



Superior Court of the State of California

COUNTY OF TULARE

CIVIL LEGAL PROCESSING
221 S. Mooney Blvd., Room 201
Visalia, California 93291
Telephone: (559) 730-5000

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION PACKAGE

This is Tulare County Superior Court's Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Package. The package contains:

1. The court's current ADR Referral List;
2. Tulare County Superior Court's Local Rule 600 on Case Management Conferences;
3. Information about ADR.

At the time a civil complaint is filed, the clerk will issue a hearing date and time for the Case Management Conference (CMC). This information is placed on the front page of the complaint. Plaintiff must serve notice of the CMC hearing and this ADR Package on each defendant with the summons and complaint.

All parties appearing in the action are ordered to meet and confer prior to the CMC date regarding an agreed upon mediator and mediation date and time under Local Rule 600(a)(5).

Each party must file and serve a CMC statement on Judicial Council form CM-110 no later than 15 calendar days before the CMC hearing under California Rules of Court, rule 3.725 and Local Rule 600(a)(6).

Counsel and unrepresented parties are required to be present, either in person or by CourtCall (See Local Rule 108 regarding CourtCall), at the CMC hearing and have authority to enter into a mediation agreement if the parties have agreed to mediate. Each party appearing shall also have sufficient information and understanding of the case in order to evaluate it accurately.

Please be advised that monetary and/or terminating sanctions shall be imposed against parties and counsel who fail to comply with state and local rules regarding case management conferences without good cause.

**TULARE COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT
ADR REFERRAL LIST**

August 10, 2012

Honorable Howard R. Broadman (Ret.)
300 N. Willis
Visalia, CA 93291
Phone: (559) 738-1800
Fax: (559) 738-1102
Email: judgebroadman@judgebroadman.com
Hourly Rate: \$400.00

Kenneth M. Byrum
5080 California Ave., Suite 200
Bakersfield, CA 93309
Phone: (661) 861-6191
Fax: (661) 861-6190
Email: ken@kmbmediation.com
Hourly Rate: \$300.00

Russell D. Cook
1233 West Shaw, Suite 100
Fresno, CA 93711
Phone: (559) 225-2510
Fax: (559) 229-3941
Email: rdcook@rdcooklaw.com
Hourly Rate: \$285.00

Donald H. Glasrud
Dietrich, Glasrud, Mallek & Aune
5250 North Palm Ave., Suite 402
Fresno, CA 93704
Phone: (559) 435-5250
Fax: (559) 435-8776
Email: dhg@dgmLaw.com
Hourly Rate: 375.00

Richard B. Isham
3814 W. Robinwood
P.O. Box 8139
Visalia, CA 93290
Phone: (559) 733-2257
Cell: (559) 738-3963
Email: rbisham@att.net
Hourly Rate: \$300.00

Daniel O. Jamison
8080 North Palm Avenue
Fresno, CA 93711
Phone: (559) 432-4500
Fax: (559)432-4590
Email: djamison@daklaw.com
Hourly Rate: \$320 including travel time

Michael J. Jurkovich
10 River Park Place East, Ste. 240
Fresno, CA 93720
Phone: (559) 448-9800
Fax: (559)448-9899
Email: mjurkovich@gwvm.com
Hourly: \$325/\$3000 per day

Leah Catherine Launey
42490 Kaweah River Drive
Three Rivers, CA 93271
Phone: (559) 561-4270
Fax: (559) 561-4273
Email: lclauney@launeymediation.com
Hourly Rate: \$175-2 Hour Minimum

Kevin G. Little
1099 E. Champlain Drive, Suite A-124
Fresno, CA 93720
Phone: (559)708-4750
Fax: (559) 420-0830
Email: kevingliddle@yahoo.com
Hourly Rate: \$200 – 2 Hour Minimum

Linda Luke
632 W. Oak Avenue
Visalia, CA 93291
Phone: (559) 733-9505
Fax: (559) 733-3910
Email: lluke@pacbell.net
Hourly Rate: \$275.00

John T. Nagel
1233 W. Shaw Avenue, Suite 100
Fresno, CA 93711
Phone: (559) 225-2510
Fax: (559) 225-2389
Email: johntnagel@comcast.net
Hourly Rate: \$245.00 Mediation/\$265.00 Arbitration

