

On July 30, 2015, Witmer filed the instant motion requesting that the Court strike the affirmative defense and the request for attorney's fees and costs. Dkt. 22. On August 6, 2015, Greater Lakes filed an amended answer asserting numerous affirmative defenses and also requesting fees and costs. Dkt. 24. On August 10, 2015, Greater Lakes responded. Dkt. 27. Witmer did not reply.

II. DISCUSSION

A Court may strike affirmative defenses under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(f) if they present an "insufficient defense, or any redundant, immaterial, impertinent, or scandalous matter." Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(f). The purposes of a Rule 12(f) motion is to avoid spending time and money litigating spurious issues. *See Fantasy, Inc. v. Fogerty*, 984 F.2d 1524, 1527 (9th Cir. 1993), *rev'd on other grounds*, 510 U.S. 517 (1994). A defense is insufficiently pled if it fails to give the plaintiff fair notice of the nature of the defense. *See Wyshak v. City Nat'l Bank*, 607 F.2d 824, 827 (9th Cir. 1979). A matter is immaterial if it has no essential or important relationship to the claim for relief pleaded. *See Fogerty*, 984 F.2d at 1527. A matter is impertinent if it does not pertain and is not necessary to the issues in question in the case. *See id*.

While a Rule 12(f) motion provides the means to excise improper materials from pleadings, such motions are generally disfavored because the motions may be used as delaying tactics and because of the strong policy favoring resolution on the merits. *See Stanbury Law Firm v. I.R.S.*, 221 F.3d 1059, 1063 (8th Cir. 2000). Accordingly, once an affirmative defense has been properly pled, a motion to strike which alleges the legal insufficiency of an affirmative defense will not be granted "unless it appears to a certainty that plaintiffs would succeed despite any state of the facts which could be proved in support of the defense." *See William Z. Salcer*,

Panfeld, Edelman v. Envicon Equities Corp., 744 F.2d 935, 939 (2d Cir. 1984) (citing Durham Indus., Inc. v. North River Insur. Co., 482 F. Supp. 910, 913 (S.D.N.Y. 1979))

In this case, Witmer has failed to meet his burden to show to a certainty that he will prevail under any set of facts in support of Greater Lakes' affirmative defenses. In fact, Witmer's arguments go to the merits of the defenses based on his view of the facts. As Greater Lakes points out, it is simply too early in the proceeding to determine the merits of any claim or defense. Therefore, the Court denies Witmer's motion as to any affirmative defense.

With regard to alternate theories of defense, Greater Lakes argues that alternative theories are allowed in pleadings. The Court agrees. Therefore, the Court denies Witmer's motion to strike Greater Lakes' alternative theories.

Finally, with regard to attorney's fees and costs, it is also too early to litigate this requested relief. While Witmer is correct that courts generally would not award a defendant fees and costs against a party proceeding in forma pauperis and pro se, the Court is unable to categorically deny the requested relief at this point of the proceeding. Therefore, the Court denies Witmer's motion on this issue as well.

III. ORDER

Therefore, it is hereby **ORDERED** that Witmer's motion to strike affirmative defenses and demand for attorney's fees (Dkt. 22) is **DENIED**.

Dated this 1st day of September, 2015.

United States District Judge