Practical Advice for Agents: How to Avoid Being Sued

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PRACTICAL ADVICE FOR AGENTS: HOW TO AVOID BEING SUED

Edward Vincent King, Jr.*

I am Ed King. I am the boogie man. I am not going to wax philosophical about how to avoid being sued because I am not a philosophical kind of guy. What I am going to do is give you a little dose of harsh reality. Most essays address issues pertaining to ethics, taxation, or other topics that most people would have some relation to through their academic experiences. I am not academic. What I do is sue people. It is sort of ironic then for me to tell you how not to get sued. The way that I will accomplish this is by explaining how to get sued and you can figure out the opposite.

Many lawyers are either agents, business managers, or money managers for a talent such as an athlete or an entertainer. As such, they know what this is really all about—money. Everyone should pay special attention because what this is really about is how the money goes from the talent, to your pocket, and into mine. Here is a little background on what I have done.

I have sued probably somewhere between 100-150 different persons, small corporations, and other entities on behalf of baseball, football, and basketball players. I began this business in 1979. I was inspired by Mike Trope,¹ who was committing a lot of acts that were in violation of all kinds of rules. I said to myself, “This guy has got to be an idiot.” I thought that if I could just get a hold of his players, because it was a time of hyperinflation, I was certain that with deferred contracts we could get malpractice claims against Trope, and the other agents because they were all idiots. It was clear when you studied the deals, that the agents were not doing a very good job for their clients from a structural point of view. This was much to my chagrin, because I never sue people for malpractice. I sue them for stealing money. My cases are fraud cases, or RICO cases.² However, sometimes I decide not to sue for strategic reasons because RICO has its own set of complexities that make suing


¹ Agent and author of NECESSARY ROUGHNESS (1987).
under it virtually impossible. What we are focusing on here is securities fraud.

There is one little axiomatic thing to remember. People will tell you, "I made bad business decisions and I made some mistakes." But that is not what you get sued for. The scenarios that I have seen time and time again is that a guy starts stealing from the first get-go. He says to himself, "I am going to steal this player's money." These are not the people that I would usually sue because with the real crooks you never recover. A real crook is a guy who starts from the get-go to steal a client's money. He puts the money somewhere in a shoebox — he lies to you about where it is and you never recover. What happens time and time again is that there is an agent who gets a little taste of what it is like to be a celebrity because he has a notable client. Once he gets that client he thinks he is going to be a rock star, he is going to wear gold chains and and he is going to have limousine service. The problem is that you can not make enough money to live like a rock star on your 4 or 3 percent commission (or in today's era, 1 and 2 percent of a contract). So what you do is find other services to provide to justify a larger fee. That is where the agent gets into trouble. They stray out of the area where they ought to be, the areas they know something about, and into areas they know little or nothing about.

Here is a common scenario. The agent says: "What I will do is get all my guys and we will get together. We will be one big family and we will take that 15 percent, and I will take 10 percent instead of 15 percent for putting the deal together. I will be the general partner. That way you know you have someone you can trust who can put the deal together and make sure it works for you." What has happened is that the agent has now gone from doing negotiations to taking commissions. Of course, the problem there is that you may not be a good general partner. You may not be qualified to do it but you get your 10 percent of all that money from your captive clients. These are the kinds of schemes that I typically see and go after.

Of all the lawsuits I have brought, I have never initiated a lawsuit for negligent negotiation. In fact, I have never started a lawsuit for any aspect related to negotiations. Usually I will join a lawsuit that already deals with other kinds of problems. For example, a recessionary claim on the fees of the negotiation is tacked on where it was in violation of a criminal statute or a regulatory statute in some state. But in terms of what I do, I look at myself as a leading practitioner of going after agents for advising their clients. Negotiations are not the issue. It is the other things, the other parts of the relationship, that are the real issues.
The client comes to me. Typically the client comes to me after he has become dissatisfied with his current agent or advisor because he has no money left. For example, say he has been in the league for seven years. He had a multi-year, multi-million dollar contract and all of a sudden he gets notice from the IRS that says he has not paid any taxes for ten years. He finds out that there is enough money in the bank account to pay the mortgage on his house, but there is not enough money for his mom’s house. This really angers him and, as a result, he has to take his kids out of private schools. At which point his wife, or her family and friends, confront him until he goes to see somebody else to get a second opinion, who then he comes to me.

I look for certain red flags to determine whether I want to sue somebody or not. One is the “cradle-to-grave” service. Now, I am not going to mention any names like IMG, or ProServ, but the structure of those kinds of institutions are ripe with opportunity for abuse.

In 1984, I filed a lawsuit on the behalf of Jack Clark and Johnny LeMaster. Jack Clark used to be a baseball player who made a considerable salary. Johnny LeMaster was also a baseball player though he made a smaller salary. We were suing an agent in New Jersey named Kederian who had a stable of about 50 people he was doing deals for. Two of these people were ProServ clients. I filed the lawsuit on behalf of Jack Clark and Johnny LeMaster and I called up ProServ. I thought that these guys spoke English. They are lawyers. They are real people. They would understand what I was doing. I called them and asked, “Hey, do you want Rory Sparrow and Buck Williams, who are your clients with the same deals as Jack Clark and Johnny LeMaster, to join my lawsuit? We will get their money back for them. Sounds like a good deal to me.” They said, “Ahhh, no, we cannot do that.” Now, I do not know why the ProServ people did not join the lawsuit but I will tell you what my superstitions are.

Here was a young man, about 29 or 30 years old, who did not know anything about anything and he was in charge of those players’ accounts. I believe, my personal prejudice and bias is, that he did not want those players in the lawsuit because he did not want anyone else higher up in ProServ to find out that he had allowed his players to get into a deal that was absolutely criminally fraudulent. That illustrates the problem with the cradle-to-grave service: with the kind of services you find at the ProServ’s, IMG’s, and some of the other places, all the foxes are already in the henhouse. The first bad fox is not going to tell the big bad fox that he screwed up. Even if he did tell him, there is so much opportunity to cover it up or to avoid it that the player never gets a fair chance. One of
the things I look for when a player, or a player's new CPA, or a new agent, comes to me saying, "He used to be with so and so", is, "What did he do for him?" If the answer is, "Everything", my answer will be "Yes, sign here, I like it so far."

