in states he had lost; pressuring Pence to discard electoral votes from states he had lost; and seizing voting machines as a pretext for other unlawful means to retain power.

318. Trump’s lawyers and aids and Vice President Pence himself had repeatedly advised Trump that Pence had no lawful authority to reject electoral votes.

319. After various other schemes to overturn the 2020 election failed, Trump summoned his supporters to Washington, D.C., on January 6, 2021, telling them that it would be “wild.”

320. Trump knew that some of his supporters on January 6, 2021 were armed and had plans to commit violence on that day.

321. Still, Trump egged supporters on and insisted they must “fight” and reclaim the presidency from supposed theft.

322. After enraging his supporters further, telling them to “fight like hell” and that “you’re allowed to go by very different rules,” Trump sent them to the Capitol.

323. Trump’s supporters defeated civilian law enforcement, captured the United States Capitol, and prevented Congress from certifying the 2020 presidential election, just as Trump had intended.

324. Although they did not succeed, many of the attackers threatened to assassinate Vice President Pence, Speaker Pelosi, and other leaders whom Trump had urged them to target.

325. During the hours-long attack, and despite pleas from family and aides, Trump did not call off the attack. Nor did he use his presidential authority to order reinforcements for the beleaguered police. Instead, he goaded the attackers on.

326. As a result, the certification of the 2020 presidential election could not take place until the next day.

327. The events of January 6, 2021, constituted an insurrection or a rebellion under Section 3: a violent, coordinated effort to storm the Capitol to obstruct and prevent the Vice President of the United States and the United States Congress from fulfilling their constitutional roles by certifying President Biden’s victory, and to illegally extend then-President Trump’s tenure in office.

328. The effort to overthrow the results of the 2020 election by unlawful means, from on or about November 3, 2020, through at least January 6, 2021, constituted a rebellion under Section 3: an attempt to overturn or displace lawful government authority by unlawful means.

329. Trump knew of, consciously disregarded the risk of, or specifically intended the attackers' unlawful actions described in the preceding allegations.

330. Trump knew of, consciously disregarded the risk of, or specifically intended each of the following:

- a. Angry and armed supporters would amass in Washington, D.C., on January 6, 2021.
- b. These supporters would, at his command, march on the U.S. Capitol.
- c. These supporters would disrupt, delay, or obstruct Congress from certifying the electoral votes.
- d. His 2:24 PM tweet would goad and encourage his supporters to continue their attack.
- e. His refusal to issue a public statement directing the attackers to disperse would encourage the attackers to continue.
- f. His refusal to order federal law enforcement to the scene would enable the attackers to continue.

331. Trump summoned the attackers to Washington, D.C. to "be wild" on January 6; ensured that his armed and angry supporters were able to bring their weapons; incited them against Vice President Pence, Congress, the certification of electoral votes, and the peaceful transfer of power; instructed them to march on the Capitol for the purpose of preventing, obstructing, disrupting, or delaying the electoral vote count and peaceful transfer of power; encouraged them during their attack; used the attack as an opportunity to further pressure and intimidate the Vice President and Members of Congress; provided material support to the insurrection by refraining

from mobilizing federal law enforcement or National Guard assistance; and otherwise fomented, facilitated, encouraged, and aided the insurrection.

332. None of this conduct was undertaken in performance of Trump’s official duties, in his official capacity, or under color of his office. Under Article II of the Constitution, the Twelfth Amendment, and statutes in effect then or now, the President is not involved in counting or certifying votes. Rather, Trump engaged in insurrection solely in his personal or campaign capacity. In fact, when he did contemplate the unlawful use of executive power to further his unlawful schemes (such as seizing voting machines), government aides and lawyers advised him that it would be illegal and/or refused his orders.

333. Despite having sworn an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, Trump “engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or [gave] aid or comfort to the enemies thereof” within the meaning of section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment.

