

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

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ROBERT MILLER,  
Plaintiff,  
vs.  
4INTERNET, LLC, et al.,  
Defendants.

Case No. 2:18-cv-02097-JAD-VCF

**ORDER**

MOTION TO STRIKE [ECF No. 14]

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And all related actions.

Before the Court is Plaintiff Robert Miller's Motion to Strike Defendant/Counterclaimant's Affirmative Defenses. (ECF No. 14). For the reasons discussed below, Plaintiff's motion is granted in part and denied in part.

**BACKGROUND**

In the complaint, Plaintiff asserts Defendant 4Internet owns search engine websites that wrongfully re-posted a picture taken by Plaintiff. (ECF No. 1 at 2-5). Plaintiff brings a copyright infringement claim against Defendant. (Id. at 5-6). In its answer, Defendant listed ten defenses generally relating to the picture's originality and Plaintiff's conduct. (ECF No. 9 at 5-7).

Plaintiff now moves to strike each of the defenses. (ECF No. 14). Each argument will be addressed in more detail below. Plaintiff generally argues that the defenses do not contain sufficient detail or are inadequate as a matter of law. (Id. at 6-16; ECF No. 22 at 3-20). Defendant argues that the defenses are properly pled. (ECF No. 17 at 4-16). Defendant "concedes that defense five is redundant and does not oppose it being stricken." (Id. at 8).

## DISCUSSION

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2 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(f) states that “[t]he court may strike from a pleading an  
3 insufficient defense or any redundant, immaterial, impertinent, or scandalous matter.” The purpose of a  
4 Rule 12(f) motion to strike is “to avoid the expenditure of time and money that must arise from litigating  
5 spurious issues by dispensing with those issues prior to trial.” *Whittlestone, Inc. v. Handi-Craft Co.*, 618  
6 F.3d 970, 973 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting *Fantasy, Inc. v. Fogerty*, 984 F.2d 1524, 1527 (9th Cir. 1993),  
7 *rev’d on other grounds*, *Fogerty v. Fantasy, Inc.*, 510 U.S. 517 (1994)); see also 2 James Wm. Moore,  
8 *Moore’s Federal Practice*, § 12.37[3], 128-29 (3d ed. 2017) (“To prevail on this motion to strike, the  
9 movant must clearly show that the challenged matter ‘has no bearing on the subject matter of the litigation  
10 and that its inclusion will prejudice the defendants.’”).

11 Whether to grant a motion to strike lies within the discretion of the district court. *Whittlestone,*  
12 *Inc.*, 618 F.3d at 973. “[F]ederal courts generally disfavor motions to strike.” *D.E. Shaw Laminar*  
13 *Portfolios, LLC*, 570 F.Supp.2d at 1271 (quoting *Germaine Music v. Universal Songs of Polygram*, 275  
14 F.Supp.2d 1288, 1300 (D. Nev. 2003)). “[C]ourts often require a showing of prejudice by the moving  
15 party before granting the requested relief.” *Roadhouse v. Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep’t*, 290 F.R.D. 535,  
16 543 (D. Nev. 2013) (internal quotation omitted). “Unless it would prejudice the opposing  
17 party, courts freely grant leave to amend stricken pleadings.” *Kohler v. Islands Restaurants, LP*, 280  
18 F.R.D. 560, 564 (S.D. Cal. 2012) (citing *Wyshak v. City Nat’l Bank*, 607 F.2d 824, 826 (9th Cir.1979)).

### 20 I. First Defense—Failure to State a Claim

21 Defendant’s first defense states that “Plaintiff has failed to state a claim upon which relief can be  
22 granted.” (ECF No. 9 at 5). Plaintiff argues that “Defendant does not state the nature or grounds upon  
23 which this assertion rests.” (ECF No. 14 at 6).

