

EXHIBIT J
Second Amended Complaint, *Greer v.*
***Swift*, Case No. 3:20-CV-00436 (M.D.**
Tenn.)

Russell Greer
[REDACTED]
West Jordan, Utah 84088
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Pro Se Litigant

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE, NASHVILLE DIVISION

<p>RUSSELL G. GREER,</p> <p>Plaintiff</p> <p>v.</p> <p>TAYLOR A. SWIFT,</p> <p>Defendant</p>	<p>Case No.: 3:20-cv-00436</p> <p>Judge: Aleta A. Trauger</p> <p>JURY DEMAND</p> <p>PLAINTIFF'S SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT SEEKING DECLARATORY RELIEF</p>
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NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. In a world where safeguards and disclaimers are put into place at every turn for consumers and those wishing to do business with others, there are surprisingly no safeguards or disclaimers utilized by world famous celebrities, whose influences can be felt internationally, to minimize or avoid potential damages. Defendant Taylor Swift happens to have such an influence, which has resulted in a nearly four year long harm to Plaintiff Greer, which has resulted in giving Greer post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and has caused him reputational damages, inflicted on him by third parties, both of which have given rise to this Complaint.

2. Since the inception of the American judicial system, courts and legal scholars have held and argued that those who create misrepresentations, can be held liable for harm suffered by third parties, when those third parties rely on information that risks their safety, physically and monetarily. RESTATEMENT OF TORTS (2D) §§ 552 and 311.

3. Celebrities and public figures can already be held liable by the *Federal Trade Commission* (hereby collectively referred to as the “*FTC*”), per *16 CFR §255*, for negligent endorsements and for failures to warn, in regards to the endorsement of products, though, only the *FTC* can bring action against celebrity endorsers in regards to products. However, there are no restrictions precluding a private party to cite and use said federal statute as persuasive authority for actions not based on the statute, per se. *Guides Concerning the Use of Endorsements and Testimonials in Advertising*. Federal Trade Commission.
(<https://www.ftc.gov/sites/default/files/attachments/press-releases/ftc-publishes-final-guides-governing-endorsements-testimonials/091005revisedendorsementguides.pdf>).

4. This is a civil action seeking monetary damages for the negligent actions of Defendant Taylor Alison Swift (hereby collectively referred to as “Swift” and/or “Defendant”) for her failure and breach of duty to use disclaimers in connection to her publicity stunts and intellectual property, of which have resulted in monetary damages, emotional damages, economical damages

and physical damages to Plaintiff Russell G. Greer (hereby collectively referred to as “Greer” and/or “Plaintiff”), as he relied on Swift’s publicity stunts and her intellectual property.

JURISDICTION

5. The jurisdiction of this Court is based upon 28 U.S.C. § 1332, as there is complete diversity of citizenship between the parties and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs.

PERSONAL JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. Personal jurisdiction over Defendant is proper in this Court on the grounds that:

(a) Defendant transacts substantial business in the State of Tennessee; (b) Defendant owns two homes within the State and within this Court’s jurisdiction, to which she regularly lives in and (c) Defendant’s management companies (13 Management and Taylor Nation) are incorporated within the District.

7. Venue is proper in this District, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

PARTIES

8. Plaintiff Russell G. Greer resides in the State of Utah. He is 29 years old and has his paralegal degree. He was born with a facial disability termed, “*Moebious Syndrome*,” which means that he can’t close his mouth and talk clearly, thus making daily life activities such as communicating, eating, drinking and being in public difficult.

9. Defendant Taylor Swift is an internationally famous, award winning artist, who is a year and a half older than Russell Greer. Swift is celebrated by the media for being supposedly compassionate and open with fans.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

A. SEEING SWIFT'S REPRESENTATIONS

10. Plaintiff Greer has always wanted to get into the entertainment industry. With a disability that limits Greer's expressions, though, it is difficult to do so, given that the business is already competitive enough.

11. Throughout the years, Greer saw Defendant Taylor Swift interact with fans who reached out to her. These interactions consisted of showcasing invites to red carpet events; simple gifts, such as gift cards and quilts, on Twitter; accepting prom and military ball invites; inviting girls, who made paper cranes for Swift's ill mother, to a concert of hers. While the interactions varied, they established a reoccurring theme: Taylor Swift is open to accepting gifts and life stories from fans. She endorses such conduct. But it hasn't all been subtle: she has openly been generous and is constantly on the look out to help others. *A Timeline of Taylor Swift's Generosity*. Billboard. (2018).

(<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.billboard.com/amp/articles/news/8481430/timeline-taylor-swift-generosity>).

12. Besides the fan interactions, Swift gave several interviews to promote her music, where she expressed that certain things inspired her.

13. In an interview to promote a movie she wrote music for, Swift states that she did the project because the story of a man who never gave up on his dreams, "inspired" her. *One Chance – Exclusive First Look with Taylor Swift*. YouTube. (2013) (<https://youtu.be/Fer9HPXu8yo>).

Exhibit A (shows Swift's misstatements that were broadcasted and Greer's reliance on them).

14. In a voice over for the music video of her song, "*New Romantics*," Swift says that "the fans are the best part." *New Romantics*. Taylor Swift. YouTube. (2014). (<https://youtu.be/wyK7YuwUWsU>).

15. For further influence, on a charity website that lists the charities that celebrities support, Taylor Swift is listed as supporting several charities for those with disabilities: ALS Association, Cancer Research Institute, Make-A-Wish Foundation. This all inspired Greer that Swift would be open to his intentions as a disabled man. *Taylor Swift Charity Work, Events and Causes*.

Looktothestars.org. (2020). (<https://www.looktothestars.org/celebrity/taylor-swift>). EXHIBIT B.

As a side note, even charities, including the ones that Swift supports, have disclaimers. *Better Safe than Sorry: Nonprofits' use of Waivers, Releases and Disclaimers*. CharityLawyer. (2013). (<https://charitylawyerblog.com/2013/02/26/better-safe-than-sorry-nonprofits-use-of-waivers-releases-and-disclaimers/>).

16. Many commentators, including *Forbes*, have suggested that Swift portrays the All-American Girl, championing the images of others to enrich her career. *Is Taylor Swift Profiting Off The LGBT Community? Yes, But She's Helping As Well*. *Forbes*. (2019). EXHIBIT C.

B. RELIANCE UPON SWIFT'S ENDORSEMENTS

17. Seeing these interactions and seeing her spoken words, inspired and *influenced* Greer to reach out to Swift. Swift's conduct created misrepresentations because she apparently didn't mean what she endorsed or conveyed. Misrepresentations can be more than words – they can include “conduct not in accordance with the truth,” which includes opinions, with no privity of contract required. *RESTATEMENT (SECOND) of TORTS* § 525. (1977).

18. Greer spent years conjuring up a grand idea to impress her, in reliance of her actions and spoken words, so that he could stand out. His idea was to stand out by writing a song ABOUT Swift as an appreciation song to thank her for helping him get through life with her music. It was an appreciation song from one musician to another. He hoped that Swift would be flattered by his efforts, his life story. And if she was, he hoped doors could be opened. If not, he hoped for similar favorable results like the fans mentioned above received. Some of Greer's legal

professors chided him for reaching out to Swift, as they thought it unprofessional and nonsensical.

19. Greer hired an online production company to produce the song he wrote about Swift, “*I Get You, Taylor Swift*.” He hired them because they were cheap. After the song was finished, Greer was horrified by the finished product, as it sounded nothing like what he wrote. He couldn’t get a refund.

20. During this time, Greer had moved to an apartment from renting a room in a house and he was making 11 dollars an hour, so he didn’t have the funds to redo the song. Given that the quality of things Swift received weren’t all that great, the bar was set low to impress her. Greer just felt in his gut that it was the time to reach out to her. So Greer produced a simple video for the song, with his brother narrating, to add more depth and ingenuity to what he was sending. While it wasn’t the best, it was far from the worst and showed genuine effort and conveyed a message of an underdog — the same underdogs Swift said that she finds inspiring throughout the course of her profession. Greer also had other musical works, that were better quality, he was going to reference to if Swift questioned or was curious about his musical talent, to truly show he was talented and that the production was bad, but it was what he could afford at the time and that it was made with sincere intentions. But Greer was only sending Swift a gift song video about her and nothing else.

21. During July 2016, Greer contacted Swift’s management team with his gift and a desire to have it passed onto Taylor.

22. Jay Schaudies, one of Taylor’s managers, replied to Greer’s email and stated that Swift doesn’t accept unsolicited music, which led Greer to believe that Jay thought Greer was trying to get Swift to do a song he wrote, rather than a gift song about her.

23. It’s important to know this *difference* because if he was just trying to get her to do his song and they cited unsolicited policies, Greer would have accepted that and moved on with his

life. But because he relied on Swift's misrepresentations, he invested so much time and money into writing a song ABOUT Swift to flatter her, a GIFT to give to her, and felt it unfair that he invested that and was not able to show her. Not only did he feel it was unfair, but he felt embarrassed that all his friends knew — and supported — his efforts of impressing Taylor and he felt that all of that effort, just to be blown off, would be humiliating.

24. Schaudies later called and left a message on Greer's phone, again emphasizing that Swift can't do his music, as her record label or contracts won't allow it. Schaudies never mentioned anything about the gift, thus reinforcing his cluelessness. Greer has evidence that Schaudies never mentioned anything about a gift, thus there was negligence with understanding what Greer was trying to do. A transcription from the voice mail shows this. EXHIBIT D.

25. Greer was heartbroken, but also annoyed that her agents couldn't figure out what he was trying to pass on. He saw this as negligence.

C. SWIFT HAS ACCEPTED UNSOLICITED MUSICAL GIFTS BEFORE

26. For clarification: Swift HAS accepted unsolicited, musical gifts and showcasings before. Swift accepted a very cheesy compilation of her songs, sung by a singer named Todrick Hall, who comes into play later in the general allegations. She also accepted other musical covers of her songs. Swift was made aware of the "next Taylor Swift" girl on America's Got Talent. Greer saw all of this, which inspired him to act. It would appear her agents never made a fuss about these, if they do truly control what she listens to, in order to keep her from violating her contracts that Jay spoke so endearingly about. This all matters because it shows an *arbitrary policy* on Swift's part that she doesn't adhere to; it shows that the agents *didn't know what* he was trying to send, if they do allow gifts, and lastly, it further *creates a representation* that Swift accepts musical gifts.

27. Greer knew of no other way to get through to Swift. Whether he should have re-produced the gift or not is a moot point since the managers didn't know it was a gift, nor did they listen to it or watch it because in Jay's first email, he states: "this will not be forwarded *or opened.*"

28. During this time, Swift was on the news for many frivolous lawsuits that were filed against her. This inspired Greer that the only way he could get her attention was by bringing awareness to her managers' negligence. Under the law, this is called "vicarious liability". The principal (Swift) is responsible for the agents' conduct. With that said, he filed a small claims court complaint in October 2016. Not to harass; not to stalk; but to bring attention to a legit claim of negligence from her agents.

29. Again, Greer was only doing the small claims court action because he truly believed she would see it. An article regarding "vicarious liability" stated that suing under that theory brings the likelihood that the complaint will be resolved by the principal. Although his action was unconventional, it was thought out and filed with good intentions. The trial was set for December 2016.

30. Realizing that Swift isn't forced to accept or do anything, Greer just at least wanted to have the opportunity to show her, since he relied on her representation. Also, he was beginning to be slightly harassed on Reddit, an online forum, because he had been open about flattering Swift and so Greer didn't want the harassment to be for naught. Greer would get random messages on his social media, with people telling him that "he's too ugly for Taylor Swift." So Greer didn't want the embarrassment or the harassment to be for nothing, in addition to the representations he relied on.

