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PARAMOUNT PICTURES  
11 CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS  
INC.  
12

13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
14 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
15

16 PARAMOUNT PICTURES  
CORPORATION, a Delaware  
17 corporation; and CBS STUDIOS INC.,  
a Delaware corporation,

18 Plaintiffs,

19 v.

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

22 Defendants.  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

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

**PLAINTIFFS' NOTICE OF  
MOTION AND MOTION FOR  
PARTIAL SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT**

Date: December 19, 2016  
Time: 9:00 a.m.  
Dept.:850

Discovery Cutoff: November 2, 2016  
Pre-Trial Conference: January 9, 2017  
Trial: January 31, 2017

1 **TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:**

2 **PLEASE TAKE NOTICE** that on December 19, 2016, at 9:00 a.m., or as  
3 soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, in Courtroom 850 of the above-entitled  
4 Court, located at 255 East Temple Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012, plaintiffs  
5 Paramount Pictures Corporation and CBS Studios Inc., through their attorneys of  
6 record, will and hereby do move (the “Motion”) the Court for an Order granting  
7 partial summary judgment as to liability on the claims for copyright infringement  
8 (direct, contributory, and vicarious) against defendants Axanar Productions, Inc. and  
9 Alec Peters and for an injunction.

10 This Motion is made on the grounds that: (1) Plaintiffs own the copyrights in  
11 the Star Trek works at issue; and (2) Defendants infringed on the Star Trek works by  
12 creating works that are substantially similar and that copy protected elements of  
13 Plaintiffs’ works, including specific characters, settings, themes, mood, tone, plots  
14 and dialogue. Defendants are also liable for contributory infringement, as  
15 Defendant Peters, in his personal capacity, and as sole shareholder of Axanar  
16 Productions, Inc.: (a) knew of the direct infringement of Plaintiffs’ works and; (b)  
17 materially contributed to that infringement. Further, Mr. Peters both personally, and  
18 on behalf of Defendant Axanar Productions, is liable for vicarious infringement as  
19 he had the right and ability to supervise and control the infringing conduct, and he  
20 obtained a financial benefit from the infringing acts.

21 Plaintiffs request a declaration of infringement, and request that Defendants’  
22 conduct be enjoined, as the continued production and distribution of Defendants’  
23 infringing works will cause irreparable harm to Plaintiffs, for which monetary  
24 damages are inadequate. Further, the balance of hardships weighs heavily in favor  
25 of Plaintiffs, and there is no public interest in allowing the continued distribution of  
26 infringing derivative.

27 This Motion is based on this Notice of Motion, the Memorandum of Points  
28 and Authorities in support thereof, the Statement of Uncontroverted Facts and

1 Conclusion of Law filed herewith, the Declarations of David Grossman and John  
2 Van Citters, the Notice of Lodging, Application to File Under Seal, Declaration of  
3 Jennifer Jason in Support of the Application to File Under Seal, the [Proposed]  
4 Judgment, the papers and records on file in this action, and any additional evidence,  
5 argument or other matters that the Court deems necessary or proper.

6 This Motion is made following the conferences of counsel pursuant to  
7 L.R. 7-3 which took place on November 2 and on November 7, 2016.

8

9 Dated: November 16, 2016

LOEB & LOEB LLP  
JONATHAN ZAVIN  
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10

11

By: /s/ David Grossman  
David Grossman  
Attorneys for Plaintiffs  
PARAMOUNT PICTURES  
CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS  
INC.

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**MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Plaintiffs Paramount Pictures Corporation (“Paramount”) and CBS Studios Inc. (“CBS”) (collectively, “Plaintiffs”), own the copyrights to the famous Star Trek films and television series. Defendants Alec Peters and Axanar Productions (a for-profit company owned by Peters) illegally copied from these television programs and films to create a twenty-minute infringing featurette/film entitled “*Star Trek: Prelude to Axanar*” (“*Prelude*”). Defendants’ *Prelude* film served as a pre-cursor to their proposed full-length feature film entitled “*Star Trek: Axanar*” (“Axanar”). Defendants wrote a complete script for Axanar (“the Axanar Script”), and partially completed that film, which Peters himself repeatedly called a “professional” “independent Star Trek” film. Peters proclaimed that his film would be “the best” Star Trek film ever. Defendants raised almost \$1.5 million from Star Trek fans, much of which Peters used to pay [REDACTED]. Peters also used those funds [REDACTED].

Initially, Defendants raised money from Star Trek fans and created *Prelude*, which featured characters from pre-existing Star Trek works, and was built around a storyline that was intended to be a “prequel” to the original Star Trek television series. Following the release of *Prelude*, Defendants raised even more money from Star Trek fans and began production on Axanar, their full-length “independent Star Trek film.” Defendants hired professional actors, a number of whom had previously starred in the Star Trek television series, Defendants paid professional screenwriters and crew members, they “locked” a script, built a set and shot multiple scenes. Defendants announced they would begin final production of Axanar in early 2016.

*Prelude*, the Axanar Script, and Axanar (together, the “Axanar Works”), are set in the Star Trek universe, and feature, among many other copyrighted Star Trek elements, numerous specific Star Trek characters, along with Plaintiffs’ fictional



1 races and organizations, such as Klingons, Vulcans, and the United Federation of  
2 Planets. The Axanar Works copy from the plots, themes, settings, mood, dialogue,  
3 characters, and pace of the Star Trek works, as Defendants’ avowed purpose was to  
4 make an authentic film that would “look and feel like a true Star Trek movie.”