The next thing I do is look at is the agent’s recruiting tactics because as you know, tigers do not change their stripes. The guys that are out there committing NCAA violation payments or state regulation violation payments, are wining and dining mom and dad, giving out drugs, and doing all the underbelly stuff that seems to take place in 99% of these athletes’ careers. If you are one of those guys, I say “Yes” again, because, the fact that someone is going to do those kinds of improper activities is a good indicator, as far as I am concerned, that they will be involved in other kinds of unethical, improper, unlawful activities, and that is where I make it my business to fight against those bad acts.

Another red flag is regulatory compliance. The state of California has had an agent registration law since 1982. Today, there are approximately 22 agents registered in the state of California to be able to do business there. Yet there are some very big names who are not registered. Has anyone ever heard of Leigh Steinberg? Leigh Steinberg is not registered as an agent in California. In California, it is a criminal violation to be an agent and not be registered. Obviously, the state of California has better things to do than send out the state’s attorney to chase down agent regulation violators. Fortunately, the state of California has me. One of the things I look at if someone comes to me about their agent is whether that agent is in compliance. My practice is nationwide. I have more cases outside California than inside California so agents have to be in compliance wherever they are. If they are not, that is another checkmark. These are bad guys.

A third red flag is if there is a commission-based relationship somewhere. If you are a money manager or an investment person, you are a money guy and you are doing commission-based activity; this means that (especially to stockbrokers) you are a time bomb just waiting to get the knock on the door. If your relationships are commission-based I am hopefully going to get after them.

Those are three warning signals. There are warning signals for heart disease, and ten tests to do to see if you are an alcoholic. These are the three tests that tell me whether you are a likely candidate to get the full treatment. The full treatment is not a very good time. And if the regula-
Now it is time to discuss aspects of the regulatory rules. Last night I was talking to this guy who purports to be a right on, serious, honest, prudent kind of guy. He said, “You expect me to comply with regulations in every state that has a statute and you expect me to post a bond if they want me to?” And I said, “Gee, yeah.” He could not believe this. He thinks he is an ethical guy but he said, “I do not want to post my $10,000 bond in Texas. Why should I have to do that?” I am sitting there thinking, if you are a CPA you have to follow the CPA requirements in every state where you want to be a CPA. If you are a real estate agent or an insurance agent, you have to register in different states. You can just be a little local guy if you want to, you do not have to go to these other states. You can do what you want to do. But a real test, a self-test, is that if your practice is not sufficient to support your ability to be able to register in Texas, Illinois, Ohio, California, or wherever your business is going to be, then you are in the wrong business. That is the answer to that question. The reason why you are in the wrong business is because you were playing with fire and fire lives up in San Francisco.

I recently filed a complaint against two lawyers on behalf of some football players. One particular part of this complaint, number 24, states that,

24. KILES and MARCHIANO, as his investment advisors, lawyers and agents represented to BAAB that:

   a. they had knowledge, experience and special expertise in business, tax and investment matters and had been successful previously in generating profits for professional athlete clients in similar investments in the past so they were specially capable of evaluating the merits, benefits and risks of proposed investments and select for BAAB only those investments which were suitable for him and consistent with his investment objectives. . . .

This very abstract language (along with several other paragraphs) was supposed to show that these two lawyers were knowledgeable and experienced—that they were good guys. Well, what does this mean? In real life this means that Kiles and Marchiano did not say, “Listen, I am a

complete idiot. I am no good and I am stupid,” when they were recruiting Mike Baab as a client. Their actual recruiting technique was,

Look at us, we are lawyers. We are smart, we are experienced, we are good, we are honest, and we will do a good job for you. Just stick with us and you will be set for life. I will take care of your future. I will take care of the future of your family, your kids, your mom, whoever it is. If you go with those other guys down the street, those are bad guys and they will not be able to do the job. They are in trouble. But if you come with us, because we are good lawyers, we will do a good job for you.

There is a problem with that sales pitch. Would anyone make use of a sales pitch, a recruiting pitch to their client of, “Listen, I am really not very good?” Or would anyone say, “Listen, I really do not know anything about financial matters.” No, what is the common standard practice in the industry is to say, “Listen, I will take care of everything for you.” Lawyers say this because they want control of the client in order to be able to make sure they get that paycheck.

All lawyers would protest saying that they do a good job. The result of that is found in the abundance of statements like those contained in number 24 based on representations made by agents that they do not know how to substantiate. Some of the representations in number 24 are specific to the investment they were doing, but when they have said, “Listen, it is a good deal for you.” What does that mean to say “good deal for you?” That means that, according to the securities laws, “it is suitable to the client.” When you say it is a good deal, as a fiduciary, having already represented that you have special expertise, that means that you are representing that the deal will work.

What is more fun is number 26 because it deals with implied presentations.

Number 26 from the same case deals with implied representations.

26. KILES and MARCHIANO, by virtue of their relationship to BAAB and their failure to state material facts to dispel inferences reasonably drawn by BAAB arising from said relationship and these defendants’ oral representations, warranted and impliedly represented, inter alia, that:

a. Each of the defendant general partners was experienced and qualified to act as general partners in each of the partnerships, and had acted as general partners in successful and profitable partnerships in the past;

b. The anticipated return and tax-shelter benefits which defendants represented would result from the investments did not
require a high degree of risk that the investments would not return a profit within a five-year period; and

c. Each investment and BAAB's participation in each investment would be lawful and not in violation of any statute, regulation or would not be inconsistent with the policies of any regulatory agency or the Internal Revenue Service.6

Most lawyers would not think that they were doing all of the activities that number 26 talks about, but if reviewed, it should be clear that they are doing these activities. I will prove it to you if you give me the chance. Send me your client, we will take it up. I am not going to belabor the point but this is how you get sued. These are the things that will be said about you if you get sued. If you can read which is more questionable, (of course presumptively we all can read, and if you really care) you can read this and see the kinds of things that get people into trouble.

For instance, let me give you a couple of strategies that have worked. I am not giving you pie in the sky. The difference between me and an academic is that an academic talks about theory while I talk about what actually works. What actually works is that if you represent Joe Jones today while yesterday you defrauded Sam Smith, and you do not tell Joe Jones that you have defrauded Sam Smith, I consider it to be a material fact that you failed to disclose this part of the relationship. I consider that breach of fiduciary duty. I consider that a basis for rescission. I even consider that a form of fraud. After awhile, it is hard to clean up.

The last thing I want to explain is that state regulators are not boogie men. Do not worry about them. State regulators occasionally (often when there is a lot of publicity about an undergraduate) do something. If you go with an undergraduate in Texas or Alabama, they may come after you 1 out of every 100,000 times, and usually only when it hits the papers. Most of the time they would rather have the kid be able to play ball. You have tacits and co-conspirators in the regulatory bodies who will not screw with you if they can help it. So do not worry about those guys.

The players' associations are also lightly regulated. Players' associations have these agent registration requirements, yet they have decertified only one or two guys. As a practical matter, unless you go way out of your way to embarrass the unions, they are not going to sanction you. That is reality. Not only that, but the unions are going to help you out because, in baseball for example, the unions take the position that you do not have to comply with the state regulations. Therefore, in baseball,

6. Id. at 9.
when I present someone for arbitration and say, “Listen, this agent defrauded this guy in violation of California statute,” I get little response. The baseball players’ association, in their infinite wisdom and self-serving piousness, will say, “Forget that. We are not going to apply California law. We are going to do what we want to do instead.” This is an actual case.

The real boogie men, frankly, are the private practitioners. If you get a call from me, answer the call. I am, right now, preparing a lawsuit because this guy in Chicago will not give us a document. The triggering event for my client is not that he is missing one million dollars, but that the guy will not talk to my client anymore.

In conclusion, there are two last pieces of advice for all lawyers. The first is that you can always be responsive, give good information, and give the documents up. They are going to get the documents one way or the other, so why be difficult. The second thing is that my job is to get money. My job is not to get in the newspapers. My job is not to file lawsuits. My job is to get money for my players. All I want to do is to get the free flow of property going again. And you can always make a deal.
1500. Definitions

The following definitions shall govern the construction of this chapter:

(a) “Person” means any individual, company, corporation, association, partnership, or their agents or employees.

(b) “Athlete agent” means any person who, as an independent contractor, directly or indirectly, recruits or solicits any person to enter into any agent contract or professional sport services contract, or for a fee procures, offers, promises, or attempts to obtain employment for any person with a professional sport team or as a professional athlete.

“Athlete agent” does not include any employee or other representative of a professional sport team, and does not include any member of the State Bar of California when acting as legal counsel for any person.

(c) “Agent contract” means any contract or agreement pursuant to which a person authorizes or empowers an athlete agent to negotiate or solicit on behalf of the person with one or more professional sport teams for the employment of the person by one or more professional sport teams, or to negotiate or solicit on behalf of the person for the employment of the person as a professional athlete.

(d) “Professional sport services contract” means any contract or agreement pursuant to which a person is employed or agrees to render services as a player on a professional sport team or as a professional athlete.

HISTORY:

Added Stats 1981 ch 929 § 1. Amended Stats 1985 ch 1133 § 3.

NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: (1) Changed all references to agency to refer to agent; (2) added “or as a professional athlete” at the end of the first paragraph of subd (b) and at the end of subd (d); (3) added “or other representative” after “any employee” in the second paragraph of subd
(b); (4) amended subd (c) by (a) substituting "the" for "such" after "be- half of" the first time it appears and after "employment of" the first time it appears; and (b) adding "or to negotiate or solicit on behalf of the person for the employment of the person as a professional athlete" at the end of the subdivision; and (5) deleted "participant or" after "serv- ices as a" in subd (d).
SECTION
1510. REQUIREMENT FOR REGISTRATION
1511. APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION
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1510. REQUIREMENT FOR REGISTRATION

No person shall engage in or carry on the occupation as an athlete agent without first registering with the Labor Commissioner.

HISTORY:

NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: Substituted "as an athlete agent" for "of an athlete agency."

1511. APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

A written application for registration shall be made to the Labor Commissioner on the form prescribed by the commissioner, and shall state all of the following:

(a) The name of the applicant and address of the applicant's residence.

(b) The street and number of the building or place where the business of the athlete agent is to be conducted.

(c) The business or occupation engaged in by the applicant for at least two years immediately preceding the date of application.

(d) The application for registration shall be accompanied by affidavits or certificates of completion of any and all formal training or practical experience in any one of the following specific areas: contracts; contract negotiation; complaint resolution; arbitration or civil resolution of contract disputes. The Labor Commissioner, in evaluating the applicant's qualifications, may consider any other relevant training, education, or experience to satisfy this requirement.

HISTORY:


NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: Substituted (1) "on" for "in" before "the form" and "commissioner," for "him or her" after "prescribed by the" in the introductory clause; (2) subd (a) for former subd (a) which read: "(a) The name and address of the applicant."; (3) "agent" for "agency" in subd (b); and (4) subd (d) for former subd (d) which read: "(d) If the applicant is other than a corporation, the names and addresses of all persons, except bona fide employees on stated salaries, financially interested, either as partners, associates, or profit sharers, in the operation of the athlete agency in question, together with the amount of their respective interests.

"If the applicant is a corporation, the corporate name, the names, residential addresses, and telephone numbers of all officers of the corpo-
ration, the names of all persons exercising managing responsibility in the applicant or registrant’s office, and the names and addresses of all persons having a financial interest of 10 percent or more in the business and the percentage of financial interest owned by such persons.

The application must be accompanied by affidavits of at least two reputable residents, who have known or been associated with the applicant for two years, of the city or county in which the business of the athlete agency is to be conducted that the applicant is a person of good moral character or, in the case of a corporation, has a reputation for fair dealing."

1512. Investigation of Applicant

Upon receipt of an application for a registration, the Labor Commissioner may evaluate and investigate the education, training, experience, and character of the applicant, and may examine the premises designated in the application to verify it to be the principal place of business in which the applicant proposes to conduct business as an athlete agent.

HISTORY:


NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: Substituted the section for the former section which read: “Upon receipt of an application for a registration, the Labor Commissioner may cause an investigation to be made as to the character and responsibility of the applicant and of the premises designated in such application as the place in which it is proposed to conduct the business of the athlete agency.”

1513. Refusal to Grant License

The commissioner, upon proper notice and hearing, may refuse to grant a registration. The proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing at Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and the commissioner shall have all the power granted therein.

HISTORY:

PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE TO COMPEL
REGISTRATION OF ATHLETE AGENCY

[Title of Court and Cause]

Petitioner states:

1. Respondent ______ [name of official] at all times mentioned in this petition was, and now is, the duly appointed, qualified, and acting Labor Commissioner of the State of California responsible for the administration of the provisions of the Labor Code of the State of California relating to the registration of persons engaged in the occupation of athlete agencies.

