

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA,

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

HALL OF JUSTICE

TENTATIVE RULINGS - December 01, 2022

EVENT DATE: 12/02/2022

EVENT TIME: 09:00:00 AM

DEPT.: C-75

JUDICIAL OFFICER: James A Mangione

CASE NO.: 37-2021-00050889-CU-AT-CTL

CASE TITLE: SHERLOCK VS AUSTIN [EFILE]

CASE CATEGORY: Civil - Unlimited

CASE TYPE: Antitrust/Trade Regulation

EVENT TYPE: Demurrer / Motion to Strike

CAUSAL DOCUMENT/DATE FILED:

Defendant Abhay Schweitzer, individually and doing business as Techne's Special Motion to Strike is granted.

Pursuant to CCP § 425.16, the court must first determine whether the moving party has made a threshold showing that the challenged cause of action is one arising from protected activity, i.e., the act underlying petitioner's cause of action fits one of the categories delineated in CCP §425.16(e). (CCP §425.16 (b)(1); *Navellier v. Sletten* (2002) 29 Cal.4th 82, 88-89.) Defendant bears the initial burden of establishing a prima facie showing that the Plaintiffs' cause of action *arises* from the Defendant's petition activity. (*Equilon Enterprises, L.L.C. v. Consumer Cause, Inc.* (2002) 29 Cal.4th 53, 61.) Here, Defendant alleges that the conduct complained of by Plaintiffs falls within CCP § 425.16(e)(1), which protects "any written or oral statement or writing made before a legislative, executive, or judicial proceeding, or any other official proceeding authorized by law."

If the court finds that Defendant has satisfied the first prong, it must then determine whether the opposing party has demonstrated a probability of prevailing on the claim. (*Ibid.*) "Only a cause of action that satisfies both prongs of the anti-SLAPP statute – i.e., that arises from protected speech or petitioning and lacks even minimal merit – is a SLAPP, subject to being stricken under the statute." (*Thomas v. Quintero* (2005) 126 Cal.App.4th 635, 645.) "[A] plaintiff cannot simply rely on his or her pleadings, even if verified. Rather, the plaintiff must adduce competent, admissible evidence." (*Hailstone v. Martinez* (2008) 169 Cal.App.4th 728, 735.)

First Prong

Defendant has shown that the activities alleged in the FAC constitute petitioning "before a legislative, executive, or judicial proceeding, or any other official proceeding authorized by law" under CCP §425.16(e)(1). Furthermore, Defendant's actions are not illegal as a matter of law. (See *Zucchet v. Galardi* (2014) 229 Cal.App.4th 1466, 1478 (illegality exception applies "only in 'rare cases in which there is uncontroverted and uncontested evidence that establishes the crime as a matter of law.'").) Therefore, the first prong is satisfied.

Second prong

Plaintiffs have not submitted any evidence, affidavits, declarations, or requests for judicial notice in support of this motion. Therefore, they cannot show a probability of prevailing on the merits with "competent, admissible evidence." (*Hailstone*, 169 Cal.App.4th at 735.) The second prong of the analysis is not met.

If Defendant seeks to recover attorney's fees, it must be filed as a separate motion.

The minute order is the order of the Court.

Defendant is directed to provide notice on all parties within five (5) court days.