1	JIMMIE DAVIS PARKER, ESQ. (SBN: 252023)			
2	LAW OFFICE OF JIMMIE DAVIS PARKER, APC 4241 ARDEN WAY			
3	SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103 619-887-3300			
4	JDParker@gmail.com			
5	Attorney for Plaintiffs ZHALA TAWFIQ, PARIS KARGAR,			
6	and 3 BROTHERS TACO SHOP, INC. dba TRES TAQUERIA			
7	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE	E STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
8	FOR THE COUNTY	Y OF SAN DIEGO		
9				
10	ZHALA TAWFIQ, <i>et al.</i> ,))	Case No.: 37-2017-00019692-CU-FR-CTL		
11	Plaintiffs,	[IMAGED FILE]		
12	V. ()	[Assigned to Hon. Timothy Taylor for all purposes]		
13	MISS MIDDLE EAST BEAUTY PAGEANT	PLAINTIFFS/CROSS-DEFENDANTS THREE		
14	al.,	BROTHERS TACO SHOP, INC.'S, PARIS KARGAR'S, AND ZHALA TAWFIQ'S		
15	Defendants.	NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO STRIKE PURSUANT TO CODE OF CIVIL		
16	MISS MIDDLE EAST BEAUTY PAGEANT	PROCEDURE SECTION 425.16; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND		
17	USA, INC., a California non-profit corporation, et) al.,	AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT THEREOF		
18) Cross- Complainants,	Complaint Filed: May 31, 2017		
19	v.))	Trial Date: August 10, 2018		
20	ZHALA TAWFIQ, et al.,			
21)	Date: December 22, 2017		
22	Cross-Defendants.	Time: 1:30 PM Location: C-72		
23)			
24)			
25	()			
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	PLAINTIFFS'/CROSS-DEFENDANTS' NOTICE OF M CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE SECTION 425.16; M			

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1 TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on December 22, 2017 1:30 PM, or as soon thereafter as
the matter may be heard in Department 72 of the above-entitled court, Plaintiffs THREE
BROTHERS TACO SHOP, INC., PARIS KARGAR and ZHALA TAWFIQ will and hereby
do Move to Strike all Causes of Action against them pled in Cross-Complainants' First
Amended Cross-Complaint with the exception of the Breach of Contract claims which are
addressed via the concurrently filed Demurrer.

This special motion to strike is brought pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 425.16 on the grounds that each of these causes of actions arise from THREE BROTHERS TACO SHOP, INC., PARIS KARGAR and ZHALA TAWFIQ's acts in furtherance of their right of petition or free speech under the United States or California Constitution in connection with a public issue. Moreover, THREE BROTHERS TACO SHOP, INC., PARIS KARGAR and ZHALA TAWFIQ are entitled to recover their attorney's fees and costs incurred in bringing this motion.

This special motion to strike is based upon this Notice, the attached Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the accompanying Declaration of Jimmie Davis Parker, Esq., all records and files herein, and such other and further documents and argument as may be presented at the hearing on this matter or considered by the Court.

19		
20	DATED: November 6, 2017	LAW OFFICE OF JIMMIE DAVIS PARKER, APC
21		
22		JA
23		JIMMIE DAVIS PARKER, ESQ.
24		Attorney for Plaintiffs THREE BROTHERS TACO
25		SHOP, INC., PARIS KARGAR, and ZHALA TAWFIQ
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		ii
	PLAINTIFFS'/CROSS-DEFENDANTS' NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO STRIKE PURSUANT TO CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE SECTION 425 16: MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES	

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

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Plaintiffs/Cross-Defendants bring this Special Motion to Strike ("Anti-SLAPP
Motion") pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 425.16, to summarily
dispose of Cross-Complainants' First Amended Cross-Complaint ("FACC").¹

Defendants/Cross-Complainants are a sitting councilman for the City of El Cajon
and his wife, BESSMON and JESSICA KALASHO, and two entities they fully own and
control, the MIDDLE EASTERN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE fka SAN DIEGO EAST
COUNTY CHALDEAN AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ("CHAMBER") and the
MISS MIDDLE EAST BEAUTY PAGEANT USA, INC. ("PAGEANT"), Defendants/CrossComplainants collectively are referred hereafter as the "KALASHOS."

Plaintiffs/Cross-Defendants are victims of the KALASHOS' outrageous conduct consisting of fraud, harassment and defamation conducted both online and in person. In the mere five months since the filing of the Complaint, Plaintiffs have been able to secure overwhelming evidence from Facebook, Instagram, Cox Communications, AT&T, JotForm, and Charter Communications establishing that many of the serious allegations against the KALASHOS relating to alias Facebook accounts, fabricated poll results, defamatory statements and falsified nude photographs are indisputably true.