1 The failure to state a claim defense is clearly a catch-all provision that overlaps with Defendant's  
2 other defenses. Technically, the first defense could be stricken for failing to re-state and summarize each  
3 of Defendant's assertions in its other defenses. However, this approach does not fulfil the purpose of a  
4 Rule 12(f) motion: "to avoid the expenditure of time and money that must arise from litigating spurious  
5 issues by dispensing with those issues prior to trial." *Whittlestone, Inc.*, 618 F.3d at 973 (internal quotation  
6 omitted). Whether or not a failure to state a claim defense is stricken, Defendant's discovery in the case  
7 will clearly focus on the potential issues and inadequacies within the complaint. The Court should not  
8 strike a defense "to merely polish the pleadings." *Duramed Pharm., Inc. v. Watson Labs., Inc.*, No. 308-  
9 CV-00116-LRH-RAM, 2008 WL 5232908, at \*4 (D. Nev. Dec. 12, 2008).

10 Therefore, Plaintiff's motion to strike is denied as to the first defense.

11 **II. Second and Eighth Defenses—Creativity and Originality**

12 Defendant's second and eighth defenses assert that the picture at issue in this case lacks sufficient  
13 creativity and originality to qualify for copyright protection. (ECF No. 9 at 5-6). Plaintiff argues that  
14 these defenses are redundant, since creativity is part of the two-prong test for originality. (ECF No. 14 at  
15 6-7). Plaintiff also asserts that the image clears the "low bar for originality" currently set under the law.  
16 (Id. at 12-13). Defendant argues that, "The Eighth Defense is similar to the Second Defense, but it is  
17 legally possible that the photograph could be found to satisfy the constitutional requirement while falling  
18 short of statutory, administrative or judicial rules." (ECF No. 17 at 5). Defendant also asserts that, based  
19 on advances in camera technology, "mere observational photography under these circumstances can no  
20 longer presumptively satisfy the minimum creativity requirement." (Id. at 10-13).

21 The Court finds that Defendant's second and eighth defenses, as currently pled, do not provide fair  
22 notice to Plaintiff of their bases. There are competing cases in this District regarding what must be alleged  
23 in a defense—merely the legal theory of the defense (*Eyetailk365, LLC v. Zmodo Tech. Corp.*, 356 F. Supp.  
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1 3d 1059, 1067 (D. Nev. 2018)); the legal theory and grounds for the defense (MetroPCS v. A2Z  
2 Connection, LLC, No. 2:15-cv-01412-JAD-CWH, 2019 WL 1244690, at \*4 (D. Nev. Mar. 18, 2019)); or  
3 sufficient factual matter to show the defense is plausible (Rimini St., Inc. v. Oracle Int'l Corp., No. 2:14-  
4 cv-1699-LRH-CWH, 2017 WL 7038125, at \*2 (D. Nev. Nov. 17, 2017)). The Court finds the interests  
5 of both parties and the Court are best served by requiring Defendant to provide the legal theory and  
6 grounds for these defenses. This does not require any detailed factual statement, but Defendant must give  
7 some indication of what direction the defenses will take.

8 Defendant's second and eighth defenses do not state their grounds as currently pled—they merely  
9 state a legal theory. Even in the response to Plaintiff's motion, Defendant fails to explain how the  
10 constitutional and statutory requirements for copyright may differ. Defendant also fails to discuss in its  
11 eighth defense the theory that changing technology should result in a new test for originality and creativity  
12 in copyright cases. These details could render the second and eighth defenses adequately pled. (See Fed.  
13 R. Civ. P. 11(b)(2) (an attorney certifies that "the claims, defenses, and other legal contentions are  
14 warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for extending, modifying, or reversing existing  
15 law or for establishing new law").

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17 Therefore, Defendant's second and eighth defenses are stricken with leave to amend.

