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CASE TITLE Anas Abdin	DISTRICT Southern District of New York	DOCKET NUMBER 1:18-cv-07543		
v.	JUDGE Lorna G. Schofield	APPELLANT Anas Abdin		
CBS Broadcasting, Inc., et al.	COURT REPORTER	counsel for appellant John Johnson/Allan Chan		
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	METHOD OF PAYMENT	Funds		
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	2	x		
	3	ANAS OSAMA IBRAHIM ABDIN,		
	4	Plaintiff,		
	5	v. 18 Cv. 7543 (LGS	5)	
	6	CBS BROADCASTING INC., et al.,		
	7	Defendants.		
	8	x		
	9	January 8, 2019		
	10	11:00 a.m.		
	11	Before:		
	12	HON. LORNA G. SCHOFIELD,		
	13	District Judge		
)	14	APPEARANCES		
	15	JOHN JOHNSON ALLAN CHAN		
	16	Attorneys for Plaintiff		
	17	LOEB & LOEB LLP Attorneys for Defendants		
	18	WOOK J. HWANG		
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(Case called)

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Counsel, please state your name for the record.

MR. JOHNSON: John Johnson.

MR. CHAN: Allan Chan.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. HWANG: Wook Hwang, law firm of Loeb & Loeb, for defendants.

THE COURT: Good morning.

So we are here for an initial conference in this copyright case. Thank you for your materials.

So what caught my eye is that I saw that the plaintiff had wanted to file a, I guess second amended complaint, and that the defendant would consider consenting to it on certain conditions, including that the plaintiff not ask to amend again upon receiving the motion. But I was wondering whether any of that has now transpired, whether the plaintiff provided it to the defendant and where the defendant stands.

MR. HWANG: Your Honor, I will be happy to address that. We still have not received the third amended complaint.

THE COURT: It's the second amended, isn't it? It's the third complaint, but second amendment.

MR. HWANG: Your Honor, there was a first amended complaint filed as of right. The second amended complaint we stipulated to previously.

THE COURT: So this is the third amendment. All right.

MR. HWANG: Correct, your Honor.

Again, I am speaking for defendants here, just to be clear. We still have not received a copy of the third amended complaint; we are waiting on it. We have no objection in principle to allowing its filing. Of course, we would like to see what it looks like and make sure there is nothing crazy, but otherwise we would rather address it on the merits on a 12(b)(6) motion.

The one defect that we have raised in our premotion letter that was submitted to Judge Buchwald when she was presiding over this case, the one defect that we believe can be cured is the vague allegations as to what exactly has been infringed. The second amended complaint does attach a copy of the work that plaintiff registered with the copyright office.

THE COURT: I confess, I read your letter quickly, but why don't you -- I know you speak from the defendants' perspective, maybe I should hear from the plaintiff first, but give me a little bit more background as to what it's about.

MR. HWANG: Yes, your Honor.

So defendants are CBS and Netflix, collectively, and there are several CBS entities that have been sued. They are the owners of the rights to the Star Trek: Discovery series, which is the latest iteration of the story franchise. It first

aired, I believe, in January of 2017, but sometime in 2017.

The series consists of 15 episodes that focuses -- it's set in the same timeline as the original Star Trek series with Captain Kirk, even though Captain Kirk doesn't make an appearance in this particular series, but it focuses on the genesis of the war with the Klingons, which is a species --

THE COURT: I know about the Klingons.

MR. HWANG: Throughout these 15 episodes, one of the features in this series that's unique, and contrasts from the prior series in their franchise, is that there is an experimental mycelial spore network drive that powers -- it's an experimental propulsion system that powers the USS Discovery, and the spores are scattered in a matrix that is everywhere in the universe and provides a platform through which any ship equipped with this propulsion technology can travel.

In one of the episodes, the mycelial spore network, because it is experimental, is highly unreliable, and the way that the plot gets around that issue, addresses that sort of conflict, is that they discover that tardigrades, or what appears to be a tardigrade -- and they surmise it's related to the earth-based tardigrades, which is an actual species --

THE COURT: What is a tardigrade?

MR. HWANG: A tardigrade is a microbial animal that exists on earth, discovered 200 years ago, and what they are

well-known for --

THE COURT: Is this real or no?

MR. HWANG: This is real.

THE COURT: Can you spell it?

MR. HWANG: T-a-r-d-i-g-r-a-d-e-s.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. HWANG: Tardigrades are microbial animals that were found in the most inhospitable environments on earth, like underneath volcanoes and the like. And about a decade ago there were experiments run to see whether tardigrades could survive in space. This actually happened on earth in real life. And they were found to be able to survive in space unprotected, and survived radiation that no other creature really can, at least as far as we know.