In response to Plaintiffs' Complaint, Defendants answered, but also filed a plainly
improper and retaliatory cross-action against all Plaintiffs asserting a variety of causes of
actions, none of which have any legal merit and all of which addressed herein are based on
protected conduct. The undersigned met and conferred on the numerous, clear and fatal
deficiencies in the Cross-Complaint and requested it withdrawn citing obligations placed
on members of the Bar under Code of Civil Procedure section 128.7, as well as, the evidence
already obtained and shared in the matter. *See* Declaration of Jimmie Davis Parker, Esq. in

With the exception of Cross-Complainants' Breach of Contract causes of action against Zhala Tawfiq as these causes of action are addressed by Cross-Defendant Tawfiq's concurrently filed Demurrer. Additionally, Plaintiff/Cross-Defendant Lina Charry is separately represented and will be responding under different cover.

PLAINTIFFS'/CROSS-DEFENDANTS' NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO STRIKE PURSUANT TO CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE SECTION 425.16; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

support of Cross-Defendants' Motion to Strike Pursuant to Section 425.16 of the Code of
 Civil Procedure ("Parker Decl.") at ¶2, Ex. A. Counsel for the KALASHOS, Mr. Liosi,
 informed the undersigned that he would address the deficiencies via an Amended Cross Complaint, however, the FACC failed to address the numerous insufficiencies identified
 and is now the pleading at issue in the instant Motion.² *Id*.

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II. <u>THE FACC'S UNAMBIGUOUS, RETALIATORY ATTACK ON PROTECTED</u> <u>CONDUCT</u>

The KALASHOS are apparently self-aware that they base their countersuit on clearly
 protected conduct but, nonetheless bring it before this Court and subject Cross-Defendants
 to the harassment, cost and uncertainty of improperly initiated legal proceedings, as the
 FACC is prefaced:

Defendants' [sic], for their cross-complaint against Plaintiffs, allege as follows, fully understanding that Plaintiffs have the right to speak to the media and voice their good-faith allegations, as well as set forth their good-faith allegations in their Complaint. (FACC at p. 3:1-4)

The KALASHOS' ostensive admissions that they have sued the Plaintiffs/Cross-

Defendants for protected conduct are found throughout the FACC.

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a. <u>The KALASHOS' Allegations Against Three Brothers Taco Shop, Inc.</u> ("Tres")

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The entirety of KALASHOS' allegations against Tres are as follows:

Allegedly, two (2) days after an associate of the Kalasho's [sic], Mr. Louis
Jabaro, was denied by the principle [sic] of 3 Brothers Taco Shop, Mr. Durad
Hallak, to post campaign signs on behalf of Defendant Bessmon Kalasho,
Defendant Middle Eastern Chamber of Commerce posted on its Facebook
page a poll seeking votes for "The Best Mexican Food in El Cajon Contest."
According to Plaintiffs, the poll was "fabricated" and some of the voters were
using fake Facebook profiles created by Defendants in order to supposedly
defame the restaurant in an act of retaliation, as the restaurant scored very low
in the polls and garnered more than a few negative comments against it. But,

 ²⁶ Additionally, Defendants/Cross-Complainants make several key binding judicial admissions via their First Amended Cross-Complaint in regard to the various aspects of the conduct at issue in the action. "Facts established by pleadings as judicial admissions are conclusive concessions of the truth of those matters, are effectively removed as issues from the litigation, and may not be contradicted, by the party whose pleadings are used against him or her." *Myers v. Trendwest Resorts Inc.* (2009) 178 Cal. App. 4th 735–746 [internal citations and quotations omitted]

Resorts, Inc. (2009), 178 Cal. App. 4th 735, 746. [internal citations and quotations omitted.]

