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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

UNITED FEDERATION OF  
CHURCHES, LLC (DBA “THE  
SATANIC TEMPLE”),

Plaintiff,

v.

DAVID ALAN JOHNSON (AKA “ADJ”),  
LEAH FISHBAUGH, MICKEY  
MEEHAM, AND NATHAN SULLIVAN,

Defendants.

No. 20-cv-509

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES  
AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

In support of its claims, Plaintiff United Federation of Churches, LLC (dba “The Satanic Temple”) (abbreviated as “TST”) alleges as follows:

**I. PREAMBLE**

1. This case is about two hacked social media accounts and failed attempts at hacking a social media account and an email account. TST is suing Defendants for misappropriating two of TST’s Facebook business pages by replacing all approved administrators with themselves. Shortly after the misappropriation, Johnson started posting content critical of TST from TST’s own webpage while retaining the original branding. Later, Johnson modified the name of the website, ostensibly to create a competitor organization, while appending the suffix “Archive Temple Chapter.” Defendants now wrongfully maintain exclusive control of over five years of content, all created by and for TST, on websites with more than 17,500 followers. Because of Defendants’ defamatory commentary, unfairly aimed directly at

1 TST’s audience, the Washington Chapter has lost members and has had its reputation harmed.

2 2. The questions presented by this case are whether the above constitutes (1) cyber  
3 fraud and abuse under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (“CFAA”); (2) cyberpiracy under the  
4 Lanham Act; (3) tortious interference with business expectancy under Washington common law;  
5 (4) unfair competition; or (5) defamation.

6 3. If so, the Court should find Defendants liable for permanent injunctive relief to  
7 return the websites to TST as their rightful owner and to refrain from accessing any TST  
8 materials, statutory damages, punitive damages, attorney’s fees, and the costs of litigation. In  
9 aggregate, Defendants should be ordered to pay \$142,973.92 or more in statutory and economic  
10 damages.

## 11 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

12 4. This Court has original jurisdiction over the federal claims arising under the CFAA  
13 and the Lanham Act. 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question); 18 U.S.C. § 1030(g) (CFAA); 15 U.S.C.  
14 § 1121 (trademark). The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the state common law claims  
15 arising from the same facts. 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

16 5. The Court can properly exercise personal jurisdiction over each Defendant because  
17 they live within this District.

18 6. Venue properly lies with this Court because the hacking took place in Seattle,  
19 Washington. 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

## 20 **III. PARTIES**

21 7. TST is a religious organization. See generally “About us,” available at  
22 <https://www.thesatanictemple.org/about-us.html>

23 8. TST subscribes and advances seven fundamental tenets:

24 (1) One should strive to act with compassion and empathy toward all creatures  
25 in accordance with reason.

26 (2) The struggle for justice is an ongoing and necessary pursuit that should  
prevail over laws and institutions.

- 1 (3) One’s body is inviolable, subject to one’s own will alone.
- 2 (4) The freedoms of others should be respected, including the freedom to  
3 offend. To willfully and unjustly encroach upon the freedoms of another is  
4 to forgo one's own.
- 5 (5) Beliefs should conform to one's best scientific understanding of the world.  
6 One should take care never to distort scientific facts to fit one's beliefs.
- 7 (6) People are fallible. If one makes a mistake, one should do one's best to  
8 rectify it and resolve any harm that might have been caused.
- 9 (7) Every tenet is a guiding principle designed to inspire nobility in action and  
10 thought. The spirit of compassion, wisdom, and justice should always  
11 prevail over the written or spoken word.

12 See “Our tenets” available at <https://www.thesatanictemple.org/our-tenets.html>.

13 9. TST’s mission is to “encourage benevolence and empathy among all people,  
14 reject tyrannical authority, advocate practical common sense and justice, and be directed by the  
15 human conscience to undertake noble pursuits guided by the individual will.” See “Our mission”  
16 available at <https://www.thesatanictemple.org/our-mission.html>.

17 10. TST was the subject of the recent documentary “Hail Satan?” (2019), directed by  
18 Penny Lane and distributed by Magnolia Pictures.

19 11. TST maintains sole title to the trade name “The Satanic Temple” in the context of  
20 religious organizations. See **Exhibit 1** (registration of trademark).

21 12. TST has adherents in each of the 50 States, importantly to include Washington.  
22 Groups of adherents are commonly denominated “Chapters.” Chapters are largely autonomous  
23 but are subject to centralized control to ensure faithfulness to organizational principles and  
24 purposes.

