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9 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
10 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

11  
12 PARAMOUNT PICTURES  
CORPORATION, a Delaware  
13 corporation; and CBS STUDIOS INC., a  
Delaware corporation,

14 Plaintiffs,

15 vs.

16 AXANAR PRODUCTIONS, INC., a  
17 California corporation; ALEC PETERS,  
an individual; and DOES 1-20,

18 Defendants.  
19  
20  
21

Case No. 2:15-cv-09938-RGK-E

*Assigned to: Hon. R. Gary Klausner*

**DEFENDANTS AXANAR  
PRODUCTIONS, INC., AND ALEC  
PETERS' OPPOSITION TO  
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR  
PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

Date: 12/19/16  
Time: 9:00 a.m.  
Place: Courtroom 850, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
255 East Temple Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90012  
Judge: Hon. R. Gary Klausner

Original Complaint Filed: 12/29/15  
First Amended Complaint Filed: 3/11/16

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1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 There are numerous material disputed facts in this case that prevent Plaintiffs  
3 from obtaining summary judgment on liability and willfulness.

4 First, Plaintiffs have not met their burden of establishing that Plaintiffs' Works<sup>1</sup>  
5 are substantially similar to Defendants' Works.<sup>2</sup> Plaintiffs attempt to sidestep this  
6 analysis in their motion for partial summary judgment ("Motion"), devoting only two  
7 pages to a cursory discussion. As set forth in Defendants' Motion for Summary  
8 Judgment (Dkt. 75) ("Defendants' Motion"), Defendants' Works—original creations  
9 that pull from many sources and inspirations beyond Star Trek—are (i) not  
10 substantially similar to Plaintiffs' Works, including with respect to any plot or any  
11 other original, protected material, and (ii) in any event, protected by fair use.

12 Second, Plaintiffs are not entitled to foreclose Defendants' original use of  
13 certain characters—like *Garth of Izar* and Soval—because these characters are not  
14 sufficiently delineated or distinctive to be protected by copyright.

15 Third, Plaintiffs cannot demonstrate that they have been or will be harmed by  
16 Defendants' Works. Courts have considered the impact on the plaintiff's market the  
17 most important factor when analyzing a fair use defense. Plaintiffs have presented no  
18 evidence whatsoever that they have been harmed in any way by Defendants' Works  
19 for good reason—they have not been. Rather, the evidence shows that Defendants'  
20 Works and other fan created works have *benefitted* Plaintiffs. Moreover, even if the  
21 Court were to construe Plaintiffs' unsubstantiated and self-serving speculation that  
22 they could theoretically be harmed by Defendants' Works as "evidence," this would  
23 only create a factual dispute on fair use.

24 Fourth, and relevant to the same fair use factor, Defendants' Works are  
25 transformative, weighing strongly in favor of fair use, and overriding any intent to  
26

27 <sup>1</sup> "Plaintiffs' Works" consist of 40 television episodes, 11 movies, and four novels  
identified in Plaintiffs' interrogatory responses. SAMF 56.

28 <sup>2</sup> "Defendants' Works" as defined in Plaintiffs' Motion and so herein consist of  
*Prelude to Axanar* ("*Prelude*"), *Axanar*, the *Vulcan Scene* and an earlier (not the  
latest) version of the script for *Axanar*.

1 profit, if Defendants had such an intent (which they did not).

2 Fifth, and also relevant to Defendants' fair use defense, Plaintiffs' argument  
3 that Defendants' Works are "commercial" is based on a false assertion that  
4 Defendants somehow made "profits" from Defendants' Works. Plaintiffs' attempts to  
5 characterize monies collected from donors *before* Defendants' Works were created as  
6 "profits" from those works is nonsensical, as such funds were used to cover expenses  
7 incurred in creating those works. Nor do Plaintiffs have standing to scrutinize how  
8 Defendants spent certain donor funds that were collected to cover costs to create  
9 *Axanar* when Plaintiffs have, by this lawsuit, halted the creation of *Axanar*.

10 Sixth, there are plainly material factual disputes surrounding whether any  
11 alleged infringement by Defendants was willful, a determination that increases the  
12 available amount of statutory damages per infringed work. These factual disputes  
13 include, whether Defendants' Works are "fan films," especially in light of evidence  
14 showing that Defendants *and* Plaintiffs referred to Defendants' Works as "fan films."  
15 Defendants' understanding that Defendants' Works were fan films supports an  
16 inference that Defendants were not "willfully infringing" upon Plaintiffs' Works by  
17 relying on the longstanding fan film tradition. Further, Defendants' communications  
18 with Plaintiff CBS about, among other things, Defendants' plans and Defendants'  
19 belief in the originality of Defendants' Works, demonstrate that Defendants' alleged  
20 infringement was not willful, or at a minimum, that there are fact issues regarding  
21 Defendants' intent.

22 Plaintiffs are also not entitled to the overly broad proposed injunction they seek  
23 for several reasons, including because: (i) it is not narrowly tailored; (ii) Plaintiffs  
24 cannot show irreparable harm; (iii) restraining free speech is not in the public interest;  
25 and (iv) it is an unlawful prior restraint intended to foreclose Defendants from  
26 undertaking any Star Trek project no matter what the content or style.<sup>3</sup>

27  
28 <sup>3</sup> Plaintiffs also failed to meet and confer pursuant to Local Rule 7-3 with respect to  
their motion seeking injunctive relief. [Statement of Additional Material Facts  
"SAMF" 54]

1 Plaintiffs’ Motion should be denied in its entirety.

2 **II. STATEMENT OF FACTS**

3 **A. Plaintiffs Rely On Inadmissible And Disputed Evidence For**  
4 **Substantial Similarity**

