DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS ENFORCEMENT
Department of Industrial Relations
State of California
BY: DAVID L. GURLEY (Bar No. 194298)
455 Golden Gate Ave. 9th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102
Telephone: (415) 703-4863
Attorney for the Labor Commissioner

BEFORE THE LABOR COMMISSIONER
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

KATHRYN & STACY CURRY,
Petitioner,

Vs.

DETERMINATION OF
CONTROVERSY

BARBIZON MODELING AGENCY,

Respondent.

INTRODUCTION

The above-captioned petition was filed on June 5, 1998 by KATHRYN CURRY (hereinafter "Petitioner"), as guardian at litem for STACY CURRY, alleging that LARRY LIONETTI, LENNA QUESADA, & MARY CARMEN dba BARBIZON MODELING AGENCY (hereinafter "Respondent") violated the Talent Agencies Act (Labor Code §1700, et seq.) by referring artists to Barbizon Modeling School, a business which the respondent has a direct financial interest, in violation of Labor Code §1700.40(b). The Petition seeks a reimbursement for the cost of the school in the amount of \$1,556.00. Respondents were personally served on November 14, 1998. Respondents failed to file an answer.

A hearing was scheduled for, and held, on March 3, 1999, in San Francisco, California, before the undersigned attorney specially designated to hear this matter. Petitioners appeared in propria persona. Respondents failed to appear.

Based on the testimony and evidence received at this hearing, the Labor Commissioner adopts the following determination of controversy.

FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. In June of 1996, Respondents attended and maintained a booth for a "career fair" at petitioner's junior high school. During the fair, Respondents approached petitioner and told her she "has what it takes to be a model".
- 2. Petitioner then called respondents' place of business and set up an interview. Petitioner was informed she had been selected for "the final spot" and was entitled to attend an upcoming modeling school where she would learn the art of modeling.
- 3. Respondents also informed petitioner that, "we will send your photos around to potential clients, including Macy's and Mervyn's in an effort to obtain work. We work closely with these groups and you will have a job before the classes are finished."
- 4. On June 7, 1996 petitioner paid respondents \$1,556.00 for 10 modeling classes which included student instruction on how to apply make-up, walk the runway, and "develop the best possible you on both a professional and a personal level". Petitioner completed the school in November of 1996, but was not furnished with any job offers, and did not obtain any further representation

through Barbizon. In fact, petitioner was never contacted by Barbizon after she completed the course.

- 5. Petitioner contends Barbizon acted as a talent agency in promising to procure employment and is therefore in violation of Labor Code §1700.40(b), which prohibits talent agencies from referring artists to a business in which the agency has a financial interest. Petitioner seeks reimbursement for the cost of the classes.
- 6. Barbizon has been a licensed talent agency since 1995, licensed under the name Barbizon Modeling School of San Francisco, where as the name indicates, the talent agency was conducted in connection with the modeling school. In June of 1997, the owners of Barbizon school purportedly sold and ceased all operations with the agency. The new owners of the agency changed the name to Barbizon Modeling Agency of San Francisco, Inc., dba Barbizon the Agency, as it remains today.
- 7. Prior to assessing culpability, the first issue to be addressed is whether the petitioner is time-barred from bringing this action.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. Petitioner's is an "artist" within the meaning of Labor Code §1700.4(b), which defines "artist" to include, "models and other artists and persons rendering professional services in motion pictures, ...and other entertainment enterprises."
- 2. Respondent is a "talent agency" within the meaning of Labor Code §1700.4(a), which defines "talent agency" as a person

15.

or attempting to procure employment or engagements for an artist."

3. Labor Code §1700.40(b) provides that "no talent

who "engages in the occupation of procuring, offering, promising,

- 3. Labor Code §1700.40(b) provides that "no talent agency may refer an artist to any person firm, or corporation in which the talent agency has a direct or indirect financial interest for services to be rendered to the artist, including, but not limited to, photography, audition tapes, demonstration reels or similar materials, business management, personal management, coaching, dramatic school, casting or talent brochures, agencyclient directories, or other printing."
- 4. It is undisputed that in June of 1996, respondent was a licensed talent agency referring artists to the modeling school owned and operated by same. Presumably, in June of 1997, respondents realizing that the business arrangement of operating an agency in connection with a school ran afoul of California's Talent Agencies Act, ceased all operations in connection with the agency in an effort to comply with statutory law.
- 5. The problematic issue for petitioner is expressed at Labor Code §1700.44(c), which states, "No action or proceeding shall be brought pursuant to this chapter with respect to any violation which is alleged to have occurred more than one year prior to commencement of the action or proceeding."
- 6. Evidence admitted at the hearing establishes the alleged violation occurred in June of 1996, when petitioner paid for the school. Petitioner filed this action on June 5, 1998.
- 7. The alleged violation having occurred two years prior to the filing of the action precludes petitioner from litigating