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5	MATTHEW ZIMMERMAN (CA Bar No. 212423) Floatronia Frontier Foundation GODD	
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8	Attorneys for John Doe "Stillworldly"	
9	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
10	FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO	
11	IA GLOBAL, INC.,) Case No. CGC-08-482287
12	Plaintiff,) DEFENDANT JOHN DOE
13	i iaiitiii,) "STILLWORLDLY"'S MEMORANDUM) OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN
14	V.	SUPPORT OF SPECIAL MOTION TO STRIKE
15) DATE: March 30, 2009
16	JOHN DOE, DOE, INC. and DOES 3-1000, inclusive,	TIME: 9:30 a.m.
17	Defendants.	ý PLACE: Department 301
18	Defendants.	
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	MPA IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT JOHN DOE "STILLWORLDLY"'S SPECIAL MOTION TO STRIKE	
	WITH BOTTORT OF DELEMBRIT TOTAL DOE STEEDWORDDET SSECOND MOTION TO STRIKE	

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The relevant background and facts are set forth in Defendant John Doe "Stillworldly"'s Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of his Motion to Quash.

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

IA Global's complaint against Stillworldly should be stricken under California's Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation statute, because it was filed over Stillworldly's exercise of his right to free speech in connection with a public issue – the performance of a publicly traded company – and because IA Global cannot demonstrate a likelihood of success on the merits of its claims. In addition to striking the complaint, the court should award Stillworldly his costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

ARGUMENT

I. The Court Should Strike the Complaint and Award Attorney's Fees Under the Anti-SLAPP Statute.

This Court should strike IA Global's complaint against Stillworldly under the California Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation (SLAPP) statute. The complaint is within the scope of the SLAPP statute because it has been filed over an act of the defendant in furtherance of the right of petition, and/or the right of free speech in connection with a public issue. Code of Civil Procedure § 425.16(b)(1); Braun v. Chronicle Publishing Co., 52 Cal. App. 4th 1036, 1042-43 (1997). IA Global's claims all relate to "(3) written . . . statement[s] made in a place open to the public or a public forum in connection with an issue of public interest; (4) or any other conduct in furtherance of the exercise of the constitutional right of petition or the constitutional right of free speech in connection with a public issue or an issue of public interest." Code of Civil Procedure § 425.16(e).

As one court has noted, "[t]he definition of 'public interest' within the meaning of the anti-SLAPP statute has been broadly construed to include not only governmental matters, but also private conduct that impacts a broad segment of society" Damon v. Ocean Hills Journalism Club, 85 Cal. App. 4th 468, 479 (2000). California courts agree that the performance of publicly traded companies is a subject of public interest for the purpose of the anti-SLAPP statute and that

an Internet message board is a public forum. See ComputerXpress, Inc. v. Jackson, 93 Cal. App. 4th 993, 1007 (2001); Global Telemedia Intern., Inc. v. Doe 1, 132 F. Supp. 2d 1261, 1265 (C.D. Cal. 2001). Stillworldly's postings, which convey his opinions about the performance of IA Global and predictions about its future stock value, are statements of significant public interest made in a public forum and accordingly are covered by subsections (e)(3) and (e)(4) of the anti-SLAPP law.

Once a defendant has made a prima facie showing that the lawsuit arises from petition or speech activity covered by section 425.16, as Stillworldly has done here, the burden shifts to the plaintiff to establish a probability of prevailing on its claims, which must be done by competent and admissible evidence. *Navellier v. Sletten*, 29 Cal. 4th 82, 88 (2002); *Ludwig v. Superior Court*, 37 Cal. App. 4th 8, 15-16, 21 n.16, 25 (1995). As discussed in Argument Sections III(B), (C) and (D) of Defendant John Doe 1's Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of his Motion to Quash, and hereby incorporated into this Memorandum, IA Global has not even set forth a facially valid complaint, and, even if the complaint were valid, has not provided any evidence on key elements of its claims. Accordingly, Stillworldly has a right to have the complaint itself stricken and to recover his costs and attorney's fees. *See Pfeiffer Venice Properties v. Bernard*, 101 Cal. App. 4th 211, 218-19 (2002).

CONCLUSION

The complaint against John Doe "Stillworldly" should be stricken under the SLAPP statute and this Court should award Stillworldly his costs and attorney's fees.

Dated: March 5, 2009

Respectfully submitted,

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