Spring 2009

The LITIGATOR

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Inside This Issue

CCTLA: Even more important in these challenging times

By: David Lee, CCTLA President

These are challenging times on the national level and here in our local community. The state has a significant budget shortfall, and the city and county both have substantial deficits. This means that cuts will have to be made, and the cuts could be painful to people we know and clients we serve. Members of our community who treat at the county clinics will find it more and more difficult to get medical care. As an organization, there may not be much we can do about this but as group, we are far more likely to be sensitive to the issue. Let's speak up and speak out when we can.

As an organization, what we can do is provide educational opportunities to our members. We can give you the tools to do what you do, better. In my view we have done a good job in recent years and hope to continue the good work. In day-to-day value, the list serve has got to be at the top. And it only works because people are willing to share.

The quality of the work product and advice that you can get for free is amazing. In this past year, I have particularly benefited from postings by Tim Smith, John Demas, Dan Glass, Chuck Noble and Steve Davids, among others. We, all of us, thank those who are willing to share their knowledge, advice, and time so that the list serve can continue to benefit our members.

We are continuing our efforts to provide substantial programs that give the membership helpful information. CCTLA is a co-sponsor with CAOC of the annual Tahoe Ski Seminar March 20-21 at Harvey's (*See page 14*). This location is close and an easy drive from Sacramento. On the program are Mark Geragos, Tom Girardi, Ron Rouda, Roger Dreyer, Rex Parris, John Demas, Wendy York, Chris Dolan and others.

The Friday session is about liens and how to deal with them. Other sessions are on trial practice and the day-to-day issues you face in a typical case. You will absolutely learn something that you did not know before that you can use in your practice when you return to your office. That is a guarantee.

In January, we held the annual Tort & Trial Seminar at the Holiday Inn. This program has been a staple of trial lawyers for about 20 years. The panelists provide a

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Allan's CORNER

By: Allan J. Owen

Here are some recent cases culled from the *Daily Journal*. Please remember that some of these cases are summarized before the official reports are published and may be reconsidered or de-certified for publication, so be sure to check and find official citations before using them as authority. I apologize for missing some of the full *Daily Journal* cites.

Strict Liability. In Arriaga v. City Capital Commercial Corporation, 2008 DJDAR 16534, defendant was the finance Lessor for the purchase of a machine used by plaintiff's employer. Under these circumstances, the court holds that strict product liability does not apply as defendant is not in the stream of commerce.

Product Liability - Drug Cases. In Cante v. Wyeth, Inc., 2008 DJDAR 16707, plaintiff took generic drugs. She had bad side effects, sued the generic drug manufacturers and also sued Wyeth, the manufacturer of the name brand drug on the grounds that Wyeth should have know doctors and patients read and rely upon its packaging inserts and PDR descriptions when prescribing generic drugs and the failure to warn in their packaging led to her injury. Summary judgment was granted to Wyeth. Appellate court reversed finding that the doctor here testified he probably read the name brand drug manufacturer's description in the PDR.

Insurance Coverage. In Hecht v. Paul Revere, 2008 DJDAR 16626, plaintiff was involved in an automobile accident and as a result had neck, upper back and lower back pain, took medications and saw his doctors. Injury hampered his ability to walk, sit, bend and lift objects. Plaintiff owned retail clothing stores. He continued to work running the stores (but may have sold one or more of his total stores). His key employee testified that he performed all of the duties he was doing before the accident, his physician said he was partially disabled, he conceded that he goes to work every day and does his work; however, he can no longer be a hands-on type of worker doing the physical stuff of lifting, unloading merchandise, climbing ladders, etc. He filed suit to get total disability benefits. Trial court granted summary judgment finding he was not totally disabled, and the appellate court affirms since his job apparently does not require him to do the physical things. Moral of this insurance story: ALWAYS READ THE POLICY.

Negligent Supervision. In Jennifer C. v. LA Unified School District, 2008 DJDAR 17960, special-needs student was sexually assaulted by another special-needs student at school. An assistant principal testified that he knew that the alcove where this took place could be used by students to evade school supervision and so he asked the teachers to regularly check it during the lunch break. The assault was discovered by the school (after a call from a person passing by on a public sidewalk [14 minutes after the final check of the area]). Case has a good discussion of negligent supervision and holds that special needs student deserve special rules and special supervision. Very good case if you have a negligent supervision claim against a school.

Summary Judgment. In Robinson v. Woods, 2008 DJDAR 17783, defendants moved for summary judgment noticing the hearing for less than 30 days before trial. Plaintiffs opposed the motion on procedural grounds but did not address the merits. At the noticed hearing date, trial court continued the hearing four days directing defendants to file papers showing good cause for entertaining the motion within 30 days of trial and gave plaintiffs an opportunity to file opposition papers on the merits - plaintiff's counsel chose not to do so. Plaintiff's counsel instead objected to the procedure and

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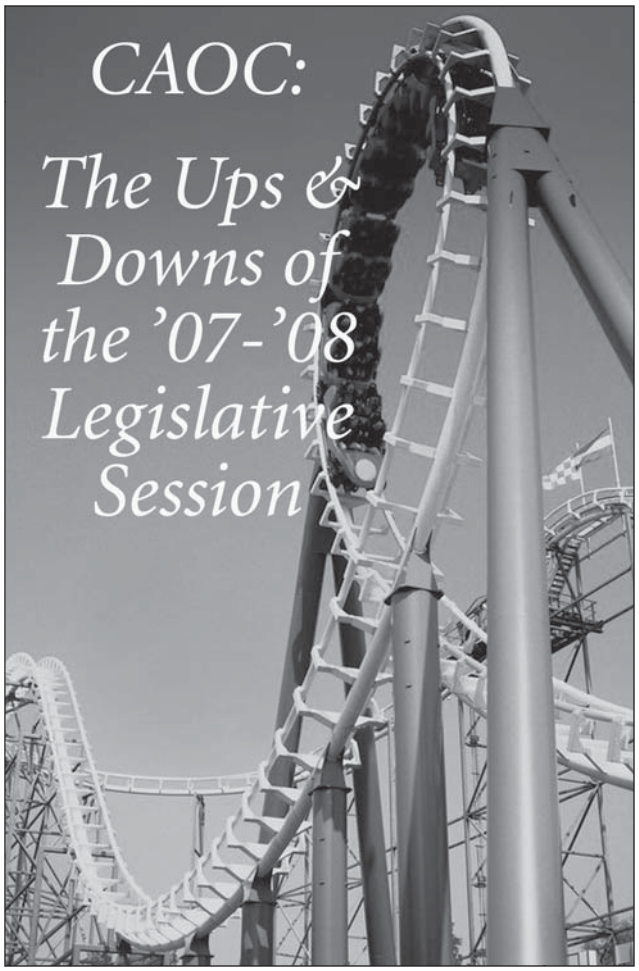
CAOC: The Ups & Downs of the '07-'08 Legislative Session



By: Nancy Peverini, Consumer Attorneys of California Senior Legislative Counsel

Consumer Attorneys of California is your first line of defense in Sacramento and at the ballot box. Our number one mission is to keep anti-consumer interests from eroding the strength of a robust civil justice system. In 2008, more than 50 bills were introduced in the Sacramento Legislature that would have hurt your clients and your practice. Attacks ranged from restrictions on fees to complete immunities from liability for wrongdoing. A copy of the full CAOC legislative report and all legislation CAOC tracked can be found at www.caoc.org.

