

VIRGINIA:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE CITY OF ALEXANDRIA

National Rifle Association of America  
Plaintiff

v.

Civil Case No. CL19001757-00

Ackerman McQueen, Inc, et al.  
Defendant

**CIVIL MOTIONS DAY PRAECIPE**

Please place the above case on the MOTIONS DAY docket for May 8th,  
20 19 at 10:00 a.m. The title of the motion(s) is (are) Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint.

I hereby certify that Notice of the foregoing praecipe has been delivered/mailed to  
Ackerman McQueen, Inc and Mercury Group, Inc., counsel for Plaintiff/Defendant or  
non-moving pro se party on the 24 day of April, 20 19.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Moving Party/Counsel of Record

Address: BrigliaHundley, P.C. 1921 Gallows Road, Suite 750  
Tysons Corner, VA 22182

Phone: 703-883-0880

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Motions Day are the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Wednesdays of the month at 10:00 a.m. Motions are limited to thirty minutes; in cases requiring a longer time, counsel should call the Judges' Chambers to schedule a hearing at 2:00 PM.

The deadline for filing this praecipe and motion with the Clerk's Office is 5:00 p.m. on the Wednesday preceding the Motions Day.

Mail or deliver this praecipe to: Edward Semonian, Clerk of Court  
Circuit Court of Alexandria  
520 King Street, Room 307  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
(703) 746-4044

**VIRGINIA:**

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE  
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA**

**NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF  
AMERICA,** )  
 )  
 )  
**Plaintiff,** )  
 )

**v.** )

**Civil Case No. CL19001757**

**ACKERMAN MCQUEEN, INC.,** )  
 )  
**and** )  
 )  
**MERCURY GROUP, INC.** )  
 )  
**Defendants.** )

**MOTION FOR LEAVE TO AMEND COMPLAINT**

COMES NOW the Plaintiff, the National Rifle Association of America (the “NRA”), by counsel and pursuant to Rule 1:8 of the Rules of the Supreme Court of Virginia, moves for leave to amend its Complaint against Defendants Ackerman McQueen, Inc. (“Ackerman”) and Mercury Group, Inc. (“Mercury” and, collectively with Ackerman, “AMc”) and states as follows:

1. The Complaint was filed on April 12, 2019.
2. AMc has not yet answered or otherwise responded pursuant to Rule 3:8.
3. The NRA seeks to amend its Complaint in only several limited respects to clarify its factual allegations. The NRA has added paragraphs 22, and 29-34 and made a few limited edits to

other paragraphs regarding the factual allegations. The NRA has not added any new causes of action.

4. The NRA has not previously sought leave to amend, and it has been less than two weeks since the NRA filed its Complaint.
5. Under Rule 1:8, “[l]eave to amend shall be liberally granted in furtherance of the ends of justice.”
6. Permitting the NRA leave to amend on these limited grounds will further the ends of justice.
7. An executed copy of the NRA’s proposed Amended Complaint is attached hereto in accordance with Rule 1:8.

Respectfully submitted,




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James W. Hundley (VA Bar No. 30723)  
Robert H. Cox (VA Bar No. 33118)  
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**ATTORNEYS FOR THE NATIONAL RIFLE  
ASSOCIATION**

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on April 24, 2019, I caused the foregoing Motion for Leave to Amend Complaint to be served via private process server on the Defendants at their principal place of business.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
James W. Hundley (VA Bar No. 30723)  
Robert H. Cox (VA Bar No. 33118)

**VIRGINIA:**

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE  
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA**

**NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF )  
AMERICA, )**

**Plaintiff, )**

**v. )**

**Civil Case No. CL19001757**

**ACKERMAN MCQUEEN, INC., )**

**and )**

**MERCURY GROUP, INC. )**

**Defendants. )**

**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT**

COMES NOW the Plaintiff, the National Rifle Association of America (the “NRA”), and files this Complaint against Defendants Ackerman McQueen, Inc. (“Ackerman”) and Mercury Group, Inc. (“Mercury” and, collectively with Ackerman, “AMc”), based on personal information as to its own actions and on information and belief as to all other matters, as follows:

**PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

The NRA seeks specific performance of an unambiguous books-and-records inspection right contained in a longstanding contract with one of its most important third-party vendors: the advertising agency Ackerman McQueen.

