

SPN:NR/EDP
F. #2018R02250

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

– against –

DOUGLASS MACKEY,
also known as “Ricky Vaughn,”

Defendant.

TO BE FILED UNDER SEAL

COMPLAINT AND AFFIDAVIT IN
SUPPORT OF AN ARREST WARRANT

21-M-82 (RER)

(18 U.S.C. § 241)

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EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, SS:

MAEGAN REES, being duly sworn, deposes and states that she is a Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, duly appointed according to law and acting as such.

In or about and between September 2016 and November 2016, both dates being approximate and inclusive, in the Eastern District of New York and elsewhere, the defendant DOUGLASS MACKEY (“MACKEY”), also known as “Ricky Vaughn,” together with others, conspired to injure, oppress, threaten and intimidate persons in the free exercise and enjoyment of a right and privilege secured to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States, to wit, the right to vote, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 241.

(Title 18, United States Code, Section 241)

The source of your deponent's information and the grounds for her belief are as follows:¹

1. I am a Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") and have been so for more than three years. I am responsible for conducting and assisting in investigations into the activities of individuals and criminal groups engaged in public corruption offenses and offenses against the public. These investigations are conducted in both an undercover and overt capacity. During that time, I have participated in investigations of criminal behavior, including violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 201 (bribery), 666 (embezzlement concerning programs receiving federal funds), 1341 (mail fraud), 1343 (wire fraud) and 1349 (wire fraud conspiracy), among other statutes, and I have conducted or participated in surveillance, witness interviews and the execution of search warrants and arrest warrants. Through my training, education and experience, I have become familiar with the manner in which criminal activity is carried out, and the efforts of persons involved in such activity to avoid detection by law enforcement. I am familiar with the facts and circumstances set forth below from my participation in the investigation and from my review of the investigative file and reports of other law enforcement officers involved in the investigation.

¹ Because the purpose of this Affidavit and Complaint is to set forth only those facts necessary to establish probable cause to arrest, I have not described all the relevant facts and circumstances of which I am aware.

Background

2. In or about 2016, MACKEY, working with other individuals described in greater detail below, made coordinated use of social media to spread disinformation relevant to the impending 2016 Presidential Election (“the Election”). The disinformation spread by these individuals often took the form of “memes.”² MACKEY and his co-conspirators variously discussed and debated aspects of these memes, including their content, their formatting and the timing of their release, and expressed a desire that the memes would influence the behaviors of those who saw them.

3. As the Election approached, MACKEY, in conjunction with others known and unknown, spread disinformation about the manner by which citizens could and should cast their votes during the Election—conduct that constituted criminal infringement of the right to vote. Specifically, in or about and between September 2016 and November 2016, MACKEY, together with his co-conspirators, formulated, created and disseminated information over social media that claimed, among other things, that supporters of a Presidential candidate from one of the two main political parties (the “Candidate”) could and should vote for the Candidate by

² In the context of internet activity, a “meme” refers to “an amusing or interesting item (such as a captioned picture or video) or genre of items that is spread widely online especially through social media.” Meme, Merriam-Webster Dictionary, available at <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/meme>.

posting a specific hashtag³ on Twitter or Facebook, or by texting the Candidate’s first name to a specific telephone text code (the “Text Code”). MACKEY and his co-conspirators conspired to design and distribute these messages with the intent that supporters of the Candidate would believe the fraudulent information contained therein, attempt to cast their votes via social media or text message and, as a result, fail to cast their votes in the Election in a legally valid manner.

Mackey and the Mackey Accounts

4. At all times relevant to this Complaint, MACKEY was a resident of New York City.

5. As set forth in greater detail below, MACKEY used the following Twitter accounts (collectively, the “MACKEY Accounts”) at various times:

<u>Twitter User Name</u>	<u>User ID Number</u>	<u>Dates of Use⁴</u>	<u>Defined Term</u>
@Ricky_Vaughn99	2288462990	Jan. 12, 2014 - Oct. 5, 2016	MACKEY Account 1
@TheRickyVaughn	784710017538818084	Oct. 8, 2016 - Nov. 2, 2016	MACKEY Account 2
@ReturnofRV	1876503835	Nov. 3, 2016 - Nov. 14, 2016	MACKEY Account 3

³ In the context of internet activity, a “hashtag” is a “word or phrase preceded by the symbol # that classifies or categorizes the accompanying text (such as a tweet).” Hashtag Merriam-Webster Dictionary, available at <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/hashtag>.