Douglas E. Noll
P.O. Box 2336
Clovis, CA 93613
Phone: 800-785-4487
Fax: 877-765-1353
Email: doug@nollassociates.com
Hourly Rate: \$300.00-4 Hour Minimum

Honorable Patrick J. O'Hara (Ret.)
300 N. Willis
Visalia, CA 93291
Phone: (559) 429-4570
Fax: (559) 429-4575
Email: judgeohara@judgeohara.com
Hourly Rate: \$400.00

James M. Phillips
8080 N. Palm Ave., Suite 101
Fresno, CA 93711
Phone: (559) 261-9340
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Email: phillipsjp@aol.com
Hourly Rate: \$340.00

Michael Renberg
1540 E. Shaw Ave., Suite 123
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Phone: (559) 431-6300
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Hourly Rate: \$240.00

Laurie Quigley Saldaña
897 Oak Park Blvd., Suite 270
Pismo Beach, CA 93449
Phone: (559) 730-1812
Email: laurie@mediationcentral.net
Hourly Rate: \$300.00-2 Hour Minimum

Tom Simonian
1100 W. Center Ave.
Visalia, CA 93291
Phone: (559) 732-7111
Fax: (559) 732-1540
Hourly Rate: \$290.00

CHAPTER 6 – MANAGING CIVIL CASES

Rule 600 – Case Management Conference

- (a) The Judicial Council has implemented state rules for the management of civil cases (Cal. Rules of Court, Chapter 2 Trial Court Management of Civil Cases, rules 10.900, et. Seq.).

In recognition of the state rules requiring the court to implement a case management Plan, the court elects to follow California Rules of Court, rule 3.714.

- (1) At the time the complaint is filed, the clerk will issue a hearing date for the Case Management Conference (CMC) to plaintiff that is no less than 120 days after the filing of the complaint. The clerk will also provide the Plaintiff with the court's Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) package including the list of the names of the mediators who have applied and met the court's mediation/arbitration qualifications pursuant to the program adopted by the court under California Rules of Court, rule 10.781. Plaintiff must serve a Notice of CMC and the ADR package on each defendant along with the summons and complaint.
- (2) Any party who files and serves a cross-complaint prior to the CMC must serve on each cross-defendant who is a new party to the action, a copy of the Notice of CMC and the ADR package along with the summons and cross-complaint. If a new cross-defendant is served after the initial CMC, the cross-complainant must serve the new cross-defendant with notice of any pending CMC, any assigned mediation date, trial, or settlement conference dates, and any other dates set by the court or orders made at the CMC.
- (3) If the plaintiff adds a new defendant or identifies a fictitiously named defendant after the initial CMC, along with the summons and complaint, plaintiff must serve the newly named defendant with notice of any pending CMC, any pending mediation date, any assigned trial and settlement conference dates, and any other dates set by the court or orders made at the CMC.
- (4) Proof of service of Notice of the CMC must be filed with the court within 60 days from the date the complaint is filed and may be included in the proof of service of the summons and complaint or cross-complaint.

- (5) This court has found that mediation is highly desirable and orders the parties to meet and confer prior to the CMC date regarding an agreed upon mediator and mediation date and time. A list of mediators and their fees are provided by the court in its ADR package. The mediator must be agreed upon before the CMC and the mediation date and time cleared with the mediator so the court may enter the date in the court's minute order.
- (6) Under California Rules of Court, rule 3.725, no later than 15 calendar days before the date set for the CMC, each party must file a CMC statement and serve it on all other parties in the case. Parties must use the mandatory CMC Statement (Judicial Council form CM-110). All applicable items on the form must be completed.
- (7) In lieu of each party's filing a separate case management statement, any two or more parties may file a joint statement.
- (b) Presence Required – Counsel and unrepresented parties are required to be present, either in person or by telephonic appearance pursuant to The Superior Court of Tulare County, Local Rules, rule 108, and must have: (1) sufficient information and understanding of the case to evaluate it accurately, and (2) sufficient authority to enter into binding agreements such as the diversion of the case to arbitration, including binding arbitration, the setting of a trial date and mandatory settlement conference date, the dismissal of doe defendants or other parties, and the setting of a further case management conference.
- (c) Compliance – Failure to attend the case management conference will result in the court making whatever orders and imposing whatever sanctions as may be necessary and appropriate to obtain compliance with these rules, including but not limited to, a waiver of the right to a jury trial and a waiver of the right to object to a referral to arbitration or other alternate dispute resolution procedure.
- (d) Waiver of Notice – When all parties are present at the case management conference and a trial date and settlement conference dates are agreed to by the parties or ordered by the court, such presence is an effective waiver of a separate or formal notice of settlement conference and trial date. (01/01/03) (Revised 01/01/07, 01/01/09) (07/01/11)