5 The Axanar Works are clearly substantially similar to and infringe the Star  
6 Trek works; and Defendants’ after-the-fact assertions of non-infringement and “fair  
7 use” are specious. Prior to the filing of this lawsuit, Defendants unequivocally  
8 declared that they were creating a “professional” Star Trek film, with a Star Trek  
9 storyline and Star Trek characters. Although Defendants’ counsel has repeatedly  
10 referred to the Axanar Works as “fan films,” this is a legally irrelevant designation,  
11 as there is no special treatment afforded to fan films under the Copyright Act.  
12 Moreover, the Axanar Works are not “fan films” (amateur works created by fans  
13 simply for the fun of it). Rather, the Axanar Works are exactly what Defendants  
14 proclaimed them to be prior to this litigation – professional productions that are  
15 intended to be unlicensed “independent” Star Trek films for which Defendants  
16 received financial remuneration, and which were targeted at the same audience as  
17 Plaintiffs’ Star Trek movies and television programs. Defendants’ Axanar Works  
18 fail completely under all four factors of the fair use test and there is no precedent for  
19 a finding of fair use under these circumstances. As a matter of law, Defendants’  
20 Axanar Works are infringing unauthorized derivative works.

## 21 **II. FACTS.**

### 22 **A. Star Trek.**

23 Star Trek is one of the most successful entertainment franchises of all time.  
24 The Star Trek franchise includes, among other works, six television series and  
25 thirteen motion pictures spanning nearly fifty years. The original Star Trek  
26 television series (“*The Original Series*”) debuted in 1966, and ran for three seasons,  
27 until 1969. UMF 7. The series chronicled the adventures of the U.S.S. Enterprise  
28 (one of the ships of “Starfleet”) and its crew as they traveled through space during

1 the twenty-third century, and featured numerous original and copyrightable  
 2 elements, including but not limited to elements such as the plots of the episodes,  
 3 mood, dialogue, theme, characters, settings, as well as the Starship Enterprise  
 4 (Starfleet registry number NCC-1701). UMF 9. These works also included original  
 5 and fictitious races and species, including the Vulcan and Klingon races, the United  
 6 Federation of Planets (the “Federation”), and fictional weapons and technology.  
 7 UMF 9. *The Original Series* focused on the officers of the Federation and their  
 8 adventures and battles.

9 In one of the episodes of *The Original Series*, James T. Kirk (played by the  
 10 actor William Shatner), the Captain of the U.S.S. Enterprise, meets his hero, Garth  
 11 of Izar, a former Starship captain. UMF 10. In that episode, Kirk and Garth discuss  
 12 Garth’s victory in the Battle of Axanar. UMF 11.

13 In addition to *The Original Series*, there have been five other Star Trek  
 14 television series, together totaling more than 700 episodes (collectively with *The*  
 15 *Original Series*, the “Star Trek Television Series”).<sup>1</sup> UMF 8. Plaintiff CBS owns  
 16 the rights to *The Original Series*, as well as to all of the subsequent Star Trek  
 17 Television Series. UMF 2. The newest television series, *Star Trek: Discovery*, will  
 18 premiere in 2017. UMF 12. *Star Trek: Discovery* takes place ten years before the  
 19 events depicted in *The Original Series*, much like Defendants’ infringing Axanar  
 20 Works, which are set approximately twenty years prior to *The Original Series*.  
 21 UMF 13, 71, 74, 75.

22 There have been thirteen Star Trek motion pictures (the “Star Trek Motion  
 23 Pictures”). Paramount owns the copyrights in the Star Trek Motion Pictures. UMF  
 24 3.

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26  
 27 <sup>1</sup> One of the characters featured in the infringing Axanar Works is Vulcan  
 28 Ambassador Soval. Ambassador Soval was first seen in the *Star Trek: Enterprise*  
 episode “Broken Bow” in 2001, and was featured many times throughout the  
*Enterprise* series, such as in the episode “The Expanse” from 2003. UMF 22.

1 Plaintiffs also own the copyrights in numerous other Star Trek works,  
2 including the novels entitled: *Garth of Izar*, *Strangers from the Sky*, and *Infinity's*  
3 *Prism* (collectively, the “Star Trek Books”) (the “Star Trek Books,” the “Star Trek  
4 Television Series” and the “Star Trek Motion Pictures,” are referred to collectively  
5 as the “Star Trek Copyrighted Works”). UMF 4-6, 33.

6 Over the course of the last few decades, Plaintiffs have licensed numerous  
7 derivative works, including books, games, merchandise, dictionaries, encyclopedias  
8 and reference guides. UMF 14. One of these licensed works is *Star Trek: The Role*  
9 *Playing Game*. UMF 29. This game was licensed in the 1980s to a company called  
10 FASA Corporation (“FASA”). FASA created numerous mission guides or  
11 “supplements” that players of the role-playing game could use. One of these  
12 supplements, called “*The Four Years War*,” chronicled the military battles between  
13 the Klingon Empire and the Federation. This work discussed the same subject  
14 matter as Defendants’ Axanar Works – namely, the “arms race” between the  
15 Klingons and the Federation to create new and more capable starships. *The Four*  
16 *Years War* supplement also describes the Battle of Axanar (a related mission guide  
17 for the role-playing game was called “*Return to Axanar*”), and the military  
18 campaigns of Federation Fleet Captain Garth of Izar. UMF 30, 32. The copyright  
19 in this work is owned by Paramount. UMF 33. These works were also used as  
20 source material by Defendants in order to create their Axanar Works. UMF 34, 35.

