YOCHES, INC., A California Corporation dba BAYONEE ENTERTAINMENT; and ROB LEE, An Individual, appeared and were represented by Joseph P. Costa, Esq. and Charles M. Coate, Esq. of Costa, Abrams & Coate. In addition to Petitioner Nicollette Sheridan and Respondent Rob Lee, Eric Tannenbaum, Peter Young, Henry Cohen, Michael Edelstein, Julia Buchwald and Peter Traugott all appeared as witnesses.

Based on the evidence presented at this hearing and on the other papers on file in this matter, the Labor Commissioner hereby adopts the following decision.

FINDINGS OF FACT

Petitioner Nicollette Sheridan is an artist who currently stars in the television series "Desperate Housewives." Petitioner Starlike Enterprises, Inc., A California Corporation, is Ms. Sheridan's loan out company. (Petitioners will hereinafter, collectively be referred to as "Petitioner"). Respondent Rob Lee is the owner of Yoches Inc. which does business as Bayonne Entertainment. (Respondents will hereinafter, collectively be referred to as "Respondent"). In addition to being a personal manager, in 2003, Respondent, who is a former attorney, was also acting as a producer, primarily in the television business. During this time, Respondent was not a licensed talent agent.

In or about May 2003, Petitioner and Respondent, who had previously been acquaintances, entered into a management agreement. The management agreement between the parties was oral and didn't include many terms. Notwithstanding, the parties gave conflicting testimony on their agreement with respect to entitlement of commissions. Petitioner testified that she promised to pay Respondent 10% of her earnings as long as they worked together. In contrast, Respondent testified that the

13

11

14

16

17 18

19

20

21 22

23

24

2526

27

28

parties agreed he would continue receiving commissions on any deals that he made during the term. Additionally, Respondent testified that as a prerequisite to working as Petitioner's manager, he first needed to find a licensed talent agent to represent Petitioner. This testimony was also disputed by Petitioner. Nonetheless, prior to October, 2003, Petitioner agreed to be represented by licensed talent agents, Don Buchwald & Associates. Petitioner terminated her representation with Respondent in November, 2004.

During the period of October 23, 2003 to November, 2004, as Petitioner's personal manager, Respondent arranged meetings for Petitioner with various television producers and other professionals in the entertainment industry. Additionally, Respondent actively participated in negotiations with ABC Touchstone Television to obtain Petitioner her current role on the hit series "Desperate Housewives." Petitioner paid Respondent 10% commissions of her earnings up until the point she terminated him despite stating in a letter to him that she would continue paying him commissions for the remainder of the first season. Petitioner has filed this petition seeking a determination that the oral management agreement between the parties is void ab initio since Respondent promised to procure, attempted to procure and procured employment for her without having been licensed as a talent agent in violation of the California Talent Agencies Act, (hereinafter, "Act"). Respondent's position is that any alleged acts of procurement were done at the request of and in conjunction with Petitioner's licensed talent agents.

Petitioner contends that Respondent's first violation of the Act occurred when he set up a November 4, 2003 meeting with Eric Tannenbaum, a producer for his own company, The Tannenbaum Company, based at Warner Brothers and Executive Producer of the television series "Two and a Half Men." The meeting took place at Mr.

Tannenbaum's office and was attended by Mr. Tannenbaum, his wife, Kim Tannenbaum, Petitioner and Respondent. Petitioner testified that the purpose of this meeting was to discuss two projects for her to appear as an actress. The first project was for Petitioner to appear on an "arc¹" on Two and a Half Men. The second project was to discuss a show that Petitioner had created called "My Mother Myself" which would star Petitioner and which the Tannenbaums might be interested in producing.

Respondent, on the other hand, testified that the purpose of the meeting was for Petitioner to be introduced to the Tannenbaums who were good friends of his. Moreover, Respondent testified that he took the meeting on behalf of Petitioner's licensed talent agent, Julia Buchwald of Don Buchwald & Associates, and with her authorization. With regard to the two projects discussed at the meeting, Respondent explained: "...when you go into a meeting like that, even though it's a meet and greet, you try to figure out at least a couple of things to talk about." (Reporter's Transcript 40:6-9)² Additionally,

The parties described an "arc" as when a character comes on a show for multiple episodes.

² All future references to the Reporter's Transcript will be indicated by the abbreviations, "R.T" followed by the page and line numbers.