2. On ______, [date] petitioner filed a written application for registration as an athlete agency with respondent commissioner in the form prescribed by the commissioner pursuant to the provisions of the Labor Code of the State of California regulating the registration of persons engaged in or carrying on the occupation of an athlete agency. The application was in proper form and contained a full and correct statement of all matters required by law to be contained in the application.

3. Under the appropriate provisions of the Labor Code of the State of California respondent commissioner has discretion to determine whether petitioner should be registered as an athlete agency in the State of California.

4. On ______ [date], respondent ordered a hearing for the purpose of determining petitioner's qualifications to be registered as an athlete agency in the State of California. This hearing was held at ______ [address], City of ______, County of ______, State of California, on ______, [date] before ______ [name], a duly appointed and acting hearing officer.

5. On ______ [date], the above named hearing officer entered a decision recommending that the application of petitioner for registration be denied, and by an order entered on ______ [date], respondent adopted this proposed decision as its decision and denied petitioner's application.
for registration as an athlete agency in the State of California. A copy of this order is attached to this petition, marked Exhibit “A”, and incorporated in this petition by reference.

6. At all times mentioned in this petition, petitioner was fully qualified to be registered as an athlete agency in the State of California inasmuch as petitioner ______ [state all qualifications required as prerequisite to registration, including payment of all fees].

7. By reason thereof, petitioner is entitled to be registered as an athlete agency in the State of California and the refusal of respondent to register petitioner constitutes an arbitrary and wrongful violation of duties, in that petitioner has fully complied with all requirements for registration as an athlete agency and is, therefore, entitled to be registered under the provisions of the Labor Code regulating the registration of persons engaged in the occupation of athlete agencies.

8. Petitioner has performed all conditions precedent to the filing of this petition by ______ [insert all conditions precedent, including the exhaustion of administrative remedies].

9. Petitioner has made due demand of respondent that petitioner be registered as an athlete agency in the State of California, but the demand has been refused and respondent has now refused to register petitioner.

10. At all times mentioned herein, respondent commissioner has been able to register petitioner, but notwithstanding this ability and in spite of the demand of petitioner, respondent continues to refuse to register petitioner as an athlete agency in the State of California.

11. Petitioner has no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law, other than the relief sought in this petition, in that this is the only proceeding in which petitioner may obtain the rights demanded in this petition.

Wherefore, petitioner requests:

1. That this court issue an alternative writ of mandate commanding respondent to register petitioner as an athlete agency in the State of California or to show cause before this court at a time specified by court order why respondent has not done so and why a peremptory writ of mandate should not issue;

2. That on the return of the alternative writ of mandate and the hearing of this petition, this court issue its peremptory writ of mandate compelling respondent to register petitioner as an athlete agency in the State of California;

3. Costs of this proceeding; and
4. Any other and further relief that to this court seems proper.

Dated: [Signature]

[Verification]

1514. **Registration of Person Whose Registration Has Been Previously Revoked.**

If registration of an athlete agent is revoked or suspended, reinstatement of the registration shall be pursuant to the procedures provided by Section 11522 of the Government Code.

HISTORY:


NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: Substituted the section for the former section which read: “No registration shall be granted to conduct the business of an athlete agency to a person whose registration has been revoked within three years from the date of application.”

1515. **Duration of Registration; Registration of Branch Offices**

A registration shall be valid from July 1 of one year through June 30 of the following year. Renewal shall require the filing of an application for renewal, and a renewal bond. The annual filing fee shall be paid by the athlete agent.

If the applicant or registrant desires, in addition, a branch office registration, he or she shall file an application in accordance with the requirements of the Labor Commissioner.

HISTORY:


NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: Substituted the section for the former section which read: “The registration when first issued shall run to the next birthday of the applicant, and each license shall then be renewed within
the 30 days preceding the licensee's birthday and shall run from birthday to birthday. In case the applicant is a partnership, such license shall be renewed within the 30 days preceding the birthday of the oldest partner. If the applicant is a corporation, such license shall be renewed within the 30 days preceding the anniversary of the date the corporation was lawfully formed. Renewal shall require the filing of an application for renewal, a renewal bond, and the payment of the annual license fee, but the Labor Commissioner may demand that a new application or new bond be submitted."

“If the applicant or licensee desires, in addition, a branch office license, he shall file an application in accordance with the provisions of this section as heretofore set forth.”

1515.5. Temporary or provisional registration; Duration

Whenever an application for registration or renewal is made, and application processing pursuant to this chapter has not been completed, the Labor Commissioner may, at his or her discretion, issue a temporary or provisional registration valid for a period not exceeding 90 days, and subject, where appropriate, to the automatic and summary revocation by the Labor Commissioner. Otherwise, the conditions for issuance or renewal shall meet the requirements of Section 1511.

HISTORY:


NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: The amendment made no change.

1516. Contents of applications

All applications for registration or renewal shall state the names and addresses of all persons, except bona fide employees on stated salaries, financially interested either as partners, associates, or profit sharers, in the operation of the business of the athlete agent.

HISTORY:

1517. FEES; CHANGE IN LOCATION OF AGENCY

(a) A filing fee shall be paid to the Labor Commissioner at the time the application for issuance of an athlete agent registration is filed.

(b) In addition to the filing fee required for application for issuance of an athlete agent registration, every athlete agent shall pay to the Labor Commissioner annually at the time registration is obtained or renewed, a registration fee and a fee for each branch office maintained by the athlete agent in this state.

(c) A filing fee shall also be paid to the Labor Commissioner at the time application for consent to the transfer or assignment of an athlete agent registration is made, but no fee shall be required upon the assignment or transfer of a registration.

The location of an athlete agent’s office shall not be changed without the written consent of the Labor Commissioner.

HISTORY:


NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: (1) Changed all references to agency to refer to agent; (2) substituted “registration” for “license” in subd (a) and the first and third time it appears in subd (b); (3) substituted “registration is obtained” for “a license is issued” in subd (b); and (4) substituted “agent’s office” for “agency” in the last paragraph.

1518. AMOUNT OF FEES

The Labor Commissioner shall set the fees required by Section 1517 in the amount necessary to generate sufficient revenue to cover the costs of administration and enforcement of this chapter.

HISTORY:

NOTES:
AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: The amendment made no change.

1519. DEPOSIT OF SURETY BONDS

(a) An athlete agent shall also deposit with the Labor Commissioner, prior to the issuance or renewal of a registration, a surety bond in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000).

