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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

RICHARD KADREY, et al.,

Individual and Representative Plaintiffs,

v.

META PLATFORMS, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No. 3:23-cv-03417-VC

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

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NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION

TO THE COURT, ALL PARTIES, AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on May 1, 2025, at 10:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the parties may be heard, before the Hon. Vince Chhabria, District Judge, U. S. District Court for the Northern District of California, in Courtroom 4 – 17th Floor, 450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, CA 94102, Richard Kadrey, Sarah Silverman, Junot Diaz, Andrew Sean Greer, David Henry Hwang, Matthew Klam, Laura Lippman, Rachel Louise Snyder, Lysa TerKeurst, Jacqueline Woodson, and Christopher Farnsworth (collectively, “Plaintiffs”)¹ will and hereby do move this Court for an order granting partial summary judgment against Defendant Meta Platforms, Inc. (“Meta”).

Plaintiffs seek an order pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56 granting their Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, on the grounds that summary judgment is warranted because uncontroverted evidence establishes: (1) Meta committed direct copyright infringement under 17 U.S.C. § 501 of each of Plaintiffs’ Copyrighted Books asserted in the Third Amended Consolidated Complaint, Dkt. 407; and (2) Meta’s reproduction of Plaintiffs’ Copyrighted Books without permission, including through peer-to-peer file sharing, is not fair use under 17 U.S.C. § 107.

Plaintiffs’ Motion for Partial Summary Judgment (“Motion”) is based on this Notice of Motion and the accompanying Motion, all pleadings and papers in this action, and oral argument of counsel.

¹ Plaintiffs Ta-Nehisi Coates and Christopher Golden do not seek summary judgment at this time.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Under a straightforward application of existing copyright law, Meta is liable for massive copyright infringement. By taking Plaintiffs’ books—along with millions of other copyrighted works—from pirated online databases,² Meta “g[ot] for free something [it] would ordinarily have to buy.” *A&M Recs., Inc. v. Napster, Inc.*, 239 F.3d 1004, 1015 (9th Cir. 2001), *as amended* (Apr. 3, 2001) (affirming order that “downloading MP3 files does not transform the copyrighted work” and is not fair use). And to more easily obtain this copyrighted data, Meta torrented it, using a process by which Meta made available and distributed the copyrighted data to other online pirates.

Meta could and should have paid to buy and license literary works from copyright holders to train its Large Language Models (“LLMs”), named “Llama.” To train Llama to mimic human expression when producing text output, Meta decided it needed a large corpus of high-quality text, particularly books. Meta wanted books for their expressive content—the very subject matter copyright law protects. But instead of paying rightsholders, Meta systematically took and fed entire copies of pirated works into its LLMs to extract that expressive content without having to pay.

Whatever the merits of generative artificial intelligence, or GenAI, stealing copyrighted works off the Internet for one’s own benefit has always been unlawful. *UMG Recordings, Inc. v. MP3.Com, Inc.*, 2000 WL 710056, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. June 1, 2000) (the “mere fact” that copyright infringement is “clothed in the exotic webbing of” a new technology “does not disguise its illegality”) (Rakoff, J.). Meta knowingly used pirated databases to copy massive quantities of copyrighted works—all of Plaintiffs’ Copyrighted Books, books written by hundreds of thousands other authors, and even books authored by at least 10 Supreme Court justices who served in this century, including Justice Breyer’s *Making our Democracy Work* and Justice Ginsburg’s *My Own Words*.³ These pirated databases are illegal, routinely targeted by government enforcement

² Meta’s torrenting expert produced workpapers cataloguing the works Meta torrented from pirated databases in 2024 alone, which reveal [REDACTED] See Exs. 93-95. The text files are far too large for e-filing, so Plaintiffs instead will provide them to the Court via digital courtesy copy.

³ Sourced from Ex. 93, meta_ia_downloads.

agencies for criminal and civil copyright infringement. Authorities regularly shut down their domains and even prosecute the perpetrators. That Meta knew taking copyrighted works from pirated databases could expose the company to enormous risk is beyond dispute: it triggered an escalation to Mark Zuckerberg and other Meta executives for approval. Their gamble should not pay off.

There are aspects of this case that belong to a jury, including Meta's scienter in stripping copyright management information from millions of copyrighted works to conceal infringement in violation of the DMCA; whether fair use applies to Meta's infringements *during and after* the LLM training process; and issues that impact ultimate remedies. But due to the undisputed material facts, Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment now with respect to two issues.

First, Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment on direct copyright infringement. To establish infringement, a plaintiff must demonstrate that the defendant violated one of the exclusive rights protected under the Copyright Act by showing (1) ownership of a valid copyright; and (2) copying of constituent elements of the work that are original. Here, there is no genuine dispute of material fact for the moving Plaintiffs. Meta infringed each of their copyrights, full stop.

Second, Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment on the ground that Meta's initial acquisition of millions of pirated works cannot be fair use. There is no dispute that Meta torrented a minimum of [REDACTED] *terabytes* ("TB") of works from known pirated databases to further its GenAI efforts. There is no dispute that Meta torrented at least *666 copies* of Plaintiffs' copyrighted books in addition to millions of other copyrighted works. And there is no genuine dispute that Meta made widely available and even *reuploaded* to other online pirates at least some quantity of that pirated data as part of the peer-to-peer ("P2P") sharing process. Meta's response in this case seems to be that a powerful technology corporation should not be held to the same standard as everyone else for illegal conduct. That its theft was so massive, it must somehow be "fair use." Call it the Bob Dylan defense: "Steal a little and they throw you in jail / Steal a lot and they make you king." Bob Dylan, "Sweetheart Like You" (Columbia Records 1983). But there is no-fair use defense to Meta's unmitigated piracy of copyrighted works, let alone Meta's acquisition of them through

torrenting, a P2P file sharing process that “obvious[ly]” “does not constitute fair use.” *In re DMCA § 512(h) Subpoena to Twitter, Inc.*, 608 F. Supp. 3d 868, 879 (N.D. Cal. 2022) (Chhabria, J.).