31. A psychological/academic theory reinforces what Greer was trying to achieve: "Expectancy violations theory (EVT)." This theory analyzes how individuals respond to unanticipated violations of social norms and expectations; it's a form of social disruption. *Nonverbal Expectancy Violations: Model Elaboration and Application to Immediacy Behaviors.*

Communications Monographs. Issue 55. Hale, J.L. (1988). *Harvard Business Review* states that this social disruption is a positive way at getting one's attention, as it causes interest. *7 Ways to Capture Someone's Attention*. Harvard Business Review. (2015). Although backed up by law, what Greer was doing was unconventional and breaking a social norm

D. RELIANCE NOT WELCOMED

32. A month later, Swift, through Utah lawyer Greg Skordas in a Motion, stated that Defendant Swift was bothered by Greer, apparently not understanding what he was trying to do. Greer was shocked. He showed his friends and verified if those words meant what they read and the friends agreed. Greer was shattered. He honestly felt discriminated against because he had sent a video explaining himself and the video clearly showed how Greer looks and talks.

33. With Swift purportedly aware of Greer, Plaintiff didn't move the small claims court to withdraw his Complaint because the Motion that Skordas filed was so vague and Greer felt that maybe her agents fed her the same misconception that they had of thinking Greer was trying to have her do a song and not pass on a gift. Skordas' motion reiterated the **FALSE** idea that Greer was trying to get her to do his song. Although the Motion contained hurtful allegations pertaining to Swift's mindset, Greer held onto the hope that there was a misunderstanding.

34. Relying on Swift's purported kindness, Greer reached out to news outlets to cover his pain and hoped that he could explain everything through the news and have Taylor understand since written words through a court complaint didn't convey the reliance or his plight.

35. Greer would not have gone to the news if he didn't rely on her image of being kind and he wouldn't have held onto hope that there was a misunderstanding if there was no representation that she was kind. He wanted Swift to see how much everything meant to him and his efforts without her agents tainting his message.

E. HARM FROM THE RELIANCE

36. On December 8th, 2016, the news began coverage of the lawsuit, but they omitted all of Greer's arguments or the basis of the lawsuit and rather smeared him with off-the-cuff remarks he had made, thus making Greer look deranged and foolish.

37. The news was covered in various publications, nationally and internationally, including the United Kingdom's, *The Daily Mail*. *Taylor Swift Sued After Her Agents 'Stonewall' Russell Greer's Efforts to Make Music*. Daily Mail. (2016) (<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-4012828/Utah-man-sues-Taylor-Swift-agents-stonewall-efforts-make-music-her.html>). The title of the headline alone proves that the news negligently and cluelessly reported on what Greer was trying to achieve or the basis of his lawsuit. Nothing in the article talks about vicarious liability or that Greer had created a gift song, not a song for her to do.

38. At the trial, the judge was rude, snarky and wouldn't let Greer present arguments or evidence. He scoffed and rolled his eyes at Greer. The case was dismissed for lack of jurisdiction, while the judge did touch on the points of negligence.

39. With more defamatory articles of the misunderstood event, the ire surrounding Greer only increased.

40. Greer began to be harassed. It was the Christmas season when this all transpired and Greer would have to wear a hoodie and a ski mask to avoid being recognized while looking at Christmas lights with his sister because people would shout, "That's the guy who sued Taylor." People would shout at Greer that he's "stupid". Because of his disability, people would conclude that he "must be retarded too." Not only was Greer accosted in person, internet slander and harassment began to form of him. A large troll website began to dox Greer, publishing all of his personal information and his family's information. Some began creating fake profiles of Greer, with one superimposing Greer's face onto a guy who is grabbing Taylor Swift's butt, thus falsely

implying that Greer sexually assaults women. Above the crude photo is a fake conversation that never took place, which implies that Greer stalks Swift, which is also false. EXHIBIT E.

41. Greer's place of employment, a law firm, began to get bombarded with hate mail. The head attorney and Human Resources chided Greer. People close to him began to steer away from him.

42. Defamatory wikis began to be created of Greer, stating half-truths and bald faced lies.

43. Greer had to delete social media accounts because of the harassment. In addition, trolls created fake email accounts purporting to be Greer and began harassing his birth family, whom he was trying to form a relationship with, after being put up for adoption as a baby. They also created accounts of him on Reddit, pretending to be him, when he had never used Reddit during that timeframe. That relationship is now forever ruined because of what the trolls did.

44. The day after the trial, Taylor Swift released her song, *I Don't Wanna Live Forever*, on December 9th.

45. The Daily Mail referred to the release as a "surprise-drop," proving that Swift knew about Greer and was trying to cover up the incident. *Taylor Swift and Zayn Malik surprise-drop new collaboration I Don't Wanna Live Forever for the Fifty Shades Darker soundtrack... and it reaches number one on iTunes in just one hour*. Daily Mail. 2016.

46. In 2017, Greer decided he would write a book about the event to try clearing his name and share his side of the story.

47. In October of 2017, Greer was fired from his law firm, due to mounting harassment against the firm from trolls.

48. Even after getting fired, the harassment continued, with suspicious packages being sent to him. EXHIBIT F.

49. Greer published and released the book on Amazon in November 2017.

50. The book was entitled, *Why I Sued Taylor Swift and How I Became Falsely Known as Frivolous, Litigious and Crazy*. Amazon. (2017). EXHIBIT G.

51. Unsurprisingly, like a pack of killer wasps, the trolls plagued the book with bad reviews. Some even violated Greer's intellectual property by posting it online for others to read, causing Greer to be deprived of money.

52. Because of the hate reviews, Greer has been unable to market the book and thus any attempt at clearing his name or showing his intentions are ruined.

53. Shortly after getting fired, Greer got evicted from the home he was renting a room in. EXHIBIT H (shows eviction notice and unemployment),

54. In haste to find lodgings, Greer rented a room in a duplex owned by an older lady. Greer felt like a prisoner in that house. The lady lied about many things. She would lock the door and Greer had no house key, so in a way, he was homeless.

55. Greer, jobless and homeless, while still receiving severance payments, would desperately search for work.

56. Greer found a job as a paralegal with a debt collection law firm in November 2017, but after two days of employment, they fired him because of Taylor Swift. The lawyer stated that because Greer sued Taylor, it meant somehow that Greer would steal company data.

57. Greer ended up being employed washing fire fighter uniforms, for low pay, and ended up getting fired from that job because the stress from the fallout was eating away at his emotions and work ethic. He was depressed that he went from a professional job to a job he was only at so that he could survive.

58. Without any car and no bus stop near the duplex, Greer had to walk a mile in the 10 degree weather during the cold November and December winter. Sometimes, Greer felt hopeless.

59. Whenever Greer tried finding work or housing, the Taylor Swift thing always popped up. He was denied many jobs because of Taylor Swift. While Taylor was living the good life, a man who relied on her representations was homeless and jobless.

60. In 2017-2018, Greer was fired from 5 jobs and denied many more jobs, even though he was perfectly qualified for the jobs, all because of Taylor. He knows the firings were because of Taylor because he was told so or when the denial was more subtle, there would be a sudden reversal of decision, as if they had found concerning information about him. Greer finally found an office job at the end of 2018, even though it only paid 12 dollars an hour.

F. GREER'S PTSD DIAGNOSIS STEMMING FROM SWIFT

61. In July of 2019, Greer was diagnosed with post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) stemming from Taylor Swift. EXHIBIT I. In the diagnosis, Greer's therapist, who will be referred to as M, as she has requested privacy, stated that she was helping Greer control his moods and help him with his feelings towards Taylor Swift.

62. Greer's PTSD is triggered when he hears Swift's music in stores or at the gym. It's triggered when he sees her face in articles or on magazines. To describe it in the best way possible, it's like a light switch is being flickered on and off at a fast rate when he sees her face or hears her music. His heart beats at a fast rate when he sees her image. He gets sick as if somebody has punched him in the gut. His head tightens and he has had to see a neurologist. Greer finds himself talking to himself. He has to wear headphones in the store to avoid hearing her music. His PTSD has put disturbing thoughts in his head that he has confided to his counselor about, but he does not feel comfortable including in this Complaint. He takes medicine twice a day (lamotrigine) and at night (clonidine) to cope with his pain. He has to take melatonin also in order for him to sleep. To be clear, it's Taylor Swift who gave him and who triggers his PTSD, not the trolls, firings, etc. Those were just contributing factors because Taylor Swift has been the stated reason for the chain of events and it's burnt into Greer's mind how little he felt when he read those words that purported to be from Swift.

63. To help with his pain, Greer wrote a song about his experience and professionally produced it. The song was featured on a few radio programs. Again, it was plagued with hate.

64. Greer decided he would try helping his PTSD by trying to get closure by reaching out to Swift, so she could know how much everything hurt, and hopefully, try to move on. Greer explained to his therapist what he was trying to do and she agreed it could be a good way to get thoughts off his chest by telling Swift personally.

65. Greer hired a publicist (an Alvin of New York who owns a mid-level public relations firm) he found on Upwork.com, a site where you can hire professional freelancers, who had a connection who is close friends with Taylor: Toderick Hall.

66. In December of 2019, the song and a video detailing his pain was passed on to Toderick, who then passed it onto Taylor.

67. A week later, a Mr. Jackson with Viacom (full names not given) wrote a Cease and Desist letter on behalf of Swift, telling Greer to stop reaching out to her. The letter fractured Greer's relationship with Alvin, with Alvin saying, "Thanks a lot. You just ruined any chance I had of ever working with Taylor Swift." It also soured Alvin's relationship with Toderick's management. Needless to say, the further rejection hurt Greer.

68. Greer gave so much and lost so much because he relied on Swift's representations, which led to developing PTSD. The pain that she continues to help others and continues to give misleading statements does not help his mental state. The pain is worsened when she is celebrated by the media and is flanked with awards. Time Persons of the Year do not act as Swift has acted. Everybody seems to think she's perfect and Greer has been shamed into silence from sharing his allegations and pain. With filing this Complaint, Greer has been called "crazy," despite doing thorough research.

69. Further, the harassment and the stigma still follows Greer. People will comment and say, "don't sue me," mocking the Swift ordeal. Or when Greer has tried moving on, Taylor Swift always seems to find a way back to haunt Greer. For instance, Greer has advocated for the legalization of certain things not related to this Complaint, and the reporter, who interviewed

Greer, included in her article, Greer's connection to Taylor Swift and the reporter questioned that Greer might be a misogynist because of the incident with Taylor, practically defaming him.

When Greer confronted the reporter about her article, she stated it was information that was needed to be shared. Greer is unsure how suing for vicarious liability equates to how he views women. Similarly with this complaint, suing a female public figure for failing to warn does not mean he is sexist. EXHIBIT J.

70. Greer believes this all could have been avoided had Swift used disclaimers in her publicity stunts and interviews and cautioned that her views were not sweeping advances or subtle invitations. It's a simple "but for" analysis. But for Taylor's use of a disclaimer, this entire mess could have been avoided, as Swift created the situation that led to the intentional acts of trolls, libelous articles, etc.

71. Finding out that Swift didn't mean what she implied or stated, and that she was bothered by good intentions, dealt an emotional blow to Greer that crippled him emotionally and gave him PTSD.

72. A simple disclaimer would have grounded Greer and not caused him to go to extremes to get her to see his plight, such as going onto international news to try to show her managers' negligence. And if she had utilized a disclaimer and he still went through with everything, it would be on him to accept the outcome.

73. Greer files this Complaint before the statute of limitations, pertaining to injuries to the person, expires on his one year PTSD diagnosis date: July 16th, and for the reputational damages in the published article citing Swift: October 1st, 2019. *Tennessee Code 28-3-104(a)(A)*.

G. DISCLAIMER WOULD REMEDY FUTURE LITIGATION

74. Finally, before laying out his claims for relief, Greer acknowledges that a potential problem to his Complaint would be that Defendant Swift could be opened up to liability to any member of the public; however, future and potential litigation could be prevented with a

utilization of disclaimers and caution. Plaintiff hopes that this Complaint would cause Swift and other public figures to be more prudent in the future. *Youssouppoff v Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer* (1934) 50 TLR 581, CA (The English Court of Appeals held that a film defamed Princess Youssouppoff. Case prompted movie studios to utilize the “All Persons Fictitious” disclaimer). “*Any Resemblance to Persons Living or Dead*”: *Film and the Challenge of Authenticity*. The Yale Review, 86 (1986-87).
<https://web.stanford.edu/dept/HPS/HistoryWired/Davis/DavisAuthenticity.html>).

