UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NOTICE OF DOCUMENT DISCREPANCIES

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From: Sha Dourgeons	Deputy Clerk	wa v. Howard Mann
Case No.: 11-584 DTDP (P	JWK) Case Title: John Bra	ned v. Howard it will
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Upon the submission of the attached do	ocument(s), it was noted that the following	ng discrepancies exist:
□ Local Rule 11-4.1 □ Local Rule 19-1 □ Local Rule 15-1 □ Local Rule 11-6 □ Local Rule 11-8 □ Local Rule 7.1-1 □ Local Rule 56-1 □ Local Rule 56-2 □ Local Rule 7-19.1 □ Local Rule 7-19.1 □ Local Rule 7-19.1 □ Local Rule 16-6 □ FRCvP-Rule 5(d) □ Local Rule 5(d) □ Local Rule 16-6 □ FRCvP-Rule 5(d) □ Local Rule 10-6 □ FRCvP-Rule 5(d)	, address, phone and facsimile numbers	table of contents ce incorrect dgment lacking
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The document is NOT to be filed immediately notify, in writing, all been filed with the Court. MAR - 1 2011 Date	d, but instead REJECTED, and is ORI II parties previously served with the attachment of the control of the cont	DERED returned to *counsel. *Counsel shall ched documents that said documents have not Magistrate Judge
*The term "counsel" as used herein also	includes any pro se party. See Local Rule 1	-3.
CV-104A (12/03)	NOTICE OF DOCUMENT DISCREPANCIE	S

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TO PLAINTIFFS AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on Monday, March 28, 2011 at 10:00 A.M. in Courtroom 3 of the above-entitled court located at 312 N. Spring Street, Los Angeles, California 90012, before the Honorable Dean D. Pregerson presiding, Defendants Howard Mann, Vintage Pop Media Group LLC and Vintage Pop, Inc. (collectively referred to as "Vintage Pop Media" or "VPM") will move to dismiss Plaintiffs' Complaint. The grounds for Defendants' Motion to Dismiss are as follows:

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Plaintiffs' complaint fails to state a cause of action for copyright infringement because the "This Is It" media has been posted on a social media site and is not being sold or otherwise used by Defendants. Prior to filing any lawsuit, Plaintiffs are required to make a demand for a cease and desist on Defendants so that Defendants could remove it from the site, but Plaintiffs herein failed to do so. Moreover, Plaintiffs herein did not give any written demand to cease and desist until weeks after this lawsuit was filed. Plaintiffs therefore violated the safe harbor provisions of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act. Pursuant to that act, Defendants have complied with said act and have removed this material from their website.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Plaintiffs' complaint fails to state a cause of action for copyright infringement because the claim was already previously litigated against these Defendants and Michael Jackson lost that case. Therefore the Plaintiffs' complaint is barred by the doctrines of Collateral Estoppel and Res Adjudicata. Plaintiffs' complaint fails to state a cause of action for copyright infringement because this song was uploaded by one of Defendants' viewers and is covered by the Digital

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CV 11-00584 DDP (PJW) MOTION TO DISMISS Millennium Copyright Act. Pursuant to that act, prior to filing any litigation, Plaintiffs are required to make a demand for a cease and desist on Defendants so that Defendants could remove it from the site, however Plaintiffs herein failed to do so. Plaintiffs did not issue any written demand to cease and desist until weeks after this lawsuit was filed. Plaintiffs therefore violated the safe harbor provisions of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act. Pursuant to that act, Defendants have complied with said act and have removed this material from their website. Additionally, the Doctrines of Laches and Statute of Limitations bar this claim.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Plaintiffs' complaint fails to state a cause of action for copyright infringement because this song was uploaded by one of Defendants' viewers and is covered by the Digital Millennium Copyright Act. Pursuant to that act, prior to filing any litigation Plaintiffs are required to make a demand for a cease and desist on Defendants so that Defendants could remove it from the site, but Plaintiffs failed to do so. Plaintiffs did not issue any written demand to cease and desist until weeks after this lawsuit was filed. Plaintiffs therefore violated the safe harbor provisions of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act. Pursuant to that act, Defendants have complied with said act and have removed this material from their website.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Plaintiffs' complaint fails to state a cause of action for copyright infringement because Defendants have a right to use these drawings inasmuch as they possess a written release/license obtained from Mr. Strong, co-owner of the drawings in question, to use those drawings in Katherine Jackson's book. A true and correct copy of Mr. Strong's license to use his material is attached hereto and

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CV 11-00584 DDP (PJW) MOTION TO DISMISS incorporated herein by this reference as a Declaration of Lee H. Durst to this Motion to Dismiss.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Plaintiffs' complaint fails to state a cause of action for false designation of origin because the claim was already previously litigated against these Defendants and Michael Jackson lost that case. Additionally, Michael Jackson was not the inventor or creator of this dance move -- or look -- or pose. It has been around for decades (or even longer) and has been used by countless dancers and musical entertainers before Michael Jackson ever started using it in some of his routines. That same dance move -- or look -- or pose was recently utilized in the choreography showcased in the movie entitled "Step Up 2" by the cast of street dancers featured in it.

Finally, even if the Estate of Michael Jackson *could* prove that Michael Jackson is somehow the owner or originator of this dance move — or look — or pose, then those property rights were already transferred by operation of law prior to Michael's death; hence, the Estate of Michael Jackson does not own these rights. All property rights, title and interest that Michael may have had at one time were transferred to these Defendants by operation of law when Michael Jackson lost that litigation previously cited herein and it is barred by the doctrine of *Res Adjudicata*. Additionally, the Doctrines of Laches and Statute of Limitations bar this claim.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Plaintiffs' complaint fails to state a cause of action for false endorsement because Katherine Jackson (mother of Michael Jackson) wrote her book, *Never Can Say Goodbye*, using her own material – including photos, recollections and mementos formerly lost in prior litigation to these Defendants. Because the Estate

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CV 11-00584 DDP (PJW) MOTION TO DISMISS is paying Katherine mere *pennies* on the *millions of dollars* the executors of Michael Jackson's estate are taking – and keeping – all for themselves, to themselves, she wanted to thank them for letting her preserve her memoirs as Michael's mother for all of Michael's fans. But apparently the "Estate" did not want Katherine Jackson to preserve her memories of her son and her family between the covers of a book and make it available for purchase by Michael's fans. So the Estate's trustees have stooped to filing suit against Mrs. Jackson's business partners for what they deem 'damages' due the Estate of Michael Jackson arising from Michael's own mother's book sales.

What is most germane in this case is that the Estate of Michael Jackson is supposed to exist and operate for the benefit of its **beneficiaries**, to wit: Katherine Jackson and Michael Jackson's three children – not for the benefit and unjust enrichment of the Plaintiffs (trustees) who brought this suit on behalf of the Estate of Michael Jackson. Katherine Jackson has every right to use the materials in her book for money she desperately needs to protect and provide for herself and the children's upkeep, since the Trustees are not adequately providing for her and Michael's children.