(b) For the purposes of this chapter, a certificate of deposit payable to the Labor Commissioner, or a savings account assigned to the Labor Commissioner, shall be considered equivalent to a surety bond, as provided in Section 995.710 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and shall be acceptable to the Labor Commissioner upon such terms and conditions as he or she may prescribe.

HISTORY:


NOTES:
AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: (1) Designated the former section to be subd (a); (2) amended subd (a) by substituting (a) “agent” for “agency” after “An athlete”; (b) “or” for “of” after “the issuance”; and (c) “twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000)” for “ten thousand dollars ($10,000); and (3) added subd (b).

1520. CONDITIONS OF SURETY BONDS

(a) The surety bonds shall be payable to the people of the State of California, and shall be conditioned that the person applying for the registration will comply with this chapter and will pay all sums due any individual or group of individuals when the person or his or her representative or agent has received such sums, and will pay all damages occasioned to any person by reason of intentional or unintentional misstatement, misrepresentation, fraud, deceit, or any unlawful or negligent acts or commissions or omissions of the registered athlete agent, or his or her representatives or employees, while acting within the scope of their employment.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the recovery of damages to the amount of the surety bond, certificate of deposit, or savings account.
1521. SUSPENSION OF REGISTRATION FOR FAILURE TO FILE NEW BOND

If any registrant fails to file a new bond with the Labor Commissioner within 30 days after notice of cancellation by the surety of the bond required under Section 1519, the registration issued to the principal under the bond is suspended until such time as a new surety bond is filed. An athlete agent whose registration is suspended pursuant to this section shall not carry on business as an athlete agent during the period of the suspension.

HISTORY:


NOTES:
AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: Amended the second sentence by substituting (1) "An athlete agent" for "A person"; (2) "business as an athlete agent" for "the business of an athlete agency"; and (3) "the" for "such" after "period of."

1522. DISPOSITION OF MONEYS COLLECTED

All moneys collected for registrations and all fines collected for violations of the provisions of this chapter shall be paid into the State Treasury and credited to the General Fund.
HISTORY:
Added Stats 1981 ch 929 § 1. Amended Stats 1985 ch 1133 § 15.5.

NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:
1985 Amendment: Substituted “registrations” for “licenses.”

1523. CONTENTS OF REGISTRATION
Each registration shall contain all of the following:
(a) The name of the registrant.
(b) A designation of the city, street, and number of the place in which the registrant is authorized to carry on business as an athlete agent.
(c) The number and date of issuance of the registration.

HISTORY:

NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:
1985 Amendment: Substituted “business as an athlete agent” for “the business of an athlete agency” in subd (b).

1524. PERSONS AND PLACES TO WHICH REGISTRATION APPLIES
No registration shall apply to any other than the person to whom it is issued nor any places other than those designated in the registration.

HISTORY:

NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:
1985 Amendment: Substituted the section for the former section which read: “No registration shall protect any other than the person to whom it is issued nor any places other than those designated in the registration. No registration shall be transferred or assigned to any person unless written consent is obtained from the Labor Commissioner.”
1525. Certificates of convenience

The Labor Commissioner may issue to an eligible person a certificate of convenience to conduct business as an athlete agent where the person registered to conduct the athlete agent business has died, or has been declared incompetent by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, or has had a conservator appointed for his or her estate by a court of competent jurisdiction. The certificate of convenience may be denominated an estate certificate of convenience.

HISTORY:


NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: (1) Amended the first sentence by (a) substituting "an eligible person" for "a person eligible therefor" after "may issue"; (b) substituting "business as an athlete agent" for "the business of an athlete agency"; and (c) adding "or her" after "for his"; and (2) substituted "The" for "Such a" at the beginning of the second sentence.

1526. Eligibility for certificate of convenience

To be eligible for a certificate of convenience, a person shall be any one of the following:

(a) The executor or administrator of the estate of a deceased person registered to conduct the business of an athlete agent.

(b) If no executor or administrator has been appointed, the surviving spouse or heir otherwise entitled to conduct the business of the deceased registrant.

(c) The guardian of the estate of an incompetent person registered as an athlete agent, or the conservator appointed for the conservation of the estate of a person registered to conduct the business of an athlete agent.

The estate certificate of convenience shall continue in force for a period of not to exceed 90 days, and shall be renewable for such period as the Labor Commissioner may deem appropriate, pending the disposal of the athlete agent registration or the procurement of a new registration under the provisions of this chapter.
1527. REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION OF REGISTRATION

The Labor Commissioner may revoke or suspend any registration when any one of the following is shown:

(a) The registrant or his or her representative or employee has violated or failed to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter.

(b) The registrant fails to meet minimum requirements as set by the Labor Commissioner pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 1511 and Section 1534.

(c) The conditions under which the registration was issued have changed or no longer exist.

HISTORY:


NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: Substituted (1) "or her representative or employee" for "agent" after "or his" in subd (a); and (2) subd (b) for former subd (b) which read: "(b) The registrant has ceased to be of good moral character."

1528. HEARING

Before revoking or suspending any registration, the Labor Commissioner shall afford the holder of the registration an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel. The proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing at Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and the commissioner shall have all the powers granted therein.
HISTORY:


NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: Substituted “the” for “such” after “holder of” in the first sentence.
APPENDIX C
LABOR CODE (CALIFORNIA)
DIVISION 2. EMPLOYMENT REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

PART 6. LICENSING
CHAPTER 1. ATHLETE AGENTS
ARTICLE 3. OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT

Section
1530. Approval of proposed forms of contract; required contract provisions.
1530.5. Required notice to athlete
1531. Filing of fee schedule; changes in schedule; limitation on agent's fees; contents of contract
1531.5. Trust fund for payments received on athlete's behalf
1532. Recordkeeping requirements
1533. Inspection of records
1534. Regulations
1535. Consent required for transfer of interest in agent's profits
1535.5. Conflicts of interest
1535.7. Required disclosures when advising athlete on investments
1536. Prohibition against contracts in violation of law
1537. Advertising
1538. Securing of employment at place of labor dispute; required notice
1539. Fee or revenue splitting; referrals
1540. Repayment of fees and expenses; time limits
1541. Actions
1542. Service of summons
1543. Reference of dispute to Labor Commissioner; judicial review; bonds; certification of no controversy
1544. Validity of arbitration clause
1545. [Section repealed 1985.]
1546. Void contracts
1547. Violations of chapter; punishment
1550—1663. [Sections repealed 1967.]
1530. **Approval of proposed forms of contract; required contract provisions.**

Any and all contracts to be utilized as agent contracts shall be on a form approved by the Labor Commissioner. This approval shall not be withheld as to any proposed form of agent contract unless the proposed form of agent contract is unfair, unjust, and oppressive to the person. Each form of agent contract, except under the conditions specified in Section 1544, shall contain an agreement by the agent to refer any controversy between the person and the agent relating to the terms of the agent contract to the Labor Commissioner for adjustment. There shall be printed on the face of the agent contract in prominent type the following: “This athlete agent is registered with the Labor Commissioner of the State of California. Registration does not imply approval by the Labor Commissioner of the terms and conditions of this contract or the competence of the athlete agent.”