So the concept of tardigrades being in space has been a subject of fascination, both in the scientific literature and in the science fiction community, for about the last ten years.

THE COURT: I think I see where this is going.

Go ahead.

MR. HWANG: So plaintiff created -- by the way, before plaintiff created this game, there was an article from Scientific American speculating that in one of the recent Star Trek movies that James Pine was in, it was the first movie in the recent movie franchise, that the way the ship survived was through the use of tardigrades within the warp core, which is

the traditional propulsion system used on ships in the Federation.

So this is nothing original. The idea of tardigrades being in space, being connected to the Star Trek franchise, has been speculated upon by the science fiction community. And the way it came in to this work -- the Star Trek: Discovery focuses really on the mycelial spore network, and the inspiration for that was there actually is some kind of underground fungal system that exists, I think in the Amazon forest, that scientists in real life have discovered kind of go throughout the Amazon. I may be wrong about whether it's the Amazon or not, but the point is there is an analog in real life. That was the inspiration for that.

Tardigrades being in space, being able to survive harsh radiation, is nothing new; these concepts were put together. In the Star Trek story, the mycelial spore network, again, is the key feature of this tribe, and they use the tardigrade to get around one problem. The tardigrade appears in maybe two episodes for mere minutes. It's not blue like the plaintiff's tardigrade. It's enlarged.

So, basically, our position is that the similarities between plaintiff's work and defendants' work really consist of an enlarged tardigrade being used in space-based fiction.

THE COURT: So let's go back to where I interrupted you, where you said the one thing that you thought could be

cured in the complaint was?

MR. HWANG: Yes, your Honor.

So if I could take a step back and describe plaintiff's work. And what we have attached to the SAC is a registered compilation, which I believe consists of a summary of plaintiff's undeveloped game concept, which features a large blue tardigrade with some pictures. It doesn't really describe what the tardigrade does in the context of this video game other than that it can survive in space, which is a scientific fact in real life.

THE COURT: Was this idea submitted to your client?

MR. HWANG: No, your Honor, it was never submitted. The theory of access and copying the plaintiffs propounded is that they posted this undeveloped game concept on various Web sites, including through YouTube videos, a gaming platform called Steam on its own personal blog. That's the theory of access they propounded, but there was never a pre-dispute meeting or any theory by which defendants could have gained access to this other than through the World Wide Web.

So back to plaintiff's work. While they have attached, what I will call a treatment or summary of plaintiff's work, they vaguely alleged in the SAC that the original work that has been allegedly infringed -- and that's capital original work, a defined term -- consists of text, artwork and video, presumably posted on these various Web sites

that they have identified.

Now, there are literally hundreds of postings, mostly by the plaintiff, on these Web sites, most of them, or much of it, following the commencement of this action, or certainly following the genesis of this dispute, providing its own commentary on the lawsuit and the purported similarities that exist between plaintiff's work and defendants' work.

Sifting through that, it's not something that the pleading requirement require defendants or the Court to undertake. The pleading requirement in any copyright infringement case require that the plaintiff specifically identify the work they claim to have been infringed.

So that's the one defect that we believe can be cured. If plaintiff wants to rest on this treatment and say this is the entirety of the infringed work, that's fine, we are happy to work with that basis. We are confident that there has been no actual infringement here; they can't establish substantial similarity on the pleadings. So if they want to include other videos, that's fine with us too.

THE COURT: It's also clear to me that I know that cases like this can be adjudicated on motions to dismiss, but you need the work so that you can actually look at them.

Let me talk to the plaintiffs. I have heard a lot from the defense point of view.

Who is speaking from the front table?

MR. JOHNSON: I am.

THE COURT: Could you pull the mic right up so that it is -- pull it up to the edge of the table and stand it straight up. That way you won't have to lean over, and I will be able to hear you.

MR. JOHNSON: So there was a lot that Mr. Hwang talked about.

First, the plaintiff does not claim that he owns tardigrades. And tardigrades are an actual species. We recognize that. What the plaintiff did, which is a little bit different, was the plaintiff actually created a tardigrade that was able to travel in space instantaneously, which is what Star Trek: Discovery is actually based on.

So in our opinion, they took the tardigrade, who could travel instantaneously in space, and they used that tardigrade in several of the episodes. And after that, they kind of did a derivative work of that by actually having the tardigrade's DNA injected into a human being, and still traveling through space instantaneously.

So the plaintiff has this game that has been greenlit on a site called Steam, and Steam has at any given time 500,000 people playing that game. Star Trek: Discovery is actually a member of Steam. And for plaintiff to actually get his game greenlit, he would have to have submitted it to the Steam company, and then people around the Steam community, in the

gaming community, would actually vote on whether or not they wanted to have this game on Steam. And they did; they voted on it. And it is very likely -- and we believe that discovery will prove that -- very likely that Star Trek: Discovery actually voted for that game, or voted against it, but either way they knew that that was the game, and they saw it, they had access to it.

