

United States District Court  
Northern District of California

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DAVID RANDOLPH SCOTT,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
CITIZEN WATCH COMPANY OF  
AMERICA, INC., et al.,  
Defendants.

Case No. 17-cv-00436-NC

**ORDER GRANTING IN PART AND  
DENYING IN PART DEFENDANTS'  
MOTIONS FOR SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT**

Re: ECF 81, 93

This case is about a famous astronaut, that astronaut’s space-faring chronograph, and a modern wristwatch marketed as a commemorative celebration of history. The question is whether the watch’s manufacturer and a downstream retailer—defendants Citizen Watch Company of America, Inc. and Sterling Jewelers, Inc., respectively—violated the law by using advertisements that include plaintiff Colonel David Randolph Scott’s name, title, photo, and voice without his permission. While California misappropriation laws and the federal Lanham Act do permit certain types of unauthorized uses of another’s identity, Defendants cannot show that those exceptions apply here as a matter of law. Instead, factual disputes exist about the incidental nature of Defendants’ use of Scott’s identity and about what Defendants’ advertisements suggest to consumers regarding the relationship between Scott and the commemorative watch.

These factual disputes bar summary judgment on most of Scott’s claims, but there is a dearth of evidence supporting Scott’s assertion that he has suffered severe emotional

1 distress. Thus, Defendants’ motions for summary judgment are GRANTED on Scott’s  
2 claims for negligent and intentional infliction of emotion distress, and DENIED on all  
3 other claims.

4 **I. BACKGROUND**

5 **A. Parties**

6 The plaintiff in this case is Colonel David Randolph Scott, a retired astronaut and  
7 the mission commander for NASA’s 1971 Apollo 15 voyage. On that mission, Scott spent  
8 three days on the moon, including over 18 hours outside the main spacecraft on lunar  
9 extra-vehicular activity. Scott is perhaps best known for being the seventh man to walk on  
10 the moon.

11 Defendant Citizen Watch Company of America, Inc. (“Bulova”) is a watch  
12 manufacturer, and defendant Sterling Jewelers, Inc. dba Kay Jewelers (“Kay”) is a watch  
13 and jewelry retailer that sells Bulova watches.

14 **B. The Original Chronograph and the Moon Watch**

15 Before the Apollo 15 mission, Bulova representatives gave Scott two Bulova  
16 timepieces to use in space. One of them, a chronograph, Scott wore to the moon during the  
17 Apollo 15 mission. In October 2015, Scott auctioned off the chronograph for \$1,625,000.

18 In 2014, Bulova began creating a commemorative timepiece—the Lunar Pilot  
19 Chronograph (the “Moon Watch”)—based on the original chronograph that Scott wore to  
20 the moon. In early 2016, Bulova began marketing the Moon Watch. Many of the  
21 advertisements and promotional materials that Bulova and Kay used to advertise the Moon  
22 Watch make reference to the original chronograph that Scott wore on the moon, and  
23 include Scott’s identity in various forms. These marketing materials are the basis for this  
24 lawsuit. The disputed materials include: (1) online promotions of the Moon Watch,  
25 including descriptions of the watch, photos of Scott, and a video that contains an audio clip  
26 of Scott’s voice; (2) a promotional booklet packaged along with the Moon Watch; and (3)  
27 other public and internal communications by Bulova and Kay.

**1. Online Marketing**

The first category of materials is Defendants’ online marketing of the Moon Watch. Bulova and Kay both included references to Scott in descriptions of the Moon Watch on their own websites, and Bulova’s site features photos of Scott and a video containing audio of Scott’s voice.

Bulova’s web page has had several iterations of the Moon Watch description, two of which reference Scott. Originally, the web page stated: “This Special Edition Moon Chronograph Watch replica takes inspiration from astronaut Dave Scott’s personal Bulova chronograph worn during the Apollo 15 moon landing.” Napolitano Decl. (ECF 81-1) Ex. 3. Bulova later changed the description to read: “After Apollo 15’s mission commander made lunar history—while wearing his personal Bulova chronograph—we’re making history again. The Bulova Moon Watch replicates that original timepiece . . .” Id. Ex. 4. Bulova then changed the description again to state: “Bulova made space history on August 2, 1971—during the Apollo 15 mission, a moon pilot chronograph, customized for lunar conditions by Bulova engineers, was worn on the moon. Now Bulova makes history again with the special edition Moon Watch . . .” Id. Ex. 5. Bulova sent copy listing the Moon Watch for sale on its downstream retailers’ websites with descriptions similar to those above. Ryan Bul. Decl. (ECF 102-1) Ex. G.

Based inexactly on the copy that Bulova sent to Kay, Kay’s website stated: “This special edition moon watch replica takes inspiration from astronaut Dave Scott’s personal Bulova chronograph worn during the Apollo 15 moon landing . . .” Ryan Kay Decl. (ECF 104-1) Ex. B. This description is similar, but not identical, to the copy Bulova sent. See id. Ex. A.

Beyond the online watch descriptions, Bulova’s website features photos of Scott and a video that uses Scott’s voice. The 79-second video depicts the Apollo 15 mission and includes two seconds of audio where Scott can be heard saying, “We have a roll program.” Ryan Bul. Decl. Ex. W. The web page also shows black and white photographs of an astronaut, who the parties agree is Scott, in full space gear including a helmet and visor

1 that completely obscure Scott’s face. Id. Ex. X.

2 **2. The Booklet Accompanying the Moon Watch**

3 Enclosed in the Moon Watch’s packaging is a booklet providing a watch description  
4 and specifications similar to those on Bulova’s website, and featuring the same photos of  
5 Scott. The first version of the booklet included the image of Scott in a full spacesuit,  
6 including visor and helmet, along with the Lunar Rover that was used on several NASA  
7 missions. Napolitano Decl. Ex. 2.<sup>1</sup> The booklet stated: “Apollo 15’s mission commander,  
8 the seventh man to walk on the moon and the first to drive the Lunar Rover, wore his  
9 personally-gifted Bulova moon pilot chronograph.” Id.

10 Bulova later removed the reference to “mission commander” and revised the  
11 description to say: “The Bulova moon pilot chronograph, worn during the Apollo 15 moon  
12 landing . . .” Id. Ex. 1. The updated booklet still includes the photograph of Scott on the  
13 moon. Id.

