

during discovery and reserve the right to supplement or amend its answer and/or its defenses, and to assert counterclaims.”

Rose’s Prayer for Relief: “Rose requests a judgment in its favor providing the following relief: A. That plaintiff[’s] . . . claims be dismissed with prejudice; B. Judgment in favor of Rose that the claims of the [patents in question] are invalid and unenforceable and that Rose has not infringed . . . ; C. That the Court find this to be an exceptional case and that Rose be awarded its costs and reasonable attorneys’ fees . . . ; and D. That Rose be granted all other relief to which it is justly entitled.”

RCFC 12(f) states, “The court may strike from a pleading an insufficient defense or any redundant, immaterial, impertinent, or scandalous matter . . . on its own; or on motion made by a party either before responding to the pleading or, if a response is not allowed, within 20 days after being served with the pleading.” (amended Nov. 3, 2008).

With respect to Rose’s First Additional Defense, plaintiff’s Motion to Strike is denied. The first additional defense is not an “insufficient defense or any redundant, immaterial, impertinent or scandalous matter,” and as such, RCFC 12(f) does not apply. Plaintiff’s Motion to Strike is also denied with respect to Rose’s Seventh Additional Defense. That defense depends on disputed questions of law or fact regarding this Court’s jurisdiction, and for that reason, shall not be stricken. See System Fuels, Inc. v. United States, 73 Fed. Cl. 206, 215-16 (2006) (citing 2 JAMES WM. MOORE, MOORE’S FED. PRACTICE 12.37[4] at 12-1005. (3d ed. 2006)).

Rose’s Reservation of Rights is an improper pleading and shall be stricken. The reservation of rights section is, in effect, an affirmative defense; however, it is not listed in RCFC 8(c) as a proper affirmative defense. Furthermore, under RCFC 15(a)(2), “a party may amend its pleading *only* with the opposing party’s written consent or the court’s leave.” (emphasis added).

The last disputed pleading, Rose’s Prayer for Relief, requests affirmative judgments. While a third-party defendant is entitled to present any defense it desires to a plaintiff’s complaint, it is not entitled to seek an affirmative judgment, either monetary or declaratory, against a plaintiff. S. Cal. Edison Co. v. United States, 43 Fed. Cl. 107, 115 (1999); Lemelson v. United States, 8 Cl. Ct. 789, 790-91 (1985); Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. v. United States, 204 Ct. Cl. 915, 915 (1974). Thus, Rose’s Prayer for Relief is not a proper pleading and shall be stricken.

Based on the foregoing, plaintiff’s Motion to Strike is GRANTED inasmuch as it seeks to strike Rose’s Prayer for Relief and Rose’s Reservation of Rights, and is DENIED inasmuch as it seeks to strike any other portion of Rose’s Answer and Defenses.

s/Lawrence S. Margolis
LAWRENCE S. MARGOLIS
Senior Judge, U.S. Court of Federal Claims