⁴ The date ranges for the MACKEY Accounts reflect information received from Twitter as to the dates each account was registered and subsequently suspended. According to records obtained from Twitter pursuant to a judicially authorized search warrant, MACKEY Account 3 was created on September 17, 2013. However, Twitter does not possess any direct messages, participation in group direct messages or tweets for MACKEY Account 3 prior to November 3, 2016, shortly after the suspension of MACKEY Account 2 on November 2, 2016.

@VRichard1776 ⁵	937703269463359488	Dec. 4, 2017 - April 28, 2018	MACKEY Account 4
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6. In the months leading up to the Election, MACKEY’s true identity as the user of MACKEY Accounts 1, 2 and 3 was not publicly known.

7. Various individuals who interacted with “Ricky Vaughn” have confirmed that the individual known as “Ricky Vaughn” is indeed MACKEY.

- a. On or about April 2, 2018, a candidate running for Congress (the “Congressional Candidate”) revealed on the website Gab that “Ricky Vaughn’s” real name was MACKEY.⁶
- b. On or about April 3, 2018, a podcast host (the “Podcast Host”) interviewed the Congressional Candidate, who revealed that MACKEY had worked for his/her campaign. After the interview, the Podcast Host posted a photo of MACKEY on his/her blog with the caption “Douglass Mackey, a/k/a Ricky Vaughn.” In a subsequent one-on-one direct message using MACKEY Account 4, MACKEY

⁵ On or about March 26, 2018, MACKEY, using his alias “Ricky Vaughn,” was interviewed on a podcast. At the close of the interview, MACKEY stated that he was using the Twitter handle @VRichard69. Records provided by Twitter confirm that @VRichard69 and MACKEY Account 4 were both handles used by the Twitter account corresponding to ID number 937703269463359488.

⁶ Based on my training, experience and the investigation to date, I understand that Gab is a social networking website that “champions free speech, individual liberty and the free flow of information.” Gab Homepage, available at www.gab.com (last visited, January 20, 2021). In late 2016, Gab was not available for use by the general public and was only available to invited users. See “Banned from Twitter? This site promises you can say whatever you want.” *Washington Post*, Nov. 29, 2016, available at, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/the-intersect/wp/2016/11/29/banned-from-twitter-this-site-promises-you-can-say-whatever-you-want/> (noting that various social media users had moved to Gab following suspension from other social media platforms, such as Twitter).

stated that he had “just got doxed⁷ hardcore by [the Podcast Host]” and referenced a photo and said, “it’s on [Podcast Host’s] website.”

- c. According to an April 5, 2018, article in the Huffington Post, a filmmaker (the “Filmmaker”) interviewed an individual who identified himself as “Ricky Vaughn” in 2016 and met him in person. Following the Congressional Candidate’s statements, the Filmmaker confirmed to two news publications that a photo of MACKEY depicted the same individual s/he was introduced to as “Ricky Vaughn.” MACKEY had previously discussed his role in the Filmmaker’s film: in May 2016, MACKEY, using MACKEY Account 1, stated in a direct message, “I’m gonna be in . . . [Filmmaker’s] documentary.” A Twitter user inquired, “in person[?]” to which MACKEY responded, “lol yeah. I was like an anonymous shadow.” Based on my review of the film in question, I know that MACKEY’s face never appeared in the documentary; rather, his voice was presented over a drawing of his “Ricky Vaughn” persona.
- d. On or about October 5, 2020, FBI agents conducted a voluntary interview with the Congressional Candidate. The Congressional Candidate confirmed that “Ricky Vaughn’s” true name was MACKEY, and that MACKEY had offered his services to his/her campaign. The Congressional Candidate added that, although s/he had never met MACKEY in person, s/he frequently communicated with MACKEY by telephone and via MACKEY’s personal email accounts.
- e. On or about October 19, 2020, FBI agents conducted a voluntary interview of the Filmmaker who again confirmed that s/he had interviewed MACKEY in 2016 and that s/he knew MACKEY at that time by his Twitter name of “Ricky Vaughn.” The Filmmaker further confirmed that s/he had subsequently been shown a photograph of MACKEY and confirmed that the individual in the photograph was the individual the Filmmaker had met as “Ricky Vaughn.”

⁷ To “Dox” is “to publicly identify or publish private information about (someone) especially as a form of punishment or revenge.” Dox, Merriam-Webster Dictionary, available at <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/dox>.

