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FILED
Superior Court of California
County of Los Angeles

JUL 3 0 2018



Attorneys for Plaintiffs Chadwick McQueen and City National Bank as Trustee of the Terry McQueen Testamentary Trust

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CENTRAL DISTRICT

CHADWICK MCQUEEN, an individual; CITY NATIONAL BANK AS TRUSTEE OF THE TERRY MCQUEEN TESTAMENTARY TRUST,

Plaintiffs.

VS.

FERRARI N.V., a Dutch corporation; FERRARI NORTH AMERICA, INC., a Delaware corporation; and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,

Defendant.

BC 715754

Case No.

COMPLAINT FOR:

- (1) TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT [15 U.S.C. §1114];
- (2) FALSE ENDORSEMENT AND DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN [15 U.S.C. §1125(a)];
- (3) RIGHT OF PUBLICITY [CAL. CIV. CODE §3344.1];
- (4) COMMON LAW UNFAIR COMPETITION

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Plaintiffs Chadwick McQueen and City National Bank, in its capacity as Trustee of the Terry McQueen Testamentary Trust for the benefit of Molly McQueen, allege the following:

PARTIES

- 1. Plaintiff Chadwick McQueen is the son of the deceased movie star Steve McQueen. Chadwick McQueen is the co-owner of his father's right of publicity and trademark rights. He resides in the County of Los Angeles.
- 2. Plaintiff City National Bank is the trustee of the Terry McQueen Testamentary Trust, which is the other co-owner of Steve McQueen's rights of publicity and trademark rights. The trust is administered in the County of Los Angeles for the benefit of Molly McQueen, who is the daughter of Steve McQueen's late daughter, Terry McQueen. Molly McQueen also resides in the County of Los Angeles.
- Plaintiffs Chadwick McQueen and City National Bank as Trustee of the Terry McQueen Testamentary Trust are hereinafter referenced collectively as "Plaintiffs."
- 4. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that defendant Ferrari N.V. is a corporation organized under the laws of the Netherlands with its principal place of business in Maranello, Italy.
- 5. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that defendant Ferrari North America, Inc., is a subsidiary of defendant Ferrari N.V., organized under the laws of Delaware, and headquartered in Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
- 6. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate or otherwise of defendant Does 1 through 10, inclusive, are unknown to Plaintiffs who therefore sue said defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that each of the defendants designated herein as a fictitiously-named defendant is in some manner legally responsible for the events and happenings alleged herein. Defendants Ferrari N.V., Ferrari North America, Inc. and Does 1 through 10 are hereinafter referred to collectively as "Ferrari" or "Defendants."
- 7. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that each of the Defendants was, at all relevant times, the agent, servant, employee, joint venturer and/or partner of each of the

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other Defendants, and in doing the things alleged hereinafter, each Defendant was acting within the scope of authority conferred upon that defendant or with the consent, approval and/or ratification of the other Defendants.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Steve McQueen Is a Movie Icon and "The King of Cool"

- 8. Terence Steven "Steve" McQueen (hereinafter "Steve McQueen" or "McQueen") is one of the most famous actors in American film history.
- McQueen's "anti-hero" persona made him a top box-office draw of the countercultural 1960s and 1970s and engendered his nickname "The King of Cool."
- 10. McQueen received an Academy Award nomination for his role in *The Sand Pebbles* and starred in other landmark films, including *The Cincinnati Kid*, *The Thomas Crown Affair*, *Bullitt*, *The Getaway*, and *Papillon*, as well as the all-star ensemble films *The Magnificent Seven*, *The Great Escape*, and *The Towering Inferno*.
 - 11. By 1974, McQueen was the highest-paid movie star in the world.
- 12. Tragically, however, McQueen was taken from us too soon; he passed away on November 7, 1980.