According to the Probate Court records, EACH Trustee has taken \$38,000,000+ to date, while paying Katherine Jackson the paltry sum of \$160,000 since her son's death. The Trustees have also formed corporations and taken business positions in those companies, receiving money that should have been part of the Estate of Michael Jackson and should have been accounted for to the Probate Court. Such actions as these deliberately taken by the Trustees constitute a breach of their fiduciary duties owed to the beneficiaries of Michael Jackson's Estate. Additionally, the Doctrines of Laches and Statute of Limitations bar this claim.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Plaintiffs' complaint fails to state a cause of action for Federal Cybersquatting because that claim was already previously litigated against these parties and Michael Jackson lost that case. Therefore, the Estate of Michael Jackson is barred under the doctrines of Res Adjudicata and Collateral Estoppel in this litigation. All property rights, title and interest that Michael may have had at one time were transferred to these Defendants by operation of law when he lost that prior litigation. Doctrines of Res Adjudicata and Collateral Estoppel do not only apply to actual names, but also to all possible names that could have been listed at that time or now. Additionally, the Doctrines of Laches and Statute of Limitations bar this claim.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Plaintiffs' complaint fails to state a cause of action for California Piracy because the claim was already previously litigated against these parties and Michael Jackson lost that case; hence, the Estate of Michael Jackson is barred under the doctrines of Res Adjudicata and Collateral Estoppel in this litigation. All web domains being used by these Defendants were litigated in the prior litigation in which they won against Michael Jackson. All property rights, title and interest that Michael may have had at one time were transferred to these Defendants by operation of law when he lost that litigation and it is barred by the doctrine of Res Adjudicata. Additionally, the Doctrines of Laches and Statute of Limitations bar this claim.

NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Plaintiffs' complaint fails to state a cause of action for misappropriation of likeness because the claim was already previously litigated against these parties

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MOTION TO DISMISS

and Michael Jackson lost that case; therefore, the Estate of Michael Jackson is barred under the doctrines of Res Adjudicata and Collateral Estoppel in this litigation. All property rights, title and interest that Michael may have had at one time were transferred to these Defendants by operation of law when he lost that litigation and it is barred by the doctrine of Res Adjudicata. Additionally, the Doctrines of Laches and Statute of Limitations bar this claim.

TENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Plaintiffs' complaint fails to state a cause of action for Declaratory Relief because the claim was already previously litigated against these parties and Michael Jackson lost that case; therefore, the Estate of Michael Jackson is barred under the doctrines of Res Adjudicata and Collateral Estoppel in this litigation. All property rights, title and interest that Michael may have had at one time were transferred to these Defendants by operation of law when he lost that litigation and it is barred by the doctrine of Res Adjudicata. Additionally, the Doctrines of Laches and Statute of Limitations bar this claim.

ELEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Plaintiffs' complaint fails to state a cause of action for Violation of B&P Code §17200 because the facts upon which Plaintiffs herein have based their claim have already been previously litigated against these parties and Michael Jackson lost that case. All property rights, title and interest that Michael may have had at one time were transferred to these Defendants by operation of law when he lost that prior litigation and it is barred by the doctrine of Res Adjudicata. Additionally, the Doctrines of Laches and Statute of Limitations bar this claim.

TWELFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Plaintiffs' complaint fails to state a cause of action for an accounting because the claim was already previously litigated against these parties and Michael Jackson lost that case; therefore, the Estate of Michael Jackson is barred under the doctrines of Res Adjudicata and Collateral Estoppel in this litigation. All property rights, title and interest that Michael may have had at one time were transferred to these Defendants by operation of law when he lost that litigation and it is barred by the doctrine of Res Adjudicata. Additionally, the Doctrines of Laches and Statute of Limitations bar this claim.

This motion is made following the conference of counsel pursuant to L.R. 7-3, which took place on January 31, 2011.

The motion is based on this notice, the Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the Complaint, the Request for Judicial Notice, and on Defendants' argument at the hearing on the motion.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Defendants, Howard Mann, Vintage Pop Media and Vintage Pop Inc. are all successors-in-interest to Henry Vaccaro, Sr. Vaccaro controlled HVV Corp. which owned Kramer Guitar Company (hereinafter referred to as "HVV.") The Jackson's had endorsed and used Kramer Guitars on tour. In 1992 HVV filed for protection in the Federal Bankruptcy Court of the District of New Jersey and was attempting to reorganize. The Jackson Family, consisting of Joseph and Katherine Jackson and their nine children (Rebbie, La Toya, Jackie, Marlon, Randy, Tito, Jermaine, Michael and Janet) formed a Delaware corporation known as Jackson

Communications Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "JCI.") JCI entered into an agreement to fund the plan of reorganization of HVV, a plan which was ultimately approved by the Federal Bankruptcy Court. However JCI did not live up to its contract and forced HVV into a Chapter 7. HVV was then liquidated with no funds going to Vaccaro. While still under the control of the Bankruptcy Court, HVV filed a lawsuit against JCI. The Federal Bankruptcy Judge permitted HVV to pierce the corporate veil on the theory that the Jackson Family had never capitalized JCI, yet declared dividends for themselves. HVV then obtained personal judgments against all family members that could be served. A copy of the judgment is attached to the request for judicial notice and incorporated herein by this reference as Exhibit 1 to the request for judicial notice filed concurrently with this motion. When HVV commenced execution on assets here in California, all of the Jacksons, except Michael, Jackie and Janet filed for bankruptcy.

Prior to certain family members having filed individual bankruptcies, JCI had planned a subsidiary called Jackson Street, slated to be the name of a restaurant chain similar to that of a Planet Hollywood or Hard Rock Cafe. Joe Jackson and Tito planned to run this subsidiary and they gathered every possible piece of memorabilia that the Jackson family had in order to launch this new restaurant venture. They stored their family memorabilia, music, photography, videos and drawings, along with other family household goods (a.k.a. "personal property") in a storage facility located in Oxnard, California. Tito Jackson leased this facility. The personal property in the storage unit ultimately became the property of the US Trustee for the Jacksons' bankruptcies. To conceal the true value of this personal property stored in that facility, the bankrupt debtors listed its value at \$5,000.00 and claimed it as exempt household goods. They also swore under penalty of perjury that they were not holding property for any third party.

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On October 23, 2001, Federal Bankruptcy Judge Kathleen T. Lax signed an Order to abandon all the personal property to Tito Jackson's family, provided they pay approximately \$70,000.00 in storage fees. But the Jacksons failed to pay those storage fees. As a result of that failure to pay, the court ordered the trustee to sell all the property held in the storage unit at public auction. El Rich Corp. purchased that property at public auction. (Copy of Order Approving Trustee's Application to Sell Property of the Estate, Notice of Sale of Estate's Property & Order Approving Sale of Storage Units Contents, and copy of Bill of Sale from El Rich Corp. to Vintage Pop Inc. are attached to the request for judicial notice and incorporated herein by this reference as Exhibit 2.)

Michael Jackson had never made any claims to ownership at any time to any of the property in the storage unit, even after repeated requests by the court that he do so. These requests were in the form of a Court Order (see Exhibit 2, Paragraph 4) and Michael Jackson's attorney was noticed on this Order. Michael Jackson never filed a third party claim of ownership. He never filed any claim with the estate that he owned any part of the personal property placed in that storage area.

On January 10, 2002 an auction was held in Federal Bankruptcy court, with Michael Jackson's attorney present. At the hearing prior to the auction, the court ruled that Michael Jackson had no legal standing in the matter. After the sale to El Rich Corp. was completed, Michael Jackson never filed any appeal.

