

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

JASON GOODMAN

Plaintiff,

vs.

ADAM SHARP, TERRANCE O'REILLY, FRANK  
SCHERMA, MARGARET ESQUENET, NATIONAL  
ACADEMY OF TELEVISION ARTS AND SCIENCES,  
INC., ACADEMY OF TELEVISION ARTS AND  
SCIENCES, INC.,

Defendants

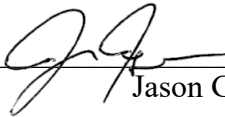
Case No.: 1:21-cv-10627-VEC

**NOTICE OF MOTION SEEKING LEAVE  
TO FILE AN AMENDED COMPALINT**

Please take notice, Jason Goodman (“Goodman”) plaintiff pro se will respectfully move the Court for leave to file an amended complaint. The amendment is necessary to correct substantial errors in the complaint and clarify claims. This motion is timely because discovery has not yet begun, and it will not prejudice any other party or unduly delay the proceedings.

Signed this 27<sup>rd</sup> day of February 2022

Respectfully submitted,



Jason Goodman, Plaintiff, Pro Se  
252 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue Apt 6s  
New York, NY 10001  
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[truth@crowdsourcethetruth.org](mailto:truth@crowdsourcethetruth.org)

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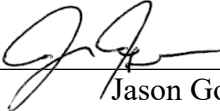
Case No.: 1:21-cv-10627-VEC

**MOTION SEEKING LEAVE TO FILE AN AMENDED COMPALINT**

Pro Se non-attorney Jason Goodman ("Goodman") respectfully seeks leave of the Court to file an amended complaint to correct substantial errors, clarify claims, and add Frank Scherma as a co-defendant. The attached memorandum contains a proposed amended complaint that removes statutes initially cited in error and clarifies the claims in the complaint. This action is not a frivolous effort or contrived for retaliation as concluded by plaintiff. The amended complaint concisely alleges defendants violated 47 U.S.C. § 230 and abused legal process for an ulterior motive by suing a corporation for information published by Goodman.

Signed this 27<sup>th</sup> day of February 2022

Respectfully submitted,



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Case No.: 1:21-cv-10627-VEC

**PROPOSED AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR ABUSE OF PROCESS AND MISCONDUCT BY ATTORNEYS**

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

Pro Se Plaintiff Jason Goodman (“Goodman”) alleges as follows, upon actual knowledge with respect to himself and his own acts, and upon information and belief as to all other matters.

**NATURE OF THE ACTION**

- 1. This civil action is for abuse of process in violation of 47 U.S. Code § 230, unjust enrichment in violation of 26 U.S. Code § 501(c)(6), and misconduct by attorneys pursuant to NYCL - JUD § 487.
- 2. Defendants Adam Sharp (“Sharp”), Terrance O’Reilly, (“O’Reilly “), Frank Scherma, (“Scherma”), and Margaret Esquenet (“Esquenet”) acted outside the scope of their legal authority and in violation of their fiduciary, legal and ethical obligations to the tax-exempt non-profit corporations that employ them and U.S. Taxpayers subsidizing their corporate activities and violated the laws by which the corporations are organized by suing Multimedia System Design, Inc., (“MSD”) without proper authority of the board of trustees or board chairmen O’Reilly and Scherma.

- 1 3. Defendants used regularly issued civil process to compel plaintiff to remove videos  
2 he had offered to remove for free. Defendants Sharp and Esquenet failed to inform  
3 NATAS and ATAS board chairmen, or the requisite quorum of trustees, before  
4 activating the legal process for their ulterior purpose to do financial harm to  
5 Goodman. Defendants calculated this economic attack despite knowing 47 U.S. Code  
6 § 230 expressly indemnifies a provider of interactive computer services like MSD,  
7 from being treated as the publisher of information, which in this case was Goodman.  
8
- 9 4. The action against MSD was without economic or social excuse or justification,  
10 except as a financial attack on Goodman. The defendants acted with an ulterior  
11 motive seeking financial and political gain for themselves that is outside the  
12 legitimate ends of the process and had a corresponding detrimental effect on the  
13 plaintiff who has suffered actual and special damages. Rather than suing Goodman  
14 for his allegedly wrongful acts, defendants conspired to abuse the civil legal process  
15 and financially overwhelm Goodman and deprive him of his rights by suing MSD.  
16
- 17 5. Defendants National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences, (“NATAS”) and  
18 Academy of Television Arts and Sciences (“ATAS”) acted outside the scope of their  
19 tax-exempt status and legal authority when they participated as plaintiffs in a civil  
20 suit in violation of the laws under which they are organized and without the  
21 knowledge and consent of the required members of the board of trustees.  
22
- 23 6. Defendants collectively and severally acted maliciously and with wrongful intent, in a  
24 manner and for a purpose for which the law was not designed, to block plaintiff from  
25  
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27

