1 2 3 4 5	LOEB & LOEB LLP DAVID GROSSMAN (SBN 211326) dgrossman@loeb.com JENNIFER JASON (SBN 274142) ijason@loeb.com 10100 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 2200 Los Angeles, CA 90067 Telephone: 310.282.2000 Facsimile: 310.282.2200		
6 7 8 9	LOEB & LOEB LLP JONATHAN ZAVIN (admitted pro hac v jzavin@loeb.com 345 Park Avenue New York, NY 10154 Telephone: 212.407.4000 Facsimile: 212.407.4990	ice)	
<ul><li>10</li><li>11</li><li>12</li></ul>	Attorneys for Plaintiffs PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS INC.		
13	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
14	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
15			
16 17 18	PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation; and CBS STUDIOS INC., a Delaware corporation,	Case No.: 2:15-cv-09938-RGK-E  PLAINTIFFS' MOTION IN LIMINE NO. 1 TO EXCLUDE	
19 20	Plaintiffs,  v.	ALTERED FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND ITS CONTENTS, OR ANY OF THE POST-LITIGATION TRANSACTIONS REFLECTED	
21	AXANAR PRODUCTIONS, INC., a California corporation; ALEC PETERS, an individual, and DOES 1-20,	THEREIN	
22	Defendants.		
23		Discovery Cutoff: November 2, 2016 Pre-Trial Conference: January 9, 2017	
24		Trial: January 31, 2017	
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**PLEASE TAKE NOTICE** that, on January 31, 2017, at 9:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard in the Courtroom of the Honorable R. Gary Klausner, United States District Judge, Central District of California, located at 255 E. Temple Street, Los Angeles, California 90012, plaintiffs Paramount Pictures Corporation and CBS Studios Inc. ("Plaintiffs") will and hereby do move to exclude Defendants' altered financial statement for Axanar Productions, which defendant Alec Peters created after his first deposition in this case, as well as testimony regarding such financial statement and any testimony or evidence regarding financial transactions by Axanar Productions and Peters subsequent to the commencement of the litigation. This altered financial statement, prepared for the purpose of this litigation, After his first deposition, wherein Peters was examined This post-lawsuit document is also hearsay, because it was created for the purpose of this litigation, and testimony regarding this altered financial statement, or the purported financial transactions reflected in the altered statement, would be misleading and prejudicial. Plaintiffs discussed the reasons for the filing of this Motion with Defendants'

counsel. This Motion is based on this Notice, the accompanying Memorandum of

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#### Case 2:15-cv-09938-RGK-E Document 120 Filed 12/16/16 Page 3 of 8 Page ID #:8522

Points and Authorities, the Declaration of Jennifer Jason, all records in this action and on such further argument, evidence and authority as may be offered at the time of hearing. Dated: December 16, 2016 LOEB & LOEB LLP JONATHAN ZAVIN DAVID GROSSMAN JENNIFER JASON By:/s/ Jennifer Jason Jennifer Jason Attorneys for Plaintiffs PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS INC. 

#### I. INTRODUCTION

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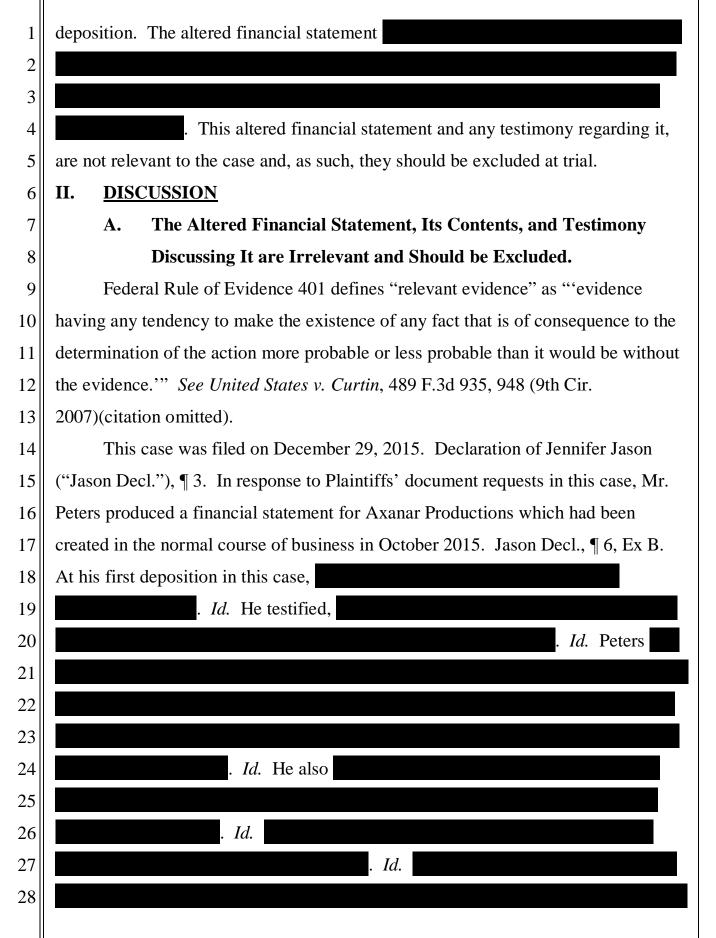
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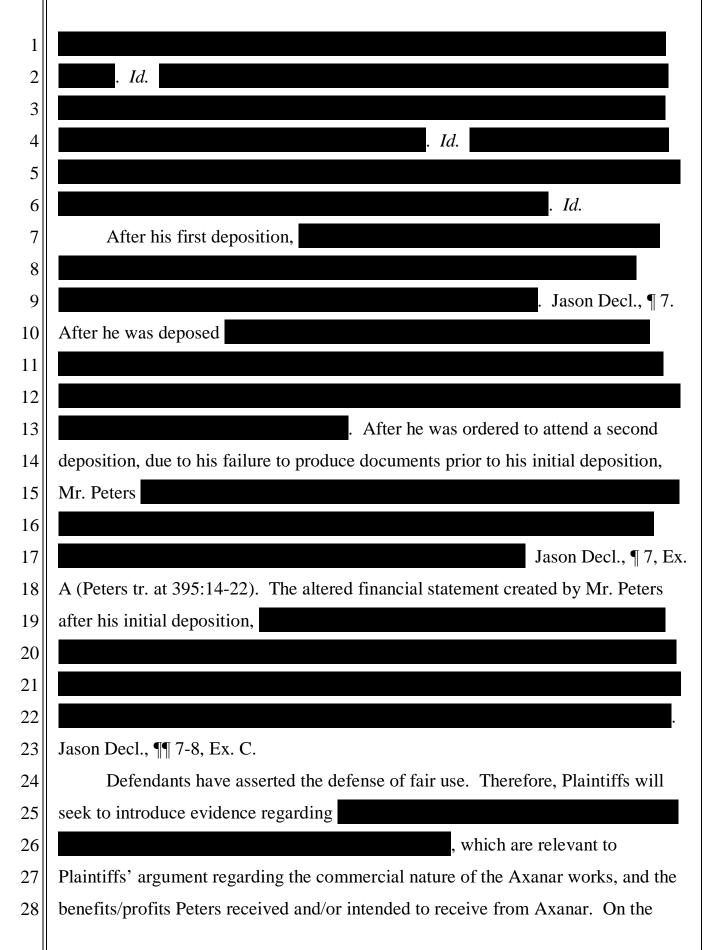
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Plaintiffs Paramount Pictures Corporation and CBS Studios Inc. (collectively, "Plaintiffs") filed this lawsuit on December 29, 2015, based on works created by Defendants Axanar Productions, Inc. and Alec Peters (collectively, "Defendants") that infringe Plaintiffs' copyrighted Star Trek works. Plaintiffs have asserted, in response to Defendants' fair use defense, that Defendants profited from their infringement and that the Axanar works were a commercial venture. The evidence supporting Peters' commercial endeavor, and his profit from infringing Plaintiffs' works includes a financial statement for Axanar created in the normal course of business in October 2015 by Defendants, as well as Mr. Peters' testimony, In addition, the financial statement and Peters' initial testimony establish that After his first deposition,

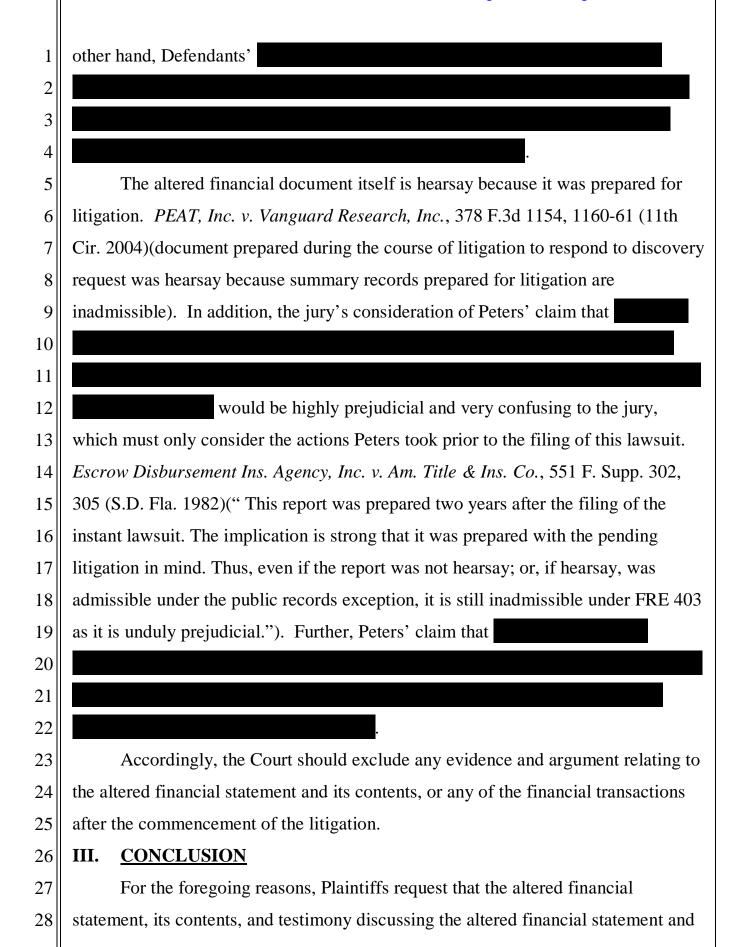
Plaintiffs anticipate that Defendants will seek to introduce evidence, and argument relating to this altered financial statement (and the transactions reflected therein) that Peters created *after* this litigation was filed and after his initial