25 13. Defendant David Alan Johnson is an individual residing in Seattle, which is within  
26 this Court’s District. Johnson is a former associate of TST who misappropriated TST’s  
Washington Chapter Facebook website from within this Court’s District and is using it and its  
audience in an effort to undermine TST and to create a competitor organization.

14. Defendant Leah Fishbaugh is an associate of Johnson, and former associate of

1 TST, who aided and abetted the hacking. Fishbaugh also lives in Seattle. Fishbaugh changed  
2 the account credentials to the Washington Chapter's email account in a failed attempt to usurp  
3 control over the email account. On information and belief, Johnson has wrongfully given  
4 Fishbaugh administrative privileges to TST's Washington Chapter page.

5 15. Defendant Mickey Meeham is an associate of Johnson, and former associate of  
6 TST, who aided and abetted the hacking. Meeham also lives in Seattle. On information and  
7 belief, Johnson has wrongfully given Fishbaugh administrative privileges to TST's Washington  
8 Chapter page. Meeham misappropriated the Affiliate page.

9 16. Defendant Nathan Sullivan is an associate of Johnson, and former associate of  
10 TST, who aided and abetted the hacking. Sullivan also lives in Seattle. TST entrusted Sullivan  
11 as the custodian of various documents which constitute trade secrets. Examples include original  
12 signed membership agreements, internal policies and procedures, and a listing of members with  
13 contact information. Sullivan now wrongfully maintains exclusive control over these sensitive  
14 documents. On information and belief, Johnson has wrongfully given Sullivan administrative  
15 privileges to TST's Washington Chapter page.

16 **IV. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

17 17. Facebook is a ubiquitous internet social medium which permits users to create and  
18 share content including without limitation links, commentary, and written conversations. Content  
19 can be shared by individuals on personal pages or by organizations on business pages.

20 18. Twitter is also a ubiquitous internet social medium which permits users to create and  
21 share substantially similar content as Facebook.

22 19. Google is a ubiquitous internet-based information platform. Among its many  
23 services, Google provides an email platform ("Gmail") and a cloud-based document creation and  
24 storage platform ("Google Drive.")

25 20. Facebook is TST's primary platform of communicating with its membership.

26 21. Twitter is TST's secondary platform of communicating with its membership.

1           22. TST’s Washington Chapter has a Google account to generally facilitate its  
2 organizational purposes by creating and storing documents.

3           23. In October of 2014, the Washington Chapter business page was created exclusively  
4 for the benefit of TST in its efforts to disseminate information for what was then the Seattle Chapter.  
5 This page, in its current state, is available at  
6 <https://www.facebook.com/thesatanictemplewashington> (content predating March 20, 2020).

7 *See also Exhibit 2* (Chapter page history)

8           24. Over the next several years, the Washington Chapter grew the Facebook page to an  
9 audience exceeding 17,000 followers. *Id.*

10           25. In January of 2015, the Washington Chapter created a Twitter account for the  
11 organization. *See* [https://twitter.com/TST\\_Washington](https://twitter.com/TST_Washington). Currently, the Twitter account has an  
12 audience of about 4,000 followers. *Id.*

13           26. In September of 2018, the Washington Chapter created a secondary Facebook page,  
14 named “TST WA Allies,” to facilitate communications with individuals who were interested in TST  
15 but did not want to identify as a member. This page, in its current state, is available at  
16 <https://www.facebook.com/queersatanicmemes>; *see also Exhibit 3* (Allies page history). The  
17 Allies page has about 500 followers.

18           27. Until the hacking by Defendants, both Facebook pages were maintained and  
19 controlled exclusively by approved administrators.

20           28. Administrators are subject to a written Membership Agreement and Code of  
21 Conduct, which instruct requirements for permissible activity on behalf of TST. In relevant part,  
22 the instructions pertaining to online conduct follow:

23           Public statements & interactions with med

24           All public actions and statements must be approved and vetted by the TST National Council  
25 and the TST Executive Council. If a member is approached by media or asked for any  
26 official statement regarding an action or belief relating to TST all members must refrain

1 from comment and refer the inquiring party to the Chapter Head.

2 ...

3 Confidentiality

4 Members should respect confidentiality, including documentation. Internal information  
5 should not be shared beyond members of the local chapter. Members' names, contact  
6 information, and meeting locations are also considered confidential. If you are ever unsure,  
7 don't share.

8 ...