5 Rather than set forth how each of the allegedly infringed works at issue in this  
6 action is actually substantially similar to Defendants’ Works, Plaintiffs impose upon  
7 the Court to make that determination by spending approximately 300 hours watching  
8 these television episodes and films. Mot. at 9. (“The Axanar Works and the relevant  
9 Star Trek Copyrighted Works are before the Court, and the Court may make its own  
10 comparison of these works”). Plaintiffs’ claim that Defendants took their plot from the  
11 subject matter of a supplement to *Star Trek: The Role Playing Game*, titled, “The Four  
12 Years War,” is wholly irrelevant to this lawsuit, given that *Plaintiffs have not even*  
13 *named this as an allegedly infringed work*. Defendants’ Response to Statement of  
14 Undisputed Facts (“RSUF”) 29. Plaintiffs also complain about Defendants’ use of  
15 obscure Star Trek characters, species, and the brief appearance of the U.S.S.  
16 Enterprise in Defendants’ Works, even though that U.S.S. Enterprise appearance was  
17 merely a “cameo” and is not centrally featured in Defendants’ Works. Statement of  
18 Additional, Material Facts (“SAMF”) 57.

19 Plaintiffs also claim infringement based upon “events” that were discussed in  
20 the Original Series, without identifying any particular episode. Plaintiffs’ Motion  
21 ignores that Defendants’ Works take place in a time period previously unexplored by  
22 Plaintiffs’ Works, with an original plot, featuring almost exclusively original  
23 characters, presented in a unique “mockumentary” style never before used by  
24 Plaintiffs. SAMF 58-69.

25 Tacitly acknowledging the weakness of their substantial similarity analysis,  
26 Plaintiffs attempt to present evidence through the Declaration of John Van Citters,  
27 who was never designated to testify about substantial similarity until after the close of  
28 discovery. SAMF 78. Indeed, Plaintiffs’ counsel *objected to questions during his fact*



1 *deposition on this very subject.* SAMF 79. After Mr. Van Citters’ deposition was  
2 completed and discovery closed, Plaintiffs purported to designate Mr. Van Citters as  
3 an expert, despite providing no report or other requirements of an expert report.  
4 SAMF 80. For these reasons, and due to the additional evidentiary infirmities set  
5 forth in Defendants’ concurrently filed Evidentiary Objections, the Court should strike  
6 Mr. Van Citters’ Declaration.

7 **B. The Overlapping Characters At Issue Are Minor**

8 By Plaintiffs’ own admission, the only references to a character named Garth of  
9 Izar in any episode or film is one lone appearance in one episode of the Original  
10 Series. He is also the subject of a minor licensed novel, and a reference in one of a  
11 large number of supplements to a role-playing game from the 1980s, which, again, is  
12 not an allegedly infringed work at issue in this action. Mot. pp. 8-9.

13 Plaintiffs have sought federal copyright protection for characters central to the  
14 Star Trek universe, such as Spock and Kirk. SAMF 82-84. Plaintiffs have not,  
15 however, sought federal copyright protection for either Garth of Izar or Ambassador  
16 Soval. SAMF 85-86. Indeed, these characters are so minor and esoteric that Justin  
17 Lin and J.J. Abrams—Star Trek fans who are intimately familiar with the Star Trek  
18 universe—have admitted that they are unfamiliar with them or otherwise consider  
19 them unimportant. The director of the latest Star Trek movie, Justin Lin, despite being  
20 a Star Trek fan since childhood, testified that he had never heard of Garth of Izar.  
21 SAMF 87-88. J.J. Abrams, the producer and/or director of recent Star Trek films,  
22 testified that while he would consider Kirk, Spock, Bones, Uhura, Zulu, Chekov, and  
23 Scotty to be central characters, he would not consider Garth of Izar a central character.

24 SAMF 89-95. [REDACTED]

25 [REDACTED]

26 [REDACTED]

27 And while Defendants barely feature Soval in Defendants’ Works, the only  
28 concrete references to a character named Soval in the entire Star Trek oeuvre is a 2001

1 pilot episode of the television series Enterprise, and a couple of other brief  
2 appearances. Mot. at 8.

3 **C. Defendants Did Not Earn, And Had No Intention of Earning, Any**  
4 **Profits From Defendants' Works**

5 Plaintiffs dedicate a footnote in their Motion to the false assertion that  
6 Defendants profited from the creation of Defendants' Works. Mot. at 13, n. 5.

7 [REDACTED]  
8 [REDACTED]  
9 [REDACTED]  
10 The undisputed facts in this case show that Defendants have made no profits  
11 under any accepted definition of the term, and have no intention of doing so. RSUF  
12 85-99. Defendants raised \$113,832.78 during their Kickstarter campaign for *Prelude*,  
13 which had a production budget of \$149,731.20. Defendants raised \$1,233,964.84  
14 during their Kickstarter and Indiegogo campaigns for the Potential Fan Film, which  
15 has not been completed, [REDACTED]

16 [REDACTED] Defendants not earned any profits from Defendants' Works, [REDACTED]  
17 [REDACTED]

18 **D. Plaintiffs' History of Tolerating Widespread Creation of Fan Fiction**

19 Gene Roddenberry encouraged the creation of fan fiction, and was honored that  
20 fans were so passionate about Star Trek that they were inspired to create their own fan  
21 works to celebrate it.<sup>5</sup> Since this statement, a substantial number of films have been  
22 created by fans with the tacit approval, and in some cases outright encouragement, of  
23 Plaintiffs. SAMF 108-09. Most use central characters from Plaintiffs' Works; some  
24 replicate prior episodes exactly. SAMF 111. For over 50 years, Plaintiffs have  
25 tolerated, and even encouraged, a community of fandom and fan fiction surrounding

26 <sup>4</sup> Plaintiff CBS is profiting from commercial tours offered by a studio used to make  
27 fan films that replicates exactly the Original Series sets. SAMF 115.

