1 2 3	MAX D. NORRIS, ESQ. (SBN 284974) STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS ENFORCEMENT 300 Oceangate, Suite 850 Long Beach, California 90802		
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8	BEFORE THE LABOR COMMISSIONER		
9	OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
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11	BEVERLY JOHNSON, an individual,	CASE NO. TAC 16243	
12	Petitioner,	DETERMINATION OF CONTROVERSY	
13	VS.		
14	LAUDETTE HEALEN on individual.		
15	LAURETTE HEALEY, an individual; ENTERTAINMENT MARKETING		
16	ASSOCIATES, a California sole proprietorship; and, CREATIVE LICENSE,		
17	LLC a cancelled California Limited Liability Company.		
18	Respondents.		
19	I. INTRODUCTION		
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21	The above-captioned matter, a Petition to Determine Controversy pursuant to Labor Code		
22	section 1700.4, was filed on December 23, 2009, by BEVERLY JOHNSON, an individual		
23	(hereinafter "Petitioner"), alleging that	LAURETTE HEALEY, an individual;	
24	ENTERTAINMENT MARKETING ASSOCIATES, a sole proprietorship; and, CREATIVE		
25	LICENSE, LLC, a cancelled California Limited Liability Company (hereinafter collectively		
26	"Respondents"), were conducting unlawful activities by acting as unlicensed talent agents in		
	II		

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violation of Labor Code section I700.51. Petitioner seeks a determination voiding ab initio the

¹ All statutory citations will refer to the California Labor Code unless otherwise specified.

portion of the 1996 "Endorsement Contract" agreement between Petitioner, Respondents and Amekor Industries, Inc. which calls for commissions to be paid to Respondents.

Respondents filed their answer with this agency on January 25, 2010. A hearing was held before attorney Michael Jackman, specially designated by the Labor Commissioner to hear this matter. Respondent was represented by J. Larson Jaenicke of RINTALA, FRASER & JAENICKE, LLP; Petitioner was represented by her attorney Joeseph E. Porter, III of LAW OFFICES OF JOSEPH E. PORTER, III. A hearing was held over two days, May 10, 2010 and July 20, 2010. The matter was later reassigned to the undersigned attorney to complete the Determination herein from the record previously compiled. Due consideration having been given to the testimony of all parties, documentary evidence and both oral and written arguments presented, the Labor Commissioner adopts the following determination of controversy.

II. BACKGROUND FACTS

- 1. Petitioner, Ms. Beverly Johnson, has been a world-renowned model since at least August 1974 when she was the first African American on the cover of Vogue Magazine.
- 2. Respondent Healey has not been licensed as a talent agency by the State Labor Commissioner at any time.
- 3. In or around the year 1995, Petitioner was approached by Respondent Healey with a proposal that Healey would help Ms. Johnson procure endorsement deals. Petitioner agreed to allow Healey and her various companies (Creative License, LLC ("CL") and Entertainment Marketing Associates ("EMA")) procure endorsement deals in which Petitioner's name, voice, likeness, moving image and artist's services would be used to promote products for a third party company.
- 4. On March 26, 1996, B. J. Company, Inc., Petitioner's corporation, and EMA, Respondent's sole proprietorship, both the alter-ego and agent of Healey, entered into an "Option Agreement" calling for the Artistic Services of Petitioner, including the use of her image and likeness, to promote and sell wigs, hair extensions and wig accessory products, and thus "offering, promising, or attempting to procure engagements" for Petitioner with third party wig

companies (the "Option Agreement" even contemplates a national television appearance).

- 5. In August 1996, Healey attempted to procure, and did procure, a wig manufacturing company named Amekor Industries, Inc. (hereafter "Amekor") which wanted to enter into an endorsement deal with Petitioner. The endorsement deal contemplated Petitioner to attach her name and likeness to Amekor's wigs and other products while also providing modeling and acting services to promote the "Beverly Johnson" line of Amekor-manufactured wigs, hair extensions and wig accessory products. Healey then travelled with Petitioner to Pennsylvania to introduce Petitioner to her contacts at Amekor. On that trip, Healey procured an "Endorsement Contract" for Petitioner with Amekor, which was finalized on August 1, 1996. The "Endorsement Contract" called for Petitioner to engage in modeling and acting for Amekor promotional materials, commercials and advertisements.
- 6. On October 29, 1996, Amekor, EMA and Petitioner entered into a "Letter of Clarification" which modified the "Endorsement Contract" and included a term calling for Amekor to make an accounting to Respondent of all sales of products and all royalties earned to date under the "Endorsement Contract" at the end of each calendar quarter.
- 7. On May 1, 1997, Healey negotiated a second amendment to the "Endorsement Contract," entitled "Amendment Number 2," on Petitioner's behalf, which directed Amekor to pay twenty-five to thirty percent of all monies payable to Petitioner directly to Respondent EMA. The "Endorsement Contract" identifies Ms. Healey's company, EMA, as the "Agent."