POSITIVE LEGISLATION
Civil Procedure and Case Reform

We work very closely with the Judicial Council and have been successful in getting their attention in areas such as minor's compromise reform, expansion of *telephonic appearances*, and electronic discovery reform.

• ***Telephonic appearances***

The governor signed CAOC's AB 500 (Lieu) which permits a party in a civil case to appear by telephone appearance at specified conferences, hearings, and proceedings. This bill greatly helps our practitioners (and the environment) avoid wasted travel time.

• ***Electronic Discovery***

CAOC worked for two years with California Defense Counsel and the Judicial Council to modernize and standardize *electronic discovery.* California lags behind in standardizing the way we gain access to evidence stored electronically. Even though AB 926 (Evans) was unopposed

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Friday, February 27, 2009
11 a.m. to 4 p.m.
(Registration: 10:30 a.m.)

Capitol Plaza Holiday Inn
300 J Street, Sacramento

*Earn 4.5 MCLE Credits**
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Lunch is included thanks to our sponsors!

Registration Fees:

PLAINTIFF ATTORNEYS ONLY;
NO EXCEPTIONS

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(Accompanied by attending Plaintiff Attorney)
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Mail registration form and check to:
CCTLA, PO Box 541,
Sacramento, CA 95812-0541

For More Information:
Call CCTLA: (916) 451-2366
or Fax: (916) 451-2206

A Seminar Not To Be Missed!

"Understanding Colossus: Learn how to properly document patient/client treatment and injuries to be effective in settlement demand packages that communicate to Insurance Industry's Policies Procedures and Software Programs."

Speaker: James Mathis
Former Insurance Claims Manager

Jim Mathis is the leading expert on the processes and procedures of the insurance industry. He is retained across the USA and Canada as a testifying and consulting expert involving insurance practices, and has testified 42 times in the last 4 years. Jim is an internationally known speaker on the subject of the computer programs being used by the insurance industry. He has appeared on CNN, 20/20, 60 Minutes, Dateline, and interviewed by The Wall Street Journal, Washington Post, New York Times, Trial News, and many others.

PRE-REGISTRATION FORM

State Bar No. _____
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**This activity has been approved for Minimum Continuing Legal Education credit by the State Bar of California. 4.5 hours will apply to general civil litigation and 1 hour will apply to legal ethics. CCTLA certifies that this activity conforms to the standards for approved education activities prescribed by the rules and regulations of the State Bar of California governing minimum continuing legal education. CCTLA will maintain your MCLE records for this seminar.*

CCTLA COMPREHENSIVE MENTORING PROGRAM

The CCTLA Board has developed a program to assist new attorneys with their cases. If you would like more information regarding this program, or if you have a question with regard to one of your cases, please contact:

Jack Vetter:
jvetter@vetterlawoffice.com

Chris Whelan:
chwdefamation@aol.com

Cliff Carter:
cliff@ccalawcorp.com

Let's Speak Up . . .

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summary of every significant case that was decided in the previous year in tort and trial practice. If you missed it this year, we urge you to attend next year—and our executive director, Debbie Keller, has some course materials that you can purchase.

The Friday luncheons and the Problem Solving Clinics will continue throughout the year. But we need your help choosing speakers and topics. If you have an idea for a topic, please email Debbie (debbie@cctla.com). We want these programs to serve the interests of the membership. So share your thoughts and suggestions with us.

The other big news is the Colossus seminar that will be held Friday, Feb. 27. Anybody who does auto cases knows that Colossus is a computer system for assessing general damages for bodily injury claims. The speaker will be James J. Mathis, an insurance insider, who will explain how the various computer evaluations work and what you can do to get a more realistic evaluation of your client's injuries and thus resolve the case at its true value. The location is the Holiday Inn. Registration is from 10:30 to 11 a.m. The program will go until 4 p.m. If you do auto cases, this will be well worth your while.

Jill Telfer, our immediate past president, has agreed to stay on as editor of The Litigator. Jill has a busy trial practice and is involved in some community activities that are very important to her. We appreciate Jill's continued efforts to help CCTLA. At my request she will contribute an editorial column to The Litigator. For many of us, Jill has been a role model. Probably many of you have received valuable advice from a coach, teacher or other person who has imparted value. In our board meetings, we frequently talk about what we could do to improve the image of lawyers. Jill's position has been consistent: *Think first to do something because it is the right thing to do, become a better person, and be helpful to others.* That's a good guide to action.

Allan's Corner . . .

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moved to dismiss the motion. Trial court denied plaintiff's request and at the hearing four days later ruled that defendants had shown good cause to have the hearing within 30 days of trial and granted the motion. Appellate court reversed finding the trial court abused its discretion by continuing the noticed hearing for only four days instead of the statutorily required period holding that if the trial court is going to continue the motion, it must continue it the full 75 days not just four days because notice has to begin anew.

Arbitration/Uninsured Motorist/ Stay for Workers' Comp Proceedings. In Briggs v. Resolution Remedies, 2008 DJDAR 18062, plaintiff filed a UM claim for an automobile collision that occurred in the course and scope of her employment. Although not specifically stated, it appears that plaintiff refused to file a workers' comp application and sought arbitration of her UM claim. Insurance carrier, Geico, sought and received a stay from the arbitrator until plaintiff filed and completed her workers' compensation proceedings. Plaintiff filed a petition for a write of mandate in the Superior Court. Geico responded and also filed a demurrer stating that the court had no jurisdiction. Trial court overruled the demurrer and on the merits stated that the arbitrator was right to stay the action until plaintiff pursued her workers' comp remedy. On appeal, the appellate court holds that the demurrer should have been sustained because the trial court has no jurisdiction to interfere with a pre-hearing interim order by the arbitrator. So, the question as to whether you have to pursue workers' comp has not yet been answered.