The NRA and Ackerman have collaborated fruitfully for decades. Together, the parties crafted iconic, impactful Second Amendment messaging that featured Charlton Heston (“from my cold, dead hands”) and other important constitutional rights advocates. The impasse between them which gives rise to this lawsuit is simple, and baffling: the NRA requested access to material, readily available records that Ackerman and Mercury are contractually obligated to provide. Defendants refused to provide them.

For the better part of a year, the NRA has negotiated with AMc and appeased its demands in an effort to coax compliance with the parties’ contract. However, the NRA’s patience has run out. Confronting escalating concerns about AMc’s activities and accounting practices, the NRA seeks access to basic business records—including *budgets purportedly approved by the NRA*, copies of *material contracts for which the NRA is purportedly liable*, and *readily available performance data*—all to inform the judgment of its fiduciaries. The NRA has an undisputed contractual right to examine these documents. Indeed, its contract with AMc entitles the NRA, upon “reasonable notice,” to examine any and all “files, books, and records” of both Ackerman and Mercury which pertain to matters covered by the parties’ contract. Since July 2018, the NRA has provided more-than-reasonable notice of its desire to view key items. In some instances, AMc has affected partial compliance with the NRA’s requests—in other cases, it has rebuffed or baldly ignored the NRA’s letters. The NRA also believes that Ackerman has withheld material information about a large related-party contract with the NRA’s President, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North (Ret.). This situation cannot continue.

There is no adequate remedy at law which would compensate the NRA for the risks and burdens posed by AMc’s concealment of material business records. Fortunately, there is a

straightforward remedy at equity: specific performance by Ackerman and Mercury of their obligation to furnish documents. This is the relief the NRA seeks.

### **PARTIES**

1. Plaintiff NRA is a not-for-profit corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York with its principal place of business located in Fairfax, Virginia. The NRA is America's leading provider of gun-safety and marksmanship education for civilians and law enforcement. It is also the foremost defender of the Second Amendment of the United States Constitution. A 501(c)(4) tax-exempt organization, the NRA has over five million members—and its programs reach many millions more.

2. Defendant Ackerman is a nonresident for-profit business corporation organized under the laws of the State of Oklahoma with its principal place of business in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Ackerman is an advertising and public relations agency that has counted the NRA among its largest clients for more than thirty years.

3. Defendant Mercury = is a nonresident for-profit business corporation organized under the laws of the State of Oklahoma with its principal place of business in Alexandria, Virginia. Mercury is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ackerman which specializes in public-communications strategy, including on behalf of advocacy groups such as the NRA. At all relevant times, Ackerman has acted on behalf of both itself and Mercury pursuant to the Services Agreement (defined below) between Ackerman and the NRA.

### **RELEVANT NONPARTIES**

4. The NRA Foundation, Inc. (the "NRA Foundation") is a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization that raises tax-deductible contributions in support of a wide range of firearm-related

public interest activities of the NRA and other organizations that defend and foster the Second Amendment rights of law-abiding Americans. Over the course of its contractual relationship with the NRA, Ackerman has occasionally performed services for the benefit of the NRA Foundation and issued corresponding invoices to the NRA Foundation. Because of its 501(c)(3) designation, the NRA Foundation is permitted to engage in, and fund, a narrower range of activities and communications than the NRA.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

5. The Court has jurisdiction over the NRA's claims in this matter as the claims are subject to a court of general jurisdiction

6. This Court has jurisdiction over Ackerman and Mercury pursuant to Virginia Code § 8.01-328.1 because Ackerman and Mercury have both transacted business in the Commonwealth of Virginia and contracted to supply services in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

7. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to Virginia Code § 8.01-262 because Mercury's principal place of business is located in Alexandria, there exists a practical nexus to this forum, and/or a part of this cause of action arose in Alexandria.