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

I. THE PARTIES

A. Author Plaintiffs

Plaintiffs⁴ are book authors with registered copyrights (“Copyrighted Books” or “Books”). Ex. 1, Plaintiffs’ Copyright Registrations.⁵ As owners of these registered copyrights, Plaintiffs own the exclusive rights to reproduce their own Copyrighted Books. 17 U.S.C. § 106.

There are no material disputes about the following facts. *First*, Meta took Plaintiffs’ Copyrighted Books—which were included in pirated datasets—without paying for them.⁶ *Second*, Meta used Plaintiffs’ Copyrighted Books as AI LLM training data, without approaching Plaintiffs, their agents, or their licensing intermediaries to license their Copyrighted Books for these purposes. Ex. 2, Meta RFA Compilation, No. 9. *Third*, Meta did so notwithstanding the fact that Plaintiffs are amenable to such licensing. Ex. 4, Plaintiffs’ RFA Compilation.

B. Defendant Meta Platforms, Inc.

Meta is a \$1.67 trillion conglomerate that owns and operates—among other products—Facebook, Instagram, Threads, and WhatsApp. Meta develops, markets, and sells its LLMs, the Llama models, as standalone commercial products and as key components integrated into its other commercial products. [REDACTED]

⁴ Plaintiffs Christopher Golden and Ta-Nehisi Coates do not seek summary judgment at this time.

⁵ All Exhibit citations are to the accompanying declaration of Maxwell V. Pritt.

⁶ Ex. 2, RFA Nos. 9 (admitting Meta did not compensate Plaintiffs for Copyrighted Books); 45–89 (admitting substantially all the text of Plaintiffs’ (except for Plaintiff Farnsworth’s) Copyrighted Books are in Books3 datasets that Meta acquired); 90–91, 94, and 96 (admitting Meta used a dataset including substantially all of Plaintiff Farnsworth’s Copyrighted Books); Ex. 3, Summary Table of Copies [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Meta hopes to use its Llama models to become a leader in GenAI.⁷ Meta has made, and plans to continue to make, significant investments in developing its AI. Ex. 12, Meta_Kadrey_00157008 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In fact, Meta's total 2025 AI investments, including infrastructure, are expected to exceed \$60 billion.⁸

II. META HIGHLY VALUES BOOKS FOR LLM TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

Meta's initial foray into GenAI was rocky. Early iterations of Meta's Llama models were viewed as primitive research projects that lagged far behind industry leaders. Meta knew Llama did not perform to the level of its competitors. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] To catch up, Meta focused on procuring high-quality long form text data.⁹

A. Meta Quickly Identified Books as High-Quality LLM Training Data.

Early in the process of developing the Llama models, Meta's AI researchers identified literary works, especially books, as a key source of high-quality, long-form text data. In October

⁷ [REDACTED]

⁸ Bruna Horvath, *\$60 billion in one year: Mark Zuckerberg touts Meta's AI investments*, NBC NEWS (Jan. 24, 2025), <https://www.nbcnews.com/tech/tech-news/60-billion-one-year-zuckerberg-touts-metas-ai-investments-rcna189131>.

⁹ [REDACTED]

2022, a Meta research engineer informed senior Meta engineers that [REDACTED]

To compete with other LLMs like ChatGPT, Meta also understood that it needed book data to develop [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Meta knew that books contained expressive content, which could ensure the competitiveness of its LLMs.¹¹

B. Technical Experts Agree that Books Constitute High-Quality Training Data.

The parties' experts agree that high-quality text data is imperative for training because it builds diverse and nuanced relationships between words, improving output quality. Ex. 27, Lopes Opening Report, ¶ 75; Ex. 28, Ungar Opening Report, ¶ 51. Dr. Emily Bender, a computational linguist, explains that the value of books lies in "the selection and arrangement of the words contained therein." Ex. 29, Bender Rebuttal Report, ¶ 86. Meta's LLM expert [REDACTED]

¹⁰ [REDACTED]

¹¹ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

III. AS META SCRAMBLED TO CATCH UP WITH ITS COMPETITORS, IT RESORTED TO COPYING PIRATED BOOKS EN MASSE WITHOUT PERMISSION.

A. Meta Initially Explored Using Pirated Databases But Deemed Many of Them Too Risky.

In 2022, Meta knew [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]¹² So Meta devised a simple strategy to catch up with its competitors: acquire more books—fast.

In October 2022, Meta’s AI team [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Since 2015, federal courts have consistently found that LibGen violates U.S. copyright law. *Elsevier Inc. v. www.Sci-Hub.org*, 2015 WL 6657363 (S.D.N.Y. 2015); *see also Cengage Learning, Inc. v. Does 1-50 d/b/a Library Genesis*, Case No. 23-cv-8136-CM, Dkt. 36 at 2-3 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 24, 2024) (granting permanent injunction against LibGen for copyright infringement).

At first, Meta’s LibGen plan [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

¹² [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

When finalizing Llama 1, Meta decided that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]¹³ But Meta still used pirated books from “The Pile,” a popular dataset developed by EleutherAI for the very purpose of training LLMs.¹⁴ Specifically, Meta relied on Books3, a subset of The Pile that contains just under 200,000 long-form works, including all of Plaintiffs’ Copyrighted Books. Ex. 2. Meta disclosed its use of Books3 in the Llama 1 Paper,¹⁵ but for later Llama models, Meta [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] While the controversial contents of Books3 only became publicly known through an August 2023 exposé published in *The Atlantic*, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

B. Meta Briefly Tried To License Books But Quickly Abandoned Those Efforts.

After the release of Llama 1 in February 2023, Meta’s engineers pushed to gather high-quality long-form text data for training subsequent iterations. Ex. 15, Meta_Kadrey_00232214

¹³ [REDACTED]

¹⁴ Leo Gao et al., *The Pile: An 800GB Dataset of Diverse Text for Language Modeling*, ELEUTHERAI (Dec. 31, 2020), available at <https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.00027>.

¹⁵ Hugo Touvron et al., *LLaMA: Open and Efficient Foundation Language Models*, META AI, at 2 (Feb. 27, 2023), available at <https://arxiv.org/abs/2302.13971>.