Respondent testified that there was no specific role or audition on "Two and a Half Men" that was discussed and that future employment was purely speculative.

Mr. Tannenbaum testified at this hearing that Respondent contacted him to discuss his client Nicollette Sheridan. When asked what Respondent told him about his relationship with Petitioner, Mr. Tannenbaum responded: "To the best of my recollection, he was representing her, they were talking about a bunch of different things and trying to find the right situation for her. And I'm sure we talked about her show and – maybe talked about having Nicollette be on 'Two and a Half Men'." (R.T. 69:22-70:2)

Additionally, when asked if he recalled discussing the "My Mother Myself" project at this meeting, Mr. Tannenbaum testified that Petitioner pitched the project to him and that it was a project that the Tannenbaum Company would produce which would star Petitioner. (See R.T. 71:13-23).

Mr. Tannenbaum also testified that no talent agent was present at the meeting but that he recalled speaking to Julia Buchwald right afterwards. (R.T. 79:15 and 79:25-80:5). Julia Buchwald testified at this hearing that it was not her idea to set up the meeting with Mr. Tannenbaum. (R.T.160:6-5). Significantly, she stated that she could not remember if she learned about the meeting with Mr. Tannenbaum before or after the meeting. (R.T. 145:9-14 and 159:10-13). Moreover, she testified that she had never suggested setting up such meeting prior to Respondent setting it up. (R.T. 160:6-11).

Both parties testified that no specific role, audition or employment opportunity involving the Tannenbaums and the show "Two and a Half Men" or Petitioner's project, "My Mother Myself" followed this meeting.

Meeting with Peter Golden

Ten days after meeting with the Tannenbaums, Respondent set up a meeting for Petitioner with Peter Golden who was in charge of casting for CBS television projects. Per Petitioner, this meeting was set up to discuss what projects Mr. Golden had that she could be right for and to her knowledge, no agent was involved in setting this meeting up. However, when asked about this meeting, Respondent couldn't recall even taking the meeting.

Meeting with Hank Cohen, President of Worldwide Television for MGM

Respondent testified that during the same time he was representing Petitioner as her manager, he was also working as a consultant with Hank Cohen, President of Worldwide Television for MGM. At the time, MGM was producing Stargate Atlantis, a television series being shot in Vancouver. Respondent testified that at Mr. Cohen's request, he set up a meeting with Petitioner for the purpose of Petitioner possibly appearing on the television series. The meeting took place between Petitioner, Respondent and Mr. Cohen.

Mr. Cohen testified that when he first brought up Petitioner's name to Respondent, it was while Respondent was providing consulting services to him. Mr. Cohen had received a list of actors from his casting director. The list included Petitioner's name and as he typically would do, Mr. Cohen asked Respondent if he knew Petitioner.

Respondent answered that Petitioner was a friend and a neighbor but did not inform him that he also represented Petitioner as her manager or that she had a licensed talent agent he should contact. Rather, Respondent agreed to set up a meeting between the three.

.

Mr. Cohen admitted that the meeting was set up to discuss the possibility of Petitioner appearing in one of the roles in Stargate Atlantis. Furthermore, Mr. Cohen testified that no talent agents ever contacted him before or after the meeting and that he had no further communications with Petitioner about the role, after their meeting.

Julia Buchwald testified that she never suggested Respondent set up a meeting with Mr. Cohen. (R.T.160:16-19).

Meeting with Peter Traugott of Brillstein-Grey Productions at the Polo Lounge

Petitioner testified that Respondent set up this meeting with Peter Traugott, a producer at Brillstein-Grey Productions for the purpose of pitching "My Mother Myself" to Brillstein-Grey to produce and for her to star in. In fact, Petitioner testified that Respondent asked her to write her pitch down on paper, which she did and which she brought to the meeting.

Respondent testified that as with the Eric Tannenbaum meeting, Respondent set up a meeting for Petitioner to meet Peter Traugott, a producer at Brillstein-Grey Productions. The meeting took place over drinks at the Polo Lounge in the Beverly Hills Hotel. When asked by Petitioner's attorney if he set up the meeting because he wanted Mr. Traugott or Brillstein-Grey to try to possibly employ Petitioner in the future, Respondent answered:

"Well, my - - you know, again, it goes to what my job is as a manager. And that is I get - - I'm supposed to support someone's career. And with the agency knowing what I'm doing and knowing that I have a primary relationship, you know, with Peter, so I coordinated that meeting and certainly wanted to create a positive atmosphere where something down the road could happen. And if it did, obviously the agency would then be involved in a primary way of handling that matter. I think that's at least the way I should be doing my

Furthermore, Respondent testified that Julia Buchwald was aware of virtually any meeting he had and was always invited to those meetings. However, Ms. Buchwald testified that she had no knowledge that her agency tried to set up any potential employment for Petitioner on "My Mother Myself," (R.T. 158:19-22), and also testified the she never suggested such meeting be set up with Mr. Traugott. (R.T. 160:20-23).