A copy of the order approving the sale to El Rich Corp. is attached to the request for judicial notice and incorporated herein by this reference as Exhibit 3. The property was sold free and clear of all claims from all third parties pursuant to 363(m) of the Bankruptcy Code. On July 29, 2002 El Rich Corp. sold the personal property to Vintage Pop Inc.

Vaccaro was the owner of Vintage Pop, Inc. He is one of the members of Vintage Pop Media Group LLC. (VPMG) which is the successor-in-interest to CV 11-00584 DDP (PJW) Page 12 MOTION TO DISMISS

Vintage Pop, Inc. in the ownership of the Jackson Family Assets acquired at the Bankruptcy Court Sale. Howard Mann is a consultant working with Henry Vaccaro to manage these assets and is a business partner of Katherine Jackson as publisher of her book, Never Can Say Goodbye.

In 2004, Michael Jackson filed suit against Vaccaro and Vintage Pop, among others. A copy of that lawsuit is attached to the request for judicial notice and incorporated herein by this reference as Exhibit 4. The court is asked to note that in the original lawsuit of 2004 Michael sued for nearly everything that the Estate of Michael Jackson is now suing for, as follows:

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TO II		
11	2004 Lawsuit Filed by Michael Jackson:	2011 Lawsuit Filed by the Estate of
12		Michael Jackson:
13	Parties: Henry Vaccaro, Vintage Pop,	Parties: Henry Vaccaro, one of the
14	numerous corporate and domain names	owners of Vintage Pop Media Group,
15		Vintage Pop Media Group LLC,
16		Vintage Pop, Inc. and numerous domain
17		names
18	Copyright Infringement	Copyright Infringement 17 USC § 101
19	Copyright immigration	et seq. (five claims)
20	False Designation of Origin [Lanham	False Designation of Origin [Lanham
21	Act 15 USC 1125(a)]	Act 15 USC 1125(a)]
22	Violation of Statutory Right of Publicity	Misappropriation of Likeness
23	California Civic Code § 3344	California Civil Code § 3344.1
		Common Law Misappropriation of
24	Common Law Misappropriation of	Right of Publicity
25	Right of Publicity	Right of I workery
26		

Violation of 15 USC 1125(D)	Violation of 15 USC 1125(D)
Cybersquatting	Cybersquatting
Violation of Right of Privacy	Cyber Piracy (California B&P Code
	17525)
Accounting	Accounting
Constructive Trust	Declaratory Relief
Injunctive Relief	Unfair Competition (California B&P
	§17200

The two complaints have overlapping claims for Relief. The Michael Jackson 2004 lawsuit was dismissed with prejudice on January 3, 2006. A copy of the dismissal with prejudice is attached to the Request for Judicial Notice as Exhibit 5. Here, in this instant case, the litigants are virtually identical. Henry Vaccaro was the owner of Vintage Pop in the 2004 lawsuit – and still owns Vintage Pop – but is also a member of Vintage Pop Media Group LLC. The Court dismissed Michael's lawsuit in 2006 with prejudice because he chose to abandon all of his claims. Such ruling by the court to dismiss Michael's 2006 lawsuit in response to these Defendants Motion to Dismiss was a decision on the merits. Michael Jackson meant to be bound by the Court's ruling and the Estate of Michael Jackson is no less bound today by those very same rulings.

Any rights, title and interest that Michael Jackson may have had concerning any issue covered by that lawsuit were lost to him in 2006 by operation of law. At the time of his death in 2009, Michael owned none of the rights, title and interest that the Estate of Michael Jackson is now relying upon. Moreover, the Estate of Michael Jackson is barred under the doctrines of *Res Adjudicata*, Collateral Estoppel, Laches and Statute of Limitations in this instant litigation.

CLAIMS MADE BY THE ESTATE OF MICHAEL JACKSON ARE BARRED BY THE DOCTRINES OF RES ADJUDICATA AND COLLATERAL ESTOPPEL

The Fifth, as well as Seventh through Twelfth, Claims for Relief are all barred by the Doctrines of Collateral Estoppel and Res Adjudicata.

In the case of <u>Kilroy v. State of California</u>, 119 Cal. App. 4th 140 (2004), the court discusses the basis for Collateral Estoppel and Res Adjudicata in the following terms:

"[A] party will be collaterally estopped from relitigating an issue only if (1) the issue decided in a prior adjudication is identical with that presented in the action in question; and (2) there was a final judgment on the merits; and (3) the party against whom the plea is asserted was a party or in privity with a party to the prior adjudication."

(Clemmer v. Hartford Insurance Co. (1978) 22 Cal.3d 865, 874, 151

Cal.Rptr. 285, 587 P.2d 1098 italics omitted.) In addition to being a party or in privity with a party to the prior action, "the circumstances must have been such that the party to be estopped should reasonably have expected to be bound by the prior adjudication." (Id. at p. 875, 151 Cal.Rptr. 285, 587 P.2d 1098.)

In the case now before this court, the parties are the same. Henry Vaccaro is still a party, either directly or indirectly (as an owner of one or more corporations or limited liability companies.) The issues are the same, as shown in the chart above. The ruling of the court dismissing the complaint in its entirety with prejudice after a motion to dismiss was filed by these same defendants is a ruling on the merits. And Michael Jackson knew

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that by abandoning his case, he would be bound by whatever decision the court made.

A preclusive judgment "prevents litigation of all grounds and defenses that were or could have been raised in the [first] action." Davis & Cox, 751 F.2d at 1518.

The doctrines of Collateral Estoppel and Res Adjudicata ordinarily provide adequate assurance that one court's resolution of a controversy will be respected by other courts. Wood v. Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce, Inc., 705 F.2d 1515 (9th Cir. 1983) Federal courts look to the law of the state where judgment was rendered for applicable Res Adjudicata and Collateral Estoppel principals. Sanchez v. City of Santa Ana, 936 F.2d 1027, 1035 (9th Cir.1990), cert. denied, <u>112 S.Ct. 417</u> (1991). In California, the doctrine of Res Adjudicata bars a party who has obtained a final judgment on the merits in state court from bringing a federal constitutional claim based on the same alleged injury as the state action and involving the same parties, whether or not the constitutional claim was specifically raised in state court. Sanchez, 936 F.2d at 1035. Res Adjudicata is appropriate provided the party against whom the doctrine is asserted was a party to the former litigation. United States ex rel. Robinson Rancheria Citizens Council v. Borneo, 971 F.2d 244, 249 (9th Cir. 1992). Res Adjudicata may bar a party from bringing an action in federal court even if the issues before the federal court are not identical to those brought in state court. Id. CASTLE, v. SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, County of San Diego, [995 F.2d 230 (9th Cir. 1993)]

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In the case now before this court, the Estate of Michael Jackson has sued these Defendants for the very same issues as those already litigated in the Michael Jackson 2004 lawsuit, as shown in the comparative chart of claims for relief set forth hereinabove. The 2004 case was dismissed with prejudice for failure to prosecute. Therefore the Estate of Michael Jackson has no more rights, title and interest to the properties of Vintage Pop Media or to any claims that were lost by Michael Jackson during his lifetime.

THE ESTATE OF MICHAEL JACKSON VIOLATED 17 U.S.C. 512

The First, Second and Third Claims are barred by 17 U.S.C. 512.