[REDACTED]

C. Meta Abandoned Its Licensing Efforts After It Discovered It Could Just Take the Copyrighted Books It Wanted from Pirated Databases Without Paying for Them.

Meta abruptly ended its licensing efforts on April 7, 2023. Ex. 50, Boesenberg Tr 130:17-132:10; 383:5-384:12. That directive to stop licensing was even [REDACTED]

16

[REDACTED]

17

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Meta instead resorted to using pirated versions of copyrighted books acquired from illegal online databases. And to conceal its actions, Meta's employees [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] LibGen is perhaps the best-known illegal site for accessing pirated books, and it has repeatedly been shut down by federal courts for massive copyright violations. *E.g.*, *Cengage Learning*, No. 23-cv-08136-CM, Dkt. 36 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 24, 2024); Ex. 39, *Esiobu Tr.* 101:12-102:1. But LibGen's reputation for notoriety did not deter Meta. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

18 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From there, the necessary approvals were obtained by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Other Meta documents confirmed that “after a prior escalation to MZ [Mark Zuckerberg], GenAI has been approved to use LibGen for Llama 3 (with VP sponsor requiring to accept full risk)” despite that LibGen was “a dataset we know to be pirated.” Ex. 61, Meta_Kadrey_00232241, at -244, -246. The use of pirated works was not widely publicized: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Indeed, several employees expressed strong reservations. One Meta researcher commented, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

As 2023 progressed and Meta’s models increased in size, Meta’s hunger for high-quality data increased. In late 2023, as development started for Llama 4, Meta’s engineers [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

An intermediate update posted by Xiaolan Wang showed that by mid-April 2024, Meta had already downloaded 46 TB of pirated data from Internet Archive; 25.7 TB from Z-Lib; and 10 TB from LibGen. Ex. 17, Meta_Kadrey_00107954.

D. To Expedite the Pace of Acquisition, Meta Resorted To Torrenting Massive Quantities of Copyrighted Works.

As Meta began acquiring terabytes of pirated copyrighted works, it quickly ran into a technical issue: downloading such large quantities of files posed an immense strain on Meta’s networks and proceeded very slowly. According to Meta engineer Nikolay Bashlykov’s notes:

[REDACTED]

Enter torrenting. BitTorrent is a “protocol . . . that is used to distribute a large computer file (such as of digitized music or video) that has been segmented in small pieces between a large number of peer-to-peer [P2P] users.”¹⁹ In most cases, and in this case too, users who download via torrent also upload the same files they are downloading to reap the benefits of faster file sharing. In this regard, torrenting is a P2P system where “the *downloaders* of a file *barter* for chunks of it by uploading and downloading them in a tit-for-tat-like manner to prevent parasitic behavior.”²⁰ *See also* Ex. 67, Barbara Frederiksen-Cross (“BFC”) Tr. 130:7-131:4 (discussing same).

¹⁹ *Torrent*, MERRIAM-WEBSTER.COM, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/torrent>.
²⁰ Johan Pouwelse et al., *The Bittorrent P2P File-Sharing System: Measurements and Analysis*, IPTPS 2005, at 206 (2005) (emphasis in original).

Moreover, this [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Ex. 67, BFC Tr. 130:16-24.

In other words, and as Meta’s own expert testified, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Fundamentally, there

exist two phases of data uploading in the torrent process. The first, called “leeching,” involves the simultaneous “tit-for-tat” reuploading that occurs during downloading. The second, called “seeding,” occurs after a user completes downloading a data file but continues to offer or “seed” the data file to other users.²¹ As multiple studies have found, as much as 99% of all data shared via BitTorrent consists of copyright infringing material.²²

Meta’s engineers were well aware of the legal risks posed by pirating data through P2P sharing, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Indeed, Mihaylov even told his colleagues, “Btw, it would not be trivial to download libgen if everything is in torrents,” sharing a link to a Quora webpage asking, “*What is the probability of getting arrested for using torrents in the USA?*” Ex. 58 at -451. Nikolay Bashlykov separately wrote, “not sure we can use meta’s IPs to load through torrents pirate content” before remarking, “I think torrenting from a corporate laptop doesn’t feel right 😬.” Ex. 68, Meta_Kadrey_204223, at -223-2. [REDACTED]

²¹ See Izal et al., *Dissecting BitTorrent: Five Months in a Torrent’s Lifetime*, INSTITUT EURECOM, § 2 (2004) (“BitTorrent distinguishes between two kinds of peers depending on their download status: clients that have already a complete copy of the file and continue to serve other peers are called seeds; clients that are still downloading the file are called leechers.”).

²² Jacqui Cheng, *BitTorrent census: about 99% of files copyright infringing*, ARSTECHNICA (Jan. 29, 2010), <https://arstechnica.com/information-technology/2010/01/bittorrent-census-about-99-of-files-copyright-infringing/>; Jacqui Cheng, *Only 0.3% of files on BitTorrent confirmed to be legal*, ARSTECHNICA (July 23, 2010), <https://arstechnica.com/tech-policy/2010/07/only-03-of-files-on-bit-torrent-confirmed-to-be-legal/>.

[REDACTED]

In May 2023, Meta’s engineers discussed their frustration with the pace of directly downloading LibGen, which was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Meta’s embrace of data piracy increased exponentially over time. In April 2024, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. In so doing, *Meta became a host and distributor of over [REDACTED] TB of pirated material*—a size comparable to the entire printed collection of the Library of Congress twenty times over,²³ or the equivalent of a stack of 2 billion pages of text.²⁴ Given this enormous quantity of data, and the fact that it [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Further escalating the risk is the fact that Meta was not merely a passive bystander. Based on the symbiotic role that peers play within a torrent swarm, Meta’s torrenting

²³ *What is a Terabyte?*, TERADATA, <https://www.teradata.com/glossary/what-is-a-terabyte>.