1	it is hard to imagine that only one El Cajon business denied the posting of campaign signs on behalf of Defendant Bessmon Kalasho. So, where are the			
2	other "fabricated" polls targeting other El Cajon businesses that denied the			
3	posting of campaign signs on behalf of Defendant Bessmon Kalasho? (FACC ¶19).			
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5	Plaintiff 3 Brothers Taco Shop is seeking actual damages, general damages and punitive damages, on the now mere circumstantial speculation that the "folminate d" well were exceeded by Defendent. Because Keleche and for			
6 7	Defendant Jessica Kalasho, or by someone on their behalf. (FACC ¶20).			
8	Upon those grounds, the KALASHOS sue Cross-Defendant Tres for Intentional			
9	Infliction of Emotional Distress and Intentional Interference with Prospective Economic			
10	Relations as follows:			
11	If Plaintiffs 3 Brothers Taco Shop, Inc., dba Tres Taqueria, allegation that			
12	the "Best Mexican Food in El Cajon Contest" Facebook poll was fabricated, proves to be false, then such an allegation was clearly designed to inflict			
13	severe emotional distress on Defendant Bessmon Kalasho, as well as his wife, Defendant Jessica Kalasho, and did If the court and jury find accordingly , then Defendants should be rightfully compensated for their harm caused by the outrageous statements/allegations made by Plaintiffs [sic] 3 Brothers Taco Shop, Inc., dba Tres Taqueria, especially if the poll in question proves to be			
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16	legitimate. (FACC ¶43).			
17	If Plaintiffs 3 Brothers Taco Shop, Inc., dba Tres Taqueria's allegation that the "Best Mexican Food in El Cajon Contest" Facebook poll was fabricated,			
18	proves to be false, then their business principles [sic] engaged in an obvious			
19	and carefully-crafted method to disrupt the future business relationships of Defendant Bessmon Kalasho and the "Miss Middle East Beauty Pageant."			
20	(FACC ¶44).			
21	As to the restaurant, Defendants/Cross-Complainants are outright suing Tres for the			
22	allegations it has made in the Complaint and equivocate on if those allegations are even			
23	false. ³ Notwithstanding the fact that the KALASHOS otherwise fail to state a claim against			
24	Tres, the basis of their suit against it is completely grounded on statements that are protected			
25				
26	³ Incofer as Defendents/Cross Complements are asserting a micromod alaim for unconsful use of sivil another diagonal international statements			
27 28	³ Insofar as Defendants/Cross-Complainants are asserting a misnamed claim for wrongful use of civil proceedings, a key element of which is that a suit has been terminated in one's favor; of course, this has not occurred in the pending action. <i>See Jarrow Formulas, Inc. v. LaMarche</i> (2003) 31 Cal.4th 728, 731; <i>see also</i> CACI 1501. "Wrongful Use of Civil Proceedings."			
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under the litigation privilege codified at Civil Code section 47(b) and additionally are
 subject to the burden shifting of maintaing the action pursuant to California's anti-SLAPP
 provisions as further discussed herein.

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b. The KALASHOS' Allegations Against Zhala Tawfiq

The KALASHOS sue Zhala Tawfiq for Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress
and Intentional Interference with Prospective Economic Relations. The entirety of the factual
allegations in support of their causes of action read:

Plaintiff Tawfiq spoke to the media about her experience with the pageant, which, admittedly, is her right, where she mentioned, among other things, to the San Diego Reader, that (i) the "Miss Middle East Beauty Pageant U.S.A., Inc." was a fraud and (ii) she had discovered a fake Instagram account, which featured falsified nude photos of her, strongly implying that Defendants likely did the Instagram posting. (FACC ¶4) [emphasis added.]

The statements that the KALASHOS assert form the basis of their causes of action

¹³ against Tawfiq are clearly protected recitations of the allegations contained in the Complaint

¹⁴ against them, and, as such, their causes of action are irreparably fatally-flawed.⁴ See Civ.

¹⁵ Code §§ 47(b), (d); see also, Kashian v. Harriman (2002) 98 Cal.App.4th 892, 912-913.

16 The KALASHOS' Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress Cause of Action as to

17 Tawfiq reads in pertinent part:

Plaintiff Tawfiq, given her intentional and outrageous statements made to the press about Defendant Bessmon Kalasho and the "Miss Middle East Pageant,"
which, admittedly, she has the right to do, certainly caused Defendant Bessmon Kalasho to suffer severe emotional distress in that his political career, his livelihood, and his character and standing in the community have all been tarnished by Plaintiff Tawfig's [sic] false statements made to the *San Diego Reader*. Given the gravity of Plaintiff Tawfiq's statements, severe emotional distress suffered by Defendant Bessmon Kalasho can certainly be reasonably inferred; and who should be expected to endure it? Notably, Defendant's

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⁴ Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint provides: "On or about April 7, 2017, amid the contractual dispute, Defendant DOE 1 published four photos of Plaintiff's likeness on the bodies of nude women via a public Instagram profile entitled: zhala_tawfiq_fanpage. Upon information and belief, DOE 1 is a named Defendant and/or was acting upon the direction of a named Defendant and/or was working in concert with a named Defendant." *See* Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint at ¶¶ 31-32. Moreover, the Second Cause of Action against the KALASHOS is for fraud in relation to their conduct vis-

28 à-vis Ms. Tawfiq and the Pageant. *Id.* at ¶ 25-28, 60-69.

understand that Plaintiff Tawfiq has the right to speak to the press, but not the right to lie to the press. (FACC ¶28) [emphasis added.]

And the KALASHOS' Intentional Interference with Prospective Economic Relations

Cause of Action as to Tawfiq reads in pertinent part:

Plaintiff Tawfiq's false statements to the San Diego Reader were an obvious and carefully-crafted method to disrupt the future business relationships of Defendant Bessmon Kalasho and the "Miss Middle East Beauty Pageant." In fact, the recently-held 2017 Pageant saw sponsorships drop out, ticket sales decline; and it is the first time the pageant has lost money. Plaintiff Tawfiq accomplished her mission. Therefore, the Defendants should be rightly compensated for the harm they suffered because of Plaintiff Tawfiq's statements. Again, Defendants' understand that Plaintiff Tawfiq has the right to speak to the press, but not the right to lie to the press. (FACC ¶29) [emphasis added.]