14 Although the booklet is provided to purchasers as part of the Moon Watch’s  
15 packaging, it was also used at least once as an in-store display. See Ryan Bul. Decl. Ex. U  
16 (email and photos from a Kay employee showing the booklet prominently featured as part  
17 of the Moon Watch’s in-store display).

18 Related to the booklet, the Moon Watch also comes with a card “certify[ing] that  
19 this timepiece is an authentic replica of the original Bulova chronograph watch worn on  
20 the moon by Apollo 15’s mission commander in 1971.” Id. Ex. V.

21 **3. Other Communications**

22 In addition to the online advertisements and the promotional booklet, Scott  
23 identifies several other instances where Defendants incorporated Scott’s name and/or title  
24 into their internal marketing strategies and communications with the public. For example,  
25 Scott’s name appears in a 2015 press release from Bulova about the Moon Watch; in an

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
27 <sup>1</sup> The physical exhibits of the booklets sent to chambers appear to be labeled in reverse  
28 order. The booklet filed as Exhibit 1 to the Napolitano declaration is the revised version,  
with reference to “mission commander” omitted. The booklet filed as Exhibit 2 is the  
original, with references to “mission commander.” See ECF 81-2.

1 interview of Bulova’s CEO Jeffrey Cohen with Baselworld reporter Bill Shuster; and in an  
2 internal proposed “advertorial” that emphasizes the connection between Bulova and  
3 NASA. Id. Exs. F, J, K. Similarly, several communications refer to the “mission  
4 commander” of Apollo 15, including in public advertisements, internal training cards or  
5 “tips cards” for sales employees, and Bulova’s “pitch book.” Id. Exs. O, Q, R.

6 **C. Procedural History**

7 Perturbed by the inclusion of his identity in Defendants’ advertising materials, Scott  
8 sued Bulova and Kay, asserting nine causes of action. First Amended Complaint (FAC)  
9 (ECF 9). After the Court dismissed Scott’s ninth cause of action for unjust enrichment,  
10 ECF 62, eight claims remain: (1) common law invasion of right of publicity through  
11 commercial appropriation of name and likeness; (2) common law invasion of right of  
12 privacy; (3) violation of California Civil Code § 3344; (4) false advertising under the  
13 Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125; (5) false designation of origin under the Lanham Act, 15  
14 U.S.C. § 1125; (6) negligence; (7) intentional infliction of emotional distress; and (8)  
15 negligent infliction of emotional distress.

16 Bulova moves for summary judgment on all of Scott’s claims.<sup>2</sup> Bul. MSJ (ECF 81).  
17 In a separate motion, Kay joins Bulova’s motion on all counts and offers additional  
18 arguments why Kay should be granted summary judgment. Kay MSJ (ECF 93). Scott  
19 opposes both motions. Opp. to Bul. MSJ (ECF 125); Opp. to Kay. MSJ (ECF 127).

20 All parties have consented to magistrate judge jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §  
21 636(c). ECF 8, 22, 23.

22 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

23 “Viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to the non-moving party,  
24 summary judgment is appropriate if no genuine issues of material fact remain and the non-  
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26 <sup>2</sup> Bulova also moves to exclude the expert report of Larry Steven Londre and the expert  
27 declaration of Doug Bania. ECF 113, 114. These motions are denied, because the  
28 challenges to both experts go principally to the weight, not admissibility, of the experts.  
The Court ignores both witnesses to the extent they offer an opinion on what the law is.  
The denial of these motions is without prejudice to re-urging as a pre-trial Daubert motion.

1 moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” *Lockheed Martin Corp. v.*  
2 *Network Sols., Inc.*, 194 F.3d 980, 983 (9th Cir. 1999); see Fed. R. Civ. P. 56.

3 **III. DISCUSSION**

4 The Court first addresses Bulova’s motion for summary judgment on all of Scott’s  
5 claims, and then summarily addresses the portions of Kay’s motion not covered by  
6 Bulova’s. For ease of reference and because Kay joins Bulova’s motion, both defendants’  
7 liability is assessed in conjunction with Bulova’s motion.

8 **A. Scott’s Common Law and Statutory Appropriation Claims Involve Disputed**  
9 **Material Facts.**

10 The Court first considers Scott’s common law and statutory appropriation claims.  
11 The parties dispute whether Scott’s first two causes of action—which Scott has deemed  
12 “common law invasion of right of publicity through commercial appropriation” and  
13 “common law invasion of right to privacy”—are really a single claim. See Bul. MSJ at 9;  
14 Opp. to Bul. MSJ at 5. California law recognizes both types of common law  
15 misappropriation claims, with the difference being the harm the plaintiff suffers: lost  
16 opportunity to benefit commercially from his own public identity on the one hand, and  
17 injury to feelings or peace of mind on the other. See *Dora v. Frontline Video, Inc.*, 15 Cal.  
18 App. 4th 536, 541–42 (1993); accord *McKinney v. Morris*, No. B240830, 2013 WL  
19 5617125, at \*19 (Cal. Ct. App. Oct. 15, 2013). However, the legal elements are the same  
20 for both claims, and the same factual issues underlie them in this case, so the Court  
21 addresses them together. See *Dora*, 15 Cal. App. 4th at 542 (“Because we believe that in  
22 this case the analysis under both theories would be the same, we need not put too fine a  
23 point on it.”).

24 In addition to the common law cause of action, California Civil Code § 3344  
25 provides a statutory remedy for commercial misappropriation. The remedies under § 3344  
26 complement, rather than codify, the common law claim. See *Newcombe v. Adolf Coors*  
27 *Co.*, 157 F.3d 686, 691–92 (9th Cir. 1998). Section 3344 provides in relevant part, “any  
28 person who knowingly uses another’s name, voice, signature, photograph, or likeness, in

1 any manner . . . for purposes of advertising . . . without such person’s prior consent . . .  
2 shall be liable for any damages sustained by the person.” Cal. Civ. Code § 3344(a).

