

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA  
CASE NO. \_\_\_\_\_**

**N.S.,  
by and through her next friends and parents  
Chester Smalkowski and Nadia Smalkowski**

and

**C.S.,  
by and through his next friends and parents  
Chester Smalkowski and Nadia Smalkowski**

and

**Chester Smalkowski**

and

**Nadia Smalkowski**

and

**American Atheists, Inc.**

**Plaintiffs,**

**V.**

**Independent School District #15 of Texas County, Oklahoma,**

and

**David Davidson, Independent School District #15 Superintendent, in his Official as well as in his Individual Capacity,**

and

**David Brewer, Hardesty High School Principal, in his Official as well as in his Individual Capacity,**

and

**Lloyd Buckley, Hardesty High School Principal, in his Official as well as in his Individual Capacity,**

and

**Ernest (Ernie) Cook, Hardesty High School athletic coach, in his Official as well as in his Individual Capacity,**

and

**Clinton Martin, Independent School District #15 School Board Member, in his Official as well as in his Individual Capacity,**

and

**Benji Fuentes, former Texas County Sheriff's deputy, in his Official as well as in his Individual Capacity,**

and

**Cassie Fuentes, Independent School District #15 School Board Member, in her Official as well as in her Individual Capacity,**

and

**Megan Kennedy, Guymon District Attorney, in her Official as well as in her Individual Capacity,**

and

**Rich Mariconda, Hardesty High School History Teacher, in his Official as well as in his Individual Capacity,**

and

**Mari Mashburn, Hardesty High School Science Teacher, in her Official as well as in her Individual Capacity,**

and

**Ms. (given name unknown) Coffman, Hardesty High School English Teacher, in her Official as well as in her Individual Capacity,**

and

**Arnold Peoples, Texas County Sheriff, in his Official as well as in his Individual Capacity,**

and

**Matt McCormick, Texas County Sheriff’s Deputy, in his Official as well as in his Individual Capacity,**

and

**Justin Williams, Oklahoma Highway Patrolman, in his Official as well as in his Individual Capacity,**

and

**Becky Gilbert, Hardesty High School Secretary, in her Official as well as in her Individual Capacity,**

and

**Guy Koch, a Hardesty police officer, in his Official as well as in his Individual Capacity,**

and

**Defendants, presently unknown, who will be identified and served upon discovery, who contributed to the conspiracies and injuries herein alleged.**

**Defendants.**

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**VERIFIED COMPLAINT AND JURY DEMAND**

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Come now the plaintiff N.S., plaintiff C.S., and next friends and parents Chester Smalkowski and Nadia Smalkowski, and plaintiff Chester Smalkowski, and plaintiff American Atheists, Inc., by and through the undersigned counsel, and, for their Complaint and Cause of Action against all defendants, state as follows:

1. This action arises under the Constitution and laws of the United States, particularly, but not limited to, the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and Fourteenth Amendments thereto, and pursuant to 42 USC § 1983 *et seq.*, giving this Court jurisdiction over this matter and entitling plaintiff to attorney fees under 42 USC § 1988.
2. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343, 1367, and 2201.
3. That the Claims asserted hereinafter arose entirely within the Western District of Oklahoma and venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391.
4. Plaintiff American Atheists, Inc. is a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of the State of Texas. American Atheists is a volunteer organization active in protecting the rights of Atheists and dedicated to the separation of church and state. Plaintiff American Atheists, Inc. has members who are citizens of the United States, of the State of Oklahoma, and of the City of Hardesty, and who own real estate in the State of Oklahoma. This action is brought on behalf of such persons who are members of American Atheists, Inc. and who pay taxes to the United States, the State of Oklahoma, the County of Texas, and the City of Hardesty that are used to fund defendant Independent School District #15 of Texas County, Oklahoma described in this Complaint. Plaintiff American Atheists, Inc. has standing as an organization on behalf of its taxpayer members who are citizens of the United States, of the State of Oklahoma, and of the City of Hardesty.,
5. The plaintiff, N.S. was, at all times mentioned in this complaint, a minor and a student at Hardesty High School, operated by Independent School District #15 of Texas County, Oklahoma.