Mr. Traugott testified that he understood the meeting to be a "general meeting."

He described his understanding of such a meeting as such:

"The other term that we use is 'general meeting.' Come say hello, meet my client. Happens all the time with writers as well as actors. And it's a get to know you, general "hi, how are you, where you from? Maybe there's something we can do together in the future." R.T. 176:6-11.

Furthermore, he did not recall ever talking to a talent agent about the meeting, which he admits was set up by Respondent.

Desperate Housewives

Petitioner was informed about the Desperate Housewives pilot from the Don Buchwald Agency. She initially went in and auditioned for the role of "Bree" now played by Marcia Cross. However, she received a guest role as "Edie." After the pilot was picked up as a series by the network, she was then offered a regular reocurring role on the series as "Edie." Initially she was offered \$12,000 an episode for the first season. This offer was communicated to both Respondent and the Don Buchwald Agency talent agent handling the negotiations, Peter Young. The offer came in on a Thursday or Friday

right before the up-fronts for the 2004 television season, which were scheduled to take place in New York the following Tuesday.³ As such, it was imperative that whatever negotiations needed to take place on behalf of Petitioner with ABC and Touchstone Pictures, were completed by Sunday so that Petitioner could fly to New York on Monday. Petitioner testified that at some point during the negotiations, she became extremely frustrated with the numbers her agent Mr. Young was negotiating for her as a salary. As such, she turned to Respondent who had informed her that he had a relationship with Michael Edelstein, the Executive Producer of Desperate Housewives and Mark Pedowitz, President of Touchstone Television. Per Petitioner, Respondent was responsible for raising her salary up to \$25,000 an episode even though it was Mr. Young who closed the deal with Francisco Arias, the attorney for ABC business affairs.

Mr. Young testified that he negotiated Petitioner's salary on the pilot of Desperate Housewives and again on the series after it was picked up. He also testified that the negotiations on the series were done only with Mr. Arias and that he was in constant communication with both Petitioner and Respondent throughout the negotiations.

Michael Edelstein, Executive Producer of Desperate Housewives testified that it was deemed necessary that Petitioner's deal get finalized before the up-fronts in order to announce her as being part of the cast. Furthermore, Mr. Edelstein testified that he had direct negotiations with Respondent regarding the financial terms for Petitioner. Notably, he testified that prior to the weekend, the parties had not reached an agreement to pay

³ The up-fronts are when the shows that are on the fall schedules are presented to advertisers.

26

27

28

Petitioner \$25,000 per episode but that Respondent worked very aggressively on Petitioner's behalf to get her the job at this rate of pay. Mr. Edelstein also explained that Mr. Arias was the business affairs executive responsible for closing the deals for Touchstone Television and that he understood that Petitioner's talent agent was working with Mr. Arias to close the deal. Mr. Edelstein explained what occurred that weekend before the up-fronts:

"During that time, because it was a weekend, I spoke with her representatives and was the conduit to the studio. And it sort of went above Francisco's head. And I went directly with the head of business affairs. I went to Mark Pedowitz, who was the head of the studio. So it was sort of me acting as the negotiator for the show leaving Francisco to dot the i's and cross the t's." (R.T. 126:8-16)

When asked which representatives of Petitioner's he spoke with during that weekend, Mr. Edelstein testified that in addition to speaking with Respondent, he believed he also spoke to an agent, (R.T. 127:2-10), but then admitted on cross examination that he did not have a specific recollection as to having had discussions with Peter Young that weekend. (R.T. 128:6-13).

Julia Buchwald testified that her agency informed Petitioner about the role and assumed negotiations on the pilot and regular season. Per Ms. Buchwald, Peter Young was the agent handling the negotiations for the agency.

