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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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12	ROBERT LEVINE and VERONICA CIV. NO. 2:15-0002 WBS AC
13	GUZMAN, MEMORANDUM AND ORDER RE: MOTION
14	Plaintiffs, <u>TO STRIKE</u>
15	V.
16	THE SLEEP TRAIN, INC.; LIVE NATION ENTERTAINMENT, INC.;
17	COASTAL BREEZE LIMOUSINE, LLC; BGE YUBA, LLC; and DOES
18	1-20, inclusive,
19	Defendants.
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22	Plaintiff Robert Levine, a disabled person, and his
23	fiancée, plaintiff Veronica Guzman, attended a concert at the
24	Sleep Train Amphitheater on July 25, 2014. (Compl. ¶ 1 (Docket
25	No. 1).) Plaintiffs allege the facility did not provide disabled
26	accessible parking as required by federal and state anti-
27	discrimination laws. (<u>Id.</u> ¶¶ 1-2.)
28	Plaintiffs brought this action against defendants
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alleging violations of the Americans with Disabilities Act and
 several California statutes. Defendant Live Nation timely
 answered, asserting thirty affirmative defenses. (See Answer
 (Docket No. 4).) Plaintiffs moved to strike all thirty of those
 defenses pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(f).

After this motion was filed, defendant Sleep Train also answered the Complaint raising identical affirmative defenses. (See Docket No. 13.) Pursuant to the parties' stipulation made at the hearing on March 23, 2015, the court will consider both Live Nation and Sleep Train's Answers in ruling on this motion to strike.

12 Rule 12(f) authorizes a court to "strike from a 13 pleading an insufficient defense or any redundant, immaterial, 14 impertinent, or scandalous matter." Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(f). "The 15 function of a 12(f) motion to strike is to avoid the expenditure 16 of time and money that must arise from litigating spurious issues 17 by dispensing with those issues prior to trial . . . " Fantasy, 18 Inc. v. Fogerty, 984 F.2d 1524, 1527 (9th Cir. 1993) (quotation 19 marks, citation, and first alteration omitted), rev'd on other grounds by Fogerty v. Fantasy, Inc., 510 U.S. 517 (1994). 20

Because motions to strike are "often used as delaying 21 22 tactics," they are "generally disfavored" and are rarely granted 23 in the absence of prejudice to the moving party. Rosales v. 24 Citibank, FSB, 133 F. Supp. 2d 1177, 1180 (N.D. Cal. 2001); see 25 also N.Y.C. Emps.' Ret. Sys. v. Berry, 667 F. Supp. 2d 1121, 1128 26 (N.D. Cal. 2009) ("Where the moving party cannot adequately 27 demonstrate . . . prejudice, courts frequently deny motions to 28 strike even though the offending matter was literally within one

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or more of the categories set forth in Rule 12(f)." (citation and 1 internal quotation marks omitted)). Courts may find prejudice 2 3 "where superfluous pleadings may confuse the jury, or where a 4 party may be required to engage in burdensome discovery around 5 frivolous matters." J & J Sports Prods., Inc. v. Luhn, Civ. No. 2:10-3229 JAM CKD, 2011 WL 5040709, at *1 (E.D. Cal. Oct. 24, 6 7 2011) (citations omitted). "With a motion to strike, just as 8 with a motion to dismiss, the court should view the pleading in 9 the light most favorable to the nonmoving party." Platte Anchor 10 Bolt, Inc. v. IHI, Inc., 352 F. Supp. 2d 1048, 1057 (N.D. Cal. 11 2004).

Defendants' tenth affirmative defense is "unclean hands." Defendants allege that "plaintiffs' claims are barred under the doctrine of unclean hands because plaintiffs are not a bona fide customer, but a plaintiff who intentionally stages nuisance lawsuits to extort monetary settlements." (Answer ¶ 10.) Plaintiffs' motion to strike this defense is well taken.

18 "Scandalous matter" within the meaning or Rule 12(f) 19 "includes allegations that cast a cruelly derogatory light on a 20 party or other person." In re 2TheMart.com, Inc. Secs. Litiq., 21 114 F. Supp. 2d 955, 965 (C.D. Cal. 2000). The court agrees that 22 the accusation that plaintiffs are engaging in extortion is 23 scandalous. The court will accordingly strike the words "bona 24 fide" and "but a plaintiff who intentionally stages nuisance 25 lawsuits to extort monetary settlements" from defendants' 26 The remaining allegation reads: "Plaintiffs' claims are Answers. 27 barred under the doctrine of unclean hands because plaintiffs are 28 not a customer."

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Plaintiffs move to strike all of defendants' remaining 1 2 defenses on the bases that they are not technically affirmative 3 defenses, are insufficiently plead, and/or are immaterial to the action. Defendants' defenses do appear to be conclusory and 4 5 boilerplate. However, plaintiffs have not convinced the court 6 that they will suffer any real prejudice from those defenses 7 remaining in the Answer. Neither is this an extraordinary situation where the court should grant a motion to strike in the 8 9 absence of prejudice to plaintiffs. See Rosales, 133 F. Supp. 2d 10 at 1180. There is nevertheless some merit to plaintiffs' 11 argument that defendants should not be permitted to proceed 12 forward with affirmative defenses which they have no reason to 13 believe are supported in law or fact. 14 Accordingly, the court will allow defendants a limited 15 time to investigate whether there is a factual and legal basis 16 for their affirmative defenses before requiring that any of those 17 defenses be stricken from the Answer. 18 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED 19 (1) that plaintiffs' motion to strike be, and the same 20 hereby is, GRANTED in part, with respect to the following 21 language, which is hereby STRICKEN from defendants' tenth 2.2 affirmative defense: "bona fide" and "but a plaintiff who 23 intentionally stages nuisance lawsuits to extort monetary 24 settlements;" 25 (2) that plaintiffs' motion to strike be, and the same 26 hereby is, DENIED with respect to the remaining affirmative 27 defenses; 28 (3) that defendants shall have 90 days from the date 4

this Order is signed to complete all necessary discovery in order 1 to determine whether there is any basis for a good faith belief 2 3 that their affirmative defenses have merit. The word "complete" means that such discovery shall have been conducted so that all 4 5 necessary depositions have been taken and interrogatories have been answered, and any disputes relevant to that discovery shall 6 7 have been resolved by appropriate order if necessary and, where discovery has been ordered, the order has been obeyed. All 8 9 motions to compel discovery must be noticed on the magistrate 10 judge's calendar in accordance with the local rules of this court 11 and so that such motions may be heard (and any resulting orders 12 obeyed) by the time set forth in this Order;

(4) that within 120 days from the date of this Order, defendants shall file an Amended Answer which eliminates all affirmative defenses which defendants do not have an honest, good faith belief may be supported by specific facts and applicable law; and

(5) that within fourteen days from the filing of
defendants' Amended Answer, plaintiffs may file a renewed motion
to strike any remaining affirmative defenses.

21 Dated: March 24, 2015

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WILLIAM B. SHUBB UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE