FILED 1 **Emily Jones** Carbon County District Court Rochelle Loyning, Clerk JONES LAW FIRM, PLLC 2 115 North Broadway, Suite 410 Billings, MT 59101 APR 19 2024 Phone: (406) 384-7990 3 emily@joneslawmt.com Attorney for Plaintiff 4 Howard, Deputy 5 6 7 8 MONTANA TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, CARBON COUNTY Cause No.: DV- 24-33=160 9 MONTANA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, also known as Judge Matthew J. Wald 10 MONTANA REPUBLICAN PARTY, 11 Plaintiff, BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR TEMPORARY 12 v. RESTRAINING ORDER AND PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION GOP MONTANA; MONTANA 13 ASSOCIATION OF REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEES, and LISA 14 BENNETT. 15 Defendants. 16 INTRODUCTION 17 The Montana Republican Party ("MTGOP") is entitled to a temporary restraining order 18 ("TRO") and preliminary injunction because Defendants are engaging in illegal fundraising 19 activities and falsely holding themselves out as affiliates of MTGOP and/or its county central 20 committees as set forth in the Verified Complaint. Immediate court intervention is necessary to 21 prevent irreparable harm to MTGOP and the public. MTGOP respectfully requests a TRO and 22 preliminary injunction enjoining Defendants from 1) holding themselves out as authorized 23 representatives or affiliates of any official Republican central committee; 2) operating any 24

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unincorporated and unregistered political committee; 3) raising any funds at the Politics & Pancakes town hall meeting scheduled for April 27, 2024 or any other gathering; or 4) engaging in any other deceptive activity designed to undermine the MTGOP and its affiliates or deceive the public.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

MTGOP is a political party committee organized pursuant to Mont. Code Ann. § 13-38-101 et seq. (Doc. 1 at ¶ 1.) Under Mont. Code Ann. § 13-38-101, each political party has the authority to make its own rules and provide for and select its own offices. (*Id.* at ¶ 7.) MTGOP has enacted its own rules and has filed a current copy with the Montana Secretary of State. (*Id.* at ¶ 7 at Ex. 1.) MTGOP is the governing body for the statewide Republican Party, "responsible for establishing all State Rules, policies, and programs." (*Id.* at ¶ 8 ant Ex. 1 at Rule C.I.) County central committees are, in a way, subsidiaries of MTGOP and are governed by MTGOP Rules. (*Id.* at ¶ 9 and Ex. 1 at Rule C.III. et seq.) The formation of a county central committee and election of officers must follow state law and MTGOP's Rules. (*Id.* at ¶ 10.)

On March 7, 2024, residents of Carbon County, Montana, filed a complaint with the Montana Commissioner of Political Practices ("COPP"), alleging that in the fall of 2023, Defendant Lisa Bennett began undertaking certain activities to undermine the Carbon County Republican Central Committee and its newly-elected leadership. (*Id.* at ¶ 11 and Ex. 2.) The COPP complaint further alleged that Lisa Bennett filed required forms with the COPP on behalf of the Carbon County Republican Central Committee without authorization and falsely held herself out as an officer of that organization. (*Id.* at ¶ 12 and Ex. 2 at 9.)

Also in the fall of 2023, Lisa Bennett repeatedly falsely presented herself as an official, representative, or employee of the MTGOP to the general public, as well as to COPP. (*Id.* at ¶ 13.)

in which she led COPP to believe she was representing MTGOP as a "compliance" officer. (*Id.* at ¶ 14.) Lisa Bennett corresponded with an email address of "compliance@gopmontana.com" in an apparent effort to mislead COPP and others into thinking she was affiliated with MTGOP. (*Id.* at ¶ 15.) Additionally, Lisa Bennett used the MTGOP's name, images, logos, and marks to mislead the general public. (*Id.* at ¶ 16.)

Lisa Bennett apparently had multiple phone calls and email correspondence with COPP employees

The email address "compliance@gopmontana.com" and the website address "gopmontana.com" are clearly meant to give the false impression that she is communicating on behalf of MTGOP. (*Id.* at ¶ 17.) The official domain for MTGOP is "mtgop.org." (*Id.*) Lisa Bennett's actions have caused confusion to third parties. For instance, the COPP—believing the false information Lisa Bennett presented—stopped sending official correspondence concerning MTGOP's County Central Committees to MTGOP and sent them to her fake "GOP Montana" email address instead. (*Id.* at ¶ 18.) Lisa Bennett is not authorized to speak for or represent MTGOP in any matter before COPP. (*Id.* at ¶ 19.) She is neither an employee nor officer of MTGOP. (*Id.*) When MTGOP learned of Lisa Bennett's actions, it sent her a cease and desist letter on October 5, 2023. (*Id.* at ¶ 20 and Ex. 3.) MTGOP also sent a clarification letter to COPP on October 11, 2023. (*Id.* at ¶ 21 and Ex. 4.) MTGOP further requested that Lisa Bennett immediately remove the website address "gopmontana.com" and all associated email domains with the same name. (*Id.* at ¶ 22.) Although Lisa Bennett did slightly alter the logos used on the website, she has not complied with MTGOP's request. (*Id.*)