H. NO CONTRACT NEEDED TO ESTABLISH LIABILITY

75. Contrary to public misconception that one must be in a contract with another to establish liability, that is not the case with the 6th Circuit. An abundance of cases have argued and found liability for negligence in various forms (simple negligence or negligent misrepresentation), where Plaintiffs relied on Defendants’ words or conduct, and were third parties and had no privity of contract. “Imposes a duty in favor of all those third parties who defendant knows will rely on the information and to third parties who defendant should reasonably foresee will rely on the information. There is *absolutely no* fiduciary or privity requirement in order to establish the element of duty under this claim.” *Molecular Technology Corp. v. Valentine* (6th Cir. 1991).

COUNT I

Negligence - Failure to Warn

76. Russell Greer realleges each and every allegation in paragraphs 1 through 73 as fully set forth herein. Further, all claims set forth are derived from previous tort law framework.

77. Long standing case law holds that in certain “circumstances” and with higher responsibility, based upon the risk of harm, there is a duty to warn. *Marine Terminals v. Burnside Shipping Co.*, 394 U.S. 404, 415 (1969) (holding that there is a duty of care “under the circumstances”).

78. Realizing that Complaints must comply with the “short and plain statement” rule of *FRCP 8(a)(2)*, several persuasive factors must be presented to establish the elements of this Count, which will be laid out as concisely as possible in order to fully state a claim for which relief can be granted and to show that this suit isn’t frivolous. *Washington v. Grace*, 353 F. App’x 678, 680 (3d Cir. 2009) (held that an 80 page Complaint didn’t violate *Rule 8*) Truthfully, the actual Complaint is only 29 pages. The Complaint’s additional length is due to the attached exhibits.

79. Swift, as a public figure and an internationally, famous celebrity, has a right to publicity, which allows her to sway, entice, captivate, promote and make a profit off of her name, image and works. *Memphis Development Foundation v. Factors Etc., Inc.*, 616 F.2d 956 (6th Cir. 1980)

80. As an owner of her intellectual property, though, Swift’s rights do not go unchecked. Property owners who own real property are liable for failing to warn of “hidden or latent dangers” to invitees, licensees and trespassers. *Blair v. Campbell*, 924 S.W.2d 75 (TN 1996). This preexisting property law can extend to intellectual property owners. *Memphis Development*, which the 6th Circuit reviewed a case of the right of publicity of Elvis to be had by his kin after his death, based on the “treatment of similar rights”. *Id* at 960. Therefore, “similar rights” can also include similar liabilities and duties that real property owners hold and extend to intellectual property owners and celebrity influencers.

81. Further, it is codified in U.S. law that public figures and endorsers who fail to warn and misrepresent with the products that they endorse, can be held liable. *16 C.F.R. 255.1(a)*, coupled with *16 C.F.R. 255.5(b)*, which says that the use of a disclaimer (or warning) could prevent FTC civil action. And though the FTC Guides lack the force of law, they can be used in deference since they have the power to persuade. *United States v. Mead Corp.*, 533 U.S. 218, 234-35, 121 S. Ct. 2164, 150 L. Ed 2d 292 (2001). They create public policy.

82. Lastly, *no privity of contract* is needed to establish liability. *Hanberry v. Hearst Corp.*, 276 Cal. App. 2d 680, 81 Cal. Rptr. 519 (1969) (Court held that the magazine was liable to third

parties, based on public policy). Additionally, *Tennessee Code 29-34-104* states: “In all causes of action for personal injury... privity shall not be a requirement to maintain such action.”

A. DUTY

83. With all tort law framework laid out, Defendant Taylor Swift owed a duty to Plaintiff to have disclaimers that her publicity stunts to further her career were not sweeping advances; disclaimers not just to him, but to all consumers of her music; to those who follow her on her social media and who rely on her representations, publicity and intellectual property: foreseeable, readily identifiable third parties. And although she should have used disclaimers broadly, Greer is only arguing this case as applied to him and the damages he has sustained.

84. Swift owes this duty because she is a prominent public figure and she should have known that her *conduct created a risk of harm* to identifiable third parties by them relying on her representations and endorsements. The risk is created by her failing to warn that her publicity stunts and endorsements are not sweeping advances, nor is there a disclaimer of any guarantee of equal recognition or receiving any endorsements or receiving charitable donations from Swift .

85. This duty can easily be found with a property law type failure to warn analysis, as Swift owns her image and publicity, or a duty analysis based on public policy by relying on FTC guides and case law concerning public figures using caution with their actions. *Satterfield v. Breeding Insulation Co.*, 266 S.W.3d 347, 355 (Tenn. 2008) (Duty is owed to strangers when conduct creates risk).

86. Denying that Swift owes a duty is essentially saying that she does not have an international influence, which is false, as she has used her name and star power to influence voters and Congress. *Trump’s White House dismisses Taylor Swift’s VMA plea, calls the Equality Act ‘poison’*. Los Angeles Times. (2019).

(https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.latimes.com/entertainment-arts/music/story/2019-08-27/trump-taylor-swift-equality-act-vmas%3f_amp=true).

B. BREACH OF DUTY

87. Swift breached her duty by failing to warn that her words, conduct and endorsements were exclusive for the cause she was endorsing to enrich her career. She breached her duty by failing to utilize some clear disclaimer that her actions were not sweeping advances.

88. Public policy dictates that Swift should have utilized disclaimers. The supporting public policy for this claim are federal statutes governing public figure endorsements and an abundance of case law imposing duties to third parties. Even opinions and personal beliefs held by public figures are scrutinized under public policy. *Kennedy v. Bremerton School District* (9th Cir. 2017) (the circuit ruled that the football coach acted as a public employee and praying on the field was not protected).

89. Thus, it is appropriate for this complaint to be filed against Swift, as the harm can be traced back to her failure to warn. "The nature of the tortfeasor's [Swift] breach is that [*she*] created the risk of the second tortfeasor's [trolls, defamation, etc.] [intentional] act." *Turner v. Jordan* (TN Supreme Court 1997).

90. Plaintiff has gone to the police about the trolls, but the *Communications Decency Act* protects websites from third party conduct, even though the site owner is actively involved. Plaintiff has gone to his Senators to change the laws and his pleas fall on deaf ears. EXHIBIT M. Greer tried suing the site owner for IP infringement, but after consulting with an attorney, the conclusion was that the site owner has no assets, so it would make the entire litigation process meaningless and costly for no reason. So this Complaint is against Swift, who created the risk, as explained in the case law, and who inflicted upon him PTSD, as she failed to warn.

91. Swift's breach of duty is further supported by RESTATEMENT OF TORTS (2D) §§ 552 and 311, which both find liability for information negligently supplied for the guidance of others through the course of one's profession that causes harm.

92. She negligently supplied information to further her own interests with her words and actions to her fans and consumers, by touting their gifts and praising them and supposedly fighting for minorities, that guided Greer to do as previously explained, and she failed to warn. Actions are just as strong as words and can create an endorsement.

93. Greer isn't saying that Swift doesn't have a choice to choose which charities she gives to or which projects or people she endorses, Plaintiff is clearly stating that when she makes such endorsements to further her career, she use a disclaimer or some other warning that would have averted the losses that Greer has suffered. No common knowledge can be found in terms of if Swift meant for her publicity to be sweeping advances or not. If he did, he wouldn't have undertaken what he went through. In terms of common sense, all arguments point to disclaimers, as she made them to further her career. *Amendola v. R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.* (6th Cir. 1999) (A smoker couldn't recover for damages because of common knowledge with cigarette warning labels).

C. CAUSATION

94. The harm can be traced to Swift, as explained with the *Turner* case: she created the risk with her breach of duty. The defamatory articles stem back to Swift and the trolls cite Swift as one of the reasons for harassing Greer. Swift should have known that by negligently and carelessly making such misrepresentations, she would be risking the safety of those who wanted that same recognition. She risked Greer's safety by creating a situation that put him in the crosshairs of trolls who have made him physically and mentally fear for his life; such mental trauma has resulted in physical ailments with his PTSD. Mental and physical ailments stemming from giving his all to impress somebody he cared about, only to be left in the mud by her.

95. Undoubtedly, Swift is aware of cyber bullying because she wrote a song about how "haters gonna hate, hate, hate" in her song, "*Shake It Off*." But sometimes, haters don't just hate or say mean things. In Greer's case, they have ruined him: reputationally, emotionally, economically.

Swift should have known that surely such representations would cause trauma and chaos, whether by her or by third parties.

96. Swift also risked Greer's mental safety by making such representations and then the shock and blow of discovering that such determination wasn't welcomed by her is one of the reasons Greer has PTSD. The second rejection solidified the first, if there was any doubt of mind. And the harassment only made it worse.

97. Indeed, "But For" Taylor Swift's lack of implementing disclaimers, Greer, a foreseeable third party, wouldn't have "gone to extremes", so to speak, to get Swift to see his efforts, such as initiating suit for the conduct of her agents because he truly believed that if she saw his efforts, that she would have been inspired, as Greer embodies everything Swift advocates for. Greer wouldn't have tried relying on an academic theory if there was no endorsement that such a theory-based action would be welcomed or noticed or understood. However, it wouldn't have mattered if he instead did a more low-key approach and did a video on YouTube to get it to trend and the same results happened because in either scenario: he relied on her representation and gets harmed.

98. For the record, Greer, in a way to try getting over his Taylor Swift pain, reached out to other celebrities he admired, doing gifts that were frankly much better than the Swift gift, and he never sued or did anything outlandish for those celebrities to notice him because no representation of helping others or commercially saying they like underdogs was ever given for Greer to rely upon, and so Greer took the risk of investing and didn't feel his investments were worth fighting for because there was no reliance or given representations like the ones Swift gave. And for all he knows, the Swift incident could have scared the others off, which is not a presumption because Greer had been talking to a publicist for a major celebrity and then the publicist vanished. The fact that Greer has not sued any of those celebrities should solidify his reliance **arguments as sincere**, and therefore, **reliance establishes causation**.

99. Public Figures already do use disclaimers with their social media. On Twitter, Instagram and Facebook, public figures can request to have a blue verification check mark next to their name, so that it shows it's their real account, which protects them from fraud liability, since scammers like to pose as celebrities. *Celebrity Impostor Scams*. AARP. (2019) (<https://www.aarp.org/money/scams-fraud/info-2019/fake-celebrity.html>). EXHIBIT K. An additional disclaimer with publicity stunts and social endorsements, whether it be a similar symbol or an advisory, would not be a burden to be implemented.

100. The ***conclusion with causation*** is that we admit this event was foreseeable or we admit that Taylor Swift is clueless about her star power. Both conclusions can't co-exist.

D. DAMAGES

101. With Swift's breach of duty to have disclaimers with her publicity stunts and intellectual property, and with the causation linking to that breach of duty, Greer has incurred physical, emotional, economical and monetary damages. Greer's day to day life is difficult with PTSD. It is hard for him to focus or to live a carefree life without encountering Swift's image or hearing her music in public places. His head tightens and he has to lie down often to get it to subside. Despite working with a counselor, Greer has been unable to work through his PTSD or bitter feelings towards Swift. Greer's trauma will be with him for the rest of his life. Compiling this Complaint has been difficult, as he has had to encounter Swift's image and research her, finding things that enflame his PTSD.

102. With the advent of search engines and gossip, troll sites, which Greer has been a victim of many troll sites, Greer's online presence and reputation has been ruined, damages that will follow him for the rest of his life, thus becoming lifelong harm. Among the first results of him on search engines are the false news reports of him and Taylor Swift. Bloggers and commentators have taken their own spin on the ordeal and have defamed Greer's name. Even simply making a comment online, the demons twist his words, robbing him of the fundamental right of self-

expression. The trolls will follow where Greer interacts online and say: “Watch out! He sued Taylor Swift for (XYZ of false information). Don’t associate with him!” Greer is in constant fear that people he does business with will find the defamation and shun or fire him. Greer’s professional career in the legal field is basically ruined, as he has become “unhireable”. He is passed over for good jobs because of Taylor Swift. He’s even been asked in job interviews, “Tell us about Taylor Swift.”