B. The "Steve McQueen Effect" Skyrockets the Value of Cars

- 13. McQueen had a passion for speed and danger. He was and remains known as an avid motorcycle and race car enthusiast. He performed many of his own movie stunts, including some of the car chases in *Bullitt* and the motorcycle chase in *The Great Escape*.
- 14. As a result of McQueen's link to and love of cars, McQueen cars and related collectibles carry a huge premium in today's market. The "Steve McQueen effect" drives the value of anything owned by the actor, especially cars, to several multiples its standard price. For example, a 1970 Porsche 917K featured in the Steve McQueen movie *Le Mans* auctioned for over \$14 million in August 2017, becoming the most expensive Porsche ever sold. In 2014, a vintage Ferrari 275 GTB/4 once owned by Steve McQueen sold for over \$10 million, despite similar Ferraris usually selling for approximately \$3 million. In 2016, a Porsche 911 Turbo once owned by McQueen sold for just under \$2 million, despite similar Porsches usually selling for around

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\$100,000 to \$150,000. In 2012, a 1968 Ford GT40 race car used in the filming of *Le Mans* sold for \$11 million – the most ever paid for any Ford vehicle and almost four times the insurance company's valuation. In 2011, McQueen's 1970 Porsche 911S, also used in *Le Mans*, auctioned for \$1.375 million – the most ever spent at auction for a 911 series Porsche and despite being valued at \$72,000.

- 15. The president and founder of the automotive auction house Gooding & Company once stated: "Steve McQueen is really at the top of the car mythology." A managing director of RM Auctions agreed, noting: "When it comes to cars with celebrity provenance, it doesn't get any better than a Ferrari owned by Steve McQueen."
- 16. For more than thirty years, the McQueen family has carefully and deliberately limited the car and motorcycle themed projects featuring Steve McQueen. For example, Ford has launched three limited editions of Mustangs featuring the name and likeness of McQueen, and the family has been closely involved with each launch, including recently in Detroit and Geneva.
- 17. Triumph has also featured McQueen in the global advertising of limited numbered editions of motorcycles. The McQueen family was closely involved with design and performance features of these motorcycles, and McQueen's signature and name was prominently featured on a motorcycle that became known as the "Steve McQueen bike."
- 18. Metisse builds a finely crafted and revered Steve McQueen Desert Racer that commands premium fees. The Steve McQueen Desert Racer was designed with close involvement of the McQueen family.
- McQueen will also be used as the key brand in a highly modified limited edition performance car announced by Steeda.
- 20. Porsche has worked closely with McQueen's family on special branded clothing and accessories featuring McQueen's classic Porsches.
- 21. In every case, the McQueen family has closely consulted, managed, and protected the use of Steve McQueen's persona to ensure that each project is authentic, of high quality and performance, and represents the essential McQueen style. The family routinely rejects projects that do not meet these rigorous standards. As a result, products featuring McQueen that are vetted

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and approved by the McQueen family command premium prices, are highly praised by magazine and television journalists, and are highly sought after by discriminating car and motorcycle buyers.

Ferrari Knowingly Infringes Upon McQueen's Intellectual Property Rights C.

- Ferrari is a world renowned Italian luxury sports car manufacturer and racing 22, brand. Founded by Enzo Ferrari in 1939 out of Alfa Romeo's race division, Ferrari built its first car in 1940 and its first Ferrari-branded car in 1947. In addition to racing its cars competitively, Ferrari sells to the public high-end sports cars that are generally seen as symbols of speed, luxury, and wealth.
- 23. In 2011, plaintiff Chad McQueen personally visited Ferrari, met with the thenpresident and chairman of Ferrari, and toured the Ferrari factory. Plaintiff expressed interest in potentially working with Ferrari on a special McQueen car, provided he and his family would maintain approval rights and involvement in the project, as they routinely do with other partner brands, as described above.
- 24. Plaintiffs and the rest of the McQueen family were shocked when they learned, in 2017, that Ferrari had, without notice or authorization, begun marketing and selling a special edition Ferrari that Ferrari entitled "The McQueen" and that Ferrari marketed through use of Steve McQueen's persona.
- More specifically, to celebrate the 70th Anniversary of Ferrari-branded cars in 25. 2017, Ferrari designed modernized versions of 70 classic Ferrari car models. Ferrari advertised and sold to the public exclusive, limited edition liveries of each of the 70 special edition models. Ferrari named one of the models in the 70th Anniversary collection "The McQueen."
- Ferrari marketed "The McQueen" to its key customers as an extremely limited 26. edition "McQueen livery" and carting a significant price increase over a standard Ferrari model.
- 27. Ferrari also engaged in widespread advertising of "The McQueen." For example, Ferrari advertised, displayed, and offered for sale "The McQueen" on the Ferrari website and social media. Below are true and correct excerpts from the Ferrari website and social media pages advertising "The McOucen."