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#### Case 2:15-cv-09938-RGK-E Document 120 Filed 12/16/16 Page 8 of 8 Page ID #:8527

its contents, or any of the post-litigation transactions reflected therein, should be excluded from the trial. Dated: December 16, 2016 LOEB & LOEB LLP JONATHAN ZAVIN DAVID GROSSMAN JENNIFER JASON By: <u>/s/ Jennifer Jason</u> Jennifer Jason Attorneys for Plaintiffs PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS 

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6 7 8 9	LOEB & LOEB LLP JONATHAN ZAVIN (admitted pro hac v jzavin@loeb.com 345 Park Avenue New York, NY 10154 Telephone: 212.407.4000 Facsimile: 212.407.4990	ice)	
<ul><li>10</li><li>11</li><li>12</li></ul>	Attorneys for Plaintiffs PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS INC.		
13	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
14	CENTER AL DICTEDICTE OF CALIFORNIA		
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16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation; and CBS STUDIOS INC., a Delaware corporation,  Plaintiffs,  v.  AXANAR PRODUCTIONS, INC., a California corporation; ALEC PETERS, an individual, and DOES 1-20,  Defendants.	Case No.: 2:15-cv-09938-RGK-E  PLAINTIFFS' MOTION IN LIMINE NO. 2 TO EXCLUDE SCRIPTS CREATED AFTER THE LITIGATION WAS FILED AND TESTIMONY DISCUSSING THEM  Discovery Cutoff: November 2, 2016 Pre-Trial Conference: January 9, 2017 Trial: January 31, 2017	
<ul><li>25</li><li>26</li><li>27</li><li>28</li></ul>			

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, on January 31, 2017, at 9:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard in the Courtroom of the Honorable R. Gary Klausner, United States District Judge, Central District of California, located at 255 E. Temple Street, Los Angeles, California 90012, plaintiffs Paramount Pictures Corporation and CBS Studios Inc. ("Plaintiffs") will and hereby do move to exclude scripts created after this litigation was filed on December 29, 2015, as well as testimony regarding such scripts. Scripts created after this litigation was filed bear no relevance on this case, because Plaintiffs have not filed suit based on these scripts.

Plaintiffs discussed the reasons for the filing of this Motion with Defendants' counsel. This Motion is based on this Notice, the accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the Declaration of Jennifer Jason, all records in this action and on such further argument, evidence and authority as may be offered at the time of hearing.

Dated: December 16, 2016

LOEB & LOEB LLP JONATHAN ZAVIN DAVID GROSSMAN JENNIFER JASON

By:/s/ Jennifer Jason
Jennifer Jason
Attorneys for Plaintiffs
PARAMOUNT PICTURES

CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS INC.

#### I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

Plaintiffs Paramount Pictures Corporation and CBS Studios Inc. (collectively, "Plaintiffs") filed this lawsuit on December 29, 2015, based on works created by Defendants Axanar Productions Inc. and Alec Peters (collectively, "Defendants") that infringe Plaintiffs' copyrighted Star Trek works, including a script that Defendants created with the intention of turning it into a full-length "independent Star Trek film." Plaintiffs anticipate that Defendants will seek to introduce evidence and argument relating to versions of scripts that they created *after* this litigation was filed. Such scripts, and any testimony regarding them, are not relevant to the case because Plaintiffs have not filed suit regarding such scripts and, as such, they should be excluded at trial.

#### II. DISCUSSION

A. Post-Litigation Scripts and Testimony Discussing Them are Irrelevant and Should be Excluded.

Federal Rule of Evidence 401 defines "relevant evidence" as "evidence having any tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action more probable or less probable than it would be without the evidence." *See United States v. Curtin*, 489 F.3d 935, 948 (9th Cir. 2007)(citation omitted).

This case was filed on December 29, 2015. Declaration of Jennifer Jason ("Jason Decl."), ¶ 3. One of the infringing works identified in Plaintiffs' complaint is the Axanar Script, which Defendants were in the process of converting into a full-length film. Mr. Peters testified that

. *Id.*, ¶ 6, Ex. A, ¶ 7,

Ex. C. Defendants had already shot one scene of the film, the Vulcan Scene. Jason Decl., ¶ 8, Ex. A. Plaintiffs anticipate that Defendants will introduce evidence or

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arguments of later versions of the script that they created <u>after this litigation was</u> <u>filed</u>, including version 10.0-NX, which is dated July 1, 2016.

Any versions of the script created after this litigation was filed (or any testimony regarding them) bear no relevance to Plaintiffs' claims for infringement because Plaintiffs have not filed suit based on these scripts. Defendants could continue to prepare scripts ad infinitum and such scripts would be irrelevant because they are not the subject of this lawsuit. Nothing in any script created after the lawsuit was filed could be probative of whether the November 26, 2015 script, or any movie based on that script, infringes Plaintiffs' rights, which is the issue for trial in this case. See Friends of the Earth, Inc. v. Laidlaw Envtl. Servs. (TOC), Inc., 528 U.S. 167, 189 (2000) ("It is well settled that a defendant's voluntary cessation of a challenged practice does not deprive a federal court of its power to determine the legality of the practice")(internal quotations and citation omitted). If allowed to introduce later created scripts, Defendants could render any trial virtually impossible by simply creating yet another new script the day before the trial. The jury's consideration of evidence of different scripts created after this litigation would be irrelevant, highly prejudicial and very confusing to the jury, which must only consider the scripts at issue. Chlopek v. Fed. Ins. Co., 499 F.3d 692, 700 (7th Cir. 2007)(trial court properly excluded evidence of subsequent remedial measures, which would have been unfairly prejudicial).

Accordingly, the Court should exclude any evidence and argument relating to scripts created after December 29, 2015.

#### III. **CONCLUSION**

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs request that scripts created after the litigation was filed and testimony discussing them be excluded from trial.

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## Case 2:15-cv-09938-RGK-E Document 121 Filed 12/16/16 Page 5 of 5 Page ID #:8540

1 2 3	Dated:	December 16, 2016	LOEB & LOEB LLP JONATHAN ZAVIN DAVID GROSSMAN JENNIFER JASON
4			By:/s/ Jennifer Jason
5			By: /s/ Jennifer Jason Jennifer Jason Attorneys for Plaintiffs
6			Attorneys for Plaintiffs PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS
7			INC.
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6 7 8 9	LOEB & LOEB LLP JONATHAN ZAVIN (admitted pro hac v jzavin@loeb.com 345 Park Avenue New York, NY 10154 Telephone: 212.407.4000 Facsimile: 212.407.4990	ice)	
<ul><li>10</li><li>11</li><li>12</li></ul>	Attorneys for Plaintiffs PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS INC.		
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14	CENTRAL DISTRIC	CT OF CALIFORNIA	
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16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation; and CBS STUDIOS INC., a Delaware corporation,  Plaintiffs,  v.  AXANAR PRODUCTIONS, INC., a California corporation; ALEC PETERS, an individual, and DOES 1-20,  Defendants.	Case No.: 2:15-cv-09938-RGK-E  PLAINTIFFS' MOTION IN LIMINE NO. 3 TO EXCLUDE TESTIMONY OR DOCUMENTS BY J.J. ABRAMS AND JUSTIN LIN AND THEIR PUBLIC STATEMENTS, OR ANYTHING RELATED TO THEIR PUBLIC STATEMENTS OR DOCUMENTS REGARDING THIS MATTER  Discovery Cutoff: November 2, 2016 Pre-Trial Conference: January 9, 2017 Trial: January 31, 2017	
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PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, on January 31, 2017, at 9:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard in the Courtroom of the Honorable R. Gary Klausner, United States District Judge, Central District of California, located at 255 E. Temple Street, Los Angeles, California 90012, plaintiffs Paramount Pictures Corporation and CBS Studios Inc. ("Plaintiffs") will and hereby do move to exclude the testimony of J.J. Abrams and Justin Lin and their public statements regarding the litigation because they are not the copyright owners of the infringed works, or authorized to speak on behalf of the copyright owners, and their testimony or personal opinions of fan films in general are irrelevant, particularly given the fact that at the time of these statements they had not seen all of the Defendants' works at issue.

Plaintiffs discussed the reasons for the filing of this Motion with Defendants' counsel. This Motion is based on this Notice, the accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the Declaration of Jennifer Jason, all records in this action and on such further argument, evidence and authority as may be offered at the time of hearing.

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LOEB & LOEB LLP JONATHAN ZAVIN DAVID GROSSMAN JENNIFER JASON

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By:/s/ Jennifer Jason

Jennifer Jason Attorneys for Plaintiffs

PARAMOUNT PICTURES
CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS

INC.

#### I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiffs Paramount Pictures Corporation and CBS Studios Inc. (collectively, "Plaintiffs") anticipate that Defendants Axanar Productions, Inc. and Alec Peters (collectively, "Defendants") will seek to introduce the testimony and public statements regarding this lawsuit by a producer/director and director of certain Star Trek Films, J.J. Abrams and Justin Lin. Testimony from individuals such as these, who are neither the copyright owners (Plaintiffs are) nor employees/authorized representatives of Plaintiffs with respect to this matter, is not relevant and should be excluded, particularly where those individuals have not even seen the Axanar works at issue.

#### II. The Abrams and Lin Testimony is Irrelevant and Should be Excluded

Federal Rule of Evidence 401 defines "relevant evidence" as "evidence having any tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action more probable or less probable than it would be without the evidence." *See United States v. Curtin*, 489 F.3d 935, 948 (9th Cir. 2007)(citation omitted).