3 On the common law misappropriation claim, Scott must prove that: (1) Defendants  
4 used Scott’s identity; (2) Defendants appropriated Scott’s name or likeness to Defendants’  
5 advantage, commercially or otherwise; (3) Scott did not consent to the use; and (4) Scott  
6 was injured as a result. *Downing v. Abercrombie & Fitch*, 265 F.3d 994, 1001 (9th Cir.  
7 2001); *Maxwell v. Dolezal*, 231 Cal. App. 4th 93, 96–97 (2014). Under § 3344, Scott must  
8 prove all the elements of the common law cause of action and two more: a knowing use by  
9 the defendant, and a direct connection between the alleged use and the commercial  
10 purpose. *Downing*, 265 F.3d at 1001 (citing *Eastwood v. Superior Court*, 149 Cal. App. 3d  
11 409, 417 (1983)).

12 Instead of attacking these elements, Bulova raises four defenses to Scott’s  
13 misappropriation claims, arguing that (1) any use by Defendants was incidental; (2) the use  
14 is protected under First Amendment principles as a matter of public interest or (3) as a  
15 transformative work; and (4) Scott is not “readily identifiable” and so his likeness has not  
16 been used. The Court addresses each.

17 **1. It Is Disputed Whether Defendants’ Use of Scott’s Identity Was**  
18 **Incidental.**

19 Bulova’s first argument is that any use of Scott’s identity was merely incidental and  
20 therefore not actionable. “Under California law, the ‘incidental use of a plaintiff’s name or  
21 likeness does not give rise to liability under a common law claim of commercial  
22 misappropriation or an action under Section 3344.” *Perkins v. LinkedIn Corp.*, 53 F. Supp.  
23 3d 1222, 1254 (N.D. Cal. 2014) (citing *Yeager v. Cingular Wireless LLC*, 673 F. Supp. 2d  
24 1089, 1100 (E.D. Cal. 2009). “The rationale underlying this doctrine is that an incidental  
25 use has no commercial value, and allowing recovery to anyone briefly depicted or referred  
26 to would unduly burden expressive activity.” *Yeager*, 673 F. Supp. 2d at 1100 (citing  
27 *Pooley v. Nat. Hole–In–One Ass’n*, 89 F. Supp. 2d 1108, 1112 (D. Ariz. 2000)).

28 Whether the incidental use exception applies is “determined by the role that the use

1 of the plaintiff’s name or likeness plays in the main purpose and subject of the work at  
2 issue.” *Id.* (quoting *Preston v. Martin Bregman Prods., Inc.*, 765 F. Supp. 116, 119  
3 (S.D.N.Y.1991). Generally, a plaintiff’s identity is not appropriated “by mere mention of  
4 it” nor where “it is published for purposes other than taking advantage of his reputation,  
5 prestige, or other value associated with him.” Restatement (Second) of Torts § 652C,  
6 comment d. Factors to consider in determining whether the incidental use doctrine applies  
7 include: “(1) whether the use has a unique quality or value that would result in commercial  
8 profit to the defendant, (2) whether the use contributes something of significance, (3) the  
9 relationship between the reference to the plaintiff and the purpose and subject of the work,  
10 and (4) the duration, prominence or repetition of the likeness relative to the rest of the  
11 publication.” *Yeager*, 673 F. Supp. 2d at 1100 (quoting *Aligo v. Time-Life Books, Inc.*, No.  
12 94-cv-20707 JW, 1994 WL 715605, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 19, 1994)). “Even if the mention  
13 of a plaintiff’s name or likeness is brief, if the use stands out prominently within the  
14 commercial speech or enhances the marketability of the defendant’s product or service, the  
15 doctrine of incidental use is inapplicable.” *Id.*

16 Here, Scott raises a genuine dispute about the role that his identity played in  
17 Defendants’ products and advertising by offering evidence that his identity was used  
18 repeatedly and in a manner intended to take advantage of Scott’s reputation. It is  
19 undisputed that Scott’s name and Apollo 15 “mission commander” title<sup>3</sup> appeared or  
20 appear in many of Defendants’ marketing materials, including the descriptions on Bulova’s  
21 and Kay’s websites, the promotional booklet, marketing copy for online and third-party  
22 retailers, a press release, an interview between a Baselworld reporter and Bulova’s CEO  
23 Jeffrey Cohen, website advertisements, employee training materials, and internal  
24 communication documents about marketing strategy. See *Ryan Bul. Decl.* ¶ 8, Exs. A, F–  
25 L. As just one example to supplement what is described in the background section of this  
26 order, a Bulova account executive sent a “spring introduction” power point slide to a third  
27

28 <sup>3</sup> As Scott notes, there was only one mission commander for Apollo 15: Scott.  
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1 party retailer, with the advertisement stating, “The Moon Pilot Chronograph is based on  
2 the design of the Bulova watch worn on the moon by Astronaut David R. Scott during  
3 1971’s Apollo 15 space mission.” Id. Ex. H.

4 This evidence precludes granting summary judgment for Defendants based on  
5 incidental use. For example, in *Yeager*, the court considered a misappropriation claim  
6 where defendant Cingular Wireless used plaintiff Chuck Yeager’s name in a publication by  
7 stating: “Nearly 60 years ago, the legendary test pilot Chuck Yeager broke the sound  
8 barrier and achieved Mach 1. Today, Cingular is breaking another kind of barrier with our  
9 MACH 1 and MACH 2 mobile command centers, which will enable us to respond rapidly  
10 to hurricanes and minimize their impact on our customers.” *Yeager*, 673 F. Supp. 2d at  
11 1094. This language mirrors a statement repeated frequently in Bulova and Kay’s  
12 advertising: “After Apollo 15’s mission commander made lunar history—while wearing  
13 his personal Bulova chronograph—we’re making history again.” Ryan Bul. Decl. Ex. M;  
14 see also id. Exs. N, O, P.

15 In *Yeager*, the court reasoned that the plaintiff’s name and identity were “unique  
16 and non-fungible” because he was known for breaking the sound barrier for the first time,  
17 and “[t]he use of his name and identity link[ed] defendant’s new technology to plaintiff’s  
18 name and accomplishments” to create positive associations in customers’ minds about the  
19 AT&T brand. *Yeager*, 673 F. Supp. 2d 1089. The same logic applies here. Scott’s evidence  
20 permits the inference that Defendants’ advertisements deliberately invoked Scott’s name  
21 and historical significance as one of the first humans to walk on the moon in order to  
22 increase the Moon Watch’s marketability and appeal. This is unlike, for example, *Aligo*,  
23 where the court granted a motion to dismiss based on incidental use where a plaintiff’s  
24 photo was used just once for four seconds in a 29-minute infomercial and was  
25 “insignificant to the commercial purpose of selling the music anthology.” *Aligo*, 1994 WL  
26 715605, at \*3.

