

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

HOLOGRAM USA, INC., et al., )  
)  
Plaintiffs, )  
vs. )  
)  
PULSE EVOLUTION CORPORATION, et )  
al., )  
)  
Defendants. )

Case No.: 2:14-cv-0772-GMN-NJK

**ORDER**

Pending before the Court is the Motion to Strike, (ECF No. 360), filed by Plaintiffs Hologram USA, Inc., Uwe Maass, and MDH Hologram Limited (“Plaintiffs”). Defendants/Counterclaimants Ian Christopher O’Connell, Musion 3D Ltd., and Musion Events Ltd. (“UK Defendants”) filed a Response, (ECF No. 369), and Plaintiffs filed a Reply, (ECF No. 377). For the reasons discussed below, the Court GRANTS in part and DENIES in part Plaintiffs’ Motion.

**I. BACKGROUND**

This case centers upon allegations that UK Defendants have infringed several of Plaintiffs’ patents. In their Second Amended Complaint (“SAC”), Plaintiffs claim that they obtained the exclusive rights to patented technology that creates three-dimensional images which are virtually indistinguishable from real performers (“hologram technology”) in February 2014. (SAC ¶¶ 2, 10, ECF No. 188).

Plaintiffs allege that UK Defendants offer to sell and have sold an infringing device, the Musion Eyeliner holographic projection systems (“Eyeliner Systems”), into the United States. (See e.g., *id.* ¶ 2); (Ex. O to Pls.’ Mot. Compel at 3, ECF No. 306-5). Based on these

1 allegations, the SAC states that UK Defendants directly and indirectly infringed three separate  
2 patents belonging to Plaintiffs: U.S. Patent Nos. 5,865,519 (“the ’519 patent”); 7,883,212 (“the  
3 ’212 patent”); and 8,328,361 (“the ’361 patent”) (collectively “the Asserted Patents”). (Id. ¶¶ 59-  
4 80). The SAC also sets forth claims for willful infringement, active inducement, contributory  
5 infringement, injunctive relief, intentional interference with prospective economic advantage,  
6 breach of fiduciary duty, false advertising, and unfair competition. (Id. ¶¶ 81-136).

7 On June 22, 2015, UK Defendants filed an Answer to the SAC, setting forth fifteen  
8 counterclaims against Plaintiffs and purporting to add two new parties as counterclaimants.  
9 (See Ans., ECF No. 245). UK Defendants’ Answer alleged, inter alia, that Plaintiffs lack  
10 standing to assert infringement of the Asserted Patents. (Id. 19:13). Specifically, UK  
11 Defendants allege that Musion IP Limited (“MIP”), an entity partially owned by Defendant  
12 O’Connell, received all right, title, benefit, and interest to the Asserted Patents by assignment  
13 on May 29, 2013 (“MIP Assignment”). (Id. 12:12–23, 13:20–14:3, 28:2–19).

14 On July 30, 2015, UK Defendants filed a Motion to Sever, (ECF No. 258), asking the  
15 Court to sever their counterclaims as well as Plaintiffs’ claims against them pursuant to Federal  
16 Rule of Civil Procedure 21. Before the Court rendered a decision on the Motion, UK  
17 Defendants filed a First Amended Answer and Counterclaims (“FAAC”) pursuant to Rule  
18 15(a)(1)(B). (FAAC 2:1–3, ECF No. 101). The FAAC asserted two new counterclaims  
19 including a declaratory judgment

20 regarding the true ownership of the patents in suit and the nature  
21 and scope of rights related thereto, and a declaration of rights . . . to  
22 establish (among other things) that Plaintiffs do not own exclusive  
23 rights to the patents in suit, that instead the UK Defendants own  
24 and/or hold perpetual, irrevocable licenses to the patents in suit, that  
25 Plaintiffs lack standing to bring this lawsuit and that the UK  
26 Defendants are not liable for infringement of the patents in suit or  
27 any of Plaintiffs’ claims.

(FAAC 98:18–25).

1 The Court granted in part and denied in part UK Defendants’ Motion to Sever. (Order  
2 4:14–15). In particular, the Court denied UK Defendants’ request to sever Plaintiffs’ claims  
3 against them but granted the request to sever the counterclaims set forth in UK Defendants’  
4 Answer and FAAC. (Id. 4:11–20). The Court ordered UK Defendants to file a second amended  
5 answer in this case and to file a separate case to assert their counterclaims. (Id.). Pursuant to  
6 the Court’s Order, UK Defendants filed a Second Amended Answer and Counterclaims  
7 (“SAAC”), which asserts two counterclaims: (1) declaratory judgment of non-infringement of  
8 the Asserted Patents; and (2) declaratory judgment for validity of the MIP Assignment. (SAAC  
9 27:16–28:16, ECF No. 249). In the instant Motion, Plaintiffs ask the Court to strike these  
10 counterclaims. (See Mot. to Strike, ECF No. 360).