103. Greer has lost family relationships, friend connections and business connections because of the trauma of Taylor Swift. His family tells him to “get over it,” resulting in shouting matches and strained relationships. Greer’s friends get annoyed by his focusing on the trauma of it, when nobody knows the pain of getting rejected by a public figure — twice — and the fallout that has resulted from it. Greer lost a connection with his publicist because of the 2019 event with Swift. Greer’s own flesh and blood want nothing to do with him, thinking of him as deranged. To simply say, “get over it,” is very hurtful and ignorant to what has happened.

104. Although Greer has showed sufficiently that his Complaint has merit, to solidify his damages, he wishes to contrast his case with other cases filed against Swift, that were blatantly frivolous, to emphasize the stark difference of true damages: *Gyllenhaal v. Swift*, No. 3:12-1145 (M.D. Tenn. Nov. 26, 2012) (Plaintiff claimed Swift stole his credit card and gave him herpes); *Darrow v. Swift*, Civil Action No. 15-12911-FDS (D. Mass. July 22, 2015) (two inmates claimed Swift stole their idea for her album, “1989,” in the year 1989, disregarding the fact that she was born that year); *Mueller v. Swift*, Civil Action No. 15-cv-1974-WJM-KLM (D. Colo. May 31, 2017) (man sued Swift after sexually assaulting her. The case got way too much media attention over a frivolous claim); *Silva v. Tas Rights Mgmt., LLC*, No. 3:18-cv-688-J-34JRK (M.D. Fla. Feb. 1, 2019) (a man, whose antics resemble John Hinckley Jr, has filed seven lawsuits against Swift for rather bizarre claims. Creepily admits to hopping the fence at Swift’s mother’s home). All of those cases were frivolous. Greer’s Complaint clearly and truthfully states a claim for relief.

105. Based on the severity of the harm Greer has suffered and Swift's breach of duty to warn, a jury at trial should determine the facts and determine that Swift should be found liable for twenty-two million dollars.

106. Plaintiff asks for twenty-two million dollars for not only compensatory damages, which when calculating emotional damages, reputational damages, economical damages, loss of family relationships, puts the damage amount around twenty-two million, but also because the amount is symbolic: he was 22 when he decided he would impress Taylor Swift, and that decision, relying on her publicity, ruined his life. Greer would ask for punitive damages, but Tennessee law only allows punitive damages when the defendant has been reckless. Greer can only prove negligence. *Tennessee Code 29-39-104*. Plaintiff is happy to provide his calculations to the Court, if asked.

107. With a finding of damages, it would cause a change in Swift's behavior and cause her to utilize disclaimers, which could result in the entire entertainment industry following suit. *In re Gammon, No. 01-34423, Adv. Pro. No. 01-3260 (Bankr. N.D. Ohio Jan. 5, 2002)* (the "primary purpose of damages is to cause a change in Defendant's behavior.") No contract is needed to establish liability.

COUNT II

NEGLIGENT INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS

108. Russell Greer realleges each and every allegation in paragraphs 1 through 107 hereof as if fully set forth herein.

109. In order to state a claim for NIED, a Plaintiff must first establish the basic negligence claims, which Greer did so in Count I. *Kilpatrick v. Bryant*, 868 S.W.2d 594, 598 (Tenn. 1993).

110. In Count I, Greer showed how Swift had a duty to warn, she breached her duty with her omissions, the proximate cause from the breach of duty to the damages can be traced to Swift, as her negligence created the damages he suffered from her and from others.

111. In his damages and allegations, he provides proof that a licensed therapist diagnosed him with PTSD. EXHIBIT I.

112. The diagnosis satisfies the last element of NIED, as “the claimed injury or impairment must be supported by expert medical or scientific proof.” *Leong v. Takasaki*, 520 P.2d 758, 766-67 (Haw. 1974). No contract is needed to establish liability.

113. Therefore, Greer has stated a claim for which relief can be granted. Plaintiff asks for the same relief as stated in paragraphs 105-106.

COUNT III

NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION

114. Russell Greer realleges each and every allegation in paragraphs 1 through 113 hereof as if fully set forth herein.

115. The claim of negligent misrepresentation differs from a negligent failure to warn claim because it involves a “negligent misstatement, not just a non-disclosure.” *McLachlan v. New York Life Ins. Co.*, 488 F.3d 624, 630 (5th Cir. 2007). Negligent misrepresentation involves “careless words” and representations that aren’t spoken. *Glanzer v. Shepard*, 233 N.Y. 236, 135 N.E. 275 (N.Y. 1922). No contract is needed for this claim.

116. A claim for negligent misrepresentation can be found in this case because the following elements were met: (1) Swift gave negligent, false misinformation by stating she finds underdogs inspiring and that she loves her fans, and conveying through her actions that she welcomes gifts. Such statements are made by Swift to further her career and image in the music profession. Swift should have known that by making such affirmative representations, consumers and fans of her music would rely on her words and actions.

117. The information Swift gave was false because her statements and actions consisted of misleading statements and actions containing half-truths. *Weissich v. County of Marin*, 224 Cal. App. 3d 1069 (Cal App. 1990) ([t]he tort of negligent misrepresentation requires a 'positive

assertion' and does not apply to implied misrepresentations.”) Swift positively asserted that she finds underdogs inspiring and therefore her statements misled Greer to believe that his plight as a disabled songwriter would have similarly favorable results. The information was false because she left out the other truth that her words were just spoken for the promotion of the movie itself or done for good publicity. *Randi W. v. Muroc Joint Unified Sch. Dist.*, 929 P.2d 582 (Cal. 1997) (holding that defendants’ letters of recommendation “constituted affirmative representations” that “were false and misleading”).

118. (2) Greer, a third party and consumer of her music and a follower of her social media, relied on her representations and information by investing money and man-hours to benefit his career of trying to get into the entertainment industry with the hopes that flattering Swift would yield favorable results to his music career.

119. (3) Swift should have known that such misrepresentations would induce third parties to act and (4) Greer was harmed by relying on her representations, both monetarily (by losing money investing in the song and the job loss and unable to find work in his field) and physically (developing PTSD, which has left him with physical ailments; fearing attack from those who harass Greer; reputational injuries). *Restatement (Second) of Torts section 311 (1965) (Negligent Misrepresentation Involving Risk of Physical Harm)* and *section 522*. See also: *Liability of Advertising Endorsers to Third Parties for Negligent Misrepresentation*, 51 OHIO L. REV. 571, 578 (1970).

120. Swift, by her very own words, admits that she misrepresents. In her song, “*Look at What You Made Me Do*”, Swift chimes, “The **old Taylor** can’t come to the phone right now. Why? Oh...’cause she’s dead.” EXHIBIT N.

121. This lyric excerpt is relevant to establish negligent misrepresentation because it shows an admission by Swift that things she may have believed in or represented, are now “dead”. Applying it to this case, Greer can easily construe that lyric to mean that Swift never really meant anything she conveyed that Greer relied upon. It’s a reasonable belief to believe

that's what she means, as she wrote the lyrics. As a songwriter, lyrics typically reflect the writer's mind. Further, the message is being made through the course of her profession and is not just a personal belief, but rather a self-statement reflecting on her as an artist and her past statements and conduct. Others have speculated similarly. "*The old Taylor can't come to the phone right now... she's dead.*" *But did the old Taylor ever really exist?* The Edge. (2017). (<https://www.theedgesusu.co.uk/features/2017/08/29/the-old-taylor-cant-come-to-the-phone-right-now-shes-dead-but-did-the-old-taylor-ever-really-exist/>).

122. This supports a claim for negligent misrepresentation because she admits that the information she gave is false because she never truly believed in it. If she believed in her words and actions, they wouldn't be dead to her. Even if these lyrics cannot establish falsity, Greer's previous examples of Swift's positive assertions support the claim.

123. Plaintiff asks for the same relief as stated in paragraphs 105-106.

COUNT IV

NEGLIGENCE

124. Russell Greer realleges each and every allegation in paragraphs 1 through 123 hereof as if fully set forth herein.

125. A claim of ordinary negligence is much broader and is a more general cause of action, as opposed to failure to warn and negligent misrepresentation. *Grogan v. Ugglu* (TN 2016).

126. Rather than focus on Swift's failure to warn or her misrepresentations, this claim focuses generally on her omissions. The major difference between negligent misrepresentation and negligence is the Plaintiff need not show reliance. *Rottinghaus v Howell*, Wash App. 99, 66 P.2d 899 (WA 1983). No contract is needed to establish liability.

127. Swift, as a public figure, had a duty to have realized that any omissions in her conduct or careless words could give the wrong impression. She breached her duty by not correcting or catching her omissions. The causation of the harm can be traced back to Swift for failing to use a

reasonable inquiry into any omissions to have prevented Plaintiff from undertaking what he undertook. Plaintiff suffered damages as a result.

128. In addition to FTC endorsement guides, other celebrities and those in the entertainment industry have argued that public figures should be held to a higher standard, thus a duty for Swift is found in public policy. *Kirk Cameron: Celebrities Should Be Held to a Higher Standard*. The Christian Post. (2014) (Kirk Cameron, an actor, states in the article: “we [celebrities] should be *held to a higher standard* because we're *influencing* more people than others might be. With the *privilege of a platform* comes great responsibility ... [We've] *got to be careful with what we say*.” EXHIBIT L.

129. Plaintiff asks for the same relief as stated in paragraphs 105-106.

COUNT V

DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

130. Russell Greer realleges each and every allegation in paragraphs 1 through 129 hereof as if fully set forth herein.

131. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201, this Court may declare the rights and other legal relations of any interested party seeking such declaration whether or not further relief is, or could be, sought. Any such declaration shall have the force and effect of a final judgment or decree and shall be reviewable as such.

132. By reason of the foregoing, there is a present controversy between Russell Greer and Taylor Swift for which a declaratory judgment should be entered.

133. Russell Greer has no adequate remedy at law.

TRIAL BY JURY

134. Russell Greer hereby requests trial by jury on all issues wherein trial by jury is permissible.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Russell Greer prays for judgment against Taylor Swift as follows:

- (1) Compensatory damages in the amount of two million dollars.
- (2) General and special damages to be found by a jury in accordance with the facts, for the jury to find up to twenty million dollars.
- (3) An award of pre and post-judgment interest;
- (4) Russell Greer be awarded trial by jury on all issues triable by jury; and
- (5) Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

DATED: June 9th, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

By:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'R Greer', with a stylized, elongated flourish extending to the right.