²⁴ Answers given by Meta.AI. See Appendix B.

expert, Barbara Frederiksen-Cross (“BFC”), [REDACTED]

Notably, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It is hard to believe that Meta software engineers could not have figured out how to effectuate simple changes to their libtorrent client (the answer is one search away on the Internet). The more plausible explanation is that Meta was unwilling to do anything that would slow its data acquisition. [REDACTED]

Meta opted to hedge this risk by using Amazon Web Services (“AWS”) for its torrenting activities specifically, a deviation from Meta’s usual practice. When an engineer asked [REDACTED]

25 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Ultimately, Meta’s own expert conducted an analysis of the data Meta acquired from these pirated sources. According to her report, Meta [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] When asked why she didn’t replicate Meta’s torrenting as part of her analysis in order to assess how much data Meta uploaded and/or seeded, Frederiksen-Cross replied: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

IV. META’S UNLAWFUL COPYING HARMED PLAINTIFFS

A. Stealing Books Harms Authors.

Meta’s piracy campaign resulted in the download of pirated datasets that collectively contained multiple copies of every Copyrighted Book, totaling hundreds of copies.²⁷ Copyright infringement has long been harmful to the literary industry. Ex. 76, Spulber Opening Report, ¶ 191 (“From an economic perspective, downloading illegal, pirated copies of copyrighted works and then redistributing those same pirated copies en masse . . . risks reducing demand for those works in the legal market. Such conduct causes concrete harm to authors.”); *see also Andy Warhol Found. for Visual Arts, Inc. v. Goldsmith*, 11 F.4th 26, 50 (2d Cir. 2021) (“That harm [the destruction of

²⁶ 576 copies for the movant Plaintiffs, and 666 copies across all Plaintiffs.

²⁷ Ex. 3; Ex. 72, App’x C.

the broader market if the copying Warhol engaged in were to become widespread] is . . . self-evident.”), aff’d 598 U.S. 508 (2023). In 2017 alone, “US publishers lost approximately \$315 million in sales because of online piracy.”²⁸ Meta’s rampant copying showed little regard for the rights of authors, an attitude echoed by Meta’s Director of Business Development, AI Partnerships:

[REDACTED]

Ex. 91, Choudhury Tr. 309:18-310:2.

B. Meta Deprived Plaintiffs of the Opportunity To Sell and License Their Books.

Meta’s actions denied Plaintiffs the opportunity to license their Copyrighted Books to Meta to train Meta’s LLMs. All Plaintiffs expressed willingness to license their Copyrighted Books as LLM training data in exchange for appropriate compensation. Ex. 4. And while Meta initially pursued licensing, it stopped [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

²⁸ Davis, Cheryl L. & Kazi, Umair, *Piracy of Books in the Digital Age*, THE ROUTLEDGE COMPANION TO COPYRIGHT AND CREATIVITY IN THE 21ST CENTURY, 21.

[REDACTED]

C. Meta Has Benefited Significantly from Acquiring and Training Llama on Pirated Books.

Once Meta started training its LLMs on massive amounts of pirated books and other copyrighted works, its engineers noticed [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Meta plainly attributed significant value to the copyrighted works it took for free: a windfall to Meta, but not for authors, who were paid nothing.

LEGAL STANDARD

Courts should grant summary judgment when “the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). A fact is “material” if it might affect the outcome of the case, and a dispute is “genuine” if a reasonable trier of fact could resolve the issue in the non-movant’s favor. *Anderson*

²⁹ Meta’s copying risks additional harms to Plaintiffs because the output of Meta’s Llama models is directly based on the inputs. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

30 [REDACTED]

v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). Summary judgment is also appropriate against a party who “fails to make a showing sufficient to establish the existence of an element essential to that party’s case, and on which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial.” *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986).

Courts may also grant summary judgment against a non-moving party’s affirmative defenses. Relevant here, courts grant summary judgment against infringing defendants’ fair use claims where “undisputed facts . . . push [a] case squarely into the legal realm” and the “issues . . . are not ones of historical fact, intent, or factual prediction.” *Thomson Reuters Enter. Ctr. GMBH v. Ross Intelligence, Inc.*, 2025 WL 458520, at *7 (D. Del. Feb. 11, 2025) (Bibas, J.); *see also* *BMG Music v. Gonzalez*, 430 F.3d 888, 890 (7th Cir. 2005) (affirming summary judgment against fair use defense); *Sony BMG Music Entm’t v. Tenenbaum*, 672 F. Supp. 2d 217, 227 (D. Mass. 2009) (granting summary judgment against fair use defense).

ARGUMENT

V. META COMMITTED DIRECT COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT AS A MATTER OF LAW

The Copyright Act protects a copyright owner’s “exclusive rights to,” *inter alia*, “reproduce the copyrighted work in copies[.]” 17 U.S.C. § 106. To establish direct copyright infringement, a plaintiff must demonstrate that the defendant violated one of the exclusive rights protected under the statute by showing “(1) ownership of a valid copyright, and (2) copying of constituent elements of the work that are original.” *Range Rd. Music, Inc. v. East Coast Foods, Inc.*, 668 F.3d 1148, 1153 (9th Cir. 2012); *see also* *Skidmore as Tr. for Randy Craig Wolfe Tr. v. Led Zeppelin*, 952 F.3d 1051, 1064 (9th Cir. 2020) (same). The second prong “contains two separate components: ‘copying’ and ‘unlawful appropriation.’” *Corbello v. Valli*, 974 F.3d 965, 973-74 (9th Cir. 2020). “Copying can be demonstrated either through direct evidence or by showing that the defendant had access to the plaintiff’s work and that the two works share similarities probative of copying, while the hallmark of ‘unlawful appropriation’ is that the works share substantial similarities.” *Id.* (cleaned up). When there is direct evidence of copying, “[a]

showing of ‘substantial similarity’” between the copyrighted work and the allegedly infringing work “is irrelevant[.]” *Range Rd. Music*, 668 F.3d at 1154.

As there is no dispute that Plaintiffs own valid copyrights of the Copyrighted Books and undisputed direct evidence of Meta’s copying, the Court should grant summary judgment to Plaintiffs on direct infringement due to Meta’s copying the Books from pirated databases.