And in the second amended complaint, you can see the similarities of not only the characters, but the tardigrade itself, the whole idea of instantaneous space travel. That's not something that the scientists have thought about at all, even though it was portrayed that way, but they haven't. Plaintiff originally came up with this particular idea.

With respect to the third amended complaint -- the first complaint, the only thing I did was I actually changed the defendant as of right, and that was before service. The second complaint, we changed some things around. We don't mind or have an issue with actually getting the defendant a third complaint listing all the sites, even though we believe that they are listed. They are also listed in the joint position statement as well. And we can get that to him in about a week or so. So we don't have a problem with that.

THE COURT: And will this listing be sufficiently specific that the defendant and the Court -- the latter being more of my concern -- will be able to review the two relevant

episodes of the series and then review something in particular that is fairly precise to see what the similarities are?

MR. JOHNSON: We can do that. With respect to the

MR. JOHNSON: We can do that. With respect to the show, though, we would have to get that from the defendant.

THE COURT: Obviously.

MR. JOHNSON: But in terms of our portion of the game, we can definitely get something and give it to the Court so the Court can make a comparison, sure.

THE COURT: So let me ask this. I know both sides were interested in a stay of discovery pending the motion, but I just heard you say that there is at least one important fact that you're looking forward to learning more about in discovery, which is whether or not the defendants voted on the game on this Web site.

So I guess you should know I rarely stay discovery during the pendency of a motion to dismiss, and typically I will only do it if I think that the plaintiff's case is completely frivolous. I don't think this is. But I would consider staying discovery if you told me that you thought that the motion to dismiss would likely be dispositive.

MR. JOHNSON: I don't think that the motion to dismiss is going to be dispositive.

THE COURT: One way or the other.

MR. JOHNSON: I believe that, in respect to my client, there is enough similarity there; not only a substantial

similarity, but I believe there is striking similarities to the show, the characters in the show, and we kind of laid that out in the second amended complaint. And I believe that the defendant, the only thing that they were actually looking for was to try to get a listing of where all the games were, but my client didn't put these things every place. So it may be people in the Internet community actually did it. But we would welcome having discovery at least on that issue, if nothing else, so that if there is going to be a dispositive 12(b)(6), then at least we know that we were able to get enough information and there wasn't anything there. But I believe, and the plaintiff believes, that there is something there.

THE COURT: The 12(b)(6) will just be on the pleadings and information integral to the complaint, which would be the respective works. But I guess I wouldn't be able to consider anything else you learn unless I convert it into a summary judgment motion.

Let me hear from the defendant on the discovery issue.

MR. HWANG: We have had discussions about this and both parties have expressed their desire that discovery be stayed pending the outcome of the 12(b)(6) motion.

Regarding your Honor's question as to whether it would be dispositive, I am not sure if there was a misunderstanding, but certainly I expect plaintiff to oppose our motion and say it should be denied. But as far as what the motion itself will

constitute, it will certainly be dispositive, if it were granted, of the entire case.

Our position, certainly, is that on the substantial similarity issue, as a matter of law, the case should be dismissed in its entirety. There are a host of other defects that we have seen, only one of which is the allegation to access. The case law is clear that merely posting materials on a Web site is not sufficient to demonstrate commercial success, which is what is required to allege access, barring a direct chain --

THE COURT: There is something I don't understand about this, and I admittedly don't know the law on the issue of access. But it seems to me that if something is on the Internet, that for pleading purposes at least, that ought to be enough, because how is the plaintiff ever going to know whether defendant accessed the information on the Internet or did anything else with respect to the information?

MR. HWANG: Yes, your Honor. I can only go by precedent here. There are numerous cases that dispose of cases on the pleadings pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6) motions where all plaintiff alleges is that the works have been posted on the Internet, because I think the policy or logic behind that case law is that, if posting it on a Web site was sufficient, unless you're --

THE COURT: Well, sufficient to get you past the

pleading stage.

MR. HWANG: That's what I am addressing, your Honor. There are cases saying it's not sufficient. The idea being that it would open the floodgates, unless you were a YouTube influencer, for example, who posted something and you had 50 million views. If you're just a guy with an idea and you post it up and there happened to be something similar halfway around the world, which is what happened in this case -- and by similar I mean just the shared concept of tardigrade being used -- that would open this type of suit to discovery.

THE COURT: What about limited discovery on the issue of whether the defendants accessed this -- is it called Steam Web site, and if so, in what way, accessed the Steam Web site specifically with regard to the plaintiff's work, and if so, in what way?

