1	(1) laches (fifth affirmative defense); (2) failure to state a cause of action for attorneys'
2	fees (eighth affirmative defense); (3) statute of limitations pursuant to California
3	Business and Professions Code § 17208 (ninth affirmative defense); (4) statute of
4	limitations pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure §§ 337, 338, 339, and 340
5	(sixteenth affirmative defense); and (5) reservation of rights to assert additional
6	affirmative defenses (twenty-first affirmative defense). <i>Id.</i> at 2. On December 3, 2018
7	Noble House filed a statement of non-opposition to Plaintiff's motion. ² Doc. No. 65.
8	The Court finds this matter suitable for determination on the papers submitted and
9	without oral argument pursuant to Civil Local Rule 7.1.d.1.
10	In light of Noble House's statement of non-opposition, the Court GRANTS
11	Plaintiff's unopposed motion for judgment on the pleadings [Doc. No. 64], and
12	DISMISSES WITH PREJUDICE Defendant's fifth, eighth, ninth, sixteenth, and
13	twenty-first affirmative defenses. ³
14	IT IS SO ORDERED.
15	Dated: December 11, 2018 Michael Tu - Quello
16	Hon. Michael M. Anello
17	United States District Judge
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² Additionally, a district court may properly grant an unopposed motion pursuant to local rule where the local rule permits, but does not require, the granting of a motion for failure to oppose. See Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 54 (9th Cir. 1995). Civil Local Rule 7.1.f.3.c. provides that a party's failure to oppose a motion "may constitute a consent to the granting of a motion or other request for ruling by the court." As such, the Court has the option of granting Plaintiff's motion for judgment on the pleadings

on the basis of Noble House's failure to oppose. Generally, public policy favors disposition of cases on

their merits. See Hernandez v. City of El Monte, 138 F.3d 393, 399 (9th Cir. 1998). However, a case cannot move forward toward resolution on the merits when the defendant fails to defend its affirmative

defenses against a motion for judgment on the pleadings.

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³ The Court **DENIES** Plaintiffs' request for judicial notice. See Doc. No. 64-4; Ruiz v. City of Santa Maria, 160 F.3d 543, 548 n.13 (9th Cir. 1998) (finding that judicial notice is inappropriate where the facts to be noticed are not relevant to the disposition of the issues before the court).