Russell Greer
Pro Se Litigant
/rgreer/

EXHIBIT A



SEP
29

Taylor Swift - On Tour
Houston, TX · NRG Stadium



TICKETS



View all upcoming shows

Taylor Swift - New Romantics

81M views



754K



34K



Share



Download



Save



Taylor Swift
30M subscribers



SUBSCRIBED



Up next

Autoplay



Maroon 5 - Girls Like You ft. Cardi B
Maroon 5 · 786M views



Mix - Taylor Swift - New Romantics



One Chance -- EXCLUSIVE First Look with Taylor Swift -- Regal Movies [HD}

109K views



1.5K



4



Share



Download




Save



Regal Movies
121K subscribers

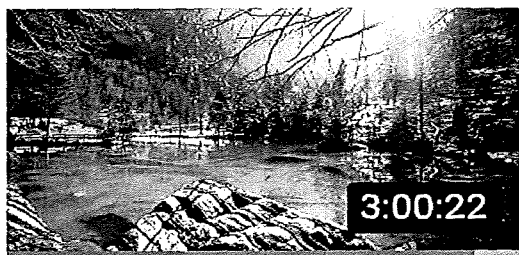
 SUBSCRIBE

Up next

Autoplay 



Emoji News: Taylor Swift Wins 8 Billboard Awards -...
The Late Late Show with J...
203K views



Relaxing Sleep
Music: Deep Sleeping Music, Re...
Soothing Relaxation
Recommended for you

Verizon LTE

10:11 AM

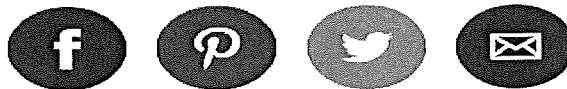
92%

google.com

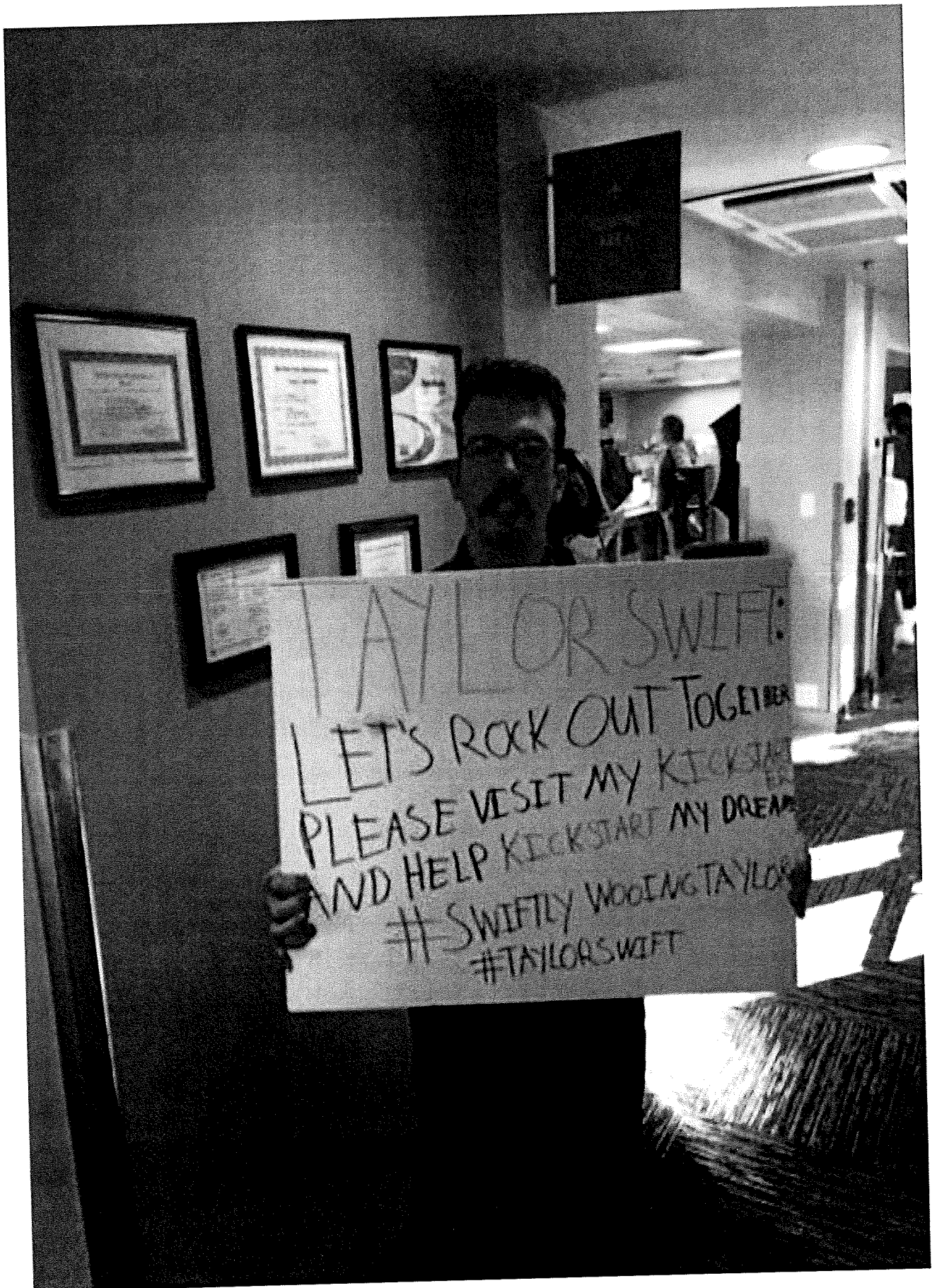


CELEBRITY

Taylor Swift Surprises Fan with a Special Performance of 'Blank Space' at His Wedding (and Gave Him a Handmade Gift)



33



I Get You

(Song for Taylor Swift)

Russ Greer

Russ Greer

Voice

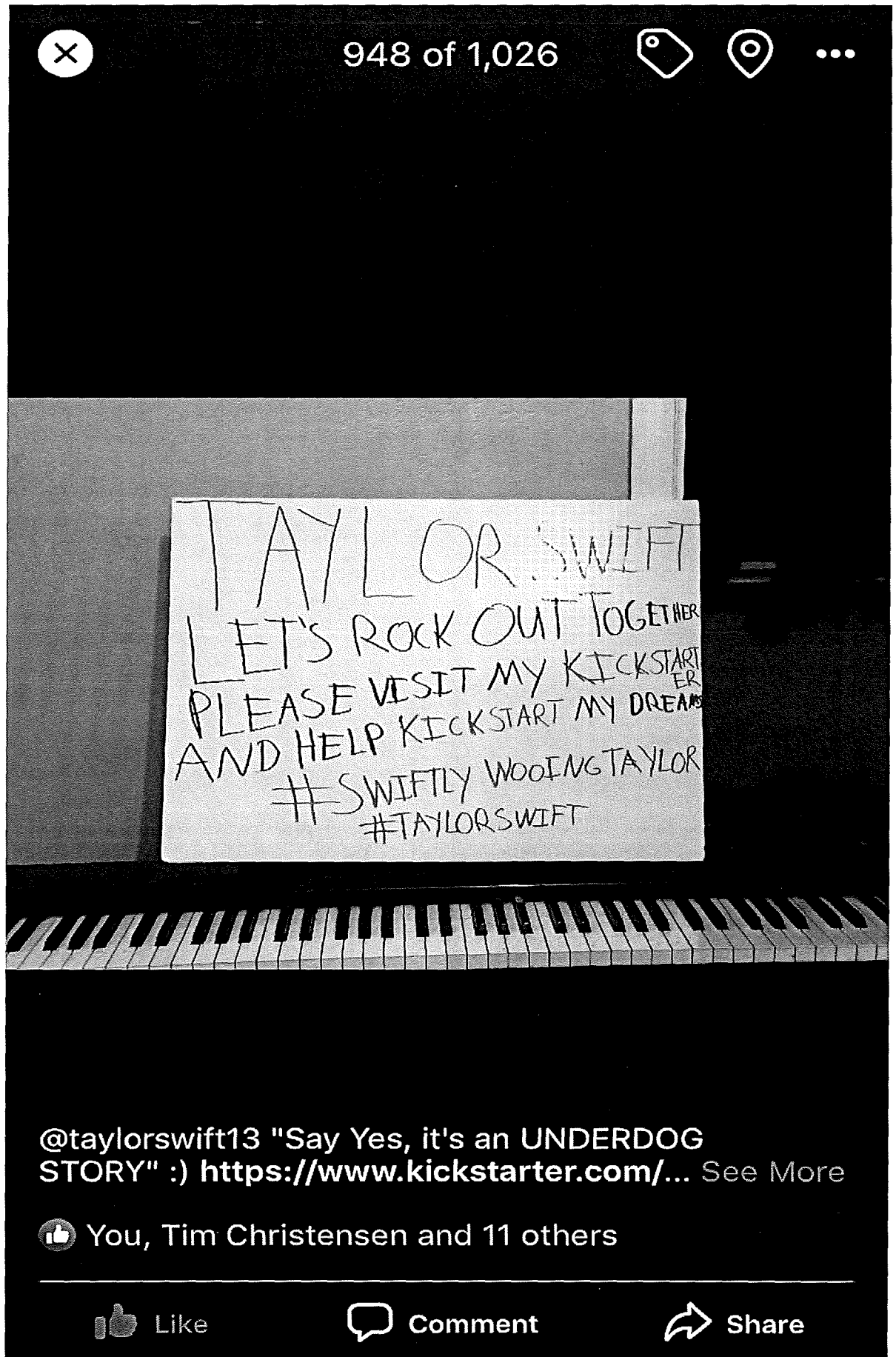
Piano

8

Vo.

Pno.

8





Russell's Post



Greer Russell

Posted by Greer Russell

October 8, 2015 · 🌐

We determine how hard we make our challenges
and we determine if we let our challenges hinder
us from achieving our dreams.

I was born with a facial paralysis, but I'm not
letting it stop me from being funny and writing
music. Trying to get Taylor Swift's attention.

The lyrics: (COPYRIGHTED 2015)
I Get You (song for TS)
By Russ GreeR

(Drum rolls like marching band)

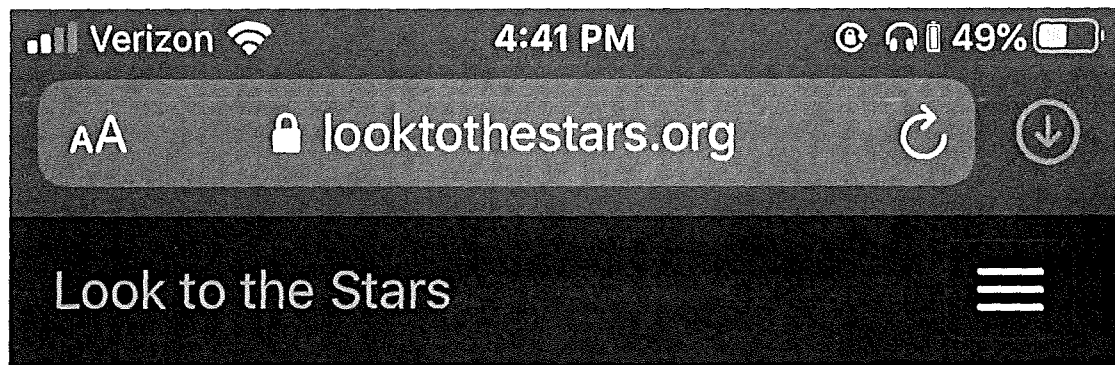
Can't imagine being 15 and
Waiting for Romeo on that
White Horse making you believe it
Was a Love Story.
Singing country tunes in the night air/
Trying to forget Drew and his blonde hair.
Teardrops On Your Guitar
just show how Innocent your heart is/
Yeah, I get you. I get you
Walking out of each law firm looking for my State
of Grace while trying not to show a downtrodden



Write a comment...



EXHIBIT B



Home / Celebrities

Taylor Swift

Charity Work, Events and Causes



31

CHARITIES

146

ARTICLES

30

CAUSES

6

VIDEOS

On September 21, 2007, Swift launched a campaign to protect children from online predators. Swift has teamed up with Tennessee Governor Phil Bredesen to combat internet sex crimes.