8. Additionally, jurisdiction and venue are proper in this Court because Ackerman and Mercury have both contractually consented with the NRA to exclusive jurisdiction and venue of courts sitting within Virginia and waived any objection to venue in Alexandria, Virginia regarding the matters presented herein.



## FACTUAL BACKGROUND

### A. For More Than Thirty Years, the NRA Has Relied on AMc to Provide Public-Affairs Advice and Services Under Carefully Negotiated Contracts.

9. For decades, AMc and the NRA have collaborated closely regarding public affairs and messaging. Over that time, the NRA vested extensive trust and confidence in AMc, relying upon the agency to perform work including: public relations and strategic marketing; planning and placement of media, including advertising during election cycles; management of digital media and websites; and, the operation of NRATV, a digital-media platform managed by AMc but frequently perceived by the public as the “voice” of the NRA.<sup>1</sup>

10. Since at least 1999, AMc’s work on behalf of the NRA has been governed by successive incarnations of a Services Agreement containing detailed specifications for how various types of work performed by AMc for the NRA should be budgeted and billed. The Services Agreement between the NRA and AMc dated May 1, 1999 (the “Previous Services Agreement”) as well as the current, operative Services Agreement dated April 30, 2017 (as amended May 6, 2018, the “Services Agreement”) provide that certain categories of services, such as Owned Media and Internet Services, are compensated with an agreed annual fee, while others are required to be invoiced on an *ad hoc* basis based on estimates furnished by AMc and approved by the NRA.

11. Both the Previous Services Agreement and the current Services Agreement have obligated AMc to adjust its pricing based on the “fair market value” or “fair market price” of the services performed. For example, the Previous Services Agreement contained the straightforward assurance by AMc, “we will charge you a fair market price for the work performed.” Similarly, the Previous Services Agreement and the current Services Agreement

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<sup>1</sup> See, e.g., Jeremy W. Peters & Katie Benner, *Where The N.R.A. Speaks First and Loudest*, THE NEW YORK TIMES, February 21, 2018, <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/02/21/us/politics/nratv-nra-news-media-operation.html>.

require AMc to provide cost quotations for art concepts, design layouts, and similar items “based on the fair market price of the work as determined by AM[C].”

12. Anticipating that AMc would, from time to time, incur out-of-pocket expenses in the course of its work, but mindful of the NRA’s mandate to steward its funds in the interest of its public mission, the parties bargained for an expense-reimbursement protocol whereby travel and related expenses incurred by AMc could be paid by the NRA—but only upon prior written approval from the NRA in accordance with the NRA’s expense-reimbursement procedures.

13. The NRA’s collaboration with AMc has generated important, iconic Second Amendment advocacy. In recent years, the trust and confidence it placed in AMc led the NRA to invest in an expanding suite of services which were—according to AMc’s assurances—fairly priced. For example, the NRA agreed to experiment with an “owned media company,” NRATV, a concept fervently pitched by AMc. By 2017, the NRA’s aggregate payments to Ackerman and Mercury totaled nearly \$40 million annually.

14. As the scope of AMc’s work for the NRA grew, AMc represented to the NRA that it was required to hire a substantial number of personnel, as well as incur obligations to third-party contractors, for the exclusive purpose of servicing the NRA’s account. Accordingly, when the parties renegotiated a new services agreement in 2017, AMc insisted upon—and the NRA agreed to provide—certain financial assurances in the event that the NRA terminated the Services Agreement. Among other things, upon the NRA’s termination, the Services Agreement requires that the NRA compensate AMc for outstanding liabilities to both third-party contractors and employees. Specifically, the NRA must: (i) pay AMc the balance of any compensation owed under “non-cancellable contracts entered into between AM[C] and third parties for the benefit of the NRA” (as defined under the Services Agreement, the “AMc-Third Party NRA Contracts”); and

(ii) pay AMc a termination fee to cover severance payments owed to AMc employees who are “dedicat[ed] . . . to provide services [to the NRA]” and need to be laid off if the Services Agreement is terminated (the “NRA-Dedicated Personnel”).