9 Copyright

10 Material produced by The Satanic Temple is the property of the organization. Consent for  
11 use of logo, name or other identity materials may be approved for use for certain projects.  
12 You may not use any official materials without prior approval. Approval may also be  
13 withdrawn at any time.

14 ...

15 Online code of conduct

16 As a member of TST, your interactions with others, both online and off, will be held to the  
17 TST Code of Conduct. As an individual, we support your freedom of speech and freedom  
18 to hold your opinions. Members' behavior, however, reflects on the organization as whole  
19 and also builds the internal culture of TST. Therefore, we have a code of conduct specifically  
20 for the internet.

21 Respect the diversity of opinions you find online and respond in a courteous manner. All  
22 TST members' online conduct must be free of harassment, stalking, threats, abuse, insults,  
23 defamation, or humiliation. This includes, but is not limited to, demeaning comments of an  
24 ethnic, religious, sexist, or racist nature; and unwanted sexual advances or intimidation by  
25 email or online. Such behavior will result in termination from the organization.

26 As a member of TST, always assume that what you publish on the web is permanent.

1 Anyone can easily print out a comment or save it as a screenshot. Remember, that TST is  
2 often engaged in legal suits and exchanges online, or via text have the right to be exposed in  
3 the case of a deposition. Think before you hit “send”.

4 Using TST in connection with surveys, contests, pyramid schemes, chain letters, junk email,  
5 spamming or any duplication or unsolicited messages is prohibited and will result  
6 termination from the organization.

7 Any public disagreements between TST members should be taken to a private conversation.

8 If mediation is needed, it will be provided.

9 *See* Membership Agreement and Code of Conduct (abbreviated as “Code of Conduct”), available  
10 as **Exhibit 4**.

11 29. The above terms of the Code of Conduct form the contours of administrators’  
12 authorization to access TST’s social media accounts.

13 30. Defendants, each, were entrusted with administrative rights to the above-described  
14 social media accounts, subject to the requirements set forth in the Code of Conduct.

15 31. Until the hacking, Defendant Sullivan had exclusive access to the original copies of  
16 each Defendants’ signature, acknowledging and agreeing to be bound by the above terms in return  
17 for access to the social media accounts.

18 32. On information and belief, Sullivan still has exclusive access to these documents,  
19 among other highly sensitive materials including membership listings, internal policies and  
20 procedures, and meeting notes.

21 33. Defendants were each well aware of the Code of Conduct because it served as a  
22 source of friction leading up to the events giving rise to this litigation. For example, on March 2,  
23 2020, Johnson shared the following post on the Allies page outside of his authority:  
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34. The ensuing deletion and reiteration of the expectation that Johnson adhere to the Code of Conduct as a condition of continued social media access would serve as foreshadowing for the misappropriation of the Allies page.

35. Some time before March 14, 2020, Defendants entered into an unlawful agreement to misappropriate and shut down substantially all the internet presence of TST’s Washington Chapter. Defendants sought to advance the twin goals of forming a competitor organization and harming TST.

36. On March 14, 2020, Meeham exceeded authorization for the Allies page by removing all TST-approved administrators except the other named Defendants, changing the name to “Evergreen Memes for Queer Satanic Friends,” and posting the following manifesto:



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37. Meeham, in conjunction with the other named Defendants, has since been posting material in violation of the Code of Conduct.

38. On or around March 18, 2020, Johnson exceeded authorization for the Twitter account by following a number of extremist groups to create a false impression of affiliation between TST and extremism, and changing the description from "Washington State Chapter of the Satanic Temple" to "Satan stands as the ultimate icon for selfless revolt. We oppose irrational, unjust hierarchies like white supremacy, patriarchy, ableism, & cishet normality."

39. On March 20, 2020 beginning at 10:11 pm, Johnson exceeded authorization for the Chapter page by removing all TST-approved administrators, modifying the cover page without approval, and posting a three-page manifesto. The manifesto, as it looks today, is attached and incorporated as **Exhibit 5** (the archive reflects Central time). Originally, the manifesto was posted with the original trade dress of TST.

40. Broadly, the manifesto levies false claims that TST leadership is cozy with the alt-right, are white supremacists, are generally insufficiently leftist for Johnson's preference, and does

1 not conform to Johnson’s impression of Satanism. Posting the manifesto exceeded Johnson’s grant  
2 of authority as defined in the Code of Conduct.

3 41. Johnson then spent the next couple days posting links and commentary from the  
4 Chapter page, all with the general, and false, theme that TST leaders are incompetent fascists. See  
5 **Exhibit 6** (posts and commentary in excess of authority). The links and commentary all exceeded  
6 Johnson’s grant of authority as defined in the Code of Conduct.