J.J. Abrams is a director and producer of two Star Trek films and a producer of one additional Star Trek film, and Justin Lin is the director of the 2016 film *Star Trek Beyond*. Neither has been involved with any of the Star Trek television series. Plaintiffs anticipate that Defendants will seek to introduce testimony by J.J. Abrams regarding

Jason ("Jason Decl."), ¶ 3, Ex. A. Similarly, Plaintiffs anticipate that Defendants will seek to introduce testimony by Justin Lin regarding

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### III. **CONCLUSION** 1 2 For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs request that testimony or documents by J.J. Abrams and Justin Lin and their public statements, or anything related to their 3 public statements or documents regarding this matter be excluded from trial. 4 5 Dated: December 16, 2016 6 LOEB & LOEB LLP JONATHAN ZAVIN 7 DAVID GROSSMAN JENNIFER JASON 8 9 By:/s/ Jennifer Jason Jennifer Jason 10 Attorneys for Plaintiffs PARAMOUNT PICTURES 11 CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS INC. 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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3	JENNIFER JASON (SBN 274142) jjason@loeb.com 10100 Sonta Manica Plyd Suita 2200		
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6	LOEB & LOEB LLP	ina)	
7	JONATHAN ZAVIN (admitted <i>pro hac v</i> jzavin@loeb.com	ice)	
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10	Attorneys for Plaintiffs PARAMOUNT PICTURES		
11	CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS		
12	INC.		
13	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
14	CENTRAL DISTRIC	CT OF CALIFORNIA	
15			
16	PARAMOUNT PICTURES	Case No.: 2:15-cv-09938-RGK-E	
17	CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation; and CBS STUDIOS INC.,	DI AINTHEE? MOTION IN	
18	a Delaware corporation,	PLAINTIFFS' MOTION IN LIMINE NO. 4 TO EXCLUDE	
19	Plaintiffs,	TESTIMONY OR DOCUMENTS BY REECE WATKINS	
20	V.		
21	AXANAR PRODUCTIONS, INC., a California corporation; ALEC PETERS, an individual, and DOES 1-20,	Discovery Cutoff: November 2, 2016	
22		Pre-Trial Conference: January 9, 2017 Trial: January 31, 2017	
23	Defendants.		
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**PLEASE TAKE NOTICE** that, on January 31, 2017, at 9:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard in the Courtroom of the Honorable R. Gary Klausner, United States District Judge, Central District of California, located at 255 E. Temple Street, Los Angeles, California 90012, plaintiffs Paramount Pictures Corporation and CBS Studios Inc. ("Plaintiffs") will and hereby do move to exclude the testimony and documents of Reece Watkins ("Watkins"). Watkins' testimony is primarily inappropriate lay opinion, and is otherwise hearsay and, anecdotal and of no probative value.

Plaintiffs discussed the reasons for the filing of this Motion with Defendants' counsel. This Motion is based on this Notice, the accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the Declaration of Jennifer Jason, all records in this action and on such further argument, evidence and authority as may be offered at the time of hearing.

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Dated: December 16, 2016

LOEB & LOEB LLP DAVID GROSSMAN JENNIFER JASON

By:/s/ Jennifer Jason

Jennifer Jason

INC.

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

PARAMOUNT PICTURES

CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS

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#### I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

Plaintiffs Paramount Pictures Corporation and CBS Studios Inc. (collectively, "Plaintiffs") anticipate that Defendants Axanar Productions, Inc. and Alec Peters (collectively, "Defendants") will seek to introduce the testimony and documents of Reece Watkins ("Watkins"), including his personal opinion on the impact of *Prelude to Axanar* on Plaintiffs' copyrighted works. Plaintiffs also anticipate that Defendants will seek to introduce inadmissible and irrelevant hearsay evidence for Watkins. Watkins is not a qualified expert and may not testify as to his opinion, or about facts outside of his personal knowledge, under Federal Rule of Evidence 602. Any admissible testimony Watkins may present to the jury will be anecdotal to the point of irrelevance. Therefore, the Court should exclude testimony from this witness in its entirety.

#### II. <u>DISCUSSION</u>

# A. Watkins is a Lay Witness Who May not Provide Opinion Testimony.

Under Federal Rule of Evidence 602, "[a] witness may testify to a matter only if evidence is introduced sufficient to support a finding that the witness has personal knowledge of the matter. Evidence to prove personal knowledge may consist of the witness's own testimony." Where lay witnesses give their opinions, their testimony should be limited to "those opinions or inferences which are (a) rationally based on the perception of the witness and (b) helpful to a clear understanding of the witness' testimony or the determination of a fact at issue." *United States v. LaPierre*, 998 F.2d 1460, 1465 n.4 (9th Cir. 1993) (quoting Federal Rule of Evidence 701).

Based on Watkins' declaration filed in support of Defendants' motion for summary judgment, Watkins will likely attempt to testify regarding his own experience viewing *Prelude to Axanar*, and how it allegedly renewed his interest in Plaintiffs' merchandise. Declaration of Jennifer Jason ("Jason Decl."), ¶ 3, Ex. A.

Through the production of a Facebook post from October 25, 2016, Watkins will likely also present his personal belief that *Prelude to Axanar* could not cause harm to Plaintiffs. *Id.* Watkins may support this opinion by showing a number of positive replies to his Facebook post, most of which express similar opinions. *Id.* 

Watkins has never been presented by Defendants as an expert, but, as outlined above, this witness will likely offer extensive opinion testimony for consumption by the jury. As a lay witness, Watkins risks usurping the function of the jury by presenting his personal opinions regarding Star Trek fan films and the public's reaction thereto. In this case, the Court should exclude the testimony of Watkins except to the extent it relates to his own personal knowledge.

#### B. The Testimony of Watkins Includes Inadmissible Hearsay.

Plaintiffs also move to exclude the expected testimony of Watkins because it will include, or will be based upon, inadmissible hearsay. Such testimony and evidence is inadmissible under Federal Rules of Evidence 801 and 802 and related to statutory and case authority. *See, e.g., Anderson v. United States*, 417 U.S. 211, 219-20 (1974) ("[t]he primary justification for the exclusion of hearsay is the lack of any opportunity for the adversary to cross-examine the absent declarant whose out-of-court-statement is introduced into evidence").

The potential testimony and documentary evidence of Watkins will rely extensively, if not exclusively, on hearsay. In his declaration, Watkins attaches a Facebook post made by him on October 25, 2016, as well as fifty-six replies thereto. Jason Decl. ¶ 3, Ex. A. Each of these replies will likely be presented by Watkins for its truth, principally that at least those people were also triggered to purchase Plaintiffs' merchandise by watching *Prelude to Axanar*. However, Watkins does not have any actual knowledge of the activities of any of the people who replied to his Facebook post. Therefore, to the extent Watkins testifies about the contents of these Facebook replies, or presents them to the jury, he will be providing inadmissible hearsay. If Defendants wish to relay the experience of any of Watkins'

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responders, they must produce these individuals so that Plaintiffs are given the opportunity of cross-examination. Otherwise, this testimony and evidence should be excluded.

## C. The Testimony Watkins is Irrelevant, Anecdotal and Unduly Prejudicial.

Federal Rule of Evidence 401 defines "relevant evidence" as "evidence having any tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action more probable or less probable than it would be without the evidence." *See United States v. Curtin*, 489 F.3d 935, 948 (9th Cir. 2007)(citation omitted).

Watkins' non-hearsay testimony is irrelevant, completely anecdotal, and nonprobative in the context of *Star Trek*'s worldwide popularity. Presumably, Defendants will use Watkins' testimony to illustrate the fact that at least one fan of Prelude to Axanar also spent money on merchandise licensed by Plaintiffs. It is, of course, possible that Watkins purchased Plaintiffs' merchandise because he watched *Prelude to Axanar.* However, that fact is irrelevant to the jury's inquiry in this case, which does not turn on whether Plaintiffs' licensed merchandise has experienced a de minimis benefit from *Prelude to Axanar*. Instead, market harm exists where, "if the challenged use 'should become widespread, it would adversely affect the potential market for the copyrighted work'... This inquiry must take account not only of harm to the original but also of harm to the market for derivative works." Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc. v. Nation Enters., 471 U.S. 539, 568 (1985) (citation omitted). Watkins' purely anecdotal claim that *Prelude to Axanar* inspired him to engage more with Plaintiffs' merchandise is irrelevant to whether Defendants' film does or does not occupy Plaintiffs' marketplace for Plaintiffs' Star Trek. If anything, Watkins' potential testimony seems to indicate that *Prelude to* Axanar is the exact type of work that Plaintiffs may create and rely upon to generate interest in their merchandise. This testimony is irrelevant and should be excluded.

Furthermore, the fact that a single fan of *Star Trek* purchased Plaintiffs' 1 2 merchandise after watching *Prelude to Axanar* is too anecdotal to offer any 3 probative value for the jury. For over fifty years, Star Trek has been a global entertainment phenomenon with millions of fans. The actions of a single fan, who 4 5 also happens to be a guest-blogger for Axanar.com and a self-described "staunch 6 supporter" of Defendants, would present an unfair and prejudicial representation of Star Trek fans in general to the jury. Jason Decl. ¶¶ 4-5, Exs. B-C. Therefore, 7 8 Watkins' testimony should be excluded. 9 III. **CONCLUSION** 10 For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs request that testimony or documents by Watkins regarding this matter be excluded from trial. 11 12 13 Dated: December 16, 2016 LOEB & LOEB LLP JONATHAN ZAVIN 14 DAVID GROSSMAN JENNIFER JASON 15 16 By:/s/ Jennifer Jason Jennifer Jason 17 Attorneys for Plaintiffs PARAMOUNT PICTURES 18 CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS 19 20 21

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1 2 3 4	LOEB & LOEB LLP DAVID GROSSMAN (SBN 211326) dgrossman@loeb.com JENNIFER JASON (SBN 274142) jjason@loeb.com 10100 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 2200 Los Angeles, CA 90067 Telephone: 310.282.2000 Facsimile: 310.282.2200	
5 6 7	Facsimile: 310.282.2200  LOEB & LOEB LLP JONATHAN ZAVIN (admitted <i>pro hac v</i> jzavin@loeb.com	ice)
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10 11	Attorneys for Plaintiffs PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS INC.	
12 13 14		DISTRICT COURT
15	CLIVINIL DISTINI	or or enemotiving
16 17 18 19 20 21	PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation; and CBS STUDIOS INC., a Delaware corporation,  Plaintiffs,  v.  AXANAR PRODUCTIONS, INC., a California corporation; ALEC PETERS,	Case No.: 2:15-cv-09938-RGK-E  PLAINTIFFS' MOTION IN LIMINE NO. 5 TO EXCLUDE TESTIMONY AND DOCUMENTS OF JONATHAN LANE  Discovery Cutoff: November 2, 2016
22 23 24	an individual, and DOES 1-20,  Defendants.	Pre-Trial Conference: January 9, 2017 Trial: January 31, 2017
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**PLEASE TAKE NOTICE** that, on January 31, 2017, at 9:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard in the Courtroom of the Honorable R. Gary Klausner, United States District Judge, Central District of California, located at 255 E. Temple Street, Los Angeles, California 90012, plaintiffs Paramount Pictures Corporation and CBS Studios Inc. ("Plaintiffs") will and hereby do move to exclude as irrelevant or improper all testimony and documents of Jonathan Lane, including his personal opinions regarding the impact of *Prelude to Axanar* on Plaintiffs' Star Trek films and television series.