**B. The NRA Bargained for Transparent Insight Into AMc’s Books and Records.**

15. The NRA bargained for transparency into AMc’s files, books and records to ensure that the NRA, a not-for-profit, could appropriately monitor the use of its funds. Both the Previous Services Agreement and the current Services Agreement incorporate records-examination clauses that require AMc to open its files for the NRA’s inspection upon reasonable notice. The full text of the Records-Examination Clause in the Services Agreement appears below:

<p><b>Services Agreement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dated April 30, 2017 (as amended May 6, 2018)</li><li>• Between the NRA and “AMc” (defined to include both Ackerman and Mercury)</li></ul>
<p><b>VIII. EXAMINATION OF RECORDS</b></p> <p>During the term of this Services Agreement, AMc authorizes NRA, upon reasonable notice, to examine AMc and Mercury’s files, books and records, with respect to matters covered under this Services Agreement.</p>

16. For years, the NRA conducted annual audits of certain AMc files pursuant to the Records-Examination Clause. Frequently, the audited records consisted of “samples” assembled in advance by AMc. During 2018, the NRA sought to expand its insight into AMc’s activities and its spending—including full access to certain categories of records rather than sample subsets gathered by AMc. Surprisingly and unfortunately, that effort ignited the parties’ current dispute.

**C. In Response to Concerns From NRA Employees and Stakeholders, the NRA Attempts to Exercise Its Contractual Record-Examination Right—But Is Rebuffed.**

17. In recent years, the State of New York amended its Not-for-Profit Corporation Law (the “NPCL”) to clarify requirements for director independence and the ratification of related-party contracts, among other items. After updating its internal policies and controls to comply

with the New York amendments, the NRA decided to strengthen its procedures for documentation and verification of compliance with vendor contracts. Beginning in August 2018, the NRA sent letters to hundreds of vendors—including AMc—that set forth updated invoice-support requirements and provided detailed guidance regarding, for example, expense reimbursement procedures.

18. During the course of this process, the NRA developed concerns that AMc's expenses and activities required closer oversight. Specific concerns that the NRA sought to investigate included:

- “Out of pocket” expenses that lacked meaningful documentation of NRA approvals, receipts, or other support, despite the requirements set forth in the Services Agreement;
- Lack of transparency regarding AMc's annual budgets under the Services Agreement, as well as its adherence to those budgets;
- Lack of transparency regarding “fair market value” determinations;
- Concerns that AMc was invoicing the NRA for the entire salaries attributable to NRA-Dedicated Personnel, despite certain NRA-Dedicated Personnel allocating substantial time to non-NRA clients;
- Refusal to provide any data “in writing” (such as viewership numbers, clickthrough rates, or related performance metrics) that enable the NRA analyze the return on its investment in NRATV.<sup>2</sup>

19. During early- and mid-2018, the NRA sought information from AMc pursuant to the Records-Examination Clause on a common-interest basis to advance the parties' mutual interests in connection with an ongoing lawsuit. However, after the NRA began to request access to records that would shed light on the above topics, AMc's responses became evasive and hostile. In fact, in September 2018, for the first time in the parties' decades-long course of dealing, AMc

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<sup>2</sup> In addition, certain NRA stakeholders were also concerned that NRATV's messaging—on topics far afield of the Second Amendment—deviated from the NRA's core mission and values.

demanded that its outside counsel supervise any document review conducted under the Records-Examination Clause, then demanded payment of outside counsel's legal fees as a precondition for delivery of video footage for which AMc had already invoiced the NRA. During a telephone call on September 19, 2018, after AMc's counsel insisted that the NRA pay AMc's legal fees without any insight into why the fees had been incurred, the NRA's counsel observed that AMc's posture seemed more consistent with an adverse than a common-interest relationship. AMc's counsel replied: "Ackerman views the relationship as adverse."