In New Albertson's, Inc., v. Superior Court of LA (Shanahan), 2008 Cal. App. LEXIS 2393, plaintiff sent a request for admission that a certain photo of the scene showed a bag of ice in the aisle. Albertson's admitted the request and then later moved to withdraw its admission. Trial court denied Albertson's motion and also imposed certain evidence and issue sanctions. Appellate court reversed holding that any doubt in ruling on a motion to withdraw or amend an admission must be resolved in favor of the moving party. Here, the record did not show that Albertson's mistake was inexcusable and did not show that withdrawal of the admission would substantially prejudice plaintiff so the policy should have resulted in granting the motion.

Assumption of the Risk. In Luna v. Vella, 2008 DJDAR 18315, plaintiff tripped over a support line for volleyball net. Plaintiff alleged that the homeowner defendant put the support line out over the sidewalk, it was the same color as the net, and he didn't use any distinctive flags or warnings. Trial court granted summary judgment, and appellate court reversed finding that there was a triable issue of fact as to whether or not the defendant's conduct increased the risk inherent in recreational volleyball. The court also notes that once the trial court finds there is a triable issue of fact on the limited-duty breach, it is up to a jury to determine whether or not that duty is in fact breached.

Good Samaritan. In Van Horn v. Watson, 2008 DJDAR 18512, the California Supreme Court agrees with the Court of Appeal and holds that Health and Safety Code Section 1799.102 only insulates good Samaritans who render emergency medical care. Here, plaintiff alleged that further injury was caused by the Good Samaritan who removed plaintiff from a vehicle, and the Supreme Court allows the suit to go forward.

Strict Liability. In Ontiveros v. 24-Hour Fitness, 2008 DJDAR 18581, plaintiff was injured by a defective Stairmaster-type machine. She sued 24-Hour Fitness as that is where she was working out. Her membership agreement stated that she understood that 24-Hour Fitness was providing recreational services and may not be held for defective products. Trial court granted summary judgment on the product liability cause of action, appellate court agreed. You apparently cannot waive product liability claims in a pre-injury release (Westlye v. Look Sports, Inc., (1993) 17 Cal App 4th 1715) but here, the plaintiff's undisclosed subjective intent to not use the services but just use the machines doesn't change the clear language of the membership agreement.

Medi-Cal Reimbursement. In Balanos v. Superior Court, 2008 DJDAR 18823, the Second District deals with how Medi-Cal lien reimbursements must be calculated following Ahlborn. Basically, the trial court is required to determine the "total amount of the claim," then determine which portion of that relates to past medical expenses which would be the maximum amount the director can recover. The court does not seem to explain how to determine the total amount of the claim.

Insurance Coverage - UM. In Mercury Insurance Company v. Pearson, 2009 DJDAR 185, plaintiff was the fiancée of the named insured. Plaintiff bought the policy but his fiancée (with whom he lived) was the named insured. Plaintiff was listed as an additional driver but not as a named insured. The policy endorsement naming him as an additional insured stated "the uninsured motorist coverage does not provide coverage for bodily injury sustained by a resident of the same household as the named insured, who is not a relative, unless such person(s) is occupying a motor vehicle listed in the policy declarations . . ." Mercury denied uninsured motorist coverage when plaintiff was injured as a pedestrian. Plaintiff contended the policy was ambiguous, and the trial court disagreed.

Of note, plaintiff also attempted to allege that the agent and vicariously, Mercury, were liable for reformation because the policy did not contain the coverage he asked for and the court disagreed since the policy states that the person in the endorsement has read and understood the endorsement and that it contains all of the agreements between Mercury and the insured.

GOVERNMENT TORT WARS
Episode 1: The Civics Lesson Menace

By Stephen Davids

Those approximately as old as I am may remember the old saw, "You can't fight City Hall." The Obama generation may not agree, but I explain to all clients in government tort liability cases the following conundrum: Who gets to make the rules that determine whether, and under what circumstances, you can sue the government? That's right: The government does.

This is the fist in a projected series of articles about handling government tort liability cases. These articles are merely the thoughts and opinions of one lawyer, and are not reflective of policies or procedures of my firm, and are definitely not suggestions for a standard of care. These are just random observations from years of both defending and prosecuting these cases.

This initial installment focuses on the sometimes tricky question of correctly identifying the potential defendant public entity. It ain't as easy as it may seem, and it requires some flashbacks to high school civics (now called "government class"). While it is not infallible, and in fact was recently criticized in Metcalf v. County of San Joaquin (2008) 42 Cal.4th 1121 (in which the Supremes held that a dangerous condition of public property case required proof that the government negligently created the alleged dangerous condition), the CEB two-volume California Government Tort Liability Practice (red three-ring binder) is an indispensable reference.

There is one other indispensable reference. In dealing with your case, the only definitive way to determine if your potential defendant is a public entity is to contact the Secretary of State, which unfortunately, does not mean you get to hang with Hillary Clinton. California's Secretary of State has a diverse mission, involving registration of public and private entities, elections, and, for a time in the 1970s and thanks to then- Secretary March Fong Eu, the inequity of public pay toilets.

Under Government Code section 53051, the governing body of each local public agency must file with the Secretary of State, and the County Clerk of the county in which it operates, a statement containing its full name, mailing address, and other information. This is called the Roster of Public Entities. I have not been able to find the roster on the Secretary of State's website, but information is obtainable over the phone from the Office of Special Filings in the Secretary of State's office.

Government Code section 7530 also requires that all public entities must identify themselves as such by using appropriate terminology. I double-checked the statute, and it no longer just refers to letterhead stationary and identification cards, leading me to conclude that government website must also advertise themselves as such.

If you exercise reasonable diligence in tracking down this information, Government Code section 7530 provides for possible relief to file a late claim, but as we will discuss in a later article, you really don't want to go there. Our central theme in this article is that phone calls and prompt investigation are critical to correctly identifying the public entity you are planning to sue, especially given the six-month claim filing deadline.

Phone calls and prompt investigation are critical tools for success.

One of the many hidden menaces in this field is that often the name of the entity does not establish public entity status. (See Rojes v. Riverside General Hospital (1988) 203 Cal.App.3d 1151, in which it was held that the hospital did not have to identify itself as a public entity on the plaintiff's medical records.) Some public entities have names that do not immediately suggest public ownership, such as Riverside General Hospital, as distinguished from "Riverside County Hospital."

Government Code section 811.2 defines a "public entity."

1. THE STATE

If you know that your target is the state, things are relatively easier. You know that your six-month claim will be filed with the California Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board (CVCGCB) for all claims against the state, irrespective of department. Although not required by Government Code section 910, I feel it is good practice to identify in your claim the involved State department / agency, for example, California Highway Patrol, Department of Transportation, etc. This helps the claim get to the right place. The CHP, with is part of the Department of Justice, for example, is represented by the Attorney General, but other departments, such as the Department of Transportation (Caltrans) have their own legal departments. Remember that claims are not presented to organizational subdivisions of the state: departments, agencies, etc. All state claims are presented to the CVCGCB.