8. MACKEY posted numerous statements to MACKEY Account 1 consistent with MACKEY being its user. Among other things, in communications both public and private, MACKEY revealed his place of residency (noting he lives in “NYC,” “Manhattan [sic],” “the upper east” and “the big apple”), his place of origin (“I’m a Vermonter shhh don’t tell anyone), his age (noting that he was 26 in 2015), the college he attended (noting that he went to “an elite school,” that his “old school” was “Middlebury”) and the sport he played in college, including specifics about his greatest athletic achievements (noting that he “ran cross country” and his greatest 800 meter time was “2:01”⁸). Based on my knowledge, experience and the investigation to date, each of these facts match the known biography of MACKEY. MACKEY also provided information connecting his accounts. For example, MACKEY revealed in private communications over MACKEY Account 2 and MACKEY Account 3 that he was using the same Facebook account that he had previously and publicly associated with MACKEY Account 1 (the “MACKEY Facebook Account”).

The Co-Conspirators

9. Various individuals known and unknown, including MACKEY, collaborated to create and disseminate false information regarding the manner in which citizens could and should vote. MACKEY’s co-conspirators, described in greater detail below, included the following Twitter users:

⁸ See https://www.tfrrs.org/athletes/2286943/Middlebury/Doug_Mackey (noting that MACKEY’s best 800 meter time was 2:02).

<u>Twitter User ID Number</u>	<u>Defined Term</u>
108465379	Co-Conspirator 1
779739206339928064	Co-Conspirator 2
704041886089084928	Co-Conspirator 3
6091342	Co-Conspirator 4

Probable Cause

Use of Social Media Platforms

10. During the time period relevant to this Complaint, MACKEY and his co-conspirators were users of Twitter, among other social media platforms. Users of Twitter can “tweet” messages or pictures (also referred to as “tweets”), which display on a “timeline,” a real-time stream of tweets shared by other accounts the user follows. Timelines are distinct to each user. Anyone on Twitter can follow or unfollow any other user at any time, with the exception of blocked accounts. Users may also retweet, which is a tweet that a user forwards to his/her followers. In addition to its public aspects, Twitter permits its users to message each other privately via direct message (“DM”). Further, users can form private direct message groups (“Group DMs”), which permit users to send and receive direct messages, which may include text, videos, images and hyperlinks, to and from a group of designated users. These groups are private, and users may only be added by another member of the group.

11. In or about 2016, MACKEY, using MACKEY Account 1, established a large audience on Twitter, with approximately 58,000 followers at the time of his suspension. A February 23, 2016, analysis by the MIT Media Lab ranked MACKEY Account 1 as the 107th

most important influencer of the then-upcoming Election, ranking it above more widely known outlets and individuals, such as NBC News (#114), Stephen Colbert (#119) and Newt Gingrich (#141), among others. In a Group DM dated March 25, 2016, MACKEY took note of his own ranking, commenting that it was “unreal.” MACKEY did not publicly identify himself as the user of MACKEY Account 1 during the time that it was active.

12. On or about October 5, 2016, Twitter suspended MACKEY Account 1 for violating Twitter’s rules—specifically, for “participating in targeted abuse.” Shortly thereafter, MACKEY shared a screenshot of Twitter’s message announcing the ban via the social media website Gab. The screenshot uploaded to Gab included the following message from MACKEY Account 1: “We all knew this was coming. Don’t worry, I will return to twitter soon.”

13. On or about October 8, 2016, approximately three days after MACKEY Account 1 was suspended, an associate of MACKEY (the “Associate”) created MACKEY Account 2 and subsequently transferred control of the account to MACKEY.⁹ The profile image used for MACKEY Account 2 was the same image used for MACKEY Account 1 with some modifications. As noted above, MACKEY revealed in private communications over MACKEY Account 2 that he was using the MACKEY Facebook Account that he had previously and publicly associated with MACKEY Account 1. Shortly after its creation, multiple Twitter users

⁹ On or about November 23, 2020, FBI agents conducted a voluntary interview with the Associate. S/he confirmed that s/he had created a Twitter account before the Election and then transferred ownership of the account to MACKEY.

who previously corresponded with MACKEY Account 1 added MACKEY Account 2 to various preexisting Group DMs. Some of these users explained that MACKEY had used his Facebook account to confirm that MACKEY Account 2 was his new Twitter account. As such, participants in specific Group DMs who used this feature to communicate with MACKEY using MACKEY Account 1 were now able to communicate with him through MACKEY Account 2. For instance, MACKEY, using MACKEY Account 2, was invited to join groups that were, at times, self-labeled the “Fed Free Hatechat” Group DM (hereinafter, “Fed Free Hatechat”) and the “War Room” Group DM (hereinafter, “War Room”)¹⁰ and that MACKEY had previously participated in using MACKEY Account 1. My review of these Twitter records reflects that the participants in the Group DMs believed that the user of MACKEY Account 1 and MACKEY Account 2 were the same individual.