27 Ultimately, the gravity of Scott’s identity in Defendants’ advertising—determining  
28 whether it has “a unique quality or value” that adds commercial value or “contributes

1 something of significance”—is a jury question. But because the evidence here permits an  
2 inference of deliberate, commercially valuable use, summary judgment for Defendants  
3 under the incidental use doctrine is not warranted.

4 **2. The Undisputed Facts Do Not Establish that the Public Interest**  
5 **Exception Shield Defendants from Liability.**

6 Bulova next argues that Defendants’ use of Scott’s identity constitutes protected  
7 speech because it is a matter of public interest. Tightly related to this argument is § 3344’s  
8 “public affairs” exception, which the Court addresses in the same analysis.

9 “Under both the common law cause of action and the statutory cause of action, ‘no  
10 cause of action will lie for the publication of matters in the public interest, which rests on  
11 the right of the public to know and the freedom of the press to tell it.’” Downing, 265 F.3d  
12 at 1001 (quoting *Montana v. San Jose Mercury News*, 34 Cal. App. 4th 790, 793 (1995)).  
13 The common law exception precludes liability for the “publication of matters in the public  
14 interest,” *Montana*, 34 Cal. App. 4th at 794–95, and the statutory exception excludes  
15 liability for “a use of a name, voice, signature, photograph, or likeness in connection with  
16 any . . . public affairs . . .” Cal. Civ. Code § 3344(d).

17 These defenses are state law creations and not coextensive with the federal  
18 Constitution, but both “are based on First Amendment concerns.” *In re NCAA Student-*  
19 *Athlete Name & Likeness Licensing Litig.*, 724 F.3d 1268, 1282 (9th Cir. 2013). Courts  
20 that consider both exceptions consistently either analyze them together or reach the same  
21 outcome on both. See, e.g., *Montana*, 34 Cal. App. 4th at 794–95 (analyzing both in a  
22 single analysis); *Dora*, 15 Cal. App. 4th at 545–46 (referencing its common law public  
23 interest analysis to reach the same conclusion on the statutory public affairs analysis);  
24 *McKinney*, 2013 WL 5617125, at \*20 (same). The Court therefore considers the “public  
25 interest” and “public affairs” defenses together as a single inquiry grounded in First  
26 Amendment concerns.

27 As an overarching starting point, First Amendment principles dictate that  
28 commercial speech receives less protection than non-commercial speech. *Bolger v. Youngs*

1 Drug Prod. Corp., 463 U.S. 60, 65 (1983). Defendants here do not dispute that the  
2 materials containing Scott’s identity are for a commercial purpose. See Bul. MSJ at 14–16.  
3 Thus, these materials are subject to reduced free speech protection relative to non-  
4 commercial speech.

5 To balance a plaintiff’s privacy and publicity rights against the public’s free speech  
6 interest in dissemination of news and information, courts must consider “the nature of the  
7 precise information conveyed and the context of the communication.” *Gionfriddo v. Major*  
8 *League Baseball*, 94 Cal. App. 4th 400, 410. Regarding the nature of the information  
9 conveyed, Apollo 15 and space exploration certainly implicate some degree of public  
10 interest, satisfying the first prong of this inquiry. But the crux of this case is the second  
11 prong: context.

12 The determinative inquiry for whether the public interest exception applies to  
13 commercial speech is whether a defendant’s use of a plaintiff’s identity is the commercial  
14 product itself, or is instead used to promote some other tenuously related product. A case  
15 involving another famous space pioneer illustrates the idea. In *Aldrin v. Topps Company*,  
16 the court considered whether, under California’s anti-SLAPP statute, a set of trading cards  
17 depicting well-known “American Heroes” amounted to constitutionally protected free  
18 speech on an issue of public interest. *Aldrin v. Topps Co., Inc.*, No. 10-cv-09939 DDP  
19 FMOX, 2011 WL 4500013, at \*2–3 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 27, 2011). The cards’ packaging  
20 displayed the “Visor Shot” of astronaut Buzz Aldrin on the moon—“arguably the world’s  
21 most famous space-related photo”—and included other images and descriptions of Aldrin  
22 on the cards. *Id.* at \*1. One card included a historical account of how Aldrin helped  
23 actualize NASA’s aspirations for extra-vehicular astronaut activity and advanced national  
24 ambitions to “shoot for the moon.” *Id.* The court took note of the fact that the cards’  
25 primary purpose was to disseminate historical information, and it distinguished from cases  
26 in which famous persons’ identities were used to promote products that “bore no  
27 relationship to those individuals or their activities, and conveyed no message other than  
28 information about the unrelated products.” *Id.* at \*3. Because the Topps cards “propose[d]

1 no commercial transaction, and [were] not advertisements for any product,” the court  
2 found that the commercial product was the speech itself, and was therefore protected by  
3 the First Amendment. *Id.* at \*3.

4 A California appellate court reached a similar conclusion about commercial reprints  
5 of three newspaper pages. After the San Francisco 49ers won the 1989 and 1990  
6 Superbowls, the San Jose Mercury News published three front page stories containing  
7 photos and renderings of quarterback Joe Montana. *Montana*, 34 Cal. App. 4th at 792. The  
8 Mercury reproduced each of these front page stories in poster form and distributed them as  
9 promotional materials to the public to showcase the quality and content of the newspaper.  
10 *Id.* In response, Montana sued the Mercury under California’s misappropriation laws.  
11 Noting the substantial free speech interest in the press, the court found that, because the  
12 posters were simply unaltered reprints of the Mercury’s own constitutionally protected  
13 news story, the commercial re-use of those articles (and therefore Montana’s identity) was  
14 also protected. *Id.* at 797. Key to this conclusion is that, like in *Aldrin*, the commercial  
15 product was the speech itself: a newspaper story about the plaintiff.

16 In contrast, the Ninth Circuit in *Abdul-Jabbar v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 85 F.3d 407,  
17 416 (9th Cir. 1996), found that the commercial use of Lew Alcindor’s name and basketball  
18 record in a car commercial was not protected by § 3344(d). The court acknowledged that  
19 “Alcindor’s basketball record may be said to be ‘newsworthy,’” but it held that § 3344(d)  
20 did not apply because the defendant “used the information in the context of an automobile  
21 advertisement” rather than to disseminate newsworthy information. *Abdul-Jabbar*, 85 F.3d  
22 at 416. Thus, the court was not persuaded to apply the exception where the plaintiff’s  
23 likeness was used merely to promote an unrelated, non-speech product.