A. Plaintiffs Own Valid Copyrights for Each of Their Copyrighted Books.

“A requisite element of any claim for copyright infringement is ownership of the copyright at the time of the alleged infringement.” *Rearden LLC v. The Walt Disney Co.*, 2024 WL 3956318, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 26, 2024).³¹ Further, the Copyright Act provides: “[i]n any judicial proceedings the certificate of a registration made before or within five years after first publication of the work shall constitute prima facie evidence of the validity of the copyright and of the facts stated in the certificate.” 17 U.S.C. § 410(c); *Aquarian Found., Inc. v. Lowndes*, 127 F.4th 814, 819 (9th Cir. 2025) (affirming reliance on registrations as prima facie evidence of plaintiff’s authorship).

Here, each Plaintiff owns the registered copyright for their Copyrighted Books, obtained certificates of registration within five years after their first publication, and owned the copyrights at the time of Meta’s infringement. Appendix A provides further information about the registrations owned by each Plaintiff, as do Exhibits 1 and 96, which show the registration certificates for the Copyrighted Books and select excerpts of the Copyrighted Books, respectively.

B. Meta Copied Plaintiffs’ Copyrighted Books Without Permission.

Courts consistently hold that downloading copyrighted works without permission is direct infringement.³² Here, the record establishes that Meta downloaded full, unauthorized copies of

³¹ A plaintiff may be either the legal or beneficial owner, such that an author who transferred their exclusive rights under the Copyright Act in exchange for percentage royalties based on sales or license fees retains standing to sue to protect their economic interest in the copyright. *See DRK Photo v. McGraw-Hill Glob. Educ. Holdings, LLC*, 870 F.3d 978, 983, 988 (9th Cir. 2017).

³² *See, e.g., Napster*, 239 F.3d at 1014 (“Napster users who download files containing copyrighted music violate plaintiffs’ reproduction rights.”); *Columbia Pictures Indus., Inc. v. Fung*, 710 F.3d 1020, 1034 (9th Cir. 2013) (“downloading copyrighted material . . . violates the copyright holder’s . . . right to reproduction”); *see generally* 4 Nimmer on Copyright § 13D.02 (“For instance, photocopying the entirety of a novel is plainly actionable.”).

each Copyrighted Book, which directly infringed Plaintiffs’ exclusive rights of reproduction. Specifically, Meta intentionally copied the pirated books datasets known as Books3, LibGen, Z-Lib, and Internet Archive (“IA”). Collectively, these pirated datasets contain full copies of all the Copyrighted Books, and Meta made [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Ex. 3, Summary Table of Copies.³³

Books3. It is undisputed that Meta downloaded the Books3 dataset and “used most of [it] as training data to train one or more Llama Models.” Ex. 2, RFA No. 16; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LibGen. Meta also admits to downloading a large cache of books from LibGen. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

³³ In this section, Plaintiffs refer to quantities of copies for solely the 11 movant Plaintiffs. The parties’ expert reports quantify copies across all 13 Plaintiffs.

³⁴ For later use as training data, Meta [REDACTED]

³⁵ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Z-Lib and Internet Archive. Meta further admits to downloading the Z-Lib and Internet Archive datasets via torrent. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Evidence of just one copy of each Copyrighted Book would suffice to grant Plaintiffs summary judgment on direct infringement.³⁷ *Hachette v. Internet Archive* is instructive. There, book publishers brought a direct infringement claim against Internet Archive for “scanning print copies of the Works in Suit and lending the digital copies to users of [their] website without the [publisher’s] permission.” 664 F. Supp. 3d at 374 (S.D.N.Y. 2023). The court granted summary judgment to the book publishers on direct infringement where the defendant “violated the Publishers’ reproduction rights[] by creating copies of the Works in Suit.” *Id.* at 378 (citing 17 U.S.C. § 106(1)). Unlike the defendant in *Hachette*, Meta did not even buy the Copyrighted Books in the first instance. Ex. 2, RFA No. 9. Meta’s large-scale copying of the Books without Plaintiffs’ permission violated Plaintiffs’ exclusive rights under § 106(1) and the Court should—as in *Hachette*—grant Plaintiffs partial summary judgment on direct infringement.

³⁶ Plaintiffs do not yet know how many copies Meta made as the Court denied Plaintiffs’ efforts during this phase of discovery to identify all copies. *See* Dkt. 288 at 4-5; Dkt. 351 at 1-2.

³⁷ *See Hachette Book Grp., Inc. v. Internet Archive*, 664 F. Supp. 3d 370, 378 (S.D.N.Y. 2023), *aff’d*, 115 F.4th 163 (2d Cir. 2024) (defendant infringed plaintiffs’ exclusive reproduction rights by copying entire books without permission); *see also Unicolors, Inc. v. Urb. Outfitters, Inc.*, 853 F.3d 980, 987 (9th Cir. 2017) (a district court may grant summary judgment even where the works are not identical, noting that “[a]llowing district courts to grant summary judgment for plaintiffs in copyright cases plays an important role in preserving the effect and weight of Rule 56”); *Am. Geophysical Union v. Texaco Inc.*, 60 F.3d 913, 920, 926 (2d Cir. 1994) (no fair use where defendants photocopied entire articles, thereby engaging in “a systematic process of encouraging employee researchers to copy articles so as to multiply available copies while avoiding payment”).

VI. META’S INITIAL REPRODUCTION OF PIRATED COPIES OF PLAINTIFFS’ BOOKS IS NOT FAIR USE.

Fair use is typically adjudicated through a four-factor analysis prescribed by statute. 17 U.S.C. § 107. That analysis is a mixed question of law and fact. *E.g.*, *SOFA Entm’t, Inc. v. Dodger Prods., Inc.*, 709 F.3d 1273, 1277 (9th Cir. 2013). This mixed question often turns on the specific conduct of the infringer. 17 U.S.C. § 107; *Google LLC v. Oracle Am., Inc.*, 593 U.S. 1, 23-25 (2021). For this reason, the fair-use analysis often requires jury findings and is inappropriate for full disposition at summary judgment. *See Los Angeles News Serv. v. KCAL-TV Channel 9*, 108 F.3d 1119, 1123 (9th Cir. 1997). Nevertheless, there exists a discrete set of infringing acts for which courts have held fair use cannot apply as a matter of law. Two such acts are relevant here. First, copying entire works from pirated databases to avoid compensating the rights holder cannot be fair use. That is unmitigated piracy not subject to a fair-use defense. Second, acquiring and sharing copyrighted works using P2P file sharing networks—a specific method of unmitigated piracy resulting in distributing copyrighted material to unknown third parties—also cannot be fair use. Meta engaged in both unprotected activities, warranting summary judgment to Plaintiffs.

