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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SHENZHEN BIG MOUTH  
TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD., et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

FACTORY DIRECT WHOLESALE, LLC,

Defendant.

Case No. [21-cv-09545-RS](#)

**ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO  
DISMISS AND GRANTING IN PART  
AND DENYING IN PART MOTION TO  
STRIKE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Plaintiffs Decai (Tony) Fu and Shenzhen Big Mouth Technologies Co., Ltd. (“Big Mouth”) filed this lawsuit against Defendant Factory Direct Wholesale, LLC (“FDW”). Plaintiffs aver their use of the domain name <bestoffice.com> (“the domain name”) was not unlawful, and seek to prevent the transfer of the domain name from Fu to FDW. FDW moves pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) to dismiss Plaintiff Big Mouth from Count Two, which avers that FDW engaged in reverse domain name hijacking in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1114(2)(D)(iv). FDW argues that Big Mouth is not a real party in interest to that claim. For the reasons described below, the motion to dismiss Big Mouth from Count Two is granted, as section 1114(2)(D)(iv) only allows the domain name registrant to sue, and Fu is the registrant. Further, Plaintiffs bring a motion to strike nineteen of the twenty affirmative defenses in FDW’s answer. The motion to strike is granted as to the Eighth Affirmative Defense, and denied as to the other affirmative defenses.

1 **II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

2 **A. Factual Background<sup>1</sup>**

3 Big Mouth is an office lighting and furniture business founded and operated by Fu.  
4 Plaintiffs aver they have been using the term “BESTOFFICE” while selling products since 2012.  
5 The domain name was originally registered in 2002 by a prior owner, and Fu acquired the domain  
6 name on October 3, 2019 to expand his company’s business to online sales. Defendant FDW is  
7 also an office furniture company and claims it has used the mark “BESTOFFICE” since 2013.  
8 FDW became the record owner of the trademark term “BESTOFFICE,” for use in connection with  
9 certain types of furniture, on the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”)   
10 Supplemental Register on September 9, 2014. On July 16, 2018, FDW filed an application for  
11 trademark registration for “BESTOFFICE” on the USPTO Principal Register. The USPTO  
12 examining attorney initially refused the application on the grounds that FDW’s “BESTOFFICE”  
13 mark was merely descriptive and indicated that FDW could not claim acquired distinctiveness  
14 based on its prior registration on the Supplemental Register, but FDW ultimately overcame the  
15 refusal by establishing acquired distinctiveness through evidence of five years prior use.<sup>2</sup>

16 On November 3, 2021, FDW filed a domain dispute action against Fu under the Uniform  
17 Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (“UDRP”) with Forum, an arbitration forum for domain  
18 name disputes. The UDRP provides for an expedited arbitration process to resolve domain name  
19 ownership disputes involving trademarks. *See Petroliam Nasional Berhad v. GoDaddy.com, Inc.*,  
20 737 F.3d 546, 548 n.1 (9th Cir. 2013); *Rules For Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution*

21 \_\_\_\_\_  
22 <sup>1</sup> As this Court must “accept all factual allegations in the complaint as true” when evaluating a  
23 Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss, *Knievel v. ESPN*, 393 F.3d 1068, 1072 (9th Cir. 2005), all facts  
in this section are taken from the Complaint, unless noted otherwise.

24 <sup>2</sup> A term that is not inherently distinctive may have acquired distinctiveness if it has a “secondary  
25 meaning which occurs when, ‘in the minds of the public, the primary significance of a [mark] is to  
26 identify the source of the product rather than the product itself.’” *See Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v.*  
*Samara Brothers, Inc.*, 529 U.S. 205, 211 (2000) (quoting *Inwood Laboratories, Inc. v. Ives*  
*Laboratories, Inc.*, 456 U.S. 844, 851 n.11 (1982)). An applicant may establish acquired  
27 distinctiveness through proof of “substantially exclusive and continuous” use of a mark in  
commerce for five years. 15 U.S.C. §1052(f).