20. Thereafter, AMc strenuously resisted the NRA's efforts to enforce the Services Agreement, including by embarking on a campaign to "kill the messenger" when the NRA sought access to documents or proposed reductions in AMc's budget. At first, AMc scapegoated the NRA's outside counsel. However, over ensuing months, AMc also refused to respond to basic information requests from NRA executives. After the NRA retained a third-party forensic accounting firm to interface with AMc in an effort to appease AMc and gain its compliance in January 2019, AMc indicated it would cooperate. Unfortunately, that pledge of cooperation was short-lived as AMc purported to forbid the accountants from disclosing simple, material information to the NRA—including copies of annual budgets that the NRA allegedly approved. When the NRA's General Counsel sought additional information in follow-up to the forensic audit, AMc ignored his letters.

**D. AMc Is Withholding Material Information From the NRA, Including Details Surrounding A Large Related-Party Contract.**

21. The NRA brings this action not only because AMc has flagrantly disregarded its contractual obligations, but because the NRA has recently grown concerned that the records AMc is withholding include information material to the NRA's not-for-profit governance and its stewardship of its members' donations.

22. Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North (Ret.) (“Col. North”) is a veteran of the United States Marine Corps and the Reagan administration, a longstanding advocate for the Second Amendment, and a member of the NRA Board of Directors. During May 2018, the NRA announced that Col. North was slated to serve as its next President—a largely ceremonial but high-profile position famously occupied by Charlton Heston during the late 1990s. As Col. North prepared to assume the presidency of the NRA, he separately discussed a potential engagement by AMc as the host of an NRATV documentary series. On May 6, 2018, the NRA and AMc amended the Services Agreement (such amendment, the “May 2018 Amendment”) to affirm that any contract between AMc and Col. North would be considered an AMc-Third Party NRA Contract, for which outstanding compensation would be owed by the NRA to AMc if the Services Agreement was terminated. Importantly, the amendment treated Col. North as a third-party contractor—but not, necessarily, an employee—of AMc. Importantly, Col. North and AMc assured the NRA that Col. North’s profile and “brand” would be actively leveraged to elicit sponsorships for the North documentary series. This was of vital interest because during recent years, the NRA had spent substantial sums on NRATV based on AMc’s advice and representations regarding achievable benefits of an owned-media platform. However, measured against any of the desired outcomes, the returns on the NRA’s investment in NRATV were less favorable than AMc predicted. Accordingly, the NRA began to reconsider its willingness to continue its investment in NRATV. If the North documentary series attracted sponsorships, then the costs associated with NRATV could be defrayed, altering the NRA’s calculus about whether to continue supporting the platform.

23. New York law requires that the NRA Board of Directors, or an authorized committee thereof, review and approve “any transaction, agreement, or any other arrangement in

which [a director or officer of the NRA] has a financial interest and in which the [NRA or an affiliate] is a participant.”<sup>3</sup> Guidance published by the New York Attorney General notes that a board of directors may define additional restrictions on transactions giving rise to potential conflicts of interest;<sup>4</sup> and, consistent with best practices, the NRA’s Conflict of Interest Policy requires disclosure of contracts between NRA leadership and vendors, like AMc, that receive funds from the NRA.

24. Aware that Col. North entered into a contract with AMc (the “North Contract”), the NRA diligently sought to comply with its obligations concerning analysis and approval of the North Contract. During September 2018, the Audit Committee of the NRA Board of Directors (the “Audit Committee”) reviewed a purported summary of the material terms of the North Contract and ratified the relationship pursuant to New York law—subject to carefully drawn provisos designed to avoid any conflicts of interest.