24 Like *Abdul-Jabbar*, the Ninth Circuit held in *Downing* that Abercrombie’s use of  
25 several plaintiffs’ photos in a surfing-themed catalog did not fall under the public interest  
26 exception. *Downing*, 265 F.3d at 1002–03. In a section of the catalog entitled “Surf  
27 Nekkid,” a photo of the plaintiffs surfing was sandwiched between articles on the history  
28 of surfing and an advertisement for “Final Heat Tees,” which Abercrombie created to look

1 “exactly like those worn by the [plaintiffs] in the photograph.” Id. at 1000. The Ninth  
2 Circuit distinguished the case from *Dora*, 15 Cal. App. 4th 536, in which the court applied  
3 the public interest exception to a documentary about the famous surfer Mickey Dora. The  
4 Ninth Circuit in *Downing* reasoned:

5       Although the theme of Abercrombie’s catalog was surfing and surf culture, a matter  
6 of public interest, the use of [the plaintiffs’] names and pictures is quite different  
7 from that involved in the *Dora* case. In *Dora*, Mickey Dora’s contribution to the  
8 development of the surf life-style and his influence on the sport was “the point of  
9 the program.” *Dora* was depicted in the documentary because his identity directly  
10 contributed to the story about surfing which came within the protected public  
11 interest.

12       In the current action, there is a tenuous relationship between [the plaintiffs’]  
13 photograph and the theme presented. Abercrombie used [the plaintiffs’] photograph  
14 essentially as window-dressing to advance the catalog’s surf-theme.

15       *Downing*, 265 F.3d at 1002 (internal citation omitted). Thus, the Ninth Circuit  
16 expressly distinguished between the use of Mickey Dora’s identity as the commercial  
17 product itself—a documentary—and the use of the *Downing* plaintiffs’ photos as a mere  
18 “window-dressing” to sell Abercrombie clothes. Id.

19       The case here is distinct from all of the examples above, but ultimately falls closest  
20 to *Downing* and *Abdul-Jabbar*. The key point is that, unlike *Aldrin*, *Montana*, and *Dora*,  
21 Defendants’ product is not speech. Defendants did not sell an informational piece of  
22 media—fact-based trading cards, a newspaper, or a documentary—about *Apollo 15* or  
23 space exploration. The commercial product is a watch, and the references to history and  
24 space exploration simply help to sell it.

25       What makes this a closer case is that the relationship between the plaintiff and the  
26 product is somewhat less tenuous than in *Abdul-Jabbar* and *Downing*; Scott actually wore  
27 a Bulova watch to the moon. In *Downing*, the t-shirts that Abercrombie advertised were  
28 designed to look “exactly like those worn by the [plaintiffs] in the photograph,” but there is  
no indication that Abercrombie made the original t-shirts. Id. at 1000. Here, Bulova’s  
Moon Watch replicates the original chronograph that Scott wore on the moon, and Bulova

1 made the chronograph.

2 What compels the Court to follow Downing on this point, despite the difference in  
3 facts, is the fine line that must be drawn between the historical event that was Apollo 15  
4 and the person that is David Randolph Scott. The fact that Bulova manufactured Scott’s  
5 original chronograph certainly gives Bulova greater license to boast about its connection to  
6 the Apollo 15 mission. But whatever connection the original chronograph created between  
7 Bulova and Apollo 15 does not automatically make Scott fair game.

8 The difference between calling forth Apollo 15 and referencing Scott is illustrated  
9 in the second and third versions of Bulova’s online description for the Moon Watch.  
10 Strongly invoking Scott’s success, the second online description stated: “After Apollo 15’s  
11 mission commander made lunar history—while wearing his personal Bulova  
12 chronograph—we’re making history again.” Napolitano Decl. Ex. 4. The third online  
13 description changed course to state: “Bulova made space history on August 2, 1971—  
14 during the Apollo 15 mission, a moon pilot chronograph, customized for lunar conditions  
15 by Bulova engineers, was worn on the moon.” Id. Ex. 5. From the second to third version,  
16 the emphasis moves away from mission commander Scott and toward Bulova’s own  
17 involvement in the historical event of the Apollo 15 mission.

18 Somewhere in that continuum there is a line. While Bulova may legally showcase  
19 its legitimate connection to Apollo 15, the Court cannot say as a matter of law that  
20 Defendants’ advertisements do not cross the event horizon into the black hole of  
21 misappropriation. Instead, following Downing, the Court finds that Scott the astronaut, as  
22 distinguished from the Apollo 15 mission or space exploration more generally, bears too  
23 tenuous a connection to the non-speech commercial Moon Watch for the public interest  
24 exception to shield Defendants from liability on summary judgment.

25 **3. Defendants’ Remaining Arguments Do Not Apply to At Least Some**  
26 **Alleged Uses.**

27 Defendants offer two final defenses against Scott’s appropriation claims, but both  
28 arguments apply to only some of Defendants’ alleged uses of Scott’s identity. First,

1 Defendants argue that the marketing booklets included with the watch’s packaging, the  
2 online watch descriptions, and the 79-second advertising video contain significant  
3 transformative elements, making them exempt from liability. Second, Defendants assert  
4 Scott is not “readily identifiable” in the photograph of him on the moon, making the photo  
5 and the materials containing the photo not actionable under § 3344.

6 Neither argument is grounds for summary judgment, because their applicability to  
7 Scott’s misappropriation claims is incomplete. Scott identifies other uses of his identity  
8 that these arguments do not encompass. For example, Scott provides evidence that  
9 Defendants used his name and identity in interviews, press releases, internal  
10 communications incorporating Scott’s identity into the Moon Watch’s branding (e.g.,  
11 training materials), public Wikipedia page edits, and a certificate of authenticity issued  
12 along with the watch. See Ryan Bul. Decl. Exs. F–L, Q–S, V. Thus, even if the booklets,  
13 watch descriptions, and video were transformative, and even if Scott were not readily  
14 identifiable in the disputed photograph, the remaining components of Scott’s claim would  
15 survive summary judgment. Because the result is the same no matter how these issues are  
16 resolved, the Court will skip the Morton’s fork and decline to reach Bulova’s arguments on  
17 transformative character and identifiability.