14. MACKEY Account 2 had more than 9,000 followers on or about November 2, 2016, when Twitter suspended MACKEY Account 2. The next day, on or about November 3, 2016, MACKEY Account 3¹¹ was invited into the Fed Free Hatechat and War

¹⁰ Group DMs contain a label that can be changed by any member of the group. The Group DM also contains an index number that stays the same regardless of whether the label changes.

¹¹ On or about November 4, 2016, MACKEY, using MACKEY Account 3, tweeted the message, “tfw [that feel when] you haphazardly post a /pol/ meme and it winds up on [cable network].” The tweet embedded a link to a screenshot of a cable news broadcast on or about November 3, 2016. The broadcast image included a depiction of a tweet from MACKEY Account 2 that included one of the Deceptive Images (defined below). Based on the investigation to date and the language of the tweet, I believe that MACKEY was confirming that

Room in a manner similar to how MACKEY Account 2 had been invited by those same groups following the suspension of MACKEY Account 1. MACKEY Account 3 remained in active use between November 3, 2016, and its suspension by Twitter on November 15, 2016.

Use of Twitter by MACKEY and His Co-Conspirators

15. Starting in at least 2015, MACKEY participated in numerous Group DMs. These groups, which at times included dozens of individuals, and at times had overlapping membership, served as forums for the participants to share, among other things, their views concerning how best to influence the Election. Among other things, MACKEY and the members of these groups used the Group DMs to create, refine and share memes and hashtags that members of the groups would subsequently post and distribute.

16. For example, on or about December 22, 2015, MACKEY and his associates exchanged messages in the Fed Free Hatechat relating to memes suggesting that certain voters were hiding their desire to vote for a Presidential candidate from one of the two main political parties (“Candidate 2”). MACKEY stated, using MACKEY Account 1, “It’s actually a great meme to spread, make all these shitlibs think they’re [sic] friends are secretly voting for [Candidate 2].” A participant in the group conversation, a Twitter user, described it as

he was the user of both MACKEY Accounts 2 and 3 (“you haphazardly post [...]”). The tweet was retweeted 576 times and “favorited” 1,012 times.

“perfect psyops,”¹² to which MACKEY later replied, “We’ve hit upon meme magic motherlode.” The next day, MACKEY used MACKEY Account 1 to retweet a tweet that contained one of the discussed memes with the following text: “If you need support, I am here for you. #[Candidate 2] Closet.”

17. Several months later, on or about April 20, 2016, MACKEY and his associates exchanged messages in a Group DM labeled “Infowars Madman” (the “Madman Group”) relating to plans to alter images of various celebrities in a manner that falsely suggested that the celebrities were supporting Candidate 2’s candidacy. Co-Conspirator 1 suggested to the group that they needed to “keep it in waves consistent . . . today is [Celebrity 1] tomorrow can be [Other Celebrity] or maybe even let [Celebrity 1] ride cuz its too good.” A Twitter user suggested that they “get the [Other Celebrity] stuff ready” but that they “let [Celebrity 1] be the topic of discussion for awhile.” After Co-Conspirator 1 added that it would be more “effective” to be “coordinated” and “all be on the same target together, spreading these rumors,” MACKEY responded, using MACKEY Account 1, “I really like this idea,” noting that they needed to “outmeme” their opponents. That same day, MACKEY used MACKEY Account 1 to retweet a post by Co-Conspirator 1 containing one of the discussed memes, stating “BREAKING NEWS: [CELEBRITY 1] JOINS THE # [CANDIDATE 2] TRAIN!!” Approximately one week later, on

¹² MACKEY and his associates periodically described their creation and distribution of political memes as “psyops.” Based on my training, experience and the investigation to date, I believe that “psyops” stands for “Psychological Operations,” and typically refers to military operations meant to influence the psychological state of a target audience.

or about April 28, 2016, MACKEY used MACKEY Account 1 to post a similar meme to Twitter concerning a different celebrity, stating “BREAKING: [Celebrity 2] feeling the backlash from fans for her support for [Candidate 2].” A few minutes later, Co-Conspirator 1 retweeted MACKEY’s post.