Additionally, MTGOP recently became aware that Lisa Bennett is also holding herself out as affiliated with the so-called "Montana Association of Republican Central Committees." (*Id.* at ¶ 23.) Again, Lisa Bennett is giving the false impression that she is acting on behalf of MTGOP

and/or its county central committees. (*Id.*) This group is co-hosting a town hall meeting titled "Politics & Pancakes" on April 27, 2024, at which it intends to raise money from donors. (*Id.* at ¶ 24 and Ex. 5.) Lisa Bennett has not registered either of her political committees—GOP Montana or the Montana Association of Republican Central Committees—with COPP or filed a certification as required by Mont. Code Ann. § 13-37-201 et seq. (*Id.* at ¶ 25 and Exs. 6 and 7.) Lisa Bennett has failed to keep detailed records of her political committees or to file any financial reports with COPP as required by Mont. Code Ann. § 13-37-208. (*Id.* at ¶ 26.) Lisa Bennett has failed to file any contribution or expenditure reports with COPP for the political committees as required by Mont. Code Ann. §§ 13-37-225 and 13-37-229 even though the GOP Montana website contains a "Donate" button and she is raising funds through the Montana Association of Republican Central Committees. (*Id.* at ¶ 27.)

ARGUMENT

A preliminary injunction order or TRO may be granted when the applicant establishes that:

- (a) the applicant is likely to succeed on the merits;
- (b) the applicant is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief;
- (c) the balance of equities tips in the applicant's favor; and
- (d) the order is in the public interest.

Mont. Code Ann. § 27-19-201(1); see also Winter v. Natl. Res. Def. Council, Inc., 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008) (citing Munaf v. Geren, 553 U.S. 674, 689–90 (2008); Amoco Production Co. v. Gambell, 480 U.S. 531, 542 (1987); Weinberger v. Romero-Barcelo, 456 U.S. 305, 311–12 (1982)). The Montana Legislature intends this standard to "mirror the federal preliminary injunction standard, and ... closely follow United States supreme court case law." Mont. Code Ann. § 27-19-201(4). The applicant bears the burden of proof. Mont. Code Ann. § 27-19-201(3). The court may enjoin the adverse party, until the hearing and decision of the application, by a TRO, which may be

granted where an application for an injunction is made upon notice or an order to show cause, either before or after answer. Mont. Code Ann. § 27-19-314. A preliminary injunction does not decide the merits of a case, rather it merely "prevents further injury or irreparable harm by preserving the status quo of the subject in controversy pending an adjudication on its merits." Four Rivers Seed Co. v. Circle K Farms, Inc., 2000 MT 360, ¶¶ 11-12, 303 Mont. 342, 16 P.3d 342.

I. THE COURT SHOULD ISSUE A TRO AND PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION.

A. PLAINTIFF IS LIKELY TO SUCCEED ON THE MERITS.

Likelihood of success on the merits "has been measured in various ways, including 'reasonable probability,' 'fair prospect,' 'substantial case on the merits,' and 'serious legal questions ... raised." W. Watersheds Project v. Zinke, 336 F. Supp. 3d 1204, 1218 (D. Idaho 2018) (citing Lair v. Bullock, 297 F.3d 1200, 1204 (9th Cir. 2012)). "Such formulations 'are largely interchangeable,' but require 'at a minimum' that a petitioner must show that there is a 'substantial case for relief on the merits." Id. (quoting Leiva-Perez v. Holder, 640 F.3d 962, 968 (9th Cir. 2011)). "The standard does not require [a plaintiff] to show that 'it is more likely than not that [it] will win on the merits." Id. (quoting Leiva-Perez, 640 F.3d at 966); see also Stewart v. City & Cnty. of San Francisco, Calif., 608 F. Supp. 3d 902, 911 (N.D. Cal. 2022) (citations omitted) ("To establish a likelihood of success, plaintiffs need not conclusively prove their case or show that they are 'more likely than not' to prevail.") Rather, showing a likelihood of success on the merits "requires merely a 'prima facie case on the underlying claim." Planned Parenthood of Mont. v. State, 2022 MT 157, ¶ 35, 409 Mont. 378, 515 P.3d 301 (citing M.H. v. Mont. High Sch. Assn., 280 Mont. 123, 136, 929 P.2d 239, 247 (1996)); see also Driscoll v. Stapleton, 2020 MT 247, ¶¶ 15-16, 401 Mont. 405, 473 P.3d 386 ("Because a preliminary injunction does not decide the ultimate merits of a case, however, a party need establish only a prima facie violation of its rights

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to be entitled to a preliminary injunction—even if such evidence ultimately may not be sufficient to prevail at trial.").