- 1 broadcasting during the 2020 U.S. Presidential election, damage his business, and  
2 destroy his public reputation for their own unjust financial and political enrichment.
- 3 7. Defendant Sharp acted outside the scope of his legal authority and in violation of his  
4 fiduciary and other legal and ethical obligations when he failed to disclose his  
5 ownership of a private for-profit company Sharp Things, LLC (“Sharp Things”) in  
6 mandatory public IRS 990 filings for NATAS.
- 7
- 8 8. Defendants engaged in collusion with intent to deceive the Court in violation of New  
9 York Consolidated Laws, Judiciary Law - JUD § 487 by falsely stating on the record  
10 that Sharp Things was inactive while this action commenced.
- 11
- 12 9. Defendants engaged in deceit and collusion with intent to deceive the Court in  
13 violation of NYCL- JUD § 487 by falsely claiming Goodman violated a stipulated  
14 order of protection (“SOP”) when their own associate Samuel Eichner (“Eichner”)  
15 violated the SOP with comments published to the public on the ECF docket on May  
16 15, 2021, *See THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF TELEVISION ARTS AND*  
17 *SCIENCES, INC., et al., v. MULTIMEDIA SYSTEM DESIGN, INC. ECF No. 69.*
- 18
- 19 10. Defendants conspired with one another and additional non-parties to abuse regularly  
20 issued legal process and deprive Plaintiff of his right to due process and a fair trial.
- 21
- 22 11. Defendants abused regularly issued legal process and conducted themselves in a  
23 manner and for a purpose for which the law was not designed.
- 24
- 25 12. Defendants had an ulterior motive to disrupt Plaintiff’s business operations and force  
26 him to stop broadcasts of news, information, opinion, parody, and other first  
27

1 amendment protected activity and to deprive him of other rights for their own unjust  
2 enrichment and personal inurement.

3 **PARTIES**

4  
5 13. Plaintiff – Pro se Plaintiff Jason Goodman is a New York citizen and the sole owner  
6 of all Crowdsourcethe Truth (“CSTT”) intellectual property (“IP”). Goodman also  
7 owns Multimedia System Design, Inc (“MSD”) a New York corporation with its  
8 primary place of business in New York, NY 10001.

9  
10 14. Defendant – Adam Sharp is a Connecticut citizen, President and CEO of The  
11 National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences (“NATAS”) a 501(c)(6) tax-  
12 exempt business association, and owner and CEO of Sharp Things, LLC a privately  
13 owned for profit political social media strategic consulting company having its  
14 primary place of business in Stamford, CT.

15  
16 15. Defendant Terry O’Reilly is a Pennsylvania citizen and Chairman of the Board of  
17 trustees of NATAS a 501(c)(6) tax-exempt business association and CEO of  
18 Pittsburgh Community Broadcasting Corporation, an independent, locally owned, and  
19 community-supported public media organization.

20  
21 16. Defendant – Frank Scherma is a California Citizen and the CEO and Chairman of the  
22 board of ATAS a 501(c)(6) tax-exempt business association.

23  
24 17. Defendant – The National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences, Inc., is a New  
25 York 501(c)(6) not-for-profit corporation with its principal place of business in New  
26 York, New York 10016.

1 18. Defendant – Academy of Television Arts & Sciences, is a California not-for-profit  
2 corporation with its principal place of business in N Hollywood, California 91601.

3 19. Defendant – Margaret Esquenet (“Esquenet”) is a Maryland citizen and an Attorney  
4 with FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER, LLP  
5 (“Finnegan”) having its primary place of business in Washington, DC 20001.

6  
7 Esquenet and her associates at Finnegan represent d’ efendants in THE  
8 NATIONAL ACADEMY OF TELEVISION ARTS AND SCIENCES, INC. and  
9 ACADEMY OF TELEVISION ARTS & SCIENCES, v MULTIMEDIA SYSTEM  
10 DESIGN, INC. Case 1:20-cv-07269 (“NATAS v MSD”)  
11

#### 12 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

13 20. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 47 U.S. Code §  
14 230, 26 U.S. Code § 501 and New York Judiciary Law - JUD § 487.

15 21. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants, and venue is proper in the  
16 Southern District of New York pursuant to 47 U.S. Code § 230, 26 U.S. Code § 501  
17 and New York Judiciary Law - JUD § 487 because the plaintiff is being harmed in  
18 this District; Defendants are domiciled in this District; Defendant’s agent can be  
19 found in this District; Defendant is conducting business in this District; and  
20 Defendant is violating the Plaintiff’s rights in this District.  
21

#### 22 **LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF NONPROFIT BOARDS OF DIRECTORS**

23 22. Unlike their counterparts in for profit corporations, board members, trustees,  
24 executives, employees, or any other agents of tax-exempt corporations are legally  
25 bound to act only in furtherance of the authorized organizational purpose for which  
26  
27

1 the entity has been granted tax exempt status. Activities that do not support the  
2 authorized organizational purpose are considered prohibited activities and no board  
3 member or any other agent may engage in any such activity in the name of the non-  
4 profit pursuant to 26 U.S. Code § 501(c)(6) under any circumstance.  
5

6 23. New York case law precedent has made the responsibilities of being on a nonprofit  
7 board essentially the same as being on a corporate board of directors with some  
8 important differentiating factors. These areas of legal responsibility govern the  
9 actions of nonprofit board members.  
10

11 (1) Duty of Care

12 Board directors, trustees and executives are obliged to give the same care and  
13 concern to their board responsibilities as any reasonable ordinary person would.  
14 Board members legal obligations to the entity include monitoring the nonprofit’s  
15 activities and actively working with other trustees to adhere only to the  
16 organization’s authorized tax-exempt purpose. Board directors should be able to  
17 read and understand financial reports and be willing to question expenditures  
18 particularly in cases where there is reasonable suspicion of prohibited activity.  
19

20 (2) Duty of Loyalty

21 Board directors, trustees and executives must always place financial and other  
22 interests of the non-profit entity ahead of their own. All board members, trustees,  
23 and executives are required to publicly disclose any conflicts of interests or  
24 potential conflicts such as activities in the private for-profit sector. Board  
25  
26  
27



1 members, trustees and executives must not use their positions with the tax-exempt  
2 entity as a means for personal or commercial gain.