18 In sum, Bulova’s arguments on incidental use, the public interest exception,  
19 transformative character, and identifiability all fail. Bulova’s motion for summary  
20 judgment on Scott’s common law and statutory appropriation claims is DENIED.

21 **B. Scott’s Lanham Act Claims Involve Disputed Material Facts.**

22 Bulova next moves for summary judgment on Scott’s Lanham Act claims for false  
23 designation of origin and false advertising. The Lanham Act imposes liability on:

24 [a]ny person who, on or in connection with any goods or services . . . uses in  
25 commerce any word, term, name . . . or any false designation of origin, false or  
26 misleading description of fact, or false or misleading representation of fact,  
which—

27 (A) is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive as to the  
28 affiliation, connection, or association of such person with another person, or as  
to the origin, sponsorship, or approval of his or her goods, services, or

1 commercial activities by another person, or  
2 (B) in commercial advertising or promotion, misrepresents the nature,  
3 characteristics, qualities, or geographic origin of his or her or another person's  
4 goods, services, or commercial activities,

5 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)(1).

6 **1. Scott's False Designation of Origin Claim Involves Disputed Material**  
7 **Facts.**

8 The gravamen of Scott's false designation of origin claim is that Defendants' Moon  
9 Watch advertisements falsely imply endorsement or approval by Scott. Bulova counters  
10 with three arguments: (1) that Scott does not have a trademark on which to base his  
11 Lanham Act claims because he does not use his name to identify trademarked goods or  
12 services; (2) that there is no possibility of consumer confusion; and (3) that the inclusion of  
13 Scott's identity in advertisements is non-actionable nominative fair use.

14 **a. There Is Evidentiary Support that Scott Has a Lanham Act**  
15 **"Mark."**

16 On the first argument, Bulova is wrong as a legal matter. Scott does not, as Bulova  
17 argues, need to have a registered trademark for products that he is marketing or selling. In  
18 a false endorsement case involving a celebrity, the "mark" is the celebrity's "persona," and  
19 the "strength" of the mark refers to "the level of recognition the celebrity enjoys among  
20 members of society." *White v. Samsung Elecs. Am., Inc.*, 971 F.2d 1395, 1400 (9th Cir.  
21 1992). It is undisputed that Scott was the seventh man to walk on the moon, and Scott  
22 presents evidence that he is recognizable in society. See Ryan Bul. Decl. Ex. HH. Thus, it  
23 is at least factually disputed whether Scott has a "mark" for his Lanham Act claims.

24 **b. Likelihood of Confusion Is Factually Disputed.**

25 As to the second argument, the Ninth Circuit has articulated eight factors to  
26 consider in determining whether there exists a likelihood of confusion in celebrity  
27 endorsement cases:

- 28 1. the level of recognition that the plaintiff has among the segment of the society for  
whom the defendant's product is intended;



- 1 2. the relatedness of the fame or success of the plaintiff to the defendant's product;
- 2 3. the similarity of the likeness used by the defendant to the actual plaintiff;
- 3 4. evidence of actual confusion;
- 4 5. marketing channels used;
- 5 6. likely degree of purchaser care;
- 6 7. defendant's intent on selecting the plaintiff; and
- 7 8. likelihood of expansion of the product lines.

8 Downing, 265 F.3d at 1007–08. These factors' relevance and importance vary from  
9 case to case, and the "likelihood of confusion standard is predominantly factual in nature."  
10 Id. at 1008 (quoting *Wendt v. Host Int'l, Inc.*, 125 F.3d 806, 812 (9th Cir. 1997)).

11 Here, Scott offers ample evidence to raise a triable factual issue. Most  
12 compellingly, Scott offers evidence that at least some consumers knew of Scott and his  
13 role in Apollo 15, were excited to buy the watch because of its connection to Scott, and  
14 may actually have believed Scott endorsed the product. For example, a consumer review  
15 on Bulova's website reads, "[I] found out [t]hat other than the NASA Swiss watch, one  
16 other watch had been worn on the [m]oon by [t]he Commander of Apollo 15 'Dave Scott'  
17 on EVA 2. The watch in question was the Bulova 96B251 Moon Watch." Ryan Bul. Decl.  
18 Ex. HH. Similarly, a Facebook user referred to the Moon Watch as the "Dave Scott Re-  
19 Edition." Id. Ex. DD. In addition to this evidence, and as discussed in the context of  
20 Scott's misappropriation claims, there is a clear link between the Moon Watch and why  
21 Scott is famous. While this link is too tenuous to establish the public interest defense on  
22 Scott's misappropriation claims, it is entirely reasonable to infer that Defendants' reference  
23 to the Moon Watch, Apollo 15, and Scott in the same breath could confuse consumers  
24 about Scott's role in the Moon Watch's marketing. Also persuasive is the fact that  
25 Defendants used unaltered images of Scott (though it is disputed whether Scott was readily  
26 identifiable in those photos), along with his name and official title. The "similarity" of his  
27 likeness was therefore exact rather than, say, a caricature. Finally, Scott's evidence shows  
28 that Bulova may have actively sought Scott out to serve as a "brand ambassador,"  
suggesting intentionality in Bulova's decision to select Scott in their advertising. See, e.g.,  
Id. Ex. Z (Email from Bulova's CEO saying, "We are planning to sign David Scott as a

1 Bulova ambassador for this model.”).

2 Thus, the first, second, third, fourth, and seventh factors involve disputed factual  
3 issues, with substantial evidentiary support for Scott’s position. Because a jury could  
4 reasonably conclude that there is a likelihood of confusion, summary judgment for  
5 Defendants is not warranted on these grounds. See *Downing*, 265 F.3d at 1008.

6 **c. Nominative Fair Use Is Factually Disputed.**

7 Bulova’s final argument against Scott’s false designation of origin claim is that  
8 Defendants’ advertisements fall within the non-actionable category of nominative fair use.  
9 A commercial user of another’s trademark is entitled to a nominative fair use defense when  
10 three requirements are met: (1) “the product or service in question must be one not readily  
11 identifiable without use of the trademark”; (2) “only so much of the mark or marks may be  
12 used as is reasonably necessary to identify the product or service”; and (3) “the user must  
13 do nothing that would, in conjunction with the mark, suggest sponsorship or endorsement  
14 by the trademark holder.” *New Kids on the Block v. News Am. Pub., Inc.*, 971 F.2d 302,  
15 308 (9th Cir. 1992).