Plaintiffs discussed the reasons for the filing of this Motion with Defendants' counsel. This Motion is based on this Notice, the accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the Declaration of Jennifer Jason, all records in this action and on such further argument, evidence and authority as may be offered at the time of hearing.

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Dated: December 16, 2016

LOEB & LOEB LLP DAVID GROSSMAN JENNIFER JASON

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By:/s/ Jennifer Jason Jennifer Jason

Attorneys for Plaintiffs PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS

#### I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

Plaintiffs Paramount Pictures Corporation and CBS Studios Inc. (collectively, "Plaintiffs") anticipate that Defendants Axanar Productions, Inc. and Alec Peters (collectively, "Defendants") will seek to introduce the testimony and documents of Jonathan Lane ("Lane"), including his personal opinions on *Prelude to Axanar* and his compendium of *Star Trek* fan films. This witness is not a qualified expert and he may not present opinion testimony, or testify regarding facts outside of his personal knowledge, under Federal Rule of Evidence 602. Additionally, his expected testimony will be irrelevant to this case and prohibitively time consuming. Therefore, the Court should exclude testimony from this witness in its entirety.

#### II. <u>DISCUSSION</u>

#### A. Lane is a Lay Witnesses Who May not Provide Opinion Testimony.

Under Federal Rule of Evidence 602, "[a] witness may testify to a matter only if evidence is introduced sufficient to support a finding that the witness has personal knowledge of the matter. Evidence to prove personal knowledge may consist of the witness's own testimony." Where lay witnesses give their opinions, their testimony should be limited to "those opinions or inferences which are (a) rationally based on the perception of the witness and (b) helpful to a clear understanding of the witness' testimony or the determination of a fact at issue." *United States v. LaPierre*, 998 F.2d 1460, 1465 n.4 (9th Cir. 1993) (quoting Federal Rule of Evidence 701).

Based on Lane's declaration filed in support of Defendants' motion for summary judgment, Lane will likely testify that he is a "Star Trek fan," with "extensive knowledge...of, Star Trek fan fiction." Declaration of Jennifer Jason ("Jason Decl."), ¶ 3, Ex. A. Based <u>solely</u> on this qualification, Defendants will attempt to introduce a document of over one hundred pages authored by Lane purporting to give a comprehensive overview of every Star Trek fan film ever made. *Id.* This document includes Lane's own synopses of each film's plot, quality, and

impact on the industry. *Id*. Apart from links to YouTube, where most films are available for viewing, the document is a complete work of opinion.

Lane has never been presented by Defendants as an expert, but, as outlined above, he will likely offer extensive opinion testimony for consumption by the jury. As a lay witness, Lane risks usurping the function of the jury by presenting his personal opinions regarding Star Trek fan films and the public's reaction thereto. Therefore, the Court should exclude the testimony of Lane except to the extent it relates to his own personal knowledge.

#### B. The Testimony of Lane Includes Inadmissible Hearsay.

Plaintiffs also move to exclude the expected testimony of Lane because it will include, or will be based upon, inadmissible hearsay. Such testimony and evidence is inadmissible under Federal Rules of Evidence 801 and 802 and related statutory and case authority. *See, e.g., Anderson v. United States*, 417 U.S. 211, 219-20 (1974) ("[t]he primary justification for the exclusion of hearsay is the lack of any opportunity for the adversary to cross-examine the absent declarant whose out-of-court-statement is introduced into evidence").

The potential testimony and documentary evidence of Lane will rely extensively, if not exclusively, on hearsay. Lane's compendium of Star Trek fan films presents hundreds of anecdotes and data points about dozens of fan films. Jason Decl. ¶ 3, Ex. A. Other than YouTube links, this document is largely unsourced. *Id.* Lane does not claim personal knowledge of any specific fact presented, nor does he explain how he came to know the contents of this document. *Id.* The only reasonable assumption is that *someone* told Lane these facts, or else he read them *somewhere*. In either case, these facts are hearsay and inadmissible under the Federal Rules of Evidence. Therefore, any testimony by Lane about Star Trek fan films, as well as his compendium of fan films, should be excluded.

### C. The Testimony of Lane is Irrelevant.

Federal Rule of Evidence 401 defines "relevant evidence" as "evidence having any tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action more probable or less probable than it would be without the evidence." *See United States v. Curtin*, 489 F.3d 935, 948 (9th Cir. 2007) (citation omitted).

Lane's compendium of fan-produced Star Trek films is completely irrelevant to this matter. For the reasons set forth in Plaintiffs' Motion in Limine No. 6, evidence regarding Star Trek fan films should be excluded. Also, presumably, Defendants will introduce Lane's testimony to highlight the number and type of films that have been produced by Star Trek fans without legal action by Plaintiffs. However, Plaintiffs' decision to proceed against infringers other than Defendants also has no bearing on liability. Plaintiffs are under no obligation to sue every entity using its intellectual property and may single out a particular wrongdoer for a variety of reasons. See Paramount Pictures Corp. v. Carol Publ'g Grp., 11 F. Supp. 2d 329, 336 (S.D.N.Y. 1998) (the court held that a copyright holder may pursue a single infringer for reasons such as a change in corporate policy and that, "the lack of earlier litigation against other similar works is simply irrelevant."). There is also no probative value to Lane's testimony or compendium with respect to Defendants' fair use defense. The issue for trial regarding market harm is whether if works like the Axanar works, self-described by Defendants as professional independent Star Trek films, made by professional actors and professional technical personnel (some of whom worked on authorized Star Trek works), that were produced and intended to be produced with a budget of well over \$1 million, were to proliferate, whether that would cause market harm to Plaintiffs. This has nothing to do with the types of "fan films" in Lane's compendium, which are completely irrelevant to this issue.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> It is actually clear that if Defendants were allowed to finish the Axanar full length film, its budget would substantially exceed \$2 million.

Admitting Lane's compendium of fan films would be an extreme and unnecessary burden on the jury's time and the resources of the Court. It would likely take days to introduce each of the dozens of films analyzed by Lane and establish what, if any, elements of Star Trek each film infringes, the quality of the films, the degree of professionalism with respect to each film, the production budget for each film, the profit made by the creators of each film, etc. There is simply no probative value, though significant cost, in conducting dozens of miniature trials regarding fan films that are fundamentally irrelevant to this case.

#### III. **CONCLUSION**

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs request that testimony or documents by Lane regarding this matter be excluded from trial.

Dated: December 16, 2016

LOEB & LOEB LLP JONATHAN ZAVIN DAVID GROSSMAN JENNIFER JASON

By:/s/ Jennifer Jason

Jennifer Jason Attorneys for Plaintiffs PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS

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11	CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS		
12	INC.		
13	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
14	CENTRAL DISTRIC	CT OF CALIFORNIA	
15			
16	PARAMOUNT PICTURES	Case No.: 2:15-cv-09938-RGK-E	
17	CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation; and CBS STUDIOS INC.,		
18	a Delaware corporation,	PLAINTIFFS' MOTION IN LIMINE NO. 6 TO EXCLUDE	
19	Plaintiffs,	TESTIMONY AND DOCUMENTS REGARDING STAR TREK FAN	
20	V.	FILMS	
21	AXANAR PRODUCTIONS, INC., a California corporation; ALEC PETERS, an individual, and DOES 1-20,		
22		Discovery Cutoff: November 2, 2016 Pre-Trial Conference: January 9, 2017 Trial: January 31, 2017	
23	Defendants.	Trial: January 31, 2017	
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PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, on January 31, 2017, at 9:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard in the Courtroom of the Honorable R. Gary Klausner, United States District Judge, Central District of California, located at 255 E. Temple Street, Los Angeles, California 90012, plaintiffs Paramount Pictures Corporation and CBS Studios Inc. ("Plaintiffs") will and hereby do move to exclude evidence or argument at trial relating to Star Trek fan films (other than the Axanar works which now, after the litigation commenced, claim to be fan films), including whether Plaintiffs have filed suit against other creators of fan films. Any such evidence is entirely irrelevant to the case at hand and should be excluded because there is no special exemption in copyright law for fan films, any actions that Plaintiffs have or have not taken against other alleged infringers are irrelevant, and an analysis of each of these fan films would result in the conducting of a miniature trial regarding each fan film, or dozens of trials within a trial. In addition, such evidence would confuse the jury.

Plaintiffs discussed the reasons for the filing of this Motion with Defendants' counsel. This Motion is based on this Notice, the accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the Declaration of Jennifer Jason, all records in this action and on such further argument, evidence and authority as may be offered at the time of hearing.

Dated: December 16, 2016

LOEB & LOEB LLP JONATHAN ZAVIN DAVID GROSSMAN JENNIFER JASON

By: /s/ Jennifer Jason
Jennifer Jason
Attorneys for Plaintiffs
PARAMOUNT PICTURES
CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS
INC.

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#### I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

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Plaintiffs Paramount Pictures Corporation ("Paramount") and CBS Studios Inc. ("CBS") (collectively, "Plaintiffs") anticipate that Defendants Axanar Productions, Inc. and Alec Peters (collectively, "Defendants") will attempt to introduce evidence or argument at trial relating to Star Trek fan films, and how Plaintiffs purportedly have not filed suit against other creators of fan films.

Any such evidence is entirely irrelevant to the case at hand and should be excluded. The concept of "fan films" bears no relevance in copyright law. Likewise, whether Plaintiffs have taken action against other infringers of their works is legally irrelevant, and such evidence would confuse the jury and would lead to the necessity of conducting dozens of miniature trials regarding fan films that are fundamentally irrelevant to this case.

#### II. <u>DISCUSSION</u>

# A. Testimony and Documents Regarding Fan Films Should be Excluded.

Plaintiffs anticipate that Defendants intend to introduce evidence of Star Trek fan films, and intend to argue that Plaintiffs did not file suit against other purportedly infringing fan films, or that the lack of such legal action is an acknowledgement that these other fan films caused no harm to Plaintiffs. Jason Decl. ¶ 3, Exs. A, B, C. As a matter of law, the claimed evidence is irrelevant and prejudicial to the jury.

#### 1. Star Trek Fan Films Are Legally Irrelevant.

Star Trek fan films that are not at issue in this case are legally irrelevant for several reasons. First, no court has ever held that "fan fiction" (whether or not that label is accurate, which in this case it is not) has any special protection under the Copyright Act, or that calling something fan fiction impacts the copyright infringement analysis.