Charities & foundations supported **31**

Taylor Swift has supported the following charities listed on this site:

ACM Lifting Lives
ALS Association
Cancer Research Institute
Children in Need
Clothes Off Our Back
DonateMyDress.org
DoSomething.org
Elton John AIDS Foundation
Entertainment Industry Foundation
Feeding America
FHI 360
GRAMMY Foundation
Habitat For Humanity
Hands On Nashville
Hero in Heels
Make-A-Wish Foundation

MusiCares
Music for Relief
PETA
PROJECT ZAMBI
Red Cross
Save The Music Foundation
Shoe Revolt

EXHIBIT C

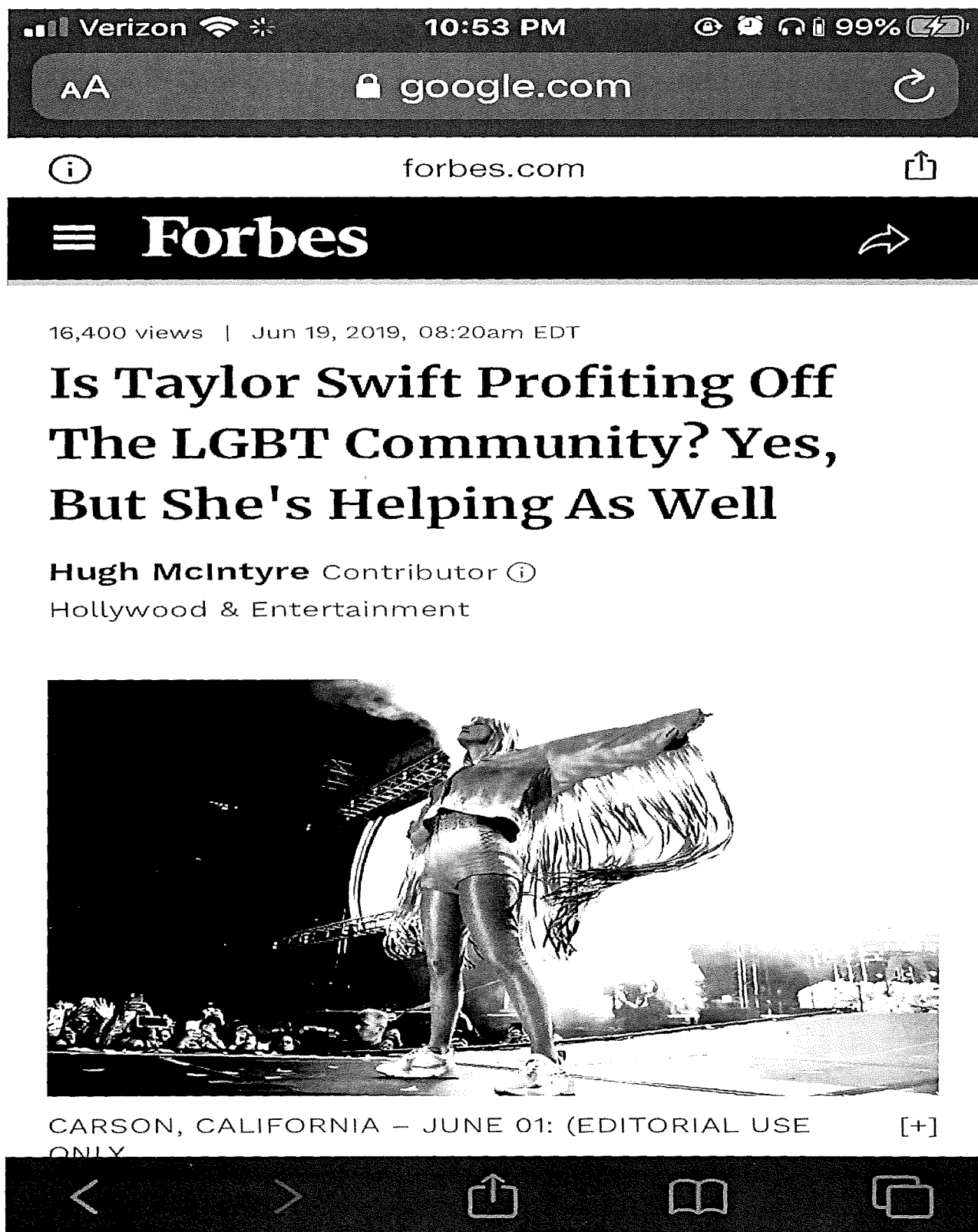
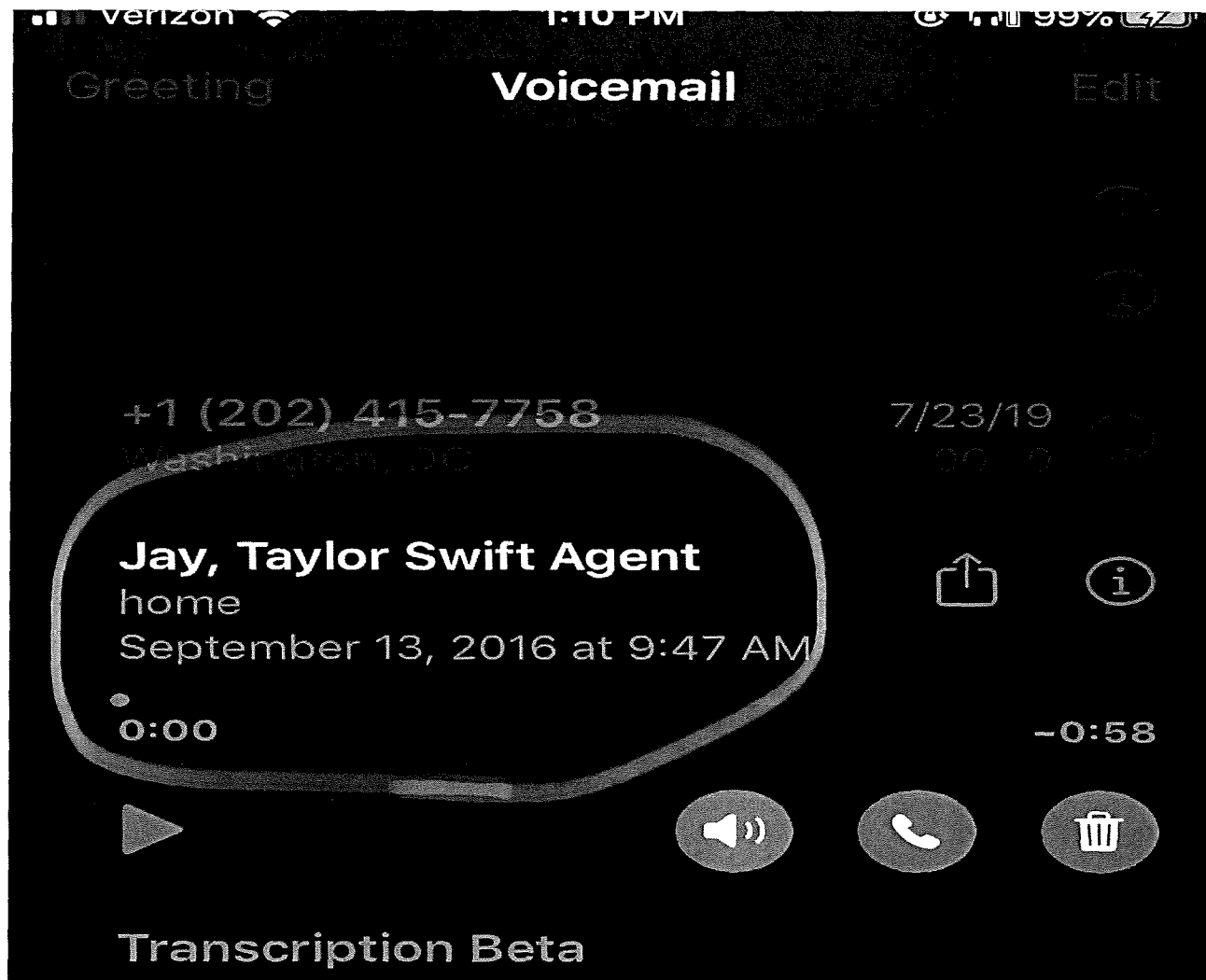


EXHIBIT D



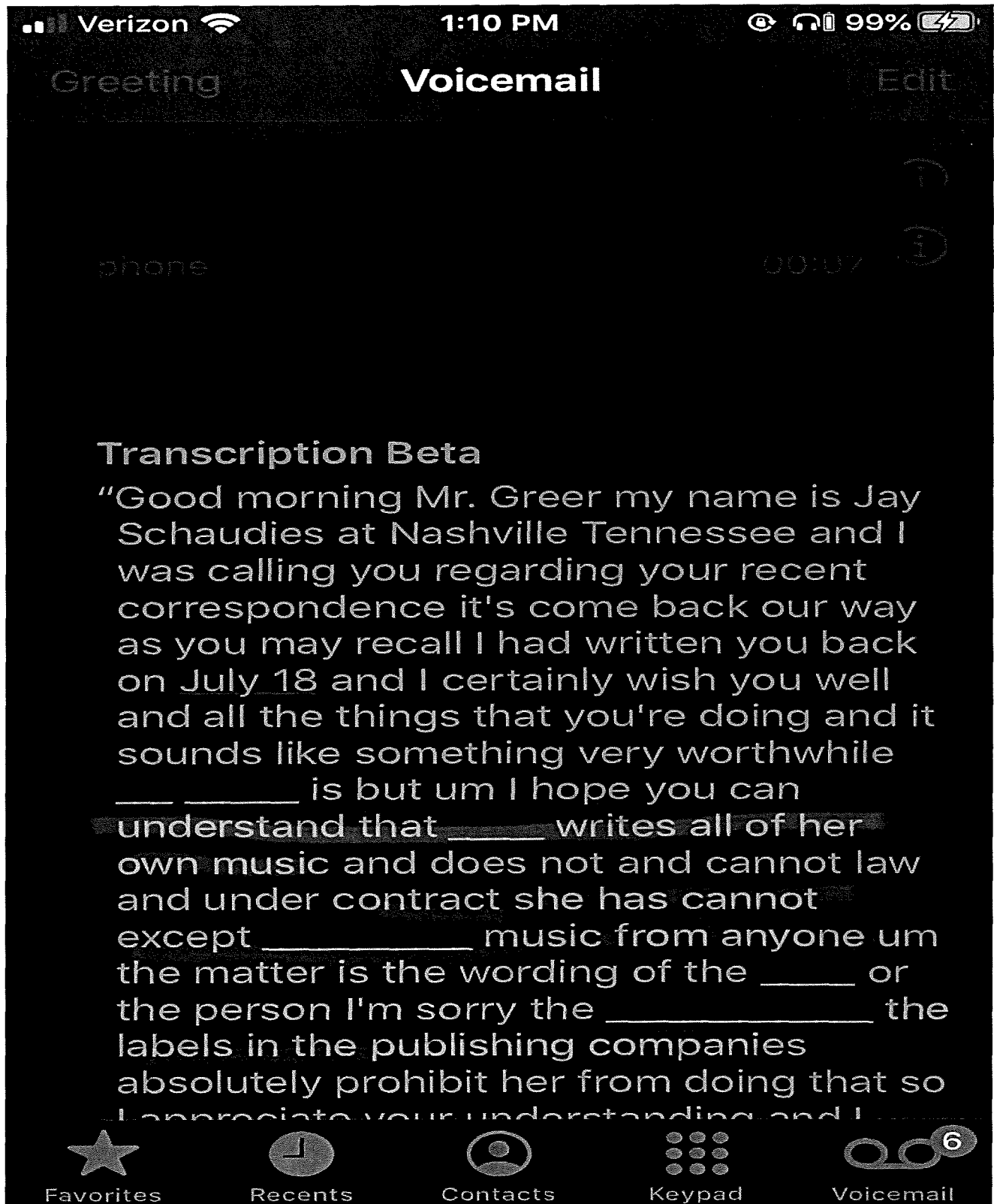


EXHIBIT E

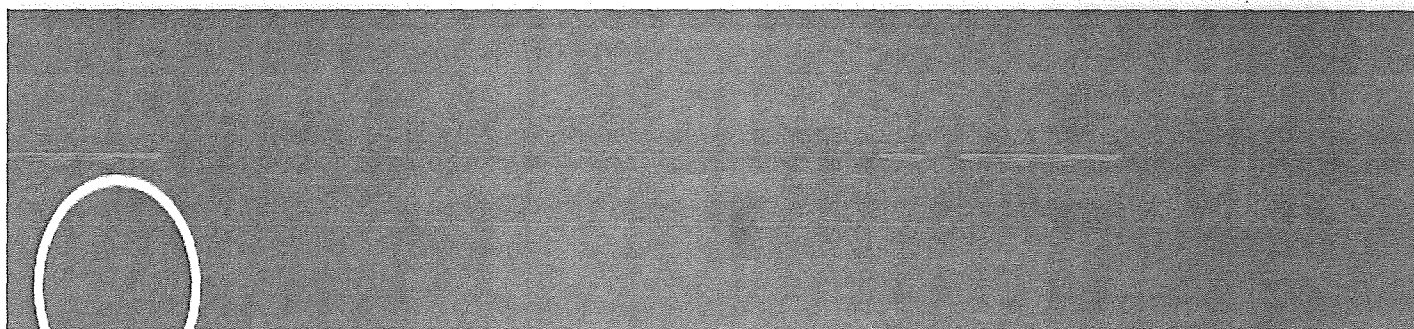
■ google.com



reddit.com



OPEN IN APP



r/niceguys

Visit Community

Feb 5, 2017, 10:22 AM

If there's any resemblance between him and Taylor Swift, is that they both play the victim all the time. This girl's crime? Unfriend him on FB.