Under Government Code section 910.4, the CVCGCB issues a claim form that must be used. The next article in this series will address dealing with the mandatory form. Section 910.4 has been amended several times, and it now appears that only claims against the State require us to use the claim form. Most, if not all, local governments have claim forms, as they formerly were required by Section 910.4.

While some additional work is involved, I always recommend using the entity claim form so as to prevent any bureaucratic wrangling that could delay official filling / receipt of your claim. (In the next article in this series, we will address dealing with the problems posed by claim forms.) Unlike any other entity I am aware of, the state also requires a filing fee for a claim, which is currently

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Government Tort Wars . . .

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$25 according to the CVCGCB website: www.boc.ca.gov/claims/default.aspx.

2. THE REGENTS OF UC

Paradoxically, while the regents are constitutionally independent of the state government, and therefore a separate public entity, they have not been given the benefits of the claims statute, and there is no claim filing requirement for a claim against the regents. (Government Code section 905.6.) Live it up, people, this is one of the few breaks we get.

3. COUNTIES AND CITIES

As with the state, a claim and lawsuit will be filed with / against the government entity, and not the specific subdivision, agency, or department involved: for example, the claim is filed with the County of Sacramento, as opposed to the Sacramento County Sheriff's Office. The trick, as we shall see, is confirming that the agency you are interested in is actually a part of the city or county. One way is to check the Roster of Public Entities to see if it has separately registered. Another way is to call and ask (what a concept!) if it is a part of the city or county, making sure to take note of the name of the person you spoke to and what they told you, in case you need to do a declaration for relief to file a late claim.

Claims against counties are to be presented to the board of supervisors, and claims against cities should be presented to the city council (A more all-purpose approach would be to address your claim to "The governing body of the County of Sacramento, etc.").

One potentially thorny issue is that some postal designations appear to be independent cities, but aren't. Gold River, as far as I know, is not an incorporated city and has no city government with which to file a claim form, and so anything happening within its postal boundaries would involve the county.

A thornier issue is what to do with smaller cities that contract with the sheriff's office to staff their police departments. Elk Grove and (I believe) Rancho Cordova previously contracted with the sheriff's office under which sheriff's deputies would perform police functions, but would drive squad cars and wear uniforms identifying themselves as Elk Grove or Rancho Cordova police officers (To my knowledge, both of these cities are no longer contracting with the sheriff's office and have their own stand-alone police departments. This means that any claim involving these police departments would be filed with the appropriate city)

Citrus Heights, if I am not mistaken, still contracts with the sheriff's office. If you have a claim involving a Citrus Heights police officer, I would be inclined to first contact the City Attorney's office and ask the nature of the relationship, and then would likely file claims against both the City of Citrus Heights and the County of Sacramento, so as not to miss anything. Typically, whichever entity is not involved will contact you immediately and let you know. I then seek to have the involved entity put in writing that it is the appropriate entity, and the other entity is not involved.

Dangerous condition of public property cases can cause real headaches in this regard. Some local roads that are frontage roads for state highways fall within the Caltrans maintenance right-of-way. There are also numerous situations in which state highways intersect with local roads. There will almost always be formal or informal agreements between the involved entities that could make them both liable. It is always the best practice to do claims as to all possibly-involved entities.

Adjacent roads that may seem to be in one jurisdiction actually can be in another jurisdiction altogether.

Bonanno v. Central Contra Costa Transit Auth. (2003) 30 Cal.4th 139 held that a pedestrian could recover against a transit authority that placed a bus stop in such a fashion that pedestrians had to cross a dangerous county road that was not owned or controlled by the transit authority.

Further, if the dangerous location is within an unincorporated area of a county, but close to a city limit, there could be shared maintenance agreements in place that could place both entities on the hook. Also, do not trust street signs proclaiming "Welcome to Sacramento." These do not always match up with surveyed boundaries. They are often placed for convenience, ease of placement, motorist sight distance concerns, or other issues.

As a standard practice in a dangerous condition case, I will call all possibly-involved entities and ask if my specific location is within their jurisdiction. I may still end up filing claims against all of them, and then let the various defense counsel figure things out amongst themselves. This is ultimately easier than trying to get late claim relief.

Thornier still is the unpleasant habit of modern government to privatize its functions. In Elk Grove, public transportation, school bus transportation, garbage/recycling services, and possibly others, are all contracted out to private entities. Independent contractors are excluded from the definition of "public employee." (Government Code section 810.2.)

However, if the public entity exerts substantial control over the workings of the contractor, things could be different. It is vitally important to conduct thorough investigation to determine if there is a public entity contract in place.

4. DISTRICTS

Now the real fun begins. Numerous

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and a consensus product, the governor vetoed it as one of the 285 bills vetoed with a standard rejection message, citing the historic budget delay as justification for the veto. We are working with the Judicial Council and Defense Counsel to reintroduce this legislation when the Legislature reconvenes, and we do not anticipate major obstacles.

• Unnamed Defendants

The governor signed AB 1264 (Eng) which prohibits delay reduction rules from requiring the *severance of unnamed defendants* prior to the conclusion of the introduction of evidence at trial, except for stipulation or motion of the parties.

• Court Delay

In a successful effort to jumpstart judicial attention to the horrendous problems in *Riverside County*, CAOC sponsored SB 1630 (Corbett), which would have directed the Judicial Council to adopt a rule of court requiring case transfers to another county in some circumstances. In 2007, civil cases had ground to a halt in Riverside County. Because of CAOC efforts via the introduction of SB 1630, the problem has eased dramatically, and California has now assigned additional judges and civil court facilities to Riverside; 176 out of 227 older cases have now been resolved and the waiting time has dropped from five years to two. SB 1630 is an example of the impact that CAOC's legislative efforts, even with a bill that did not proceed to the Governor, can have.

• Medi-Cal Liens

In the first half of this legislative session, CAOC was successful in getting new amendments to the Welfare and Institutions Code to provide equitable guideposts for resolving Medi-Cal liens. The provisions make significant changes to the Medi-Cal lien statutes and create an equitable way to reach a determination as to what constitutes a reasonable reimbursement to the Department of Health Services in instances where, because of limited coverage, issues of liability or comparative fault, your client does not receive full compensation for his or her injuries. CAOC also followed up with legislation designed to overturn the *Hanif* decision. Hanif v. Housing Authority, 200 Cal. App 3d 635 (1988).

CAOC was successful in passing SB 93 (Corbett), which was vetoed by the governor in 2007. SB 93 would have prohibited the amount paid by Medi-Cal from being considered as evidence of past medical damages or for the purpose of reducing the third party's liability to the beneficiary in any third-party action.