1 *Policy*, Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers,  
2 <https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/udrp-rules-2015-03-11-en> (last visited Mar. 27, 2022). In  
3 its complaint filed with Forum, FDW sought to recover the domain name, asserting Fu’s domain  
4 name infringed its rights in its “BESTOFFICE” trademark by using the domain name to pass itself  
5 off as FDW and market and promote products that directly compete with FDW’s “BESTOFFICE”  
6 brand products. Fu, the respondent in the UDRP proceeding, did not reply to the Written Notice of  
7 the Complaint sent to him on November 4, 2021.<sup>3</sup> *See* Declaration of Elizabeth Borland in Support  
8 of Motion to Dismiss, Ex. 1, at pg. 2. On November 30, 2021, Forum entered a decision ordering  
9 the domain name to be transferred from Fu to FDW. *Id.* The following day, Google, the domain  
10 name registrar, informed Fu via email that it would implement Forum’s decision to transfer the  
11 domain name to Defendant FDW.

12 In response, Plaintiffs filed this action on December 9, 2021, seeking to prevent or reverse  
13 transfer of the domain name, as well as declaratory relief, under the Anticybersquatting Consumer  
14 Protection Act (“ACPA”). The Complaint includes five claims for relief: (1) declaratory relief  
15 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201 establishing Plaintiffs’ non-violation of the ACPA, 15 U.S.C. §§  
16 1114(2)(D)(v), 1125(d)(1); (2) reverse domain name hijacking by Defendant in violation of 15  
17 U.S.C. § 1114(2)(D)(iv); (3) declaratory relief establishing Plaintiffs’ non-infringement of  
18 trademarks through descriptive fair use of term “BESTOFFICE” under 15 U.S.C. § 1115(b)(4);  
19 (4) declaratory relief for Plaintiffs’ non-infringement of trademarks based on ground that  
20 Defendant lacks valid protectable trademark to term “BESTOFFICE” under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1051,  
21 2201; and (5) cancellation of Defendant’s principal registration under 15 U.S.C. §§ 1064 and  
22 1119.

23 Defendant filed a motion to dismiss one plaintiff, Big Mouth, from the reverse domain  
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25 <sup>3</sup> The Court takes judicial notice of the Forum decision, Declaration of Elizabeth Borland in  
26 Support of Motion to Dismiss, Ex. 1. Plaintiffs do not dispute the authenticity of the Forum  
27 decision, and rely on the decision in their Complaint. *See* Fed. R. Evid. 201(b)(2) (permitting a  
28 court to take judicial notice of facts that “can be accurately and readily determined from sources  
whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned”).

1 name hijacking claim, Count Two. Defendant also filed an answer to the Complaint, asserting  
2 various affirmative defenses and raising four counterclaims. Plaintiffs then filed a motion to strike  
3 nineteen of Defendant’s twenty affirmative defenses.

4 **III. DEFENDANT’S MOTION TO DISMISS BIG MOUTH FROM COUNT TWO**

5 **A. Legal Standard**

6 **a. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6)**

7 Rule 12(b)(6) governs motions to dismiss for failure to state a claim. A complaint must  
8 contain a short and plain statement of the claim showing the pleader is entitled to relief. Fed. R.  
9 Civ. P. 8(a). While “detailed factual allegations” are not required, a complaint must have sufficient  
10 factual allegations to “state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556  
11 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atlantic v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555, 570 (2007)).  
12 However, “[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory  
13 statements, do not suffice.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678. Dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6) may be based  
14 on either “the lack of a cognizable legal theory or the absence of sufficient facts alleged” under a  
15 cognizable legal theory. *UMG Recordings, Inc. v. Shelter Capital Partners LLC*, 718 F.3d 1006,  
16 1014 (9th Cir. 2013) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). When evaluating such a  
17 motion, courts “accept all factual allegations in the complaint as true and construe the pleadings in  
18 the light most favorable to the nonmoving party.” *Knieval v. ESPN*, 393 F.3d 1068, 1072 (9th Cir.  
19 2005).

