Defendants Axanar Productions, Inc. and Alec Peters ("Defendants") hereby submit the following evidentiary objections to the Declaration of John Van Citters that was submitted in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Partial Summary Judgment ("Van Citters Declaration").

I. Paragraphs 15-62 of the Van Citters Declaration Should Be Stricken Because Plaintiffs Did Not Disclose Mr. Van Citters as Knowledgeable About the Topics in the Declaration

Plaintiffs identified Mr. Van Citters in Plaintiffs' initial disclosures as having knowledge of "[c]ontact with Defendants and licensing of Plaintiffs' works" only. And while he was designated as a 30(b)(6) witness to testify regarding certain topics on behalf of CBS, Plaintiffs' counsel objected at his deposition to all lines of questioning about the creation of the chart in Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint purportedly showing substantial similarity between Plaintiffs' works and the *Axanar* works as privileged. Van Citters Dep. Tr. at 78:14-80:13. A similar table including this information was then included in the Van Citters Declaration in Paragraphs 15-62. The Van Citters Declaration also includes statements about Plaintiffs' works (Paragraphs 3-7, and 9), Plaintiffs' copyrights (Paragraphs 8, 10, 11, and 14), and Plaintiffs' purported damages (Paragraphs 63-65). Mr. Van Citters was not disclosed as a witness on any of those topics either.

A party who fails to make a required initial disclosure (such as disclosing witnesses likely to have information on key topics) "is not allowed to use that information or witness to supply evidence on a motion, at a hearing, or at trial" unless the party's failure was "substantially justified" or "harmless." Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(c)(1); Hoffman v. Construction Protective Servs., Inc., 541 F.3d 1175, 1179 (9th Cir. 2008). Plaintiffs' failure to disclose Mr. Van Citters as a witness with knowledge of any of the topics discussed in his Declaration deprived Defendants of the opportunity to cross-examine Mr. Van Citters on these topics before he submitted the self-serving declaration in support of Plaintiffs' motion. Nor could Plaintiffs provide

any "justification" for failing to disclose Mr. Van Citters on these topics in the many months between the time due for initial disclosures and Mr. Van Citters' deposition on September 28, 2016 or the close of discovery on November 1, 2016. Paragraphs 15-62 of the Van Citters Declaration should be stricken. Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(c)(1); Yeti by Molly, Ltd. v. Deckers Outdoor Corp., 259 F.3d 1101, 1106-07 (9th Cir. 2001) (affirming trial court's exclusion of previously undisclosed evidence where the defendant failed to meet its burden to show that the nondisclosure was either harmless or justified).

II. The Van Citters Declaration, Which Relies on Evidence Not Produced, Should Be Stricken

Discovery closed in this case on November 2, 2016. See ECF No. 44. Plaintiffs continued to produced evidence after the close of discovery in violation of the Court's order, and failed to produce some evidence at all. A party who fails to make a required initial disclosure (including providing copies of "all documents, electronically stored information, and tangible things that the disclosing party has in its possession, custody, or control and may use to support its claims or defenses") "is not allowed to use that information or witness to supply evidence on a motion, at a hearing, or at trial" unless the party's failure was "substantially justified" or "harmless." Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1)(A)(ii); Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(c)(1); Hoffman v. Construction Protective Servs., Inc., 541 F.3d 1175, 1179 (9th Cir. 2008). To date, Plaintiffs have not produced any of the allegedly infringed works, or Exhibit BBB to the Van Citters Declaration. The Van Citters Declaration generally, which relies on the unproduced allegedly infringed works, and specifically Paragraph 14 which relies on the unproduced Exhibit BBB, should be stricken and Plaintiffs should not be permitted to rely upon that evidence to support their motion.

III. The Van Citters Declaration Should Be Stricken Because Mr. Van Citters Is Not Qualified as an Expert

On November 2, 2016 (over a month after Van Citters had been deposed),

Plaintiffs disclosed Mr. Van Citters as a purported expert "regarding matters that would be considered outside the knowledge of laypersons who are not knowledgeable about Star Trek works and/or who do not have the experience and knowledge possessed by Mr. Van Citters regarding the history of the Star Trek entertainment franchise." Plaintiffs stated that Mr. Van Citters would provide "expert" opinion testimony, predicated on "his background and experience working for Plaintiffs ..., and his personal knowledge in the Star Trek works," that "Defendants' Axanar Works are copied from Plaintiffs' Star Trek Copyrighted Works, including Klingons, Vulcans, the U.S.S. Enterprise, Garth of Izar, Soval the Vulcan Ambassador, the planet Vulcan, and the various elements, including the settings, characters, plots, sequences and themes described in the First Amended Complaint."

Mr. Van Citters does not appear to be qualified as an expert. He claims to have "seen every Star Trek film, television episode, and have read the Star Trek books" and to have "reviewed Defendants' *Prelude to Axanar*" and "Defendants' 'Vulcan Scene' of *Axanar*," Van Citters Decl. ¶¶ 2, 15, 43, but Plaintiffs do not demonstrate that he has specialized knowledge that would "aid the jury in resolving a factual dispute." *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharms., Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579, 591 (1993). Paragraphs 15-62 of the Van Citters Declaration constitutes opinion testimony of a lay person that is inadmissible under Federal Rules 701 and 702.