Unfortunately, the governor's administration broke two deals, the first after we negotiated with the Department of Health Services and the Department of Finance over the budget language that went into the budget, and then the governor's promise to sign a bill like SB 93 if it were taken out of the budget. We were not surprised, but disappointed.

• Small Case Taskforce

Under the leadership of Chair Christine Spagnoli, CAOC sponsored a "spot" bill (AB 2619-Calderon) as a vehicle to address the issue of small cases and the difficulty in getting them resolved. We had several meetings with lawyers across the state and sought input on ideas that would help the smaller practitioner.

We amended the bill in June to expand the limited civil discovery provisions (Code of Civil Procedure Section 85) to cases with amounts in controversy up to $50,000 but faced major opposition, so amended it back to correct an erroneous statutory reference. This task force will continue in 2009, and we hope to have a workable solution.

Consumer Issues

Although the chance of this governor signing pro-consumer legal legislation is dim, we nevertheless took on several major issues this session that had results beyond legislative change. The three following bills allowed CAOC lobbyists to present examples to Legislators (many unfamiliar with the civil justice system) of the tort system, to build relationships with legislators by meeting on issues, and to show legislators how we work with consumer and other groups to fight for fairness.

• Pre-Dispute Bnding Arbitration

CAOC sponsored AB 2947 (Eng) to prohibit pre-dispute binding arbitration agreements as a condition of admission to Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly. Although the governor vetoed AB 2947, we gained value by (1) educating legislators and holding them accountable for their votes; (2) building coalitions—AB 2947 was co-sponsored by the Congress of CA Seniors and supported by all major consumer groups; (3) building a victim network for future arbitration fights; (4) complementing the efforts of the American Association for Justice's federal efforts to ban these contracts in nursing homes—our CA outreach directly assisted with Senator Feinstein and we were also

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able to provide CA victims for the federal lobbying efforts.

• Rescission of Health Care Insurance Plans

The Los Angeles Times, spurred on by stories about unfair rescissions in health care contracts that were the subject of consumer lawsuits, produced an extensive exposé of this horrible insurer practice. Several legislators stepped up to find a legislative solution and CAOC was proud to be in the forefront on this consumer issue.

When AB 1945 (DeLaTorre) was first introduced, it created an independent review process at the Department of Managed Care to approve insurer rescissions. CAOC opposed the bill and requested amendments that promised real reform by prohibiting insurers from cancelling policies retroactively unless the consumer lied to get coverage.

After CAOC amendments were taken, AB 1945 became one of the most hotly contested battles in the Legislature. Working with our allies in the California Nurses Association and Consumer Watchdog and with the tenacious Assembly Member Hector DeLaTorre, AB 1945 made it to the Governor, with only one vote to spare in the Senate and bi-partisan support in the Assembly.

Despite well documented statements from the governor on this topic, including those made in his State of the State address, AB 1945 fell victim to the Governor's veto pen. However, our efforts on AB 1945 prevented HMO-supported legislation from passing, preserving the cases that are going through the system.

• Drug Manufacturer Accountability

Just like you do in your practice, sometimes CAOC "takes the case" because it is the right thing to do, and we take an issue that presents both a difficult challenge for passage and a cry for justice. Such was CAOC's AB 2690 (Krekorian), which would have modified the Learned Intermediary Doctrine to remove pharmaceutical manufacturers' immunity for failure to warn of a drug's dangers when they engage in direct to consumer advertising.

What a battle. Although predictably the pharmaceuticals hired every major lobbyist in the state of California (over 40 of them versus three of us), we were very close to achieving an Assembly victory on this bill. AB 2690 gave us an incredible opportunity to educate Legislators about the role of the civil justice system to remedy product harm and to consolidate pro-consumer legislative votes.

• MICRA

This session, we made strides on CAOC's longest-lasting priority: changing the 1975 Medical Injury Compensation Reform Act cap. The organization took direct action and created a multi-faceted approach to educate legislators on the crucial need to change this 33-year-old law.

First, this year we hired a well known insurance expert to represent CAOC before the Department of Insurance to file a formal challenge to the proposed Doctors Company merger. Our efforts directly led to the statistical data and report we need to prove that the only ones who are benefitting by MICRA are the insurers.

Second, in 2007, together with the Consumer Attorneys Association of Los Angeles, we organized more than 50 district meetings between our members and medical malpractice clients and local legislators.

Third, because of an extensive victim search and vetting process, we are now armed with a collection of more than 40 victims of medical malpractice with highly compelling cases, which can be used for further public education and legislative contacts. These efforts added to the foundation laid in electing pro-consumer legislators in the past three election cycles. These efforts have led to a direct understanding of the injustice that MICRA causes to patients. MICRA remains a top priority for this organization.

Anti-Consumer Legislation Blocked

In this tumultuous and unpredictable atmosphere, CAOC also fought to protect and defend the civil justice system in the Legislature. There were 5,460 pieces of legislation introduced in the 2007-2008 Legislative Session, and we read and assessed each one. We actively tracked more than 1,030. Many bills were amended several times, and we re-examined each amendment for hidden harm. We sent dozens of bills out to the legislative committees for review, and we really appreciated the incisive comments we received back.

CAOC successfully defeated all major anti-consumer proposals introduced, including bills to limit class actions, limit punitive damages, limit the rights of those exposed to asbestos, impose a 10-year statute of repose in product liability actions, and create a loser pay attorney fee structure.

One dramatic exception occurred in the area of overtime for high-tech workers, AB 10. For more than a year, Silicon Valley executives lobbied hard to expand the exemption from overtime for "highly skilled" tech workers. CAOC and our friends in the labor community opposed this carve-out from overtime protection.

However, in the last hours of the protracted legislative session, AB 10 was thrown into the budget mix as a sweetener to draw votes for the budget. CAOC and the California Labor Federation strongly opposed passing the budget on the backs of tech workers. While the final version of AB 10 was dramatically scaled back from earlier attempts to limit workers' rights, CAOC and its allies will fight to make sure this never happens again.

As the roller coaster of California politics continues to careen wildly, CAOC will forcefully and skillfully fight for your rights. Whether it is an initiative fight, anti-consumer legislation, or positive legislation, consumer attorneys will remain vigilant. As your advocates, we thank you for your invaluable support. We also thank you for giving us the opportunity and privilege to represent you and your clients at the Capitol.

CCTLA presented its annual awards during its Annual Meeting and Holiday reception in December at the Parlare Lounge. Honorees were the Honorable David W. Abbott, Judge of the Year; Dessie Rogers, Clerk of the Year; Mike Jones, Advocate of the Year; and Dorothee Mull of the Sacramento Food Bank, Presidential Award for Humanity.