**HISTORY:**


**NOTES:**

**AMENDMENTS:**

1985 Amendment: (1) Substituted the first sentence for the former first sentence which read: “Every athlete agency shall submit to the Labor Commissioner a form or forms of contract to be utilized by such agency in entering into written contracts with persons for the employment of the services of the agency by such persons, and secure the approval of the Labor Commissioner thereof.”; (2) substituted “This” for “Such” before “approval” and after “contract unless” in the second sentence; (3) added “agent” before “contract” wherever it appears in the section; (4) deleted “such” after “Each” in the third sentence; and (5) substituted “agent” for “agency” after “by the” and after “and the” in the third sentence and after “athlete” both times it appears in the last sentence.

1530.5. **Required notice to athlete**

(a) The contract shall contain in close proximity to the signature of the athlete a notice in at least 10-point type stating that the athlete may jeopardize his or her standing as an amateur athlete by entering into the contract.
(b) This section shall also apply to any contract negotiated by a member of the State Bar of California which would be an agent contract if negotiated by an athlete agent.

HISTORY:


NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: (1) Designated the former section to be subd (a); and (2) added subd (b).

1531. FILING OF FEE SCHEDULE; CHANGES IN SCHEDULE; LIMITATION ON AGENT’S FEES; CONTENTS OF CONTRACT

(a) Every person engaged in the occupation as an athlete agent shall file with the Labor Commissioner a schedule of fees to be charged and collected in the conduct of that occupation. Changes in the schedule may be made from time to time, but no change shall become effective until seven days after the date of filing thereof with the Labor Commissioner.

(b) If a professional sport services contract is negotiated, no athlete agent shall collect a fee in any calendar year which exceeds 10 percent of the total compensation, direct or indirect, and no matter from whom received, the athlete is receiving in that calendar year under the contract. However, an athlete agent may require security that his or her future fees will be paid under the agreement with the athlete.

(c) Every agent contract shall describe the types of services to be performed and a schedule of the fees to be charged under the contract. This subdivision shall also apply to any contract negotiated by a member of the State Bar of California which would be an agent contract if negotiated by an athlete agent.

HISTORY:


NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: (1) Designated the former section to be subd (a); (2) amended the first sentence of subd (a) by substituting (a) "as athlete agent" for "of an athlete agency"; and (b) "that" for "such" after "conduct of"; and (3) added subds (b) and (c).
1531.5. **Trust fund for payments received on athlete’s behalf**

A trust fund shall be established when an athlete agent is the recipient of the player’s salary. An athlete agent who receives any payment on behalf of the athlete shall immediately deposit same in a trust fund account maintained by the athlete agent or other recognized depository.

**HISTORY:**

Added Stats 1985 ch 1133 § 24.

1532. **Recordkeeping requirements**

Every athlete agent shall keep records approved by the Labor Commissioner, in which shall be entered all of the following:

(a) The name and address of each person employing the athlete agent.

(b) The amount of fee received from such person.

(c) Other information which the Labor Commissioner requires.

No athlete agent, or his or her representatives or employees, shall make any false entry in any such records. All records required by this section shall be kept for a period of seven years.

**HISTORY:**


**NOTES:**

**AMENDMENTS:**

1985 Amendment: (1) Substituted “agent” for “agency” after “athlete” in the introductory clause and in subd (a); (2) amended the last paragraph by (a) substituting “athlete agent, or his or her representatives” for “agency, its agents” in the first sentence; and (b) adding the second sentence.

1533. **Inspection of records**

All books, records, and other papers kept pursuant to this chapter by any athlete agent shall be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of the Labor Commissioner and his or her representatives. Every athlete agent shall furnish to the Labor Commissioner upon request a true copy of the books, records, and papers kept pursuant to this chapter, or any
portion thereof, and shall make such reports as the Labor Commissioner prescribes.

HISTORY:


NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: (1) Amended the first sentence by substituting (a) "agent" for "agency" after "any athlete"; and (b) "or her representatives" for "agents" at the end of the sentence; and (2) amended the second sentence by (a) substituting "athlete agency" for "agency" after "Every"; (b) substituting "the" for "such" after "copy of"; and (c) adding "kept pursuant to this chapter," after "and papers."

1533. INSPECTION OF RECORDS

All books, records, and other papers kept pursuant to this chapter by any athlete agent shall be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of the Labor Commissioner and his or her representatives. Every athlete agent shall furnish to the Labor Commissioner upon request a true copy of the books, records, and papers kept pursuant to this chapter, or any portion thereof, and shall make such reports as the Labor Commissioner prescribes.

HISTORY:


NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: (1) Amended the first sentence by substituting (a) "agent" for "agency" after "any athlete"; and (b) "or her representatives" for "agents" at the end of the sentence; and (2) amended the second sentence by (a) substituting "athlete agency" for "agency" after "Every"; (b) substituting "the" for "such" after "copy of"; and (c) adding "kept pursuant to this chapter," after "and papers."

1534. REGULATIONS

The Labor Commissioner may, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3.5 (commencing at Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of
Title 2 of the Government Code, adopt, amend, and repeal such rules and regulations as are reasonably necessary for the purpose of enforcing and administering this chapter and as are not inconsistent with this chapter.

HISTORY:
Added Stats 1981 ch 929 § 1.

1535. CONSENT REQUIRED FOR TRANSFER OF INTEREST IN AGENT'S PROFITS

No registrant shall sell, transfer, or give away any interest in or the right to participate in the profits of the athlete agent without the written consent of the Labor Commissioner. A violation of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars ($500) nor more than five thousand dollars ($5,000), or imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or both.

HISTORY:

NOTES:
AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: (1) Substituted “athlete agent” for “agency” after “profits of the” in the first sentence; (2) amended the second sentence by substituting (a) “five hundred dollars ($500)” for “one hundred dollars ($100)”; (b) “five thousand dollars ($5,000)” for “five hundred dollars ($500)” and (c) “90 days” for “60 days.”