A. Meta’s Unmitigated Piracy

For hundreds of years, courts have held that unmitigated piracy of copyrighted works, i.e., the duplication of entire works to avoid compensating rightsholders, is not fair use. *See, e.g.*, *Folsom v. Marsh*, 9 F. Cas. 342, 342-45 (C.C.D. Mass. 1841) (explaining “it is as clear, that if [defendant] thus cites the most important parts of the work, with a view, not to criticise, but to supersede the use of the original work, and substitute the review for it, such a use will be deemed in law a piracy”) (Story, J.); *see, e.g.*, *Harper & Row Publishers, Inc. v. Nation Enters.*, 471 U.S. 539, 550 (1985) (“As Justice Story’s hypothetical illustrates, the fair use doctrine has always precluded a use that ‘supersede[s] the use of the original.’”). That through-line has been applied to Internet piracy. *E.g.*, *United States v. Slater*, 348 F.3d 666, 669 (7th Cir. 2003). The uncontroversial implication is that for fair use to apply, the work that was copied must have been lawfully acquired in the first place. *Atari Games Corp. v. Nintendo of Am., Inc.*, 975 F.2d 832, 843

(Fed. Cir. 1992) (“To invoke the fair use exception, *an individual must possess an authorized copy of a literary work.*”) (emphasis added).³⁸

Here, there is no dispute that Meta tormented over [REDACTED] of pirated copyrighted data, i.e., data from known illegal websites, nor is there any dispute that Meta acquired at least hundreds of thousands of additional pirated works via direct download from such sites. Those copies are all unmitigated piracy because they were made for the very purpose of acquiring the works without compensating the rightsholders. What’s more, Meta knew that acquiring known pirated material could not be excused under the fair use doctrine. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Courts uniformly hold that allowing application of a fair use defense to this type of infringement is inimical to fair use because simply stealing a work in its entirety for financial benefit serves none of the goals of fair use. *See Campbell v. Acuff-Rose Music, Inc.*, 510 U.S. 569, 578 n.10 (1994) (noting that “‘most infringements are simple piracy,’” but “such cases are ‘worlds apart from many of those raising reasonable contentions of fair use’”) (quoting Pierre N. Leval, *Toward a Fair Use Standard*, 103 HARV. L. REV. 1105, 1132 (1990)); *see also Stewart v. Abend*, 495 U.S. 207, 236 (1990). When copyright infringement defendants attempted to appeal their conviction for the unauthorized download and dissemination of copyrighted software because the district court declined to give a fair use jury instruction, the Seventh Circuit held the defendants’ fair use arguments “barely pass the straight-face test.” *Slater*, 348 F.3d at 669. The court continued:

Limited copying may be permissible for certain noncommercial, educational purposes, taking into account the nature of the copyrighted work and market considerations. These factors, however, weigh against application of the fair use doctrine to cases involving Internet piracy. [The defendants’ Internet site] allowed members to obtain unlawful, digital duplicates of thousands of commercially

³⁸ *See also Perfect 10, Inc. v. Amazon.com*, 508 F.3d 1146, 1164 n.8 (9th Cir. 2007) (explaining Third Circuit and Federal Circuit “simply applied the general rule that a party claiming fair use must act in a manner generally compatible with principles of good faith and fair dealing” where defendants showed unauthorized movie clips and used source code accessed on false pretenses to replicate competitor’s computer game, respectively) (citing *Harper & Row*, 471 U.S. at 562-63).

available software programs. The government also presented expert testimony on the harmful effect of Internet piracy on the potential market for the copyrighted work, though we think this point is fairly obvious. *It is preposterous to think that Internet piracy is authorized by virtue of the fair use doctrine.*

Id. at 669 (emphasis added and citations omitted).

Other courts soundly reject the premise that infringement via online piracy can ever be legitimized as fair use. In *Tenenbaum*, 672 F. Supp. 2d at 234 (D. Mass. 2009), the court observed that digital downloading must be considered infringement, even if the owner of the copyrighted material fails to implement safeguards against digital piracy, because the “implications” of failing to do so “run exactly counter to the notion of fair use, which carves out an exception for uses that redound to the public’s net benefit or do not reduce the incentives for creators.” The court concluded that “[e]ncouraging piracy would do an immense disservice to the public purposes that animate copyright, with little commensurate gain.” *Id.* This authority provides ample basis to hold as a matter of law that Meta’s downloading pirated works for the express purpose of not paying for copyrighted material cannot be fair use; *see also infra* at B.3 (outlining how even if the Court did apply the fair use factors to such piracy, it would still fail as to P2P sharing as a matter of law).

B. Meta’s P2P File Sharing

The additional element of P2P file sharing provides a separate, though related, basis to find as a matter of law that fair use does not apply to Meta’s infringement. Courts, including the Ninth Circuit, hold that acquiring copyrighted works using P2P file sharing networks constitutes infringement without a valid defense. Indeed, Plaintiffs have not identified a *single case* in which a defendant successfully invoked fair use in relation to infringement by reproduction—whether downloading or uploading—of pirated works via P2P networks. *See e.g., Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios Inc. v. Grokster, Ltd.*, 545 U.S. 913, 919 (2005); *Napster*, 239 F.3d at 1014-17 (users’ downloading and uploading music files from the Napster platform is not fair use); *Gonzalez*, 430 F.3d at 890 (affirming summary judgment against fair use defense for P2P piracy); *Tenenbaum*, 672 F. Supp. 2d at 227 (granting summary judgment against fair use defense for P2P piracy). There

are no disputed facts that could make P2P file sharing of copyrighted material fair use. Because Meta undisputedly copied Plaintiffs' Books in this manner, summary judgment is appropriate.