It was a festive time, with 114 in attendance, including 11 members of the judiciary. Donations were collected to benefit the Mustard Seed School. CCTLA Past President Margaret Doyle did an excellent job organizing the reception, with assistance by CCTLA Executive Director Debbie Keller, Laressia Carr and Brianna Doyle. Thank you all for making the event one to remember.

2008 CCTLA honorees, from left, are Mike Jones, Advocate of the Year; Dessie Rogers, Clerk of the Year; the Honorable David W. Abbott, Judge of the Year; 2008 CCTLA President Jill Telfer; and Blake Young, accepting the award for Dorothee Mull of the Sacramento Food Bank, Presidential Award for Humanity.

CCTLA Honors 2008's Best at Holiday Reception

Shanie and Bill Bradley

Susie and Frank Reynoso and Dolores Velazquez

Top photo: the Honorable Morrison England, the Honorable William B. Shubb, the Honorable Judy Hersher and Justice Art Scotland. Immediately above: David Lee, Debbie Keller, Bobbie and James Frayne

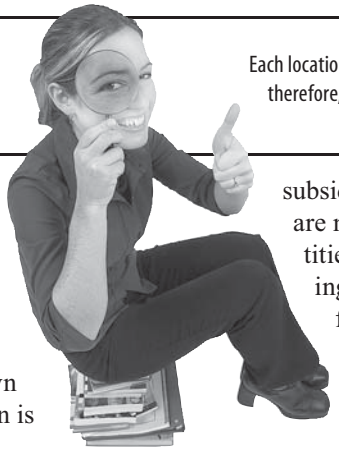
Amar Shergill, Matt Donahue and Steve Halterback

Margaret Doyle, Supervisor Roger Dickinson and Jill Telfer

David, Erin, Mike and Kim Jones

Kerri Webb, Drew Widders, Michellle Jenni, Jennifer Hightower and Marti Taylor

Government Tort Wars . . .



Each location does things its own way, and therefore, investigation is always necessary.

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government functions are carried out by special services districts not under the aegis of any specific local government, and in fact often reaching across political boundaries. I had a client once who worked for the Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito & Vector Control District (http://FIGHTtheBITE.net). If, in chasing down cases of West Nile virus, he ended up crashing into your client, you would likely be filing your claim with that special services district, after checking with the Roster of Public Entities.

These special services districts are numerous and cover a wide range of government services: school districts, irrigation districts, levee maintenance districts, rapid transit districts (Sacramento Regional Transit, for example). This may seem obvious (but I have seen even experienced lawyers miss it), but school districts are separate government entities, and not a part of city or county government, even if they happen to be called the Sacramento City Unified School District.

Of course, there is at least one caveat. The County of Sacramento has as a subdivision the "Sacramento County Office of Education," which provides educational services at institutions such as the Boy's Ranch, and also funds/subsidizes special education teachers who are employed by the county but teach classes at public schools run by individual school districts. If one of these folks injures your client while driving during the work day, then the claim would be filed with the County of Sacramento, even though the involved public employee physically worked at a Natomas Unified School District school, for example. Investigation is the key.

Further, it never hurts to file a claim against an entity that does not end up being responsible. Just because you file a claim does not mean you have to name that entity in a lawsuit. The safer approach is to file the claim, and it should be a common practice to file multiple claims.

I also learned a couple of years ago that, unlike Elk Grove which contracts for school bus services, Placer County school buses are not provided by either the county or the school districts within it, but by a separate and independent public entity called Mid-Placer Public Schools Transportation Agency. Our claim was filed with this agency. The lesson here is that each location does things its own way, and therefore, investigation is always necessary.

Some apparent public agencies aren't. Our office had a case involving a construction project that was under the auspices of the Sacramento County Regional Water Agency, which had representatives from various jurisdictions. Things may have changed in the intervening years, but we discovered that this was not a separate government entity, and the correct public entity was simply Sacramento County. It just took time making calls and searching the Internet to sort it out.

5. SUBSIDIARIES VERSUS PUBLIC ENTITIES

The real kicker is determining whether the "thing" you are dealing with is either an independent public entity or a subsidiary of an entity. If it is a subsidiary, then the claim is to be filed with the parent agency. A tough lesson was learned through Hovd v. Hayward Unified School District (1977) 74 Cal.App.3d 470, in which the plaintiff was injured at a "Vocational Skills Center" that was apparently not on a school campus, but was nonetheless a subsidiary of the Hayward Unified School District. It requires a better mind than mine to make sense of the factual and procedural background of the Hovd case (the brief opinion skimps on details), but a demurrer filed by the district was sustained without leave to amend, and affirmed on appeal. The plaintiff opposed the demurrer on the grounds that the Vocational Skills Center was not a public entity and was not on the Secretary of State's Roster. While the Court of Appeal agreed with this argument, it pointed out that despite its fictitious business name, and the fact that it conducted business off-site, the Vocational Skills Center was a subsidiary of the District. Please do not allow the opacity of the Hovd decision to distract from the central points that (1) subsidiaries of public entities are not themselves public entities, and (2) claims involving subsidiaries must be filed against their parent entities.

I have not had it come up, but I have wondered what would occur if your client were injured by an employee of the State Compensation Insurance Fund (SCIF) while enroute to the WCAB to deprive your other clients of workers' compensation benefits. According to its website, SCIF was created by the Legislature at the beginning of the last century, and is a "self-supporting, nonprofit enterprise that provides workers' compensation insurance to California employers at cost with no financial obligation to the public."

I have a client who works at SCIF and reports that his employer is the State of California, meaning that (presumably) a state claim would need to be filed if he injured someone in the course and scope of his work for SCIF. Perhaps someone has had this come up and can provide the benefit of their experience on the listserv.

Charter schools provide another possibly vexatious situation. They are independent schools, but operate pursuant to a charter with a public school district. A few years ago, when our office filed a lawsuit against both the school district and the school, but only served the district with the claim, the charter school tried to argue that we were required to file a separate claim as to it. However, since it was not on the Roster of Public Entities, that argument did not go far.

In a later article, we will deal with what happens with the claim is presented to the wrong public entity. You don't even want to think about "substantial compliance." Save the stress and extra work and do the best investigation you can, remembering that dusting off the high school civics textbook and contacting the Secretary of State could be a productive way to fight the menacing confusion of modern governmental organization.

Coming Next:
Preparing and Filing the Claim

From the Editor . . .