Second while Defendants have claimed that Plaintiffs have not sued other "fan film" creators, this too is legally irrelevant. This precise issue, with respect to the Star Trek copyrighted works and Plaintiff Paramount, was directly addressed in an earlier copyright infringement lawsuit. See Paramount Pictures Corp. v Carol Publ'g Grp., 11 F. Supp. 2d 329, 336 (S.D.N.Y. 1998) ("Defendants also argue that Plaintiff's lack of legal action against other allegedly infringing [sic] indicates that The Joy of Trek will not damage a potential market. This argument is without merit. It is possible that Paramount believed that the other books did not infringe on the Star Trek Properties. It is also possible that Paramount simply has had a change in corporate policy, determining that the market is now ripe for this type of derivative product. Regardless, the lack of earlier litigation against other similar works is simply irrelevant. A self-avowed substitute for other Paramount licensed products adversely impacts the market for derivative works."). See also Capitol Records, Inc. v. Naxos of Am., Inc., 372 F.3d 471, 484 (2d Cir. 2004) ("[F]ailure to pursue thirdparty infringers has regularly been rejected as a defense to copyright infringement or as an indication of abandonment.") (citing *Paramount Pictures Corp.*, 11 F. Supp.2d at 337). Plaintiffs' decisions as to which infringing parties to sue has no bearing on the determination of whether Defendants engaged in copyright infringement.

Third, the analysis of Star Trek fan films would be an extreme and unnecessary burden on the jury's time and the resources of the Court. It would likely to take days to introduce the Star Trek fan films and to establish what, if any, elements of Star Trek each film infringes, the quality of the films, the degree of professionalism with respect to each film, the production budget for each film, and the profit made by the creators of each film. The court in *Paramount Pictures Corp. v. Carol Publishing Group* explained:

Allowing such a defense would compel courts to examine all the other allegedly infringing works on which defendant's reliance was based in order to ascertain whether these works were in fact infringing, thereby creating a number of smaller infringement hearings within a single copyright action. Moreover, there is no legal duty to instigate legal

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proceedings. Perhaps it is the case, as Defendants intimated, that Paramount has chosen to eschew litigation with larger publishing houses, and instead bring suit against a relatively small firm. It matters not. Provided it does not violate any other provision of law, Paramount is free to instigate legal action against whomever it wishes.

11 F. Supp. 2d at 337. There is simply no probative value, though significant cost, in conducting dozens of miniature trials regarding fan films that are fundamentally irrelevant to this case.

References to fan films have no probative value because they are not relevant.

#### 2. Defendants' Fan Film Defense is Prejudicial.

 Even if they did, any probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice to Plaintiffs and the risk of confusing the jury. Fed. R. Evid. 403; *Unigard Sec. Ins. Co. v. Lakewood Eng'g & Mfg. Corp.*, 982 F.2d 363, 368 (9th Cir. 1992) (noting broad discretion to exclude unfairly prejudicial evidence).

Allowing Defendants to introduce references to other supposed "fan films" could lead the jury to be confused that whether a work is a "fan film" is relevant to whether it is infringing. Furthermore, without the aforesaid mini-trials that would examine each of these fan films, the jury could be confused into thinking that the Axanar works were the same as these amateur, low quality, low budget fan films. To the contrary, prior to the commencement of this litigation, Defendants proudly proclaimed that the Axanar films were not fan films, but rather the first professional independent Star Trek films, with a budget of more than \$1 million. Additionally, references to fan films may lead the jury to believe that somehow Plaintiffs' actions towards other fan films have a bearing on the case, when, as a matter of law, they do not.

#### III. <u>CONCLUSION</u>

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs request that testimony and documents regarding Star Trek fan films be excluded from trial.

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### Case 2:15-cv-09938-RGK-E Document 127 Filed 12/16/16 Page 6 of 6 Page ID #:8827

1 2 3	Dated:	December 16, 2016	LOEB & LOEB LLP JONATHAN ZAVIN DAVID GROSSMAN JENNIFER JASON
4			By:/s/ Jennifer Jason
5			By:/s/ Jennifer Jason Jennifer Jason Attorneys for Plaintiffs PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS
6			PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS
7			INC.
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1 2 3 4 5	LOEB & LOEB LLP DAVID GROSSMAN (SBN 211326) dgrossman@loeb.com JENNIFER JASON (SBN 274142) jjason@loeb.com 10100 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 2200 Los Angeles, CA 90067 Telephone: 310.282.2000 Facsimile: 310.282.2200	
6 7 8 9 10 11	LOEB & LOEB LLP JONATHAN ZAVIN (admitted pro hac v jzavin@loeb.com 345 Park Avenue New York, NY 10154 Telephone: 212.407.4000 Facsimile: 212.407.4990  Attorneys for Plaintiffs PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS INC.	ice)
<ul><li>12</li><li>13</li><li>14</li><li>15</li></ul>		DISTRICT COURT CT OF CALIFORNIA
16 17 18 19 20 21	PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation; and CBS STUDIOS INC., a Delaware corporation,  Plaintiffs,  v.  AXANAR PRODUCTIONS, INC., a California corporation; ALEC PETERS, an individual, and DOES 1-20,	Case No.: 2:15-cv-09938-RGK-E  PLAINTIFFS' MOTION IN LIMINE NO. 7 TO EXCLUDE TESTIMONY AND DOCUMENTS DISCUSSING PETERS' UNRELATED WORK REGARDING STAR TREK PROPS
<ul> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> </ul>	Defendants.	Discovery Cutoff: November 2, 2016 Pre-Trial Conference: January 9, 2017 Trial: January 31, 2017
28		

## TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD:

**PLEASE TAKE NOTICE** that, on January 31, 2017, at 9:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard in the Courtroom of the Honorable R. Gary Klausner, United States District Judge, Central District of California, located at 255 E. Temple Street, Los Angeles, California 90012, plaintiffs Paramount Pictures Corporation and CBS Studios Inc. ("Plaintiffs") will and hereby do move to exclude testimony and documents regarding defendant Alec Peters' unrelated work for CBS on Star Trek props prior to this litigation, because it is not relevant to this case.

Plaintiffs discussed the reasons for the filing of this Motion with Defendants' counsel. This Motion is based on this Notice, the accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the Declaration of Jennifer Jason, all records in this action and on such further argument, evidence and authority as may be offered at the time of hearing.

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Dated: December 16, 2016

LOEB & LOEB LLP JONATHAN ZAVIN DAVID GROSSMAN JENNIFER JASON

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By:/s/ Jennifer Jason Jennifer Jason Attorneys for Plaintiffs PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS INC.

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## **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

## I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

Plaintiffs Paramount Pictures Corporation and CBS Studios Inc. (collectively, "Plaintiffs") filed this lawsuit on December 29, 2015, based on works created by Defendants Axanar Productions, Inc. and Alec Peters (collectively, "Defendants") that infringe Plaintiffs' copyrighted Star Trek works. A number of years prior to this litigation, Peters worked with CBS to catalog and auction used original Star Trek props. Plaintiffs anticipate that Defendants will seek to introduce evidence and argument relating to such work. Such evidence and testimony are not relevant to the case because Plaintiffs have not filed suit regarding such work, nor is there anything with respect to such work, done years before the creation of the infringing Axanar works, that is related to or relevant to the claims in this action, and as such they should be excluded at trial.

## II. <u>DISCUSSION</u>

A. Documents and Testimony Regarding Peters' Unrelated Work Regarding Star Trek Props are Irrelevant and Should be Excluded.

Federal Rule of Evidence 401 defines "relevant evidence" as "evidence having any tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action more probable or less probable than it would be without the evidence." *See United States v. Curtin*, 489 F.3d 935, 948 (9th Cir. 2007)(citation omitted).

Years before either the creation of the infringing Axanar works, or the filing of this lawsuit, defendant Alec Peters ("Peters") worked for a limited time with CBS Studios Inc. ("CBS") to assist in cataloguing and/or selling at auction certain Star Trek props. Declaration of Jennifer Jason ("Jason Decl."), ¶¶ 4-5, Exs. A, B. Such work had nothing to do with this case, and Plaintiffs have not filed suit regarding such work.

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The admission of any such testimony and documents would be prejudicial because they are an obvious attempt to link Peters with CBS, to fool the jury into thinking he was authorized in some way to create the infringing Axanar works, when in reality, Peters' work with CBS was performed years before the Axanar works, and had nothing to do with Star trek films. Jason Decl., ¶¶ 4-5, Exs. A, B. Such testimony would be highly confusing to the jury, and not probative of any of the issues in this case. *United States v. Hitt*, 981 F.2d 422, 423-35 (9th Cir. 1992)("Where the evidence is of very slight (if any) probative value, it's an abuse of discretion to admit it if there's even a modest likelihood of unfair prejudice or a small risk of misleading the jury.").

Accordingly, the Court should exclude any evidence and argument relating to Peters' work on Star Trek props.

## III. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs request that testimony and documents discussing Peters' unrelated work regarding Star Trek props be excluded from trial.

Dated: December 16, 2016

LOEB & LOEB LLP JONATHAN ZAVIN DAVID GROSSMAN JENNIFER JASON

By: /s/ Jennifer Jason
Jennifer Jason

Attorneys for Plaintiffs
PARAMOUNT PICTURES
CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS
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6 7 8 9	LOEB & LOEB LLP JONATHAN ZAVIN (admitted pro hac v jzavin@loeb.com 345 Park Avenue New York, NY 10154 Telephone: 212.407.4000 Facsimile: 212.407.4990	ice)
<ul><li>10</li><li>11</li><li>12</li></ul>	Attorneys for Plaintiffs PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS INC.	
13	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
14	CENTRAL DIGERICE OF CALIFORNIA	
15		
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation; and CBS STUDIOS INC., a Delaware corporation,  Plaintiffs,  v.  AXANAR PRODUCTIONS, INC., a California corporation; ALEC PETERS, an individual, and DOES 1-20,  Defendants.	Case No.: 2:15-cv-09938-RGK-E  PLAINTIFFS' MOTION IN LIMINE NO. 8 TO EXCLUDE ALL TESTIMONY, DOCUMENTS OR OTHER EVIDENCE MADE OR CREATED AFTER THE FILING OF THE ORIGINAL COMPLAINT IN THIS LITIGATION
23		Discovery Cutoff: November 2, 2016 Pre-Trial Conference: January 9, 2017
24		Trial: January 31, 2017
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## TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, on January 31, 2017, at 9:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard in the Courtroom of the Honorable R. Gary Klausner, United States District Judge, Central District of California, located at 255 E. Temple Street, Los Angeles, California 90012, plaintiffs Paramount Pictures Corporation and CBS Studios Inc. ("Plaintiffs") will and hereby do move to exclude all testimony and documents regarding events after the filing of the original complaint in this litigation, including but not limited to, any reaction to this litigation by fans or others, any comments on the litigation, any fan reaction to guidelines, any statements by third parties such as J.J. Abrams or Justin Lin regarding the litigation or fan films, any post-litigation scripts, and any financial information prepared by Defendants after that date.