20 **b. Cybersquatting and Reverse Domain Name Hijacking**

21 In 1999, Congress amended the Lanham Act by enacting the ACPA. *See Thomas v.*  
22 *Rosetta Stone*, No. 2:19-CV-02197-RGK-JEM, 2019 WL 8195427, at \*1 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 21,  
23 2019). The Lanham Act regulates and protects the use of trademarks in interstate and foreign  
24 commerce. *Park ‘N Fly, Inc. v. Dollar Park and Fly, Inc.*, 469 U.S. 189, 193 (1985). The ACPA  
25 protects the public from acts of Internet “cybersquatting,” a term used to describe the bad-faith  
26 registration of Internet domain names. *See Thomas*, 2019 WL 8195427, at \*1. A trademark owner  
27 is expected to have the right to use a domain name involving the owner’s trademark and may

1 pursue action against a domain name registrant who cybersquats, or hijacks, the domain name  
2 from the trademark owner. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1125(d)(1)(A); *Barcelona.com, Inc. v. Excelentísimo*  
3 *Ayuntamiento De Barcelona*, 330 F.3d 617, 625 n.1 (4th Cir. 2003). Although a trademark owner  
4 can enforce their rights against cybersquatters via UDRP arbitration, if a party loses, they may  
5 bring a lawsuit in federal district court to challenge the UDRP determination. *See* 15 U.S.C. §§  
6 1114(2)(D)(iv)-(v).

7 “[W]hen a trademark owner overreaches in exercising his rights under the ACPA” or is  
8 awarded rights by a UDRP decision through knowing and material misrepresentation, he may be  
9 held liable for “reverse hijacking” the domain name from the domain name registrant via section  
10 1114(2)(D)(iv) or section 1114(2)(D)(v). *Barcelona.com*, 330 F.3d at 625 n.1; 15 U.S.C. §  
11 1114(2)(D)(iv). Reverse domain name hijacking under section 1114(2)(D)(iv) requires showing  
12 that the defendant (1) made a “knowing and material misrepresentation . . . that [a] domain name  
13 is identical to, confusingly similar to, or dilutive of a mark” and (2) this misrepresentation caused  
14 a registration authority to transfer, disable, or cancel the domain name. 15 U.S.C. §  
15 1114(2)(D)(iv); *Thomas*, 2019 WL 8195427, at \*2. A plaintiff may seek damages, costs, and  
16 attorney’s fees, as well as declaratory and injunctive relief, such as transfer of the domain name.  
17 15 U.S.C. § 1114(2)(D)(iv). The following provision, section 1114(2)(D)(v), creates an additional  
18 claim for relief for obtaining an injunction in instances of reverse domain name hijacking, and  
19 does not require proving knowing and material misrepresentation.

20 **B. Discussion**

21 The motion to dismiss Big Mouth from Count Two presents a single legal question:  
22 whether section 1114(2)(D)(iv) allows a person or entity other than the domain name registrant to  
23 sue. As a threshold matter, this motion is properly brought pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil  
24 Procedure 12(b)(6). Defendant states its motion is brought pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6) and Rule  
25 17(a)(1), which requires that “[a]n action must be prosecuted in the name of the real party in  
26 interest.” Defendant largely provides arguments about standing, and references in a footnote  
27 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1), which concerns motions to dismiss for lack of subject

1 matter jurisdiction. This motion addresses who is allowed to bring a claim under section  
 2 1114(2)(D)(iv), which concerns the statute’s restrictions on who may sue, not Article III standing.  
 3 Whether framed in terms of statutory standing or whether an entity is a real party in interest under  
 4 the statute, the question here is not jurisdictional. *See Jewel v. Nat’l Sec. Agency*, 673 F.3d 902,  
 5 907 n.4 (9th Cir. 2011) (“Statutory ‘standing, unlike constitutional standing, is not  
 6 jurisdictional.’” (quoting *Noel v. Hall*, 568 F.3d 743, 748 (9th Cir. 2009)). The question of who  
 7 may sue under section 1114(2)(D)(iv) involves the elements of the claim for relief, making this a  
 8 question of “whether a plaintiff states a claim for relief[,]” which “relates to the merits of a case,  
 9 not to the dispute’s justiciability[.]” *Id.*

10 The parties here have opposing views on how to interpret section 1114(2)(D)(iv) and  
 11 whether Congress intended for this provision to allow non-registrants to sue. The first step when  
 12 interpreting a statute is to identify “the plain meaning of the language in question.” *United States*  
 13 *v. 144,774 pounds of Blue King Crab*, 410 F.3d 1131, 1134 (9th Cir. 2005). The plain meaning of  
 14 a statutory provision is controlling when it is unambiguous. *Children’s Hosp. & Health Ctr. v.*  
 15 *Belshe*, 188 F.3d 1090, 1096 (9th Cir. 1999) (citing *United States v. Ron Enters., Inc.*, 489 U.S.  
 16 235, 241 (1989)). However, if there is ambiguity, legislative history may be used as an aid to  
 17 interpretation. *Id.* (citing *Green v. Commissioner*, 707 F.2d 404, 405 (9th Cir. 1983)).