28 <sup>5</sup> In the 1976 book *Star Trek: The New Voyages*, Mr. Roddenberry stated in the  
Foreword that he "realized that there is no more profound way in which people could  
express what Star Trek has meant to them than by creating their own very personal  
Star Trek [fan fiction]." SAMF 110.

1 Star Trek. Thus, this lawsuit came as a particular surprise to Defendants in light of (i)  
2 their prior communications with Plaintiff CBS about Defendants' Works, SAMF 112;  
3 (ii) Plaintiffs' previous tolerance and encouragement of fan fiction, *id.*, and (iii) the  
4 free promotional value Plaintiffs have enjoyed as a result of those works of fan fiction.  
5 SAMF 114.

6 **E. Defendants' Works Are Fan Films**

7 Defendants went to great lengths to make sure their works fell within the  
8 tolerated realm of fan fiction as Defendants understood it at the time. SAMF 118.  
9 While Defendants communicated an intent to raise the bar with respect to the *quality*  
10 of fan films, there is ample evidence, and dozens of communications, that demonstrate  
11 that Defendants expressly still considered Defendants' Works to be fan films. RSUF  
12 103. *Plaintiffs*, along with third parties, have also repeatedly referred to Defendants'  
13 Axanar Works as fan films. *Id.*, SAMF 119. Defendants believed that their works  
14 were fan films because they were created by fans and were given away for free.  
15 RSUF 103.<sup>6</sup> Plaintiffs' *ad hoc* position that a "fan film" is now only an amateur  
16 pursuit without a professional look was never communicated to fans until the release  
17 of the "fan film guidelines" long after Plaintiffs filed this lawsuit. SAMF 120-22. In  
18 any event, the fact that a work may be of a certain quality, or have a professional look,  
19 has no bearing on the copyright analysis in this case.

20 **F. Plaintiffs' Irrelevant Misstatements**

21 Beyond attempting to twist Defendants celebrating their passion for Star  
22 Trek—by making non-commercial fan films that have caused Plaintiffs no harm—into  
23 some nefarious plot, Plaintiffs' Motion is also filled with irrelevant inaccuracies  
24 intended to confuse the issues. For example, contrary to Plaintiffs' suggestion,  
25 Defendants' truthful remarks that their works are "independent" from Plaintiffs have  
26 no bearing on this lawsuit, and neither does any use by Defendants of the name "Star  
27

28 <sup>6</sup> There has been no agreed to definition of what a "fan film" is in this case, as demonstrated by Plaintiffs' own discovery responses, in which Plaintiffs object that the phrase "fan film" is ambiguous. SAMF 119.

1 Trek” given that Plaintiffs have asserted no trademark claims in this lawsuit. SAMF  
2 123. Further, Plaintiffs’ efforts to resuscitate belated discovery disputes that the Court  
3 already rejected is a waste of time and cannot salvage their Motion. SAMF 55.

### 4 **III. SUMMARY JUDGMENT STANDARD**

5 A party seeking summary judgment must show there is “no genuine issue as to  
6 any material fact and that [it] is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R.  
7 Civ. P. 56(c). The moving party must produce evidence showing no reasonable jury  
8 could find for the non-moving party on all essential elements of its case. *Miller v.*  
9 *Glenn Miller Prod., Inc.*, 454 F.3d 975, 987 (9th Cir. 2006). If the moving party fails  
10 to carry this burden, the opposing party need not produce any evidence and summary  
11 judgment is improper. *Nissan Fire & Marine Ins. Co. v. Gritz Cos.*, 210 F.3d 1099,  
12 1102-03 (9th Cir. 2000). Otherwise, the court draws all inferences and resolves all  
13 doubts in favor of the opposing party. *Addisu v. Fred Meyer, Inc.*, 198 F.3d 1130,  
14 1134 (9th Cir. 2000).

### 15 **IV. LEGAL DISCUSSION**

16 Plaintiffs cite three cases in support of their argument that copyright  
17 infringement can be properly decided on summary judgment. Mot. at 7, note 2. But  
18 those cases are each readily distinguishable from this case because there, unlike here,  
19 the defendant copied the exact works at issue, and conceded they had done so.<sup>7</sup>

20 Unlike these cases, Defendants’ Works are not an exact copy of any episodes,  
21 films, or even clips from any of Plaintiffs’ Works. Instead, Defendants created  
22 original works inspired from numerous sources, including those outside the Star Trek  
23 universe. Unless the Court grants Defendants’ Motion, a jury must decide not only  
24 the amount of any damages, but as explained herein, numerous material factual

25 <sup>7</sup> *Munhwa Broad Corp. v. Song*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 77909 (C.D. Cal. May 12,  
26 2015) (exact replicas of the plaintiff works were transmitted by the defendant); *Toho*  
27 *Co., LTD v. Priority Records, LLC*, 2002 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14093 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 26,  
28 2002) (the defendant did not dispute that it copied the copyrighted song at issue—the  
only issues in dispute on summary judgment related to ownership and the public  
domain); *ZZ Top v. Chrysler Corp.*, 54 F.Supp.2d 983, 986 (W.D. Wash 1999) (the  
defendant conceded that it copied exact parts from the plaintiff’s song for a  
promotional video, but disputed originality of the guitar riff).

1 disputes regarding liability, willfulness and if Plaintiffs’ so-called evidence is credited  
2 at all, whether Defendants are entitled to fair use.

3 **A. Plaintiffs Have Not Shown How Many, If Any, of Defendants’ Works**  
4 **Are Substantially Similar to Plaintiffs**

5 Plaintiffs curiously cite *Sid & Marty Krofft TV Prods. v. McDonald’s Corp.* 562  
6 F.2d 1157 (9th Cir. 1977) as standing for the proposition that “substantial similarity  
7 can be determined as a matter of law.” Mot. at 9:27-28. But in that case, a *jury*  
8 decided substantial similarity between works, and in upholding that jury finding, the  
9 court noted that “[t]he test for similarity of ideas is still a factual one, to be decided by  
10 the trier of fact.” *Sid & Marty Krofft TV Prods.*, 562 F.2d at 1164. Here too, if the  
11 Court allows the evidence Plaintiffs seek to introduce to support their substantial  
12 similarity argument,<sup>8</sup> the question of substantial similarity presents factual questions.