All testimony and documents relating to events after the filing of the complaint in this action on December 29, 2015 have no bearing on Plaintiffs' claims for copyright infringement, including any reactions by fans or others to this litigation or any fan reactions to guidelines. Moreover, as explained in Plaintiffs' concurrently-filed motions in limine, there are other post-litigation events that are entirely irrelevant to Plaintiffs' claims, including Defendants' altered financial statement that was created after this litigation, versions of scripts prepared after this litigation, and testimony by J.J. Abrams and Justin Lin about their views of this lawsuit.

Plaintiffs discussed the reasons for the filing of this Motion with Defendants' counsel. This Motion is based on this Notice, the accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the Declaration of Jennifer Jason, all records in this action and on such further argument, evidence and authority as may be offered at the time of hearing.

## Case 2:15-cv-09938-RGK-E Document 131 Filed 12/16/16 Page 3 of 6 Page ID #:9039

1	Dated:	December 16, 2016	LOEB & LOEB LLP JONATHAN ZAVIN
2			DAVID GROSSMAN JENNIFER JASON
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4			By: /s/ Jennifer Jason Jennifer Jason
5			Attorneys for Plaintiffs PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS INC.
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## MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

#### I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

Plaintiffs Paramount Pictures Corporation and CBS Studios Inc. (collectively, "Plaintiffs") filed this lawsuit on December 29, 2015, based on works created by Defendants Axanar Productions Inc. and Alec Peters (collectively, "Defendants") that infringe or will infringe Plaintiffs' copyrighted Star Trek works. Plaintiffs anticipate that Defendants will seek to introduce into evidence testimony and documents regarding events that occurred after the filing of the original complaint in this litigation, including but not limited to, reactions to this litigation by fans or others, comments on the litigation itself, fan reaction to post-lawsuit fan film guidelines, and statements by third parties regarding the litigation or fan films. Such documents and testimony are not relevant to the case and, as such, they should be excluded at trial.

## II. <u>DISCUSSION</u>

## A. Events After the Filing of the Lawsuit are Irrelevant and Should be Excluded.

Federal Rule of Evidence 401 defines "relevant evidence" as "evidence having any tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action more probable or less probable than it would be without the evidence." *See United States v. Curtin*, 489 F.3d 935, 948 (9th Cir. 2007)(citation omitted). Evidence that is not within the scope of the complaint are irrelevant to the claims. *United States v. Calles*, 482 F.2d 1155, 1161 (5th Cir. 1973)(trial court properly excluded evidence regarding the defendant's expenditures and income for a certain year that was outside of the scope of the complaint because it was irrelevant to the claims). In addition, evidence that does not relate to the defendant's offered defense is also properly excluded as irrelevant. *United States v. Bennett*, 539 F.2d 45, 52-53 (10th Cir. 1976) (trial court properly excluded evidence

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regarding defendant's state of mind when that evidence would not have related to the defendant's defense)

This case was filed on December 29, 2015. Declaration of Jennifer Jason ("Jason Decl."), ¶ 3. Events that took place after this litigation was filed are not relevant to the issues in this case, including but not limited to any reaction to this litigation by fans or others, any comments on the litigation, any fan reaction to fan film guidelines, etc. *Id.*, ¶ 4, Exs. A, B. Plaintiffs filed suit regarding actions taken by Defendants from December 29, 2015 and earlier, and Defendants' planned creation of a film based on a script created before the filing of the lawsuit. See Curtin, 489 F.3d at 943; Jason Decl., ¶ 3. Comments on, or reactions to, the litigation itself are not relevant to the issues, and can only have a prejudicial effect. As Plaintiffs have explained in their concurrently-filed motions in limine, there are specific post-litigation events that are entirely irrelevant to Plaintiffs' claims, including Defendants' altered financial statement, Defendants' revised script, and testimony by J.J. Abrams and Justin Lin regarding their statements about this litigation. See Plaintiffs' Motions in Limine Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

In addition to the specific items dealt with in Motions in Limine Nos. 1, 2 and 3, the Court should exclude any evidence and argument relating to events after the filing of the original complaint in this litigation, including but not limited to, any reaction to this litigation by fans or others, any comments on the litigation, any fan reaction to fan film guidelines, and any statements by third parties regarding the litigation or fan films. Nothing in this post-litigation purported evidence is related to or relevant to any of the claims or defenses in this action, and can only serve to try to prejudice the jury.

#### III. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs request (in addition to the requests made in Motions in Limine Nos. 1, 2 and 3), that all testimony, documents or other evidence made or created after the filing of the original complaint in this litigation,

#### Case 2:15-cv-09938-RGK-E Document 131 Filed 12/16/16 Page 6 of 6 Page ID #:9042

including but not limited to, any reaction to this litigation by fans or others, any 1 comments on the litigation, any fan reaction to fan film guidelines, and any 2 statements by third parties regarding the litigation or fan films be excluded from the 3 trial. 4 5 6 Dated: December 16, 2016 LOEB & LOEB LLP JONATHAN ZAVIN 7 DAVID GROSSMAN JENNIFER JASON 8 9 By:/s/ Jennifer Jason Jennifer Jason 10 Attorneys for Plaintiffs PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS 11 INC. 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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1 2 3 4 5	LOEB & LOEB LLP DAVID GROSSMAN (SBN 211326) dgrossman@loeb.com JENNIFER JASON (SBN 274142) jjason@loeb.com 10100 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 2200 Los Angeles, CA 90067 Telephone: 310.282.2000 Facsimile: 310.282.2200		
6 7 8 9	LOEB & LOEB LLP JONATHAN ZAVIN (admitted pro hac v jzavin@loeb.com 345 Park Avenue New York, NY 10154 Telephone: 212.407.4000 Facsimile: 212.407.4990	ice)	
<ul><li>10</li><li>11</li><li>12</li></ul>	Attorneys for Plaintiffs PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS INC.		
13	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
14	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
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16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation; and CBS STUDIOS INC., a Delaware corporation,  Plaintiffs,  v.  AXANAR PRODUCTIONS, INC., a California corporation; ALEC PETERS, an individual, and DOES 1-20,  Defendants.	Case No.: 2:15-cv-09938-RGK-E  PLAINTIFFS' MOTION IN LIMINE NO. 9 TO EXCLUDE THE TESTIMONY OF CHRISTIAN TREGILLIS  Discovery Cutoff: November 2, 2016 Pre-Trial Conference: January 9, 2017 Trial: January 31, 2017	
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#### TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, on January 31, 2017, at 9:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard in the Courtroom of the Honorable R. Gary Klausner, United States District Judge, Central District of California, located at 255 E. Temple Street, Los Angeles, California 90012, plaintiffs Paramount Pictures Corporation and CBS Studios Inc. ("Plaintiffs") will and hereby do move to exclude the testimony of Christian Tregillis.

This motion is brought on the grounds that, as stated more fully in the accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the claimed expert is not qualified to render the opinions given, the testimony of this claimed expert is not reliable and will unfairly prejudice Plaintiffs.

Plaintiffs discussed the reasons for the filing of this Motion with Defendants' counsel. This Motion is based on this Notice, the accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the Declaration of Jennifer Jason, all records in this action and on such further argument, evidence and authority as may be offered at the time of hearing.

17 Dated: December 16, 2016

LOEB & LOEB LLP JONATHAN ZAVIN DAVID GROSSMAN JENNIFER JASON

By: <u>/s/ Jennifer Jason</u>
Jennifer Jason
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS INC

## **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

#### I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

Plaintiffs Paramount Pictures Corporation and CBS Studios Inc. (collectively, "Plaintiffs") anticipate that Defendants Axanar Productions, Inc. and Alec Peters (collectively, "Defendants") will seek to introduce the testimony of purported expert Christian Tregillis ("Tregillis") on damages. In support of Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment, Tregillis submitted a report (the "Report") that opines on four subjects:

- (1) Fan films generally benefit commercial film studios;
- (2) Prelude to Axanar benefited Plaintiffs in the same manner;
- (3) Tregillis does not know of any information regarding funds donated to Defendants being diverted from Plaintiffs; and
- (4) Tregillis is unaware of any profits Defendants have earned from *Prelude to Axanar* or Defendants' other Axanar projects.

Tregillis is not qualified to render an opinion on the first two of these subjects, and his opinions on the latter two subjects are completely unsupported by any data.

Tregillis' opinions are also irrelevant to the topics to which he intended to limit his testimony and will be unduly prejudicial for the jury and add needless confusion and time to the trial.

## II. The Standards Applicable to Plaintiffs' Claimed Expert.

Federal Rule of Evidence 702 ("Rule 702") permits a qualified witness to "testify in the form of an opinion or otherwise if: (a) the expert's scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will help the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue; (b) the testimony is based on sufficient facts or data; (c) the testimony is the product of reliable principles and methods; and (d) the expert has reliably applied the principles and methods to the facts of the case."

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Additionally, the Court "must ensure that any and all scientific testimony or evidence admitted is not only relevant, but reliable." *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharm., Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579, 589 (1993). "In its role as gatekeeper, the district court determines the relevance and reliability of expert testimony and its subsequent admission or exclusion." *Barabin v. AstenJohnson, Inc.*, 700 F.3d 428, 431 (9th Cir. 2012), *on reh'g en banc sub nom. Estate of Barabin v. AstenJohnson, Inc.*, 740 F.3d 457 (9th Cir. 2014). "[T]his basic gatekeeping obligation applies [not] only to 'scientific' testimony [but] all expert testimony." *Kumho Tire Co. v. Carmichael*, 526 U.S. 137, 147 (1999). Here, Mr. Tregillis' proposed testimony fails to satisfy any of the requirements for admission under Rule 702, *Daubert*, or its progeny.