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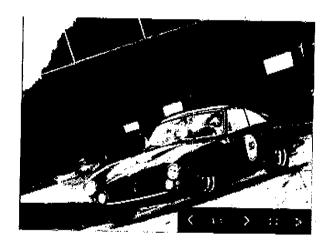
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THE MCQUEEN

INSPIRED BY THE 210 GT BERLENETIA LUSSO - 1960

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A PROBE ABOUT THE 250 GT BERLINETTA LUISSO



Ferrari © Street to the process

From @ParisMotorShow the @Ferrart @CaliforniaT in "The Steve McQueen" livery. Discover all iconic models!



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Ferrari @ December 20 set

#32/70: deep brown exteriors, elegant camel leather interiors. This is The McQueen, our livery celebrating the #Ferrari 250 GT Berlinetta Lusso from 1963, owned by Steve McQueen, #70Stylelcons



Discover The McQueen

Auto conscion

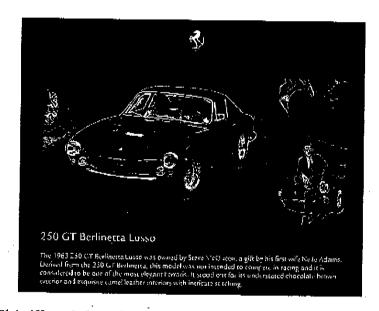
28. Ferrari created and distributed brochures, including one entitled "70 ANNI COLLECTION," to advertise, display, and offer for sale "The McQueen" automobile to the public. The brochures too incorporated a photograph of Steve McQueen and a description of Steve McQueen's ownership of the 250 GT Berlinetta Lusso. Ferrari's marketing that displayed a photo of McQueen next to a Ferrari Luso created an unmistakable (but false) association and endorsement of the McQueen-branded Ferrari by the McQueen family. Below is a page from the brochure.

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- 29. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that Ferrari advertised and promoted "The McQueen" as one of only four liveries that Ferrari presented at the 2016 Paris Motor Show to showcase the 70th Anniversary collection. Numerous third-party press accounts covering the 2016 Paris Motor Show referenced "The McQueen" or "The Steve McQueen" by Ferrari.
- 30. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that Ferrari used the Steve McQueen name to promote "The McQueen" through word-of-mouth promotions, communications with car dealers, industry insiders, and members of the public.
- 31. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that, through Ferrari's aforementioned advertising and promotional activities, which were directed to California, Ferrari sold at least one unit of "The McQueen" to a California consumer.
- 32. Ferrari was aware that Steve McQueen had resided in California and that Plaintiffs reside in California. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that Ferrari engaged in its unauthorized use of Steve McQueen's intellectual property rights deliberately, knowing that Flaintiffs would be harmed in California.
- 33. As explained above, consumers routinely pay a substantial premium for automobiles and motorcycles authenticated or approved by the McQueen family and featuring Steve McQueen. Ferrari thus benefitted from its use of Steve McQueen's intellectual property by

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trading upon Steve McQueen's goodwill and reputation in the relevant public in order to promote and sell "The McQueen." Ferrari profited not just from the sales of "The McQueen" automobiles, but also from the sale of other special edition 70th Anniversary models that were promoted in conjunction with "The McQueen."