18. Finally, on or about October 28, 2016, approximately ten days before the Election, the participants of both the Fed Free Hatechat and the War Room discussed the “Draft Our Daughters” meme, which suggested that the Candidate would provoke armed conflict and draft women to fight the resulting wars. MACKEY was a participant in both groups using MACKEY Account 2. Members in both groups suggested that the meme would influence women voters and thus should be distributed (“#DraftOurDaughters is trending,” “[i]t’s trending and normie¹³ liberal women are freaking out about it,” “I need to do a tweet on that. It’s fucking hilarious,” “it’s eliciting sheer terror from the woman vote. Lean in on it,” and “I haven’t seen a single issue make the shitlib woman vote waver in this election, until this. This is resonating hugely.”). That same day, MACKEY used MACKEY Account 2 to tweet or re-tweet the DraftOurDaughters meme numerous separate times, including retweets of tweets by Co-Conspirator 2 and Co-Conspirator 3.

¹³ “Normie” is a noun and adjective describing someone, often pejoratively or ironically, whose tastes and lifestyles are mainstream. Normie, Merriam-Webster Dictionary, available at <https://www.merriam-webster.com/words-at-play/words-were-watching-normie-normcore#:~:text=Normie%20is%20a%20rising%20noun,being%20deliberately%20bland%20or%20unremarkable>.

19. The co-conspirators continued their efforts throughout the election season: MACKEY and his co-conspirators used Twitter’s messaging functions to discuss and refine memes¹⁴ and used Twitter’s tweet function to spread the memes to other users. In both DMs and Group DMs, MACKEY and his co-conspirators discussed techniques for using social media platforms to reach larger audiences, such as “hijack[ing]” popular hashtags with memes, “leveraging [MACKEY’s] network” to get a hashtag trending, and using memes to appeal to “normies.” MACKEY appeared to have outsized influence in these efforts due to his significant social media following and his related ability to generate conversations on the internet through his posting activity.¹⁵

¹⁴ During conversations within the Fed Free Hatechat, MACKEY routinely described creating memes (“I’m editing the pics into a meme right now”), his excitement that his memes were taking hold (“WE ARE THE MEMES WE’VE BEEN WAITING FOR,” “THE MEMES ARE SPREADING,” “I’m starting to believe in Meme Magic”) and his ability to get others to create memes for him (“I love how I can ask for photoshops and get them back in like 1 hour.”). MACKEY and his associates frequently espoused their preference for using memes as their primary means of messaging. For example, in or around January 2016, MACKEY stated in the Fed Free Hatechat: “I aggregate content, troll, meme, and comment. . . . You can collect a really good image meme collection and just respond to high profile characters with the perfect image meme response. Images work better than words. . . . Planted a lot of seeds.” During the same conversation, a Twitter user suggested that the group “collaboratively [sic] work on a guide” to explain their meme methodologies and outline, “step by step, each major aspect of the ideological disruption toolkit.”

¹⁵ In various groups, MACKEY and his associates expressed awareness of MACKEY’s particular ability to convey messages. For example, after tweeting a response critical of a television appearance by a United States senator, a Twitter user stated, “damn ricky your followers really watch your tweets. The activity level when you re-tweet is absurd.” MACKEY responded, “yeah [] I have the most active fans.” In a DM around the same time period, the Associate wrote MACKEY and asked, “Do you have goals? a team? tasks? assignments?”

Dissemination of Disinformation About Voting

20. Starting in or around September 2016, MACKEY and his co-conspirators began discussing, designing and circulating memes related to the time, place and manner of voting. These memes, among other things, falsely claimed that supporters of the Candidate could cast a vote in the Election by posting on Facebook or Twitter, or by sending a text message to a specified text code (hereinafter described categorically as “Deceptive Images”). Contemporaneous communications between and among MACKEY and his co-conspirators demonstrate that the goal of the Deceptive Images was to influence viewers of the Deceptive Images to vote in a legally invalid manner. These discussions frequently took place over DMs and Group DMs.

21. On or about September 26, 2016, one Twitter user sent a message to the Madman Group, which included MACKEY Account 1, Co-Conspirator 1 and Co-Conspirator 4. The message included an image that falsely informed voters in the United Kingdom that they could cast their vote in the June 2016 United Kingdom referendum by posting “Vote Remain” on their Facebook or Twitter account with the hashtag “EUReferendum.” Along with the image, the Twitter user wrote: “Can we [m]ake¹⁶ something like this for [the Candidate]? Nov 8.”