## 21 **B. Defendants’ Axanar Works.**

### 22 **1. Star Trek: Prelude to Axanar.**

23 Defendants’ infringing work, *Prelude*, is a twenty-minute film that was  
24 funded on Kickstarter, a crowdsourcing website where parties can raise money to  
25 fund their projects. UMF 36-39. *Prelude* was released on YouTube in August  
26 2014. UMF 40. Defendant Peters wrote the *Prelude* screenplay. UMF 41. *Prelude*  
27 copies the look and feel of the Star Trek Copyrighted Works, and includes plot  
28 points, mood, dialogue, characters, settings, and themes taken from the Star Trek

1 Copyrighted Works. It features Plaintiffs’ character, Garth of Izar, and describes  
 2 and depicts his military exploits during the war between the Federation and the  
 3 Klingon Empire. UMF 24, 42, 47. *Prelude* replicates the uniforms worn by  
 4 Starfleet officers, by Klingon military personnel, and by Vulcan ambassadors. UMF  
 5 42-49. Peters testified that his intention in creating the Axanar Works [REDACTED]  
 6 [REDACTED]  
 7 [REDACTED] UMF 55. The director of *Prelude*, Christian Gossett, confirmed that  
 8 Defendants’ intention was to create an authentic Star Trek work. In fact, Mr.  
 9 Gossett, in response to a question from Defendants’ counsel, testified that he  
 10 believes *Prelude* is an infringing work. UMF 56 (Q. **Do you think *Prelude* to**  
 11 **Axanar is – infringes upon the Star Trek intellectual property? A. Yes. Q. And**  
 12 **in what way? A. In that it is an unlicensed filmed entertainment that uses**  
 13 **countless elements of the Star Trek fictional world** without -- yeah, unlicensed.”).

14 **2. Star Trek: Axanar.**

15 This lawsuit was filed while Defendants were filming the full-length motion  
 16 picture, *Axanar*. Prior to the filing of this suit, Defendants had completed their  
 17 shooting script, and Defendants had already released one scene from Axanar, which  
 18 they call the “Vulcan Scene.” UMF 57-58, 64. The Vulcan Scene copied numerous  
 19 elements from Plaintiffs’ works, including Vulcans, the character Soval, the planet  
 20 Vulcan (by copying a screenshot from *Star Trek VI: The Undiscovered Country*),  
 21 and Vulcan ships. UMF 59-63.

22 The Axanar Script, which Peters testified [REDACTED]  
 23 [REDACTED], shows that Defendants intended to create, and were in the process of  
 24 creating, a Star Trek film, incorporating innumerable elements of the Start Trek  
 25 universe. The Axanar Script, like *Prelude*, incorporates Plaintiffs’ copyrighted  
 26 characters, [REDACTED]  
 27 [REDACTED]  
 28 [REDACTED]. UMF 65-73.

1 The Axanar Script begins twenty years before the events of *The Original Series*, [REDACTED]  
2 [REDACTED]  
3 [REDACTED]  
4 [REDACTED]. UMF 74, 71.

5 **3. The Professional, Commercial Nature of The Axanar Works.**

6 In raising money for the Axanar Works, Peters stated: “**Axanar** is the first  
7 fully-professional, independent Star Trek film. While some may call it a ‘fan film’  
8 as we are not licensed by CBS, Axanar has professionals working in front and  
9 behind the camera, with a fully-professional crew--many of whom have worked on  
10 Star Trek itself--who ensure Axanar will be the quality of Star Trek that all fans  
11 want to see.” UMF 100. Peters repeatedly referenced the Axanar Works as a  
12 professional production, and also repeatedly protested that his production was *not* to  
13 be called a “fan film.” UMF 102, 103. Peters attempted to meet with Netflix to  
14 become a producer of Star Trek productions, and even attempted to trademark (for  
15 use in commerce) the word “Axanar.” UMF 104.

16 Peters used donor funds to [REDACTED]  
17 [REDACTED]. UMF 104, 109. His collaborator, and the director of  
18 Axanar, Rob Burnett, stated that he was creating Axanar in order to get more  
19 directing work, and Peters told a number of people that [REDACTED]  
20 [REDACTED]. UMF 105 -107.

21 Further, Peters paid himself [REDACTED]  
22 [REDACTED]  
23 [REDACTED]  
24 [REDACTED]  
25 [REDACTED]  
26 [REDACTED]  
27 [REDACTED]. UMF 83-99. Axanar was not an amateur fan  
28 film, and Peters clearly profited from the infringing Axanar Works.

1 **III. DISCUSSION**

2 **A. Summary Judgment.**

3 Summary judgment is proper where “the pleadings, deposition, answers to  
4 interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show that  
5 there is no genuine issues as to any material fact and that the moving party is  
6 entitled to a judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c). An issue is  
7 “genuine” if there is sufficient evidence for a reasonable jury to find for the  
8 nonmoving party, and a fact is “material” when it may affect the outcome of the  
9 case under the substantive law that provides the claim or defense. *Anderson v.*  
10 *Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248-249 (1986).

11 **B. Copyright Infringement.**

12 The Copyright Act grants copyright owners “a bundle of exclusive rights,  
13 including the rights to ‘reproduce the copyrighted work in copies’ and ‘to prepare  
14 derivative works based upon the copyrighted work.’” *Castle Rock Entertainment v.*  
15 *Carol Publishing Group*, 150 F.3d 132, 137 (2d Cir. 1998), citing 17 U.S.C. §106.  
16 Copyright infringement is established when the owner of a valid copyright  
17 demonstrates ownership of the works at issue and unauthorized copying by the  
18 defendant. *Feist Publ’ns, Inc. v. Rural Tel. Serv. Co.*, 499 U.S. 340, 361 (1991).