- Plaintiffs. For starters, Ferrari has harmed the McQueen family and, by extension, its fans, by releasing a McQueen-branded car that creates the false perception that the car has been authorized by the family and that its design and details make it an authentic "McQueen" car deserving of the price premium and value that accrues to licensed and authentic McQueen cars and products. Additionally, Ferrari has deprived the McQueen family of a legitimate Ferrari project deserving of the McQueen name and containing actual performance and design enhancements that accompany an authorized McQueen vehicle. By unfairly benefitting from the public attention and exclusivity that would have accompanied an authorized relationship with the McQueen family, Ferrari has deprived the family of the commensurate compensation for use of the Steve McQueen name and likeness. Plaintiffs have thus lost licensing fees from Ferrari from its use of Steve McQueen's intellectual property.
- 35. Upon discovering Ferrari's unauthorized use of Steve McQueen's intellectual property in 2017, Plaintiffs' representatives contacted Ferrari and requested that Ferrari cease using Steve McQueen's name and persona to market "The McQueen."
- 36. Although Ferrari re-named the car in question "The Actor," Ferrari continues to reference Steve McQueen expressly on the Ferrari webpage for "The Actor," and there can be no reasonable question as to which "Actor" Ferrari is linking to the car. Below is a screenshot from Ferrari's current webpage advertising "The Actor." Thus, Ferrari continues to infringe upon Plaintiffs' rights knowingly.

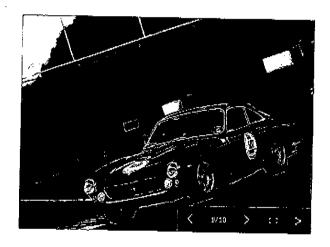
LIVERY NUMBER #32

THE ACTOR

INSPIRED BY THE 250 GT BERLINETTA LUSSO - 1963

The 1963 250 GT Berlinetta Lusso was owned by Steve McQueen, a gift from his first wife Neile Adams. Octived from the 250 GT Berlinetta, this model was not intended to compete in races, and is considered to be one of the most elegant Ferraris ever built. It stood out for its understated chocolate brown exterior and exquisite camel leather interiors with intricate stitching.

MORE ABOUT THE 250 GT BEBLINETTA HEST



FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Trademark Infringement)

- 37. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference herein each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above and below.
- 38. Plaintiffs own valid registrations issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office for the trademark STEVE MCQUEEN, (the "McQueen Trademarks"), in a variety of classes and categories, including for motorcycles and replica and toy vehicles.
- 39. The McQueen Trademarks are valid, protectable marks that Plaintiffs use in commerce.
- 40. Ferrari has used the McQueen Trademarks to advertise, market, offer for sale, sell, distribute, and profit from the sale of automobiles.
- 41. Ferarri's use of the McQueen Trademarks is likely to cause confusion among ordinary purchasers as to the source, sponsorship, or affiliation of relevant Ferrari cars.
 - 42. Plaintiffs have never consented to Ferrari's use of the McQueen Trademarks.
 - 43. Ferrari infringed upon the McQueen Trademarks willfully.
- 44. As a proximate result of the unfair advantage accruing to Ferrari from using confusingly similar marks and deceptively trading on goodwill in the McQueen Trademarks, Ferrari has made substantial sales and profits in amounts to be established according to proof.

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- 45. As a proximate result of the unfair advantage accruing to Ferrari from using similar or quasi-similar marks and deceptively trading on goodwill in the McQueen Trademarks, Plaintiffs have been damaged in amounts to be established according to proof.
- 46. Unless restrained by the Court, Ferrari will continue to infringe the McQueen Trademarks. Pecuniary compensation will not afford Plaintiffs adequate relief for the damage to the trademarks. In the absence of injunctive relief, consumers are likely to continue to be mistaken or deceived as to the true source, origin, sponsorship, and affiliation of relevant Ferrari cars.
- 47. Ferrari's acts were committed, and continue to be committed, with actual notice of Plaintiffs' exclusive rights and with the intent to cause confusion, to cause mistake, and/or to deceive, and to cause injury to the reputation and goodwill associated with the McQueen Trademarks. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. section 1117, Plaintiffs, therefore, are entitled to recover three times actual damages or three times Ferrari's profits, whichever is greater, together with their attorneys' fees. Plaintiffs are also entitled to statutory damages of \$2 million per registered mark.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(False Endorsement and Designation of Origin)