By Jill Telfer — Editor, The Litigator

Each of us has something special to contribute. Whether you are the partner in a large firm, a sole practitioner, a thriving attorney or one who struggles day to day, your involvement makes our community better. One way to contribute is to submit articles, pictures or ideas to The Litigator. You don't need to be an eloquent writer or someone who wins million-dollar verdicts to help other CCTLA members learn from your wins, losses and experiences. We need to draw from our diversity to make us better and stronger.

Another way to give is to take part in our charitable events, which include the April 25-26 American Cancer Society's Relay for Life. CCTLA is putting together a team and would love to have you join us at Sacramento High School, 9 a.m. April 25 to 9 a.m. April 26. The event raises money for cancer research and celebrates those who are fighting or have fought cancer. Our annual Spring Fling and Silent Auction to benefit the Sacramento Food Bank is May 21 at Allan Owen and Linda Whitney's home. The event is a fun and rewarding way to contribute.

Finally, the listserve and our educational programs are important ways to get involved. Creative and evolving approaches are necessary when your are representing members of our community who have been harmed by those with more resources and power.

Working toward putting back into the world at least the equivalent of what we take out of it is a goal to work toward. I know my work in this regard has only begun. With your help and participation CCTLA can meet this goal. Please email me at jilltelfer@yahoo.com with any ideas or contributions for The Litigator or any other of our programs CCTLA offers.

CONSUMER ATTORNEYS OF CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA COLLEGE OF TRIAL ARTS

AND THE

CAPITOL CITY TRIAL LAWYERS ASSOCIATION

PRESENT

ANNUAL

Tahoe Ski Seminar

LUNCH SPEAKER
MARK GERAGOS
Should You Treat Your Civil Case Like A High Profile Criminal Prosecution

Harveys Lake Tahoe
Stateline, Nevada

March 20 - 21, 2009

KP&A KHORRAMI POLLARD & ABIR LLP
Program, Breakfast, Break, and Lunch Sponsor

COMMITTEE Chair: Donald L. Galine / **Co-Chair:** David Lee
Education Chair: Brian S. Kabateck **Committee:** Christine D. Spagnoli, David Arbogast, John N. Demas, Christopher L. Kreeger, Jill Telfer, David E. Smith, Kyle Tambornini, Wendy York, Nancy Drabble, Lori Sarracino, Laurie Klimchock, Wendy Murphy, Christy Sinclair

MCLE: 9.0 GENERAL; 1.0 ETHICS

Complete program is online at www.caoc.com/09tahoe

FRIDAY AFTERNOON
TRACK 1: **A Practical Lien Handbook**
FRIDAY WELCOME RECEPTION
SPONSORS: **Capitol City Trial Lawyers Association, Don Galine, and Harveys**
SATURDAY MORNING
TRACK 1: **Growing Your Practice During Tough Economic Times**
TRACK 2: **Trial Techniques, Part I**
SATURDAY LUNCH SPEAKER - MARK GERAGOS
Should You Treat Your Civil Case Like A High Profile Criminal Prosecution
SATURDAY AFTERNOON
TRACK 1: **Pre-Trial Techniques**
TRACK 2: **Trial Techniques, Part II**

SKI WITH THE STARS!

Ski Director Stuart Chandler will coordinate a meeting time and place on THURSDAY and/or FRIDAY for those who would like to meet up on the hill. Call Stuart at (559) 431-7770 or email stuart@chandlerlaw.com.

HOTEL RESERVATIONS

HOST HOTEL: HARVEYS
Harveys/Harrah's (800) 455-4770
Cut-Off: March 5, 2009 or until the block is sold out
Booking Code: S03CNSM
Rates: Thursday $129 / Friday $179 / Saturday $179

ALTERNATE HOTEL: EMBASSY SUITES
A small room block is being held here until February 18, 2009 or until the block is sold out.
Reservations (800) 988-9894
Booking Code: Consumer Attorneys of California
Rates: Thursday $229 / Friday $229 / Saturday $229

PRE-REGISTRATION

❶ PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY OR TYPE:

CAOC #_____ State Bar #_____

Name_____

Firm_____

Address_____

City_____St_____Zip_____

E-Mail_____

Ph:(_____)_____

Fx:(_____)_____

❒ **CAOC has permission to communicate with me by fax and email.**

❷ TAHOE SEMINAR PRE-REGISTRATION FEES: Deadline to pre-register is March 5. AFTER MARCH 5, ADD $25 TO THE BELOW FEES. Registration includes CD-ROM syllabus and CLE certificate.

❒ $ 255 CAOC Attorney Member
❒ $ 150 CAOC Law Office Support Member
❒ $ 355 Non CAOC Attorney Member

❸ METHOD OF PAYMENT:

❒ Check enclosed. Check #_____
❒ Charge my credit card: ❒ MC ❒ Visa ❒ Amex

Card No._____Exp. Date_____

3 digit CVC Code_____Signature_____

TL

❹ RETURN THIS FORM TO: Consumer Attorneys Of California
770 L Street, Suite 1200, Sacramento, CA 95814
T (916) 442-6902 • F (916) 442-7734

REFUND POLICY: Refunds will be honored only if a written request is submitted to CAOC at least seven days prior to the date of the seminar and will be subject to a $50 service charge. Registration substitutions may be made only when the substituting party holds the same membership category as the original registrant. MEMBERSHIP IS NON-REFUNDABLE.

PLEASE REGISTER ONLINE AT WWW.CAOC.COM/09TAHOE

RECENT VERDICTS

Hank G. Greenblatt of Dreyer, Babich, Buccola & Callaham prosecuted the tragic wrongful death case of Lopez v. Arellano which involved an unlicensed, untrained individual who was conducting chiropractic-type "manipulations" out of his home. The decedent suffered a stoke and expired as the result of one such "manipulation." Defense of the wrongful death complaint was tendered to Allstate under its homeowner's policy. Allstate initially denied coverage, relying on the "business pursuits" exclusion in homeowners' policies, which case law has defined as activities carried on for a profit. The heirs argued, however, that since the defendant was neither trained nor licensed, and therefore had no right of any kind to be carrying on the activity, the death could not be said to have arisen out of the conduct of any "business." The case settled for the Allstate policy limits of $300,000.

Ron Haven settled a head-on collision injury case which occurred on Hwy 50 at Silverfork in El Dorado County. Filed in Federal Court. Mrs. Pltf had catastrophic orthopedic injuries and also had a "hangman's fracture at C-2 from seatbelt as well as bilateral crushed carotid arteries which caused a stroke. Mr. Pltf had a catastrophic orthopedic leg injury with crushed heel. Pins, rods and screws all over the place on both. Deft denied liability and counterclaimed against the driver. Settled for $3M. Ron Haven also settled case involving an illegal U turn on Folsom Boulevard. Passenger had fx right leg with orif and back/neck injuries. Driver had soft tissue neck and back injuries. Major ER meds on both paid by Air Force. $250K for passenger and 85K for driver.