## A. Tregillis Does Not Have Specialized Knowledge in the Areas of His Testimony, Nor is His Testimony Based on Data.

Tregillis is an accountant hired by Defendants to analyze potential damages assuming liability under at least one of the causes of action in Plaintiffs' amended complaint. Declaration of Jennifer Jason ("Jason Decl."), ¶ 3, Ex. B, at 1. However, the majority of Tregillis' report is dedicated to matters outside of this purpose and, similarly, beyond Tregillis' expertise. The first ten pages of the Report simply notes that the Plaintiffs' *Star Trek* franchise has had tremendous success over the past fifty years. *Id.* at 2-10. Although Plaintiffs readily acknowledge this fact, and the value of the *Star Trek* brand, it is unclear why Defendants think that Tregillis has any special knowledge on the subject. Tregillis does not claim to have studied the Star Trek films and television series, or that he is an expert in the film or television business, or even that he is a fan of Plaintiffs' products.

The Report then launches into an examination of the American film industry and Tregillis' opinion on how film studios are changing their marketing strategies to incorporate social media outreach. *Id.* at 15-26. However, Tregillis does not have any special knowledge of film industry marketing strategies such that could satisfy the requirements of Rule 702. Tregillis does not list any experience in marketing

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films or television series on his resume, or explain how his training as an accountant is relevant to the subject. *Id.* at 34. Instead, Tregillis appears to have relied on a number of publicly available websites for information on the film industry, and simply aggregated the findings of his internet search in the Report. *Id.* at 31. Tregillis does not guarantee the expertise or accuracy of his sources (all of which are hearsay), nor does he explain who authored articles for websites such as *BuzzFeed* and *The Huffington Post. Id.* Nor does he provide contact information for those sources so that the Court, or Plaintiffs, can investigate further. Furthermore, several of the websites listed as Sources of the Report are no longer accessible for review by Plaintiffs (*e.g.*, http://www.huffingtonpost.com/david-m-kirby/the-role-of-social-media- b 10571026.htm).

The Report then attempts to apply Tregillis' online findings to *Prelude to* Axanar, concluding, without reliable evidence, that Defendants' works are free advertising for Plaintiffs. *Id.* at 28. First, Tregillis incorrectly assumes that *Prelude* to Axanar is a "fan film" despite Defendants' repeated insistence that it is not a "fan film" but rather an "independent professional production." Jason Decl., ¶¶ 4-10, Exs. A-I. Further, as noted above, Tregillis' general conclusion that a "fan film" such as *Prelude to Axanar* benefits the infringed Star Trek works is unsupported by Tregillis' specialized knowledge or data, and any related testimony. In fact, Tregillis' "opinion" on whether Prelude to Axanar harmed or benefited Plaintiffs is merely argument and supposition based on his "review" of selected websites and news articles. This is not "expert opinion," it is merely Defendants' counsel's closing argument disguised as an "expert report," where the "expert" has no expertise in the area of marketing of films, and the aggregation of selected hearsay news reports could have been done by any clever college student. Likewise, given that Tregillis has no expertise in the field of marketing or distribution of films, he would have no way to evaluate these hearsay repots, or whether any expert in marketing has ever relied on them. Weber v. Shelley, 347 F.3d 1101, 1105 (9th Cir.

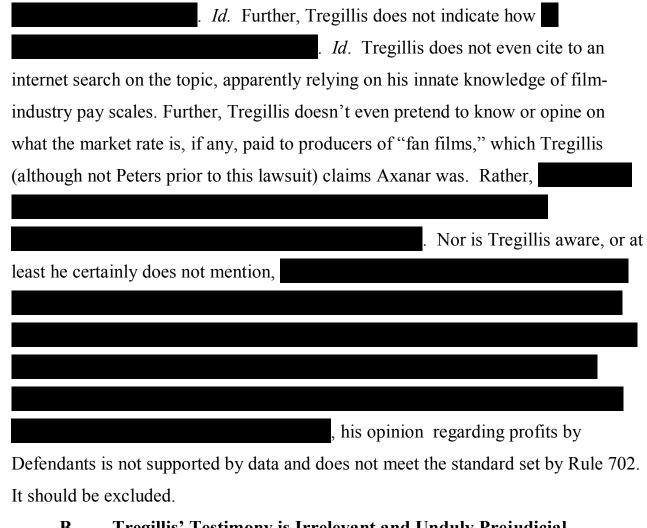
2003) (finding that district court did not abuse discretion when it excluded from expert testimony references to news articles and other sources if experts did not normally rely upon those sources). This report and testimony on the subject of the harm or benefit to Plaintiffs caused by *Prelude to Axanar* should be excluded under Rule 702.<sup>1</sup>

Although Tregillis' experience might have qualified him to give an opinion regarding the latter two topics in the Report, his testimony on those subjects is unsupported by data as required under Rule 702. In the Report, Tregillis does not conclude that no money destined for Plaintiffs' products was given to Defendants instead. Citing a lack of data, he only states that he is not aware of any information that money was diverted. Jason Decl., Ex. B, at 29. While Tregillis does speculate that, according to his understanding of film industry marketing, which is that of a layman, it would not make sense, this conclusion is admitted to have no factual basis and, therefore, has no value under Rule 702.

Similarly, the Report states that Tregillis is not aware of any profits earned by Defendants through *Prelude to Axanar*, or Defendants other Axanar projects. *Id.* at 29. However, the only material examined by Tregillis was Defendants' doctored financial records, created for the purpose of this litigation (*see* Plaintiffs' Motion in Limine No. 1),

. *Id*. Tregillis notes that he has no information to indicate that

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Tregillis does not opine at all on the harm or benefit of the creation of a full length "professional" feature film based on the Axanar Script, and his opinion on harm or benefit, such as it is, is limited to *Prelude to Axanar*.



## B. Tregillis' Testimony is Irrelevant and Unduly Prejudicial.

Federal Rule of Evidence 401 defines "relevant evidence" as "evidence having any tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action more probable or less probable than it would be without the evidence." *See United States v. Curtin*, 489 F.3d 935, 948 (9th Cir. 2007)(citation omitted).

According to the Report, Tregillis' testimony assumes Defendants' liability and is concerned solely with potential damages. Notwithstanding this limitation, the majority of the Report discusses issues relevant only to liability. The existence of the *Star Trek* franchise, and numerous fan films, which may not be similar to *Prelude to Axanar*, does not impact Plaintiffs' damages from Defendants' infringement. Nor does Tregillis' inquiry into whether *Prelude to Axanar* (or

Defendants' other Axanar projects) is free advertising for Plaintiffs, which claim 1 Tregillis bases solely on some internet searches. These topics are clearly directed 2 towards the elements of Defendants' fair use defense and outside the stated scope of 3 Tregillis' testimony. Any testimony on these topics is irrelevant by definition, 4 5 unduly prejudicial to Plaintiffs, and should be excluded. 6 III. **CONCLUSION** For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs request that the testimony of Tregillis be 7 excluded from trial. 8 9 Dated: December 16, 2016 LOEB & LOEB LLP 10 JONATHAN ZAVIN 11 DAVID GROSSMAN JENNIFER JASON 12 13 By:/s/ Jennifer Jason Jennifer Jason 14 Attorneys for Plaintiffs PARAMOUNT PICTURES 15 CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS INC. 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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INC.		
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
CENTRAL DISTRIC	CT OF CALIFORNIA	
PARAMOUNT PICTURES	Case No.: 2:15-cv-09938-RGK-E	
corporation; and CBS STUDIOS INC.,	PLAINTIFFS' MOTION IN	
-	LIMINE NO. 10 TO EXCLUDE TESTIMONY OF HENRY	
,	JENKINS	
California corporation; ALEC PETERS,	Discovery Cutoff: November 2, 2016	
	Pre-Trial Conference: January 9, 2017 Trial: January 31, 2017	
Defendants.		
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## TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, on January 31, 2017, at 9:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard in the Courtroom of the Honorable R. Gary Klausner, United States District Judge, Central District of California, located at 255 E. Temple Street, Los Angeles, California 90012, plaintiffs Paramount Pictures Corporation and CBS Studios Inc. ("Plaintiffs") will and hereby do move to exclude the testimony of Professor Henry Jenkins.

This motion is brought on the grounds that, as stated more fully in the accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the testimony of this claimed expert is not reliable and will unfairly prejudice Plaintiffs.

Plaintiffs discussed the reasons for the filing of this Motion with Defendants' counsel. This Motion is based on this Notice, the accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the Declaration of Jennifer Jason, all records in this action and on such further argument, evidence and authority as may be offered at the time of hearing.

Dated: December 16, 2016

LOEB & LOEB LLP JONATHAN ZAVIN DAVID GROSSMAN JENNIFER JASON

By:<u>/s/ Jennifer Jason</u> Jennifer Jason

Attorneys for Plaintiffs
PARAMOUNT PICTURES
CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS
INC.

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## MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

## I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

Plaintiffs Paramount Pictures Corporation and CBS Studios Inc. (collectively, "Plaintiffs") anticipate that Defendants Axanar Productions, Inc. and Alec Peters (collectively, "Defendants") will seek to introduce the testimony of purported expert Professor Henry Jenkins ("Prof. Jenkins"). In support of Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment, Prof. Jenkins submitted an untitled report that opines on two subjects:

- (1) The impact of fan-produced films on Plaintiffs; and
- (2) Whether *Prelude to Axanar* is "transformative."

Prof. Jenkins' conclusions with respect to the impact of fan-produced films on Plaintiffs are not supported by any data or methodology, and are irrelevant since prior to this litigation, Defendants denied that the Axanar works were fan films, and instead repeatedly claimed that they were the first independent professional Star Trek films. Further, Prof. Jenkins lacks competence or expertise to opine on what constitutes transformative work, as that term is used in connection with the first factor of the fair use test, as demonstrated by the fact that what he defines as a "transformative" work is actually a derivative work.

Prof. Jenkins' opinions will be unduly prejudicial for the jury, and will add needless confusion and time to the trial.

## II. The Standards Applicable to Plaintiffs' Claimed Expert.

Federal Rule of Evidence 702 ("Rule 702") permits a qualified witness to "testify in the form of an opinion or otherwise if: (a) the expert's scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will help the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue; (b) the testimony is based on sufficient facts or data; (c) the testimony is the product of reliable principles and methods; and (d) the expert has reliably applied the principles and methods to the facts of the case."

Additionally, the Court "must ensure that any and all scientific testimony or evidence admitted is not only relevant, but reliable." *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharm., Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579, 589 (1993). "In its role as gatekeeper, the district court determines the relevance and reliability of expert testimony and its subsequent admission or exclusion." *Barabin v. AstenJohnson, Inc.*, 700 F.3d 428, 431 (9th Cir. 2012), *on reh'g en banc sub nom. Estate of Barabin v. AstenJohnson, Inc.*, 740 F.3d 457 (9th Cir. 2014). "[T]his basic gatekeeping obligation applies [not] only to 'scientific' testimony [but] all expert testimony." *Kumho Tire Co. v. Carmichael*, 526 U.S. 137, 147 (1999). Here, Prof. Jenkins' proposed testimony fails to satisfy the requirements for admission under Rule 702, *Daubert*, or its progeny.