The Online Copyright Infringement Liability Limitation Act (OCILLA) is United States federal law that creates a conditional safe harbor for online service providers (OSP) (a group which includes internet service providers (ISP)) and other Internet intermediaries by shielding them for their own acts of direct copyright infringement (when they make unauthorized copies) as well as shielding them from potential secondary liability for the infringing acts of others. OCILLA was passed as a part of the 1998 Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) and is sometimes referred to as the "Safe Harbor" provision or as "DMCA 512" because it added Section 512 to Title 17 of the United States Code. By exempting Internet intermediaries from copyright infringement liability provided they follow certain rules, OCILLA attempts to strike a balance between the competing interests of copyright owners and digital users.

17 U.S.C. 512 (c) provides:

A service provider shall not be liable for monetary relief, or, except as

provided in subsection (j), for injunctive or other equitable relief, for infringement of copyright by reason of the storage at the direction of a user of material that resides on a system or network controlled or operated by or for the service provider, if the service provider-

(A)

- (i) does not have actual knowledge that the material or an activity using the material on the system or network is infringing;
- (ii) in the absence of such actual knowledge, is not aware of facts or circumstances from which infringing activity is apparent; or
- (iii) upon obtaining such knowledge or awareness, acts expeditiously to remove, or disable access to, the material;
- (B) does not receive a financial benefit directly attributable to the infringing activity, in a case in which the service provider has the right and ability to control such activity; and
- (C) upon notification of claimed infringement as described in paragraph (3), responds expeditiously to remove, or disable access to, the material that is claimed to be infringing or to be the subject of infringing activity.

(2) Designated agent

The limitations on liability established in this subsection apply to a service provider only if the service provider has designated an agent to receive notifications of claimed infringement described in paragraph (3), by making available through its service, including on its website in a location accessible to the public, and by providing to the Copyright Office, substantially the following information:

(A) the name, address, phone number, and electronic mail address of the agent.

(B) other contact information which the Register of Copyrights may deem appropriate.

In the case of *Perfect 10 v Google, No. CV 04-9484 AHM (SHx) July 26, 2010*; the court delineates the Threshold Requirements for Safe Harbor Under All Three Sections:

"In order to be eligible for any of these three safe harbors under the DMCA, a party must satisfy three threshold conditions. First, the party must be a service provider as defined under 17 U.S.C. § 512(k)(I)(B). Second, the party must have "adopted and reasonably implemented, and inform subscribers and account holders of the service provider's system or network of a policy that provides for the termination in appropriate circumstances of subscribers and account holders of the service provider's system or network who are repeat infringers." 17 U.S.C. § 512(i)(1). Third, the party must "accommodate and . . . not interfere with standard technical measures" used by copyright owners to identify or protect copyrighted works. 17 U.S.C. §§ 512(i)(1)-(2)"

In this instant case, Vintage Pop Media provides the name and address of the designated agent for service of a notice of a cease and desist letter from the holder of a copyright. It has a policy and this is the first time anyone has ever claimed that there is a violation of copyright. After this lawsuit was filed, the Estate of Michael Jackson sent a cease and desist letter to the Defendants' counsel. Defendants examined the site and removed all items that Plaintiffs' claimed to hold a copyright to, pursuant to the DMCA 512.

DEFENDANTS HAVE NOT MADE A FALSE ENDORSEMENT

The Sixth Claim for Relief is without merit as the Defendants have not made any false endorsement to claim they are associated with the Estate of Michael Jackson.

The Estate of Michael Jackson contends there may be a reference made to the Estate in Katherine Jackson's book, *Never Can Say Goodbye*, which potentially could mislead people into believing that the Estate of Michael Jackson approved her book. However, the Estate -- which *includes* Katherine and Michael's children -- does not approve of or endorse the book, because Katherine and the children benefit from the sales of that book. Katherine is the book's author. She works with Howard Mann and Vintage Pop Media.

But what is pivotal to grasping the importance of this issue raised is to remember that the Estate of Michael Jackson is **not** supposed to operate for the financial gain of its trustees, but rather for the welfare and benefit of its beneficiaries, to wit: Katherine Jackson and Michael's children. Plaintiffs herein are trustees of the Estate of Michael Jackson –NOT its intended or designated beneficiaries. Katherine Jackson has a right to use the materials in HER BOOK for money she so desperately needs to protect and provide for herself and for Michael's childrens' welfare, education and upkeep, since the trustees of her son's estate clearly are not adequately providing for her and Michael's children.

According to Probate Court records, the Trustees have taken \$38,000,000+ EACH (nearly EIGHTY MILLION DOLLARS!) while paying Katherine Jackson a paltry \$160,000 since Michael died. The Trustees have also formed ADDITIONAL corporations, taking business positions in those new companies to receive additional funds that should have been part of the Estate of Michael Jackson and accounted for to the Probate Court. These actions taken by the

Trustees are a breach of their fiduciary duties owed to the beneficiaries of the Estate of Michael Jackson.

THE COMPLAINT BY MICHAEL JACKSON COMPANY, LLC SHOULD BE DISMISSED BECAUSE IT IS NOT AUTHORIZED TO DO BUSINESS IN CALIFORNIA

Additionally, the court is asked to take notice of the fact that there are three additional corporations/limited liability companies that are Plaintiffs in this action. The Michael Jackson Company, LLC is listed as a California limited liability company. However, there is no such limited liability company authorized to do business in California per the California Secretary of State.

California Corporations Code § 2203 (c) provides:

"(c) A foreign corporation subject to the provisions of Chapter 21 (commencing with Section 2100) which transacts intrastate business without complying with Section 2105 shall not maintain any action or proceeding upon any intrastate business so transacted in any court of this state"

A copy of the Secretary of State's report confirming that Michael Jackson Company LLC is not found as being registered with it is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference as Exhibit 6 to the request for judicial notice.

THE ESTATE OF MICHAEL JACKSON DOES NOT OWN THE RIGHT OF PUBLICITY

California Civil Code § 3344.1 recognizes that the right of publicity, like many other rights, is a personal property right, which can be sold or otherwise transferred during the life of the personality.

§ 3344.1 (b) provides:

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"(b) The rights recognized under this section are property rights, freely transferable or descendible, in whole or in part, by contract or by means of any trust or any other testamentary instrument, executed before or after January 1, 1985. The rights recognized under this section shall be deemed to have existed at the time of death of any deceased personality who died prior to January 1, 1985, and, except as provided in subdivision (o), shall vest in the persons entitled to these property rights under the testamentary instrument of the deceased personality effective as of the date of his or her death. In the absence of an express transfer in a testamentary instrument of the deceased personality's rights in his or her name, voice, signature, photograph, or likeness, a provision in the testamentary instrument that provides for the disposition of the residue of the deceased personality's assets shall be effective to transfer the rights recognized under this section in accordance with the terms of that provision. The rights established by this section shall also be freely transferable or descendible by contract, trust, or any other testamentary instrument by any subsequent owner of the deceased personality's rights as recognized by this section. Nothing in this section shall be construed to render invalid or unenforceable any contract entered into by a deceased personality during his or her lifetime by which the deceased personality assigned the rights, in whole or in part, to use his or her name, voice, signature, photograph, or likeness, regardless of whether the contract was entered into before or after January 1, 1985."