## 11 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

12 The Court may strike “from a pleading an insufficient defense or any redundant,  
13 immaterial, impertinent, or scandalous matter.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(f). “[T]he function of a Rule  
14 12(f) motion to strike is to avoid the expenditure of time and money that must arise from  
15 litigating spurious issues by dispensing with those issues prior to trial . . . .” *Sidney–Vinstein v.*  
16 *A.H. Robins Co.*, 697 F.2d 880, 885 (9th Cir. 1983). The decision to grant or deny a motion to  
17 strike is vested in the trial judge’s sound discretion. *Cal. Dept. of Toxic Substances Control v.*  
18 *Alco Pac., Inc.*, 217 F. Supp. 2d 1028, 1033 (C.D. Cal. 2002). However, federal courts disfavor  
19 motions under Rule 12(f) and generally view them as a drastic remedy. See, e.g., *Freeman v.*  
20 *ABC Legal Servs., Inc.*, 877 F. Supp. 2d 919, 923 (N.D. Cal. 2012); *Sorenson v. Countrywide*  
21 *Home Loans, Inc.*, 2010 WL 308794, at \*2 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 12, 2010). “If the court is in doubt  
22 as to whether challenged matter may raise an issue of fact or law, the motion to strike should be  
23 denied, leaving an assessment of the sufficiency of the allegations for adjudication on the  
24 merits.” *Sliger v. Prospect Mortg., LLC*, 789 F. Supp. 2d 1212, 1216 (E.D. Cal. 2011) (citing  
25 *Whittlestone, Inc. v. HandiCraft Co.*, 618 F.3d 970, 973 (9th Cir. 2010)).

1 **III. DISCUSSION**

2 UK Defendants’ first counterclaim of noninfringement is inextricably intertwined with  
3 the present suit and thus survives. Aside from conclusory allegations, Plaintiffs cite no  
4 prejudice from inclusion of this counterclaim. Further, district courts routinely hold that a  
5 declaratory judgment claim for noninfringement is a compulsory counterclaim to claims of  
6 infringement of the same patent. See, e.g., Oplink Commc ’ns, Inc. v. Finisar Corp., No. 11-cv-  
7 2361-EMC, 2011 WL 3607121, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. 2011); cf. Vivid Techs., Inc. v. Am. Sci. &  
8 Eng ’g, Inc., 200 F.3d 795, 801 (Fed. Cir. 1999). UK Defendants’ first counterclaim is therefore  
9 not duplicative of Plaintiffs’ claims. See Malibu Media, LLC v. Doe, No. C 15-04441 WHA,  
10 2016 WL 3383758, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. June 20, 2016) (“Absent defendant’s [noninfringement]  
11 counterclaim, if events reveal that this case is meritless, [plaintiff] could voluntarily dismiss its  
12 affirmative claims without prejudice under Rule 41(a)(2), seeking to avoid an award of  
13 attorney’s fees. If, however, defendant’s counterclaim remains alive, he will be able to press his  
14 counterclaim.”). Accordingly, the Court denies Plaintiffs’ Motion to Strike with respect to UK  
15 Defendants’ first counterclaim.

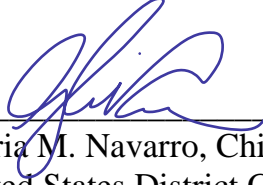
16 Regarding the second counterclaim, UK Defendants appear to have understood that the  
17 Severance Order severed the MIP counterclaim. Indeed, the Complaint filed by UK  
18 Defendants and MIP pursuant to the Severance Order requests that the Court enter judgment  
19 that “assignments . . . of the ’212 patent, the ’361 patent and certain other intellectual property  
20 rights to MIP be declared valid.” Compl., *O’Connell v. Hologram USA, Inc.*, No. 2:16-cv-  
21 00557-GMN-NJK (D. Nev. Mar. 13, 2016). Further, the MIP counterclaim is redundant of UK  
22 Defendants’ Third Affirmative Defense that “Plaintiffs lack standing to bring this lawsuit for  
23 patent infringement.” (SAAC 24:14–15, ECF No. 349); see also *Houston Cas. Co. v. Crum &*  
24 *Forster Ins. Co.*, No. 1:16-cv-535-LJO-EPG, 2016 WL 4494444, at \*5 (E.D. Cal. Aug. 25,  
25 2016) (striking counterclaim as redundant of affirmative defense). Moreover, the Court agrees

1 that UK Defendants lack standing to assert claims on behalf of non-party MIP. See EMI Ltd. v.  
2 Bennett, 738 F.2d 994, 997 (9th Cir. 1984) (holding “a shareholder does not have standing to  
3 redress an injury to the corporation in which it holds stock” unless the shareholder can “assert  
4 more than personal economic injury resulting from a wrong to the corporation”). The Court  
5 therefore strikes UK Defendants’ second counterclaim. In light of the late stage of this case  
6 and UK Defendants’ opportunity to assert this claim in Case No. 2:16-cv-00557-GMN-NJK,  
7 the Court will not allow leave to amend.

8 **IV. CONCLUSION**

9 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Plaintiffs’ Motion to Strike, (ECF No. 360), is  
10 **GRANTED in part** and **DENIED in part**. UK Defendants’ second counterclaim is hereby  
11 **STRICKEN** without leave to amend.

12 **DATED** this 31 day of January, 2017.

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16 Gloria M. Navarro, Chief Judge  
17 United States District Court  
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