3 (3) Duty of Obedience

4 Board directors, trustees, and executives must ensure that the nonprofit is abiding  
5 by all applicable laws and regulations and doesn't engage in illegal or  
6 unauthorized prohibited activities. The organization must carry out its mission in  
7 accordance with the authorized organizational purpose ratified in the articles of  
8 incorporation for which the entity is granted nonprofit status.  
9

10  
11 24. Additionally, a strict inurement prohibition prevents a tax-exempt organization, its  
12 board members, trustees, executives, employees, or agents from using income or  
13 assets of the entity to excessively benefit an individual that has a close relationship  
14 with the tax-exempt organization or can exercise significant influence over it.  
15 Inurement is not limited to pecuniary benefits but rather any tangible benefit  
16 whatsoever including personal, political, or any other benefit.  
17

18 **DEFENDANTS AND THEIR WRONGFUL ACTS**

19 25. Defendant Sharp is the President and CEO of NATAS and Director, CEO and Agent  
20 of Record for Sharp Things, LLC a privately-owned for-profit Connecticut Limited  
21 Liability Corporation that claims on its website [www.sharpthings.io](http://www.sharpthings.io) to operate "at the  
22 intersection of media, politics and technology". Sharp was an executive at Twitter  
23 from 2010 through 2016 and is a self-proclaimed "political operative".  
24

25 26. Sharp has failed to disclose his personal ownership of, or income from Sharp Things,  
26 LLC in NATAS public IRS 990 filings as required by the tax-exempt laws under  
27

1 which NATAS and ATAS are organized. Evidence in the public domain indicates  
2 Sharp may have active business relationships with numerous well known politicians  
3 including Andrew Cuomo, Barack Obama and Joe Biden.  
4

5 27. Fed. R. Civ. P. Rule 17(b)(2) states that a corporation can only have the capacity to  
6 sue or be sued “by the law under which it was organized”. This inherently excludes  
7 cases in which a CEO in ongoing violation of tax-exempt laws for failure to disclose  
8 his private for-profit activities as required commences legal action for the entity.

9 28. Sharp exceeded his legal authority as CEO of the tax-exempt entity when he failed to  
10 obtain the required consent of the board of trustees and proceeded to sue without the  
11 knowledge of chairmen O’Reilly and Scherma.  
12

13 29. Upon learning of this legal action, O’Reilly and Scherma failed in their roles as board  
14 chairmen to ensure that corporate tax-exempt funds were used only in the best  
15 financial interests of the tax-exempt corporations and only for authorized tax-exempt  
16 purposes.  
17

18 30. Defendants will fail to produce minutes from board meetings or any communications  
19 indicating the required number of trustees had the opportunity to weigh the value of  
20 Goodman’s pre-action settlement offer versus the cost of suing in view of the  
21 financial interests of the tax-exempt entities as required.  
22

23 31. In violation of the laws by which tax-exempt NATAS and ATAS are organized,  
24 defendant Sharp unilaterally acted on behalf of ATAS without the knowledge or  
25 consent of board chairman and CEO Frank Scherma.  
26  
27

1 32. During a phone call in January 2022, Scherma told Goodman he was unaware of him  
2 or the NATAS v MSD lawsuit and was not represented by Esquenet or Finnegan and  
3 that Sharp had no legal authority to act on behalf of ATAS.  
4

5 33. Defendants Sharp and Esquenet engaged in collusion intended to deceive the Court  
6 and did not legally represent ATAS as claimed when they sued MSD.

7 34. In violation of the laws by which NATAS and ATAS are organized, defendant  
8 Scherma became a co-conspirator when he failed to discontinue ATAS participation  
9 in NATAS v MSD and failed to obtain consent from the ATAS board of trustees to  
10 proceed with ATAS as a co-plaintiff in the ongoing abuse of process.  
11

12 35. Defendant Sharp wrongfully used his role as CEO of the non-profit for personal  
13 inurement in furtherance of his own personal political goals and those of his private,  
14 for-profit business. Sharp did so knowingly and in violation of fiduciary, ethical and  
15 legal obligations to the tax-exempt corporations NATAS and ATAS.  
16

17 36. Sharp became CEO of NATAS in May of 2018. At the time of this writing, to the  
18 best of plaintiff's knowledge, no NATAS public 990 filings have been made with the  
19 IRS, New York Attorney General or Secretary of State for 2019, 2020 or 2021.

20 37. Prior to becoming President and CEO of NATAS, Sharp was employed at Twitter as  
21 Head of Government and non-profits. Sharp later became Head of News Government  
22 and Elections. He has publicly stated that he is a political operative. He maintains an  
23 active for-profit business that is as a tool for political operatives and their objectives.  
24 Sharp presents himself as an expert in all these fields and should be familiar with the  
25 legal and ethical requirements of an executive in his position.  
26  
27

1 38. On January 29, 2011, The New York Times said Sharp was “the human embodiment  
2 of Twitter” (<https://www.nytimes.com/2011/01/30/us/politics/30twitter.html>)

3 39. On September 30, 2011, a New York magazine article reported on Sharp’s direct  
4 negotiation with Barack Obama’s closest advisors in organizing the historic first  
5 “Twitter Town Hall” in which the President of the United States publicly  
6 communicated via the nascent digital platform for the first time ever.  
7  
8 (<https://nymag.com/news/media/twitter-2011-10/>)