7 42. On March 20 at 11:36 pm, Fishbaugh exceeded authorization by changing the  
8 password to the Chapter’s Google-based email account, changing the recovery email, and changing  
9 the phone number.

10 43. On March 22 at 3:08 pm, Johnson modified the name of the Chapter page from “The  
11 Satanic Temple Washington” to “Satanic Washington State – Archived Temple Chapter” and  
12 modified the profile picture to replace TST-specific iconography with “antifa” symbolism. These  
13 modifications exceeded Johnson’s grant of authority as defined in the Code of Conduct.

14 44. As a result of the foregoing conduct, Sullivan’s control over original signed copies  
15 of membership agreements and cloud-based trade secret documentation, became unauthorized.  
16 Sullivan’s continued control over these materials exceeds the authority granted by the Code of  
17 Conduct.

18 45. “Antifa” is a left-wing political movement with a penchant for violence.

19 46. TST opposes the use or threat of violence as a mechanism for control.

20 47. The Chapter page maintains its original URL:  
21 <https://www.facebook.com/TheSatanicTempleWashington/>.

22 48. As of the date of filing, TST’s Washington Chapter has lost between 20 and 30  
23 members because of Johnson’s false claims published to the Chapter page.

24 49. TST’s Washington leadership have repeatedly demanded the return of the  
25 Facebook pages from both Facebook and Defendants.

26 50. Facebook refused to correct the matter, mislabeling the issue as a “Page admin

1 issue” to the exclusion of “infringements of your legal rights.”

2 51. One week ago, this time through counsel, TST reiterated to Facebook and to  
3 Johnson the unlawful nature of the foregoing conduct of Defendants.

4 52. Facebook did not respond and did not correct the issue.

5 53. Defendants simply ignored all communications, from counsel and TST alike.

6 54. TST was able to recover the Twitter account and the email account through  
7 Twitter and Google, respectively.

8 55. TST is unable to recover the Facebook account without relief from this Court.

9 **III. CAUSES OF ACTION**

10 **Count 1:**

11 **CFAA violation**

12 56. The CFAA provides a civil cause of action when a Defendant knowingly accesses a  
13 “protected computer” by “exceeding authorized access,” which causes a cumulative “loss” of at  
14 least \$5,000. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 1030(g), (c)(4)(A)(i)(I). Or, in the case of an attempted violation, the  
15 successful violation would cause at least \$5,000 in “loss.” *Id.*

16 57. A “computer,” is broadly defined as any device for processing or storing data. 18  
17 U.S.C. § 1030(e)(1).

18 58. A “protected computer” is a “computer” which is “used in or affecting interstate or  
19 foreign commerce or communication.” 18 U.S.C. § 1030(e)(2)(B).

20 59. Websites have been recognized as a “protected computer” within the meaning of the  
21 CFAA. *See United States v. Drew*, 259 F.R.D. 449, 457-58 (C.D. Cal. 2009).

22 60. A defendant “exceeds authorized access” by accessing a computer “with  
23 authorization and to use such access to obtain or alter information in the computer that the accesser  
24 is not entitled so to obtain or alter.” 18 U.S.C. § 1030(e)(6).

25 61. A “loss” is “any reasonable cost to any victim, including the cost of responding to  
26 an offense, conducting a damage assessment, and restoring the data, program, system, or

1 information to its condition prior to the offense, and any revenue lost, cost incurred, or other  
2 consequential damages incurred because of interruption of service.” 18 U.S.C. § 1030(e)(11).

3 62. As described above, Defendants wrongfully and intentionally by exceeding their  
4 authorized access, perpetrated fraud upon TST and its membership, as well as any who happened  
5 upon the offending posts, by posting under the misappropriated identity of TST. Perfectly  
6 encapsulating the issue, one commenter expressed confusion on March 21, stating:



7 **Pete Reeves** I'm confused as to why a TST Facebook page is being  
8 used to attack TST... Shouldn't that be left to the Evangelical  
9 Christians?

10 Like · Reply · 1w



11 **Pete Reeves** I'm confused as to why a TST Facebook page is being  
12 used to attack TST... Shouldn't that be left to the Evangelical  
13 Christians? Saturday, March 21, 2020 at 1:59 PM

14 Like · Reply · 1w



15 See <https://www.facebook.com/TheSatanicTempleWashington/posts/2908426992513671>

16 63. There is a cognizable dollar value to social media accounts. Preliminary estimates  
17 of the “loss” related to the misappropriation of the Chapter page is \$33,689.70, plus \$1,037.52 for  
18 the Allies page. The Twitter page, if successfully misappropriated, would have lost \$8,246.70. The  
19 aggregate sum being \$42,973.92—well in excess of the \$5,000 jurisdictional requirement.

