DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS ENFORCEMENT Department of Industrial Relations Patrick W. Herming State Labor Commissioner By: Carl G. Joseph 107 South Broadway, Room 5016 Los Angeles, CA 90012 (213) 620-2500

Attorney for the Labor Commissioner

BEFORE THE LABOR CONSISSIONER OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

INTERNATIONAL CREATIVE MANAGEMENT, a Division of Marvin Josephson Associates, Inc.,

MP 439 AN 220

CASE NO. LA 220 - CVW

Petitioner,

DETERMINATION

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DEBBIE REYNOLDS,

Respondent.

The above-entitled controversy came on regularly for hearing before the Labor Commissioner, DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS ENFORCEENT, Department of Industrial Relations, State of California, by, CARL G. JOSEPH, Attorney for the Labor Standards Enforcement, serving as Hearing Officer under the provisions of

Petitioner, INTERNATIONAL CREATIVE MANAGEMENT, a Division of MARVIN JOSEPHSON ASSOCIATES, appearing by the Law Offices of

Section 1700,44 of the Labor Code of the State of California.

CAROL E. FERIS, JOSEPH Z. EPSTEIN and respondent, DEBRIK REYNOLDS,

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appearing by Law Offices of DAVID RUDICH. Evidence both oral and documentary having been introduced, and the matter being briefed and submitted for decision, the following determination is made:

DETERMINATION

It is the determination of the Labor Commissioner:
That there is nothing due to petitioners from respondent.
There are two issues that must be addressed in the case

The first issue is whether there existed any agreement, either written or oral, between the petitioner and respondent, wherein, petitioner agreed to act as agent to procure employment for respondent, and in return for this service, respondent agreed to pay petitioner a percentage of her gross compensation for any employment procurred.

The second issue is if the hearing officer, efter exemining the facts presented, can find no legal remedy available for the petitioner, if he has the authority to grant equitable relief and if so, whether such relief is warranted.

There is no dispute as to the fact that at all times in question, petitioner was a licensed "Artist Manager" and that respondent was an "Artist" as these terms are defined within the Labor Code.

Petitioner has not sustained its burden of establishing the existence of any agreement to procure employment signed by the respondent or an authorized agent of hers. While the petitioner introduced various writings, none met the requirements set forth

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at bar.

by the California Administrative Code regulations concerning the requirement of a written agreement between the artist and manager.

As far as an oral agreement between petitioner and respondent, the potitioner again failed to earry its burden. While there was evidence introduced at the hearing pointing to ral agreements between petitioner and one BOB FALLIN, at no time did petitioner converse directly with the respondent nor are the facts sufficient to prove that BOB FALLIN was an authorized agent of the respondent.

In any event, assuming arguendo, an oral agreement existed between the parties, petitioner is still due nothing. Under Title 3 of the California Administrative Code, Chapter 5. Group 3, Article 5, the following regulation concerning an artist manager is found:

"12002: No artist's manager 'all be entitled to recover a fee, commission or compensation under an oral contract between an artists' manager and an artist, unless, the particular employment for which such fee, commission or compensation is sought to be charged, shall have produced directly through the artist's manager and shall have been confirmed in writing within 7: house thereafter. Said confirmation may be denice within a manager into he other party."

before an artist manager can recover a fee for his services in procuring employment for an artist under an oral contract, he must confirm in writing within 72 hours, the employment found for the artist. The petitioner horsin introduced letters forwarded to respondent as proof of confirming oral agreements between petitioner and BOB FALLIN. There are two flaws with this

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evidence. First of all, we again face the fact that the oral agreements were not between the respondent and the retitioner. but between BOB FALLIN, (who was never clearly associated with the respondent as her agent) and the petitioner, thus, any proposed agreement between them would not be binding on the respondent. Petitioner has alleged that BOB FALLIN was acting as the agent for respondent. Normally, an agency relationship is creat d by an express contract or some other expressed authorization, and while a contract creating the agency may be oral, such is not the case where the agency is to enter into a contract required by law to be in writing (See California Administrative Code, article 6, Section 12002; California Civil Code, Section 2309). Second, the letters that alleged to be confirmations, did not contain the full terms of the oral agreements, thus failing to fulfil the requirements set forth in the California Administrtive Code.

The second issue of equitable relief is also denied the petitioner.

While the Hearing Officer finds that Jurisdiction may exist in which to offer such relief, there is doubt as to whether such relief is warranted, whereas, petitioner is a large corporation, whose business is comprised mainly of artist-manager transactions concerning artist-manager agreements. In addition,

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-the Hearing Officer does not wish to set forth into areas of relief not ye granted by this agency, which might be open to discernment by the Judicial and Legislative Branches.

THE RELIEF REQUEST BY PETITIONER IS DENIED.

CARL G. JOSEPH/ Bearing Officer

ADOPTED DATED:

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PATRICK W. HENNING California Labor Commissioner

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