9 40. Twitter stock began publicly trading later in 2013. The initial public offering made  
10 many Twitter executives, which Sharp was at the time, exceedingly wealthy, despite  
11 the company’s inability to operate profitably until two years after Sharp’s departure.  
12  
13 (<https://www.cnn.com/2019/02/07/tech/twitter-earnings-q4/index.html>)

14 41. A photograph on the front page of Sharp Things, LLC’s website [www.sharpthings.io](http://www.sharpthings.io)  
15 shows Defendant Sharp in direct personal communication with Barack Obama,  
16 advertising Sharp’s unusually close relationship with the former President.  
17

18 42. In October 2020, shortly after Sharp’s malicious YouTube complaint against the  
19 Jason Goodman YouTube channel, Twitter suspended The New York Post’s Twitter  
20 account (“@NYPOST”) in direct response to the Newspaper’s publication of contents  
21 from a laptop attributed to Hunter Biden, the cocaine addicted son of then candidate  
22 Joe Biden. The information on the laptop has subsequently been corroborated by  
23 firsthand testimony from decorated U.S. Navy officer Anthony Bobulinski. Despite  
24 the newsworthiness and veracity of this information, Twitter acted in furtherance of  
25  
26  
27

1 its own political interest, just as Sharp has, to block unfavorable but true information  
2 and to suppress protected first amendment activities by perceived political opponents.

3 43. On January 8, 2021, amid controversial claims of election tampering, including  
4 allegations citing Twitter’s suppression of Biden’s laptop, Twitter permanently  
5 suspended the account of then U.S. President Donald Trump (“@realDonaldTrump”).  
6 Throughout its history, Twitter has engaged in numerous overt demonstrations of a  
7 corporate culture willing to bend or even break laws and ethical norms to suppress  
8 political opposition. Sharp played a key role in forming that corporate culture in his  
9 six years at Twitter during its formative days.  
10

11 44. During congressional testimony in or around November 2020, former Twitter CEO  
12 Jack Dorsey called the removal of @NYPOST a “total mistake” affirming the  
13 legitimacy of claims made by the newspaper and his own company’s illegitimate  
14 removal of the content. Dorsey fell short of attributing the mistake to any specific  
15 individual or ascribing a motive to the action.  
16

17 45. As the keynote speaker at Millennium Alliance’s 2017 Digital Marketing  
18 Transformation Assembly, Sharp claimed his professional background was as a  
19 “Political Operative” among other things. The statement remains online published on  
20 Sharp Things’ YouTube channel (<https://youtu.be/yB-IvtJ56NE>).  
21

22 46. On or around August 2020, Sharp acting without consent or knowledge of the boards  
23 of trustees or consideration of fair use pursuant to the Digital Millennium Copyright  
24 Act (“DMCA”), filed a complaint with YouTube alleging a video created by  
25 Goodman infringed on NATAS copyright and diluted its trademark.  
26

1 47. Plaintiff does not deny Sharp was within his rights to file a claim, but it is empirically  
2 untrue to say it was his only choice. As a social media expert, Sharp would be aware  
3 he selected the most aggressive approach available and it would likely harm plaintiff,  
4 terminating access to live broadcasting and disrupting normal business operations.  
5

6 48. Sharp's claim should have been given extraordinarily careful consideration because it  
7 could damage a company operating in the business space that NATAS is organized to  
8 protect and nurture. It cannot be denied that Sharp could have chosen to contact  
9 Goodman first and ask to remove the disputed image without filing a complaint.  
10

11 49. Outside his role as NATAS CEO and owner of Sharp Things, in his capacity as a  
12 private individual Sharp operates a YouTube channel called the Roger Sharp Archive  
13 ("RSA") <http://www.rogersharparchive.com>. Approximately sixty-seven videos  
14 chronicle the broadcasting career of Sharp's deceased father, Roger Sharp. Sharp  
15 does not own the copyrights to this material but alleges fair use in a disclaimer  
16 published on the site. *"Description – A non-commercial archive of work by late ABC  
17 and CBS television newsman Roger Sharp (1935-1986), compiled and maintained by  
18 his son Adam. All broadcast clips are the intellectual property of their respective  
19 networks and/or stations and are believed to be used here under the fair use and  
20 library/archive exceptions to U.S. copyright law. If you are the proper copyright  
21 holder of any of these works and object to my use of them, please contact me."*

22 <https://www.youtube.com/user/rogersharparchive/about>  
23

24  
25 50. The disclaimer demonstrates that Sharp has a clear understanding of copyright law  
26 and the consequences of posting disputed material on social media platforms.  
27

1 Notably, Sharp requests the courtesy of contact prior to legal action should a dispute  
2 arise. Sharp specifically and maliciously denies Plaintiff that very same courtesy.

3  
4 51. Sharp was aware his complaint to YouTube alleging copyright infringement had a  
5 high likelihood of resulting in punishment up to and including disabling Plaintiff's  
6 YouTube channel. In YouTube's terminology this type of complaint is expected to  
7 result in one "strike" in a "three strikes you're out" system. The least damage  
8 expected from one strike is the loss of live broadcasting and uploading of new video.

9  
10 52. Sharp was aware his action would have an immediate negative impact on Plaintiff's  
11 normal business operations and would be likely to stop plaintiff from broadcasting.

12 53. Statements in the description and disclaimer on the RSA indicate that Sharp was  
13 aware copyright complaints against a user could result in the removal of content and  
14 could restrict or eliminate the violator's future access to YouTube.