1. There Is No Genuine Dispute That Meta Acquired Millions of Pirated Copyrighted Works Using P2P File Sharing Networks.

Extensive and undisputed evidence shows that Meta torrented the entirety of several online shadow libraries that each contain millions of pirated works. Meta's own expert determined that:

- 1) [REDACTED]
- 2) Meta torrented *666 instances*³⁹ (i.e., copies) of Plaintiffs' works across those pirated datasets, *id.* at Table 2.

Further, Plaintiffs' experts concluded that:

- 1) [REDACTED]
- 2) [REDACTED]

As discussed *supra*, torrenting involves the simultaneous download and upload of data in a "tit-for-tat" bartering process. Though Meta admits it torrented a massive amount of copyrighted data [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

³⁹ 666 instances across all Plaintiffs, and 576 instances across the movant Plaintiffs. *See* Ex. 3.

⁴⁰ Ex. 34, Clark 30(b)(6) Torrenting Tr. 52:2-25.

Much more importantly, Meta’s expert ignores [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BitTorrent’s default configuration provides for continuous uploading during the “leeching” phase—simultaneous to downloading. As discussed *supra*, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2. Meta’s Peer-to-Peer Sharing of Copyrighted Books Cannot Be Fair Use.

The illegality of downloading and sharing copyrighted material using P2P networks has been well-established for over two decades. *See, e.g., Grokster*, 545 U.S. at 919 (“[O]ne who distributes a device with the object of promoting its use to infringe copyright . . . is liable for the resulting acts of infringement by third parties.”).⁴² Without exception, courts have rejected attempts to employ a fair use defense to justify such infringement. *See id.*; *Glacier Films (USA)*,

⁴¹ In any event, whether another user actually downloaded the content that Meta made available is irrelevant. Meta “reproduced” the works as soon as it *made them available* to other peers. *Hotaling v. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints*, 118 F.3d 199, 203 (4th Cir. 1997) (an “offer to distribute the work” is “considered distribution”); *Warner Bros. Records v. Payne*, 2006 WL 2844415, at *3 (W.D. Tex. July 17, 2006) (“Listing unauthorized copies of sound recordings using an online file-sharing system constitutes an offer to distribute those works”). The Ninth Circuit credited *Hotaling* as creating a “‘deemed distribution’ rule” that would prohibit someone who possesses copyrighted material from “mak[ing it] available to the public,” consistent with the prohibition against Napster users using the software “to make their collections available to all other Napster users.” *Perfect 10*, 508 F.3d at 1162.

⁴² *See also Sen. Hearing 108-920, Before Comm. on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate* (2003) (Register of Copyrights Marybeth Peters testifying that “the law is unambiguous. Using peer-to-peer networks to copy or distribute copyrighted works without permission is infringement, and copyright owners have every right to invoke the power of the courts to combat such activity. Every court that has addressed the issue agrees.”).

Inc. v. Turchin, 896 F.3d 1033, 1043 (9th Cir. 2018) (dismissing as “baseless” the argument that “downloading or uploading of the copyrighted work” via a P2P network “was permitted by the doctrine of fair use”); *Napster*, 239 F.3d at 1014-17 (users’ downloading and uploading files from Napster was not fair use).⁴³ For that reason, most courts, including this Court, treat the use of P2P networks to download or upload pirated IP as the open-and-shut case it is. *See In re DMCA*, 608 F. Supp. 3d at 879 (“In some cases, no analysis is required; it is obvious, for example, that downloading and distributing copyrighted music via peer-to-peer systems does not constitute fair use.”) (citations omitted) (Chhabria, J.); *Gonzalez*, 430 F.3d at 890 (affirming summary judgment; download and retention of files from P2P network was not fair use, as “copiers such as [defendant] cannot ask courts (and juries) to second-guess the market and call wholesale copying ‘fair use’”) (Easterbrook, J.).

Indeed, courts have noted that—as a practical matter—*Grokster* precludes any ruling that P2P copying of pirated copyrighted material is fair use, regardless of any ultimate purpose or uses. *See e.g., Tenenbaum*, 672 F. Supp. 2d at 227 (“*Grokster*’s secondary liability was premised on the fact that file sharing constituted a form of primary infringement, rather than a fair use.”). Accordingly, the Court should follow this long line of authority and hold that Meta has no fair use defense for the Copyrighted Books that it undisputedly acquired using P2P file sharing networks.

3. Fair Use Cannot Protect Meta’s “Use” of Uploading Copyrighted Material via P2P Sharing.

Even if the Court decides that the fair use analysis applies to Meta’s unmitigated piracy and use of torrenting to obtain pirated copies of Plaintiffs’ Copyrighted Books, it should nevertheless grant summary judgment to Plaintiffs under the four fair use factors regarding Meta’s decision to make available to other P2P pirates millions of copyrighted books in exchange for faster download speeds. In determining whether a particular act of copying is a fair use, courts

⁴³ *See also Tenenbaum*, 672 F. Supp. 2d at 227 (“The defendant has offered the Court no legal authority that file sharing of the kind he engaged in constitutes fair use. In fact, a number of courts, including the Supreme Court, have found exactly the opposite.”) (citations omitted); *In re Aimster Copyright Litig.*, 334 F.3d 643, 645, 655 (7th Cir. 2003) (users that “swap computer files containing [copyrighted] popular music” via internet-based services like Napster are “direct infringers”) (Posner, J.).

consider (1) “the purpose and character of the use”; (2) “the nature of the copyrighted work”; (3) “the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole”; and (4) “the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work.” *Id.* The first and fourth factors are widely viewed as the most important, including for summary judgment. *Thomson Reuters*, 2025 WL 458520, at *7 (citing *Authors Guild v. Google*, 804 F.3d 202, 220 (2d Cir. 2015)). This is not a close call. There is nothing transformative about using pirated online databases to source free market substitutes of entire copyrighted works entitled to the highest copyright protection under the law, while simultaneously contributing [REDACTED]. The use of piracy to further piracy can never be “fair use.” *See Glacier*, 869 F.3d at 1043.

Factor 1: Meta’s P2P Sharing Is Non-Transformative and Is Commercial.