13 Plaintiffs cannot prove copyright infringement because they have not  
14 established that “protectable elements” of their works, “*standing alone*, are  
15 substantially similar” to Defendants’ Works. *Funky Films, Inc. v. Time Warner*  
16 *Entm’t Co., L.P.*, 462 F.3d 1072, 1077 (9th Cir. 2006) (emphasis in original). Indeed,  
17 courts must “filter out and disregard the non-protectable elements.” *Id.*; *Feist Publ’ns,*  
18 *Inc. v. Rural Tel. Svc. Co.*, 499 U.S. 340, 350 (1991) (only “original” elements are  
19 protected by copyright, and not elements from the public domain).

20 As explained in Defendants’ Motion, most of the elements Plaintiffs complain  
21 about are not original at all, and must be filtered out. SAMF 58-69. In Plaintiffs’  
22 two-page discussion of substantial similarity in their Motion, Plaintiffs simply repeat  
23 their broad allegation that Defendants took plots, characters, sequences, themes,  
24 mood, dialogue, and settings from Plaintiffs’ Works while failing to set forth exactly  
25 how Defendants’ Works are substantially similar to the forty television episodes, two  
26 full series, eleven motion pictures, and four novels that Plaintiffs claim have been  
27 infringed. RSUF 50-51; Mot. at 10. Instead, Plaintiffs impose upon the Court to

28 <sup>8</sup> See Evidentiary Objections to Declaration of Van Citters and David Grossman filed  
concurrently herewith.

1 make that determination on its own by spending the approximately 300 hours that  
2 would be required to sift through these television episodes and films to determine the  
3 sources of the alleged infringement. Mot. at 9.

4 Furthermore, Plaintiffs cannot show substantial similarity as a matter of law by  
5 briefly mentioning a few specific examples of allegedly infringing elements.  
6 Defendants' works are only a "derivative work" if they appropriate protected  
7 expression from the Plaintiffs' Works. See W. Landes & R. Posner, *The Economic*  
8 *Structure of Intellectual Property Law* 109 (2003) ("If there is no copying of  
9 copyrighted material, the fact that a work derived from, in the sense of being inspired  
10 or suggested by, a previous work does not make the second work an infringement of  
11 the first."). Indeed, "[a] work is not derivative unless it has substantially copied from  
12 a prior work." 1 M. Nimmer & D. Nimmer, *Nimmer on Copyright*, § 3.01 at 3-3.

13 Although Defendants' Works may be inspired by Plaintiffs' Works, this does  
14 not, on its own, render Defendants' Works infringing where Plaintiffs cannot show  
15 that Defendants' Works "substantially copied" Plaintiffs' Works. Plaintiffs  
16 acknowledge that Defendants sought to create their own story about the obscure  
17 character Garth of Izar and general events surrounding him. Plaintiffs do not,  
18 however, offer any further details regarding how Defendants' Works are substantially  
19 similar to Plaintiffs' Works. Mot. at 9-10. It is well-established that "a defendant  
20 may legitimately avoid infringement by intentionally making sufficient changes in a  
21 work which would otherwise be regarded as substantially similar to that of the  
22 plaintiff's." *Warner Bros., Inc. v. Am. Broad. Cos.*, 720 F.2d 231, 241 (2nd Cir.  
23 1983); *See v. Durang*, 711 F.2d 141, 142 (9th Cir. 1983). Here, Defendants have  
24 identified numerous sources of inspiration for their works and have explained their  
25 desire to tell their original story from an entirely unique perspective. SAMF 51-53,  
26 58-66, 156-57.<sup>9</sup> And in any event, basic plot ideas for stories are not protected by

27 <sup>9</sup> Additionally, although Plaintiffs claim that Defendants took their plot from the  
28 subject matter of a supplement to *Star Trek: The Role Playing Game*, titled, "The Four  
Years War," Plaintiffs have never before even named this as an allegedly infringed  
work in this case. RSUF 29-35; SAMF 56.

1 copyright. *Funky Films, Inc. v. Time Warner Entm't Co., L.P.*, 462 F.3d 1072, 1077  
2 (9th Cir. 2006).

3 Plaintiffs also attempt to show substantial similarity by referring to a few  
4 characters and elements that appear in Defendants' Works, like the appearance of the  
5 U.S.S. Enterprise. But this simply cannot support a finding that Defendants' Works  
6 are substantially similar as a matter of law. The cameo appearance of the U.S.S.  
7 Enterprise is *de minimus* in Defendants' Works. RSUF 80; SAMF 57. Defendants'  
8 Works take place in a time period previously unexplored by Plaintiffs' Works, with an  
9 original plot, a large number of original characters, and in a unique "mockumentary"  
10 style never before used by Plaintiffs. SAMF 58-69.

11 Even if Defendants' use of the elements alleged here by Plaintiffs is sufficiently  
12 substantial to be infringing, which it is not, each appearance of an element would, at  
13 most, extend to one infringed work (not 55). See 17 U.S.C. § 103(b) (any  
14 "[c]opyright in a ... derivative work extends only to the material contributed by the  
15 author of such work, as distinguished from the preexisting material employed in the  
16 work"). Indeed, the Court has previously characterized Plaintiffs' references to these  
17 elements as attempted demonstrations of similarity rather than individual claims to  
18 copyright protection. SAMF 124. Plaintiffs' Motion does not mention the exact  
19 number of infringements they are claiming and further fails to distinguish among  
20 Plaintiffs' Works to show substantial similarity. Thus, there are factual disputes  
21 surrounding not only whether the requisite substantially similarity exists, but also how  
22 many infringed works there are for purposes of any statutory damages sought. These  
23 issues are closely tied to the question of any damages that must be decided by the jury,  
24 including that a jury may only determine statutory damages where Defendants' Works  
25 are substantially similar to Plaintiffs' Works.