19 In copyright cases, summary judgment can be granted as to liability.<sup>2</sup>

20 **1. Plaintiffs Own The Star Trek Copyrighted Works.**

21 There is no genuine dispute that Plaintiffs own the films, television series, and  
22 novels that comprise the Star Trek Copyrighted Works. UMF 1-6, 33. Plaintiffs  
23 also own the characters portrayed in the Star Trek Copyrighted Works, which

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24  
25 <sup>2</sup> *Munhwa Broad. Corp. v. Song*, No. CV 14-04213-RGK (RZx), 2015 U.S.  
26 Dist. LEXIS 77909, at \*21 (C.D. Cal. May 12, 2015) (Klausner, J.); *Toho Co., LTD*  
27 *v. Priority Records, LLC*, CV 01-04744-SVW (RZx), 2002 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14093,  
28 at \*19 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 26, 2002)(granting plaintiffs’ motion for partial summary  
judgment and finding defendants liable for copyright infringement); *ZZ Top v.*  
*Chrysler Corp.*, 54 F. Supp. 2d 983, 986 (W.D. Wash. 1999) (granting plaintiffs’  
motion for partial summary judgment and finding defendant liable for infringing  
plaintiff’s copyright).

1 include the Klingon and Vulcan races, Ambassador Soval, and Garth of Izar. These  
 2 characters have “physical as well as conceptual qualities” and are “sufficiently  
 3 delineated” in Plaintiffs’ works so as to merit copyright protection. *See DC Comics*  
 4 *v. Towle*, 802 F.3d 1012, 1021 (9th Cir. 2015). These characters are not “lightly  
 5 sketched” literary elements, as some stock characters may be – instead, they have  
 6 been depicted in audiovisual works, with consistent character traits, for many years.  
 7 All of these characters are widely identifiable by their distinctive characteristics. *Id.*  
 8 at 1019.<sup>3</sup>

9 The Axanar Works copy Plaintiffs’ character, Garth of Izar. Garth of Izar,  
 10 like Captain Kirk, was a Starfleet Captain. UMF 10, 25. In *The Original Series*,  
 11 Garth of Izar was introduced and portrayed as a former starship captain whose  
 12 exploits were “required reading” at the Starfleet Academy due to his heroic conduct  
 13 during the Battle of Axanar. UMF 26, 27. This character, and the Battle of Axanar,  
 14 were further developed by Plaintiffs in the 2003 published novel entitled “Garth of

15 <sup>3</sup> Specifically, Klingons are an alien race, from the planet Qo’noS, who are  
 16 portrayed as a serious and war-like species. UMF 15. Klingons have distinctive  
 17 visual elements including large, protruding foreheads covered by symmetrical  
 18 UMF 16. The Klingons were long-time enemies of the Federation, and engaged in a  
 19 number of military battles with Starfleet. UMF 17.

20 Vulcans are similarly an iconic species, owned by Plaintiffs, and first  
 21 appearing in the form of Mr. Spock in *The Original Series*. UMF 18. Vulcans are  
 22 depicted with pointed ears and upswept eyebrows and are portrayed as stern,  
 23 eschewing emotions for logic and reason. UMF 19. Vulcan men are usually  
 24 depicted with straight, dark (or gray) hair cut in a “bowl” style. UMF 20. Vulcans  
 25 are part of the Federation, and are portrayed as an advanced technological species.  
 26 UMF 21.

27 Ambassador Soval is a Vulcan diplomat who was first seen in the 2001 pilot  
 28 episode of the television series *Enterprise* (entitled “Broken Bow”). UMF 22.  
 Thereafter, Ambassador Soval became a recurring character in the *Enterprise* series.  
*Id.* Soval is portrayed by actor Gary Graham, who reprised his role as Ambassador  
 Soval in Defendants’ infringing works, and even wore virtually identical makeup  
 and costumes as he had in the *Enterprise* series, rendering the portrayal of that  
 character all but identical to that seen in Plaintiffs’ works. UMF 23, 48, 60, 77.

1 Izar” (UMF 28), and in *The Four Years War* supplement to *Star Trek: The Role*  
2 *Playing Game*. UMF 29-30. Defendants used this work to create the Axanar  
3 Works. UMF 34, 35.

4 The U.S.S. Enterprise, Vulcan ships and Klingon battlecruisers also constitute  
5 copyrighted characters that are owned by Plaintiffs. The Ninth Circuit, in *DC*  
6 *Comics v. Towle*, recently affirmed the copyright protections afforded to iconic  
7 inanimate objects, such as the “Batmobile,” and that decision applies with equal  
8 force to the Starship Enterprise, and to the Klingon battlecruisers portrayed in  
9 Plaintiffs’ Star Trek Copyrighted Works and copied by Defendants.

## 10 **2. Defendants Copied Plaintiffs’ Works.**

11 In the usual copyright case, the plaintiff must prove that the defendant copied  
12 the plaintiff’s work by showing access by the defendant to plaintiff’s work, and  
13 substantial similarity between the works. *Cavalier v. Random House, Inc.*, 297 F.3d  
14 815, 822 (9th Cir. 2002) (citation omitted). In this case, however, Defendants  
15 concede that they intentionally set out to, and in fact did, extensively copy  
16 Plaintiffs’ Star Trek Copyrighted Works. UMF 42-82. Defendants’ Axanar Works  
17 simply replicate Plaintiffs’ plot points, copyrighted characters, including Garth of  
18 Izar, Ambassador Soval, Klingons, Vulcans, the Federation, the Starship Enterprise,  
19 Klingon battlecruisers and even specific settings such as the fictional planet Vulcan.

20 Where, as here, there is direct evidence of copying, the question is whether  
21 there is “substantial similarity as a matter of law,” which involves an examination of  
22 whether Defendants copied “elements of the work that were original.” *Feist*  
23 *Publications, Inc. v. Rural Telephone Serv., Inc.*, 499 U.S. 340, 361 (1991). There  
24 is no question that the Axanar Works are substantially similar to the Star Trek  
25 Copyrighted works. The Axanar Works and the relevant Star Trek Copyrighted  
26 works are before the Court, and the Court may make its own comparison of these  
27 works. *Sid & Marty Krofft TV Prods. v. McDonald's Corp.*, 562 F.2d 1157, 1164  
28 (9th Cir. 1977)(substantial similarity can be determined as a matter of law).



