DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS ENFORCEMENT Department of Industrial Relations State of California BY: DAVID L. GURLEY (Bar No. 194298) 300 Oceangate, Suite 850 Long Beach, CA 90802 Telephone: (562) 590-5461 Attorney for the Labor Commissioner 6. . 7 8 BEFORE THE LABOR COMMISSIONER OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 9 10 BRIDGET VAN AUKEN, No. TAC 11532 11 12 DETERMINATION OF CONTROVERSY 13 14 Petitioner, 15 vs. 16. ELAINE PARKER, an individual, 17 dba RAGE MODELS, 18 19 Respondents. 20 I.INTRODUCTION 21 2.2 The above-captioned petition was originally filed by BRIDGET VAN AUKEN on December 4, 2008, (hereinafter 23 "Petitioner"), and against ELAINE PARKER, an individual, dba 24 RAGE MODELS, (hereinafter "Respondent" or "Parker"), alleging 25 inter alia, that respondent entered into an illegal agreement 26 with the petitioner by providing a contract to the petitioner 27 which was not approved by the Labor Commissioner in violation of

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Labor Code 1700.23¹. Petitioner seeks a determination voiding the contract *ab initio* and a return of all commissions paid to the respondent during the course of the relationship. She also seeks a return of fees paid to the respondent for attending a modeling class taught by the respondent in violation of §1700.40(b) and attorney's fees.

The respondent filed her response and cross-complaint alleging that the petitioner breached the parties' agreement by failing to pay the respondent commissions for all employment obtained through Parker, including work performed for clients of Parker for a period of 48 months following termination of the agreement.

A hearing was scheduled before the undersigned attorney, specially designated by the Labor Commissioner to hear this matter. The hearing commenced on February 3-4, 2010, in Long Beach, California. Petitioner was represented by Geoffrey Crisp of Steven M. Garber & Associates; respondent appeared through her attorney Fredric R. Brandfon of the Law Offices of Barry K. Rothman. Post trial briefs were submitted and the matter taken under submission. Due consideration having been given to the testimony, documentary evidence, arguments and briefs presented, the Labor Commissioner adopts the following Determination of Controversy.

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

FINDINGS OF FACT

- The petitioner had no experience modeling and was seeking an opportunity to supplement her income. The parties met and respondent indicated she would submit the petitioner for jobs modeling cloths for designers, commonly know as "fit modeling". On or about March 3, 2004, the parties entered into a Model Independent Contractor Agreement (hereinafter The Agreement provided that the petitioner would Agreement). pay 15%-20% commission to Parker on any model fees earned by the petitioner resulting from direct or indirect efforts of Parker.
- The Agreement also provided that upon termination by the petitioner, the petitioner would be required to bill all future bookings with Parker's clients, through Rage Models for a period 48 months after termination². In short, this enabled Parker to continue receiving commissions for each job performed by the petitioner originally derived from a Parker introduction for four years after petitioner's termination of the relationship.
- The respondent has been a licensed California talent agent representing fit models since 1993. A prerequisite of the licensing process requires all agents to file with the Labor Commissioner a contract which the agent will use with artists for the agent's representation services. This contract

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 $^{^{2}}$ "In the event that I decide not to be represented by RAGE MODELS, I will notify the agency in writing. I understand that all accounts and clients contacted through RAGE MODELS will continue to be billed through RAGE MOFDELS for a period of 48 months after the date of the written request of nonrepresentation by RAGE MODELS." [The Agreement, pg. 2 paragraph 2]

will be reviewed and approved by the Labor Commissioner's Licensing and Registration Unit prior to licensure.