6. The plaintiff, C.S. was, at all times mentioned in this complaint, a minor and a student in public schools operated by Independent School District #15 of Texas County, Oklahoma.
7. Plaintiffs Chester Smalkowski and Nadia Smalkowski are the parents of the minor plaintiffs N.S. and C.S.
8. All plaintiffs are Atheists and members of plaintiff American Atheists, Inc.
9. Save for Nadia Smalkowski, who is a permanent resident of the United States, plaintiffs, at all times relevant hereto, were citizens of the United States, and residents of Texas County and the State of Oklahoma.
10. Defendant, Independent School District #15 of Texas County, Oklahoma, is a school district organized and existing under the authority of the laws of the State of Oklahoma, and operates Hardesty High School and Balko High School.
11. Defendant David Davidson was Superintendent at Hardesty High School during events stated below in the 2005-2006 school year.
12. Defendant David Brewer was Principal at Hardesty High School during events stated below in the 2005-2006 school year.
13. Defendant Lloyd Buckley was Principal at Hardesty High School during events stated below in the 2004-2005 school year.
14. Defendant Ernest (Ernie) Cook is and was an Athletic Coach at Hardesty High School and assisted in organizing and participating in the basketball prayer circle during events stated below in the 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 school year.
15. Defendant Clinton Martin is and was a District School Board member during events stated below.
16. Defendant Benji Fuentes, was a Texas County Sheriff's Deputy during events stated below.

17. Defendant Cassie Fuentes is and was a District School Board Member officer during events stated below.
18. Defendant Megan Kennedy is and was a Guymon District Attorney during events stated below.
19. Defendant Rich Mariconda is and was a Hardesty High School history teacher during events stated below.
20. Defendant Mari Mashburn was a Hardesty High School science teacher during events stated below.
21. Defendant Coffman was a Hardesty High School English teacher during events stated below.
22. Defendant Arnold Peoples is and was Texas County Sheriff during events stated below.
23. Defendant Matthew McCormick is and was a Sheriff's Deputy during events stated below.
24. Defendant Justin Williams is and was an Oklahoma Highway Patrolman during events stated below.
25. Defendant Becky Gilbert is and was the Hardesty High School secretary during events stated below.
26. Defendant Guy Koch is and was a Hardesty police officer during events stated below.
27. Defendants presently unknown, who will be identified and served upon discovery, are persons who contributed to the conspiracies against, and the injuries to plaintiffs, herein alleged.
28. Plaintiff N.S., plaintiff C.S., and plaintiffs Chester and Nadia Smalkowski are Atheists, residing in Texas County, Oklahoma. All suffered economically, physically, and mentally as the result of the actions of defendants directed against them by virtue of their Atheism.

29. Save for Nadia Smalkowski, who is a permanent resident of the United States, plaintiffs and each of them, are citizens of the United States, the State of Oklahoma, and Texas County Oklahoma, and as such are to be accorded all rights, freedoms, and benefits of citizenship guaranteed them under the United States Constitution and the Constitution of Oklahoma. Plaintiff Nadia Smalkowski is entitled to those same rights by virtue of her status within the United States.
30. Within those constitutional rights enjoyed by plaintiffs are the First Amendment right to exercise their religious beliefs, which includes plaintiffs absence of religious belief, and to be free from government harassment on the subject of religion, the First Amendment rights to freedom of association, to peaceably earn a living, and the right to be free from assault, as well as, but not limited to, the liberty protections, and the guarantees of the rights to due process of law and to equal protection of the laws set out in the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.
31. Upon information and belief, beginning at a time unknown to plaintiffs, but becoming manifest on or about November 19, 2004. and continuing until the date of the filing of this action, plaintiffs, and each of them, have been the victims of an unlawful, invidious, unconstitutional, and ongoing conspiracy against them by the named defendants and by other actors, both known and unknown, to deprive plaintiffs of rights secured to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America.
32. Upon information and belief, the conspiracy herein alleged has been punitively undertaken against the plaintiffs who are members of the Smalkowski family, and against members of plaintiff American Atheists, Inc., because these plaintiffs represent a rejection of a religious viewpoint which defendants seek to unconstitutionally establish as an official state

sponsored religion in the public schools of Oklahoma, under color of the laws, customs, or usages of the State of Oklahoma.