IV. Portions of the Van Citters Declaration Are Inadmissible

In addition to being improper for the reasons set forth above, various portions of the Van Citters Declaration are inadmissible under the Federal Rules of Evidence, as set forth below. Evidence submitted in support of summary judgment motions must be admissible. *Beyene v. Coleman Sec. Servs., Inc.*, 854 F.2d 1179, 1181-82 (9th Cir. 1988). In order to be admissible, evidence must be (1) relevant to the claims or defenses of the case (Fed. R. Evid. 401, 402, 403); (2) based on personal knowledge of the witness and on proper foundation (Fed. R. Evid. 602 and 901); and (3) non-hearsay (Fed. R. Evid. 801 and 802). Testimony that requires scientific, technical, or

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other specialized knowledge can be provided only by an expert witness with the requisite knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education (Fed. R. Evid. 701, 702). Opinion testimony of laypersons is inadmissible. *Id*.

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5		Evidence	Objection
6	1.	Van Citters Decl. ¶¶ 12-	Fed. R. Evid. 401, 402, 403
7		14, 19, 57, 60, 64, 65	Mr. Van Citters' statements regarding Star Trek:
8			The Role Playing Game and The Four Years War
9			(a "supplement" to this game that "describes the
10			battle of Axanar" and "the military campaigns of
11			Federation Fleet Captain Garth of Izar") are
12			irrelevant because neither are claimed to be
13			infringed by Defendants in this case. See
14			Defendants' Responses to Plaintiffs' Interrogatory
15			Nos. 2-5 (listing various <i>Star Trek</i> motion pictures
16			and television series episodes as the allegedly
17			infringed works); see also FAC, Appendix A (list
18			of allegedly infringed works does not include Star
19			Trek: The Role Playing Game or The Four Years
20			War supplement). Nor are Plaintiffs' licensed
21			derivative works relevant to this case for the same
22			reason.
23	2.	Van Citters Decl. ¶¶ 15-	Fed. R. Evid. 602, 701, 702, 901
24		62	Van Citters' statements that <i>Prelude to Axanar</i> and
25			the Vulcan Scene "cop[y] many elements from the
26			Star Trek Copyrighted Works" lack foundation, are
27			speculative, and constitute improper legal opinion
28			and improper opinion testimony. Mr. Van Citters

1			was not disclosed as a fact witness on these issues,
2			nor does he have the expertise to provide such
3			expert testimony. See Daubert v. Merrell Dow
4			Pharms., Inc., 509 U.S. 579, 591 (1993); Kumho
5			Tire Co. v. Carmichael, 526 U.S. 137, 147-48
6			(1999).
7	3.	Van Citters Decl. ¶ 63	Fed. R. Evid. 401, 402, 403, 602, 801, 802, 901
8			Mr. Van Citters' statement that "[b]ased on the
9 10			evidence I have reviewed, Mr. Peters was exploring
11			methods by which he could distribute high-quality
			Star Trek content, without a license, in order to
12 13			enable him to continue to profit from Plaintiffs'
14			intellectual property" constitutes inadmissible
			hearsay not subject to any applicable exception to
15			the hearsay rule, lacks foundation, is speculative,
16 17			and is contradicted by
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19			
			. Mr.
20 21			Van Citters' statement that [t]he unrestricted and
22			widespread conduct of the sort engaged in by the
23			Defendants in this case would result in a
24			substantially adverse impact on the market for
25			Plaintiffs' product" lacks any foundation, is
			speculative, and constitutes improper legal opinion
26 27			and improper opinion testimony. Mr. Van Citters
28			was not disclosed as a fact witness on these issues,
۷٥			nor does he have the expertise to provide such

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$			expert testimony. See Daubert v. Merrell Dow
3			Pharms., Inc., 509 U.S. 579, 591 (1993); Kumho
			Tire Co. v. Carmichael, 526 U.S. 137, 147-48
4			(1999).
5	4.	Van Citters Decl. ¶ 64	Fed. R. Evid. 401, 402, 403
6			Mr. Van Citters' statement that "Plaintiffs have
7			already created and licensed derivative works that
8			include the characters used by Defendants"
9			including "the licensed works <i>The Four Years War</i>
10			and Return To Axanar which were included as part
11			of Star Trek: The Role Playing Game" is irrelevant
12			because neither are claimed to be infringed by
13			Defendants in this case. See Defendants'
14			Responses to Plaintiffs' Interrogatory Nos. 2-5
15			(listing various <i>Star Trek</i> motion pictures and
16			television series episodes as the allegedly infringed
17			works); see also FAC, Appendix A (list of
18			allegedly infringed works does not include <i>Star</i>
19			Trek: The Role Playing Game or The Four Years
20			War supplement). Nor are Plaintiffs' licensed
21			derivative works relevant to this case for the same
22			reason.
23	5.	Van Citters Decl. ¶¶ 63-	Fed. R. Evid. 401, 402, 403
24		65	Van Citters' statements regarding Plaintiffs'
25			creation of licensed derivative works are irrelevant
26			because they are not claimed to be infringed by
27			Defendants in this case. See Defendants'
28			
			Responses to Plaintiffs' Interrogatory Nos. 2-5

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1	(listing various Star Trek motion pictures and
2	television series episodes as the allegedly infringed
3	works); see also FAC, Appendix A.
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5	Dated: November 28, 2016 WINSTON & STRAWN LLP
6	
7	By: <u>/s/ Erin R. Ranahan</u> Erin R. Ranahan
8	Diana Hughes Leiden Kelly N. Oki
9 10	Diana Hughes Leiden Kelly N. Oki Attorneys for Defendants, AXANAR PRODUCTIONS, INC. and ALEC PETERS
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	DEFENDANTS' EVIDENTIARY OBJECTIONS TO VAN CITTERS DECLARATION