1 Defendants have argued that protection cannot lie for individual elements  
2 such as “pointy ears” or “spaceships,” but this argument is a disingenuous straw  
3 man. Plaintiffs do not seek protection for generic elements. While ideas are not  
4 protectable under copyright law, the *expression* of those ideas is protected.  
5 Defendants did not simply take the “idea” of pointy ears and use it in their works;  
6 they intentionally appropriated the entire Star Trek universe for the purpose of  
7 creating an authentic “professional” and “independent Star Trek film.” Defendants’  
8 copying did not consist only of characters, costumes, and space ships. Rather, to  
9 create their “professional independent Star Trek film,” Defendants took their plot  
10 about Garth of Izar and *The Four Years War* from the Star Trek Copyrighted Works  
11 and attempted to flesh out a Star Trek story about events that were discussed in *The*  
12 *Original Series*. Defendants also took characters, sequence, themes, mood,  
13 dialogue, and settings from the Star Trek Copyrighted Works. UMF 72, 81. Far  
14 from merely taking unprotectable “ideas,” Defendants infringed specific, creative  
15 and original expression from Plaintiffs’ copyrighted works.

16 Nor can Defendants take refuge in the argument that they took so many  
17 elements from so many Star Trek Copyrighted Works that they have not taken a  
18 sufficient number from any one Star Trek Copyrighted Work. In a case directly on  
19 point, an unauthorized party published the “Seinfeld Aptitude Test” (or “SAT”),  
20 which incorporated a range of questions derived from the episodes and characters  
21 portrayed on the long-running television series, *Seinfeld*. *Castle Rock*, 955 F. Supp.  
22 260 at 266-267. Even though the defendants’ infringing work took from hundreds  
23 of episodes of the series, without addressing each particular episode infringed, the  
24 district court (affirmed by the Second Circuit) found that defendants had created an  
25 unauthorized, derivative work. *Castle Rock* held that the SAT “draws upon  
26 ‘essential’ elements of *Seinfeld*, and it draws upon little else; and, most importantly,  
27 SAT occupies a market for derivatives which plaintiff whatever it decides must  
28

1 properly be left to control.” This is exactly what the Defendants did in this case, and  
2 to the same effect.

3 Plaintiffs are seeking judgment as to liability, and if summary judgment is  
4 granted, Plaintiffs will seek a determination regarding damages for Defendants’  
5 infringement.

6 **C. Defendants’ Fair Use Argument Fails.**

7 Defendants have asserted that they are entitled to use the characters, settings,  
8 and plots from the Star Trek Copyrighted Works on the basis that their work  
9 constitutes “fair use.” Fair use has absolutely no application to these facts and  
10 Defendants’ arguments should be rejected.

11 As set forth in §107 of the Copyright Act:

12 the fair use of a copyrighted work ... for purposes such as  
13 criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching ...,  
14 scholarship, or research, is not an infringement of  
15 copyright. In determining whether the use made of a work  
in any particular case is a fair use the factors to be  
considered shall include —

- 16 (1) the purpose and character of the use, including whether  
such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit  
17 educational purposes;
- 18 (2) the nature of the copyrighted work;
- 19 (3) the amount and substantiality of the portion used in  
relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and
- 20 (4) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or  
21 value of the copyrighted work.

22 It is beyond dispute that Defendants’ works were not created for purposes of  
23 criticism, comment, news reporting, or teaching. Similarly, the Axanar Works do  
24 not constitute either parody or satire, and (prior to this lawsuit) Defendants never  
25 claimed they were. Indeed, Defendants expressly set out to create an authentic and  
26 “independent Star Trek film” that stayed true to Star Trek canon down to  
27 excruciating details. UMF 54, 55, 73, 100-103. This is hardly a use contemplated  
28 by Section 107 of the Copyright Act.

1 Fair use is a mixed question of law and fact, but “it is well established that a  
2 court can resolve the issue of fair use on a motion for summary judgment when no  
3 material facts are in dispute.” *Leadsinger, Inc. v. BMG Music Pub.*, 512 F.3d 522,  
4 530 (9th Cir. 2008). The application of the fair use factors establishes, as a matter  
5 of law, that this defense has no application to Defendants’ unauthorized works.

6 **1. The Purpose and Character of the Use.**

7 The “central purpose” of this inquiry is to determine whether the infringing  
8 works are “transformative.” *Campbell v. Acuff-Rose Music, Inc.*, 510 U.S. 569, 578-  
9 580 (1994). The question of whether a work is “transformative” is often  
10 determinative on the issue of fair use. *Kelly v. Arriba Soft Corp.*, 336 F.3d 811, 818  
11 (9th Cir. 2003) (“The more transformative the new work, the less important the  
12 other factors, including commercialism, become.”).

13 Here, there is virtually nothing that could even arguably be deemed to be  
14 “transformative” about Defendants’ work. The Axanar Works meticulously  
15 replicate the Star Trek Copyrighted Works. Defendants copied exact characters  
16 (some played by actors who had appeared in the Star Trek Copyrighted Works),  
17 appropriated plots and elements from works owned by Plaintiffs and, by their own  
18 admission, sought to create a motion picture “prequel” to *The Original Series* that  
19 was meant to be the first “independent Star Trek film.” UMF 74, 75.

20 The creation of a derivative work that is set in a (slightly) different time than  
21 the original does not constitute a “transformative use.” This exact issue was  
22 addressed in *Salinger v. Colting*, 641 F. Supp.2d 250 (S.D.N.Y. 2009). In that case,  
23 the defendants’ unauthorized derivative work was set sixty years after the events of  
24 Salinger’s original novel, but the district court (and the Second Circuit) ruled that  
25 defendant’s alterations in characterization and plot, combined with moving those  
26 characters into a different time period, did not create a “transformative” use. *Id.* at  
27 261.