26 Plaintiffs have not demonstrated substantially similarity between Defendants'  
27 Works and Plaintiffs' Works as a matter of law.

28

1           **B. The Obscure Characters Plaintiffs Complain About Appearing In**  
2           **Defendants’ Works Are Not Subject To Copyright Protection**

3           The Ninth Circuit has explained that “not every comic book, television, or  
4 motion picture character is entitled to copyright protection.” *DC Comics v. Towle*, 802  
5 F.3d 1012, 1019 (9th Cir. 2015). Instead, “only those characters that are highly  
6 delineated with constant traits qualify for protection separate from the works in which  
7 they appear.” *Toho Co. v. William Morrow & Co.*, 33 F. Supp. 2d 1206, 1215 (C.D.  
8 Cal. 1998) (emphasis added) (citing *Nichols v. Universal Pictures Corp.*, 45 F.2d 119,  
9 121 (2d Cir. 1930) (“[T]he less developed the characters the less they can be  
10 copyrighted, that is the penalty an author must bear for marking them too  
11 indistinctly.”).

12           In order to meet the “especially distinctive” standard, a character must be  
13 “sufficiently delineated” and display “consistent, widely identifiable traits.” *DC*  
14 *Comics*, 802 F.3d at 1019 (quoting *Rice v. Fox Broadcasting Co.*, 330 F.3d 1170 (9th  
15 Cir. 2003). Characters that have been “lightly sketched” and lack descriptions may  
16 not merit copyright protection. *DC Comics*, 802 F.3d at 1019 (9th Cir. 2015) (citing  
17 *Olson v. National Broad. Co.*, 855 F.2d 1446, 1452-1453 (9th Cir. 1988). The Court  
18 in *Olson* found that “characters . . . depicted only by three- or four-line summaries in  
19 the . . . screenplay . . . plus whatever insight into their characters may be derived from  
20 their dialogue and action” were not sufficiently described to be afforded copyright  
21 protection. *Olson*, 855 F.2d at 1452-1453 (9th Cir. 1988). The Ninth Circuit has also  
22 stated that where a character “is only the chessman in the game of telling the story he  
23 is not within the area of the protection afforded by the copyright.” *Halicki Films, LLC*  
24 *v. Sanderson Sales and Marketing*, 547 F.3d 1213, 1224 (9th Cir. 2008).

25           Characters that have been found sufficiently delineated and distinctive to be  
26 protected by copyright are James Bond, Batman, Godzilla, and Rocky Balboa. *See*  
27 *Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Inc. v. Am. Honda Motor Co.*, 900 F. Supp. 1287, 1295-96  
28 (C.D. Cal. 1995) (James Bond as delineated in 16 films was protectable character);



1 *Toho Co.*, 33 F. Supp. 2d at 1216 (C.D. Cal. 1998) (Godzilla as delineated in ten  
2 films, nine of which included “Godzilla” in the title, was protectable character); *Sapon*  
3 *v. DC Comics*, No. CIV. 8992(WHP), 2002 WL 4875730, at \*11 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 29,  
4 2002) (Batman is protectable character); *Anderson v. Stallone*, No. 87-0592, 1989 WL  
5 206431, at \*7 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 25, 1989) (Rocky Balboa is a protectable character  
6 because he “is such a highly delineated character that his name is the title of all four of  
7 the Rocky movies and his character has become identified with specific character  
8 traits ranging from his speaking mannerisms to his physical characteristics”).

9       There are at least factual questions about whether the obscure characters of  
10 Garth of Izar and minimal use of Ambassador Soval, or any other use of an obscure  
11 character that can be classified as a certain species, meet the required threshold of  
12 distinctiveness that characters like James Bond, Batman, Godzilla, and Rocky Balboa  
13 have met to afford copyright protection. The differences between Garth of Izar and  
14 Ambassador Soval and the characters courts have found copyrightable are stark.  
15 James Bond, Batman, Godzilla, and Rocky Balboa are the main protagonists in a  
16 number of films spanning generations and are fixtures of popular culture recognizable  
17 by many, and the titles of the works bear the characters names. Conversely, Garth of  
18 Izar and Ambassador Soval are minor characters barely mentioned in Plaintiffs’  
19 Works. These characters simply have not appeared often enough to have “consistent,  
20 widely identifiable traits.” Indeed, Plaintiffs have not copyrighted any of these  
21 characters, though they have copyrighted separately other central characters that are  
22 not used in any of Defendants’ Works. In addition to Garth of Izar and Ambassador  
23 Soval, Defendants have made *de minimus* use by original characters of the same  
24 species of other Star Trek characters. RSUF 44-45; SAMF 61-64.

25       Moreover, to the extent that the characters of Garth of Izar and Ambassador  
26 Soval have appeared, they are not sufficiently delineated or differentiated to warrant  
27 copyrightability. Other than giving the characters names and noting the few instances  
28 in the Star Trek universe where those names have been referenced, Plaintiffs have,

1 through their works, provided very little information on either of these characters, let  
2 alone information that would distinguish them. Garth of Izar is merely one of a large  
3 number of starship captains that happened to be a hero of Captain Kirk, appeared in  
4 only one episode, and never had an episode or film named after him. Ambassador  
5 Soval is merely one of a large number of Vulcans. This is largely all we know about  
6 either of these characters from Plaintiffs' Works and Motion, and these lightly  
7 sketched descriptions do not meet the threshold required for copyrightability.

8 In sum, there are at least factual disputes as to whether Plaintiffs have the right  
9 to prevent Defendants from using the characters Garth of Izar and Soval, or creating  
10 original characters that are of the same species of those appearing in Plaintiffs' Works,  
11 like Klingons and Vulcans.