Promise To Procure Employment

Petitioner also argues that Respondent promised to procure employment for her as evidenced in a letter dated November 17, 2004 in which he states, "I have been contacting top notch feature and television producers and talking about you endlessly."

However, Respondent testified that while this statement was true, it was done in conjunction with the Buchwald agency.

Legal Analysis

- 1. Petitioner, an actress, is an artist as defined in Labor Code §1700.4(b).
- 2. At all times relevant herein, Respondent was not licensed as a talent agency.
- 3. Labor Code §1700.5 provides that "no person shall engage in or carry on the occupation of a talent agency without first procuring a license therefore from the Labor Commissioner." The term "talent agency" is defined at Labor Code §1700.4(a) as a "person or corporation who engages in the occupation of procuring, offering, promising or attempting to procure employment or engagements for an artist or artists, except that the activities of procuring, offering or promising to procure recording contracts for an artist or artists shall not of itself subject a person or corporation to regulation and licensing."
- 4. This case raises the issue of how far a manager can go in promoting his client before violating the Act. In *Waisbren v. Peppercorn Productions, Inc.* (1995) 41 Cal.App.4th 246, the Court of Appeal discussed the role of a personal manager as compared to a talent agent. In doing so, the court noted:

"Unlike a talent agent, a 'personal manager' is not covered by the Act or any other statutory licensing scheme. 'Artists typically engage personal managers in addition to talent agents...[¶]...In essence, the primary function of the personal manager is that of advising, counselling [sic], directing and coordinating the artist in the development of the artist's career. The manager's task encompasses matters of both business and personal significance. As business advisors, they might attend to the

artist's finances, and they routinely organize the economic elements of the artist's personal and creative life necessary to bring the client's product to fruition. The personal manager frequently lends money to the neophyte artist, thereby speculating on a return from the artist's anticipated future earnings. The manager also serves as a liaison between the artist and other personal representatives, arranging their interactions with, and transactions on behalf of, the artist. On a more personal level, the manager often serves as the artist's confidant and alter ego...By orchestrating and monitoring the many aspects of the artist's personal and business life, the personal manager gives the artist time to be an artist. That is, managers liberate artists from burdensome yet essential business and logistical concerns so that artists have the requisite freedom to discharge their artistic function and to concentrate on their immediate creative task...In this regard, the personal manager is an indispensable element of an artist's career."

As a practical matter, personal managers may occasionally find themselves in situations where they would like to procure employment for their clients."

The issue before the *Waisbren* court was whether a person needs to be licensed under the Act if he occasionally procures employment for the artist. The court concluded that a person procuring employment for an artist, even if incidental or occasional, must be licensed as a talent agent. However, as the court noted, there is a very limited exception to this rule found in Labor Code §1700.44(d) which provides that "it is not unlawful for a person or corporation which is not licensed pursuant to this chapter to act in conjunction with, and at the request of, a licensed talent agency in the negotiation of an employment contract."

Meetings Set Up with Eric Tannenbaum, Peter Traugott, Hank Cohen and Peter Golden,

5. Respondent first argues that the meetings he set up with entertainment

executives for Petitioner were well within his role as a spokesperson for Petitioner. By setting up these meetings, he was networking for her and trying to get face time with his client in front of people who at some future time may be able to present a role to Petitioner. Moreover, he relies on *Buchwald*, *supra*, for the proposition that when interpreting statutes, you have to give a reasonable and commonsense construction in accordance with the apparent purpose and intention of the lawmakers, one that is practical rather than technical, and that will lead to wise policy rather than to mischief or absurdity. Thus, he argues that if the Labor Commissioner were to take the position that any time a manager pumps up his client in front of someone else and talks about how great they are, if that person is in the entertainment business it triggers a complete forfeiture, would amount to a unreasonable interpretation of the Act. Additionally, he argues that in none of the meetings he set up for Petitioner was there a role or did the parties engage in discussions about compensation.

