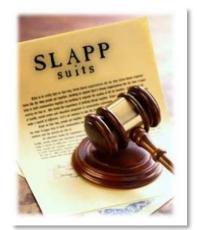
Strengthening Maryland's anti-SLAPP statute

House Bill 379, sponsored by Delegates Rosenberg and Cardin, seeks to strengthen protections for press and citizens against SLAPP (Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation).

What is a SLAPP?

Anti-SLAPP laws seek to provide a quick way for the legal system to root out frivolous lawsuits designed to quell a person's constitutionally-protected right to free speech and to petition the government. **Not every unwelcome lawsuit is a SLAPP suit.** SLAPP suits generally target speech about issues of public interest or concern, or public participation in government proceedings. Thus, typical SLAPP suits include lawsuits based on: media coverage of news-worthy events; statements or other efforts to report on or



oppose a building permit or zoning change; and statements made before a legislative, executive or judicial proceeding or in connection with an issue under review by a governmental body.

Why change Maryland's law?

When Maryland first enacted its anti-SLAPP protections in 2004, it was seen as a vanguard, one of the only states protecting against frivolous SLAPP suits. That luster has faded due to major weaknesses in the current law.

This bill addresses weaknesses in current law and is a strong step forward to encouraging freedom to express dissenting opinions in Maryland.

Weakness: The current law requires the defendant to show that the suit was brought in "bad faith" which is a high bar that cannot be accomplished without a fair amount of discovery.
Speech protected by anti-SLAPP statute is narrowly defined to cover only speech about subjects in which the government has authority. For example, speech regarding corporate action is not considered covered under anti-SLAPP.

Solution: Bill clarifies what is – and is not – a SLAPP suit. Maryland's unusual "bad faith" provision has been removed and the clause focuses on speech and actions in the public interest.

• Weakness: The current law does not allow for shifting of attorneys' fees.

Solution: Bill allows shifting of attorney's fees.

• Weakness: If the defendant's anti-SLAPP motion is denied, it is unclear if the defendant must wait until the court proceeding has ended before the motion may be appealed.

Solution: Bills allow interlocutory appeals so that the defendant can appeal the motion immediately.

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