Here, MTGOP has made out a prima facie claim for Deceit under Montana law and is likely to succeed on that claim based upon the facts set forth in MTGOP's Verified Complaint. In Montana, a claim for Deceit is defined by statute as follows:

- (1) One who willfully deceives another with intent to induce that person to alter the person's position to the person's injury or risk is liable for any damage that the person suffers.
- (2) A deceit, within the meaning of subsection (1), is either:
 - (a) the suggestion as a fact of that which is not true by one who does not believe it to be true;
 - (b) the assertion as a fact of that which is not true by one who has no reasonable ground for believing it to be true;
 - (c) the suppression of a fact by one who is bound to disclose it or who gives information of other facts that are likely to mislead for want of communication of that fact; or
 - (d) a promise made without any intention of performing it.

Mont. Code Ann. § 27-1-712(1) and (2).

MTGOP has demonstrated that Defendants have willfully deceived MTGOP, the public, and COPP by repeatedly holding themselves out as authorized representatives or affiliates of MTGOP and/or its central committees, falsely purporting to take official actions with MTGOP's authorization that jeopardize MTGOP's compliance with COPP requirements and Montana law, and attempting to raise donations without properly registering and reporting as a political committee with COPP. Defendants suggested facts to MTGOP, its county central committees, the public, and COPP knowing such facts were not true. Moreover, Defendants suppressed the true facts and instead provided information likely to mislead. Defendants' conduct has proximately damaged MTGOP by causing confusion among the public, causing COPP to stop sending communications directly to MTGOP, and by engaging in illegal fundraising activities under the

auspices of the Republican Party. Because MTGOP is likely to succeed on the merits of its underlying claim, a TRO and preliminary injunction should issue.

B. PLAINTIFFS ARE LIKELY TO SUFFER IRREPARABLE HARM ABSENT A TRO AND PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION.

Plaintiffs seeking preliminary relief must demonstrate that irreparable injury is likely in the absence of an injunction. Winter 555 U.S. at 22 (citing Los Angeles v. Lyons, 461 U.S. 95, 103 (1983); Granny Goose Foods, Inc. v. Teamsters, 415 U.S. 423, 441 (1974); O'Shea v. Littleton, 414 U.S. 488, 502 (1974); 11A C. Wright, A. Miller, & M. Kane, Federal Practice and Procedure § 2948.1, p. 139 (2d ed. 1995)). "Evidence of loss of control over business reputation and damage to goodwill could constitute irreparable harm." Herb Reed Enters., LLC v. Fla. Ent. Mgmt., Inc., 736 F.3d 1239, 1250 (9th Cir. 2013). Irreparable harm is "harm for which there is no adequate legal remedy, such as an award of damages," Arizona Dream Act Coal. v. Brewer, 757 F.3d 1053, 1068 (9th Cir. 2014), and can include "loss of control over business reputation and damage to goodwill." Adidas Am., Inc. v. Skechers USA, Inc., 890 F.3d 747, 756 (9th Cir. 2018) (citation omitted).

Absent injunctive relief, Lisa Bennett will continue holding herself out to the public as an authorized representative or affiliate of the MTGOP, conducting illegal fundraising, and operating under fake affiliates using the "Republican" moniker. (Doc. 1 at ¶¶ 20–27.) When asked to take down her GOP Montana website, Lisa Bennett did not comply. (Id. at ¶ 22.) The website contains a "Donate" button. (Id. at ¶ 27.) Her unregistered political committee "Montana Association of Republican Central Committees" is highly deceptive to the public and she is illegally using this fake committee to solicit funds at an event scheduled for April 27, 2024. (Id. at ¶¶ 23–24.) Lisa Bennett's engagement in these activities is damaging to MTGOP because it deceives MTGOP's supporters and donors into believing that she is operating as an MTGOP affiliate or with MTGOP's

support or authorization. Lisa Bennett's activities siphon funds away from MTGOP sponsored organization or projects, and neither donors nor the MTGOP know where these funds are actually being used because she has not filed any reports with COPP. Such damage cannot be compensated monetarily and constitutes irreparable harm to MTGOP's business operations, reputation, and goals. MTGOP has established that irreparable harm is imminent absent injunctive relief, and therefore a TRO and preliminary injunction should issue.