28

1 Although a finding of transformative use is not required to establish the fair  
2 use defense, this factor has been described as “the soul of fair use” and unauthorized  
3 derivative works that copy creative expression and attempt to free-ride on the  
4 originality of others generally do not qualify for fair use. *Id.* at 256.<sup>4</sup>

5 In this case, Defendants have not furthered the goals of the Copyright Act,  
6 and have not engaged in criticism, commentary or scholarship of any kind. Further,  
7 and perhaps most fundamentally, the Axanar Works are the very same products  
8 (Star Trek films) that Plaintiffs own and produce. Defendants’ Axanar Works are  
9 simply a continuation (and intentionally so) of the Star Trek universe and, as such,  
10 the Axanar Works are true to Star Trek canon. This is not a different type of work,  
11 or a transformative use or work. This factor weighs entirely in favor of Plaintiffs.<sup>5</sup>

12 **2. The Nature of the Copyrighted Work.**

13 Under this factor “the more creative a work, the more protection it should be  
14 accorded from copying...” Nimmer on Copyright, §13.05[A][2][a]. A work “of  
15 creative expression, as opposed to an informational work, [] is precisely the sort of  
16 expression that the copyright law aims to protect.” *Leadsinger*, 512 F.3d at 531.

17  
18 <sup>4</sup> See Pierre N. Leval, *Toward a Fair Use Standard*, 103 Harv. L.Rev. 1105,  
19 1109 (1990) (“The first fair use factor calls for a careful evaluation whether the  
20 particular quotation is of the transformative type that advances knowledge and the  
21 progress of the arts or whether it merely repackages, free riding on another’s  
22 creations.”).

21 <sup>5</sup> Additionally, this factor addresses whether the infringing work “is of a  
22 commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes.” Here, the Axanar  
23 Works were not created for “nonprofit educational purposes.” While Defendants  
24 assert that their works are not “commercial,” the evidence demonstrates otherwise.  
25 Defendants [REDACTED] UMF  
26 83, 84. Defendants used those funds [REDACTED]

27 [REDACTED]. UMF 85-99.

28 Moreover, Peters owns Axanar Productions, which is the lease-holder on the  
studio that he created using fans’ donations for the Axanar Works. Peters [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] UMF 104, 108, 109.

1 The Star Trek Copyrighted Works are extraordinarily creative, and involve  
2 the aggregation of hundreds, if not thousands, of individual creative contributions,  
3 over the course of the last fifty years. These highly creative works are entitled to the  
4 highest level of protection under this factor, and Defendants have appropriated all of  
5 these creative elements, for their own purposes, and without authorization. This  
6 factor weighs completely in Plaintiffs' favor.

### 7 3. The Amount and Substantiality of the Portion Used.

8 While the Star Trek universe is vast, and spans fifty years of creative works,  
9 the "proper analysis here includes a determination of not just quantitative, but also  
10 qualitative substantiality." Nimmer on Copyright, §13.05[A][3]. In this case,  
11 Defendants appropriated nearly every major element from the Star Trek  
12 Copyrighted Works. Indeed, they were required to do so in order to professionally  
13 produce an "independent Star Trek film."

14 Defendants' plot is taken directly from an episode of *The Original Series* that  
15 described the military exploits of Garth of Izar at the Battle of Axanar. The Axanar  
16 Works also take story elements from the copyrighted licensed *Star Trek: The Role*  
17 *Playing Game* supplement called "*The Four Years War*." UMF 29-35.

18 Similarly, the sequence of events of Defendants' works is taken from the Star  
19 Trek Copyrighted Works – the events depicted and discussed therein take place in  
20 and around the Battle of Axanar, as described both in *The Original Series* and in  
21 greater detail in *The Four Years War*. UMF 7-11, 29-35. Defendants have set the  
22 Axanar Works in 2241.03 to 2245.1, which is twenty-one years before *The Original*  
23 *Series* episode "Where No Man Has Gone Before." UMF 71, 74. The element of  
24 stardates, which Defendants also copied, was first used in this 1966 episode and was  
25 subsequently used in *The Next Generation*, *Deep Space Nine*, *Voyager*, and every  
26 Star Trek Motion Picture. UMF 76.

27 Defendants' works also take place in the same settings as the Star Trek  
28 Copyrighted Works, as they are set in alien star systems created by Plaintiffs, on

1 spaceships belonging to the United Federation of Planets, on Klingon battlecruisers  
 2 fighting for the Klingon Empire, and on planets such as Qo’noS, Vulcan, and  
 3 Axanar. UMF 79.

4 Defendants’ works also appropriate Plaintiffs’ copyrighted characters,  
 5 including Vulcans, Klingons, and even the specific characters of Garth of Izar and  
 6 Ambassador Soval. UMF 42-82. Further, Defendants’ works infringe the iconic,  
 7 protected characters embodied by the U.S.S. Enterprise and Klingon starships, and  
 8 numerous other elements, all of which Defendants admitted were copied from the  
 9 Star Trek Copyrighted Works. UMF 42-82.

10 Defendants also appropriated the mood and theme from the Star Trek  
 11 Copyrighted Works, attempting to recreate the drama between the Federation and  
 12 the Klingon Empire in a military space drama. UMF 72, 81. Taken as a whole,  
 13 Defendants have taken, and reproduced, the “heart” of the Star Trek Copyrighted  
 14 Works in recreating the entire Star Trek universe.<sup>6</sup> This factor too favors Plaintiffs.