33. Defendants, and each of them, acting in their official capacities as agents of the State of Oklahoma, and in conspiracy one with the other, and under color of the laws, customs and usages of the State of Oklahoma, deliberately violated, and acted with deliberate indifference or hostility toward, plaintiffs' federally protected rights herein enumerated, including, but not limited to, their First Amendment rights to be free of the establishment of a religion by the state, and their Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment rights to due process of law and to equal protection of the laws.
34. Upon information and belief, defendants Davidson, Brewer, Buckley, Cook, Mariconda, Mashburn, and Coffman, individually, and in conspiracy or concert of action, conspired to encourage and promote religious exercises, which are unlawful in a public school, including, but not limited to, leading students, including plaintiff N.S., in recitation of the Protestant biblical version of "The Lord's Prayer," a religious text, at public school sponsored sports events.
35. Upon information and belief, defendants Davidson, Brewer, Buckley, Cook, Mariconda, Mashburn, and Coffman knowingly acted to violate plaintiff N.S.'s constitutional and Title IX rights by making these religious exercises a mandatory condition of plaintiff's participation in public school-sponsored athletics, and by attempting to establish a religion and to coerce plaintiff into adherence thereto.
36. Upon information and belief, defendants Buckley, Mariconda, Mashburn, and Coffman actively and openly engage in religious instruction in the classroom, including but not limited to using textbooks and supplementary materials that promote specific religious beliefs, including teaching content from the biblical Old Testament as historical fact, in an

unconstitutional attempt to establish a religion and to coerce plaintiffs into adherence thereto.

37. Upon information and belief, defendant Becky Gilbert, under color of the laws, customs or usages of the State of Oklahoma, actively conspired with other named defendants herein to punish plaintiff N.S. and her family and fellow plaintiffs for their Atheism and to establish defendant Gilbert's view of religious truth as the official religion of the public High School in Hardesty, Oklahoma.
38. Upon information and belief, defendants Buckley, Mariconda, Mashburn, Gilbert, and Coffman have used their office of authority as state actors of the State of Oklahoma to actively, and unconstitutionally, disparage the Atheism of the plaintiff N.S, and plaintiff C.S., and to intimidate them, telling them, among other things, that "the United States is a Christian Nation," and if they don't like it to "get out," to indoctrinate and coerce a particular religious view upon all plaintiffs, to force upon plaintiffs N.S. and C.S. defendants' views that, as non-believers, they are outsiders, and that their parents are outsiders, and that plaintiffs are not welcome and are not full members of the community, that plaintiffs' views are necessarily inferior to those of the defendants in that defendants are their teachers, coaches, and school administrators, that they are persons in positions of authority, and as such are representatives of the government in Texas County, Oklahoma.
39. Plaintiff N.S. was a member of the Hardesty boy's (sic) football team and the Hardesty girl's basketball team and the girl's track team during the 2004-2005 school year, and the 2005-2006 school year.
40. Upon information and belief, on or around Friday, November 19, 2004, plaintiff N.S. was subjected to prayer organized and encouraged and led by her basketball coach defendant Cook and his wife. Plaintiff N.S. was also subjected to prayer organized and led by the

girl's basketball team, and against her will and knowledge was drawn into participation into prayer which constituted the entire game-opening ceremony. In this ceremony, members of both teams meet on the court, clasp hands, and together recite the Protestant version of "The Lord's Prayer." The audience and school officials join in this ceremony, clearly designed to establish a religion in a public school. Upon information and belief, these religious rituals also take place at, but are not limited to, neighboring public high schools Tyrone, Fort Supply and Balko, with which teams the Hardesty school team competes.

41. Upon information and belief, on or around November 19, 2004, plaintiff N.S. informed defendant Cook as coach that she is an Atheist and not a Christian, did not know "The Lord's Prayer" and would not recite it. Plaintiff was told by defendant Cook at that time that when the teams recited the prayer, she must be separated from her team and go into the locker room, thereby ostracizing and otherwise punishing plaintiff in consequence of possessing a differing or non-religious belief, thereby causing her to become an outsider by school officials who encourage, promote and lead this religious ritual.
42. Upon information and belief, on or around Saturday, November 20, 2004, defendants Davidson, Buckley and Cook unlawfully and unconstitutionally met in conspiracy to violate plaintiff's constitutional rights by removing plaintiff from the girl's basketball team. Upon information and belief, this was done to punish plaintiff for not participating in the required religious activity hereinabove described, but was accomplished by defendants inventing a knowingly false accusation of plaintiff stealing another girl's shoes as a pretext for the suspension. The defendants did not inform plaintiff N.S. of this action, but rather informed students attending a scheduled game at Hardesty High School, on or around the same day of November 20, 2004, that plaintiff was being so accused, thereby defaming

plaintiff and denying plaintiff her due process rights, and punishing her for her non conforming views on religious matters. There was no investigation or witnesses or hearing to determine truth or falsity of this accusation. As a result of this false and malicious accusation, plaintiff N.S. became increasingly harassed by her fellow students and by teachers for her religious, political and personal beliefs.