In the 2004 Michael Jackson lawsuit, the complaint covered: unauthorized exploitation of Michael Jackson's name, likeness, photographs, domain names, and Page 22

CV 11-00584 DDP (PJW)

MOTION TO DISMISS

copyrighted property. (See ¶¶ 1-12, 54, 55) The copyrighted materials included, but were not limited to, lyrics and other copyrighted materials on the websites (See ¶¶ 45 & 46). Also included in the 2004 lawsuit was Michael Jackson's right of publicity under California Civil Code § 3344; Jackson's name, photographs, likeness and persona. (See ¶¶ 64-68). Under Cybersquatting, the name Michael Jackson was included in any and all Cybersquatting issues. (See ¶¶ 91-94). Michael Jackson also sued for an accounting in the 2004 lawsuit.

All of these rights, title and interest in these properties were covered by the 2004 lawsuit and by operation of law, when Michael's case was dismissed with prejudice. These rights, title and interest were transferred to Vintage Pop and Henry Vaccaro.

The 2011 lawsuit filed by the Estate of Michael Jackson is barred because these rights, title and interest were not owned by Michael Jackson at the time of his death. Therefore, the Estate of Michael Jackson does not own MJ's name, photographs, likeness, domain names and copyrighted materials now in Vintage Pop Media's possession.

THE ESTATE OF MICHAEL JACKSON CLAIMS ARE BARRED BY THE DOCTRINE OF LACHES

The Second, Fifth, and Seventh through Twelfth, Claims for Relief are all barred by the Doctrine of Laches.

Laches requires proof of (1) lack of diligence by the party against whom the defense is asserted and (2) prejudice the party that asserts the defense. United States v. Dang, 488 F.3d 1135, 1144 (9th Cir.2007) (internal quotation marks omitted). Prejudice typically means that evidence is no longer available or that the party asserting

laches has "altered its [behavior] in reliance on a plaintiff's inaction." Wauchope v. U.S. Dep't of State, <u>985 F.2d 1407</u>, 1412 (9th Cir.1993).

- 1. Michael Jackson was given notice of the sale of the subject property on December 10, 2001 and did nothing to stop the sale (Exhibit 2 to the Request for Judicial Notice)
- Michael Jackson had his attorneys, Lavely & Singer send a letter dated May 17, 2000, which states that court has determined that property belongs to the Bankruptcy Estate and not Michael Jackson
- 3. Lavely & Singer send a letter dated May 31, 2002 to El Rich Corp., and for the first time Michael Jackson claims property but Michael never followed through.
- 4. Michael Jackson knew the property was sold on April 18, 2002. He did nothing to set aside the sale or challenge the Estate's ownership of the subject property within the one-year statute of limitations (Exhibit 2 to Request for Judicial Notice)
- 5. Lavely & Singer send a letter to Henry Vaccaro dated March 11, 2004, threatening litigation.
- 6. In March 2004 Michael Jackson judicially admitted he knew Vaccaro was operating websites, displaying his (Michael Jackson's) images, likeness, voice, lyrics, and private person property. (¶¶ 1-12 of 2004 lawsuit.) Then Michael abandoned this action, refused to cooperate with his attorneys who requested to withdraw, whereupon the court granted Defendants' motion to dismiss Jackson's complaint on January 3, 2006. Michael Jackson never moved to appeal that ruling or set it aside. He agreed to be bound by it.

Defendants have changed their positions by spending millions of dollars for these assets, publicity, marketing, and promotions. Mrs. Jackson has used these assets to write her memoirs in her book, *Never Can Say Goodbye*. Her business partners have spent thousands of dollars to prepare, market, promote, produce, and sell Katherine's book to the general public. All based upon the fact that Michael did not ever prove he had any interest in the subject property or any intent to ever challenge prior court rulings. The Doctrine of Laches bars the Estate of Michael Jackson from raising these claims at this late date. Nevertheless...

The Estate of Michael Jackson is now intent upon bringing up everything that Michael Jackson abandoned and lost years ago. But, due to the Doctrine of Laches, the Estate of Michael Jackson/Trustees cannot resurrect these dead issues focused on rights, title and interest.

THE ESTATE OF MICHAEL JACKSON CLAIMS ARE BARRED BY STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

The Second, Fifth, and Seventh through Twelfth, Claims for Relief are all barred by the Statute of Limitations.

Michael Jackson had one year from the sale of assets he claimed as his to file an appeal from the date of the sale. The sale occurred on January 18, 2002, but Michael did nothing to challenge it.

The sale by the Bankruptcy Court was made under 11 U.S.C. §363m of the Bankruptcy Code. The sale was free of all encumbrances and claims from all parties. Those rights, title and interest included all the copyrights, trademarks, likeness, images, videos, photographs, and all other personal property rights of the subject property. If Michael had wanted to contest this sale he had only one year

to so – but he did not do so. Accordingly, all of these rights, title and interest were transferred by operation of law to these Defendants herein.

Copyright Act 17 USC 507(b), the statute of limitations is three years. The Second Claim is for the song "Destiny" which Michael Jackson knew had been sold in 2002 to these Defendants. As set forth hereinabove, Jackson did nothing to retrieve this song or its copyright. It has been more than three years since Jackson had notice of the claimed ownership. Thus, he is barred by the three-year statute of limitations. The Estate of Michael Jackson or Sony may have violated Defendants' copyrights to this song, which they re-released in 2009.

CONCLUSION

Based upon all of the foregoing, Plaintiff's complaint should be dismissed with prejudice.

DATED: February 22, 2011 THE DURST FIRM and ONYX LAW GROUP

Lee H. Durst
Attorneys for Defendants

Declaration of Lee H. Durst

County of Orange, State of California

I, Lee H. Durst, declare:

That this declaration is based upon my personal knowledge and, if called to testify, I could and would testify to the following facts:

That I am an attorney duly licensed to practice law before all courts within the State of California; as well as all Federal Courts in the State of California.

That, in my representation of Vintage Pop Media Group LLC, I received a copy of the original letter from Brett-Livingstone Strong, dated March 10, 2010 giving Katherine Jackson permission to use a number of photos and works of art owned by Mr. Strong, which were to be included in her book about her son, Michael Jackson. A copy of the letter is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 22nd day of February 2011 at Newport Beach, California.

Lee H. Durst

AUDRESS SIDD DONALD DOUGLAS LOOP MORTH, EXECUTIVE HANGAR 44. SANTA WORKS ARREAT CALIFORNIA BIDADA WEBSPET WINGBUSARI, COV. - E MARL - NEOBELSARI COM. - PHONE 13.0-980-2838

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PROOF OF SERVICE

State of California, County of Orange:

I am employed in the county and state aforesaid. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action; my business address is: 220 Newport Center Drive, Ste 11285, Newport Beach, California 92660

On February 23, 2011, I served the foregoing document described as:

MOTION TO DISMISS and REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE

on the parties listed below in this action by placing a true copy thereof mail to the following

COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFFS

Zia F. Modabber, Esq.
KATTEN MUCHIN ROSENMAN
2029 Century Park East, Suite 2600
Los Angeles, CA 90067

Howard Weitzman, Esq. Kinsella Weitzman Iser Kump & Aldisert 808 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 300 Santa Monica, CA 90401

[X] BY MAIL. I caused the above document to be mailed via First Class Mail at Newport Beach, California. Executed on February 23, 2011, at Orange California.

[X] FEDERAL. I declare that I am employed in the office of a member of the bar of this court at whose direction the service was made.