### 18 **III. Third Defense—Fair Use**

19 Defendants third defense asserts that "Plaintiff's claims are barred by the doctrine of fair use...In  
20 furtherance of this defense, 4Internet shows that the image that is the subject of this lawsuit was located  
21 on the server of the New York Post, and 4Internet is an internet service provider." (ECF No. 9 at 5).  
22 Plaintiff argues that "Defendant does not state the nature or grounds for its assertion." (ECF No. 14 at 7).  
23 Defendant states that it "has asserted facts in the body of its counterclaim." (ECF No. 17 at 6).  
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1 The Court finds that Defendant’s third defense, as currently pled, does not provide fair notice to  
2 Plaintiff of its basis. Each defense must state its own grounds. Defendant cannot rely on the facts asserted  
3 throughout an answer or counterclaim, putting the burden on Plaintiff to determine which facts could  
4 relate to a certain defense.

5 Therefore, Defendant’s third defense is stricken with leave to amend.

6 **IV. Fourth and Fifth Defenses—Unclean Hands**

7 Defendant’s fourth defense alleges that, “[i]n light of Plaintiff’s practice of taking photographs of  
8 no actual value, for which there is no market, seeding them on for the purpose of attempting to extort  
9 revenue through litigation, Plaintiff’s claims for equitable relief are barred by unclean hands.” (ECF No.  
10 9 at 6). Defendant’s fifth defense is substantively identical to the fourth defense, and merely changes a  
11 few words. (Id.). Defendant does not object to striking the fifth defense. (ECF No. 17 at 8).

12 Plaintiff argues that the facts of the complaint go against the allegations in the fourth defense.  
13 (ECF No. 14 at 7-9). Plaintiff also argues that “Defendant’s assertion that Miller’s enforcement of his  
14 copyright amounts to extortion should be stricken from the pleadings as scandalous matter as Miller is  
15 well within his statutory and Constitutional rights to control when and how his copyrighted Image is  
16 disseminated to the public.” (Id. at 9).

17 The Court finds that Defendant’s fourth defense is adequately pled and is not scandalous. The  
18 Court will not engage in a fact inquiry at this stage of the proceedings, as there has been no discovery. In  
19 addition, while the fourth defense is unfavorable to Plaintiff, it does not  
20 “cast a cruelly derogatory light on” Plaintiff as necessary for the Court to conclude that the defense is  
21 scandalous. *U-Haul Co. of Nevada v. Gregory J. Kamer, Ltd.*, No. 2:12-cv-00231-KJD-CWH, 2013 WL  
22 800695, at \*1 (D. Nev. Feb. 21, 2013).  
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1 Therefore, Plaintiff's motion to strike is denied as to the fourth defense and granted without leave  
2 to amend as to the fifth defense.

3 **V. Sixth Defense—Implied Irrevocable License**

4 Defendant's sixth defense states, "[b]y placing photographs of no real value, for which there is no  
5 market, on the internet, without providing any copyright notice in the photograph's metadata, Plaintiff has  
6 granted an implied revocable license for the use of such photographs." (ECF No. 9 at 6). Plaintiff argues  
7 that "Defendant has not met its burden of establishing an implied license" because "[n]o facts have been  
8 alleged to suggest that an implied license exists." (ECF No. 14 at 10). Plaintiff acknowledges that "a  
9 nonexclusive license may be implied from conduct" while asserting that "the facts in that case are  
10 distinguishable" from other cases finding that a license existed. (ECF No. 22 at 6).

11 The Court finds that Defendant's sixth defense is adequately pled. It states a legal theory and gives  
12 the grounds for that theory. As previously stated, the Court will not engage in a detailed factual analysis  
13 at this point in the case.

14 Therefore, Plaintiff's motion to strike is denied as to the sixth defense.

15 **VI. Seventh Defense—Express License**

16 Defendant's seventh defense states that because "The New York Post placed the subject image on  
17 Twitter," Twitter's terms and conditions created an express license for others to share the picture. (ECF  
18 No. 9 at 6). Plaintiff argues this "argument has been expressly rejected" in the case *Agence France Presse*  
19 *v. Morel*, 769 F. Supp. 2d 295 (S.D.N.Y. 2011). (ECF No. 14 at 11-12).