MR. HWANG: Your Honor, I think the issues would be that -- obviously, we would prefer not to open ourselves up to discovery, not for any merits-based reason, but purely the cost issue, because we do believe that this case is not just meritless, but at least pushes the boundary of frivolousness, and that's not bluster, that's just our view of the case.

There are several other defects other than access. What we could consider is that option or, alternatively, if your Honor and plaintiff agree, and I have to run this by the client, but in whatever stipulation is entered that allows the

filing of the third amended complaint, once we have seen it, assuming we agree, whether or not in a stipulation, I can state it on the record, or otherwise get it in, and give plaintiff reassurance that we could not move to dismiss on access grounds.

Now, I don't think that's necessary, because if your Honor believes that that's a factual issue, of course your Honor is going to deny the motion on those grounds, but we do think --

THE COURT: The question is sufficiency of the pleading, not whether there is a question of fact.

Here is what I am going to do. First of all, I am going to order the plaintiff to submit to you by a week from today the proposed third amended complaint. And then -- let me make sure I understand what the letter says.

It says, "Defendants will consider consenting, upon being provided with a copy, and subject to plaintiff's agreement, not to seek leave to once again amend the complaint in response to defendants' motion to dismiss. Plaintiff's counsel has agreed to these conditions."

So let me ask the plaintiff's counsel, is that true?

MR. JOHNSON: We agreed to it, and we believe that

once we put the third amended complaint together, that that

will be it. We won't try to do any other amendments.

THE COURT: So I don't think we need to have a

separate submission to the defendant in the first instance. In think I can just give you leave to file the third amended complaint. Please do it by a week from today. And please be as specific as you possibly can about the sources where the similarities exist with an eye in response to the motion to dismiss to providing that actual material. OK?

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: And then let's set a briefing schedule for the motion to dismiss.

How long would you like to file?

MR. HWANG: Your Honor, I am trying to run through my calendar in my head. I should have brought copies of my calendar with me.

THE COURT: How about this? We will have plaintiff file the third amended complaint by the 15th. And then you could file the motion three weeks later, which would be the 5th of February. And then we would have an opposition three weeks after that, which would be the 26th of February. And then we could have a reply a week after that, which would be the 5th of March.

MR. HWANG: Your Honor, most of that should be fine.

The only issue is that we still don't know what the entirety of the works are that we are going to have to compare to defendant, and there are 15 episodes of defendants' works.

Again, only two of those include tardigrades, but they are

asserting an infringement claim as to the entire series.

So I would be a little leery to be able to say that we will be able to get our motion papers in within three weeks, particularly with several clients here. I would request five weeks, if that's possible.

THE COURT: So we will compromise at four. What I will do is I will set the schedule as I just recited it but a week later. I will put it in a written order. If the written order contradicts anything that I just said, follow the written order so there is no confusion on anybody's part. OK.

MR. HWANG: Yes.

THE COURT: Please look at my individual rules, which have limits on the number of exhibits, on page numbers, and the like. But in the event that there are more works than the page limits allow, please write a letter asking me to enlarge the number, and I am sure I will grant it. But that way at least the record will be clear why you have submitted so much.

Anything that you submit to me digitally has to be on a CD because that's the only medium on which we can read things, or you can e-mail anything in a zip file to the chambers' e-mail address. But you need something physical to file also I think.

In terms of discovery, I am going to allow discovery, and what I am going to ask you to do is limit the discovery, and let me just explain why. The reason is, unfortunately, I

think I have at the moment 35 fully briefed motions, and the number just gets bigger every day, and I can't decide them as fast as they get filed. So it will be a while. I am sorry to say that. So I don't want to lose that time. It seems to me if we have limited discovery, it's not going to be too burdensome for either party, and also, not terribly prejudicial if in fact the works really are dissimilar.

So what I am going to limit it to, and you can work out in your discussions the exact parameters, but I am going to limit it to the issue that Mr. Johnson alluded to, which was the defendants accessing and viewing the plaintiff's works on the Steam Web site, and any action or activity with respect to that viewing, including voting. But I would leave it at that. No depositions, at least at this point. So you can do document requests, you can do interrogatories, or both. And I will make the fact discovery date on just that issue, let's say ten weeks out. So that should give you plenty of time. I may not have a decision on your motion by then, but at least you won't have to incur a lot of expense during that period. OK?

Anything else we should talk about?

MR. JOHNSON: I think we just have to get some copies of Star Trek: Discovery.

THE COURT: Yes, you need to get that. Actually, I think they are going to have to attach it to their motion to dismiss. So you will get it that way. And likewise, you will

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0	1	have to attach the relevant works to your motion to dismiss.
	2	So you won't need formal discovery to exchange any of that.
	3	MR. JOHNSON: OK.
	4	THE COURT: Anything else?
	5	Hearing nothing, we are adjourned. Thank you.
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