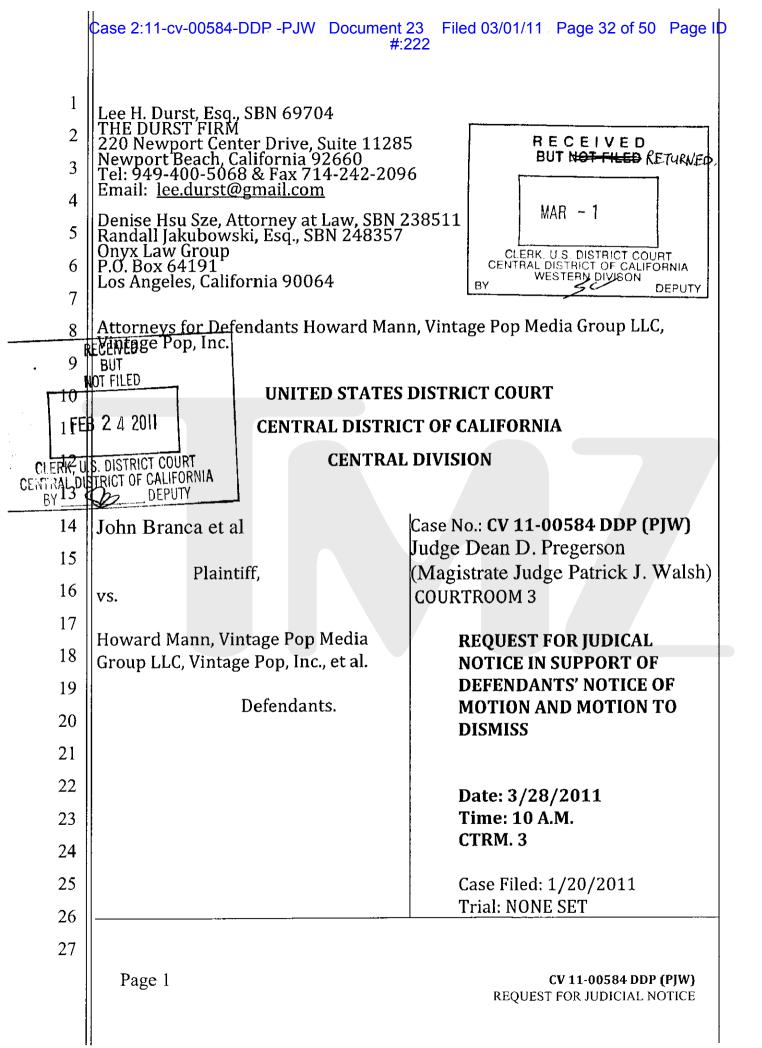
I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of United States of America that the above is true and correct.

Virginia Boucher

CV 11-00584 DDP (PJW)

Proof of Service

Page 1



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TO THE HONORABLE COURT AND ALL COUNSEL OF RECORD:

Pursuant to Rule 201(b)(2) of Federal Rules of Evidence, Defendants Howard Mann, Vintage Pop Media Group LLC and Vintage Pop Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "Vintage Pop Media" or "VPM") request that the Court take judicial notice of the following documents in support of Defendants Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs' Complaint:

- Copy of a judgment in favor of the Henry Vaccaro against the 1. Jacksons, a true and correct is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference as Exhibit 1.
- Copy of the Order approving the Trustee's Application to Sell 2. property of the Estate, Notice of Trustee Sale and the Order approving the sale of the storage unit contents, and a copy of the Bill of Sale from El Rich Corporation to Vintage Pop Inc., a true and correct is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference as Exhibit 2.
- Copy of the order approving the sale of storage unit, a true and 3. correct is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference as Exhibit 3.
- Copy of the Michael Jackson 2004 lawsuit, with exhibits, a true 4. and correct is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference as Exhibit 4.
- Copy of the Dismissal of the Michael Jackson 2004 on January 3, 5. 2006, a true and correct is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference as Exhibit 5.
- Copy of the Secretary of State's report showing that Michael Jackson 6. Company LLC is not found as being registered, a true and correct is

attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference as Exhibit 6.

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Grounds for Request 1-5, are true and correct copies of official records of the U. S. Bankruptcy Court and U.S. District Court. These documents of official records of

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the Clerk of the Court for the U.S. Bankruptcy Court s of New Jersey and Central District Court of California, whose authenticity is capable of accurate and ready determination by resort to sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned. See Gamboa v. Tr. Corps & Cent. Mortg. Loan Servicing Co., 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 19613 *4-*10 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 12, 2009) (court took judicial notice of recorded documents related to the foreclosure sale, including grant deed and deed of trust: "[t]hese documents are also part of the public record and are easily verifiable. See Fed. R. Evid. 201(b); Castillo-Villagra v. INS, 972 F.2d 1017, 1026 (9th Cir. 1992) (holding that notice may be taken of facts capable of accurate and ready determination by resort to sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned)."). Further, judicial notice is appropriate for information obtained from governmental websites. McPherson, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 69542, *17-Paralyzed Veterans of Am. v. 12 18 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 8, 2008) (court took judicial notice of information appearing on and printed from official government websites -- citing numerous decisions from federal circuits and district courts all approving judicial notice of information obtained from government 16 websites). Grounds for Request 6, is a true and correct copy of the Official Records of

the California Secretary of State website. These documents of official records of

the Official Records of the California Secretary of State website, whose authenticity

is capable of accurate and ready determination by resort to sources whose accuracy

cannot reasonably be questioned. See Gamboa v. Tr. Corps & Cent. Mortg. Loan

Servicing Co., 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 19613 *4-*10 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 12, 2009) (court

took judicial notice of recorded documents related to the foreclosure sale, including grant deed and deed of trust: "these documents are also part of the public record and are easily verifiable. See Fed. R. Evid. 201(b); Castillo-Villagra v. INS, 972 F.2d 1017, 1026 (9th Cir. 1992) (holding that notice may be taken of facts capable of accurate and ready determination by resort to sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned)."). Further, judicial notice is appropriate for information obtained from governmental websites. Paralyzed Veterans of Am. v. 12 McPherson, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 69542, *17-18 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 8, 2008) (court took judicial notice of information appearing on and printed from official government websites --citing numerous decisions from federal circuits and district courts all approving judicial notice of information obtained from government 16 websites).

DATED: February 22, 2011 THE DURST FIRM and ONYX LAW GROUP

BY

Lee H. Durst Attorneys for Defendants



SCHOTTLAND, AARON & MANNING 36 West Main Street, PO Box 6578 Freehold, New Jersey 07728 (908) 462-4405

BETTY POWELL

BY: JAMES G. AARON, ESQ. (JA-0729)
Attorneys for HVV Corporation, Debtor/Plaintiff

In re:

HVV CORPORATION,

Debtor.

HVV CORPORATION,

Plaintiff,

vs.

JACKSON COMMUNICATIONS, INC.,
JACKSON JUBILEE, INC., MICHAEL
JACKSON, JANET JACKSON,
JERMAINE JACKSON, JACKIE JACKSON, RANDY JACKSON, TITO JACKSON, JOSEPH JACKSON, KATHERINE
JACKSON, REBBIE JACKSON,
MARLON JACKSON, as individuals, and ROBERT PETRALLIA,

Defendants.

