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2	Saul Allweiss								7
3	Anne Marie Rapolla								9
4	Aaron Eslamboly								11
5	Muaath Ali								14
6	Patrick Gorman								15
7	Catherine Martinez								19
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1	(Time Noted: 9:00 a.m.)
2	MS. ZALEWSKI: Thank you for participating in today's
3	public hearing. My name is Katherine Zalewski. I'm the Chair
4	of the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board. I want to inform
5	everyone that this hearing is being recorded for internal use
6	only. This is our noticed public hearing regarding proposed
7	additions and amendments to the Workers' Compensation Appeals
8	Board Rules of Practice and Procedures, Sections 10300 through
9	10995.
10	Let me introduce you to the other WCAB members who are
11	here today. Commissioner Deidra Lowe, Commissioner Marguerite
12	Sweeney, Commissioner Jose Razo, Commissioner Craig Snellings,
13	and Deputy Commissioner and WCAB Secretary Anne Schmitz. Our
14	hearing reporters today are Lori Miladinovich and Carol Ottino.
15	All testimony today will be taken down by the hearing
16	reporters and a transcript will be available to the public.
17	They have the green light to interrupt a commenter to request
18	the spelling of a word, seek clarification of any phrase, or
19	ask a speaker to slow down if need be.
20	The purpose of this hearing is to receive comments on
21	the proposed additions and amendments to the WCAB's Rules, and
22	we welcome any comments you have about them. Please note, we
23	will not ask questions, respond to, or discuss anyone's
24	comments, although we may ask for clarification or ask you to
25	elaborate further on any points that you're presenting. All of

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1	your comments, both given verbally here today and those
2	submitted in writing, will be considered in determining what
3	revisions, if any, we make to the proposed rules.
4	Now, let's quickly go over the instructions on how to
5	give a verbal comment during today's hearing. There are two
6	ways to do so.
7	First, if you've logged into this Zoom public hearing
8	from a PC, Mac, Linux, iOS, or Android device, please send a
9	chat to Request to Speak and provide your full name, first and
10	last name, and who you're affiliated with or company name, if
11	any. Individuals will be called in the order of receipt of
12	request. To send a chat find the chat option likely towards
13	the bottom of your screen, but it depends on your device and
14	settings. Choose Request to Speak. Type the information
15	requested and click send or hit to enter. Request to Speak
16	will respond by acknowledging your request and giving you a
17	number to be placed in the queue to speak. Please do not send
18	more than one request. There may be multiple requests being
19	processed so a reply may not be instantaneous. Please be
20	patient.
21	Do not send a chat to any other co-host besides
22	Request to Speak because it will not be acknowledged. Request
23	to Speak is the only person monitoring this chat during the
24	hearing. Also, do not send your written comments through the
25	chat. Any written comments sent via the chat thread will be

ignored. Finally, please update your name that will be shown
 on the screen so that it properly reflects your name. This
 will allow my assistants to timely unmute you when it's your
 turn to make a verbal comment. To rename yourself click on the
 three dots on your picture screen and click rename.

6 Second, if you called into this hearing, rather than 7 joining us from a PC, Mac, Linux, iOS, or Android device, you 8 can email your request to make a verbal comment. Please send 9 an email with your name, affiliation, if any, and the telephone number you used to call into this hearing to 10 11 WCABRules@dir.ca.gov. Again, please include the telephone 12 number you used to call into this hearing so that we can 13 identify who to unmute when it's your turn to speak. Please 14 only use this email if you are calling in by phone; use the 15 chat system described earlier if you are connecting by any 16 other method. Please restrict the subject of your comments to 17 the proposed rules. Your time allotted to make a verbal 18 comment is limited to 10 minutes. Anne Schmitz will give you a 19 one-minute warning to wrap up your comments. If you do not 20 wrap up your comments within a reasonable time after this 21 warning, your time will be cut off and you will be muted.

This hearing will continue for as long as there are people on this Zoom meeting who wish to comment on the proposed regulations, but it will close no later than 4:00 o'clock this afternoon. If the hearing continues into the lunch hour, we

1	will take a lunch break. We will also take other breaks as
2	needed.
3	We have a 500-participant capacity in this Zoom
4	hearing. If for some reason we reach capacity, we will ask you
5	to log off after you make your comments so that others can join
6	the hearing.
7	Finally, in lieu of making verbal comments during the
8	hearing or if you wish to supplement the verbal comments you
9	made, you may submit a written comment. All written comments
10	can be submitted by filling out the comment submission form
11	found on our website. The link will also be sent in the chat.
12	Written comments submitted via this form will be accepted until
13	4:00 o'clock today, Friday, September 24.
14	With that said, I will now hand it over to Anne
15	Schmitz.
16	MS. SCHMITZ: Hello everybody and welcome. I will call
17	the names of those who have indicated they wish to comment
18	today and I apologize in advance if I mispronounce anyone's
19	name. I will call the first person who wishes to provide
20	comment by number and name, and indicate who will be called
21	next so that person can be prepared to speak. When you are
22	called to speak, you will receive a request to unmute yourself.
23	Please click okay to unmute yourself before speaking. As
24	Katherine said, I will also keep track of time and will provide
25	you with a one-minute warning of when your allotted 10 minutes

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1 are up.