Last December, **Timothy M. Smith** settled two major cases: (1) $2,000,000. Wrongful death in San Joaquin County, Judge Lauren Thomasson. Patterson v. Cardoso Dairy. Dairy farm truck made left turn in front of oncoming motorcycle. Decedent left a wife and two teenage children. The case settled for the policy limits. The Porter Scott law firm defended the case. (2) $500,000. Contra Costa County Superior Court. Boat collision in Discovery Bay. Plaintiff suffered a skull fracture and mild traumatic brain injury. Full recovery except for some vertigo. Case settled for policy limits. Sedgwick, Detert, Moran and Arnold defended the case.

Timothy Smith also prevailed at trial in January with a jury verdict of $37,500. Sexual assault in an eighth grade English class in the San Juan Unified School District. Sacramento County Superior Court, Judge Roland Candee. Two boys grabbed a girl during class and one "fingered" her. The teacher was found negligent in supervising the classroom, but the negligence was not found to be the cause of the assault, which was attributed to the boys. Jim Anwyl defended the San Juan Unified School District.

Stanley P. Fleshman of Dreyer Babich, Buccola & Callaham settled, following trial, the case of Campagnone v. Sta-Rite Industries, LLC, and Enjoyable Pools, a case involving a defective backyard swimming pool pump. The plaintiff was a 51-year-old self-employed copy machine repairman who sustained a severe injury to his right elbow when his pool pump exploded after he had finished cleaning and reassembling it, and was leaning over the filter to check a leak. The filter was second-hand and had been installed by defendant Enjoyable Pools (essentially a one-person business) a few years before the accident as a trade for a used copy machine.

Based on expert testimony, the jury found the center clamp of the filter was defective in that the attaching hardware was inadequate and had been replaced with non-standard parts since its original manufacture in 1985. The manufacturer, Sta-Rite, had done nothing to warn consumers of the need for specified factory parts. Specifically, the failure occurred due to a brass nut that should have been stainless steel. Sta-Rite, the manufacturer, was found 99% at fault, and the installer Enjoyable Pools, 1%. Plaintiff kept his business going through the time of trial, but testified that he was at the end of his rope and would have to shut it down. Plaintiffs were awarded approximately $900,000 in economic damages (of which about $180,000 was for medical), $2.1 million in non-economic damages, and Mrs. Campagnone was awarded approximately $300,000 for loss of consortium.

After a year of fruitless Court of Appeal mediation efforts (resulting in a published opinion that a defendant's insurers are required to be personally present at a Court of Appeal mediation, and will be sanctioned for their absence), Sta-Rite switched counsel, and the case settled for $3.5 million, given the accumulation of interest on the verdict.

The Ups & Downs of the 2007-2008 California Legislative Session

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Capitol City Trial Lawyers Association
Post Office Box 541
Sacramento, CA 95812-0541

FEBRUARY

Friday, February 27
CCTLA Seminar
Topic: "Understanding Colossus: Learn How to Properly Document Patient/Client Treatment and Injuries to be Effective in Settlement Demand Packages that Communicate to the Insurance Industry's Policies and Software Programs"
Speaker: James Mathis
Location: Holiday Inn
Time: 11 am to 4 pm
Cost: $125 Plaintiff Attorney Only - $90 for Legal Assistant/Paralegal (accompanied by registered plaintiff's attorney) - Lunch included

MARCH

Tuesday, March 10
Q&A Luncheon—Noon
Vallejo's (1900 4th Street)
CCTLA Members Only

Friday/Saturday, March 20-21
CAOC/CCTLA Annual Tahoe Ski Seminar
Topics include: A Practical Lien Handbook, Quick Hits Covering a Variety of Topics, Growing Your Practice During Tough Economic Times, Pre-Trial Techniques, Trial Techniques and more!
Harvey's Lake Tahoe
For additional information, contact CAOC at 442-6902

Thursday, March 26
CCTLA Problem Solving Clinic
Topic: TBA - Speaker: TBA
Location: Sacramento Courthouse, Dept 5
Time: 5:30 to 7 pm
CCTLA Members Only - $25

Friday, March 27
CCTLA Luncheon
Topic: TBA - Speaker: TBA
Location: Firehouse Restaurant
Time: Noon
CCTLA Members $30

APRIL

Tuesday, April 14
Q&A Luncheon—noon
Vallejo's (1900 4th Street)
CCTLA Members Only

Thursday, April 23
CCTLA Problem Solving Clinic
Topic: TBA - Speaker: TBA
Location: Sacramento Courthouse, Dept 5
Time: 5:30 to 7 pm
CCTLA Members Only - $25

Friday, April 24
CCTLA Luncheon
Topic: TBA - Speaker: TBA
Location: Firehouse Restaurant
Time: Noon
CCTLA Members $30

Tuesday, April 28
CAOC Lobby Day
Location: Sheraton Hotel, Sacramento
Time: 8 am to 7:30 pm

MAY

Tuesday, May 12
Q&A Luncheon—noon
Vallejo's (1900 4th Street)
CCTLA Members Only

Thursday, May 21
CCTLA's 7th Annual Spring Reception & Silent Auction
Location: Home of Allan Owen and Linda Whitney
Time: 5:30 to 7:30 pm

Thursday, May 28
CCTLA Problem Solving Clinic
Topic: TBA - Speaker: TBA
Location: Sacramento Courthouse, Dept 5
Time: 5:30 to 7 pm
CCTLA Members Only - $25

Friday, May 30
CCTLA Luncheon
Topic: TBA - Speaker: TBA
Location: Firehouse Restaurant
Time: Noon
CCTLA Members $30

Saturday, May 2
CCTLA Seminar
Topic: Liens - Speakers: Dan Wilcoxen and Elisa Zitano
Location: Holiday Inn, 300 J Street
Time: 9 am to 12:30 pm
CCTLA Members Cost TBA

JUNE

Tuesday, June 9
Q&A Luncheon—noon
Vallejo's (1900 4th Street)
CCTLA Members Only

Friday/Saturday/Sunday, June 12-14
Regional TLA Conference - Resort at Squaw Creek in Tahoe - Details to come!

Thursday, June 25
CCTLA Problem Solving Clinic
Topic: TBA - Speaker: TBA
Location: Sacramento Courthouse, Dept 5
Time: 5:30 to 7 pm
CCTLA Members Only - $25

Friday, June 26
CCTLA Luncheon
Topic: TBA - Speaker: TBA
Location: Firehouse Restaurant
Time: Noon
CCTLA Members $30

Contact Debbie Keller @ CCTLA at (916) 451-2366 for reservations or additional information with regard to any of these events

CCTLA Calendar of Events