Notwithstanding the fact that COUNCILMAN KALASHO is a public figure and the
 statements attributed to Ms. Tawfiq are true, a plain recitation of the allegations in a pending
 lawsuit is clearly protected conduct under the First Amendment as contemplated by
 California's Anti-SLAPP statute and related litigation privilege doctrine. *See* Code Civ. Proc.
 § 425.16; *see also* Civ. Code §§ 47(b), (d). As discussed further herein, the claims against Ms.
 Tawfiq should be stricken pursuant to the remedy provided to Defendants facing retaliatory
 suits under California's Anti-SLAPP statute.

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c. <u>The KALASHOS' Allegations Against Paris Kargar</u>

The entirety of the allegations against Paris Kargar is as follows: Paragraphs 13-15 of the FACC recite the allegations made by Ms. Kargar in her Complaint against the KALASHOS (with several key judicial admissions) and then goes on, in paragraphs 16-18, to make some dubious assertions in an apparent attempt to impeach those allegations. Upon those grounds, the KALASHOS sue Plaintiff/Cross-Defendant Kargar for Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress and Intentional Interference with Prospective Economic Relations, in pertinent part, as follows:

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If Plaintiff Kargar's serious allegations, grounded in married-man Defendant Bessmon Kalasho's sexual misconduct, as previously stated, prove to be false, then they were clearly designed to inflict severe emotional distress

PLAINTIFFS'/CROSS-DEFENDANTS' NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO STRIKE PURSUANT TO CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE SECTION 425.16; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

on Defendant Bessmon Kalasho, as well as his wife, Defendant Jessica Kalasho, and did... If the court and jury find accordingly, then Defendants should be rightfully compensated for their harm caused by the outrageous statements/allegations made by Plaintiff Kargar if they, indeed, prove to be untrue. (FACC ¶ 40) [emphasis added.]

If Plaintiff Kargar's intentional and serious allegations prove to be false, as previously stated, then they were an obvious and carefully-crafted method to disrupt the future business relationships of Defendant Bessmon Kalasho and the "Miss Middle East Beauty Pageant." (FACC ¶ 41) [emphasis added.]

As in the case with Tres, Cross-Complainants are outright suing Ms. Kargar for the allegations she has made against them in the Complaint, and again, notably equivocate on if those allegations are even false. Notwithstanding the fact that the KALASHOS otherwise fail to state a claim, the basis of their suit against Ms. Kargar is completely grounded on conduct that is protected under the litigation privilege codified at Civil Code section 47(b) and are furthermore subject to the instant Motion to Strike as further discussed herein.

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III.

LEGAL ANALYSIS

a. Legal Standard for Motions to Strike Under Section 425.16

Section 425.16 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides for a special motion to strike any cause of action "arising from any act of that person in furtherance of [the] right of petition or free speech under the United States or California Constitution in connection with a public issue." G.R. v. Intelligato (2010) 185 Cal. App. 4th 606, 611 (quoting Code Civ. Proc. § 425.16(a)). "The Legislature enacted the anti-SLAPP statute to protect [defendants] from interference with the valid exercise of their constitutional rights, particularly the right of freedom of speech and the right to petition the government for the redress of grievances." *Id.* (internal quotes omitted).

"In analyzing a section 425.16 motion, the court engages in a two-step process." Id. "First, the court decides whether the defendant has made a threshold showing that the challenged cause of action is one arising from protected activity." Id. "A defendant can 26 meet his or her burden of showing that the challenged cause of action arises from protected activity by demonstrating the acts underlying the plaintiffs cause of action fit within one of

the categories of section 425.16, subdivision (e)." Id. (alterations omitted). Section 425.16(e) 1 2 lists four categories of protected activity: "(1) any written or oral statement or writing made 3 before a legislative, executive, or judicial proceeding, or any other official proceeding 4 authorized by law, (2) any written or oral statement or writing made in connection with an 5 issue under consideration or review by a legislative, executive, or judicial body, or any other official proceeding authorized by law, (3) any written or oral statement or writing made in 6 a place open to the public or a public forum in connection with an issue of public interest, 7 8 or (4) 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 9 public interest." Id. 10

Once the defendant meets the threshold showing that the conduct arises from 11 12 protected activity, as has been demonstrated here, "the burden then shifts, and the plaintiff 13 must show a probability of prevailing on the claim. The plaintiff must demonstrate the complaint is both legally sufficient and is supported by a *prima facie* showing of facts 14 sufficient to sustain a favorable judgment if the evidence submitted by the plaintiff is given 15 credit." Id. [emphasis added.] The KALASHOS' suit is on its face a retaliatory action 16 squarely aimed at protected conduct and under the weight of the evidence available to all 17 18 parties, it is an unethical and abusive filing.