15  
16 54. On information and belief, plaintiff alleges Sharp deliberately misused a properly  
17 served civil procedure for an ulterior motive and improper purpose to penalize  
18 plaintiff because he is a popular conservative social media influencer and Sharp did  
19 not want him broadcasting. Like his comrades at Twitter, Sharp was willing to  
20 engage in unethical and even illegal action to stop perceived political opponents from  
21 broadcasting during the period leading up to the 2020 Presidential election.

22  
23 55. After plaintiff submitted an appropriate appeal to YouTube, counterclaiming parody  
24 fair use, negotiations between plaintiff and defendant Margaret Esquenet began.

25 56. In a phone call prior to any legal action, plaintiff offered to remove all occurrences of  
26 the alleged infringement if defendants withdrew their unnecessary YouTube  
27

1 complaint and restored plaintiff's business to its normal operating status. Irrespective  
2 of the merits of the complaint, its withdrawal was a mandatory prerequisite to any  
3 equitable and timely settlement of the dispute. Had Goodman withdrew his appeal as  
4 demanded, he would have forfeited all rights and been left with no remedy. The  
5 reverse was not true for defendants. Esquenet refused the offer immediately without  
6 consulting Sharp or the NATAS or ATAS boards of trustees, and demanded Plaintiff  
7 first withdraw the counterclaim. This illogical demand would have caused Plaintiff to  
8 permanently abandon his rights to appeal and would leave his YouTube channel  
9 inactive until the period after the 2020 election. Conversely, if Defendant withdrew  
10 their initial complaint, no remedy would be lost. No good faith effort was made by  
11 defendant to entertain plaintiff's good faith offer. Defendant has repeatedly deceived  
12 the court claiming they had "no choice" but to sue which is untrue and indefensible.  
13 Defendants failed to evaluate the financial interest of their tax-exempt corporations  
14 when considering Goodman's offer and voluntarily chose to proactively sue in  
15 violation of the tax-exempt laws by which they are organized.

16  
17  
18  
19 57. On or around August 23, 2021, Plaintiff inadvertently included Ms. Esquenet and  
20 numerous other individuals on an email response intended only for Goodman's friend  
21 non-party Larry Klayman ("Klayman"). The message included an email address  
22 defendants allege violated the SOP. On or around August 24, 2021, Defendant sent a  
23 letter to the court (*See NATAS v MSD 1:20-cv-07269-VEC-OTW ECF No. 108*)  
24 claiming Plaintiff violated the SOP and provoking a show cause hearing (*See NATAS*  
25 *v MSD 1:20-cv-07269-VEC-OTW ECF No. 112*).  
26  
27



1 58. During a teleconference that took place on April 30, 2021 at 2:00 PM defendant  
2 Esquenet’s associate Eichner said, “*Your Honor, it was an e-mail [REDACTED]@*  
3 *[REDACTED].com. That is the e-mail address of the person who notified the*  
4 *television academies of the image.*” Even though this conference was between the  
5 parties and judge Caproni, its contents including the unredacted email address were  
6 published to the public on the docket on May 15, 2021 and remain there as of this  
7 filing. (See NATAS v MSD 1:20-cv-07269-VEC-OTW ECF No. 69 page 42 line 22).  
8

9 59. The transcript reveals what Goodman could not recall during interrogation at the  
10 show cause hearing. Eichner’s comments placed the email address in the public  
11 domain for months before Goodman allegedly exposed it. Defendant made no effort  
12 whatsoever to have it redacted from the transcript, but instead made an overt and  
13 deceptive effort to ensnare the unrepresented plaintiff in a damaging show cause trap.  
14

15 60. Rule 3.3 of the D.C. Bar Association of which Esquenet is a member addresses  
16 Candor Toward the Tribunal. Rule 3.3(d) states in part “a lawyer shall inform the  
17 tribunal of all material facts known to the lawyer that will enable the tribunal to make  
18 an informed decision, whether or not the facts are adverse.” Esquenet had an ethical  
19 obligation to be accountable for her own team’s irresponsible failures and alert the  
20 Court that it was Eichner that violated the SPO not Goodman.  
21

22 61. Financing of this legal action is outside the purview of the tax-exempt entity’s  
23 authorized organizational purpose. Defendants will fail to demonstrate that the  
24 unnecessary lawsuit is not a prohibited activity. These allegations should be referred  
25  
26  
27

1 to the IRS for immediate investigation including revocation of the tax-exempt status  
2 of the entity and criminal prosecution of any individual party to the violation.

3  
4 62. Sharp’s abuse of process was not intended to cure the alleged injury of copyright  
5 infringement, but rather the ulterior purpose of stopping Plaintiff from broadcasting  
6 on YouTube during the 2020 Presidential election and damaging his business.

7  
8 63. As an attorney and counsel to defendants, Esquenet had an ethical obligation to  
9 inform her clients of the laws that govern their ability to sue. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ.  
10 P. Rule 17(b)(2) a corporation may only sue in accordance with “the law under which  
11 it was organized”. The Defendant’s tax-exempt corporation is organized pursuant to  
12 26 U.S. Code § 501(c)(6) and is prohibited from engaging in activity that does not  
13 “advance the arts and sciences of television, and [to] foster creative leadership in the  
14 television industry for artistic, cultural, educational, and technological progress” as  
15 ratified in Defendant’s articles of incorporation.

16  
17 64. Defendant will fail to demonstrate that the lawsuit could advance the television  
18 industry in any way. In fact, it contradicts the tax-exempt entity’s authorized  
19 purpose. The mere threat of legal action chills first amendment activity and hurts the  
20 artistic and cultural development of parody as a form of expression in television by  
21 creating the impression that endeavors in that area put the creator at risk.