CROSS REFERENCES:
Misdemeanor defined: Pen C § 17.

1535.5. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

(a) No athlete agent shall have an ownership or financial interest in any entity which is directly involved in the same sport as a person with whom the athlete agent has entered an agent contract or for whom the athlete agent is attempting to negotiate a professional sports service contract.

(b) This section shall also apply to any member of the State Bar of California when advising athlete clients, when entering contracts which
would be an agent contract if negotiated by an athlete agent, and when attempting to negotiate a professional sports service contract for a client.

HISTORY:
   Added Stats 1985 ch 1133 § 27.5.

1535.7. REQUIRED DISCLOSURES WHEN ADVISING ATHLETE ON INVESTMENTS

   If an athlete agent also advises a client regarding the investment of funds, the athlete agent shall disclose to the client any ownership interest the athlete agent has in any entity regarding which the athlete agent is giving advice to that client.

HISTORY:
   Added Stats 1985 ch 1133 § 27.7.

1536. PROHIBITION AGAINST CONTRACTS IN VIOLATION OF LAW

   No athlete agent shall knowingly issue a contract containing any term or condition which, if complied with, would be in violation of law, or attempt to fill an order for help to be employed in violation of law.

HISTORY:

NOTES:
AMENDMENTS:

   1985 Amendment: Substituted “agent” for “agency” after “No athlete.”

1537. ADVERTISING

   No athlete agent shall publish or cause to be published any false, fraudulent, or misleading information, representation, notice, or advertisement. All advertisements of an athlete agent by means of cards, circulars, or signs, and in newspapers and other publications, and all letterheads, receipts, and blanks shall be printed and contain the registered name and address of the athlete agent and the words “athlete agent.” No athlete agent shall give any false information or make any false promises or representations concerning any employment to any person.
HISTORY:


NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: Substituted (1) "agent" for "agency" after "No athlete" in the first and third sentences and at the end of the second sentence; and (2) "athlete agent" for "agency" the first two times it appears in the second sentence.

1538. SECURING OF EMPLOYMENT AT PLACE OF LABOR DISPUTE; REQUIRED NOTICE

No athlete agent shall knowingly secure employment for persons in any place where a strike, lockout, or other labor trouble exists, without notifying the person of those conditions.

HISTORY:


NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: Substituted (1) "agent" for "agency" after "No athlete"; and (2) "those" for "such" near the end.

1539. FEE OR REVENUE SPLITTING; REFERRALS

(a) No athlete agent shall divide fees with a professional sports league or franchise, or its representative or employee.

(b) No athlete agent shall enter into any agreement whereby the athlete agent offers anything of value, including, but not limited to, the rendition of free or reduced price legal services, to any employee of a university or educational institution in return for the referral of any clients by that employee.

(c) No full-time employee of a union or players association connected with professional sports shall own or participate in any of the revenues of an athlete agent.

(d) This section shall also apply to any member of the State Bar of California.
HISTORY:


NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: Substituted the section for the former section which read: "No athlete agency shall divide fees with an employer, an agent, or other employee of an employer."

1540. Repayment of fees and expenses; Time limits

In the event that an athlete agent collects a fee or expenses from a person for obtaining employment, and the person fails to procure that employment, or the person fails to be paid for that employment, the athlete agent shall, upon demand, repay to the person the fee and expenses so collected. Unless repayment is made within 48 hours after demand therefor, the athlete agent shall pay the person an additional sum equal to the amount of the fee.

HISTORY:


NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: In addition to making technical changes, substituted (1) "agent" for "agency" before "collects a" in the first sentence; and (2) "athlete agent" for "agency" the second time it appears in the first sentence and in the second sentence.

1541. Actions

All actions brought in any court against any athlete agent may be brought in the name of the person damaged upon the bond deposited with the state by the athlete agent, and may be transferred and assigned as other claims for damages. The amount of damages claimed by plaintiff, and not the penalty named in the bond, determines the jurisdiction of the court in which the action is brought.

HISTORY:

NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: Substituted “athlete agent” for “registrant” both times it appears in the first sentence.

1542. SERVICE OF SUMMONS

When an athlete agent has departed from the state with intent to defraud creditors or to avoid service of summons in an action brought under this chapter, service shall be made upon the surety of an athlete agent, in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure. A copy of the summons shall be mailed to the athlete agent at the last known post office address of his or her residence and also at the place where the business of the athlete agent was conducted as shown by the records of the Labor Commissioner. Service is complete as to the athlete agent, after mailing, at the expiration of the time prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for service of summons in the particular court in which suit is brought.

HISTORY:

Added Stats 1981 ch 929 § 1. Amended Stats 1985 ch 1133 § 34.

NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: In addition to making technical changes, (1) changed the references to registrant to refer to athlete agent; (2) substituted “of an athlete agent, in accordance with” for “as prescribed in” in the first sentence; and (3) substituted “agent” for “agency” before “was conducted” in the second sentence.

1543. REFERENCE OF DISPUTE TO LABOR COMMISSIONER; JUDICIAL REVIEW; BONDS; CERTIFICATION OF NO CONTROVERSY

In cases of controversy arising under this chapter the parties involved shall refer the matters in dispute to the Labor Commissioner, who shall hear and determine the same, subject to an appeal within 10 days after determination, to the court of competent jurisdiction where the same shall be heard de novo.

The Labor Commissioner may certify without a hearing that there is no controversy within the meaning of this section if he or she has by investigation established that there is no dispute as to the amount of the fee due. Service of the certification shall be made upon all parties con-
cerned by registered or certified mail with return receipt requested and
the certification shall become conclusive 10 days after the date of mail-
ing if no objection has been filed with the Labor Commissioner during
that period.

HISTORY:


NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: (1) Amended the first paragraph by (a) substitut-
ing “court of competent jurisdiction.” for “superior court”; and (b) delet-
ing the former second and third sentences which read: “To stay any
award for money, the party aggrieved shall execute a bond approved
by the superior court in a sum not exceeding twice the amount of the judg-
ment. In all other cases the bond shall be in a sum of not less than ten
thousand dollars ($ 10,000) and approved by the superior court.”; and
(2) amended the second paragraph by (a) adding “or she” after “section
if he” in the first sentence; and (b) substituting “the” for “such” after
“service of” and after “requested and” in the second sentence.