43. Upon information and belief, plaintiff N.S. was not informed of the accusation or of the resulting suspension until she arrived ready to participate with her team in a scheduled game on or around Tuesday, November 23, 2004, at which time plaintiff was subjected to public humiliation and mental distress due to these false accusations.
44. Plaintiff Chester Smalkowski, believing his daughter, plaintiff N.S., to have been falsely accused of theft, and in an attempt to reinstate her to the team, met defendant Buckley at the latter's home on or around November 27, 2004. Defendant Buckley at that time struck plaintiff Smalkowski repeatedly without warning or provocation.
45. Upon information and belief, defendant Buckley falsely accused plaintiff Chester Smalkowski of inflicting various injuries to Buckley's person during the incident described in paragraph 43, supra, and then used the pretext of these alleged injuries to support a warrant for the false arrest and imprisonment of plaintiff Chester Smalkowski on or around November 29, 2004. Upon information and belief, defendant Buckley has presented, and will present, false and contrived evidence of injuries he allegedly suffered during the incident on or about November 27, 2004 when he wrongfully attacked plaintiff Chester Smalkowski.
46. Upon information and belief, defendant Megan Kennedy has conspired with other defendants to punish plaintiff Chester Smalkowski for his religious views by prosecuting a

criminal case against him which, upon information and belief, she knows is grounded on false statement and perjury.

47. In response to objections made to the N.S.'s suspension from the team by plaintiffs N.S. and Chester Smalkowski, legal counsel for Hardesty Public Schools, acting as an agent of Independent School District #15 of Texas County, Oklahoma, and of defendants Davison, Buckley, and Cook, cited plaintiff's lack of participation in the team's religious ceremony, and falsely cited a lack of physical conditioning and a lack of team pride by plaintiff N.S., thereby further defaming plaintiff and denying her constitutional rights to due process of law and to freedom from religion.
48. Upon information and belief, on or around November 18, 2005, plaintiff N.S., who had rejoined the girl's basketball team, was once again subjected to an unlawful religious ritual organized, encouraged, and led by her basketball coach, defendant Cook. Plaintiff N.S. was again subjected to forced unconstitutional public prayer, organized and led by the girl's basketball team and defendant Cook, and against her will and knowledge was again drawn into this unwanted, unwelcome, and unconstitutional event to which she had previously objected. This ceremony was substantially like all previous games. However, during this particular event, plaintiff N.S. chose to recite the Pledge of Allegiance rather than participate in the prayer.
49. Upon information and belief, on or around November 21, 2005, the Monday following the basketball game, plaintiff N.S. was summoned to the school office by defendant Brewer, and, in the presence of defendants and co-conspirators Richards and Mariconda, was falsely accused of threatening another student, and was summarily suspended from school. Upon information and belief, this action was undertaken to unlawfully punish plaintiff N.S. for not participating in the religious activity hereinabove described, and the stated grounds

for the suspension were knowingly falsely made. No investigation was made by defendants as to the truth of the allegation, and no due process rights were provided plaintiff N.S., all in derogation of her constitutional rights hereinabove enumerated.

50. On or around November 21, 2005, when plaintiff was summoned to the school office, the school was ordered into a "lock-down" for the purposes of further slandering, punishing, and intimidating plaintiff N.S. and attempting to coerce from her a false confession of having threatened harm to a fellow student, when defendants knew or should have known that plaintiff N.S. had never threatened a fellow student with bodily harm, and that their actions were in fact acts of malicious retaliation against plaintiff N.S. for not acceding to their religious views.