6. While we agree that we must give a reasonable and commonsense interpretation of the Act, we find that in setting up most of the meetings with entertainment executives, Respondent was acting outside his scope of a manager. Respondent does not deny that these meetings were made for the purpose of obtaining future work for Petitioner. After all, what other purpose would there be for Petitioner to meet with producers to discuss appearing on their shows or potentially producing her project, which she also planned on starring in? Eric Tannenbaum admitted that he discussed Petitioner possibly acting in an arc on his show, "Two and a Half Men." Furthermore, he testified that Petitioner pitched her project, "My Mother Myself" to him

at the meeting. Clearly this was done in attempts to work with Mr. Tannenbaum. As such, we have held that initiating or attending meetings with executives in order to advertise the artist's talent and make them aware of the artist's availability violates the Act. Sevano v. Artistic Productions, Inc., TAC 8-93, p.5. See also, Anderson v. D'Avola, TAC 63-93, at p. 10 [discussions with producers or casting directors in an attempt to obtain auditions for an artist violates the Talent Agencies Act] and Baker v. BNB Associates, Ltd., TAC 12-96 at 3,6 [manager secured "promotional" television engagements for artist on, among other things, various awards shows].

7. Respondent next argues that if his meeting with Mr. Tannenbaum is considered an attempt to procure employment for Petitioner, he is still not in violation of the Act since he acted in conjunction with Julia Buchwald when setting up this and all other meetings.

We have consistently held that to qualify under the express provisions of Labor Code §1700.44(d), the manager must prove that he or she acted both "at the request of" and "in conjunction with" a licensed talent agent. While Respondent and Julia Buchwald may have communicated several times a week with regard to Petitioner and thus worked in conjunction with each other, no proof was submitted that Ms. Buchwald requested that Respondent set up the meeting with Mr. Tannenbaum. In fact, Ms. Buchwald testified that it was not her idea to set up this meeting and that she could not remember if she was told about it before or after the meeting. Thus, Respondent has not met his burden in establishing that such meeting was done at the request of Ms. Buchwald.

8. Likewise, Respondent did not meet his burden in establishing that the

meeting set up with Peter Traugott of Brillstein-Grey Productions at the Polo Lounge where Petitioner pitched her project, "My Mother Myself," was done at the request of anyone from the Don Buchwald Agency. While Respondent testified that the agency knew what he was doing and that the agency would be involved if an engagement or opportunity was presented to Petitioner, Ms. Buchwald testified that she had no knowledge that her agency tried to set up any potential employment for Petitioner on Petitioner's "My Mother Myself" project and significantly, that she had not suggested setting up this meeting with Mr. Traugott.

In regards to the Hank Cohen meeting, we do find that Mr. Cohen requested Respondent, in his consulting capacity, to set up a meeting with Petitioner. Mr. Cohen testified that he did not know that Respondent was also serving as Petitioner's personal manager at the time. However, we find it troublesome that Respondent didn't mention his managerial role to Mr. Cohen. We also find that by not referring Mr. Cohen to the Don Buchwald Agency, Respondent did not separate his two roles as consultant and manager. We think Respondent could have fulfilled his role as a consultant by discussing with Mr. Cohen what his thoughts were about Petitioner in the Stargate Atlantis role and at the same time, protected himself from potentially violating the Act by disclosing that he was Petitioner's manager and referring Mr. Cohen to Petitioner's agents to set up a meeting. Because he didn't separate the two roles, we find that he was also acting as Petitioner's manager when he set up the meeting for the purpose of determining whether Petitioner should play a role in Stargate Atlantis. As with the meetings set up with Mr. Tannenbaum and Mr. Traugott, Respondent did not meet his

19.

burden in proving that he set up this meeting at the request of the Don Buchwald Agency.

This is supported by Ms. Buchwald's testimony that she never suggested Respondent set up a meeting with Mr. Cohen.

- 10. Petitioner also testified about a meeting set up with Peter Golden who was in charge of casting for CBA television projects. Petitioner testified that Respondent set up this meeting for her with Mr. Golden to discuss what projects he had that she could be right for. She also claims that, to her knowledge, no agent was present. Because Respondent could not even recall this meeting and Mr. Golden did not testify at this hearing, we find that we simply do not have enough evidence before us to make a ruling one way or the other as to this specific meeting.
- 11. Petitioner argues that the aforementioned meetings set up by Respondent for Petitioner with entertainment executives do not fall under Labor Code §1700.44(d) because the exception under that section is limited to negotiation of employment contracts. We have ruled that the definition of negotiation includes "the process of submission and consideration of offers until acceptable offer is made and accepted; the deliberation, discussion, or conference upon the terms of a proposed agreement; and the act of settling or arranging the terms and conditions of a bargain, sale or other business transaction." Blasi v. Marathon Entertainment, TAC 15-03. Thus, because we find that Respondent submitted Petitioner for a specific role when he set up the meeting with Mr. Tannenbaum and Mr. Traugott on Petitioner's project, "My Mother Myself," in that she would be playing herself (or possibly her mother), if Respondent had met his burden of showing that such meeting / submission was set up at the request of and in conjunction

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

with the Don Buchwald Agency, we would have found that such meeting would be protected under Labor Code §1700.44(d). Likewise, since Respondent submitted Petitioner for a specific role on Stargate Atlantis when he met with Mr. Cohen, such meeting / submission would have been protected under Labor Code §1700.44(d), had Respondent been able to show this meeting was also set up at the request of and in conjunction with a licensed talent agent.

Employment Negotiations for Desperate Housewives Role

12. We find that Respondent played a major role in negotiating the series contract for Petitioner to appear as a regular character on "Desperate Housewives." The testimony and evidence supports a finding that Respondent was responsible for negotiating Petitioner's salary to \$25,000 per episode. However, unlike the meetings set up with entertainment executives, we find that all negotiations for the Desperate Housewives role were done at the request of and in conjunction with Peter Young, Petitioner's agent at the Don Buchwald Agency. Both Mr. Young and Ms. Buchwald testified that the Buchwald Agency informed Petitioner of the role of "Bree" on the pilot. After Petitioner read for the role of "Bree," the producers decided they preferred her to play the role of "Edie" and accordingly, offered her the role for the pilot. The role for the pilot was admittedly, negotiated by Mr. Young. Once the pilot was picked up as a regular series, Petitioner was offered the role of "Edie" as a regular, reoccurring role. However, due to the short amount of time between the pilot being picked up as a series (Wednesday or Thursday) to the up-fronts, (the following Tuesday), Petitioner's contract had to be negotiated on the Friday and Saturday before the up-fronts in order for her to

28

frustrated with Mr. Young's performance (or lack of) on such negotiations and agreed to let Respondent, who had contacts with Michael Edelstein, the Executive Producer of Desperate Housewives and Mark Pedowitz, President of Touchstone Television, take over the negotiations. Mr. Edelstein admitted that he spoke mainly to Respondent during the couple of days of intense negotiation but also admitted that the deal was eventually closed by Francisco Arias, the attorney for ABC Business Affairs and Mr. Young. Mr. Young testified that he was the person primarily responsible for these negotiations and that his agency was communicating both with Petitioner and Respondent throughout the negotiations. It's logical to conclude that Mr. Young must have requested Respondent's assistance at some point during the negotiations.

appear in New York with the remainder of the cast. Petitioner testified that she was

13. Thus, because we find that Respondent was acting at the request of and in conjunction with the Don Buchwald Agency on these negotiations, no violation of the Act has occurred with respect to this employment.

Promise to Procure

14. Petitioner also argues that in a letter dated November 17, 2004, Respondent promised to procure employment for her by stating, "I have been contacting top notch feature and television producers and talking about you endlessly." While this statement appears to be a promise to procure work, we simply do not have enough facts before us to make a determination one way or another. For instance, we don't know if Respondent contacted top notch feature and television producers other than those we have already discussed and ruled on in this determination. If there are others, we cannot determine if

this was done at the request of and in conjunction with the Don Buchwald Agency.

Therefore, we cannot make a ruling one way or another as to whether Respondent promised to procure employment for Petitioner in making this statement.

15. In sum, having found that Respondent violated the Act by attempting to procure employment for Petitioner on the <u>meetings</u> he set up for her with the various entertainment executives discussed, (although we don't find a violation on the negotiation of the Desperate Housewives employment), we find that the oral agreement between the parties is void *ab initio*.

ORDER

For all the reasons set forth above, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the oral Personal Management Agreement between Petitioners NICOLLETTE SHERIDAN, An Individual; and STARLIKE ENTERPRISES, INC., A California Corporation and Respondents YOCHES, INC., A California Corporation dba BAYONNE ENTERTAINMENT; and ROB LEE, An Individual, is void from its inception, in its entirety, and that Respondents YOCHES, INC., A California Corporation dba BAYONNE ENTERTAINMENT; and ROB LEE, An Individual, have no enforceable rights thereunder.

Dated: September 4, 2007

EDNA GARCIA EARLEY
Attorney for the Labor Commissioner

ADOPTED AS THE DETERMINATION OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER

Dated: September 4, 2007

ANCELA BRADSTREET
State Labor Commissioner