1544. VALIDITY OF ARBITRATION CLAUSE

Notwithstanding Section 1543, a provision in a contract providing for
the decision by arbitration of any controversy under the contract or as to
its existence, validity, construction, performance, nonperformance,
breach, operation, continuance, or termination, shall be valid if all of the
following occur:

(a) The provision is contained in a contract between an athlete agent
and a person for whom the athlete agent under the contract undertakes
to endeavor to secure employment.

(b) The provision is inserted in the contract pursuant to any rule,
regulation, or contract of a bona fide labor union regulating the relations
of its members to an athlete agent.

(c) The contract provides for reasonable notice to the Labor Com-
missioner of the time and place of all arbitration hearings.

(d) The contract provides that the Labor Commissioner or his or her
authorized representative has the right to attend all arbitration hearings.

Except as otherwise provided in this section, any such arbitration
shall be governed by the provisions of Title 9 (commencing with Section
1280) of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
If there is such an arbitration provision in a contract, the contract need not provide that the athlete agent agrees to refer any controversy between the person and the athlete agent regarding the terms of the contract to the Labor Commissioner for adjustment, and Section 1543 shall not apply to controversies pertaining to the contract.

A provision in a contract providing for the decision by arbitration of any controversy arising under this chapter which does not meet the requirements of this section is not made valid by Section 1281 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

HISTORY:


NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: In addition to making technical changes, (1) added "if all of the following occur" at the end of the introductory clause; (2) deleted "If" at the beginning of subds (a)-(d); (3) substituted "agent" for "agency" after "an athlete" in subd (a); and (4) substituted "athlete agent" for "agency" wherever it appears.

1545. [SECTION REPEALED 1985.]

HISTORY:

Added States 1981 ch 929 § 1. Repealed Stats 1985 ch 1133 § 36.5. The repealed section related to contracts with students. The repealed section related to contracts with students.

1546. VOID CONTRACTS

Any agent contract which is negotiated by any athlete agent who has failed to comply with Section 1510 is void and unenforceable.

HISTORY:


NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: Substituted (1) "agent" for "agency" after "Any"; (2) "athlete agent" for "agency"; and (3) "Section 1510" for "Section 1510 or 1545."
1547. Violations of chapter; Punishment

Any person, or agent or officer thereof, who violates any provision of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars ($1,000) or imprisonment for a period of not more than 90 days, or both.

HISTORY:


NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1985 Amendment: Substituted "90 days" for "60 days".

1550—1663. [Sections repealed 1967.]

HISTORY:

Enacted 1937. Amended Stats 1939 ch 423 § 1, ch 454 § 1, ch 507 § 1, ch 659 §§ 1—4; Stats 1941 ch 595 § 1, ch 1015 § 1, ch 1021 § 1; Stats 1943 ch 329 § 1, ch 485 § 1; Stats 1945 ch 878 §§ 1, 2, 4; Stats 1947 ch 145 § 1, ch 400 §§ 1—5; Stats 1949 ch 47 § 1, ch 138 §§ 1, 2; Stats 1951 ch 1056 § 1, ch 1062 § 1, ch 1761 §§ 1, 2; Stats 1953 ch 952 § 1, ch 1801 §§ 1, 2; Stats 1957 ch 2034 § 4: Stats 1959 ch 888 § 2, ch 949 §§ 1—4; Stats 1961 ch 237 § 1, ch 242 § 1, ch 461 § 6, ch 739 § 1, ch 1666 § 1; Stats 1963 ch 1392 § 1, ch 1885 § 1, ch 2100 § 1; Stats 1965 ch 233 §§ 1, 2, ch 249 §§ 1, 2, ch 849 § 1; Stats 1967 ch 1567 § 3. Repealed Stats 1967 ch 1505 § 2.

Article 1 (Secs. 1550-1557)

Lab C Present Section

1550 ............. R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1551 ............. CC 1812.501
1551.1 .......... CC 1812.502
1552 ............. R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1553 ............. R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1554 ............. CC 1812.501
1555 ............. 9904-CC 1812.501
1556 ............. CC 1812.502
1556.1 .......... CC 1812.502
1557 ............. R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
Article 2 (Secs. 1581-1599)
1581 ............ R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1582 ............ R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1582.1 .......... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1583 ............ R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1584 ............ R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1585 ............ R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1586 ............ R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1587 ............ R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1588 ............ R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1588.2 ........ R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1588.5 ........ R 1941 ch 1016 Sec. 1
1589 .......... CC 1812.503
1590 .......... CC 1812.503
1590.5 .......... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1591 .......... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1592 .......... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1593 .......... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1593.5 .......... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1593.6 .......... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1594 .......... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1595 .......... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1596 .......... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1597 .......... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1598 .......... R 1945 ch 878 Sec. 4
1599 .......... R 1945 ch 878 Sec. 4

Article 3 (Secs. 1620-1663)
1620 ............ R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1621 ............ R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1622 .......... CC 1812.522
1623 .......... CC 1812.522
1624 .......... CC 1812.504
1624.1 .......... CC 1812.504
1625 .......... CC 1812.504
1626 .......... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1627 .......... CC 1812.504
1628 .......... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1629 .......... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1630 .......... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1630.1 ......... CC 1812.509
1631 ........... CC 1812.505
1632 ........... CC 1812.505
1633 ........... CC 1812.505
1634 ........... CC 1812.505
1635 ........... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1635.1 ........... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1636 ........... CC 1812.508
1637 ........... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1638 ........... CC 1812.509
1639 ........... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1640 ........... CC 1812.509
1640.5 ........... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1641 ........... CC 1812.509
1642 ........... CC 1812.505
1643 ........... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1644 ........... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1645 ........... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1646 ........... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1647 ........... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2, ch 1567 Sec. 3
1647.5 ........... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1648 ........... CC 1812.523
1649 ........... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 2
1650 ........... Lab C Sec. 1700.4
1651 ........... Lab C Sec. 1700.5
1652 ........... Lab C Sec. 1700.12
1653 ........... R 1967 ch 1505 Sec. 13
1654 ........... Lab C Sec. 1700.40
1655 ........... Lab C Sec. 1700.23
1656 ........... Lab C Sec. 1700.24
1657 ........... Lab C Sec. 1700.41
1658 ........... Lab C Sec. 1700.28
1659 ........... Lab C Sec. 1700.21
1660 ........... Lab C Sec. 1700.38
1661 ........... Lab C Sec. 1700.26
1662 ........... Lab C Sec. 1700.1, 1700.2
1663 ........... R 1959 ch 888 Sec. 2