#### 15 **4. The Effect of the Use Upon the Potential Market.**

16 As the Supreme Court held in *Harper & Row, Publr. v. Nation Enters.*, 471  
 17 U.S. 539, 568 (1985), the plaintiff can demonstrate the existence of harm to its  
 18 potential market merely by showing “that if the challenged use should become  
 19 widespread, it would adversely affect the potential market for the copyrighted  
 20 work...This inquiry must take account not only of harm to the original but also of  
 21 harm to the market for derivative works.” (internal citations omitted). Moreover,  
 22 “[i]f the defendant’s work adversely affects the value of any of the rights in the

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23  
 24 <sup>6</sup> As the Court in *Salinger* held, the creation of a sequel (or in this case,  
 25 prequel) that utilizes the characters, style, tone, and mood of the original work  
 26 weighs against a finding of fair use. 641 F.Supp.2d at 264 (holding that the  
 27 defendant’s work “depends upon similar and sometimes nearly identical supporting  
 28 characters, settings, tone, and plot devices to create a narrative that largely mirrors  
 that of *Catcher*.”); *see also Paramount Pictures Corp. v. Carol Publishing Group.*,  
 11 F. Supp.2d 329, 333 (1998) (“A reasonable person would easily recognize these  
 aspects of the book as having been appropriated from the copyrighted properties. By  
 relating synopses of individual episodes and encapsulations of the various characters  
 and alien species, the work copies ‘the heart’ of the Star Trek properties.”).

1 copyrighted work (in this case the adaptation [and serialization] right) the use is not  
2 fair.” *Id.* (citation omitted); *see also, Campbell*, 510 U.S. at 590. The fourth fair  
3 use factor requires courts “to consider not only the extent of market harm caused by  
4 the particular actions of the alleged infringer, but also whether unrestricted and  
5 widespread conduct of the sort engaged in by the defendant...would result in a  
6 substantially adverse impact on the potential market for the original.” (internal  
7 quotations omitted). The inquiry “must take account not only of harm to the  
8 original but also of harm to the market for derivative works.” *Id.* Harm to the  
9 market weighs against a finding of fair use “because the licensing of derivatives is  
10 an important economic incentive to the creation of originals.” *Id.* at 593.

11 Here, by creating a derivative work, set in the Star Trek universe, using  
12 Plaintiffs’ copyrighted characters, settings, and plots, Defendants are, by definition,  
13 causing market harm to Plaintiffs by damaging Plaintiffs’ potential market for  
14 derivative works. *See Paramount Pictures Corp. v. Carol Publ’g Group*, 11 F.  
15 Supp.2d 329, 336 (S.D.N.Y. 1998) (“While the book cannot serve as a market  
16 substitute for the richly entertaining [Star Trek] television shows and movies, it can  
17 interfere with Paramount’s market for derivative works.”).

18 The market harm here is not theoretical, as Plaintiffs have continuously mined  
19 the intellectual property and characters from *The Original Series* to create new,  
20 authorized, derivative works, whether in the form of television series, feature films,  
21 encyclopedias, reference guides, or novels. Specifically, the second Star Trek  
22 motion picture, *The Wrath of Khan*, was a derivative work that expanded upon one  
23 of the episodes of *The Original Series*, which featured a megalomaniacal villain  
24 named Khan. UMF 82. Similarly, here, the character Garth of Izar was featured in  
25 an episode of *The Original Series*, and the history and exploits of that character  
26 during his battles with the Klingon Empire were explored in *The Four Years War*  
27 adventure guide. Further, in 2003, Plaintiff Paramount published an entire novel  
28 devoted solely to Garth of Izar. UMF 4. Thus, the creation of Defendants’ Garth of

1 Izar-themed works impacts an actual, not simply theoretical, market that Plaintiffs  
2 have repeatedly exploited.

3 Moreover, Defendants have admitted that they sought to create a Star Trek  
4 substitute, and have profited by creating such substitute. On the Indiegogo  
5 fundraising page, Peters stated: “But Axanar is not just an independent Star Trek  
6 film; it is the beginning of a whole new way that fans can get the content they want,  
7 by funding it themselves. Why dump hundreds or thousands of dollars a year on  
8 400 cable channels, when what you really want is a few good sci-fi shows?” UMF  
9 110. Defendants’ proposal for fans to substitute Axanar in the place of paying for  
10 the cable channels that broadcast the Star Trek Copyrighted Works makes clear they  
11 are directly competing with the Star Trek Copyrighted Works. Meanwhile,

12 Defendants profited by [REDACTED]  
13 [REDACTED]. If other producers were permitted to create their own  
14 “independent Star Trek films” with paid actors, directors and crew members, and  
15 incorporated copyrighted elements and characters into those films, as Defendants  
16 have done here, the damage to Plaintiffs’ market would be manifest.

17 All of the fair use factors favor Plaintiffs, and Axanar is an infringing work.

18 **D. Defendants’ “Fan Fiction” Defense is Legally Irrelevant.**

19 Defendants label the Axanar Works as “fan fiction,” but no court has ever  
20 held that “fan fiction” (whether or not that label is accurate, which in this case it is  
21 not) has any impact on the copyright infringement analysis. While Defendants have  
22 claimed that Plaintiffs have not sued other “fan film” creators, this too is legally  
23 irrelevant. This precise issue, with respect to the Star Trek Copyrighted Works and  
24 Plaintiff Paramount, was directly addressed in an earlier copyright infringement  
25 lawsuit. *See Paramount Pictures Corp. v Carol Publishing Group*, 11 F. Supp. 2d  
26 at 336 (“Defendants also argue that Plaintiff’s lack of legal action against other  
27 allegedly infringing indicates that *The Joy of Trek* will not damage a potential  
28 market. This argument is without merit. It is possible that Paramount believed that



1 the other books did not infringe on the Star Trek Properties. It is also possible that  
2 Paramount simply has had a change in corporate policy, determining that the market  
3 is now ripe for this type of derivative product. Regardless, the lack of earlier  
4 litigation against other similar works is simply irrelevant. A self-avowed substitute  
5 for other Paramount licensed products adversely impacts the market for derivative  
6 works.”). Plaintiffs’ decisions as to which infringing parties to sue has no bearing  
7 on the fair use analysis and Defendants’ arguments on that point should be rejected.