Happy to take on something if it’s helpful.” MACKEY responded, “I should right? I have like the most loyal army on Twitter.”

¹⁶ The author of the message stated “fake” rather than “make,” and corrected the typo in a subsequent message.

Approximately five minutes later, another member of the group responded, “Typical that all the dopey minorities fell for it.”

22. On or about October 5, 2016, Twitter suspended MACKEY Account 1 for “targeted abuse.” Although MACKEY could no longer use MACKEY Account 1 to access the Madman Group, the members of the group, including Co-Conspirator 1, Co-Conspirator 4 and others, continued to formulate, circulate and discuss the Deceptive Images:

- a. On or about October 16, 2016, Co-Conspirator 4 posted a Deceptive Image to the Madman Group. The Deceptive Image posted by Co-Conspirator 4 included a photo of the Candidate with the following text: “Your vote matters. And now, it’s easier than ever to cast your vote. Simply post [Candidate name with Vice President Candidate name] with the hashtag #PresidentialElection on your Facebook or Twitter account between 6:00 AM EST and 8:00 PM EST on November 8th, 2016. Together we can defeat [Candidate 2] and elect [Candidate].”
- b. Within minutes, members of the Madman Group discussed ways to make the Deceptive Image more effective. One member of the group responded, “Don’t post it yet though, a week or less before the election... I’m making a version myself.” Co-Conspirator 4 responded, “make sure to use the latest color schemes they have.” Another member responded, “I would get rid of the \”and elect [Candidate]” part at the bottom though. Together we can defeat [Candidate 2] is more assertive.” That same day, Co-Conspirator 1 stated, “[Twitter user] u need to make a text message version of that too,” to which Co-Conspirator 4 responded, “[Co-Conspirator 1] hold on.”
- c. Approximately 12 minutes later, Co-Conspirator 4 posted three additional Deceptive Images to the Madman Group. Each of these Deceptive Images depicted images of the Candidate and included the line: “Simply post [#Candidate with Vice President Candidate name] with the hashtag #PresidentialElection on your Facebook or Twitter account between 6:00 AM EST and 8:00 PM EST on November 8th, 2016.”

- d. Based on my training, experience and the investigation to date, I believe that the concerns expressed by the co-conspirators and others regarding the timing and appearance of the Deceptive Images indicate that they intended that the Deceptive Images would be used to deceive their targets, and thus sought to make the Deceptive Images appear as authentic as possible.
- e. On or about October 17, 2016, Co-Conspirator 4 sent another Deceptive Image to the Madman Group. The Deceptive Image featured a photograph of the Candidate and the following text: “We are proud to announce a new partnership between Facebook and Twitter, and the United States State Department. Now, you won’t even have to leave your bedroom in order to vote. Simply post [Candidate name with Vice President Candidate name] with the hashtag #PresidentialElection on your Facebook or Twitter account between 6:00 AM EST and 8:00 PM EST on November 8th, 2016.”
- f. On or about October 20, 2016, Co-Conspirator 4 sent another Deceptive Image to the Madman Group. The Deceptive Image featured a silhouette of a map of the United States and the following text: “Voting just became easier. Post [Candidate name with Vice President Candidate] on your Facebook or Twitter account on November 8th, 2016 to cast your vote. That’s it.”
- g. On or about October 28, 2016, Co-Conspirator 4 posted another copy of a Deceptive Image and the word “heh.” Three minutes later, a participant in the Madman Group responded, “Dopey shitlibs will fall for it too.” Seven minutes later, Co-Conspirator 4 posted another Deceptive Image.

23. On or about October 29, 2016, a member of the War Room, whose membership at the time also included Co-Conspirators 1, 2, 3 and MACKEY, through MACKEY Account 2, posted a Deceptive Image to the group.¹⁷ The image depicted a photo of

¹⁷ MACKEY had previously participated in the War Room Group DM using MACKEY Account 1.

the Candidate and the following text: “Vote for [the Candidate]. Post [Candidate’s first name] using #PresidentialElection On November 8th tweet and post the word [Candidate’s first name] using the hashtag “#PresidentialElection” on Facebook or Twitter between 7am and 9pm EST to cast your vote for [the Candidate]. Stronger together. [Candidate’s website address].” The image also included the logo of the Candidate’s campaign.