16 The nominative fair use defense does not entitle Defendants to summary judgment  
17 here for two reasons. First, the Ninth Circuit clarified in *New Kids* that the test applies only  
18 “where the defendant uses a trademark to describe the plaintiff’s product, rather than its  
19 own.” *Id.* at 308; accord *Downing*, 265 F.3d 1009. Here, Defendants used Scott’s identity  
20 to describe their own product, not Scott’s. Second, even if the test is applied, the third  
21 factor is factually disputed. As noted above, Scott offers evidence that consumers may  
22 have believed Scott endorsed or sponsored the Moon Watch, referring to it as the “Dave  
23 Scott Re-Edition” and retelling in favorable online reviews the story of Scott taking his  
24 personal Bulova chronograph to the moon. Whether Defendants’ advertisements suggests  
25 sponsorship or endorsement by Scott is a highly factual matter and not suitable for  
26 summary judgment. See *Downing*, 265 F.3d at 1009 (reversing summary judgment where  
27 there was “a genuine issue of material fact as to whether the third criterion is met”).

28 In sum, none of Defendants’ three arguments warrants summary judgment. The

1 motion is DENIED as to Scott’s false designation of origin claim.

2 **2. Scott’s False Advertising Claim Involves Disputed Material Facts.**

3 Scott’s other Lanham Act claim is for false advertising, which requires a plaintiff to  
4 show:

- 5 (1) a false statement of fact by the defendant in a commercial advertisement about  
6 its own or another’s product;  
7 (2) the statement actually deceived or has the tendency to deceive a substantial  
8 segment of its audience;  
9 (3) the deception is material, in that it is likely to influence the purchasing decision;  
10 (4) the defendant caused its false statement to enter interstate commerce; and  
11 (5) the plaintiff has been or is likely to be injured as a result of the false statement,  
12 either by direct diversion of sales from itself to defendant or by a lessening of the  
13 goodwill associated with its products.

14 Skydive Arizona, Inc. v. Quattrocchi, 673 F.3d 1105, 1110 (9th Cir. 2012). Bulova  
15 attacks only the first and fifth elements, arguing that no false statements were ever made in  
16 the Moon Watch advertising, and that Scott cannot show any injury. Bul. MSJ at 24. Scott  
17 responds that the characterization of the Moon Watch as a “replica” is false because the  
18 internal components of the Moon Watch differ from the original chronograph and is not a  
19 “100%” replica according to Bulova’s own 30(b)(6) witness. Opp. to Bul. MSJ at 23  
20 (citing Ryan Bul. Decl. Ex. A (Napolitano Depo.)). For the fifth element, Scott points to  
21 his own testimony that he has been injured—presumably economically in this context—by  
22 being associated with a watch that he would not endorse, and points to Doug Bania’s  
23 expert declaration that Scott has lost potential income from future endorsement deals. Id. at  
24 24 (citing Scott Decl. ¶¶ 10–15 and Bania Decl. ¶ 8).

25 Whether Defendants’ characterization of the Moon Watch as a “replica,” despite  
26 mechanical differences between the watches, is a materially false statement that would  
27 mislead consumers into buying the watch and harm Scott in the process is a factual  
28 question for the jury. Summary judgment on this claim is DENIED.

**C. Scott’s Negligence Claim Entails Disputed Factual Issues.**

Scott’s sixth cause of action, negligence, is a duplicative recasting of his

1 misappropriation claims. See FAC ¶ 48–50 (asserting that Defendants owed Scott a duty  
2 “to do nothing which might harm his interests” and breached that duty by “utiliz[ing]”  
3 Scott’s “name and likeness on marketing material to promote Defendants’ products”). The  
4 same factual disputes present in Scott’s misappropriation claims therefore apply in equal  
5 force here. While the Court remains perplexed why Scott insists on pursuing a claim that  
6 adds nothing to the case, this supernovic white dwarf star of a claim burns on. Bulova’s  
7 motion for summary judgment on Scott’s sixth cause of action is DENIED.

8 **D. Summary Judgment Is Warranted on Scott’s Emotional Distress Claims.**

9 Scott’s seventh and eighth causes of action are for intentional infliction of  
10 emotional distress and negligent infliction of emotional distress, respectively. As to the  
11 latter, “[t]he ‘negligent causing of emotional distress is not an independent tort but the tort  
12 of negligence, involving the usual duty and causation issues.’” *Huntingdon Life Scis., Inc.*  
13 *v. Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty USA, Inc.*, 129 Cal. App. 4th 1228, 1264 (2005) (citing  
14 6 Witkin, *Summary of Cal. Law* (9th ed.1988), Torts, § 838, p. 195.). This means that  
15 “damages for emotional distress are recoverable only if the defendant has breached some  
16 other duty to the plaintiff.” *Potter v. Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.*, 6 Cal. 4th 965, 984  
17 (1993). Thus, Scott’s negligent infliction of emotional distress claim cannot stand alone  
18 and is subsumed by his general negligence claim. Furthermore, as discussed below, the  
19 evidence does not support a claim for severe emotional distress, so Scott’s eighth cause of  
20 action is untenable on two bases.

21 Regarding Scott’s seventh cause of action, “[t]o prevail on a claim for intentional  
22 infliction of emotional distress, the plaintiff must prove the following: (1) the defendants’  
23 conduct was outrageous; (2) the defendants intended to cause, or recklessly disregarded the  
24 likelihood of causing, emotional distress; (3) the plaintiff experienced severe emotional  
25 suffering; and (4) actual and proximate cause of emotional distress.” *Newcombe*, 157 F.3d  
26 at 696 (citing *Cole v. Fair Oaks Fire Protection Dist.*, 43 Cal. 3d 148, 155 n.7 (1987)).  
27 “The law intervenes only where the distress inflicted is so severe that no reasonable man  
28 could be expected to endure it.” *Fletcher v. W. Nat’l Life Ins. Co.*, 10 Cal. App. 3d 376,

1 397 (1970).