25. At the time it ratified Col. North’s continued service as an NRA director and President given his relationship with AMc, the Audit Committee was assured that the NRA’s counsel would review the North Contract in full. But that turned out to be false, at least for the duration of 2018, as AMc continued to refuse to provide the North Contract pursuant to the Records-Examination Clause. Meanwhile, Col. North indicated via counsel that he could only disclose a copy of the contract to the NRA subject to AMc’s consent. This back-and-forth persisted for nearly six months.

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<sup>3</sup> See N.Y. N-PCL § 715.

<sup>4</sup> *Conflicts of Interest Policies Under the Not-for-Profit Corporation Law*, CHARITIES BUREAU, N.Y. STATE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (2018), [https://www.charitiesnys.com/pdfs/Charities\\_Conflict\\_of\\_Interest.pdf](https://www.charitiesnys.com/pdfs/Charities_Conflict_of_Interest.pdf), at 3.

26. Eventually, in February 2019, AMc acceded to a brief, circumscribed, “live” review of the North Contract (but no retention of any copies) by the General Counsel of the NRA. This review raised concerns about whether the previous summary of the North Contract which was provided to the Audit Committee had been complete and accurate. Among other things, the NRA’s brief, limited review of the North Contract—along with other information disclosed for the first time by Col. North—gave rise to questions regarding: (i) whether Col. North was a third-party contractor of AMc or, conversely, a full-time employee with fiduciary duties to AMc that supersede his duties to the NRA; (ii) whether the previously disclosed costs borne by the NRA in connection with the North Contract were complete and accurate; and (iii) whether the contract imposed obligations on Col. North that prevent him from communicating fully and honestly with other NRA fiduciaries about AMc. Against the backdrop of escalating concerns about AMc’s compliance with the Services Agreement and applicable law, the NRA became determined to resolve these issues.

27. By letters dated March 25-26, 2019, the NRA’s General Counsel again sought visibility regarding the North Contract and related business arrangements, as well as copies of other material business records pursuant to the Services Agreement. Specifically, the NRA requested:

- A chance to conduct a follow-up review of the North Contract (the NRA’s General Counsel even volunteered to conduct the review at AMc’s attorney’s offices, for AMc’s convenience);
- Information about any additional costs relating to AMc’s engagement of Col. North, to the extent that such costs were being “passed through” to the NRA;
- Copies of any additional AMc-Third Party NRA Contracts currently in existence;
- Information about which AMc personnel purportedly constituted “NRA-Dedicated Personnel,” such that their salaries or severance were alleged to be reimbursable by



the NRA, and business records sufficient to show whether these personnel were in fact dedicated to NRA projects; and

- Copies of the annual budget documents provided to the NRA's forensic accountants.

28. The NRA made clear that it sought the above information "in whatever form [wa]s most convenient" for AMc and hoped to obtain access to ordinary-course business records as contemplated under the Records-Examination Clause. AMc immediately acknowledged receipt of the letters and promised to respond substantively. It did not.

29. Meanwhile, the NRA began to suspect that the information it previously received regarding the North Contract was incomplete and, therefore, misleading. The May 2018 Amendment classified Col. North as a third-party contractor of AMc, which had two important implications. *First*, an independent contractor is generally perceived to act with greater autonomy than an employee or servant. *Second*, in the event that the NRA terminates the Services Agreement, it incurs different trailing obligations with respect to AMc-Third Party NRA Contracts than with respect to severance of NRA-Dedicated Personnel. Consistent with the general arms-length nature of third-party contracts, the Services Agreement assumes that all "non-cancellable contracts entered into between AMc and third parties for the benefit of the NRA" are just that: non-cancellable. Accordingly, under Section XI.E of the Services Agreement, the NRA agrees to pay the full balance of any compensation owed by AMc under an AMc-Third Party NRA Contract if the NRA terminates the Services Agreement, lest AMc be unfairly saddled with a legacy third-party obligation. By contrast, the Services Agreement treats severance of NRA-Dedicated Personnel in a far less burdensome manner for the NRA, requiring only that AMc and the NRA negotiate a "fair and equitable termination fee" to absorb severance costs.