IX. TRUMP GAVE “AID OR COMFORT TO THE ENEMIES OF” THE U.S. CONSTITUTION.

334. The allegations of all previous paragraphs are incorporated by reference.

335. In addition to disqualifying persons who violate their oath by engaging in insurrection or rebellion, Section 3 disqualifies persons who do so by giving “aid or comfort to enemies of” the Constitution. As used in Section 3, “enemies” applies to domestic, as well as foreign enemies of the Constitution. The concept of a “domestic” enemy became part of American constitutional thinking no later than 1862, when Congress enacted the Ironclad Oath to “support and defend the Constitution of the United States, against all *enemies, foreign and domestic.*” Act of July 2, 1862, Ch. 128, 12 Stat. 502 (emphases added).

336. Aid or comfort to enemies of the Constitution includes indirect assistance such as supporting, encouraging, counseling, or promoting the enemy, even where such conduct might fall short of “engaging” in insurrection. *See* Baude & Paulsen, *supra* ¶ 20, at 67-68.

337. By his conduct described herein, beginning before January 6, 2021, and continuing to the present time, Trump gave aid and comfort to enemies of the Constitution by, among other things: encouraging and counseling the insurrectionists; deliberately failing to exercise his authority and responsibility as President to quell the insurrection; praising the insurrectionists, including calling them “very special,” “good persons,” and “patriots”; and promising or suggesting that he would pardon many of the insurrectionists if reelected to the presidency.

X. TRUMP IS DISQUALIFIED FROM PUBLIC OFFICE.

338. Trump is disqualified from holding “any office, civil or military, under the United States.”

339. Congress has not removed this disability from Trump.

340. The presidency of the United States is an “office . . . under the United States” within the meaning of Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment.

341. Consequently, Donald J. Trump is disqualified from, and ineligible to hold, the office of President of the United States. Accordingly, his nomination papers are invalid under Illinois law because when Trump swore that he is “qualified” for the presidential office, as required by 10 ILCS 5/7-10, he did so falsely.

WHEREFORE, Objectors request the following: (a) a hearing on the objection set forth herein; (b) a determination that the Nomination Papers of Candidate are legally and factually insufficient; and (c) a decision that the name of Candidate “Donald J. Trump” shall not be printed on the official ballot as a candidate for the Republican Nomination for the Office of the President

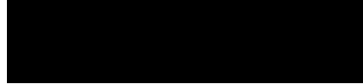
of the United States for the March 19, 2024 General Primary Election or the November 5, 2024
General Election.

Submitted By:

Steven Daniel Anderson



Charles J. Holley



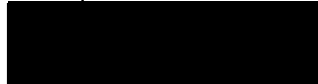
Jack L. Hickman



Ralph E. Cintron



Darryl Baker



Signature Pages Follow

Prepared By:

HUGHES SOCOL PIERS RESNICK &
DYM, LTD.

Matthew Piers (ARDC: 2206161)

Caryn Lederer (ARDC: 6304495)

70 W. Madison St., Ste. 4000

Chicago, IL 60602

clederer@hsplegal.com

FREE SPEECH FOR PEOPLE

Ronald Fein (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)

Amira Mattar (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)

Courtney Hostetler (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)

John Bonifaz (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)

Ben Clements (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)

1320 Centre St. #405

Newton, MA 02459

rfein@freespeechforpeople.org

MULLEN LAW FIRM

Ed Mullen (ARDC: 6286924)

1505 W. Morse Ave.

Chicago, IL 60626

ed_mullen@mac.com

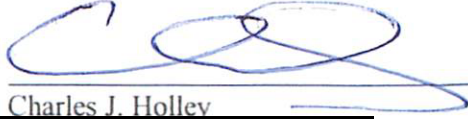
Submitted by:

Steven Anderson

Steven Daniel Anderson




Submitted by:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

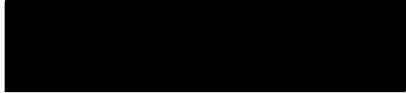
Charles J. Holley



Submitted by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. L. Hickman". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath.

Jack L. Hickman



Submitted by:

R. E. Cintron

Ralph E. Cintron



Submitted by:

Darryl P. Baker

Darryl P. Baker