III. LEGAL ANAYLYSIS

A. The issues here are:

- A. Whether Beverly Johnson acted as an "artist" in carrying out the terms of the "Endorsement Contract"?
- B. Whether Respondents acted as unlicensed talent agents when procuring the "Endorsement Contract" for Petitioner?
- C. Whether Respondents should disgorge commissions received from the "Endorsement Contract" it allegedly procured for Petitioner as an unlicensed talent agent?

B. Conclusions:

1. The Labor Commissioner has exclusive jurisdiction to determine her jurisdiction over issues colorably arising under the Talent Agencies Act; thus, she alone is empowered to decide, in the first instance, whether the facts bring the case within the Act. *Styne v. Stevens* (2001) 26 Cal.4th 42, 56. Respondents argue that a choice of law provision included in the "Endorsement Contract" at issue here deprives the Labor Commissioner of jurisdiction. Respondents' contention is incorrect as the choice of law paragraph (Paragraph 15) of the "Endorsement Contract" states as follows:

Choice of Law. This Contract shall be deemed to be entered into within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and shall be interpreted and construed under its law, except to the extent any agreement between Agent and Endorser requires interpretation under California law, which shall then prevail. (emphasis added)

Respondent failed to cite to the second part of the clause reserving jurisdiction over the Agent (named in the "Endorsement Contract" as "ENTERTAINMENT MARKETING ASSOCIATES" one of the Respondents and alter-ego of Ms. Healey) / "Endorser" (here Petitioner) relationship for interpretation under California law. Further, even had said reservation been omitted, it is the nature of the artist/unlicensed agent relationship underlying the "Endorsement Contract" that is being regulated here, not the "Endorsement Contract" specifically.

- 2. Labor Code section 1700.4(b) includes "model" and "actress" in the definition of "artist" and Petitioner is therefore an "artist" within the meaning of section 1700.4(b). Further, Petitioner performed modeling services for Amekor pursuant to the "Endorsement Contract" all of which was procured by Respondents without a license. The "Endorsement Contract" explicitly discusses the "Agent" (Respondent EMA) causing the "Endorser" (Petitioner) to do modeling work according to the Endorsement Contract's express terms. The Endorsement Contract discusses the parties negotiating more deals involving live acting work. Further, other agreements between Petitioner (or her company B. J. Company, Inc.) and Healey (or one of her alter-egos) call for specific artist services, including modeling. Thus Petitioner is an "artist" within the meaning of section 1700.4(b).
 - 3. Respondents Laurette Healey, Creative License, LLC and Entertainment Marketing

Associates at all times herein mentioned, acted as agents of each other and within the course and scope of such agency in all matters discussed herein. Respondents were the alter-egos of each other and there existed a unity of interest and ownership among them throughout the relevant time period here.

- 4. "Talent Agent" is defined at section 1700.4(b) and states, ""[t]alent agency" means a person or corporation who engages in the occupation of procuring, offering, promising, or attempting to procure employment or engagements for an artist"
- 5. Labor Code section 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." Respondents did not possess a talent agency license during any relevant period herein, nor do they possess one today. Based on the evidence presented, Respondents, collectively and individually, operated as a "talent agency" within the meaning of section 1700.4(b) in procuring the "Endorsement Contract" for Petitioner with Amekor Industries, Inc. despite not being licensed by the State of California as a talent agency, as required by law.

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 requirements, 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. The term "procure," as used in this statute, means "to get possession of: obtain, acquire, to cause to happen or be done: bring about." Wachs v. Curry (1993) 13 Cal.App.4th 616, 628 (overruled on other grounds).

Here Respondents' actions went far beyond incidental or infrequent, and ultimately led to a long-term deal with Amekor that included the rendering of a significant amount of the artist's services. Respondents not only procured the Amekor deal for Petitioner, but continued to renegotiate and extend the deal over the ensuing years. This is exactly what a licensed talent agent is permitted to do and exactly the behavior unlicensed persons are prohibited from engaging in.

Respondents argue that since the initial deal was structured as an Option Agreement,

Petitioner was their employee, and thus Respondents did not act as an unlicensed talent agent. Respondents failed to present evidence at hearing that Petitioner was their employee, an even more highly regulated relationship that, if true, should have been proven through documents including, but not limited to, payroll records or itemized wage statements. Instead Respondents attempt to mischaracterize what was an "artist" / "agent" relationship through argument alone. Respondents attempt to obfuscate what is plain to see: Petitioner was an "artist" within the meaning of the Act and Respondents procured her work as a model and actress in the form of an Endorsement Contract with Amekor. The status of Petitioner as an employee is an affirmative defense to the allegation that Respondents acted as unlicensed talent agents, for which Respondents carry the burden of proving; they failed to do so here.

Representation seems to be the chief characteristic of agency while control by the employer is the primary element of employment. Intent of the parties also plays an important role in establishing the true nature of the relationship. Utilizing those standards, it becomes abundantly clear that Respondents acted as Agents and not as respondent contends, as an employer. Respondents approached companies, used their independent judgment and discretion in seeking to advance the public persona of Petitioner and negotiated finances with third parties on Petitioner's behalf.