- 4. The Agreement signed by the parties was not filed, authorized or approved by the Labor Commissioner's office as required under §1700.23³. The respondent did file a contract to be used with artists, which was in fact approved, but not used with this artist. The Agreement was ostensibly used in lieu of the approved contract. It appears the respondent was utilizing two contracts, one approved by the Labor Commissioner for print models and the non-approved Agreement used for fit models. Clearly, the respondent did not believe that fit models were subject to the protections of the Talent Agencies Act (hereinafter The Act).
- 5. On or around March 31, 2004, the petitioner attended a workshop taught by the respondent. The workshop was intended to train the petitioner, inexperienced in all aspects of modeling, how to become a proper "fit Model." Petitioner was charged \$95.00 for the workshop which was paid directly to the respondent.
- 6. During the next several years, the petitioner's earnings increased exponentially as she proved to be a very successful fit model. Testimony from both parties indicated a fit model primarily models cloths for designers to ensure a perfect fit of the garment for that model's particular size. The garment would be worn, the model photographed, alterations

³ Labor Code §1700.23 states, "Every talent agent shall submit to the Labor Commissioner a form of contract to be utilized by such talent agent in entering into written contracts with artists..."

made and the process repeated. This would ensure the garment was a perfect fit for the model's specific size before production. The model was asked throughout the process how the garment fit and felt and asked to move in the garment to verify its comfort. This process would occur several times before the garment was ultimately approved for production. Fit modeling is used by designers primarily for fitting the garment and is a necessary and instrumental component of the design and production process for all garments.

- 7. On September 5, 2007 the petitioner severed the relationship with the respondent in writing and cited late payment of earnings as the primary reason. No evidence was submitted establishing the respondent paid the petitioner untimely. Conversely, it was established that all payments were made timely after the respondent was paid by the 3rd party client/designers.
- 8. On or around January 8, 2008, the respondent received its final commission payment from the petitioner. The petitioner continued to work with many of the clients and designers originally introduced by Parker. In lieu of billing through Rage Models, the petitioner began billing the clients directly thereby earning an increase in wages of 15%-20% as a result of no longer having to pay commission to Parker. According to Parker, this practice violated the 48-month provision of the Agreement. Notably, one Parker client, Torrid/Hot Topic, refused to pay the petitioner directly and continued to bill all earnings through Rage Models. Parker then

in turn deducted her commission and remitted the remaining payment to petitioner.

III. LEGAL ANALYSIS

Primary Issues:

- A. Is petitioner an artist within the meaning of Labor Code section 1700.4(a)?
- B. Can the Agreement be voided ab initio?
- C. Is the petitioner entitled to reimbursement of monies paid for the modeling class?
- D. Is the petitioner entitled to disgorgement of all commissions paid to respondent?
- E. Is the petitioner entitled to attorney's fees?
- A. Is petitioner an artist within the meaning of Labor Code section 1700.4(a)?
- 1. The Labor Commissioner has jurisdiction to hear and determine controversies, arising between an artist and an agent, pursuant to Labor Code section 1700.44(a).

Labor Code §1700.4(b) defines "artists"

"Artists," means actors and actresses rendering services on the legitimate stage in the production of motion pictures, radio artists, musical artists . . . models and other artists and persons rendering professional services in motion

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picture, theatrical, radio, television and other entertainment enterprises." [Emphasis Added]

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- 2. Labor Code § 1700.4(b) specifically includes "models" in the definition of "artist". Moreover, the DLSE has historically considered a fit model to be a model (see <u>Hartman</u> v. Integrity Casting TAC 01-99). Petitioner is therefore an "artist" within the meaning of Labor Code § 1700.4(b).
- 3. It was stipulated that the Respondent was a licensed California talent agency. Therefore, the Labor Commissioner has jurisdiction to hear and determine this matter.

B. Can the Agreement be voided ab initio?

to as the Talent Agencies Act. The Act requires a talent agent to procure a license from the Labor Commissioner and provides a comprehensive licensing scheme allowing the Labor Commissioner to regulate agent activity through, inter alia, the approval of all contracts and commission structures. "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 artists' manager and an artist is void." Waisbren v. Peppercorn Inc., 41 Cal.App. 4th 246 at pg. 261; Buchwald v. Superior Court, supra, 254 Cal.App.2d at pg 351. Moreover, the Court in Waisbren v. Peppercorn supra, 41 Cal.App.4th 246 a.262, citing the California Entertainment Commission, ruled "'the most effective weapon for assuring

compliance with the Act is the power ... to ... declare any contract entered into between the parties void from the inception.' By following the Commission's advice and not enacting criminal penalties, the Legislature approved the remedy of declaring agreements void if they violate the Act."