20 The Court finds that Plaintiff's citation to a single case from a district court outside of the Ninth  
21 Circuit is insufficient to strike Defendant's seventh defense. Plaintiff did not identify, nor did the Court  
22 locate in its own research, a Ninth Circuit or District of Nevada case accepting *Morel's* holding regarding  
23 the meaning of Twitter's terms and conditions. I cannot predict with certainty that this Court would agree  
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1 with Morel’s holding, and striking the seventh defense at this point in the case would prevent argument  
2 on this issue from taking place before the Court.

3 Therefore, Plaintiff’s motion to strike is denied as to the seventh defense.

4 **VII. Ninth Defense—Immunity**

5 Defendant’s ninth defense states that it is “a service provider under 17 U.S.C. § 512 and is entitled  
6 to immunity from any claims arising from the display of Plaintiff’s photograph.” (ECF No. 9 at 6).  
7 Plaintiff’s motion to strike “focuses its argument on subsection (c),” but Defendant asserts it “may be  
8 entitled to subsection (b) protection.” (ECF No. 17 at 14).

9 The Court finds that Defendant’s ninth defense, as currently pled, does not provide fair notice to  
10 Plaintiff of its basis. 17 U.S.C. § 512 has several subsections, but the defense does not state which  
11 subsection applies in this case or give an indication of why it would apply.

12 Therefore, Defendant’s ninth defense is stricken with leave to amend.

13 **VIII. Tenth Defense—Constitutionality**

14 Defendant’s tenth defense asserts that 17 U.S.C. §§ 102 and 410, statues dealing with copyright  
15 protections, are unconstitutional as applied to pictures based on technological advancements in  
16 photography. (ECF No. 9 at 7). Plaintiff argues that “the Supreme Court since 1884 has found that  
17 copyright protection for photographs is constitutional” and “Defendants have presented no cognizable  
18 legal argument to suggest that Congress exceeded its constitutional powers by enacting the Copyright  
19 Act.” (ECF No. 14 at 15-16). Plaintiff also argues that the Court should strike the tenth defense under  
20 the canon of constitutional avoidance. (ECF No. 22 at 10).

21 The Court finds that Plaintiff’s arguments regarding Defendant’s tenth defense cannot be properly  
22 addressed through a motion to strike. The tenth defense is not insufficient, redundant, immaterial,  
23 impertinent, or scandalous. Defendant is arguing that the law, or at least the application of the law, should  
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1 be changed, and Defendant has presented grounds for its argument. In addition, “[t]he canon of  
2 constitutional avoidance comes into play only when, after the application of ordinary textual analysis, the  
3 statute is found to be susceptible of more than one construction; and the canon functions as a  
4 means of choosing between them.” Clark v. Martinez, 543 U.S. 371, 385 (2005). The Court will not  
5 engage in a binding textual analysis 17 U.S.C. §§ 102 and 410 at this stage of the case, before the parties  
6 have had the chance to engage in discovery or develop their arguments on this issue.

7 Therefore, Plaintiff’s motion to strike is denied as to the tenth defense.

8 ACCORDINGLY, and for good cause shown,

9 IT IS ORDERED that Plaintiff’s Motion to Strike Defendant/Counterclaimant’s Affirmative  
10 Defenses (ECF No. 14) is DENIED as to Defendant’s first, fourth, sixth, seventh, and tenth defenses.

11 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff’s Motion to Strike Defendant/Counterclaimant’s  
12 Affirmative Defenses (ECF No. 14) is GRANTED WITH LEAVE TO AMEND as to Defendant’s second,  
13 third, eighth, and ninth defenses. Defendant will have until May 14, 2019 to file the amended defenses.

14 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff’s Motion to Strike Defendant/Counterclaimant’s  
15 Affirmative Defenses (ECF No. 14) is GRANTED WITHOUT LEAVE TO AMEND as to Defendant’s  
16 fifth defense, which Defendant does not oppose.

17 DATED this 30th day of April, 2019.

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22 CAM FERENBACH  
23 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
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