12 **C. Any Alleged Infringement By Defendants Was Not "Willful"**

13 Under the Copyright Act, the amount of available statutory damages per  
14 infringed work increases from a maximum of \$30,000 to \$150,000 depending on  
15 whether the infringement was "committed willfully." 17 U.S.C. § 504(c)(2). To prove  
16 willfulness, a plaintiff must show that the defendant acted intentionally or with  
17 reckless disregard for the plaintiff's rights. *Louis Vuitton Malletier, S.A. v. Akanoc*  
18 *Sols., Inc.*, 658 F.3d 936, 944 (9th Cir. 2011). Deciding willfulness "requires an  
19 assessment of a defendant's state of mind," and questions "involving a person's state  
20 of mind . . . are generally factual issues inappropriate for resolution by summary  
21 judgment." *Friedman v. Live Nation Merch., Inc.*, 833 F.3d 1180, 1186 (9th Cir.  
22 2016) (quoting *F.T.C. v. Network Servs. Depot, Inc.*, 617 F.3d 1127, 1139 (9th Cir.  
23 2010)) (denying summary judgment on the issue of willful copyright infringement).

24 Plaintiffs argue that Defendants' alleged infringement was "clearly willful"  
25 because Defendant Mr. Peters "had worked with CBS before"; had previously  
26 "reached out to CBS" to report infringing activity; and "is a trained attorney." Mot. at  
27 20:14–15. However, the question of Mr. Peters' willfulness presents many triable  
28 issues of fact. For instance, Mr. Peters relied on the longstanding fan film tradition in

1 creating Defendants' Works. SAMF 112-113. Mr. Peters also understood from his  
2 volunteer relationship with Plaintiff CBS and his extensive communications seeking  
3 guidance on his projects, that as long as Defendants' Works stayed "non-  
4 commercial"—which he believed they had because he was not charging anyone to  
5 view them—Plaintiffs would tolerate Defendants' Works like the rest of the fan  
6 fiction celebrating their love for Star Trek. RSUF 106; SAMF 113. Even assuming  
7 there was an agreed-to definition of a "fan film" (which is belied by Plaintiffs' own  
8 objections to that phrase in discovery as vague and ambiguous), SAMF 119, there is at  
9 the very least a factual dispute about whether Defendants' Works qualified. Indeed,  
10 there is no dispute that Mr. Peters is a huge Star Trek fan, that Axanar Productions  
11 was created by huge Star Trek fans, and that *Prelude* was distributed for free, as  
12 *Axanar* would have been. RSUF 104; SAMF 75-76, 107. The fact that Mr. Peters  
13 had reported infringing activity to CBS in the past, in response to which CBS took no  
14 action, only furthered Mr. Peters' belief that he was acting within the realm of  
15 tolerated activity. SAMF 113, 118. His legal training from law school decades ago  
16 does not mean that Mr. Peters had extensive understanding of complex copyright  
17 issues. If anything, his legal training furthered his understanding that using more  
18 obscure characters and infusing originality would weigh against infringement or in  
19 favor of fair use. RSUF 116; SAMF 113, 118.

20 Based upon these facts, there is at least an inference that Mr. Peters' alleged  
21 infringement was not willful. Because contradictory inferences arise from the facts  
22 relating to the question of willfulness, summary judgment on willfulness would be  
23 inappropriate. *See, e.g., Braxton-Secret v. A.H. Robins Co.*, 769 F.2d 528, 531 (9th  
24 Cir. 1985) ("summary judgment should not be granted where contradictory inferences  
25 may be drawn from such facts, even if undisputed").

26 **D. Plaintiffs Have Not Presented Evidence To Create Triable Issues To**  
27 **Defeat Defendants' Fair Use Defense, But Even If Their Evidence Is**  
28 **Credited, There Are At Least Disputed Material Facts**

1 Defendants' Motion sets forth their entitlement to their fair use defense as a  
2 matter of law. [Dkt. 75.] As recognized in *Leadsinger, Inc. v. BMG Music Pub.*, 512  
3 F.3d 522 (9th Cir. 2008), fair use can only be decided as a matter of law where there  
4 are no material facts in dispute. To the extent that the Court does not grant  
5 Defendants' Motion because Plaintiffs have presented evidence to create disputed  
6 facts, there are at the very least material factual disputes that must proceed to trial.

7 **1. Plaintiffs' Argument That Defendants' Works Are**  
8 **"Commercial" Are Based On A Misapplication of "Profits"**

9 As an initial matter, Plaintiffs have not provided any law to support their  
10 argument that anticipated future profits derived from the space leased, and equipment  
11 purchased, to produce an allegedly infringing product are sufficient to show profit  
12 from an allegedly infringing product. Indeed, such an argument defies logic. Future  
13 anticipated profits from a studio leased and built to create Defendants' Works are not  
14 only incalculable, but completely irrelevant to a copyright infringement analysis.

15 Plaintiffs seek to treat the funds raised by Defendants using Kickstarter and  
16 Indiegogo as "profits." "The term 'profit' was not defined in the Copyright Act and  
17 therefore must be assumed to have its ordinary or usual meaning." *MCA, Inc. v.*  
18 *Wilson*, 677 F.2d 180, 186 (2d Cir. 1981) (citing *Heli-Coil Corp. v. Webster*, 352 F.2d  
19 156, 167 (3d Cir. 1965)). Black's Law Dictionary defines "profit" as "the excess of  
20 revenues over expenditures in a business transaction." PROFIT, Black's Law  
21 Dictionary (10th ed. 2014). Although it does not provide a specific definition, the  
22 Copyright Act anticipates a similar calculation of profit. 17 U.S.C. § 504 (West) ("In  
23 establishing the infringer's profits, the copyright owner is required to present proof  
24 only of the infringer's gross revenue, and the infringer is required to prove his or her  
25 deductible expenses and the elements of profit attributable to factors other than the  
26 copyrighted work.").