## A. Prof. Jenkins' Testimony Regarding the Benefit of Fan Fiction in General, and Axanar in Particular is not Based on Data nor Reliable.

In his report, Prof. Jenkins hypothesizes that fan-produced films, and other content, create value for commercial producers of copyrighted material, including that of Plaintiffs. Declaration of Jennifer Jason ("Jason Decl.") ¶ 6, Ex. B. He notes that "[a]n equilibrium [has] emerged in recent years, where legal actions had decreased and producers of all kinds of cult media had come to accept the value fan culture generates ... as creating value more than doing damage." *Id.* at 4. However, Prof. Jenkins does not indicate what data he relied on to support his assumptions.

Apart from a vague reference to "research" on page four of his report, Prof. Jenkins cites no basis for his opinion that fan-produced films aid Plaintiffs. He has not been employed by Plaintiffs, he has not reviewed Plaintiffs' financial records, nor has he done so for any other commercial producer of materials subject to fan appropriation. His opinions on the value of fan-produced films to Plaintiffs are, at best, wishful thinking from a fan of the medium. Nor does Prof. Jenkins distinguish between the effect on the market of amateur low-budget fan films, and Defendants' works, which Defendants claim are not fan films at all, but rather the first professional independent Star Trek films, with professional actors (some of whom

appeared in the authorized Star Trek works) and professional technicians, made with

same standards as the authorized Star Trek works. Jason Decl., ¶ 8-13, Exs. D-J. It

would be non-probative and prejudicial to allow Prof. Jenkins to opine on the effect,

million dollar plus budgets, and which Defendants further claim to be made to the

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# B. Prof. Jenkins Lacks the Required Expertise to Opine on the Transformativeness of *Prelude to Axanar*.

or non-effect of a class of works so different than the Axanar works.

Prof. Jenkins' opinion on the transformativeness of *Prelude to Axanar* is not based on any specialized knowledge, and is outside his area of expertise.

Transformativeness is a legal standard and Prof. Jenkins does not claim to have any special legal training. Indeed, when discussing transformativeness in connection with fan films in general, and *Prelude to Axanar* specifically, Prof. Jenkins is promoting a political agenda as to what he would like copyright law to be, rather than analyzing such films or *Prelude to Axanar* under existing copyright law.<sup>1</sup>

Prof. Jenkins uses two examples of ways in which *Prelude to Axanar* differs from *Star Trek* produced by Plaintiffs. First, he claims that *Prelude to Axanar* uniquely focuses on the human cost of war and the concept of sacrifice, with one battle being described as a "bloodbath." Jason Decl., ¶ 6, Ex. B at 9. His testimony is not based on any particular expertise, nor is it accurate - *Prelude to Axanar* speaks

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¹ Prof. Jenkins appears to have consulted with an outside attorney on the subject and simply reframed her opinions as his own. On September 27, 2016, Prof. Jenkins published a blog post with excerpts from a conversation he had with Georgetown Law Professor Rebecca Tushnet, "who has extensively studied the legal implications of fan culture." Jason Decl., ¶ 5, Ex. A. It is clear from these excerpts that Prof. Jenkins' independent knowledge of what constitutes transformative use is non-existent and that his expert report is merely an facsimile of Professor Tushnet's remarks. Notably, Prof. Jenkins did not include his interview with Professor Tushnet in his list of sources, which is a violation of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a)(2)(B)(i) ("if the witness is one retained or specially employed to provide expert testimony in the case... [t]he report must contain... a complete statement of all opinions the witness will express and the basis and reasons for them"). Plaintiffs uncovered this source independently during a review of Prof. Jenkins' recent blog postings.

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for itself and is not a commentary on the "human costs of war" or the "concept of sacrifice" any more than any other fictional story of intergalactic conflict.

Prof. Jenkins' second distinction is even more absurd. He remarks that seeing a female starship captain in *Prelude to Axanar* contrasts with the "promise of female equality that *Star Trek* producers have often failed to deliver upon." Prof. Jenkins is apparently unaware that Plaintiffs produced a **seven-season television series** starring Kate Mulgrew in the lead role as the female captain of the titular starship *Voyager*. Jason Decl. ¶ 3, Ex. 4. Thus, not only are Prof. Jenkins' opinions lacking in any scientific or technical basis, they are uninformed and incorrect.

Furthermore, the legal standard Prof. Jenkins purports to apply for transformative use is incorrect. Instead of applying the standard for a transformative work under the fair use standard, Prof. Jenkins describes the standard for a derivative work, which would be protected by copyright. See 17 U.S.C. § 106(2) (copyright owner has rights to derivative works). Prof. Jenkins does not distinguish between a work with a new character or purpose, the standard under the fair use standard (see Campbell v. Acuff-Rose Music, Inc., 510 U.S. 569 (1994)) or a work which simply builds on pre-existing material for the same purpose, which is an infringing derivative work. In this case, *Prelude to Axanar* simply uses the copyrighted material to create another Star Trek film for the purpose of entertainment, the exact character and purpose of the copyrighted Star Trek works. Under the definition used by Prof. Jenkins in his Report, Defendants could have produced Star Trek: The Next Generation (Plaintiffs' Star Trek television series) without fear of copyright infringement. Prof. Jenkins is unqualified to opine on transformativeness as regards to fair use—the standard he uses is clearly erroneous, based on a lack of specialized knowledge, and would mislead the jury. Therefore, Prof. Jenkins' opinions on transformativeness should be excluded from trial.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Just like how Defendants failed to show their other expert (Mr. Tregillis) the actual financial statement for Axanar prepared prior to the litigation, and instead

## C. Prof. Jenkins' Opinions on Fan Films is Legally Irrelevant.

In his report, Prof. Jenkins spends substantial time discussing "fan films" other than those made by Defendants. Prof. Jenkins is especially concerned with a sub-genre he refers to as "fan vids," which are a type of music video made by recutting copyrighted material and setting it to music. No court has ever held that "fan films" (whether or not that label is accurate, which in this case it is not) has any impact on the copyright infringement analysis. Furthermore, fan produced materials other than narrative films like *Prelude to Axanar* have no relevance to this case.

Also, Plaintiffs' interactions with "fan film" creators other than Defendants are legally irrelevant. This precise issue, with respect to the Star Trek copyrighted works and Plaintiff Paramount, was addressed in an earlier copyright infringement lawsuit. See Paramount Pictures Corp. v. Carol Publ'g Grp., 11 F. Supp. 2d 329, 336 (S.D.N.Y. 1998) ("Defendants also argue that Plaintiff's lack of legal action against other allegedly infringing [sic] indicates that The Joy of Trek will not damage a potential market. This argument is without merit. It is possible that Paramount believed that the other books did not infringe on the Star Trek Properties. It is also possible that Paramount simply has had a change in corporate policy, determining that the market is now ripe for this type of derivative product. Regardless, the lack of earlier litigation against other similar works is simply irrelevant. A self-avowed substitute for other Paramount licensed products adversely impacts the market for derivative works.").

The court in *Paramount Pictures Corp. v. Carol Publishing Group* further explained:

Allowing such a defense would compel courts to examine all the other allegedly infringing works on which defendant's reliance was based in

only showed him the doctored one prepared for the purpose of the litigation, Defendants similarly failed to show Prof. Jenkins a key document in the litigation. Defendants inexplicably did not show Prof. Jenkins the script that Mr. Peters testified As a result, Prof. Jenkins has no opinion as to whether a motion picture based on that script would be harmful to the Plaintiffs, and no opinion on whether such a film would be "transformative."

order to ascertain whether these works were in fact infringing, thereby creating a number of smaller infringement hearings within a single copyright action. Moreover, there is no legal duty to instigate legal proceedings. Perhaps it is the case, as Defendants intimated, that Paramount has chosen to eschew litigation with larger publishing houses, and instead bring suit against a relatively small firm. It matters not. Provided it does not violate any other provision of law, Paramount is free to instigate legal action against whomever it wishes.

Paramount Pictures Corp., 11 F. Supp. 2d at 337.

As a court has held in this exact context, Plaintiffs' decisions as to which infringing parties to sue has no bearing on the determination of whether Defendants engaged in copyright infringement, and Prof. Jenkins' opinions related to that topic should be excluded. *See also Capitol Records, Inc. v. Naxos of Am., Inc.*, 372 F.3d 471, 484 (2d Cir. 2004) ("[F]ailure to pursue third-party infringers has regularly been rejected as a defense to copyright infringement or as an indication of abandonment.") (citing *Paramount Pictures Corp.*, 11 F. Supp. 2d at 337).

## D. Prof. Jenkins' Testimony is an Improper Legal Conclusion.

Federal Rule of Evidence 704 ("Rule 704") allows that, "[a]n opinion is not objectionable just because it embraces an ultimate issue." However, a witness is not permitted to provide a legal opinion. *United States v. Duncan*, 42 F.3d 97, 101 (2d Cir. 1994); *Pelletier v. Main St. Textiles*, *LP*, 470 F.3d 48, 55 (1st Cir. 2006)(trial court properly excluded expert testimony that constituted an opinion about the applicability of the law).

In his report, Prof. Jenkins repeatedly opines that Defendants' Axanar works are "transformative," stating, for example, that "I see *Prelude to Axanar* as a transformative work." Jason Decl., Ex. B at 9. In places, his report reaches even more explicit legal conclusions, noting that "[s]uch practices evoke *Star Trek* without infringing it," and that Defendants "[do] not deserve to be singled out for legal sanction." *Id.* at 8 (emphasis added). Statements like these, which litter Prof. Jenkins' report, are impermissible legal conclusions and render Prof. Jenkins' entire testimony inadmissible.

1	III. <u>CONCLUSION</u>
2	For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs request that the entire testimony of Prof.
3	Jenkins be excluded from trial.
4	
5	Dated: December 16, 2016  LOEB & LOEB LLP
6	JONATHAN ZAVIN DAVID GROSSMAN JENNIFER JASON
7	JENNIFER JASON
8	By: /s/ Jennifer Jason
9	Jennifer Jason Attorneys for Plaintiffs
10	Attorneys for Plaintiffs PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION and CBS STUDIOS
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