30. In short, by treating the North Contract as an AMc-Third Party NRA Contract pursuant to the May 2018 Amendment, AMc: (1) made an implicit representation about the degree of independence Col. North could exercise; and (2) imposed a rigid financial liability on the NRA that persists if the Services Agreement is terminated—as opposed to the “fair and equitable,” negotiable severance offset that would apply if Col. North were an AMc employee.

31. On or about February 19, 2019, the NRA learned that Col. North was a salaried employee of Ackerman. Accordingly, Col. North owes a fiduciary duty of loyalty to Ackerman under the laws of many jurisdictions—a fact that was never disclosed to the Audit Committee when it ratified Col. North’s service as fiduciary of the NRA. And under the terms of the May 2018 Amendment, the NRA has incurred a purported trailing liability under the North Contract that was never appropriate, and would not have resulted if the NRA had known that Col. North was an Ackerman employee.

32. Moreover, AMc originally advised the NRA that it had contracted Col. North to host “[t]welve feature-length episodes” of a digital documentary series, to be produced “during each 12 months of a three-year [a]greement,” commencing during or about May 2018. Yet by April 22, 2019—eleven months into Col. North’s engagement—only three episodes are available, and none are “feature-length.” Instead, as of the date of this filing, the three episodes made available by AMc total 39 minutes, 33 minutes, and 11 minutes in length, respectively.

33. On April 11, 2019, Col. North finally disclosed a copy of his contract to the NRA—even as AMc continued to rebuff the NRA’s requests for material information about the contract. AMc has also withheld documentation regarding sponsorships raised for the North documentary series, and the NRA has no evidence that any substantial sponsorships exist. Viewed in light of the series’ production shortfalls, these facts have troubling implications. The NRA agreed to shoulder

a specific financial burden in connection with a specific digital-media project—not to allow its President to be compensated by a for-profit advertising agency for performing generic leadership functions. Importantly, the NRA’s Bylaws do not provide for the President to receive a salary.

34. In the wake of these developments, the NRA again requested that AMc allow it to examine business records that would shed light on “what, exactly, [the NRA] is paying for—and what it is getting.” As of the time of this filing, Ackerman has not responded. Put simply, the NRA is at the end of its rope.

**E. AMc’s Disregard of Its Contractual Obligations Will Continue to Damage the NRA.**

35. AMc’s breach of the Services Agreement has damaged—and threatens to imminently and irreparably harm—the NRA’s legitimate operational interests as a not-for-profit organization. By denying the NRA access to basic information regarding the nature of the services being performed, the putative budgets for these services, and the material terms of third-party contracts for which the NRA is purportedly liable, AMc is interfering with the NRA’s ability to steward its funds in pursuit of its public mission. Moreover, AMc’s baseless refusal to disclose material information relating to the North Contract threatens to impede the NRA’s corporate governance process.

36. If the NRA is denied access to material business records regarding its largest vendor relationship—records which it specifically bargained to access, under the Services Agreement—the NRA’s fiduciaries will be forced either to exercise their business judgment based on incomplete information or defer resolution of pressing matters. There is no adequate remedy at law for the risks that would arise in either scenario. The NRA is America’s oldest civil rights organization and an advocate for millions of law-abiding gun owners. Its compliance with not-for-profit law cannot be permitted to be held hostage by a recalcitrant advertising agency.

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

37. Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury regarding all issues of fact in this case.

**FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

**BREACH OF CONTRACT AND REQUEST FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE  
(Against All Defendants)**

31. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

32. The Services Agreement is a legally enforceable contract. The Records-Examination Clause is unambiguous.

33. The NRA has performed all of its obligations under the Services Agreement, including its obligation to provide reasonable notice pursuant to the Records-Examination Clause.

