

1 HONORABLE RONALD B. LEIGHTON

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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
8 AT TACOMA

9 CALLI L HISEY, et al.,

10 Plaintiffs,

11 v.

12 KELLY ELLIS, et al.,

13 Defendants.

CASE NO. C17-5543RBL

ORDER GRANTING IN PART AND
DENYING IN PART HISEY'S ANTI-
SLAPP MOTIONS

14 THIS MATTER is before the Court on Plaintiff Hisey's Motion to Dismiss (and Special
15 Motion to Strike) Defendant Ellis's Counterclaim against her for defamation based on (1) her
16 report to the Vancouver Police Department and (2) her subsequent complaint to the Better
17 Business Bureau. Hisey argues that her complaints to a governmental agency about a matter
18 reasonably within its concern entitle her to immunity under Washington's "anti-SLAPP" statute,
19 RCW 4.24.510. She seeks dismissal of the counterclaims under Rule 12(b)(6). She also asks the
20 court to strike the counterclaims under the anti-SLAPP statute's "special motion to strike"
21 provision, RCW 4.24.525(4).

22 Ellis argues that the "special motion to strike" provision of the anti-SLAPP statute (RCW
23 4.24.525(4)) has been deemed unconstitutional. *Davis v. Cox*, 183 Wash. 2d 269, 294 (2015). He
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1 also argues that Hisey cannot prevail on her more traditional Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss
2 because his counterclaim is based in part on Hisey’s report to a non-governmental agency, the
3 BBB.

4 Dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6) may be based on either the lack of a cognizable legal
5 theory or the absence of sufficient facts alleged under a cognizable legal theory. *See Balistreri v.*
6 *Pacifica Police Dep’t*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990). A plaintiff’s complaint must allege
7 facts to state a claim for relief plausible on its face. *See Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678
8 (2009). A claim has “facial plausibility” when the party seeking relief “pleads factual content
9 that allows the Court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the
10 misconduct alleged.” *Id.* “[A] plaintiff’s obligation to provide the ‘grounds’ of his ‘entitle[ment]
11 to relief’ requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of
12 a cause of action will not do. Factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above
13 the speculative level.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007) (citations and
14 footnotes omitted). This requires a plaintiff to plead “more than an unadorned, the-defendant-
15 unlawfully-harmed-me-accusation.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (citing *Twombly*).

16 On a Rule 12(b)(6) motion, “a district court should grant leave to amend even if no
17 request to amend the pleading was made, unless it determines that the pleading could not
18 possibly be cured by the allegation of other facts.” *Cook, Perkiss & Liehe v. N. Cal. Collection*
19 *Serv.*, 911 F.2d 242, 247 (9th Cir. 1990). However, where the facts are not in dispute, and the
20 sole issue is whether there is liability as a matter of substantive law, the Court may deny leave to
21 amend. *See Albrecht v. Lund*, 845 F.2d 193, 195–96 (9th Cir. 1988).

22 Washington’s anti-SLAPP statute aims to deter meritless suits filed to chill a defendant’s
23 exercise of his First Amendment rights. It immunizes any “person who communicates a
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1 | complaint or information to any branch or agency of federal, state, or local government ... from
2 | civil liability for claims based upon the communication ... [if it regards] any matter reasonably
3 | of concern to that agency or organization.” RCW 4.24.510 (2002). “The communicator need not
4 | have acted in good faith in order to be entitled to immunity.” *Engler v. City of Bothell*, No. C15-
5 | 1873JLR, 2016 WL 3453664, at *7 (W.D. Wash. June 20, 2016) (explaining that the 2002
6 | amendment removed the statute’s good faith requirement, broadening the absolute protection
7 | afforded to communicators) (citing *Bailey v. State*, 191 P.3d 1285, 1291 (Wash. Ct. App. 2008)).
8 | Even if his speech was defamatory, he is immune if his communication regarded “any matter
9 | reasonably of concern” to the governmental agency to which he reported. *See, e.g., Lowe v.*
10 | *Rowe*, 173 Wash. App. 253, 262, 294 P.3d 6, 11 (Wash. Ct. App. 2012) (dismissing defamation
11 | claim because anti-SLAPP immunity applied). Speech is ‘of public concern’ when it can “be
12 | fairly considered as relating to any matter of political, social, or other concern to the
13 | community.” *Snyder v. Phelps*, 562 U.S. 443, 453 (2011).

14 | It is true that the special motion to strike is not in play. *Davis v. Cox, supra*. But the
15 | immunity granted by RCW 4.24.510 is triggered when the defendant (Hisey, in this context)
16 | reports or communicates to a governmental agency about matters reasonably of concern to it, and
17 | a plaintiff’s (Ellis, in this context) failure to state a claim in the face of it can be determined
18 | under the Rule 12(b)(6) standard.

19 | Hisey is immune from Ellis’s claim(s) arising from her report to the Vancouver Police
20 | Department, and Ellis admits as much. The Motion to dismiss that claim under RCW 4.24.510 is
21 | GRANTED, and the claim based on the VPD report is DISMISSED with prejudice and without
22 | leave to amend. Hisey is entitled to statutory damages and to attorneys’ fees under this statute,
23 | and she should file a brief in support of the same within 10 days. Defendants shall respond to any
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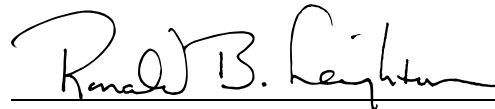
1 such filing within 10 days of that filing. The Court will not award such damages or fees to *both*
2 Hisey and her law firm; there will be (only) one award.

3 Ellis's counterclaim(s) based on the report to the BBB are not similarly subject to
4 dismissal under the Rule 12(b)(6)/*Iqbal/Twombly* standard; it is plausible that Hisey's report to
5 that (non-governmental) agency is not entitled to similar immunity. Hisey's Motion to Dismiss
6 that counterclaim based on anti-SLAPP immunity is DENIED.

7 The Motion to Strike footnote number one to Ellis's Response to the Motion is DENIED.
8 Ellis (and Hisey) should refrain from gratuitously including unnecessary and obviously
9 embarrassing "facts" in the future.

10 IT IS SO ORDERED.

11 Dated this 28th day of November, 2017.

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14 Ronald B. Leighton
United States District Judge