27 Importantly, when courts consider the purpose and character of a defendant's  
28 use for a fair use analysis, the "crux of the profit/nonprofit distinction is not whether

1 the sole motive of the use is monetary gain but whether the user stands to profit from  
2 exploitation of the copyrighted material without paying the customary price.” *Harper*  
3 *& Row, Publs. v. Nation Enters.*, 471 U.S. 539, 562 (1985). The undisputed facts  
4 show that Defendants did not make any profit from the free distribution of  
5 Defendants’ Works, and had and have no intention to do so in the future. RSUF 109;  
6 SAMF 105-07. The resources obtained through Defendants’ use of crowdfunding  
7 platforms were used solely for production and costs associated with the Potential Fan  
8 Film, and were not, as Plaintiffs allege, profits. SAMF 105-07. There is simply no  
9 evidence that Defendants stand to profit from Plaintiffs’ Works. *See Harper*, 471 U.S.  
10 at 562. Therefore, Defendants’ Works are non-commercial.

11 Plaintiffs cite *Paramount Pictures Corp. v. Carol Publishing Group.*, 11  
12 F.Supp.2d 329 (S.D.N.Y. 1998) (“*Carol Publishing*”), an out of district case from  
13 nearly 20 years ago, to suggest that Plaintiffs are “by definition, causing market harm  
14 to Plaintiffs by damaging Plaintiffs’ potential market for derivative works.” Mot. at  
15 16: 11-15. The court there was deciding on the fourth factor of fair use—whether the  
16 allegedly infringing book (being commercialized and sold by the defendant with an  
17 intent to profit)—was a “market substitute for either the original or a derivative work.”  
18 *Carol Publishing*, 11 F.Supp.2d at 336. In *Carol Publishing*, the court found that the  
19 plaintiff licensed “a number of guide books that appear to be derivative works, such as  
20 *The Star Trek Encyclopedia*” and the defendant’s book stated that “[t]his book  
21 provides you with more than enough information ... [y]ou do not need to consult  
22 encyclopedias.” *Id.* The court found this commercial product was expressly designed  
23 to serve as a substitute for the plaintiffs’ works. *Id.*

24 Here, there is no evidence whatsoever that Defendants’ Works, which were *not*  
25 *sold to anyone*, were serving as a “substitute” for Plaintiffs’ Works. In fact,  
26 Defendants continued to promote and consume all of Plaintiffs’ official works, and if  
27 anything, Defendants’ Works and other fan films increased the buzz and purchase of  
28 official merchandise. RSUF 111; SAMF 115. Unlike in *Carol Publishing*, Defendants

1 made no statements whatsoever that their viewers would not need to see Plaintiffs'  
2 Works, and instead, they continued to do so and encourage others to do so. SAMF  
3 115.

## 4 **2. Defendants' Works Are Transformative**

5 Moreover, in *Carol Publishing*, the court recognized that *had the work been*  
6 *transformative, it would not have mattered that the defendant intended to profit.* 11  
7 F.Supp.2d at 336. But the court there found that the defendant's product was not  
8 transformative because it simply "retells the story of Star Trek in a condensed  
9 version" rather than adding something new with "a further purpose or different  
10 character, altering the first with new expression, meaning or message." (citing  
11 *Campbell v. Acuff-Rose Music, Inc.*, 510 U.S. 569, 579 (1994)). Defendants' Works  
12 here do just that. For all the reasons set forth in Defendants' Motion, Defendants'  
13 Works are *both* transformative and not intended for profit, and thus the most important  
14 factor weighs in favor of fair use for either or both reasons.

15 In *Castle Rock Entertainment v. Carol Publishing Group*, 150 F.3d 132 (2d.  
16 Cir. 1998) ("*Castle Rock*"), the Second Circuit affirmed a decision that found that the  
17 defendant's taking pure factual information from 84 of the 86 *Seinfeld* episodes that  
18 had been broadcast at the time to turn them into a commercial trivia work was not  
19 transformative, because it did not "add[] something new." *Id.* at 142. The court there  
20 looked to text of the books themselves which merely "capture *Seinfeld*" in "quiz book  
21 fashion." *Id.* at 142. But the court also noted that where copyrightable expression from  
22 the "original work is used as raw material, transformed in the creation of new  
23 information, new aesthetics, new insights and new understandings—this is the very  
24 type of activity that the fair use doctrine intends to protect for the enrichment of  
25 society." *Id.* Defendants' Works do all of that, and expressly were promoted as  
26 showing Star Trek in a way that had "never been seen before." Defendants' Mot. at  
27 RSUF 81; SAMF 152. Indeed, their own promotional materials provide extensive  
28 information about Defendants' transformative purpose. SAMF 150-58. Thus,

1 Defendants' Works are the "very type of activity that the fair use doctrine intends to  
2 protect." *Castle Rock*, 150 F.3d at 142.

3 Contrary to Plaintiffs' argument, *Salinger v. Colting*, 641 F.Supp.2d 250  
4 (S.D.N.Y. 2009) is not similar to this case. Unlike *Salinger*, in which the defendant  
5 who created *60 Years Later* focused on the "primary protagonist" from *The Catcher in*  
6 *the Rye* ("*Catcher*") (*id.* at 263), here, Defendants' Works focus primarily on Garth of  
7 Izar, an obscure, minor character that remained undeveloped in the Star Trek Works.  
8 RSUF 32; SAMF 42, 68. Furthermore, unlike *60 Years Later*, which borrowed  
9 "substantively and stylistically" from *Catcher*, here, *Prelude* (and potentially *Axanar*)  
10 uses a unique "mockumentary" style previously unused in Plaintiffs' works to tell an  
11 original story. SAMF 64-66. A mockumentary has been defined on wikipedia as a  
12 "parody." SAMF 74. The commercial nature of *60 Years Later* also weighed against  
13 fair use, as it was "not contested" that *60 Years Later* was intended to be sold for  
14 profit, whereas Defendants did not profit or intend to profit from Defendants' Works  
15 here. RSUF 85-99.