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

Case No. 92-31771 (WHG)

Adv. No. 94-3104 TG

ORDER FOR JUDGMENT
IN FAVOR OF RUSSELL PASSAMANO,
ESQ., CHAPTER 7 TRUSTEE FOR
THE ESTATE OF DEBTOR HVV CORP.
AND AGAINST JACKSON JUBILEE,
INC., JERMAINE JACKSON,
Individually, JACKIE JACKSON,
Individually, RANDY JACKSON,
Individually, TITO JACKSON,
Individually, JOSEPH JACKSON,
Individually, KATHERINE
JACKSON, Individually,
REBBIE JACKSON, Individually,
and MARLON JACKSON,
Individually

THIS MATTER having come before the Court by way of an adversarial proceeding instituted by the Plaintiff, HVV Corp., by James G. Aaron, Esq., of the firm of Schottland, Aaron & Manning, special counsel to Russell Passamano, Esq., Chapter 7 Trustee, and it appearing that the defendants Jackson Jubilee, Inc., Jermaine Jackson, Randy Jackson, Tito Jackson, Joseph Jackson, Katherine

Exhibit 1 Page 1

Jackson, Rebbie Jackson, and Marlon Jackson have been served with the Summons and Complaint, as evidenced by the Certification of James G. Aaron in Support of Application to Enter Default, and it appearing that the defendants Jackson Jubilee, Inc., Jermaine Jackson, Randy Jackson, Tito Jackson, Joseph Jackson, Katherine Jackson, Rebbie Jackson, and Marlon Jackson have failed to answer the complaint within the time set by Court Rules, and it appearing that the Court entered default against defendants Jackson Jubilee, Inc., Jermaine Jackson, Randy Jackson, Tito Jackson, Joseph Jackson, Katherine Jackson, Rebbie Jackson, and Marlon Jackson on October 31, 1995; and it further appearing that under the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(b)(2) that the Court has the authority to enter judgment in favor of the Plaintiff and against the named defendants in the within cause of action for failure to answer the complaint; and it appearing that the defendants are not infant or incompetent persons; and it further appearing that on the 29th day of January 1996, the Court conducted a proof hearing, pursuant to Federal Rule 55(b)(2) and Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 7055, in the presence of James G. Aaron, Esq., Russell Passamano, Esq., appearing; and it further appearing that no named defendant has moved before this Court prior to the date of this Order to vacate the default and/or to contest any allegations made by the Plaintiff; and it further appearing that all defendants who have had default entered against them have been properly served pursuant to Rule 7004(b) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure; and it further appearing that the Court took testimony of Robert

Exhibit / Page Z

Petrallia and considered the testimony given and the exhibits marked into evidence; and the Court having also considered the prior testimony as to damages as was presented to the Court by Henry Vaccaro, the principal of Plaintiff HVV Corp.; the Court's knowledge of the Chapter 11 HVV Corporation case, the Legal Memorandum submitted by Plaintiff's counsel, and for good and other cause shown;

IT IS on this the day of Fllmay, 1996

ORDERED and ADJUDGED that Judgment be entered in favor of the Plaintiff HVV Corp., a Chapter 7 Debtor, through its trustee, Russell Passamano, Esq. and against the defendants Jackson Jubilee, Inc., Jermaine Jackson, Randy Jackson, Tito Jackson, Joseph Jackson, Katherine Jackson, Rebbie Jackson, and Marlon Jackson, in the amount of \$1,347,733.40, together with costs of suit; it is further

ORDERED that a copy of this Order be served upon the Defendants by regular and certified mail at their last known address within ten days of the entry of this Judgment; and it is further

ORDERED that this Judgment may be docketed and filed in any district in which the Defendants may reside.

WILLIAM H. GINDIN 150

HON. WILLIAM H. GINDIN, U.S.B.J.

PLEASE SERVE COMES OF THIS OFFICE ON ALL OTHER PARTIES TO THIS ACTION.

Exhibit_		Page_	3
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109/4-323

Date: December

2001

FOR COURT USE ONLY Attorney or Party Name, Address, Telephone & FAX Numbers, and California State Bar Number PETER A. DAVIDSON (State Bar No. 76194) REIN EVANS & SESTANOVICH LLP 1925 Century Park East, Suite 1600 Los Angeles, California 90067 01 DEC 10 Fit 3: 28 (310) 551-3100 FAX: (310) 551-0238 UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA** In re: JOSEPH WALTER JACKSON and KATHERINE ESTHER JACKSON, JERMAINE LAJUANE JACKSON, and TARIANO SV 99-12461-KL JOINTLY ADMINISTERED ADARYLL JACKSON, [SV 99-12461-KL]

NOTICE OF SALE OF ESTATE PROPERTY

Debtor(s).

[SV 99-11523-KL]

[SV 99-12380-KL]

Sale Date: JANUARY 3, 2002	Time: 2:00 P.M.
Location: CTRM: 301, U.S. Bankruptcy Court, 21041	Burbank Blvd.,Woodland Hills, CA
Type of Sale: Public: X Private: Last date to file obje	ections: 12/20/01
Description of Property to be Sold: All of the Estates! rig property stored at 534 Montgomery Ave., Oxnard, Storage, 1131 Industrial Ave., Oxnard, CA 93030	CA 93030 and Worldwide Moving &
Terms and Conditions of Sale: Sale is "as is", "where i	
warranties being made by the Trustee. The sale a purported warehouse's lien on the items at Wo approximately \$55,000.00.	
Proposed Sale Price: \$25,000.00	
Overbid Procedure (If Any): Minimum bid is \$30,000. In a	order to qualify to bid,
overbidders must deliver a cashier's check for counsel prior to the sale. If property is to be sold free and clear of liens or other interests, list date	\$5,000.00 to the Trustee or his time and location of hearing:
Contact Person for Potential Bidders (include name, address, telephone	e, fax and/or e:mail address):
REIN EVANS & SESTANOVICH LLP	
	
	Fullility of David

16974-323 PETER A. DAVIDSON, (State Bar No.: 76194) 1 **ORIGINAL** DRESSLER REIN EVANS & SESTANOVICH, LLP 2 1925 Century Park East, 16th Floor Los Angeles, CA: 90067 3 (310):551-31001 U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURT (310) 551-0238 fex 4 MAR | 8 2000 5 Attorneys for Byron Z. Moldo, Chapter 7 Trustee **UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT** CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FERNANDO VALLEY DIVISION Case No. SV 89 In ite: Chapter 7 JOSEPH WALTER JACKSON AND 11 KATHERINE ESTHER JACKSON, Jointly Admir stered ISV 99-1246 -KL SV 99-11528-KL CHINAL OF THE CONTROL 12 JERMAINE LAJUANE JACKSON, and ISV 99-12380-KL 13 TARIANO ADARYLL JACKSON, ORDER GRANTING MOTION OF CHAPTER 14 7 TRUSTEE FOR AUTHORITY TO SELL, BY Debtors. PUBLIC AUCTION, PERSONAL PROPERTY 15 SUBJECT TO BONA FIDE DISPUTE FREE AND CLEAR OF INTERESTS 16 Date: April 4, 2000 17 Time: 10:00 a.m. Ctrm: 301 18 19 The motion of Byron Z. Moldo, Chapter 7 Trustee, for an order authorizing the 20 Trustee to sell, by public auction, all of the personal property currently stored in the storage facility leased by Debtor, Tariano Adaryil Jackson, located at 534 21 22 Montgomery Avenue, Oxnard, California 93030 ("Montgomery Facility") and the 23 personal property previously stored at the Montgomery Facility which was moved by 24 the United States Marshall and placed into storage at World Wide Moving and 25 Storage, 1131 Industrial Avenue, Oxnard, California 93030 ("World Wide Facility"). 26 came on for hearing, having been duly noticed, on April 4, 2000, at 10:00 a.m., in 27 Courtroom 303 of the above-entitled Court.