The evidence presented demonstrates that, at least on some occasions, Respondents procured modeling and contemplated live acting work for Petitioner with Amekor. Despite Respondents' efforts to structure its operations so as to avoid the requirements of the Talent Agencies Act, Respondents violated the Act by operating as "talent agents" without the requisite license.

6. Petitioner established that Respondents acted as her unlicensed talent agent in violation of the California Talent Agencies Act in both originally procuring the deal in 1996, as well as in each subsequent renegotiation of the "Endorsement Contract" between Petitioner and Amekor. Respondents' acts of procuring, negotiating, re-negotiating and extending the "Endorsement Contract" as an unlicensed talent agent violated the Act.

- 7. Respondents argue that the Labor Commissioner cannot proceed to void the "Endorsement Contract" *ab initio*, because Amekor is a party to the contract as well. Respondent is correct that the "Endorsement Contract" cannot be voided here, but the Labor Commissioner can proclaim, as she does here, that the Agent/Artist Relationship underlying the "Endorsement Contract" was illegal *ab initio*.
- 8. Beyond the illegal procurement violation, any further attempts by Respondents to collect commissions from these invalid agreements is itself a new violation of the Talent Agencies Act. *Moreno v. Park*, TAC 9-97, pg. 4 (January 12, 1998); *see also Sweeney v. Lippincott*, TAC 40-05, pg. 10 (March 6, 2007).

ORDER

For the reasons set forth above, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

- 1. The oral contract and Option Agreement between Petitioner JOHNSON and Respondents LAURETTE HEALEY, an individual; ENTERTAINMENT MARKETING ASSOCIATES, a sole proprietorship; and, CREATIVE LICENSE, LLC a cancelled California Limited Liability Company is invalid and unenforceable under the Talent Agencies Act as it relates to the "Endorsement Contract" between Petitioner, Respondents and Amekor Industries, Inc., and any agreements between Petitioner and Respondents stemming from the "Endorsement Contract." Furthermore, RESPONDENTS have no rights or entitlements to any monies arising from such engagements which arise out of the "Endorsement Contract" with Amekor Industries, Inc.
- 2. JOHNSON's request for disgorgement is GRANTED. Respondents LAURETTE HEALEY, an individual; ENTERTAINMENT MARKETING ASSOCIATES, a sole proprietorship; and, CREATIVE LICENSE, LLC a cancelled California Limited Liability Company shall complete a full accounting of all commissions paid to them collectively by Amekor Industries, Inc. as a result of the "Endorsement Contract" and/or any other agreement stemming therefrom. After a valid accounting is completed, Respondents are ordered to disgorge all commissions collected after the date one year back from the date of the Petition

in this matter, December 23, 2008, to the present. Respondents LAURETTE HEALEY, an individual; ENTERTAINMENT 3. MARKETING ASSOCIATES, a sole proprietorship; and, CREATIVE LICENSE, LLC a cancelled California Limited Liability Company have no further enforceable rights under the "Endorsement Contract" and/or any other agreement stemming therefrom starting from the date the Petition was filed, December 23, 2009. IT IS SO ORDERED. Dated: October ________, 2018 Respectfully Submitted, Attorney for the Labor Commissioner ADOPTED AS THE DETERMINATION OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER Dated: October 8, 2018 California State Labor Commissioner

1	PROOF OF SERVICE	
2	STATE OF CALIFORNIA)	
3	COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) S.S.	
4	I, Lindsey Lara, declare and state as follows:	
5	I am employed in the State of California, County of Los Angeles. I am over the age of eighteen years old and not a party to the within action; my business address is: 300 Oceangate Suite 850, Long Beach, CA 90802.	
6		
7 8	On October 10, 2018, I served the foregoing document described as: DETERMINATION OF CONTROVERSY , on all interested parties in this action by placing a true copy thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope addressed as follows:	
9		
10	Joseph E. Porter, III, Esq. LAW OFFICES OF JOSEPH E. PORTER, III 206 3 rd Street Seal Beach, CA 90740 J. Larson Jaenicke, Esq. AnnMarie De Vita, Esq. RINTALA, FRASER & JAENICKE LLP 1801 Century Park East, Suite 1600 Los Angeles, CA 90067	
11		
12	(BY CERTIFIED MAIL) I am readily familiar with the business practice for collection	
13	upon motion of a party served, shall be presumed invalid if the postal cancellation date of postage meter date on the envelope is more than one day after the date of deposit for mailing contained in this affidavit. (BY EMAIL SERVICE) I caused the above-referenced document(s) to be delivered	
14		
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17	electronically via email to the email address of the addressee(s) set forth above.	
18 19	(STATE) I declare under penalty of perjury, under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.	
20	Executed this 10th day of October 2018, at Long Beach, California.	
21		
22	Lindsey Lara	
23	Declarant	
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