22  
23 65. Defendant Terry O’Reilly as chairman of the board of trustees has also failed to  
24 uphold his fiduciary and other legal obligations by failing to shield the tax-exempt  
25 entity from the personally motivated, prohibited activities of CEO Sharp. Irrespective  
26 of O’Reilly’s knowledge of these facts at the outset, upon learning of Sharp’s  
27

1 misdeeds, O'Reilly failed to rectify these defects and instead joined Sharp and  
2 Esquenet in perpetuating this abuse of process.

3  
4 66. Defendant Frank Scherma as chairman of the board of trustees and CEO of ATAS has  
5 also failed to uphold his fiduciary and other legal obligations by failing to shield the  
6 tax-exempt entity from the personally motivated, prohibited activities of Sharp.  
7 Irrespective of Scherma's knowledge of these facts at the outset, upon learning of  
8 Sharp's misdeeds, he failed to rectify the issue by terminating ATAS involvement or  
9 obtaining board consent and instead has joined Sharp, Esquenet and O'Reilly in  
10 perpetuating this abuse of process in violation of his own personal legal obligations  
11 and the laws by which the tax-exempt entities are organized.  
12

13 **INJURY TO THE PUBLIC AND PLAINTIFF**

14 67. Defendant's decision to complain to YouTube and then to sue rather than seek rapid,  
15 no cost settlement, harms taxpayers whose funds subsidize the activities of the  
16 Defendants. The decision to proactively sue MSD when a clear path to a zero-cost  
17 settlement with Goodman was available constitutes prohibited activity and is an abuse  
18 of regularly issued civil legal process.  
19

20 68. The mere threat of a lawsuit such as NATAS v MSD damages the public's ability to  
21 engage in free, first amendment protected discourse including the use of parody. By  
22 sending a public signal that the defendants will challenge and financially punish  
23 attempts at parody it finds unfavorable, Defendants have violated their mandate of  
24 promoting development and leadership in the broadcast television industry,  
25 countermanding the essential purpose for which they are granted tax-exempt status.  
26  
27

1 Lawsuits of this nature have a chilling effect on public discourse, discouraging others  
2 from freely exercising their first amendment rights and discouraging leadership.

3 Because Plaintiff uses video broadcasting as the medium to exercise his First  
4 Amendment rights, Defendant had a special obligation to handle this matter in a way  
5 that would not damage the television or broadcast industry and would allow them to  
6 act in accordance with their authorized organizational tax-exempt purpose.  
7

8 69. Defendant Sharp is a social media and political expert who knew his actions would  
9 damage Plaintiff's ability to broadcast during the 2020 presidential election.

10 70. Sharp's personal political disposition favored President Joe Biden.

11 71. Sharp and Twitter have a track record of malicious action against political opponents.

12 72. Sharp wrongfully used his position of power as the CEO of NATAS to harm  
13 Plaintiff's ability to participate in public discourse pertaining to the 2020 election and  
14 harmed the public by denying them access to Plaintiff's broadcasts.  
15

16 73. In violation of 26 U.S. Code § 501(c)(6) Defendants used tax-exempt funds for legal  
17 fees and other expenses related to a lawsuit intended to further Sharp's own personal  
18 political interests and benefit his private, for-profit company, Sharp Things, LLC.  
19

20 74. In violation of New York Judiciary Law - JUD § 487, Margaret Esquetet deceived  
21 the court in the course of litigation, during NATAS v MSD falsely stating that Sharp  
22 was no longer a political operative and his private, for-profit company Sharp Things,  
23 LLC was no longer active. Documentation on file with the Connecticut Secretary of  
24 State proves this statement to be false. **(EXHIBIT A)**  
25  
26  
27

1 75. When officers of the court engage in deceit it undermines public confidence in the  
2 legal system and is inherently damaging to the service of justice. It also violates JUD  
3 § 487 which makes it a misdemeanor for attorneys to engage in deception.  
4

5 76. Margaret Esquenet additionally deceived the court claiming Plaintiff accused the  
6 deceased father of Defendant Sharp of being involved in CIA mind control  
7 experiments involving drugs and torture. No such statement whatsoever was made by  
8 Plaintiff. This purely fabricated deception intended to smear Plaintiff and cause the  
9 court and public to believe he was associated with loathesome “conspiracy theories”.  
10

11 77. Defendant’s actions have directly damaged Plaintiff’s ability to broadcast on  
12 YouTube and earn income. Defendant’s efforts to terminate Plaintiff’s broadcasts  
13 correspond to a steady decline in Plaintiff’s income since the initiating event.  
14

15 78. Plaintiff has incurred substantial legal fees and suffered loss of business, loss of  
16 reputation and loss of income because of Defendant’s abuse of process.

### 17 **ABUSE OF PROCESS**

18 Abuse of process, an intentional tort, is defined as the misuse or perversion of regularly  
19 issued legal process for a purpose not justified by the nature of the process (Curiano v.  
20 Suozzi, 63 NY2d 113, 116, 480 N.Y.S.2d 466, 469 N.E.2d 1324; Board of Ed. of  
21 Farmingdale Union Free School Dist. v. Farmingdale Classroom Teachers Assn., 38  
22 NY2d 397, 380 N.Y.S.2d 635, 343 N.E.2d 278).  
23

24 The four elements of abuse of process are

25 (1) regularly issued legal process, civil or criminal, compelling performance or  
26 forbearance of some act,  
27

1 (2) the person activating the process was moved by an ulterior purpose to do  
2 harm, without economic or social excuse or justification,

3 (3) the person activating the process sought some collateral advantage or [\*4]  
4 corresponding detriment to the plaintiff that is outside the legitimate ends of the process,  
5 and  
6

7 (4) actual or special damage, (Board of Ed. of Farmingdale Union Free School  
8 Dist. v Farmingdale Classroom Teachers Ass'n, Inc., Local 1889 AFT AFL-CIO, 38  
9 NY2d 397, 380 NYS2d 635, 343 NE2d 278 (1975).