51. Upon information and belief, subsequent to the unlawful religiously based suspension of plaintiff N.S., defendants Davidson, Buckley, Martin, and defendants as yet unknown, in response to plaintiffs' lawful attendance at a public school basketball game, engaged in, or failed to prevent, physical threats and harassment to plaintiffs C.S. and N.S., and assault upon the person of plaintiff Chester Smalkowski. As a direct and proximate result of this unlawful activity by defendants, plaintiff Chester Smalkowski was forced to remove his children, plaintiffs C.S. and N.S., from attendance at school out of fear for their safety.

52. Upon information and belief, on or shortly after November 22, 2005 defendants Cassie Fuentes and Clinton Martin entered into a conspiracy or concert of action, together with other defendants, under color of the laws, customs, or usages of the State of Oklahoma to unlawfully suspend plaintiff N.S. from school and to deny her constitutionally guaranteed rights to due process of law and to equal protection of the laws, and to deny plaintiffs Chester Smalkowski and Nadia Smalkowski constitutionally guaranteed liberty rights and rights to due process of law and equal protection of the laws, by unlawfully threatening

them and barring them from coming onto school property to deal with matters touching on their children's' welfare, to their rights to an education, to due process of law, to equal protection of the laws, and to gather information favorable to their children's truthful statements of the events, and the reasons therefore, that had led to the suspension of plaintiff N.S.

53. Plaintiff Nadia Smalkowski had made a video of her daughter plaintiff N.S. not participating in the religious ritual hereinabove described, and said video had been aired publicly. Upon information and belief, this accurate evidence proved to be highly embarrassing to the fiction created by defendants to justify their unlawful actions toward plaintiffs, causing them to retaliate against plaintiff Nadia Smalkowski by maliciously barring her from her children's school, in violation of her liberty rights and her rights to due process of law and to equal protection of the laws.

54. Upon information and belief, defendants Davidson, Buckley, conspired together and with other defendants herein to disregard their responsibilities to act *in loco parentis* to plaintiffs to create and maintain a safe and welcoming environment conducive to education, but instead unconstitutionally created an atmosphere of fear, and an environment hostile to plaintiff's beliefs, and hostile to them physically, emotionally and intellectually, thereby depriving plaintiffs C.S. and N.S. of their right to a public school education, and violation the rights of plaintiff Chester Smalkowski and Nadia Smalkowski for their children to receive such an education.

55. Upon information and belief, defendant Benji Fuentes, a Sheriff's Deputy, and spouse of defendant Cassie Fuentes, in conspiracy with other defendants, attempted to hire, coerce, or otherwise convince, for payment in money or other consideration, one Jerry Kelly to inflict great personal harm on defendant Chester Smalkowski, for purposes which include

retaliation against him, and intimidation for, his religious opinions and his attempts to defend his daughter and family against the false and malicious allegations hereinabove described.

56. Upon information and belief, defendant McCormick, in conspiracy with other defendants, attempted to coerce or convince, for payment of money or other consideration, one Chelsey Parker to submit a falsified police report falsely alleging the existence of unlawful firearms on the Smalkowski property for the purpose of unlawfully providing defendant McCormick a false pretext for re-arresting plaintiff Smalkowski, removing his children and taking his property. Plaintiff Smalkowski does not own firearms. Defendant further attempted to intimidate Parker as a potential witness by harassing her and her husband at Mr. Parker's place of business with drug-sniffing dogs.

57. Upon information and belief, in conspiracy with other defendants, defendant Benji Fuentes abused the power and authority of his badge and his status as a law enforcement officer during his continuing harassing investigation of the false criminal charges brought against plaintiff Chester Smalkowski. Defendant Benji Fuentes unlawful acts include, but are not limited to, attempts to coerce the bail bondsman to withhold bail without charges, to improperly confer with the District Attorney during plaintiff's preliminary hearing, to have a private conference with prosecution witness Guy Koch immediately before Koch was called to testify, to instigate and coerce members of the Diaz family to file a groundless restraining order against plaintiff Chester Smalkowski, to attempt to obtain false statements from students in order to create a false cause for arrest, to harassment of plaintiff's employee, Chelsey Brewer, until she quit her job with the Smalkowski's, to conspire with Defendant McCormick to coerce false testimony from Chelsey Brewer in order to obtain an arrest warrant for plaintiff Chester Smalkowski.