24. Less than a minute later, the same Twitter user posted another Deceptive Image to the War Room. The image depicted a photo of the Candidate and the following text: “Vote Early Text ‘[Candidate’s first name]’ to 59925 Today Paid for by [Candidate] for President Must be 18 years or older to vote. Must be a legal citizen of the United States. Vote by Text Not Available in Guam, Puerto Rico, Alaska or Hawaii.” The image also included the logo of the Candidate’s presidential campaign. As detailed below, “59925” is the same Text Code included in Deceptive Images later distributed by MACKEY.

25. On or about October 30, 2016, Co-Conspirator 2 tweeted the following: “Remember @[Candidate] voters, on Nov 8th, you can vote from home by #Tweeting \"#[Candidate’s first name]\", this is only set up for @[the Candidate] voters.” This tweet was retweeted 151 times. Co-Conspirator 2 then sent a screenshot of his/her tweet to the War Room, which included MACKEY and Co-Conspirators 1, 2 and 3. Another participant in the War Room stated that he “liked the idea” but stated “what if we make it more believable acting like it’s unfair that they can text and vote and we can’t.” Another War Room member responded,

“Fuck yeah [], Smart.” Co-Conspirator 2 responded, “yeah, true, [], I’m working on it, let me see what I can come up with.”

26. Shortly thereafter, Co-Conspirator 2 posted to the War Room a screen shot of an apparent supporter of Candidate 2 who read the tweet and appeared to now believe that voting by tweet was possible. Co-Conspirator 2 stated “here’s what I worried about [], people on [Candidate 2’s] side thinking this is legit and they stay home. I’m plotting, will have something soon.” Another member responded, “[Co-Conspirator 2], what about if we say something about its too late b/c we didn’t register for it [and] we’ll have to do it next election or some shit.” Co-Conspirator 2 responded, “Yep, I think so.”

27. As described in greater detail below, on or about November 1, 2016, and November 2, 2016, MACKEY used MACKEY Account 2 to post two Deceptive Images to Twitter. Twitter suspended MACKEY Account 2 shortly thereafter.

28. On or about November 2, 2016, Co-Conspirator 4 posted a link to a news article to the Madman Group discussing MACKEY’s suspension for distributing the Deceptive Images and added, “hhahaha.” Another Madman Group member responded, “LOL Ricky.”

29. On or about November 3, 2016, a Fed Free Hatechat member authorized MACKEY to re-join the group using MACKEY Account 3. Shortly after his reentry to the Fed Free Hatechat, MACKEY Account 3 posted a message stating, “hello team.” Twitter users in the group responded, “Hey Ricky lol. I wonder if Jack will lighten the hell up after Tuesday. Wtf” and “Welcome back Ricky.” At or around the same time, MACKEY was also added into the

War Room using MACKEY Account 3. The other participants of the War Room responded similarly to those in the Fed Free Hatechat: One War Room member wrote, “OMG. Ricky, you know-this kicks my twitter-love for you in the orbit,” “Voter misinformation LOL” and “hahahaha so awesome.” Another member responded, “Ricky.” MACKEY, using MACKEY Account 3, replied, “lolllol.”

30. On or about November 6, 2016, and November 11, 2016, MACKEY used MACKEY Account 3 to confirm that he was still using the MACKEY Facebook Account previously associated with MACKEY Accounts 1 and 2. On or about November 11, 2016, MACKEY stated in a direct message “this is my third [Twitter] account bro” and “this one is about a week old.” Based on my training, experience and the investigation to date, I know that MACKEY Account 2 was suspended on or about November 2, 2016, approximately nine days before the aforementioned message, and that MACKEY began using MACKEY Account 3 on or about November 3, 2016, approximately eight days before the aforementioned message. The following day, on or about November 12, 2016, MACKEY used MACKEY Account 3 to engage in the following direct message exchange with another Twitter user:

Twitter User:	The original Ricky. What did you do that got you suspended so many times
MACKEY:	not sure the first time. was given no reason
MACKEY:	the second time it was because I posted a meme that told [Candidate] supporters they could text to vote. lol

Twitter User: Twitter is so petty.