10  
11 Ulterior purpose - the third element of this cause of action - is the intent to cause  
12 harm without excuse or justification, (Curiano v Suozzi, 63 NY2d 113, 480 NYS2d 466,  
13 469 NE2d 1324 (1984); Board of Ed. of Farmingdale Union Free School Dist. v  
14 Farmingdale Classroom Teachers Ass'n, Inc., Local 1889 AFT AFL-CIO, 38 NY2d 397,  
15 380 NYS2d 635, 343 NE2d 278 (1975). Even where defendant acts out of spite or with a  
16 malicious motive this is not alone sufficient to sustain a cause of action for abuse of  
17 process, Curiano v Suozzi, supra; Place v Ciccotelli, 121 AD3d 1378, 995 NYS2d 348  
18 (3d Dept 2014); Liss v Forte, 96 AD3d 1592, 947 NYS2d 270 (4th Dept 2012).

19  
20 Even though the Court found the defendants' rights were infringed, and the  
21 lawsuit justified, even if for a malicious purpose, defendants' rights would have been  
22 infringed by Goodman, not MSD. Despite the Court's finding that there was a valid  
23 excuse and justification for defendants to sue to protect their rights, there was no excuse  
24 or justification to sue MSD for content provided by Goodman except the ulterior motive  
25 and express intent to cause harm to Goodman.  
26  
27

**FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**47 U.S. Code § 230 Indemnifies Other Parties for Content Published By Goodman**

79. Plaintiff repeats and realleges every allegation set forth above

80. Because Esquenet is an attorney, she should have known NATAS and ATAS could not sue MSD for information provided by Goodman pursuant to 47 U.S. Code § 230(c)(1) which states “No provider or user of an interactive computer service shall be treated as the publisher or speaker of any information provided by another information content provider.” Section 230 considers both MSD to be a provider and a user of interactive computer services and also recognizes Goodman, even in his role as CEO of MSD, to be a separate legal entity, an information or content provider. Section 230 expressly indemnifies MSD from being treated as publisher of that information or held liable for its content. There was no excuse or justification apart from an improper purpose and intent to cause harm by suing MSD rather than suing Goodman himself.

81. Esquenet knew or should have known that suing MSD compelled Goodman to hire counsel at tremendous ongoing cost. Esquenet could have also reasonably calculated that this would be likely to deplete financial resources and over time, decrease Goodman’s ability to defend his rights. Esquenet calculated this in a deceitful manner in violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct Rule 3.3(d) which says, “In an ex parte proceeding, a lawyer shall inform the tribunal of all material facts known to the lawyer that will enable the tribunal to make an informed decision, whether or not the facts are adverse.” Esquenet had a legal and ethical obligation to inform the Court and her clients

1 about substantial defects in their claims that should have prevented the tax-exempt  
2 entitles and their offices from participating in the abuse of process.

3  
4 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

5 **Defendants Violated 26 U.S. Code § 501(c)(6)**

6 82. Sharp acted unilaterally in his role as CEO and failed to adhere to his personal  
7 legal obligations to the tax-exempt NATAS that employs him by choosing to sue MSD.

8 83. Sharp violated the laws by which tax-exempt corporations are governed and was  
9 personally inured by abusing the regular legal process to sue MSD for an ulterior motive  
10 and in pursuit of his own personal, political, and financial goals.

11 84. When defendants ignored Goodman's no cost settlement offer, failed to hold a  
12 board meeting to weigh the option and chose to sue MSD without excuse or reason aside  
13 from the ulterior motive to harm Goodman, they violated the laws by which their tax-  
14 exempt corporate entitles are organized.

15 85. Each trustee and employee are legally bound to ensure they only act in the  
16 financial best interest of the tax-exempt entity. Defendants will fail to prove refusal to  
17 test Goodman's no-cost, pre-action settlement offer was in their tax-exempt corporations'  
18 best financial interest. The action was a malicious abuse of process intended to harm  
19 plaintiff and inure Sharp and Esquenet in violation of 26 U.S. Code § 501(c)(6).  
20  
21

22 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

23 **New York Judiciary Law - JUD § 487. Misconduct by attorneys**

24 86. New York Judiciary Law - JUD § 487 defines misconduct by attorneys. New York  
25

26 Case law precedent recognizes this cause of action almost exclusively for Plaintiff's  
27



1 seeking to redress their own attorneys misdeeds, but the law refers to “An attorney or  
2 counselor who:” is “guilty of any deceit or collusion, or consents to any deceit or  
3 collusion, with intent to deceive the court or any party;” finding that attorney “guilty  
4 of a misdemeanor, and in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor by the penal  
5 law, he forfeits to the party injured treble damages, to be recovered in a civil action.”  
6

7 87. The meaningful parties being deceived in this instance are the Court and the tax-  
8 exempt NATAS and ATAS. Through this deceit harm has come to Goodman. It has  
9 financially damaged his wholly owned corporation and his ability to broadcast and  
10 earn a living. It has damaged Goodman’s reputation and subjected him to sanctions.  
11