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b. <u>Cross-Defendants' Challenged Conduct Arises from Protected Activity</u>

As discussed in Sections II and III (a), *supra*, the entirety of the KALASHOS' countersuit is based on either a mere recitation of the allegations of the Complaint to the press or the allegations in the Complaint themselves. The comments Plaintiff/Cross-Defendant Tawfiq allegedly made to the *San Diego Reader* are protected under subsections (e)(3) and (e)(4) of Section 425.16⁵ and Cross-Complainants' other claims that are based upon

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⁵ It is axiomatic that the dispute and the issues surrounding the dispute rise to the broadly construed "public interest" requirement under the anti-SLAPP statute. *See, Damon v. Ocean Hills Journalism Club* (2000) 85 Cal.App.4th 468, 479. The allegations made against the sitting City Councilman of the City of El Cajon and his wife are serious, abhorrent, outrageous and have spurred an investigation from the California Attorney General's Office into the KALASHOS' conduct, has resulted in the voiding of a publicly-held El Cajon City Council vote due to an conflict of interest with

the Plaintiffs'/Cross-Defendants' allegations in their complaint are protected under
 subsections (e)(1) and (e)(2) of Section 425.16 (moreover all of the conduct challenged by the
 Cross-Complainants is protected by Civil Code sections 47(b) and/or (d)).

4 Both "the First Amendment and Civil Code section 47, subdivision (d) [protect] a fair 5 and true report of legal proceedings." Colt v. Freedom Communications, Inc. (2003) 109 Cal. App. 4th 1551, 1558; see also Cal. Civ. Code § 47(d) (protecting any fair and true 6 7 communication to a public journal of a judicial proceeding). A communication is "fair and 8 true" if it captures the substance, sting or gist of the proceeding it summarizes. Id. Accordingly, the privilege absolutely protects a party's public statements that accurately 9 10 describe the contents of a filed complaint. See GetFugu, Inc. v. Patton Boggs, LLP. (2013) 220 Cal. App. 4th 141, 155; see also, Abraham v. Lancaster Cmty. Hosp. (1990) 217 Cal. App. 3d 796, 11 823. 12

In the instant case, Defendants/Cross-Complainants cite a report in the *San Diego Reader* that merely recites the allegations made in the underlying action. Because the allegedly actionable statements are fair and true summaries of Plaintiffs' suit, they are absolutely privileged under Section 47(d) of the Civil Code and are moreover subject to the burden shifting provided by Code of Civil Procedure sections 425.16(e)(3) and (4).

Similarly, Civil Code section 47(b) provides immunity to all causes of action (with the exception of malicious prosecution/wrongful initiation of civil proceedings) in connection with any statements made in judicial proceedings; in the instant case, the allegations in the pleadings themselves are the premise of the countersuit and, as such, the countersuit cannot be maintained. *See Rubin v. Green* (1993) 4 Cal.4th 1187, 1204. The conduct of Tawfiq, Kargar and Tres challenged by Cross-Complainants arises directly from

COUNCILMAN KALASHO that was uncovered by the filing of the instant suit and, additionally, has been the topic of numerous media reports in the *East County Magazine*, *San Diego Reader*, *The San Diego Union Tribune*, *The Los Angeles Times*, and local news outlets NBC 7, ABC 10 and others; additionally, at least one citizen has called for COUNCILMAN

²⁷ KALASHO's resignation at public comment relating to the allegations put forward by Cross-Defendants. *See, e.g.*, Paul Kruze, *Kalasho Objects to Citizen Calling for His Resignation; El Cajon Council Bans Feeding of Homeless in Parks Over Hepatitis Concerns* (November 1, 2017), *available at* http://www.eastcountymagazine.org/kalasho-objects-citizen-

^{28 ||} calling-his-resignation-el-cajon-council-bans-feeding-homeless-parks-over (last visited Nov. 1, 2017).

protected activity under California's anti-SLAPP statute and thus the KALASHOS bear the
 burden of establishing both the legal sufficiency of their claims and a *prima face* showing of
 factual support; a burden that they cannot satisfy.

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c. <u>The KALASHOS Cannot Meet Their Burden of Showing Viable Legal</u> <u>Claims</u>

The KALASHOS cannot show any likelihood of prevailing on their claims because, *inter alia*⁶, (1) as fully discussed *supra*, the challenged conduct is protected by the litigation privilege doctrine and (2) the gravamen of the Cross-Complaint is that the allegations the Plaintiffs/Cross-Defendants have made against the KALASHOS in their First Amended Complaint are false, however, the allegations are true and well-supported.

