BEFORE THE LABOR COMMISSIONER OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

MARLENE A. CAMERON,

Case No. TAC 3-94

Petitioner,

DECISION

v.

JEFF DONALDSON, dba
PACIFIC TALENT AND MODELS

Respondent.

This matter came on regularly for hearing on July 13, 1994, in Long Beach, California. Petitioner Marlene A. Cameron appeared in propria persona. Respondent, Jeff Donaldson, also appeared in propria persona.

<u>FACTS</u>

The Petitioner contended in her testimony that she had signed an agreement with the Respondent, Pacific Talent and Models thinking that the organization would procure employment for her daughter as a model. She stated that the person she had spoken with (a Ron Bornstein who was a part owner) had told her that "they would not accept her daughter unless they could find her employment." Petitioner states that she took this to mean that Pacific Talent and Models would undertake to find employment for her daughter as a model.

Petitioner invested almost \$900.00 in a portfolio to be used to promote her daughter in the entertainment or modeling industry.

This portfolio was prepared at the behest of and through Pacific Models. Pacific Models procured no work for the Respondent's daughter and, according to the testimony of Jeff Donaldson, never told Petition that they would find employment. The only services Respondent Pacific Talent and Models undertook to perform was preparation of the portfolio and direction to the Petitioner as to who to contact in order to find employment. According to Donaldson the Petitioner was told to contact Wilhelmina dba Wee Willy, a licensed talent agent.

The only documentary evidence submitted at the hearing was a payment contract which clearly states that the Petitioner "understands that this is not a guarantee for employment." None of the documents offered by the Petitioner as part of the Petition, would indicate that the arrangement was other than production of a portfolio and no mention is made in any document that securing employment would be the responsibility of Pacific Talent and Models.

DISCUSSION

The Act prohibits the occupation of "procuring, offering, promising, or attempting to procure employment or engagements for an artist" unless the person performing such activities is licensed pursuant to the Talent Agencies Act.

It is not necessary, in order to show a violation of the Act, to prove that the person, in fact, procured employment for the artist; it is simply required that there be proof by a preponderance of the evidence that there was a promise to procure employment or that the person made an attempt to procure employment on behalf of the artist.

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employment was quaranteed when, as she testified, she was led to believe that the payment she was making was a guarantee of employment.

daughter if they could not find her employment.

CONCLUSION

In this case, while the testimony regarding promises of

procuring employment is conflicting, the only documentary evidence

which even speaks to the subject of employment -- the "payment

contract" -- while not dispositive, could be viewed as bearing out

the testimony of Donaldson to the effect that no employment was

offered. More important, however, the document seems to directly

conflict with the testimony of Petitioner when she said that she

was told that the Respondent would not accept the Petitioner's

arises as to why one would sign a statement to the effect that no

Inasmuch as the testimony is conflicting as to the promises made regarding procurement of employment, and since the Petitioner testified that Respondent did not, in fact, at any time contact her regarding employment, and because the Petitioner signed a statement which directly conflicts with what she states she was verbally advised, there is insufficient evidence to establish, given the facts in this particular case, that the Respondent was engaged in procuring employment in violation of the Talent Agency Act.

The matter is dismissed.

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Adopted:

Special Hearing Officer