20 64. Further compounding the losses are TST’s attorney’s fees for investigating this  
21 matter, entering futile demands for corrective action to both Facebook and Defendants, and  
22 preparing this legal action. TST will continue to incur losses in the costs and fees related to this  
23 lawsuit. TST’s costs and attorney’s fees already exceed \$6,000 for dealing with this matter.

24 65. TST has incurred, and continues to incur, reputation losses from the  
25 misappropriation of its Facebook pages. These reputation losses are irreparable by money damages.

26 66. Based on the foregoing, TST is entitled to injunctive relief in the form of an order  
requiring Defendants surrender control of the Facebook pages, a permanent injunction enjoining

1 Defendants from accessing any of TST’s “protected computers” (i.e. any internet-based media)  
2 under threat of contempt, and economic damages of at least \$48,973.92.

3 **Count 2:**

4 **Cyberpiracy**

5 67. The Lanham Act makes cyberpiracy an actionable trademark violation. 15 U.S.C. §  
6 1125(d).

7 68. The Lanham Act provides for a statutory award of not less than \$1,000 and not more  
8 than \$100,000. 15 U.S.C. § 1117(d). A plaintiff is also entitled to the costs of the litigation and, in  
9 the Court’s discretion, a reasonable attorney’s fee. 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a).

10 69. Injunctive relief is also available to a successful plaintiff. 15 U.S.C. § 1116.

11 70. TST holds the exclusive rights to the name “The Satanic Temple.” **Exhibit 1.**

12 71. Defendants are trafficking in the name “The Satanic Temple” by misappropriating  
13 the website located at the URL “facebook.com/**TheSatanicTemple**Washington” (emphasis added).

14 72. Bad faith is established by the manner in which Defendants hijacked the webpages,  
15 attempted to hijack the Twitter and email accounts, removed all approved administrators, gloated  
16 about the matter, and refused to return control of the websites to their rightful owners.

17 73. Based on the foregoing, TST is entitled to injunctive relief in the form of an order  
18 requiring Defendants surrender control of the Facebook pages, a permanent injunction enjoining  
19 Defendants from accessing any of TST’s “protected computers” under threat of contempt, statutory  
20 damages between \$1,000 and \$100,000, costs, and a reasonable attorney’s fee.

21 **Count 3:**

22 **Tortious interference with business expectancy**

23 74. TST maintains ongoing business relationships with Facebook, importantly to  
24 include the Chapter page and Allies page.

25 75. There is an economic benefit for TST in having a ubiquitous platform to interact  
26 with members and prospective members in the convenience of their homes and wherever they carry

1 their smartphones. Namely, with increased awareness comes increased membership and donations  
2 which create a positive feedback loop.

3 76. At the relevant time, Defendants had subjective knowledge of the business  
4 relationship.

5 77. Defendants intentionally and with an improper motive acted to sever the Washington  
6 Chapter's relationships with Facebook by misappropriating the two websites for the twin goals of  
7 harming the Washington Chapter, and TST at large, and creating a competitor organization.

8 78. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, TST has suffered  
9 substantial economic injury and loss of business opportunity and has incurred attorney's fees and  
10 other costs in attempting to remedy the situation.

11 79. Based on the foregoing, TST is entitled to injunctive relief in the form of an order  
12 requiring Defendants surrender control of the Facebook pages, a permanent injunction enjoining  
13 Defendants from accessing any of TST's "protected computers" under threat of contempt and  
14 punitive damages.

15 **Count 4:**

16 **Violations of the Consumer Protection Act**

17 80. Washington's Consumer Protection Act prohibits unfair, unconscionable, or  
18 deceptive methods in the conduct of trade or commerce. *See* Chapter 19.86 RCW.

19 81. TST has protected, registered trade names and common law trade dress for the  
20 services it provides to the community. Of importance to this case, the name "The Satanic Temple"  
21 is a registered mark; and the symbolism and content included in the Chapter page and Allies page  
22 at the time substantially all of the offending material was posted are trade dress.

23 82. Further, TST has a protected interest in its trade secret materials including  
24 membership listings, membership agreements, internal policies and procedures, other governance  
25 materials, and access to a hard-won social media following.