2 Typically, “[i]t is for the court to determine whether on the evidence severe  
3 emotional distress can be found; it is for the jury to determine whether, on the evidence, it  
4 has in fact existed.” Fletcher, 10 Cal. App. 3d at 397 (quoting Rest. 2d Torts, § 46, com. j).  
5 Here, severe emotional distress cannot be found on the evidence presented. The lone  
6 evidence purporting to demonstrate severe emotional distress is Scott’s declaration stating,  
7 “I have suffered emotionally because people may now believe I have abandoned my  
8 private life in favor of commercially promoting products which is not how I wish to be  
9 perceived by the public,” and, “I feel humiliated, embarrassed, and mentally distressed  
10 because of the new public persona Bulova and Kay’s have forced upon me; an Apollo  
11 astronaut that endorses products, let alone a cheap and deceptive product.” Scott Decl.  
12 (ECF 102-2) ¶¶ 12, 13. This solitary declaration is insufficient to raise a triable factual  
13 issue because it describes at worst discomfort with a social image Scott fears he may have.  
14 Even viewed in the light most favorable to Scott, this evidence is a parsec away from  
15 describing distress that no reasonable person can be expected to endure. Furthermore, there  
16 is no evidence to speak of showing that Defendants were intentional or reckless in the  
17 emotional harm they allegedly caused to Scott. The Court therefore GRANTS Bulova’s  
18 motion for summary judgment on Scott’s seventh and eighth causes of action. See  
19 Newcombe, 157 F.3d at 696 (affirming summary judgment for defendants where the  
20 evidence did not support a finding of intentionally outrageous conduct).

21 **E. Kay’s Separate Summary Judgment Motion Is Denied to the Extent It**  
22 **Surpasses Bulova’s.**

23 Kay moves separately for summary judgment, joining Bulova’s motion and putting  
24 forth additional grounds to excuse itself from liability. The motion boils down to a single  
25 unpersuasive argument that because Kay “had no role in authoring any of the watch  
26 descriptions,” it is just an “innocent retailer.” Kay MSJ at 4.

27 Relying on New York state law, an Eleventh Circuit decision interpreting Florida  
28 law, and a case from the District of Columbia, Kay first argues that misappropriation

1 claims do not apply to passive downstream distributors. Kay’s out-of-state caselaw is  
2 unpersuasive. No party nor the Court has identified Ninth Circuit or California law holding  
3 that downstream retailers cannot be held liable under California common law or statutory  
4 appropriation claims, and the Court will not invent such a rule here.

5 Next, Kay claims it is innocent because Bulova contractually agreed to ensure  
6 compliance with applicable law and secure necessary permissions and releases from third  
7 parties. *Id.* (citing *Sharma Decl.* (ECF 94) ¶ 3, Ex. A). Kay’s purchasing agreement with  
8 Bulova does not change the equation because those parties’ private contractual allocation  
9 of legal responsibility does not affect Scott’s rights as a third party. See *Vitale & Assocs.,*  
10 *LLC v. Lowden*, 690 F. App’x 555, 556–57 (9th Cir. 2017) (“[I]n general, ‘a contract  
11 cannot bind a nonparty.’”) (quoting *EEOC v. Waffle House, Inc.*, 534 U.S. 279, 294  
12 (2002)).

13 Kay also points to the statutory provision that narrows § 3344 liability for “the  
14 owners or employees of any medium used for advertising, including, but not limited to,  
15 newspapers, magazines, radio and television networks and stations, [etc.]” Cal. Civ. Code  
16 § 3344(f). But § 3344(f) does not apply to Kay, because Kay is not an advertising medium  
17 like a newspaper or television station. It is a business that uses advertisements to market its  
18 goods. On its face, § 3344(f) does not shield Kay from liability.

19 Finally, on Scott’s Lanham Act claims, Kay argues it is not liable under a theory of  
20 contributory infringement, because it did not exercise control over Bulova’s product or  
21 advertisements. There are two versions of contributory infringement. In the “product”  
22 version, contributory infringement attaches to a party that intentionally induces another to  
23 infringe on a trademark, or to an upstream supplier that provides a product knowing the  
24 downstream recipient is using it to infringe a trademark. *Fonovisa, Inc. v. Cherry Auction,*  
25 *Inc.*, 76 F.3d 259, 264 (9th Cir.1996) (citing *Inwood Labs., Inc. v. Ives Labs., Inc.*, 456  
26 U.S. 844, 854–55 (1982)). Under the “service” version that applies here, when a defendant  
27 supplies an alleged infringer with a service (like a venue to sell wares) rather than a  
28 product, the defendant must exercise “[d]irect control and monitoring of the

1 instrumentality used by [the] third party to infringe the plaintiff’s mark.” Lockheed Martin,  
2 194 F.3d at 984.

3 Whether offered as proof of direct infringement or the “service” version of  
4 contributory infringement, Scott provides evidence that Kay edited the Moon Watch  
5 description that Kay used on its website, and that it exercised significant control over  
6 which promotional materials to use in its store displays. See Ryan Kay Decl. Ex. B.; Ryan  
7 Bul. Decl. Ex. U. Kay does not dispute that it chose which materials to display in its stores  
8 or that it edited the watch description it posted on its website. Instead, Kay argues that the  
9 only changes it made to the watch description were “minor edits to technical specifications  
10 of the watch.” Kay Reply at 5. This concession is fatal to Kay’s position because, whether  
11 or not it actually chose to change the language relating to Scott, Kay clearly had a  
12 volitional role in creating and displaying the allegedly infringing advertising materials. At  
13 the very least, Scott raises a genuine factual dispute about Kay’s “innocence.”

14 For all these reasons, Kay’s separate motion for summary judgment is DENIED to  
15 the extent it surpasses Bulova’s. To the extent it merely joins Bulova’s motion, the same  
16 conclusions apply: it is GRANTED on Scott’s emotional distress claims and DENIED as  
17 to the remaining claims.

18 **IV. CONCLUSION**

19 Defendants’ motions for summary judgment are GRANTED on Scott’s seventh and  
20 eighth causes of action for intentional and negligent infliction of emotional distress. The  
21 motions are DENIED on Scott’s remaining claims.

22 The claims that survive are Scott’s first, second, and third causes of action for  
23 common law and statutory appropriation; fourth and fifth causes of action for false  
24 advertising and false designation of origin under the Lanham Act; and sixth cause of action  
25 for negligence.

26 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

27 Dated: April 4, 2018

  
NATHANAEL M. COUSINS  
United States Magistrate Judge