34. Ackerman and Mercury have breached the Records-Examination Clause of the Services Agreement. Specifically, Ackerman—acting at all times on behalf of both itself and Mercury, pursuant to the Services Agreement—has repeatedly failed or refused to permit the NRA to examine specified categories of books and records with respect to matters covered under the Services Agreement.

35. There is no adequate remedy at law for AMc's refusal to permit examination of records (whether they reside at Ackerman or Mercury) pursuant to the Services Agreement. The information sought by the NRA pursuant to the Records-Examination Clause resides uniquely within the possession of Ackerman and/or Mercury, and cannot be acquired by the NRA on the open market for any sum of money.

36. The nature of the obligation imposed by the Records-Examination Clause makes specific performance equitable and practical because the Court need only order AMc to furnish to

the NRA: (i) copies of any AMc-Third Party NRA Contracts, including the North Contract; and (ii) business records, in whatever form they were generated in the ordinary course of AMc's business, which are sufficient to convey the information sought by the NRA as described in Paragraph 27 hereof.

37. Defendants' breaches of the Services Agreement have damaged—and threaten to imminently, irreparably harm—the NRA's legitimate operational interests as a not-for-profit organization. By denying the NRA access to basic information regarding the nature of the services being performed, the putative budgets for these services, and the material terms of third-party contracts for which the NRA is purportedly liable, Defendants have jeopardized the NRA's ability to steward its funds in pursuit of its public mission. Moreover, AMc's continued and baseless refusal to disclose material information relating to the North Contract threatens to impede the NRA's corporate governance.

38. By reason of the foregoing, the NRA requests that this Court order specific performance by Defendants of their obligations pursuant to the Records-Examination Clause of the Services Agreement.

### **REQUEST FOR RELIEF**

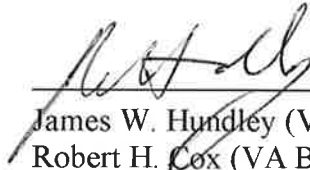
Wherefore, for all the forgoing reasons, Plaintiff requests relief as follows:

- a. A judgment against each of Ackerman and Mercury for breach of contract;
- b. An award of specific performance to the NRA requiring that:
  - a. AMc furnish copies of all AMc-Third Party NRA Contracts to the NRA within three (3) business days of the entry of such order; and
  - b. Within ten (10) business days of the entry of such order, AMc furnish to the NRA:

- i. Copies of annual budgets for the years 2016-2018, which AMc alleges were approved by the NRA and were previously provided to the NRA's forensic accountants;
- ii. A list of all current NRA-Dedicated Personnel (as defined in the NRA's letter correspondence) and, for each such employee, copies of business records sufficient to show the amount or percentage of the employee's time that was dedicated to NRA projects during the period from January 1, 2018, to present;
- iii. Copies business of records sufficient to show the extent of any costs invoiced to the NRA or the NRA Foundation, during the period from January 1, 2018, to April 1, 2019, which costs were incurred by reason of:
  - (1) The production of the NRATV documentary series "American Heroes;" or
  - (2) Cash or non-cash compensation to Col. North or North-related Staff; or
  - (3) Office space of other perquisites provided to Col. North or North-related Staff; and
  - (4) Whether each item was billed specifically to the NRA, the NRA Foundation, or both entities; and
- c. Copies of business records (if any) reflecting Col. North's availability to film American Heroes, any modifications to the American Heroes production schedule during the period from May 2018 to present, and the reasons for those modifications; and
- d. Such other and further relief to which the NRA may be entitled at law or in equity.

Dated: April 24, 2019

Respectfully submitted,



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James W. Hundley (VA Bar No. 30723)

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**ATTORNEYS FOR THE NATIONAL RIFLE  
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