26 83. Defendants' unauthorized use of TST's protected intellectual property are intended

1 to unlawfully aid in the creation of a competitor organization by diverting the recognition arising  
2 from TST's reputation and goodwill.

3 84. Defendants' unauthorized use of TST's protected intellectual property is intended to  
4 deceive the public with a deliberate, willful intent to disparage or pass off competitor services as  
5 those of TST, for the end-goal of harming TST's goodwill.

6 85. The harm to TST's goodwill cannot be adequately remedied at law.

7 86. The unfair or deceptive acts or practices occurred in the conduct of Defendants'  
8 trade or commerce.

9 87. The unfair or deceptive acts or practices impact the public interest.

10 88. As a result of Defendants' unfair or deceptive acts or practices Plaintiff suffered  
11 injury to its business or property.

12 89. Defendants' acts or practices are the proximate cause of damages suffered by  
13 Plaintiff.

14 90. Based on the foregoing, TST is entitled to injunctive relief in the form of an order  
15 requiring Defendants surrender control of the Facebook pages, surrender control of all TST  
16 materials, a permanent injunction enjoining Defendants from accessing any of TST's "protected  
17 computers" under threat of contempt, a permanent injunction enjoining Defendants from making  
18 use of any information obtained during their association with TST under threat of contempt, and  
19 actual and treble damages.

20 **Count 5:**

21 **Defamation**

22 91. Defendants owed and continue to owe a duty to TST to refrain from publishing false  
23 and defamatory statements about TST and its employees.

24 92. By falsely ascribing extremist ideologies and affiliations to TST, Defendants  
25 published and republished false and defamatory statements about TST and TST's employees.

26 93. The false and defamatory statements published by Defendants regarding TST and

1 its employees, as reasonably understood by outside observers, impugns the integrity and competence  
2 of TST and its employees, discredits TST's activities, undermines confidence of the public in TST's  
3 role in the community, and drives away current and prospective members from TST.

4 94. The false and defamatory statements published by Defendants, when considered  
5 alone, tends to subject TST and its employees to hatred, distrust, ridicule, contempt, or disgrace, and  
6 tends to injure TST's reputation.

7 95. By carrying out the foregoing conduct, Defendants acted maliciously and with  
8 reckless indifference to the consequences of their actions and the rights of TST.

9 96. Based on the foregoing, TST is entitled to injunctive relief in the form of an order  
10 requiring Defendants surrender control of the Facebook pages, surrender control of all TST  
11 materials, a permanent injunction enjoining Defendants from publishing false statements about TST  
12 or any of its membership, and punitive damages.

13 **IV. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

14 **WHEREFORE**, in addition to all other relief to which the Court finds TST entitled,  
15 TST prays for orders providing as follows:

16 (1) Defendants shall, jointly and severally, immediately return full control of the  
17 following to Plaintiff, under threat of contempt:

- 18 (a) The Chapter Facebook page  
19 (b) The Allies Facebook page; and  
20 (c) All TST materials, whether in paper or electronic format, including without  
21 limitation: all signed agreements, all membership listings, all internal policies  
22 and procedures, all governance documentation, any branding materials, and any  
23 other document created by or for the benefit of TST.

24 (2) Defendants shall, jointly and severally, permanently refrain from the following  
25 under threat of contempt:

- 26 (a) Accessing any administrative function of any internet-based medium, including



1 without limitation any social media accounts, email accounts, or document  
2 storage accounts, created by or for the benefit of TST

3 (b) Publishing or republishing false statements about TST or any of its membership  
4 or causing or permitting third parties to publish or republish false statements  
5 about TST or any of its membership.

6 (3) Defendants shall, jointly and severally, pay economic damages to Plaintiff in an  
7 amount to be determined by the Court, to meet or exceed \$42,973.92.

8 (4) Defendants shall, jointly and severally, pay statutory damages to Plaintiff in an  
9 amount to be determined by the Court, to meet or exceed \$100,000.

10 (5) Defendants shall, jointly and severally, pay treble damages to Plaintiff in an amount  
11 to be determined at trial.

12 (6) Defendants shall, jointly and severally, pay attorney's fees and costs to Plaintiff in  
13 an amount to be determined after trial.

14 (7) Defendants shall, jointly and severally, pay pre-judgment and post-judgment interest  
15 until paid in full.

16  
17 Respectfully submitted this 3rd day of April, 2020.

18 LYBECK PEDREIRA & JUSTUS, PLLC

19  
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