Plaintiffs have been able to secure substantial evidence in support of their case. The 11 evidence gathered thus far proves: (1) the falsified nude photographs of Plaintiff Tawfiq 12 were published from the home of a known cohort of the KALASHOS in Cerritos, California 13 while JESSICA KALASHO, a resident of El Cajon, was with said individual in the same area 14 on the same weekend, (2) three different falsified Facebook profiles that published 15 defamatory statements against Plaintiffs Lina Charry and Tres were accessed nearly two 16 hundred times from the KALASHOS' El Cajon residence over the period of several years 17 including the logins that resulted in the deletion of the accounts (spoiling key evidence in 18 direct defiance of a litigation hold notice), and (3) polls represented by the KALASHOS to 19 have been conducted by the CHAMBER via Jotform were completely fabricated and were 20 employed as merely a pretense to defame Plaintiffs Charry and Tres. See generally Parker 21 Decl. 22

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i. <u>Tres' Well-Supported Allegations Against the KALASHOS</u>

Plaintiff/Cross-Defendant Tres alleges that on or about October 12, 2016, an associate of the KALASHOS approached the Mexican restaurant and asked its principal for

⁶ Among the many deficiencies in the FACC, the various causes of action for intentional infliction of emotional distress and intentional interference with prospective economic relations lack the requisite factual pleading necessary to identify any actionable conduct, damages suffered or causation of those damages.

permission to post COUNCILMAN KALASHO's campaign signs. *See* Plaintiffs' First
 Amended Complaint ("FAC") at ¶¶36-43. Mr. Duraid Hallack, the principal of Tres, denied
 the request. *Id.* Less than a week later, the CHAMBER (fully owned and controlled by the
 KALASHOS) publicly posted on their Facebook page a "poll" soliciting votes for "The Best
 Mexican Food in El Cajon Contest" via a link to Jotform. *Id; see also* Parker Decl., at ¶¶3-4,
 Exs. B, C.

7 On October 18, 2016, the CHAMBER publicly posted a graphic with the alleged 8 results of their 48-hour poll which ranked 15 restaurants and proclaimed Tres "the worst 9 Mexican food in El Cajon." See Parker Decl., at ¶¶3-4, Exs. B, C. The CHAMBER represented 10 that the published poll results reflected the opinion of "hundreds" of voters. Id. Mr. Hallack immediately suspected that the poll was a pretense to defame the restaurant in retaliation 11 for not posting COUNCILMAN KALASHO's campaign signs days earlier and 12 13 memorialized those concerns publicly.⁷ His suspicion proved to be correct as information subpoenaed from Jotform, the company that hosted the poll, proved that the poll was a 14 complete farce. See Parker Decl., at ¶5, Ex. D. The information provided establishes that the 15 poll received only 1 vote prior to the KALASHOS' public representation that Tres was voted 16 the worst Mexican restaurant in town by "hundreds" of voters; thus, indisputably exposing 17 18 the "poll" as a charade to defame the restaurant ostensibly in retaliation for not posting 19 COUNCILMAN KALASHO's campaign signs in the weeks before the election. Id.

As if the fabricated poll and public declaration that Tres is the worst Mexican restaurant in town was not enough, evidence obtained via subpoena to Facebook and Cox Communications indisputably establishes that the KALASHOS then took to their weapon of choice, fake Facebook profiles, to further their retaliatory scheme. *Id.* at ¶7, Exs. F-I. The KALASHOS under the aliases of "Ben George, and "Robert Forbes" posted comments on

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 ⁷ Mr. Hallack's refusal to post KALASHO campaign signs per their request on October 12, 2016 and his suspicions that the subsequent "poll" was merely a pretense to defame the restaurant in retaliation for not posting COUNCILMAN KALASHOS' campaign signs was contemporaneously memorialized by Mr. Hallack via his Facebook post of October 19, 2016, attached to the Parker Declaration as Exhibit E. *See* Parker Decl., at ¶6, Ex. E.

PLAINTIFFS'/CROSS-DEFENDANTS' NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO STRIKE PURSUANT TO CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE SECTION 425.16; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

the CHAMBER's Facebook page claiming that they got ill from the food at Tres – a dagger
 for any restaurant trying to compete in a notoriously difficult industry and *per se* defamatory.⁸

4 On October 19, 2016, the KALASHOS wrote on the CHAMBER's Facebook page 5 under the "Forbes" profile: "I ate at TRES and got really really sick. I don't know how Hollywood Casino Jamul-San Diego has them in their food court area. Don't think they will 6 last long." Id. at ¶8, Ex. J. The KALASHOS then switched profiles to Mr. "George" and 7 8 expressed nearly identical concerns: "I went to TRES and ordered rolled tacos. They were dry and I got really sick and ended up with food poisoning. If you guys want, I can do a 9 10 video about my experience and you guys can share it. Hollywood Casino Jamul-San Diego better wake up." Id. at ¶8, Ex. K. To which the KALASHOS, under the auspices of the 11 CHAMBER's actual profile, responded to Mr. "George's" offer: "We aren't interested in 12 13 doing a video to bash restaurants. We wish every restaurant prosperity and success in our community. We hope that the ones who polled near the bottom will strive to improve rather 14 than bash this post, the chamber or our polling." Id. The fact that the KALASHOS engaged 15 in the charade of conversation ostensibly to allay concerns that the poll was fixed, when the 16 evidence establishes that the KALASHOS were actually carrying on the conversation with 17 18 themselves (notwithstanding the fact that the poll was a farce), is a particularly disturbing 19 aspect of the ruse.