18 Looking to the text of section 1114(2)(D)(iv), this specific provision of the statute does not  
 19 explicitly state who may sue under the provision. In contrast, the following subsection, which also  
 20 concerns reverse domain name hijacking, specifies who can sue, stating “a domain name registrant  
 21 . . . may . . . file a civil action[.]” 15 U.S.C. § 1114(2)(D)(v). Plaintiffs argue that the absence of  
 22 specific language about who may sue in subsection (iv), when such language is present in  
 23 subsection (v), means Congress did not intend to limit who may sue under subsection (iv) to  
 24 domain name registrants. Despite the absence of explicit language about who may sue under  
 25 section 1114(2)(D)(iv), the statute is clear about who has a remedy. The provision states that the  
 26 domain name registrant may be granted injunctive relief and that a defendant may be liable for  
 27 damages incurred by the domain name registrant, and does not mention relief to any other person

1 or entity:

2 (iv) If a registrar, registry, or other registration authority takes an action described  
3 under clause (ii) based on a knowing and material misrepresentation by any other  
4 person that a domain name is identical to, confusingly similar to, or dilutive of a  
5 mark, the person making the knowing and material misrepresentation shall be liable  
6 for any damages, including costs and attorney’s fees, **incurred by the domain name  
registrant** as a result of such action. The court may also grant injunctive relief to the  
7 **domain name registrant**, including the reactivation of the domain name or the  
8 transfer of the domain name to the domain name registrant.

9 15 U.S.C. § 1114(2)(D)(iv) (emphasis added). Here, Congress has explicitly designated who can  
10 receive the remedies allowed under the statute. Therefore, it reasonably follows that the person  
11 who can sue is the person who incurred the harm and has a right to the remedy, making this statute  
12 unambiguous as to who may sue.

13 In addition, “the words of a statute must be read in their context and with a view to their  
14 place in the overall statutory scheme.” *Davis v. Michigan Dept. of Treasury*, 489 U.S. 803, 809  
15 (1989); *see also Children’s Hosp. & Health Ctr.*, 188 F.3d at 1096 (“To determine the plain  
16 meaning of a statutory provision, we examine not only the specific provision at issue, but also the  
17 structure of the statute as a whole, including its object and policy.”). Sections 1114(2)(D)(iv) and  
18 (v) are part of the same clear statutory scheme: to provide a form of relief to domain name  
19 registrants who risk losing their registrations by reverse hijackers. Both explicitly mention domain  
20 name registrants on multiple occasions. Neither provision singles out any other person or entity as  
21 having statutory standing or a remedy. Although Congress did not say explicitly who may sue  
22 under section 1114(2)(D)(iv), the consistent singling out of domain name registrants in both  
23 subsections supports the finding that Congress intended for the domain name registrant to be the  
24 real party in interest in both subsections.

25 Even if the plain meaning of the provision were ambiguous, the legislative history leads us  
26 to the same conclusion. The legislative history of the statute plays a key role in understanding its  
27 context. *See Children’s Hosp. & Health Ctr.*, 188 F.3d at 1096 (stating that when ambiguity as to  
28 the plain meaning of a statute exists, courts “may use legislative history as an aid to  
interpretation”). As specified in Senate Report 106-140, which discusses amendments made to the



1 bill enacting the ACPA and section 1114(2)(D)(iv):

2           The amended bill goes further, however, in order to protect the rights of **domain**  
3 **name registrants** against overreaching trademark owners. Under the amended bill,  
4 a trademark owner who knowingly and materially misrepresents to the domain name  
5 registrar or registry that a domain name is infringing is liable to the **domain name**  
6 **registrant** for damages, including costs and attorneys' fees, resulting from the  
7 suspension, cancellation, or transfer of the domain name. In addition, the court may  
award injunctive relief to the **domain name registrant** by ordering the reactivation  
of the domain name or the transfer of the domain name back to the **domain name**  
**registrant**.