8 **E. Declaratory Relief.**

9 Pursuant to the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, and  
10 Rule 57 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, an actual controversy has arisen  
11 and now exists relating to the rights and duties of Plaintiffs and Defendants under  
12 the Copyright Act in that Plaintiffs contend that they are the owners of the Star Trek  
13 Copyrighted Works and that the Axanar Works infringe Plaintiffs’ rights in those  
14 works. Accordingly, Plaintiffs request a judicial determination of their rights, and a  
15 declaration that Defendants’ production of the Axanar Works constitutes  
16 infringement of the Star Trek Copyrighted Works.

17 **F. Injunctive Relief.**

18 In determining whether to issue a permanent injunction in copyright infringe-  
19 ment actions, courts evaluate four factors: (1) irreparable harm; (2) inadequacy of  
20 monetary damages; (3) the balance of hardships; and (4) whether the public interest  
21 would be served by a permanent injunction. *eBay, Inc. v. MercExchange, LLC*, 547  
22 U.S. 388, 391 (2006).

23 The continued production and distribution of the Axanar Works would cause  
24 irreparable harm to the market for the Star Trek Copyrighted Works because Star  
25 Trek fans will view the Axanar Works (and donate for the production of future  
26 works) instead of paying to view the Star Trek Copyrighted Works. UMF 111.  
27 *Warner Bros. Entm’t Inc. v. RDR Books*, 575 F. Supp. 2d 513, 552 (S.D.N.Y. 2008).

28

1 Second, a legal remedy is inadequate if it would require “a multiplicity of  
2 suits.” *MGM Studios, Inc. v. Grokster, Ltd.*, 518 F. Supp. 2d 1197, 1220 (C.D. Cal.  
3 2007) (internal citations and quotations omitted). Here, absent an injunction,  
4 Plaintiffs would only be entitled to statutory damages of the infringement already  
5 committed thus far by Defendants by virtue of their Axanar Works, but such an  
6 award would not compensate Plaintiffs for subsequent further distribution of the  
7 Axanar Works. *Id.* Failure to grant an injunction would be, in effect, a mandatory  
8 license, where Defendants (or anyone else) could simply create an “independent”  
9 Star Trek film, and Plaintiffs would lose all exclusivity over their copyrights.

10 Third, if an injunction is not granted, Plaintiffs will be harmed because  
11 Defendants will continue to create works that infringe Plaintiffs’ copyrights in the  
12 Star Trek Copyrighted Works, but the only possible harm to Defendants of an  
13 injunction is the loss of the chance to distribute infringing works, and the law does  
14 not protect that type of hardship. *Warner Bros. Entm’t Inc.*, 575 F. Supp. 2d at 553.

15 Fourth, the public interest would be served with a permanent injunction  
16 because it would protect Plaintiffs’ copyrights in the Star Trek Copyrighted Works  
17 against increased infringement. *MGM Studios, Inc. v. Grokster, Ltd.*, 518 F. Supp.  
18 2d 1197, 1222 (C.D. Cal. 2007); *see Perfect 10 v. Google, Inc.*, 416 F. Supp. 2d 828,  
19 859 (CD. Cal. 2006)(“[T]he public interest is also served when the rights of  
20 copyright holders are protected against acts likely constituting infringement.”).

21 Accordingly, all factors weigh in favor of Plaintiffs and they are entitled to an  
22 injunction restraining Defendants from directly or indirectly continuing to distribute,  
23 market, advertise, promote, produce, or sell the Axanar Works.

24 **G. Peters is Liable for Direct, Contributory and Vicarious**  
25 **Infringement.**

26 In addition to his direct liability, Peters is personally liable as a contributory  
27 and vicarious infringer. To hold a party liable for contributory copyright  
28 infringement, Plaintiffs must show that the party: (1) knew or had reason to know of

1 direct infringement, and (2) materially contributed to the infringing conduct of  
2 another. *UMG Recordings, Inc. v. Sinnott*, 300 F. Supp. 2d 993, 998-1001 (E.D.  
3 Cal. 2004). Peters is personally liable for contributory copyright infringement as the  
4 undisputed evidence shows that Peters knew of Axanar Productions’ infringing  
5 conduct and, in fact, was responsible for that infringing conduct. UMF 112. He  
6 was the president of Axanar Productions and responsible for the creative decisions  
7 on the Axanar Works. UMF 113, 114.

8 To establish vicarious liability for copyright infringement, “Plaintiffs must  
9 establish that [a defendant] 1) had the right and ability to supervise or control the  
10 infringing [parties], and 2) obtained a financial benefit from the infringing  
11 [parties].” *Id. at* 1001. Peters is liable for vicarious copyright infringement because  
12 he supervised and controlled Axanar Productions, and [REDACTED]  
13 [REDACTED]. UMF 85, 115.

14 Peters’ infringement was clearly willful as well, as he is a trained attorney,  
15 and had worked with CBS before. UMF 116. In fact, in the years prior to his  
16 creation of the Axanar Works, Peters continuously reached out to CBS to report  
17 other “infringers” that Peters believed were using Plaintiffs’ intellectual property  
18 without authorization. UMF 117.

19 **IV. CONCLUSION**

20 Plaintiffs request that the Court enter judgment against Defendants on  
21 liability, and enjoin Defendants from further infringing Plaintiffs’ works.

22  
23 Dated: November 16, 2016

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