- 48. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference herein each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above and below.
- 49. The McQueen Trademarks, as well as the Steve McQueen name and likeness, are inherently distinctive and have also acquired secondary meaning for over 50 years.
- 50. Ferrari was and is advertising, marketing, creating, displaying, promoting, offering for sale, selling, distributing, and profiting from products incorporating the McQueen Trademarks and the Steve McQueen name and likeness.
- Plaintiffs have never consented to Ferrari's use of the McQueen Trademarks or the
 Steve McQueen name and likeness.
- 52. Ferrari has used the McQueen Trademarks, as well as the Steve McQueen name and likeness, in a way that is likely to cause confusion and/or mistake among relevant consumers by falsely suggesting and implying that Ferrari cars were authorized, approved and/or sponsored

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by Plaintiffs or that Plaintiffs are in some way affiliated, connected or associated with Ferrari or its cars.

- 53. As a proximate result of the unfair advantage accruing to Ferrari from using similar or quasi-similar marks and the name and likeness of Steve McQueen and deceptively trading on Plaintiffs' goodwill, Ferrari has made substantial sales and profits in amounts to be established according to proof.
- 54. As a proximate result of the unfair advantage accruing to Ferrari from using confusingly similar marks and the name and likeness of Steve McQueen and deceptively trading on Plaintiffs' goodwill, Plaintiffs have been damaged and deprived of substantial profits and the value of the trademarks as commercial assets, in amounts to be established according to proof.
- 55. Unless restrained by the Court, Ferrari will continue to infringe Plaintiffs' trademarks and rights to the Steve McQueen name and likeness. Pecuniary compensation will not afford Plaintiffs adequate relief for the damage to the trademarks and the Steve McQueen name and likeness. In the absence of injunctive relief, consumers are likely to continue to be mistaken or deceived as to the true source, origin, sponsorship, endorsement and affiliation of Ferrari and its relevant cars.
- Ferrari's acts were committed, and continue to be committed, with actual notice of Plaintiffs' exclusive rights and with the intent to cause confusion, to cause mistake, and/or to deceive, and to cause injury to the reputation and goodwill of Plaintiffs and the McQueen Estate. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. section 1117, Plaintiffs are, therefore, entitled to recover three times the actual damages or three times Ferrari's profits, whichever is greater, together with attorneys' fees.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of Civil Code Section 3344.1)

- 57. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference herein each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above and below.
- 58. Steve McQueen died on or about November 7, 1980, and all of the actions by Ferrari complained of herein occurred within 70 years of his death.
 - At the time of his death, Steve McQueen was domiciled in California.

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- 60. At the time of his death, the name, photograph and likeness of Steve McQueen had substantial commercial value.
 - 61. Plaintiffs are co-owners of the rights of publicity of Steve McQueen.
- 62. Prior to the dates of Ferrari's use of the name and likeness of Steve McQueen, Plaintiffs duly registered their claims to the right to make use of the name, photograph, and likeness of Steve McQueen with the office of the Secretary of State of California.
- 63. Ferrari has violated Plaintiffs' right to make use of Steve McQueen's name, photograph, and likeness commercially by using the same without consent or authorization from Plaintiffs.
- 64. Plaintiffs are entitled to recover actual damages, statutory damages of no less than \$750, and/or Ferrari's profits in an amount to be determined at trial.
 - 65. Plaintiffs are entitled to attorneys' fees and costs.
- 66. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Ferrari committed the foregoing acts with the intention of depriving Plaintiffs of their legal rights, with oppression, fraud, and/or malice, and in conscious disregard of Plaintiffs' rights. Plaintiffs are, therefore, entitled to an award of exemplary and punitive damages, according to proof.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Common Law Unfair Competition)

- 67. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference herein each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above and below.
- 68. Ferrari's unauthorized use of the McQueen Trademarks and the name and likeness of Steve McQueen is likely to cause consumer confusion as to the source, origin, sponsorship, and association of Ferrari's relevant cars.
- 69. Plaintiffs have been, and will continue to be, damaged and irreparably harmed by the actions of Ferrari unless Ferrari is enjoined by this Court.
 - 70. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law.
- 71. Plaintiffs are entitled to recover damages and/or Ferrari's profits in an amount to be determined at trial.

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Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Ferrari committed the

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