8 S. Rep. No. 106-140, at 11 (1999) (emphasis added). Because the Senate Report addressing the  
9 amended bill only refers to the rights of domain name registrants, the two subsections of the  
10 statute should be read in light of the clear purpose for implementing the ACPA and the reverse  
11 hijacking provisions: to protect domain name registrants against "overreaching trademark  
12 owners." *Id.*; *see also* 15 U.S.C. § 1114(2)(D)(iv)-(v). Based on the repeated reference to domain  
13 name registrants in the provision, the identification of domain name registrants as the only person  
14 or entity who may be awarded relief, the context within the statute as a whole, and the legislative  
15 history, section 1114(2)(D)(iv) only allows the domain name registrant to sue.

16           Both Plaintiffs and Defendant cite to *Smith v. Director's Choice LLP*, No. 15-00081  
17 (JBS/AMD), 2017 WL 7720482 (D.N.J. Nov. 30, 2017), in support of their arguments, but *Smith*  
18 provides little helpful guidance. In *Smith*, the domain name registrant at the time of the UDRP  
19 proceeding was a company, and the registration was transferred to the company's owner before  
20 the owner sued under the ACPA. *Id.* at \*5. The *Smith* court found the owner had statutory standing  
21 under sections 1114(2)(D)(iv) and (v), because even though he was not the registrant at the time of  
22 the proceeding, he was the registrant at the time of the lawsuit and personally suffered the loss of  
23 the domain name. *Id.* In contrast, Big Mouth has never been the domain name registrant; Fu has  
24 been the registrant from the time of the UDRP proceeding and duration of this lawsuit. Thus,  
25 *Smith* involved a different factual scenario and is inapposite to this case.<sup>4</sup>

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28 <sup>4</sup> In addition, Plaintiff's theory that a company and company's owner may be found to be in



1 Further, the general statutory standing framework for the Lanham Act, as articulated in 15  
2 U.S.C. § 1125(a), does not apply here, because the question is whether section 1114(2)(D)(iv)  
3 limits who may sue to domain name registrants, not whether a separate provision of the Lanham  
4 Act would allow additional plaintiffs.<sup>5</sup> Indeed, the clear limiting language in section  
5 1114(2)(D)(v), which Plaintiffs do not contest, indicates that certain provisions of the Lanham Act  
6 are more restrictive concerning who may sue than the general statutory standing framework in  
7 section 1125(a). Similarly, Plaintiffs’ argument that Big Mouth is a licensee of Fu and thus can  
8 sue under section 1114(2)(D)(iv) is unavailing, because that argument is rooted in caselaw  
9 analyzing statutory standing under section § 1125(a).

10 In short, 15 U.S.C. § 1114(2)(D)(iv) allows only a domain name registrant to sue, and thus  
11 Plaintiff Big Mouth cannot state a claim upon which relief may be granted under that subsection  
12 as it is not the domain name registrant. Dismissal with prejudice is appropriate when it is clear that  
13 “the complaint could not be saved by any amendment.” *Gomper v. VISX, Inc.*, 298 F.3d 893, 898  
14 (9th Cir. 2002) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Amendment here would be futile  
15 because Big Mouth cannot change the fact it is not the domain name registrant, and thus Big  
16 Mouth is dismissed from Count Two with prejudice. The dismissal from Count Two only applies  
17 to Big Mouth as to that claim and does not affect Fu’s inclusion on that count or Big Mouth’s  
18 inclusion on any other count, as Defendant has not sought to dismiss either plaintiff from any  
19 other count.

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23 privity of each other sufficient to establish statutory standing under section 1114(2)(D)(iv) is not  
24 convincing. Although the *Smith* court found that the owner and the company were in “privity” and  
25 used that as a basis to conclude that the owner could sue under section 1114(2)(D)(iv), *see* 2015  
26 WL 7720482, at \*5, *Smith* provided no citation or support for its conclusion that subsection (iv)  
27 allows anyone in privity to sue, nor do Plaintiffs provide such authority. Rather, Plaintiffs point to  
28 authority to demonstrate how Fu and Big Mouth are in privity without providing any case or  
statute that indicates that such a relationship is relevant for section 1114(2)(D)(iv).

<sup>5</sup> Section 1125(a) broadly authorizes suit by “any person who believes that he or she is likely to be  
damaged[.]”