58. Upon information and belief, in conspiracy with other defendants, defendant Arnold Peoples has defamed plaintiff Chester Smalkowski and obstructed justice by falsely, under color of his official office, made false statements to the public, including the media regarding plaintiff Chester Smalkowski, knowing such statements to be false and for the purpose of punishing plaintiff Chester Smalkowski and his family for their religious views.
59. Upon information and belief, in conspiracy with other defendants, and under color of his official authority as a police officer, defendant Guy Koch interfered with the judicial process by falsely asserting that plaintiff Chester Smalkowski had assaulted Defendant Buckley. Upon information and belief, this was done maliciously, with the purpose of injuring plaintiffs and for the purpose of depriving them of their right to be free of the official establishment of religion, and to their rights to due process of law and to equal protection of the laws, all with the intent of punishing plaintiff Chester Smalkowski and his family for their religious beliefs and for the purpose of depriving plaintiff of his rights to freedom of association and to peaceably earn a living.
60. Upon information and belief, in conspiracy with other defendants, and under color of his official authority as a Oklahoma Highway Patrolman, defendant Justin Williams interfered with the judicial process, and defamed plaintiff Chester Smalkowski, by providing false information regarding him, improperly gained under the color of his official authority, to the defendants in a civil lawsuit filed by plaintiff Chester Smalkowski.
61. Defendants, either as individuals, or in a conspiracy or concert of action, abused the power and authority of their badge and status as police officers, or, in their official capacities as police officers following the policies of the Hardesty Police department, engaged in an ongoing campaign of stalking and harassing plaintiff Smalkowski, resulting in severe

physical, mental and emotional pain, trauma, entitling plaintiffs to monetary damages, in an amount to be determined by a jury.

62. Upon information and belief, defendants, in an act of conspiracy or concert of action, falsely alleged that plaintiffs Chester Smalkowski and Nadia Smalkowski did abuse or otherwise mistreat their children, and used this false information in complaints to the Department of Social Services, who investigated the Smalkowski home and discovered the allegations to be unfounded and completely without merit.
63. As a direct, proximate, and foreseeable result of the constitutional and statutory violations by Defendants herein, acting in abuse of their badge of authority, under color of law, and in compliance with the policies of their superiors, and the Hardesty Police Department, the Texas County Sheriff's Department, or acting individually, plaintiffs have suffered severe mental and physical pain, trauma, loss of income, malicious prosecution, public embarrassment, harassment, false imprisonment, and physical injury to their persons of a temporary and permanent nature, all to their detriment, for which they seek compensation.
64. Defendants' acts or omissions are repugnant to persons of ordinary sensibilities, entitling plaintiffs to punitive damages.
65. Upon information and belief, the constitutional violations herein complained of are continuing, and will continue, as part of an ongoing conspiracy or concert of action to violate the rights of plaintiffs hereinabove stated, unless enjoined by this Honorable Court.
66. As plaintiffs in a 42 USC 1983 claim, plaintiffs have the right to be awarded attorney fees as granted by Congress in 42 USC 1988.

**WHEREFORE**, plaintiffs pray and demand:

1. Judgment against Defendants, and each of them, on each cause of action, for a fair and reasonable amount of compensatory damages, including loss of income, in an amount in excess of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) to be determined by a jury, within the jurisdiction of the Court; and
2. A trial by jury on all issues so triable; and
3. An award of punitive damages in an amount sufficient to deter similar actions by similar actors, in an amount to be determined by a jury, and
4. Court costs and the expenses of this action; and
5. Attorney fees as permitted by statute; and
6. Injunctive relief, both temporary and permanent, enjoining defendants from further actions violating the constitutional rights of plaintiffs herein complained of; and
7. Any and all other relief, both legal and equitable, to which plaintiffs may appear entitled.

Respectfully Submitted,

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Attorney for plaintiffs

**VERIFICATION**

I, \_\_\_\_\_, plaintiff in the above-styled action, have read the foregoing Verified Complaint and Jury Demand, and the statements and allegations contained therein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, except as to those matters alleged on information and belief, and as to those matters I believe them to be true.

\_\_\_\_\_

This \_\_\_\_\_ Day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2006.

**VERIFICATION**

I, \_\_\_\_\_, plaintiff in the above-styled action, have read the foregoing Verified Complaint and Jury Demand, and the statements and allegations contained therein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, except as to those matters alleged on information and belief, and as to those matters I believe them to be true.

\_\_\_\_\_

This \_\_\_\_\_ Day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2006