Nothing about “the purpose and character of [Meta’s] use” of pirated databases was “transformative,” though it certainly was “commercial.” *See Campbell*, 510 U.S. at 579. Meta torrented complete, unchanged copies of the Copyrighted Books and millions of other copyrighted works without paying for them. Meta [REDACTED]. Reproducing or offering to distribute copyrighted works to anonymous peer-users is commercial because the peers receive works for free that they otherwise would have to buy.⁴⁴ The first factor thus clearly counsels against fair use. *See Hachette Book Grp., Inc. v. Internet Archive*, 115 F.4th 163, 190 (2d Cir. 2024) (rejecting fair use defense; “IA copies the Works in full and makes those copies available

⁴⁴ *Napster*, 239 F.3d at 1015 (“[R]epeated and exploitative copying of copyrighted works, even if the copies are not offered for sale, may constitute a commercial use.”); *id.* at 1018 (because “Napster users download a full, free and permanent copy of the recording,” the “determination by the district court as to the commercial purpose and character of sampling is not clearly erroneous.”); *Tenenbaum*, 672 F. Supp. 2d at 228 (“Peer-to-peer networks are based on an informal kind of exchange, whereby each user ‘shares’ his or her files and, at the same time, gains access to the files made available by others on the network”) (citing 17 U.S.C. § 101 for the definition of “financial gain” as the “receipt, or expectation of receipt, of anything of value, including the receipt of other copyrighted works”).

to the public in their entirety,” which does not “achieve a transformative secondary purpose, but [] supplant[s] the originals”); *Napster*, 239 F.3d at 1015 (“Courts have been reluctant to find fair use when an original work is merely retransmitted in a different medium.”).⁴⁵

Factor 2: Plaintiffs’ Copyrighted Books Are Fundamentally Creative.

The second factor, “the nature of the copyrighted work,” 17 U.S.C. § 107(2), “calls for recognition that some works are closer to the core of intended copyright protection than others, with the consequence that fair use is more difficult to establish when the former works are copied.” *Campbell*, 510 U.S. at 586. “Works that are creative in nature are ‘closer to the core of intended copyright protection’ than are more fact-based works.” *Napster*, 239 F.3d at 1016 (quoting *Campbell*, 510 U.S. at 586). The Copyrighted Books are indisputably creative: the exact type of works that cut against a finding of fair use. *Cf. Marcus v. Rowley*, 695 F.2d 1171, 1176 (9th Cir. 1983) (noting that even factual works like instructional cooking booklets can contain creative aspects, and that the author’s manner of assembly of facts “represented a creative expression”).

Factor 3: Meta Took and Uploaded Complete Copies of the Copyrighted Books.

Under the third factor, courts consider whether “the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole . . . are reasonable in relation to the copying.” *Campbell*, 510 U.S. at 586-87. As discussed *supra*, Meta downloaded hundreds of copies of the Books *in their entirety* and made them available for upload as well. *See* Ex. 3; Ex. 27, ¶¶ 147, 163; Ex. 71, ¶ 30 (

Meta thus did not “use” mere snippets of the Books. It copied them wholesale.

Factor 4: Meta’s Conduct Causes Great Harm To Plaintiffs.

With respect to the fourth factor, “the effect on the market value for the copyrighted work,” Meta’s participation in a P2P network by making Plaintiffs’ Copyrighted Books available for

⁴⁵ *See also UMG Recordings, Inc. v. MP3.Com, Inc.*, 92 F. Supp. 2d 349, 351 (S.D.N.Y. 2000) (transmittal of unauthorized copies of sound recording is an “insufficient basis for any legitimate claim of transformation”); *Infinity Broadcast Corp. v. Kirkwood*, 150 F.3d 104, 108 (2d Cir. 1998) (rejecting fair use for retransmitting copyrighted radio broadcasts over telephone lines); *Los Angeles News Serv. v. Reuters Television Int’l Ltd.*, 149 F.3d 987 (9th Cir. 1998) (rejecting fair use where TV news agencies copied copyrighted footage and retransmitted it to news organizations).

download by others (and potentially uploading hundreds of copies of those Books) interferes with (1) Plaintiffs’ sales of their books across all mediums (physical and electronic), and (2) Plaintiffs’ revenue opportunities in the well-established market for LLM training data. Proof of present or future harm is proof

that the particular use is harmful, or that if it should become widespread, it would adversely affect the potential market for the copyrighted work *If the intended use is for commercial gain, that likelihood [of market harm] may be presumed. But if it is for a noncommercial purpose, the likelihood must be demonstrated.*”

Napster, 239 F.3d at 1016 (quoting *Sony Corp. of Am. v. Universal City Studios*, 464 U.S. 417, 451 (1984) (emphasis in original)).

Here, the Court may presume a likelihood of harm because Meta made the works available to users who benefited from access to pirated books without paying for them. *Napster*, 239 F.3d at 1018; *see also Tenenbaum*, 672 F. Supp. 2d at 228. Any “widespread” use of that sort naturally leads to market harm. Courts thus credit the obvious deleterious market effect of P2P sharing of copyrighted works. *E.g.*, *Hachette Book Grp.* 115 F.4th at 190 (“[IA] copies the Works in full and makes those copies available to the public in their entirety. . . . At least in this context, it is difficult to compete with free.”); *Gonzalez*, 430 F.3d at 890 (“Music downloaded for free from the Internet is a close substitute for purchased music; many people are bound to keep the downloaded files without buying originals. . . . It is no surprise, therefore, that the only appellate decision on point has held that downloading copyrighted songs cannot be defended as fair use”) (citing *Napster*, 239 F.3d 1004). Plaintiffs’ economic expert, Daniel F. Spulber, notes that “downloading illegal, pirated copies of copyrighted works and then redistributing those same pirated copies en masse . . . to other users risks reducing demand for those works in the legal market,” and “[s]uch conduct causes concrete harm to authors by diminishing demand for their copyrighted works.” Ex. 76, ¶ 191.

CONCLUSION

For these reasons, Plaintiffs request that the Court grant Plaintiffs’ motion for partial summary judgment.

Dated: March 10, 2025

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