1                                   **IV. PLAINTIFFS’ MOTION TO STRIKE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES**

2                   Plaintiffs argue that Defendant’s affirmative defenses should be stricken for a variety of  
3 reasons: some are insufficient under the ACPA as a matter of law; some are not proper affirmative  
4 defenses because they allege defects in Plaintiffs’ prima facie case; some are merely restatements  
5 of denials of allegations found earlier in the complaint; one is a counterclaim rather than an  
6 affirmative defense; and another is both redundant of a counterclaim and insufficiently pled such  
7 that it does not put Plaintiffs on fair notice of the defense.

8                   **A. Legal Standard**

9                   A party may move to strike from a pleading any “redundant, immaterial, impertinent, or  
10 scandalous matter.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(f). “A defense may be insufficient as a matter of pleading  
11 or a matter of law.” *G & G Closed Cir. Events, LLC v. Nguyen*, No. 5:10-CV-05718-EJD, 2011  
12 WL 6293922, at \*1 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 15, 2011). “[T]he function of a 12(f) motion to strike is to  
13 avoid the expenditure of time and money that must arise from litigating spurious issues by  
14 dispensing with those issues prior to trial.” *Sidney-Vinstein v. A.H. Robins Co.*, 697 F.2d 880, 885  
15 (9th Cir. 1983); *see also F.T.C. v. Swish Mktg.*, No. C 09-03814 RS, 2010 WL 653486, at \*6  
16 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 22, 2010) (“Properly executed, a motion to strike streamlines a judge’s inquiry by  
17 focusing his or her attention only on the real issues in the case.” (internal quotation marks and  
18 citation omitted)). Whether to grant a motion to strike “lies within the sound discretion of the  
19 district court.” *Holmes v. Elec. Document Processing, Inc.*, 966 F.Supp.2d 925, 230 (N.D. Cal.  
20 2013) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

21                   **B. Discussion**

22                   “The key to determining the sufficiency of pleading an affirmative defense is whether it  
23 gives plaintiff fair notice of the defense.” *See Wyshak v. City Nat’l Bank*, 607 F.2d 824, 827 (9th  
24 Cir. 1979). Of the nineteen contested affirmative defenses, the only defense that Plaintiffs argue  
25 has failed to provide fair notice of the defense at issue is the Eighth Affirmative Defense, which  
26 states “Plaintiffs’ claims are barred in whole or in part because Plaintiffs’ use and registration of  
27 the <bestoffice.com> domain is unlawful.” Answer and Counterclaims, pg. 10. Courts in this

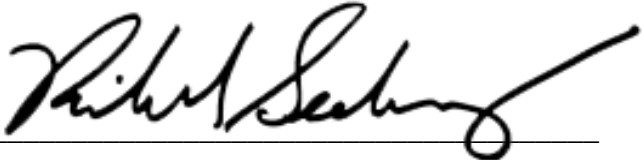
1 district have “held that the heightened pleading standard for complaints articulated in *Twombly*  
2 and extended to all civil complaints in *Iqbal* applies to affirmative defenses.” *Snap! Mobile, Inc. v.*  
3 *Croghan*, No. 18-CV-04686-LHK, 2019 WL 884177, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 22, 2019) (citing  
4 *Perez v. Gordon & Wong L. Grp.*, No. 11–CV–03323–LHK2012 WL 1029425, at \*8 (N.D. Cal.  
5 Mar. 26, 2012)). Merely stating that Plaintiffs’ activity is unlawful is insufficient to state a claim  
6 under the *Twombly* and *Iqbal* standard. Thus, this affirmative defense is stricken. For all other  
7 affirmative defenses, though, striking the defense would not streamline the litigation, and the  
8 motion to strike is therefore denied. Defendants are given leave to amend the Eighth Affirmative  
9 Defense, as leave to amend should be freely given if doing so does not cause prejudice to the  
10 opposing party. *See Wyshak*, 607 F.2d at 826.

11 **V. CONCLUSION**

12 For all the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff Big Mouth is dismissed from Count Two with  
13 prejudice. The motion to strike is granted as to the Eighth Affirmative Defense with leave to  
14 amend. The motion to strike is denied as to all other affirmative defenses.

15  
16 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

17  
18 Dated: April 5, 2022



19  
20 RICHARD SEEBORG  
Chief United States District Judge