Facebook 9:54 AM 58%
< Requests Harley Swift
Messenger

09/16/2017, 6:37 PM

NO ONE CARES.
HAHAHAHAHAHA YOU ARE
SUCH A FLOP MAN! IF U
THINK TSWIFT RUINED YOUR
LIFEEEE. BOOOOOOO! YOU
DIE BTCH HAHAHAHAH



Aa



Verizon

9:56 AM

59%

< Requests

Facebook User
Facebook

08/27/2017, 11:02 AM

[https://
encyclopediadramatica.rs/
Russell_Greer](https://encyclopediadramatica.rs/Russell_Greer)

Attachment Unavailable

This attachment may have been removed or the person who shared it may not have permission to share it with you.



You're a fat sack of shit.



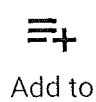
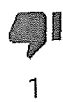
Aa





Warning if you don't 'date' Russell Greer he will sue you

48 views



christopher lockery
No subscribers

SUBSCRIBE

Up next

Autoplay



Word Salad
christopher lockery ·
No views



Do You Believe In Life After Love?
Sukairi ·
Recommended for you

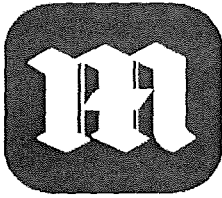
Files

6:36 AM

37%



dailymail.co.uk



MailOnline



FREE - On the App Store

View

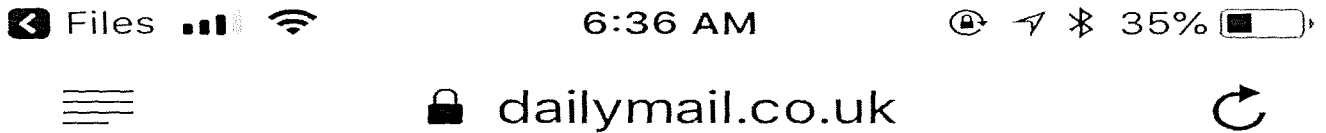


Utah man sues Taylor Swift after her agents 'stonewall' his efforts to make music with her

By Kaileen Gaul For Mailonline

05:18 EDT 08 Dec 2016, updated 13:48 EDT 08 Dec 2016





Russell Greer from Salt Lake City blames Swift's agents for not forwarding his music to her.

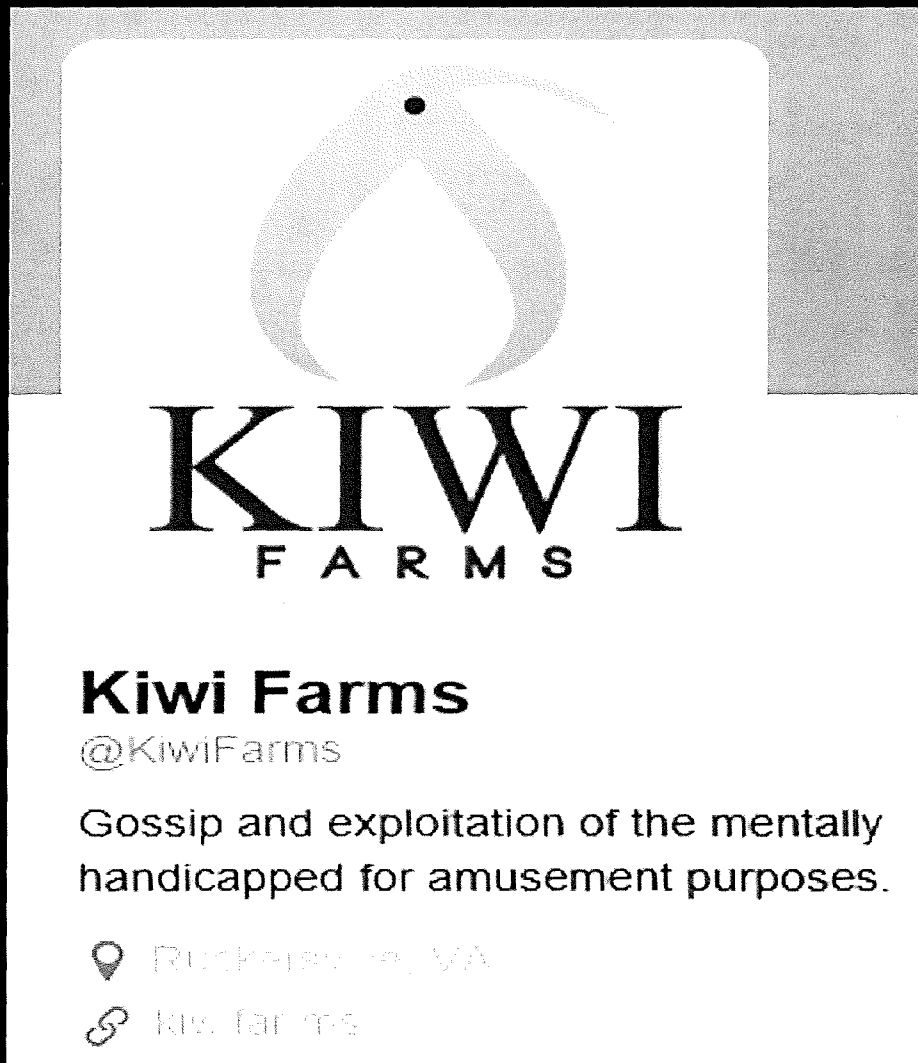
He believes he is entitled to the singer's attention.

Mr Greer was allegedly told multiple times the Shake It Off songstress had a 'no unsolicited music' ADVERTISEMENT on policy.



Verizon 6:54 PM 55%
matthewhopkinsnews.com

the past two years I have been campaigning to shut down Kiwi Farms, a site run by Joshua Conner Moon – formerly of Pensacola, Florida.




- Kiwi Farms is run by paedophile sadist Joshua Conner Moon and exists to harass the disabled. Click for full size.

Kiwi Farms exists to stalk the vulnerable. It says so,

●●●●○ Verizon 3G

3:14 PM

54% 



(801) 512-2052



Text Message
Today 1:59 PM

Russel you piece of shit.
All your information
including phone, home
address, work address,
etc. Will be published to
the trolls unless you
unblock me.

What??? Who is this?

It is Zig.

Sorenson was very
helpful in providing me
everything I need to
know.

Why you deactivate
your Facebook Russell?



Text Me...