contracts without consequence, invites unregulated conduct that runs counter to the Act's remedial purpose. In construing a statute, court[s] must consider consequences that might flow from particular construction and should construe the statute so as to promote rather than defeat the statute's purpose and policy. Escobedo v. Estate of Snider (1997) 60 Cal.Rptr.2d 722, 14 Cal.4th 1214, 930 P.2d 979. As discussed, the purpose of the Acts' statutory scheme is to protect artists from unregulated activity. Consequently, we see no distinction between a licensed talent agent using an unapproved contract with that of an unlicensed agent using an unapproved contract. To conclude, the Agreement is void ab initio and is unenforceable for all purposes.

C. Is the petitioner entitled to reimbursement of the modeling class?

6. Labor Code §1700.40(b) provides that, "[n]o 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 other services to be rendered to the artist, including, but not limited to,... coaching, dramatic

schools ... "Respondent stipulated that in 2004 she charged petitioner for the class and collected the fees directly. Respondent has therefore violated Labor Code §1700.40(b) by referring petitioner to a class which was taught by her and whereby she directly financially benefitted.

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7. Labor Code §1700.44(c) provides that "no action or proceeding shall be brought pursuant to [the Talent Agencies Act] with respect to any violation which is alleged to have occurred more than one year prior to the commencement of this action or proceeding." As a result, Van Auken is not entitled to a return of monies paid for the modeling class which was paid more than 4 1/2 years prior to her filing of the petition.

D. Is the petitioner entitled to disgorgement of all the commissions paid to respondent?

8. Petitioner seeks disgorgement of all commissions paid to the respondent during the entire relationship between the parties. In <u>Bank of America N.T.S.A. v. Fleming No. 1098</u>
ASC MP-432, the special hearing officer held that he has broad discretion in fashioning a remedy that is appropriate under the facts of the case. Consequently, the contract between the parties is void *ab initio*, and the respondent may not benefit from this illegal contract. Van Auken filed her petition on December 4, 2008. Consequently, with Labor Code §1700.44(c) one-year statute of limitations in effect, the petitioner is entitled to a return of commissions for any commissions paid to

petitioner during the period of December 4, 2007 through the date of this determination.

E. Is petitioner entitled to attorney's fees?

- 9. Labor Code 1700.25 states in pertinent part:
- (a) A licensee who receives any payment of funds on behalf of an artist shall immediately deposit that amount in a trust fund account maintained by him or her in a bank or other recognized depository. The funds, less the licensee's commission, shall be disbursed to the artist within 30 days after receipt.

Further Labor Code §1700.25(e) states,

If the Labor Commissioner finds, in proceedings under Section 1700.44, that the licensee's failure to disburse funds to an artist within the time required by subdivision (a) was a **willful** violation, the Labor Commissioner may, in addition to other relief under Section 1700.44, order the following:

- (1) Award reasonable attorney's fees to the prevailing artist.
- violation of Labor Code 1700.25(a) and any commissions held in reserve from Torrid/Hot Topic earnings were set aside as a result of a good faith dispute. As a result, the respondent did not act willful and the petitioner is not entitled to an award of attorney's fees.

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ORDER

For the above-stated reasons, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the 2004 Model Independent Contractor Agreement between respondent ELAINE PARKER dba RAGE MODELS and petitioner BRIDGET VAN AUKEN is unlawful and void ab initio. Respondent has no enforceable rights under that contract.

The respondent must provide an accounting to petitioner within 30 days of this determination of all commissions received from petitioner during the period of December 4, 2007 through the date of this determination and shall reimburse the petitioner for those monies within sixty (60) days from the date of this determination.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: 6-23-10

JJN 2 3 2010

DAVID L. GURLEY

Attorney for the Labor Commissioner

| ADOPTED AS THE DETERMINATION OF THE LABOR COMMISSIONER:

Dated:

Angelo Browstell

ANGELA BRADSTREET State Labor Commissioner