MACKEY: [posts a link to a BuzzFeed article discussing suspension of MACKEY Account 2 for distributing Deceptive Images, available at <https://www.buzzfeed.com/amhtml/charliwarzel/twitter-doesnt-think-this-attempt-to-disenfranchise-voters-v>]

Twitter User: At least you tried lol

MACKEY: lol tell me about it. so petty

MACKEY Distributes Disinformation About Voting

31. In the final weeks before the Election, MACKEY stated his opinion that the outcome of the election would be affected by voter turnout. On or about October 17, 2016, MACKEY sent the following two tweets in short succession from MACKEY Account 2: “Don’t be overconfident [sic]. Reality is, if [the Candidate] gets turnout, and if electorate really is heavily [from the Candidate’s party], we will lose in a landslide. Doubtful[,]” and “[I]f electorate is [from the Candidate’s party], and [the Candidate’s party] turnout their people, [the Candidate] wins. \n\nif electorate less [from the Candidate’s party], and turnout poor for [the Candidate], we win.” Approximately two weeks later, on or about November 2, 2016, MACKEY tweeted the following: “Obviously, we can win Pennsylvania. The key is to drive up turnout with non-college whites, and limit black turnout.”

32. On or about November 1, 2016, the day before he sent the tweet suggesting the importance of limiting “black turnout,” MACKEY used MACKEY Account 2 to

tweet a Deceptive Image. The picture featured an African American woman standing in front of an “African Americans for [the Candidate]” sign. The Deceptive Image included the following text: “Avoid the Line. Vote from Home. Text ‘[Candidate’s first name]’ to 59925[.] Vote for [the Candidate] and be a part of history.” The fine print at the bottom of the Deceptive Image stated the following: “Must be 18 or older to vote. One vote per person. Must be a legal citizen of the United States. Voting by text not available in Guam, Puerto Rico, Alaska or Hawaii. Paid for by [Candidate] for President 2016.” The tweet included the typed hashtags “#Go [Candidate]” and another slogan frequently used by the Candidate (together, the “Candidate Hashtags”). According to Twitter records, this tweet was retweeted approximately 175 times and “favorited” 165 times.

33. The next day, MACKEY used MACKEY Account 2 to tweet another Deceptive Image. The image depicted a woman sitting at a conference table and using her telephone as if she was entering a text message. This Deceptive Image contained similar written messages to the one described above, using the same distinctive font employed by the campaign of the Candidate, although this Deceptive Image was written entirely in Spanish. In addition, this Deceptive Image included a copy of the logo of the Candidate’s campaign, as well as a link to the Candidate’s campaign website. Like the previous Deceptive Image, MACKEY’s tweet from MACKEY Account 2 included the Candidate Hashtags. According to Twitter records, this tweet was retweeted approximately 23 times and “favorited” 19 times.

34. Because the tweets containing the Deceptive Images included the Candidate Hashtags, Twitter users who searched for tweets containing either of the Candidate Hashtags could have been exposed to the Deceptive Images. Accordingly, the use of the Candidate Hashtags enabled MACKEY to spread the Deceptive Images to a wider audience than just those users who specifically followed or otherwise accessed his tweets.

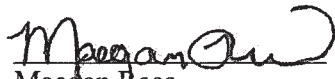
35. On or about November 2, 2016, Twitter began removing the Deceptive Images posted by MACKEY Account 2 from the Twitter platform and suspended MACKEY Account 2. That same day, Co-Conspirator 3, a member of the War Room with MACKEY, Co-Conspirator 1 and Co-Conspirator 2, tweeted a Deceptive Image and the following message, “@RickyVaughn thanks for spreading the word! #CandidateHashtag #Vote [Candidate] from home! Save time & Avoid the line.”

Text Code Records

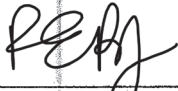
36. According to iVisionMobile, the company that owned the Text Code listed in the two Deceptive Images distributed by MACKEY, at least 4,900 unique telephone numbers texted “[Candidate’s first name]” or some derivative to the Text Code on or about and before Election Day, including many belonging to individuals located in the Eastern District of New York. Of the approximately 4,900 numbers that corresponded with the Text Code, approximately 4,850, or 99%, sent their texts after MACKEY first tweeted a Deceptive Image from MACKEY Account 2.

WHEREFORE, your affiant respectfully requests that an arrest warrant be issued for defendant MACKY, also known as "Ricky Vaughn," so that he may be dealt with according to law.

In addition, it is respectfully requested that this affidavit and arrest warrant be filed under seal until further order of the Court. Premature disclosure of the contents of this affidavit and the arrest warrant would seriously jeopardize the investigation by notifying the target of the existence of the investigation and affording him the opportunity to flee from prosecution and destroy and tamper with evidence.


Maegan Rees
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subscribed and sworn to telephonically before me on January 22, 2021



THE HONORABLE RAMON E. REYES, JR.
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE