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1 DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS ENFORCEMENT
    Department of Industrial Relations
   State of California
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                          BEFORE THE LABOR COMMISSIONER
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                           OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
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    BILLY BLANKS, an individual; BG STAR
                                                        Case No. TAC 27-00
    PRODUCTIONS INC., a California
    corporation,
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                                Petitioners,
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                                                         DETERMINATION OF
   llvs.
                                                         CONTROVERSY
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   JEFFREY GREENFIELD, an individual,
                                Respondents.
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                                    INTRODUCTION
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    (hereinafter Petitioner or
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The above-captioned petition was originally filed on August 28, 2000, by BILLY BLANKS, and BG STAR PRODUCTIONS INC., (hereinafter Petitioner or "BLANKS"), alleging that JEFFREY GREENFIELD and GREENFIELD & WALLACE C.P.A., (hereinafter Respondent or "GREENFIELD"), acted as an unlicensed talent agency. Petitioner seeks a determination voiding ab initio any and all management agreements between the parties, and requests disgorgement of commissions paid to the respondent.

Respondent filed his answer with this agency on December

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13, 2000. A hearing was scheduled before the undersigned attorney, specially designated by the Labor Commissioner to hear this matter. The hearing commenced as scheduled on September 10, 2001, in Los Angeles, California. As a result of September 11, 2001, hearing was continued and rescheduled for November 5, 2001. hearing commenced on November 5, 2001 and was completed November 7, 2001. Petitioner was represented by Martin D. Singer of Lavely & Singer, and Charles N. Kenworthy and Andrew E. Miller of Allen Matkins Leck Gamble & Mallory LLP; respondent appeared through his attorneys Leonard D. Venger and Donald R. Brown of Manatt Phelps &

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Phillips,

LLP.

FINDINGS OF FACT

testimony, documentary evidence, and arguments presented, the Labor

13 Commissioner adopts the following Determination of Controversy.

Due consideration having been given to the

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Billy Blanks is a professional martial arts 1. champion who attained significant notoriety for his athletic accomplishments. Blanks eventually opened up a training center and ultimately created an exercise regimen incorporating kick boxing into a fast paced cardiovascular routine which gained rapid, widespread popularity. Blanks named the exercise regimen, TaeBo.

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2. In 1990, Blanks and Greenfield met at Blanks' training center and soon thereafter, Greenfield became Blanks! business accountant. As the friendship prospered between the parties, Greenfield began assuming additional responsibilities for In 1993, Greenfield became the secretary to Blank's loan-

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out corporation. In October of 1998, Greenfield's role for Blanks undertook a dramatic change. Under the terms of an oral agreement between the parties, Greenfield began to manage Blank's flourishing business enterprises, and was compensated by 10% of Blank's earnings.

- 3. As Blanks popularity and notoriety increased, so did the offers for his services. TaeBo video tapes were selling at an astonishing rate and soon offers for Blanks' services in other television enterprises arose. Blanks hired William Morris as his talent agency, who indicated a desire to make Blanks an action star. While those efforts fizzled, the public adoration for TaeBo did not.
- In February of 1999, Blanks terminated William 14 Morris as his talent agency. And soon thereafter, Greenfield began to assume that role. Specifically, Greenfield began negotiations with Sony Wonder, a related business enterprise of Sony Music. Greenfield negotiated the deal points for a Saturday morning, children's television series named "TaeBo Squad", featuring Billy Blanks as a character. The correspondence to and from Greenfield to Sony left no doubt that Greenfield was intimately involved in the negotiations of this employment deal. A talent agent was not utilized during these negotiations. The deal was never completed, but Greenfield's attempts were clearly established.
 - 5. Additionally, in early 1999, Blanks was offered a role as an on-camera referee for the extreme sports series, William Morris agent, Susie Unger, testified that Battledome. during the initial stages William Morris was involved in the

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negotiations for Blanks' participation in Battledome. Moreover, Unger credibly testified that Greenfield, as Blank's manager, began to interfere in the negotiations for this deal. Unger maintained that Greenfield's inexperience lead to poor negotiating by Greenfield on Blank's behalf, and consequently she was left with no alternative but to remove William Morris from the deal. Unger was very clear that she did not desire Greenfield's involvement with this negotiation for an employment contract. Therefore, Greenfield was not conducting these negotiations in conjunction with and at the request of a licensed talent agency and may not rely on the exemption found at Labor Code §1700.44(d).

In February of 1999, Greenfield sought to increase his role and compensation with Blanks. Greenfield proposed a partnership with the petitioner, whereby his percentage of the profits for all business related enterprises would begin at 33 1/3%, increasing over time eventually to a 49% interest in Blank's enterprises. The parties', through the pleadings, contradicted each other dramatically whether this arrangement was accepted by the petitioner. Nevertheless, Greenfield continued his pervasive role on behalf of Blanks. Greenfield eventually was instrumental in negotiating the complete sale of the TaeBo trademark for an estimated \$140,000,000.00. Greenfield received a roughly estimated \$10,000,000 for his efforts which fell a dramatic \$40,000,000.00 to \$50,000,000.00 below the 33 1/3% of the \$140,000,000.00 sale of the TaeBo trademark. On November 4, 1999, Blanks filed suit against Greenfield in Los Angles Superior Court, Case No. BC 219673 for, inter alia, violations of both the Talent Agencies Act and the

Business and Professions Code, ostensibly seeking a decision voiding any agreement between the parties. On December 6, 1999, Greenfield filed a cross complaint alleging, inter alia, breach of contract, seeking \$49,000,000.00 under the alleged partnership agreement. The superior court action is stayed pending a determination by the Labor Commissioner, whether Greenfield acted as unlicensed talent agent.

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Labor Code §1700.44 vests the Labor Commissioner 1. with exclusive and primary jurisdiction in cases arising under the 13 Talent Agencies Act. The Act governs the relationship between 14 artists and talent agencies.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

2. Labor Code §1700.4(a) defines "talent agency" in 16 pertinent part 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..."

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Labor Code §1700.4(b) defines "artists" as:

cinematographers, models, and other artists rendering professional services in the motion picture, theatrical, radio, television (emphasis added) and other entertainment enterprises."

actors and actresses rendering services on the legitimate stage and in the production of motion pictures, radio artists, musical artists, musical organization, directors legitimate motion pictures stage, and radio productions, musical directors, writers, composers, lyricists, arrangers,

¹ The "Act" refers to the "Talent Agencies Act" which describes the 27 statutory scheme created to regulate talent agents and found at Labor Code **§§**1700.00 et seq.

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- Greenfield attempted to procure for Blanks a role on a television series based on a Blanks-like character, starring Blanks. Additionally, Greenfield's negotiation attempts for Battledome also involved a weekly television engagement sought to capitalize on Blanks personality. In short, Blanks' fame as an athlete and creator of TaeBo, resulted in production companies desiring to use his likeness to boost ratings, which would inevitably attract more advertisers. Consequently, Blanks is an artist within the meaning of §1700.4(b). We do not address here whether or not Blanks role as an infomercial pitchman for TaeBo is 12 an entertainment or employment engagement under the Act.
- The primary issue is whether based on the evidence 14 presented at this hearing, did the respondent operate as a "talent 15 agency within the meaning of Labor Code \$1700.4(a). reasons enumerated above, we conclude he did.
 - In Waisbren v. Peppercorn Production, Inc (1995) 41 Cal.App.4th 246, the court held that any single act of procuring employment subjects the agent to the Talent Agencies Act's licensing requirement, thereby upholding the Labor Commissioner's long standing interpretation that a license is required for any procurement activities, no matter how incidental such activities are to the agent's business as a whole. Applying Waisbren, it is clear respondent acted in the capacity of a talent agency within the meaning of Labor Code §1700.4(a).
 - Labor Code \$1700.5 provides that "no person shall engage in or carry on the occupation of a talent agency without

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first procuring a license therefor from the Labor Commissioner."

It was stipulated that the respondent has never held a talent agency license and is therefore in violation of Labor Code §1700.5.

- 8. The question of whether there was one contract or two, a modification, acceptance, implied or otherwise, is irrelevant for purposes of this hearing. The petitioner has met his burden of proof and established that Greenfield attempted and/or procured employment on behalf of Blanks during 1999. Therefore, respondent is not entitled to benefit further from the sale of the TaeBo trademark.
- 9. The aforementioned agreement(s) between respondent and petitioner are hereby void ab initio and are unenforceable for all purposes. Waisbren v. Peppercorn Inc., supra, 41 Cal.App. 4th 246; Buchwald v. Superior Court, supra, 254 Cal.App.2d 347.

<u>ORDER</u>

For the above-stated reasons, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the oral agreement(s) between respondent JEFFREY GREENFIELD and petitioner BILLY BLANKS and BG STAR PRODUCTIONS, INC., are unlawful and void ab initio. Respondent has no enforceable rights under these contracts.

The petitioner has failed to establish that commissions were paid during the one-year statute of limitations prescribed by Labor Code §1700.44(c). Consequently, the petitioner is not entitled to disgorgement of commissions. No fees are awarded.

Dated: March 11, 2002 Attorney for the Labor Commissioner б ADOPTED AS THE DETERMINATION OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER: Dated: March 11, 2002 State Labor Commissioner