16 **E. Plaintiffs' Proposed Permanent Injunction Should Be Denied**

17 Plaintiffs' proposed permanent injunction seeks to restrain "Defendants, their  
18 agents, servants, employees, attorneys, successors, assigns, subsidiaries, and all  
19 persons, firms, and corporations acting in consort with them...from directly or  
20 indirectly infringing the copyrights in the Star Trek Works, including but not limited  
21 to continuing to distribute, market, advertise, promote, produce, sell or offer for sale  
22 the Axanar Works or any works derived or copied from the Star Trek Copyrighted  
23 Works, and from participating or assisting in any such activity." Plaintiffs claim that  
24 they will suffer "irreparable harm" if an injunction is not entered and the public  
25 interest would be served by the injunction.

26 It is well settled that any "injunction must be narrowly tailored to remedy only  
27 the specific harms shown by the plaintiffs rather than to enjoin all possible breaches of  
28 the law." *Iconix, Inc. v. Tokuda*, 457 F.Supp.2d 969, 998-1002 (N.D. Cal. 2006).

1 Here, Plaintiffs seek to enjoin all distribution, marketing, advertising, promotion,  
2 production, or sale of the Axanar Works. Because Plaintiffs' demand for injunctive  
3 relief is overly broad and vague, the balance of hardships weighs in favor of  
4 Defendants inasmuch as Defendants would be enjoined from actions that are not  
5 necessarily illegal, e.g., the creation of works that are protect by the fair use doctrine.  
6 In determining whether permanent injunction is appropriate, the court must conduct a  
7 case-by-case evaluation "in accord with traditional equitable principles and without  
8 the air of presumptions." *Perfect 10 v. Google, Inc.*, 653 F.3d 976 (9th Cir. 2011).

9 Plaintiffs' proposed injunctive relief is vague inasmuch as it does not specify  
10 the types of acts from which Defendants' would be enjoined. Plaintiffs' demand to  
11 enjoin Defendants from "promoting" and "marketing" the Axanar Works could be  
12 interpreted as prohibiting Defendants from talking about the Axanar Works in the  
13 future, such as at conventions or in connection with newsworthy content, which would  
14 amount to an unconstitutional restraint on Defendants' free speech.

15 Plaintiffs' proposed injunction also does not even define what their "Star Trek  
16 Copyrighted Works" are for purposes of the injunction. It also purports to extend to  
17 numerous individuals not subject to this lawsuit. It broadly seeks to restrict all of  
18 Defendants' Works, even a script that Defendants have no intention of proceeding  
19 with. RSUF 64; SAMF 70. The broad injunction Plaintiffs seek would potentially  
20 prohibit Defendants from the distribution of works that do not constitute copyright  
21 infringement, and further do not specify what elements of the script are prohibited.  
22 Plaintiffs cannot prohibit Defendants from undertaking any Star Trek fan film project  
23 no matter what the content, style (such as if it is a mockumentary or another form of  
24 parody (SAMF 64-66, 74) or originality. Plaintiffs cannot prohibit Defendants from  
25 proceeding with a future project that qualifies as fair use, and yet this is precisely what  
26 Plaintiffs' injunction intends to do.

27 Plaintiffs also claim that they will suffer irreparable harm because Start Trek  
28 fans will view the Axanar Works instead of paying to watch the Star Trek



1 Copyrighted Works. RSUF 111. However, Plaintiffs are unable to show even a  
2 single shred of evidence supporting their contention that any consumer is paying for  
3 Axanar Works in lieu of the Star Trek Copyrighted Works. *Id.* Absent any such  
4 evidence of irreparable harm, Plaintiffs' allegation is merely a theory, insufficient to  
5 support its demand for injunctive relief. *Perfect 10*, 653 F. 3d at 982 (denying  
6 injunctive relief where Perfect 10 failed to show that Google's continued actions  
7 would cause irreparable harm where Perfect 10 "failed to submit a statement from  
8 even a single former subscriber who ceased paying for Perfect 10's service because of  
9 the content freely available via Google"). *Prelude* has been available on YouTube  
10 since 2014, and still is today. Plaintiffs had the option—but declined—to submit a  
11 takedown notice with respect to *Preclude* or *The Vulcan Scene* shows that Plaintiffs  
12 do not believe that these works are likely to cause them irreparable harm.

13 Further, the public interest of would not be served by the permanent injunction  
14 requested by Plaintiffs inasmuch as such a restraint on free speech cannot be in the  
15 public interest. [REDACTED]

16 [REDACTED] Issuing an injunction that cuts off  
17 Defendants ability to ever create anything in the Star Trek universe without fear of  
18 additional legal action would send a chilling effect against not only Defendants, but  
19 countless creators who are operating within the confines of copyright law and fair use.

20 Finally, Plaintiffs' proposed injunction would essentially act as a "prior  
21 restraint" on Defendants' speech, which is presumptively unconstitutional. See *New*  
22 *York Times Co. v. United States*, 403 U.S. 713, 714 (1971) (a request for a prior  
23 restraint " 'comes to this Court bearing a heavy presumption against its constitutional  
24 validity'" (quoting *Bantam Books, Inc. v. Sullivan*, 372 U.S. 58, 70 (1963)).

25 Plaintiffs have not shown that they are entitled to a permanent injunction.

## 26 **V. CONCLUSION**

27 For any or all of the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs' Motion should be denied.

28

1  
2 Dated: November 28, 2016

**WINSTON & STRAWN LLP**

3 By: /s/ Erin R. Ranahan  
4 Erin R. Ranahan  
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