

Right of Publicity

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Right of Publicity Infringement

(a/k/a "Appropriation" or "Commercial Misappropriation")

The Elements:

- 1. A commercial use
- 2. Of a person's name, likeness, voice, or other indicia of identity

NOTE: This blackletter formulation is overbroad. The scope of the doctrine is greatly limited by:

- First Amendment freedom of expression
- Copyright preemption
- Ad-hoc "spin"

Three circumstances where rights of publicity actions are commonly recognized:

- Endorsement/advertising
- Merchandising
- "Virtual impressment"

"The elements of a common law action are the unauthorized use of the plaintiffs identity to the defendant's advantage by appropriating the plaintiffs name, voice, likeness, etc., commercially or otherwise, and resulting injury."

Kirby v. Sega of Am., Inc., 144 Cal.App. 4th 47 (2006)



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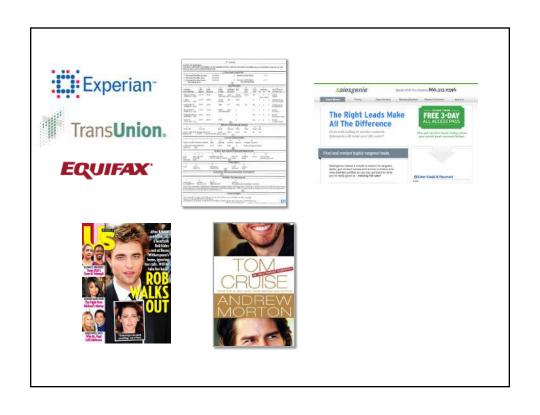
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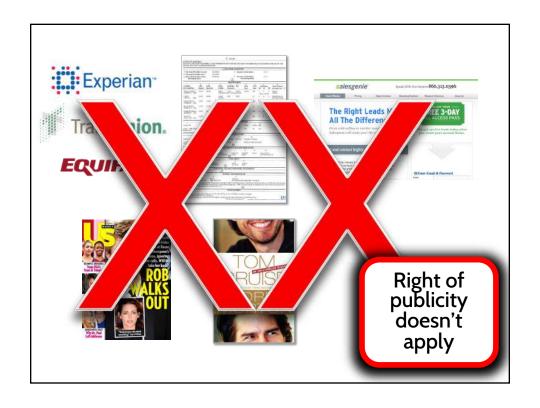
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Reality check: The blackletter scope is much broader than the real scope.





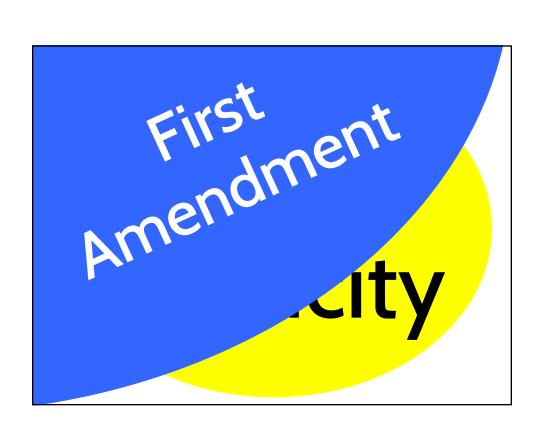


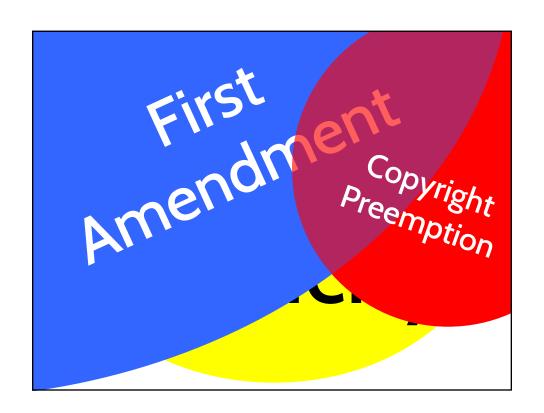


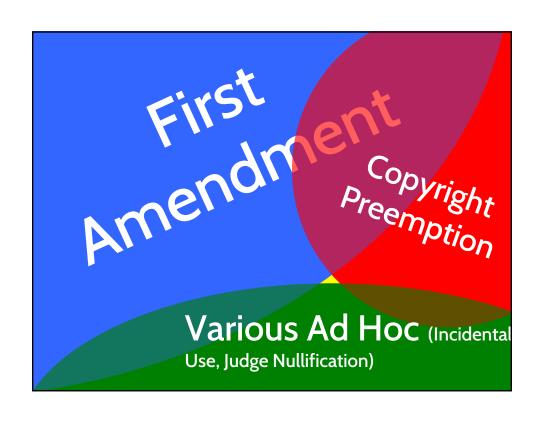
Observation:

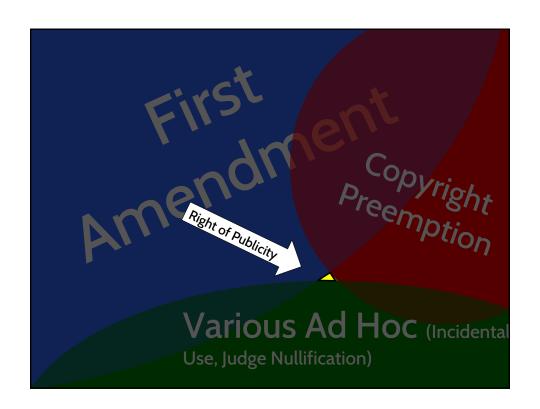
As an analytical matter, the scope is primarily determined subtractively.

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The Indignancy Matrix

	Communicated to how many?	Communicated statement is true or false?	Must it be highly offensive?	State-of-mind requirement?	Cause of action after death?
Intrusion	N/A	N/A	yes	intent	N/A
Disclosure	public	true	yes	intent	no
False light	public	false	yes	actual malice	no
Defamation	one person	false	NO (Instead, must be reputation harming)	[it's complicated!*]	no
IIED	N/A	N/A	yes+ (extreme & outrageous)	intent or recklessness	N/A
Right of publicity	the usual requirement is just that it be commercial	either	no	none	often

*See the Defamation Flowchart.