Alternative Dispute Resolution

There are different processes available to settle lawsuits without having to go to trial. The most common forms of ADR are Mediation, Arbitration, and Case Evaluation. In ADR, a trained, impartial person decides disputes or helps the parties reach resolutions of their disputes for themselves. The persons are neutrals who are normally chosen by the disputing parties or by the court. Neutrals can help parties resolve disputes without having to go to court.

Advantages of ADR

- Often quicker than going to trial, a dispute may be resolved in a matter of days or weeks instead of months or years.
- Often less expensive, saving the litigants court costs, attorney's fees and expert fees.
- Can permit more participation, allowing the parties the opportunity to tell their side of the story with more control over the outcome.
- Allows for flexibility in choice of ADR processes and resolution of the dispute.
- Fosters cooperation by allowing the parties to work together with the neutral to resolve the dispute and mutually agree to a remedy.
- Often less stressful than litigation. Most people have reported a high degree of satisfaction with ADR.

Because of these advantages, many parties choose ADR to resolve disputes instead of filing a lawsuit. Even after a lawsuit has been filed, the court can refer the dispute to a neutral before the lawsuit becomes costly. ADR has been used to resolve disputes even after trial, when the result is appealed.

Disadvantages of ADR

ADR may not be suitable for every dispute.

If ADR is binding, the parties normally give up most court protections, including a decision by a judge or jury under formal rules of evidence and procedure, and review for legal error by an appellate court. ADR may not be effective if it takes place before the parties have sufficient information to resolve the dispute. The neutral may charge a fee for his or her services. If the dispute is not resolved through ADR, the parties may then have to face the usual and traditional costs, such as attorney's fees and expert fees.

Lawsuits must be brought within specified periods of time, known as Statutes of Limitations. Parties must be careful not to let a Statute of Limitation run while a dispute is in an ADR process.

The Most Common Types of ADR

Mediation

In mediation, the mediator (a neutral) assists the parties in reaching a mutually acceptable resolution of their dispute. Unlike lawsuits or some other types of ADR, the mediator does not decide how the dispute is to be resolved. The parties do. It is a cooperative process in which the parties work together toward a resolution that tries to meet everyone's interests, instead of working against each other. Mediation normally leads to better relations between the parties and to lasting resolutions. It is particularly effective when parties have a continuing relationship, such as neighbors or businesses. It also is very effective where personal feelings are getting in the way of a resolution. Mediation normally gives the parties a chance to freely express their positions. Mediation can be successful for victims seeking restitution from offenders. When there has been violence between the parties, a mediator can meet separately with the parties.

Arbitration

In arbitration, the arbitrator (a neutral) reviews evidence, hears arguments, and makes a decision (award) to resolve the dispute. This is very different from mediation whereby the mediator helps the parties reach their own resolution. Arbitration normally is more informal, quicker, and less expensive than a lawsuit. In a matter of hours, an arbitrator often can hear a case that otherwise may take a week in court to try. This is because the evidence can be submitted by documents rather than by testimony.

There are Two Types of Arbitration in California

1. **Private arbitration** by agreement of the parties involved in the dispute. This type takes place outside of the court and normally is binding. In most cases, "binding" means that the arbitrator's decision (award) is final and there will not be a trial or an opportunity to appeal the decision.
2. **Judicial arbitration** ordered by the court. The arbitrator's decision is not binding unless the parties agree to be bound. A party who does not like the award may file a request for trial with the court within a specified time. However, if that party does not receive a more favorable result at trial, the party may have to pay a penalty.