The KALASHOS targeted Tres for having the audacity to refuse COUNCILMAN KALASHO's request to post his campaign signs, in other words, for it exercising its First Amendment Rights and free agency to act, participate and support whomever it wants for public office. The KALASHOS' conduct in this regard is antithetical to American notions of a free democracy and is absolutely reprehensible. While this evidence is sufficient to

⁸ While Cross-Defendant Lina Charry is separately represented and will be responding under different cover, it is important to note that the same *modus operandi* of using fake profiles and fabricated polls was employed by the KALASHOS in their scheme against her. The evidence in support of her claims is the same: the offending Facebook profiles are the same fake profiles that attacked Tres and the poll results, also hosted on JotForm, were similarly fabricated as a pretense to defame Ms. Charry as the worst attorney in San Diego.

support a MSJ on liability in Tres' favor, the issue currently before this Court is whether the 1 2 Cross-Complainants can show a likelihood of prevailing on the claims they have advanced 3 against the Cross-Defendants, and under the immense weight of the evidence gathered thus far, the answer is surely no. 4

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ii. Zhala Tawfiq's Well-Supported Allegations Against the **KALASHOS**

As with Tres, the KALASHOS cannot show a likelihood of prevailing on their claims 7 against Tawfiq because the truth of her alleged statement to the San Diego Reader (that the 8 PAGEANT is liable for fraud and the KALASHOS published falsified nude images of her) is well-supported by evidence. 10

It is Undisputed that Tawfiq Was Never Provided the Entirety of the \$2,000 Cash Prize 11 Promised to Her as the Winner of the 2016 Pageant

12 Plaintiff Tawfiq sued the KALASHOS for fraud relating to their failure to provide her 13 with all the prizes they promised her as winner of the KALASHOS' 2016 "Miss Middle East 14 USA" Beauty Pageant. See FAC at ¶¶25-35, 56-69. This cause of action, which is the mirror 15 of the Breach of Contract cross-claim, is more fully addressed by Cross-Defendants' 16 concurrently filed Demurrer, however, at bottom, the KALASHOS promised the winner of the beauty pageant, among other things, a \$2,000 cash prize⁹ (admitted by Defendants in 17 their First Amended Cross Complaint and putative contract) and instead, three days after 18 she won the contest, they provided her with an contract offering her the **\$2,000 cash prize** 19 explicitly conditioned on executing the contract and completing various terms of apparent 20 employment. See FACC, at ¶3 (repeated references to the proffered consideration to the 21 putative contract as "prize money"); see also Parker Decl., at ¶11, Exs. L, P (the putative 22 contract also refers to the consideration as "prize money" and Tawfiq as "the first-place 23 winner" of the Pageant). The FACC and the plain terms of the putative contract establish 24 that the PAGEANT promised Tawfiq a \$2,000 prize for winning the contest but instead of 25 providing her the promised prize, they handed her a contract that stated she would forfeit

⁹ The \$2,000 cash prize does not even come from the KALASHOS or the PAGEANT as it was donated by a local attorney. 28 See Parker Decl., at ¶10.

her prize unless she satisfactory completed a year employment with the Pageant <u>without</u>
<u>offering any additional consideration</u>. *Id*. This fact pattern is a classic bait-and-switch
fraud. Ms. Tawfiq did not audition for a job; she participated in a beauty pageant that
advertised a \$2,000 cash prize and she won. She is entitled to her prize and not to be
subjected to the KALASHOS' whims for a year in order to receive her prize money.

This indisputable fact pattern supports Tawfiq's fraud claim as well as illustrates the 6 fatal flaw in the PAGEANTS' Breach of Contract claims against Tawfiq. The putative 7 contract at issue is unenforceable as it lacks valid consideration because the \$2,000 cash prize 8 was already owed by the KALASHOS to Tawfiq for winning the pageant. It is well-9 established that doing what one is already legally bound to do is not valid consideration. 10 See Cal. Civ. Code § 1605; see also In re Estate of Bray (1964) 230 Cal.App.2d 136, 142. As such, 11 the PAGEANTS' consideration is illusory, the PAGEANTS' failure to deliver the prize 12 money as promised and instead subject Tawfiq to an unenforceable forfeiture contract 13 supports Tawfiq's allegations of fraud against the PAGEANT and further demonstrates that 14 the Cross-Complaints cannot meet their burden of establishing any likelihood of succeeding 15 on the merits of their counter-claims as to Tawfiq. 16

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The KALASHOS and DOE Created and Published Falsified Nude Images of Zhala Tawfiq

Plaintiff/Cross-Defendant Zhala Tawfiq also alleges that on April 7, 2017 in the midst
of a dispute with the KALASHOS over the vague terms of the putative contract, the
KALASHOS and/or a cohort(s), published four falsified nude images of her on Instagram
under the alias account "Zhala_Tawfiq_Fanpage" and the evidence gathered in the mere
five months since making the allegation has done nothing but corroborate the claim. *See*FAC at ¶¶31-32; *see also* Parker Decl., at ¶¶ 12-14, Exs. M – P.