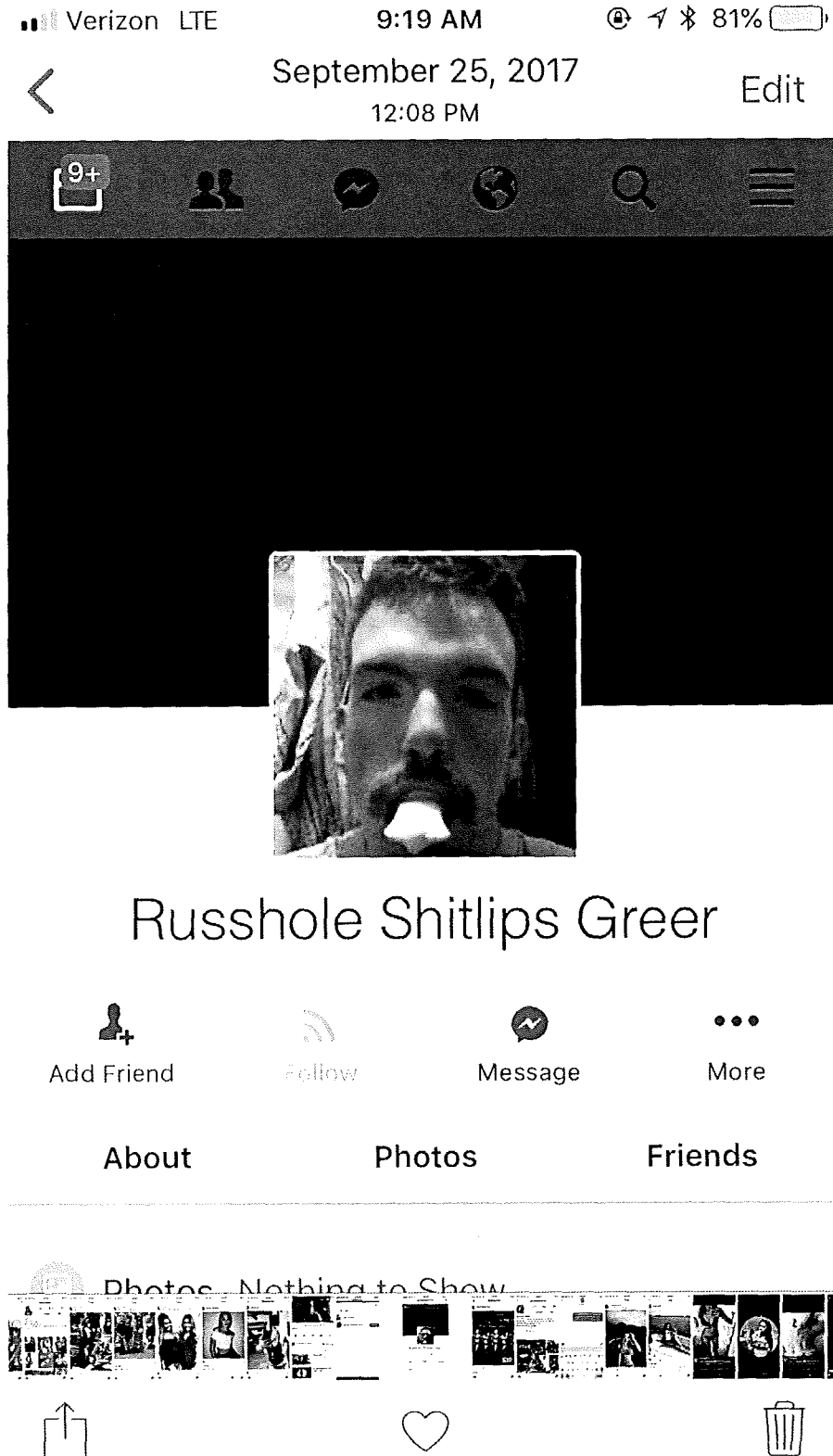


EXHIBIT F

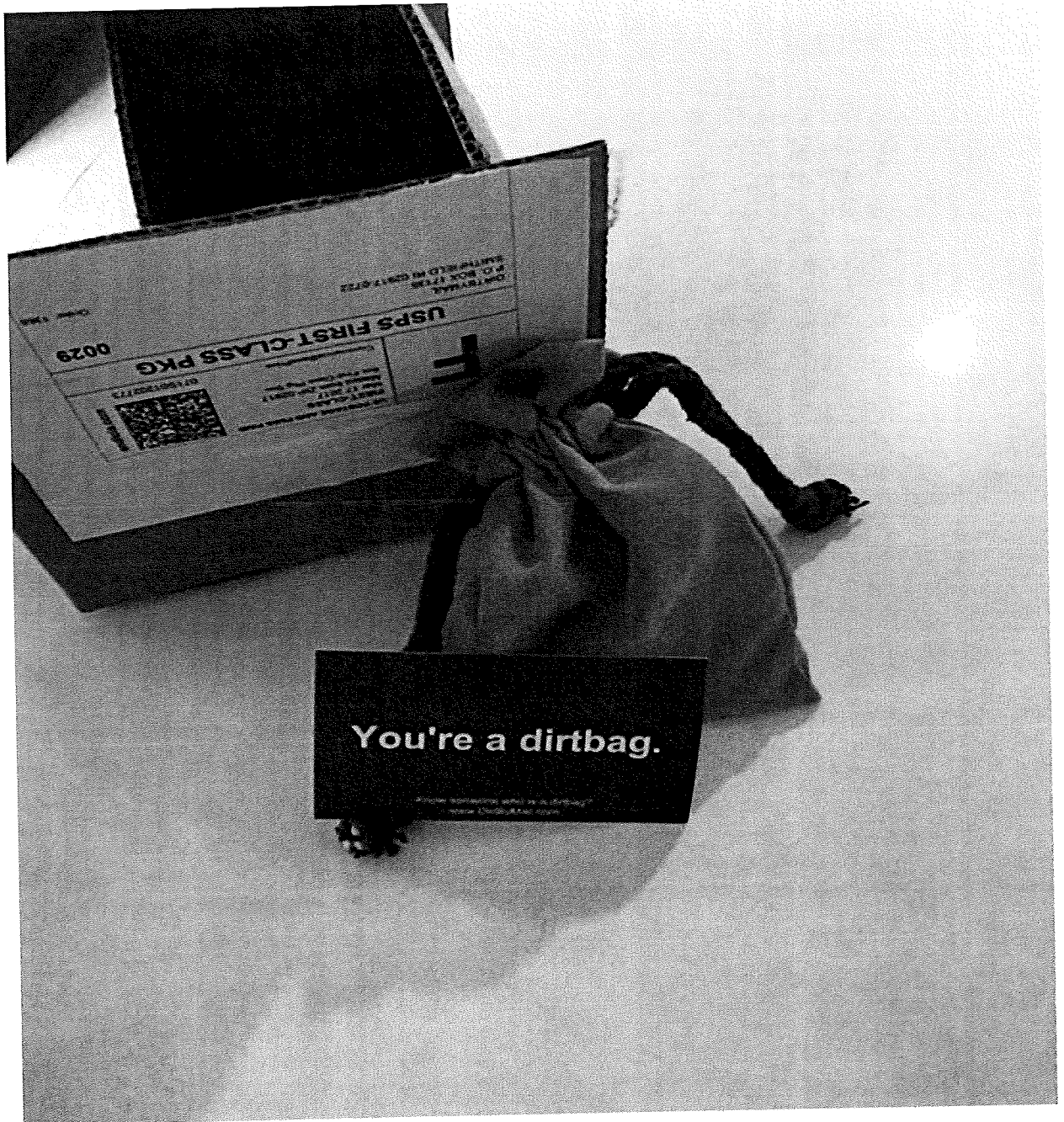


EXHIBIT G

WHY I SUED TAYLOR SWIFT

AND HOW I BECAME FALSELY KNOWN AS
FRIVOLOUS, LITIGIOUS & CRAZY

Based
on
the
true
event



BY RUSSELL GREER

EXHIBIT H

Mail 9:18 AM 7%

mylife

Russell, Your Reputation Score is
2.675

You

Show Reputation Scores

Re

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

1

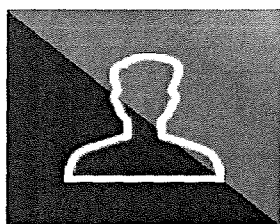
VIEW LAST
WEEK

10

VIEWS LAST
MONTH

634

VIEWS LAST
YEAR



Anonymous

LOCATION
Columbus, OH

SOURCE
Mylife

Searched for you on
09/03/2018

My Jobs

Next Steps

10 >

Saved

21 >

Applied

1117



Interviewing

4 >

NOTICE TO TERMINATE TENANCY

October 3, 2017



TO TENANT(S) AND ALL OTHERS IN POSSESSION OF THE PREMISES LOCATED AT:

3306 East Del Verde Ave
Salt Lake City, Utah 84109

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that your month-to-month tenancy under which you hold the possession of the herein described premises is hereby terminated as of the date **THIRTY (30)** days after the service of this **NOTICE** upon you. **YOU ARE HEREBY** required to quit and surrender possession thereof to Jessica Hirshberg on or before the date of **NOVEMBER 3, 2017**. Rent will be prorated for November if not vacant by October 31, 2017. Failure to do so will result in forfeiture of the lease and/or rental agreement and will institute an Unlawful Detainer lawsuit against you to recover rent, damages and possession of said premises.

THIS IS INTENDED AS A THIRTY (30) DAY NOTICE FOR THE PURPOSE OF TERMINATING YOUR TENANCY. THIS NOTICE IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH UTAH CODE, TITLE 78B, CHAPTER 6 § 802(b)(i).

LANDLORD RESERVES ALL THE RIGHTS AND REMEDIES PROVIDED UNDER THE RENTAL AGREEMENT AND UNDER APPLICABLE LAWS OF THE STATE OF UTAH INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO DAMAGES FOR UNPAID RENT OR PROPERTY AND NOTHING IN THIS NOTICE MAY BE CONSTRUED AS A WAIVER OF SUCH RIGHTS AND REMEDIES.

By:

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Jessica Hirshberg".

Jessica Hirshberg

3306 East Del Verde Ave, Salt Lake city, UT 84109

(801)450-3904

Am I Eligible?

EXHIBIT I

Client ID: 2146609

Page 1 of 1

**Indv Com Note**

Client Name: Russell Greer **Client ID:** 2146609 **Status:** Show
Clinician Name: [REDACTED] **Service:** Ind Thrpy Commercial
Date Of Service: 07/16/2019 **Start Time:** 5:00 PM **End Time:** 6:00 PM **Duration:** 60 Minutes
Team: H.S.S.C Highland
Location: H.S.S.C Highland **Specific Location:** therapist office
Mode of Delivery: Face-to-face **Member Participated:** Yes
Second Staff: **Other Participants:**
☐ Family Member(s) ☐ Internal Collateral ☐ External Collateral
Goals and Objectives: trauma

Service Note**Situation Intervention Plan**

Ct reported that he had a job interview this week and should hear about the job in the next couple of days. Ct shared that the girl he was texting has text him back and he invited her to spend time together this weekend but hasn't heard back.

Processed with Ct his moods. Ct shared that he did his assignment and he has seen improvement in his moods. Processed with Ct his assessment and the prescribers assessment of him. Discussed his trauma. It appeared that Ct wanted his trauma symptoms to be validated, so writer validated them. Processed his conflicting views on what he wants from Taylor Swift. Ct agreed to think about revenge versus working things out because both are conflicting.

Ct will continue individual therapy in two weeks.

Address Progress to Goal

Ct is using skills and managing his moods in a healthier way.

Billing Diagnosis

1- F43.12 Post-traumatic stress disorder, chronic

Signatures

Clinician: [REDACTED], CMHC CMHC

Signature Date: 07/16/2019

EXHIBIT J

Verizon

9:34 PM
kunr.org

88%

As Greer says, this provides him with an opportunity for intimacy that he doesn't normally have. And by adding his name to this particular lawsuit, he wants to preserve the state's brothel system so that he can continue to do that.

That being said, Greer has faced criticism online over alleged misogynistic comments on social media. He has also sued Taylor Swift in the past.

The lawsuit was dismissed, but his decision to sue her also drew criticism online and questions around his views of women.

Despite this, the plaintiffs of the current lawsuit are specifically aiming to ban brothels in Nevada, and a brothel client joining the lawsuit as a defendant, we just don't know yet how that could impact the case overall.

BILLMAN: Bree, is Russell Greer's situation common, based on some of the reporting that you've done?

EXHIBIT K



EXHIBIT L



christianpost.com

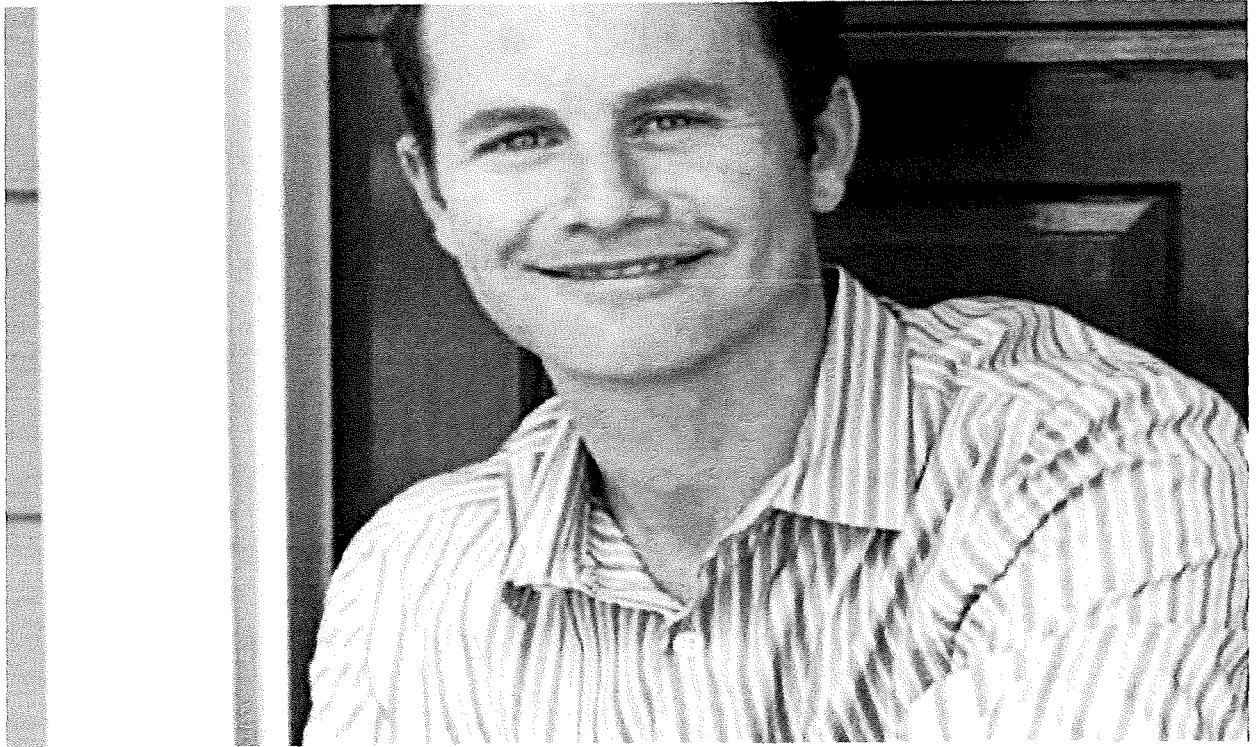


Home

Church & Ministries

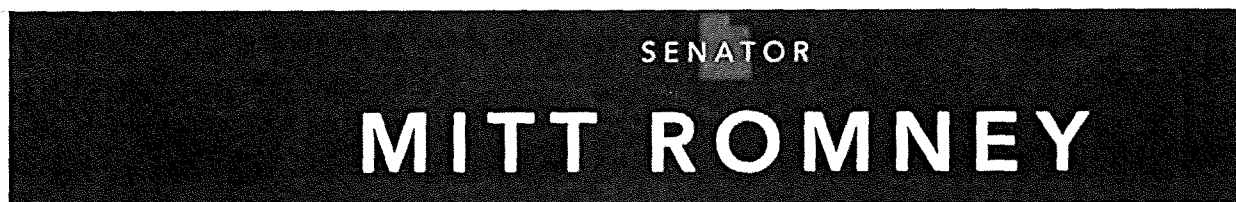
U.S.

World



Kirk Cameron: Celebrities Should Be Held to a Higher Standard

EXHIBIT M



June 3, 2019

Dear Mr. Greer,

Thank you for contacting me to share your views and concerns. I appreciate hearing your thoughts or affecting our nation.

Serving and advocating for the people of Utah is my highest priority. I rely deeply on your perspective experiences to help guide my approach as the United States Senate considers policy issues that affect your senator, my commitment is to do what I believe is in the best interests of Utah and our country.

Thank you again for contacting me. Please reach out anytime about this or any other matter of concern. I am also interested in visiting my website, <http://romney.senate.gov>, for news and legislative updates.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mitt Romney".

Mitt Romney
United States Senator



EXHIBIT N



