1 2 3 4	STATE OF CALIFORNIA Department of Industrial Relations Division of Labor Standards Enforcement BY: EDNA GARCIA EARLEY, State Bar No. 195661 320 W. 4th Street, Suite 430 Los Angeles, California 90013 Tel.: (213) 897-1511					
5	Attorney for the Labor Commissioner					
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8	BEFORE THE LABOR COMMISSIONER					
9	OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA					
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11	MIKE LANE,) CASE NO. TAC 14-03					
12	Petitioner,					
13	DETERMINATION OF CONTROVERSY					
14	vs.					
15						
16	DAVID SEALS AKA BELLADONNA) MANAGEMENT,					
17	Respondent.					
18						
19	The above-captioned matter, a petition to determine controversy under Labor Code					
20	§1700.44, came on regularly for hearing on December 19, 2005 in Los Angeles, California,					
21	before the undersigned attorney for the Labor Commissioner assigned to hear this case.					
22	Petitioner MIKE LANE appeared in pro per. Respondent DAVID SEALS AKA					
23	BELLADONNA MANAGEMENT, who was properly served with the petition, failed to					
24	appear.					
25	Based on the evidence presented at this hearing and on the other papers on file in this					
26						
27						
28	DETERMINATION OF CONTROVERSY					

matter, the Labor Commissioner hereby adopts the following decision.

FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. Petitioner MIKE LANE, (hereinafter, referred to as "petitioner"), is an actor.
- 2. Respondent DAVID SEALS a.k.a. BELLADONNA MANAGEMENT, (hereinafter, referred to as "respondent"), is not licensed as a talent agent in the State of California.
- 3. On or about September 1, 2002, petitioner and respondent entered into an oral contract wherein respondent promised to procure employment for petitioner as an actor in exchange for which petitioner promised to pay respondent a commission on all earnings.
- 4. Pursuant to the parties' oral contract, in early September of 2002, respondent procured employment for petitioner as an actor on a Coors Light television commercial entitled "Wonderful World," (hereinafter, referred to as "the commercial").
- 5. On September 5, 2002, petitioner performed services as an actor on the commercial.
- 6. In accordance with their oral contract, petitioner directed that payment of his salary and residuals be sent to respondent, with the understanding that respondent would then forward monies due to petitioner.
- 7. Since September 23, 2002, residuals totaling \$4,774.49¹ have been issued to petitioner in the care of respondent. Respondent has cashed all the checks received on behalf of petitioner but has failed to pay petitioner any amounts.

The evidence provided at the hearing shows that the following gross amounts were paid to respondent on behalf of petitioner, on the following dates: \$500.00 paid on 9/30/02;\$414.75 paid on 10/24/02; \$97.35 paid on 10/30/02; \$389.40 paid on 10/30/02; \$831.36 paid on 10/30/02; \$292.05 paid on 11/04/02; \$186.60 paid on 11/21/02; \$93.30 paid on 11/27/02; \$46.65 paid on 11/27/02; another \$93.30 paid on 11/27/02; \$1,113.13 paid on 12/02/02; \$93.30 paid on 12/04/02; \$500.00 paid on 12/4/02; and \$93.30 paid on 12/6/02 for a total of \$4,774.49.

- 8. Petitioner has repeatedly requested payment of all residuals collected by respondent on petitioner's behalf, to no avail.
- 9. Petitioner's residual earnings were reflected on petitioner's 2002 W-2 Wage and Tax statement.

LEGAL ANALYSIS

- 1. Petitioner, an actor, is an "artist" within the meaning of Labor Code §1700.4(b).
- 2. Labor Code §1700.4(a) defines "talent agency" 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."
- 3. Labor Code §1700.5 provides that "[n]o person shall engage in or carry on the occupation of a talent agency without first procuring a license...from the Labor Commissioner."
- 4. The uncontroverted evidence established that respondent procured employment for petitioner as an actor on a Coors Light commercial without having obtained a license as a talent agent from the State of California. As such, respondent is in violation of the Talent Agencies Act.
- 5. An agreement that violates the licensing requirement of the Talent Agencies Act is illegal and unenforceable. "Since the clear object of the Act is to prevent improper persons from becoming [talent agents] and to regulate such activity for the protection of the public, a contract between an unlicensed [agent] and an artist is void." Buchwald v. Superior Court (1967) 254 Cal.App.2d 347, 351. Since respondent engaged in procurement activities without the requisite talent agency license, the agreement between the parties is void ab initio, and respondent has no enforceable rights thereunder.
- 6. The evidence established that respondent received residuals totaling \$4,774.49 on behalf of petitioner and continues to withhold said monies from petitioner. Since the

contract between the parties is void ab initio, petitioner is entitled to restitution of all fees collected by respondent on petitioner's behalf.

ORDER

For the reasons set forth above, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the oral contract between petitioner and respondent is void ab initio, that respondent has no enforceable rights thereunder, and that respondent pay petitioner restitution in the sum of \$6,263.42 reflecting \$4,774.49 in residuals respondent collected on behalf of petitioner plus \$1,488.93 in legal interest, (10%), calculated from the date each residual check was received from respondent, (see footnote 1 of this decision), to the date of this decision, December 30, 2005.

Dated: December 30, 2005

Special Hearing Officer

Adopted:

Dated: /2/30/05

Acting State Labor Commissioner