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Exhibit 2 Page 5

The Court having reviewed the Trustee's motion, the memorandum of points and authorities in support thereof, the declaration of the Chapter 7 Trustee, having read and considered the opposition filed to the motion, and the Trustee's reply, and having heard argument of counsel thereon, and good cause appearing therefore, IT IS ORDERED:

- 1. Trustee's motion is granted.
- 2. The Trustee is authorized to sell, by public auction, the personal property currently stored in the Montgomery Facility and the World Wide Facility, free and clear of interests, with the interests to attach to the net proceeds from the sale.
- 3. No sale shall take place until after this Court approves the employment of a specific sales agent or auctioneer to conduct the sale.
- A. Parties objecting to the Trustee's proposed sale retain their rights to challenge the estate's ownership of any particular item of personal property the Trustee proposes to sell. However, the Trustee has established that there is a presumption that the estate owns the personal property and, as a result, any third party challenging the estate's ownership shall have the burden of proof to establish that that person or entity, and not the estate, is the owner of the property.
- 5. Should some third party establish their ownership of any particular item of personal property, that person or entity shall be responsible for the cost of storing the personal property in such a manner or amount as the Court determines.

DATED: April 1/2, 2000

Kathleen T. Lax
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

Exhibit 2 Page 6

BILL OF SALE

Whereas, El-Rich Corp ("Seller") purchased all of the right, title and interest in certain personal property from a bankruptcy trustee (Bryon Z. Moldo) in a consolidated bankruptcy cases captioned Joseph Walter Jackson and Katherine Esther Jackson, Jermaine Lujuane Jackson and Tariano Adayll Jackson, Case Numbers SV 99-12461-KL, SV 99-11523, SV 99-12380/KL, pending in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of California and

Whereas, this personal property ("Property") was maintained and stored in two (2) warehouses located in California and this personal property has also been become generally known as "Jackson Family Memorabilia" and

Whereas, Seller purchased all of the trustee's right, title and interest in the Property from the aforesaid trustee and which purchase was approved by the aforesaid Bankruptcy Court and

Whereas, Seller desires to sell the Property to Vintage Pop, Inc. ("Buyer") and Buyer desires to purchase all of Seller's right, title and interest in Property on the following terms and conditions:

- 1. Buyer agrees to pay Seller the sum of \$75,000 for the Seller's right, title and interest in the Property.
- 2. The purchase price of \$75,000 shall be paid as follows: \$75,000 upon the delivery of this Bill of Sale.
- 3. Seller hereby sells and transfers to Buyer all of Seller's right, title and interest to the Property.

The undersigned hereby agree to the terms and conditions of the sale and have on this 29th day of July 2002 affixed to their seals and signatures.

El-Rich Corp

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Vintage Pop, Inc.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	16974-323 PETER A. DAVIDSON (State Bar No 76) 94) REIN EVANS & SESTANOVICH, LLP 1925 Century Park East, 16 th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90067 Tcl: (310) 551-3100 Fax: (310) 551-0238 Attorneys for Byron Z. Moldo, Chapter 7 Trustee UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COLDT GIFFR US BANKRUPTCY COLDT GEFANAL CHARGE TO COLDT GEFANAL CHARGE TO COLDT GEFANAL CHARGE TO COLDT GEFANAL CHARGE TO CALIFORNIA GEFANAL CHARGE TO COLDT GEFANAL CHARGE GEFANAL C			
9	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FERNANDO VALLEY DIVISION			
10	In re:) Case No. SV 99-12461-KL) Chapter 7 JOSEPH WALTER JACKSON AND) KATHERINE ESTHER JACKSON,) Jointly Administered			
13 14	JERMAINE LAJUANE JACKSON, and SV 99-12461-KL] TARIANO ADARYLL JACKSON, SV 99-12380-KL] Debtors.			
15 16 17	ORDER APPROVING SALE OF OUTPERSON OF STATES OF SALE OF SAL			
18	Date: January 10, 2002) Time: 2:00 p.m.			
19	Cum: 301			
20	The motion of Byron Z. Moldo, Chapter 7 Trustee for Joseph Walter Jackson and			
21 22	Katherine Esther Jackson; Jermaine LuJuans Jackson and Tariano Adaryll Jackson for an order			
23	approving the Trustee's sale of the Estates' right, title and interest in the personal property			
24	stored at 534 Montgomery Avenue, Oxnard, California 98030 ("Montgomery Facility") and			
25 JI	the personal property stored at Worldwide Moving and Storage, 1131 Industrial Avenue,			
26 H	Oxnard, California 93030 (the "Worldwide Facility") (hereinafter the stored items which are			
2 /	the subject of this motion will be referred to as the "Property") came on for hearing, having			
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II	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

been duly noticed, on January 10, 2002 at 2:00 p.m. in Courtroom 301 of the above entitled 2 Court. The Court having reviewed the Trustee's Notice of Motion and Motion, the 3 Memorandum of Points and Authorities thereto, the Trustee's Declaration, the Offer to Purchase Personal Property which forms the basis of the Trustee's motion; the Oppositions filed to the Trustee's motion; the Trustee's Reply thereto; having heard argument of counsel 6 thereon, and good cause appearing therefore, the Court finds: The Court has jurisdiction over the motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §157 and (a) 8 1334, and this matter is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §157(b)(2)(A). 9 The statutory predicate for the relief sought by the Trustee in his motion are 10 \$\$105(a), 363(b) and 363(m). 11 The Trustee has demonstrated good, sufficient and sound business purpose and (c) 12 justification, and compelling circumstances, for the Trustee's motion and the proposed sale of 13 14 the Estates' right, title and interest in the Property to the proposed buyer. The terms and conditions of the proposed sale are fair and reasonable. 15 (d) The buyer is a good faith buyer under 11 U.S.C. §363(m) and, as such, is (e) 16 entitled to all the protections afforded thereby. The Trustee and the buyer are acting at arms 17 length and in good faith within the meaning of 11 U.S.C. §363(m). 18 As evidenced by the affidavits of service, proper, timely and adequate and 19 (f) sufficient notice of motion has been given. 20 The granting of the Trustee's motion at this time is in the best interests of the 21 (g) Estates and their creditors. 22 It is therefore ORDERED: 23 The Trustee's motion is granted. , and only the Estate o' 24 1. The Trustee's sale of the Estates' hight, title and interest in the Property to El-2. 25 Rich, Corp. for \$25,000.00 is approved. 26 The sale of the Estates' right, title and interest in the personal property to 3. 27

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El-Rich, Corp. Is on an "as is, where is" basis, with no representations or warranties being made by the Trustee. The Trustee authorized to execute such documents and take such other action 4. as he deems appropriate to close and conclude the sale of the Property to the buyer. HEEN T. LAX United States Bankruptcy Judge Exhibit 3 Page //