C. THE BALANCE OF EQUITIES FAVORS MTGOP.

The balance of equities factors requires the court to "weigh the 'competing claims of injury' and 'consider the effect on each party of the granting or withholding of the requested relief." In re Meta Pixel Healthcare Litig., 647 F.Supp.3d 778, 804 (N.D. Cal. 2022) (quoting Winter, 555 U.S. at 24). To succeed in obtaining an injunction, a party must show that the balance of equities tips in its favor. Id. (citing Winter, 555 U.S. at 20). "A court must consider the balance of hardships between the plaintiff and defendant and issue an injunction only if the balance of hardships tips in the plaintiff's favor." Rex Med. L.P. v. Angiotech Pharms. (US), Inc., 754 F.Supp.2d 616, 625 (S.D.N.Y. 2010) (citing Salinger v. Colting, 607 F.3d 68, 80 (2d Cir. 2010)).

Here, the balance of hardships weighs heavily in MTGOP's favor. If Lisa Bennett is allowed to continue holding herself out as an MTGOP affiliate and illegally raise funds doing so, MTGOP will be irreparably harmed as described above. Lisa Bennett, on the other hand, has no legal right to engage in the activities she is conducting. She will not suffer any harm from being enjoined from those activities. The hardships to her are non-existent, whereas the hardships to MTGOP are great. (See Section I.B, supra.) Because this factor tips sharply in MTGOP's favor, a TRO and preliminary injunction should issue.

D. A TRO AND PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION IS IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

In considering the fourth factor, the Court must confirm that granting injunctive relief would not disserve the public interest. *Rex Med. L.P.*, 754 F.Supp.2d at 626 (citing *Salinger*, 607 F.3d at 79–80). Here, the public interest is served by granting a TRO and preliminary injunction, not withholding it. Allowing Lisa Bennett to deceive the public and Republican supporters is not in the public interest. *See Abbey/Land v. Glacier Constr. Partners, LLC*, 2019 MT 19, ¶ 57, 394 Mont. 135, 433 P.3d 1230 (in considering whether to dismiss inflated consent judgment, court considered whether "allowing colluding parties to recover under the circumstances would contravene public policy" and "whether withholding relief would offend our system of justice to a greater extent than would allowing relief.") (citing 37 Am. Jur. 2d Fraud and Deceit § 289 (2018); *Waller v. Engelke*, 227 Mont. 470, 477–78, 741 P.2d 385, 389–90 (1987) ("[T]he fundamental concern should be whether the public good will be enhanced.")).

In this case, granting a TRO and preliminary injunction serves the public interest as described above. It prevents Lisa Bennett from deceiving the public regarding her activities. It further prevents her from illegally soliciting donations from Republican donors to unregistered political committees that have failed to file the required campaign finance reports. Because the public interest is served by granting injunctive relief—and would be disserved without injunctive relief—the Court should grant MTGOP's Motion for a TRO and preliminary injunction.

<u>CONCLUSION</u>

A TRO and preliminary injunction are necessary to prevent Defendants, during the pendency of this action, from continuing to hold themselves out as authorized representatives or affiliates of MTGOP and to prevent unregistered political committees from fundraising. MTGOP has shown that a TRO and preliminary injunction are warranted because MTGOP is likely to

succeed on the merits, MTGOP will suffer irreparable harm without such preliminary relief, the balance of equities weighs in MTGOP's favor, and MTGOP's request serves the public interest. For the reasons stated in this Brief, MTGOP respectfully requests that the Court grant MTGOP's Motion for Temporary Restraining Order and Preliminary Injunction. DATED this 11th day of April 2024. JONES LAW FIRM, PLLC 115 N. Broadway, Suite 410 Billings, MT 59101 ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on this 12h day of April, 2024, a true and correct copy of this document was sent via personal service, mail, and electronic mail to the following:

Lisa Bennett 110 Barlow Creek Road Red Lodge, MT 59068 lisa@wildskies.com

GOP Montana c/o Lisa Bennett 110 Barlow Creek Road Red Lodge, MT 59068 lisa@wildskies.com

Montana Association of Republican Central Committees c/o Lisa Bennett 110 Barlow Creek Road Red Lodge, MT 59068 lisa@wildskies.com

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