In response to subpoena, Instagram identified the IP address of the culprit who published the falsified nudes of Ms. Tawfiq as a Charter Communications account with the IP address of 47.41.199.154. *See* Parker Decl., at ¶12-14, Exs. N-P. Plaintiffs obtained an Order from this Court on October 3, 2017 directing Charter Communications to produce

information responsive to an outstanding subpoena identifying the account holder of the
 targeted IP address. *See* ROA #49. In response, Charter Communications identified the
 subscriber as Elie Malouf of Cerritos, California. *See* Parker Decl. ¶13, Ex. O. Mr. Elie
 Malouf is the father of Stephanie Malouf who also resides at the same residence that was
 identified by Charter Communications. *Id.* at ¶14.

Stephanie Malouf is a close friend of the KALASHOS and former winner of their 6 7 beauty pageant. Id. at ¶14., Ex. P (Jessica Kalasho Deposition Transcript at 18:17-24). While 8 the identity of the culprit as a friend of the KALASHOS and former pageant winner provides 9 strong evidence that the KALASHOS are culpable as charged for the falsified nudes, the 10 strongest evidence of their culpability is that JESSICA KALASHO testified at her deposition that she was with Ms. Malouf in the Cerritos area the weekend the nude 11 12 images were published from Ms. Malouf's Cerritos home. Id. at ¶14., Ex. P (Jessica 13 Kalasho Deposition Transcript, at 119:5-24).¹⁰ Plaintiffs are eager to add Ms. Malouf to the 14 suit and obtain her explanation under oath on how the falsified nude images came to be and 15 how they were uploaded to Instagram from her home. Nonetheless, it is sufficient to say that nothing discovered thus far exonerates the KALASHOS and instead everything thus 16 17 far corroborates Ms. Tawfiq's allegations, as such, the KALASHOS cannot show a likelihood 18 of prevailing on the claims presented in their countersuit against Tawfiq that her claims are 19 a fabrication.

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iii. <u>Paris Kargar's Well-Supported Allegations Against the</u> <u>KALASHOS</u>

²¹ Ms. Kargar, another contestant in the KALASHOS' beauty pageant alleges fraud,
 ²² negligent and intentional infliction of emotional distress against the KALASHOS. While
 ²³ much of the evidence in support of her position will come from her own testimony and that
 ²⁴ of other contestants, the KALASHOS make a judicial admission in their FACC which

 ¹⁰ It is additionally noteworthy that the KALASHOS are regular users of photoshop, as is apparent from the CHAMBER's marketing materials and was confirmed via the deposition testimony of JESSICA KALASHO. See Parker Decl. at ¶14., Ex. P (Jessica Kalasho Deposition Transcript at 83:14-24).

directly undermines their countersuit alleging that they have been damaged by her
 fabricated claims.

Additionally, Plaintiff Kargar stated that she was shocked, appalled and humiliated when Defendant Bessmon Kalasho stated, during a particular pageant rehearsal, "Your boobs are moving too much. Do it again." Plaintiff Kargar took this comment completely out-of-context and severely overreacted. Defendant Bessmon Kalasho, as did other present pageant staff at the very same time, was merely telling Plaintiff Kargar the correct and classy way to walk down the runaway, without bouncing her breasts up and down.¹¹ [emphasis added.]

However, paragraph 14 of the FACC provides:

9 While Ms. Kargar alleges several other instances of harassment during the course of 10 the competition resulting in emotional distress in her Complaint, the KALASHOS admit 11 that at least one of those instances did occur. The KALASHOS, by judicial admission, create 12 an issue of fact for the jury, not on if the offending comment was ever made, but if it was 13 sufficient to inflict emotional distress under the circumstances. The facts pled in the 14 FACC directly undermines their theory of liability against Kargar and instead bolster her 15 claims of harassment at the hands of COUNCILMAN KALASHO. As evidenced by their 16 own filing, the KALASHOS cannot carry their burden of a likelihood of prevailing on their 17 claim against Ms. Kargar.

IV. <u>CONCLUSION</u>

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For the foregoing reasons, Cross-Defendants' Motion to Strike pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 425.16 should be granted and Cross-Defendants should be awarded their attorneys' fees and costs.

¹¹ Paragraph 51 of Plaintiffs' FAC reads: "BESSMON KALASHO's outrageous conduct toward Ms. KARGAR did not end there, during a rehearsal where the contestants were practicing their walk, BESSMON KALASHO stopped KARGAR in front of all of the contestants and others and stated: 'Your boobs are moving too much. Do it again.' While BESSMON KALASHO leered at her, he ordered KARGAR to walk in front of the group three more times, each time, commenting on her breasts. KARGAR was shocked, appalled and humiliated by his conduct."

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7	Attorney for Flamming F	THREE BROTHERS TACO	
8	8 SHOP, INC., PARIS KA TAWFIQ	ARGAR and ZHALA	
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