12 88. In this case, plaintiff is the party most grievously injured by defendants’ collusion and  
13 deceit. Goodman seeks treble damages in this action both for the legal and other  
14 expenses he has borne and the loss of business and reputation due to defendants’ acts.  
15

16 89. Esquenet deceived the Court when she said on the record that Sharp’s privately-  
17 owned for-profit company was inactive. Esquenet said this in furtherance of her  
18 collusion with Sharp to hide his ulterior political motive and disguise their malicious  
19 intent. Esquenet knew that it could be fatal to the case if the Court learned the CEO  
20 of tax-exempt NATAS had a politically partisan, for-profit consulting firm that might  
21 be motivating improper decisions. Esquenet deceived the Court in her effort to help  
22 maliciously and intentionally harm Goodman in violation of NYCL – JUD § 487.  
23

24 **PRAYER FOR RELEIF**

25 Plaintiff requests that this Court enter judgment in his favor on each claim for relief set  
26 forth above and award him relief including, but not limited to, the following:  
27

- 1 A. An Order declaring that defendant abused civil process by suing a provider of  
2 interactive computer services for information provided by another provider,  
3 Goodman, and vacating all sanctions and judgements resulting from the abuse.  
4
- 5 B. An Order demanding the Defendants compensate Plaintiff for special damages  
6 attributed to the abuse of process including but not limited to legal fees incurred by  
7 Goodman in defending the abuse of process and loss of business that resulted from  
8 defendants' malicious abuse of process.
- 9 C. An Order declaring false statements by Margaret Esquet made to the court during  
10 litigation and on the public record violated NYCL - JUD § 487 and awarding Plaintiff  
11 treble damages for legal fees, loss of recurring revenue from monthly subscribers,  
12 loss of business opportunities, damage to reputation and any other relief as  
13 determined by the court.
- 14
- 15 D. An Order referring these allegations to the IRS for an immediate investigation of  
16 Defendants for violating IRC 501(c)(6) and other state and federal laws.
- 17
- 18 E. Any further relief as the Court may deem just and appropriate.
- 19

20 Signed this 27<sup>th</sup> day of February 2022

21 Respectfully submitted,

22  
23 

24 Jason Goodman, Plaintiff, Pro Se  
25 252 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue Apt 6s  
26 New York, NY 10001  
27 (323) 744-7594  
[truth@crowdsourcethetruth.org](mailto:truth@crowdsourcethetruth.org)

**(EXHIBIT A)**

SECRETARY OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Annual Report  
165 CAPITOL AVENUE  
P.O. BOX 150470  
HARTFORD, CT 06115-0470

FILING #0007146658 PG 1 OF 3  
VOL A-00689 PAGE 1967  
FILED 02/11/2021 07:17 PM  
SECRETARY OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

- 1. Name of Limited Liability Company: SHARP THINGS, LLC
- 2. Business ID: 1224702
- 3. Report due in the month of: March, 2020
- 4. NAICS Code: NONE

Changes: 541990 (All Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services)

- 5. This Limited Liability Company is: DOMESTIC
- Fee is: \$80.00
- Business Name: SHARP THINGS, LLC

- 6. Mailing Address: 50 DOWNS AVE.  
STAMFORD,CT 06902

Changes: 50 DOWNS AVE.  
STAMFORD,CT 06902 USA

- 7. Principal Office Address: 50 DOWNS AVE.  
STAMFORD,CT 06902

Changes: 50 DOWNS AVE.  
STAMFORD,CT 06902 USA

- 8. Address Required in State of Formation (Foreign Limited Liability Company):

Changes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 9. Agent Information

Agent Type: INDIVIDUAL  
Agent Name: ADAM MIKAEL SHARP  
Agent's Business Address: 50 DOWNS AVE.  
STAMFORD,CT 06902-7803

Agent's Residence Address: 50 DOWNS AVE.  
STAMFORD,CT 06902-7803

Agent's Mailing Address:

Agent's Business Address Changes: 50 DOWNS AVE.  
STAMFORD,CT 06902 USA

Agent's Residence Address Changes: 50 DOWNS AVE.  
STAMFORD,CT 06902 USA

Agent's Mailing Address Changes: 50 DOWNS AVE.  
STAMFORD,CT 06902 USA

Name of person accepting appointment:

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Accepting Appointment: \_\_\_\_\_

(if agent is a business also print name and title of person signing)

10. Date: 02/11/2021

11. Email Address: adam@sharptthings.io

12. I hereby certify and state, under penalties of false statement, that all of the information set forth on this annual report is true. I hereby electronically sign this report.

Print Capacity: MEMBER / CHAIRMAN & CEO

13. Signature of Authorizer: ADAM SHARP

Report Officers/Directors

Business ID : 1224702

FILING #0007146658 PG 3 OF 3  
VOL A-00689 PAGE 1969  
FILED 02/11/2021 07:17 PM  
SECRETARY OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

1. Full Legal Name: ADAM MIKAEL SHARP  
Title(s): MEMBER / CHAIRMAN & CEO  
Residence Addr: 50 DOWNS AVE.  
STAMFORD,CT 06902

Business Addr: 50 DOWNS AVE.  
STAMFORD,CT 06902

Res Changes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Bus Changes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Full Legal Name: CYNTHIA LYNN SHARP  
Title(s): MEMBER  
Residence Addr: 50 DOWNS AVE.  
STAMFORD,CT 06902

Business Addr: 50 DOWNS AVE.  
STAMFORD,CT 06902

Res Changes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Bus Changes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_