25

Let's take a small break to allow people to send their
requests to comment.

(Recess taken from 9:10 a.m. to 9:14 a.m.) 4 5 MS. SCHMITZ: Welcome back everyone. I will now call 6 No. 1, Saul Allweiss, who will be followed by No. 2, Anne 7 Marie Rapolla, 4600 Group and Boehm. 8 SAUL ALLWEISS 9 Yes. First of all, I would like to thank the 10 commissioners for allowing me this opportunity to testify. My 11 name is Saul Allweiss. I am officially testifying on behalf of 12 Schools Insurance Authority. They are a well -- large and 13 well-recognized joint powers authority in -- that is located in 14 Sacramento. They administer claims throughout California. I 15 had not planned on testifying until late last night when I saw 16 that a bill had been signed into law on the 22nd which I think 17 has an impact on the WCAB's rulemaking process. It's SB241 --18 (Reporter asks for clarification.)

And so SB241 actually addresses the same exact issues that the WCAB is submitting rulemaking on, and we believe that it is -- the WCAB rules are very, very consistent with what was enacted in that SB241. Maybe the only flaw in SB241 is it's not -- it's not emergency legislation so, therefore, it will not go into effect until January 1st, 2022.

We believe that the WCAB regs were appropriate and can

be enacted immediately, and that's actually the essence of my testimony. We believe that if you were waiting for SB241 to be enacted, we would actually believe that you should enact your regulations immediately.

5 As a member of CCWC which submitted written comments, 6 we have some minor changes that we recommend that the 7 commissioners consider; but, overall, we applaud the 8 commissioners in their proactively addressing the urgency of 9 why these regulations should be enacted as soon as possible, 10 and, if possible, by October 1st. We understand why the DWC 11 had to take away their edict to allow hearings to occur 12 virtually because of the removal of the executive order that 13 the governor signed in June 2020 and that expired on September 14 30 -- June 2021 -- expired on June -- on September 30, 2021. Ι 15 think that the WCAB regs can now take the place of what the DWC 16 had enacted as policy. And also we like the fact that the --17 you know, we recommend that the Appeals Board set up a process 18 where they can get input from the parties regarding whether or 19 not a trial should occur in person or via -- or virtually, but 20 we also believe that ultimately the WCAB has the ultimate 21 authority to consent to make a determination as to how a 22 hearing will be set. So with that said, we, again, we applaud 23 the commissioners' action on this incredibly timely -- when you 24 read the CCWC comments, we have some very, very minor changes 25 that we recommend that you adopt, but other than that, we would

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1	recommend that you adopt your regulations and hopefully by
2	October 1st or, if possible, soon thereafter.
3	Once again, thank you commissioners for an opportunity
4	to testify.
5	MS. SCHMITZ: We are now going to call No. 2, Anne Marie
6	and I'm sorry if I'm butchering your last name. I want to
7	say it with an Italian pronunciation, but anyway Rapolla,
8	with the 4600 Hundred Group and Boehm, and then No. 3 will be
9	Elliott Eslamboly, The Law Collective.
10	ANNE MARIE RAPOLLA
11	Good morning. I would like to thank the commissioners
12	for the opportunity to provide my testimony with regard to our
13	concerns with regard to Work Rule 10635. I am speaking on
14	behalf of the 4600 Group and Boehm & Associates. Our offices
15	represent lien claimants that fall into the category of private
16	health plans
17	(Reporter asks for clarification.)
18	union trust funds, and government entities that
19	find themselves providing treatment to injured workers.
20	Under Board Rule 10635, as it is presently written,
21	our offices typically are able to meet and confer with
22	defendants with regard to discovery issues relating to medical
23	treatment reports and the petitions that we do find that we
24	must file to obtain medical-legal reporting which would be
25	evidence of whether or not the injury is industrial or that the

1	necessity of medical care, etc. Our petitions are, for these
2	entities, are filed under Board Rule 10635 as it is presently
3	constituted and the courts have granted our petitions under
4	those under the rule. We're concerned that the rule, as it
5	has been presently rewritten, at least with regard to proposed
6	subsection (d) in our reading, seems to create the
7	interpretation that the qualifying recipient of those medical
8	
9	(Reporter asks for clarification.)
10	reports must be both a physician pursuant to Labor
11	Code Section 3209.3 and an entity described in Labor Code
12	Sections 4903.05(d)(7) and 4903.06(b). The lien claimants that
13	we represent, private health plans, union trust funds, and
14	government entities fall under Labor Code Sections 4903.05 and
15	4903.06 and absolutely do not fall within the
16	(Reporter asks for clarification.)
17	definition of a physician under Labor Code Section
18	3209.3. We're concerned that under the newly drafted 10635 we
19	will find ourselves having to file a petition as a
20	non-physician lien claimant
21	(Reporter asks for clarification.)
22	pursuant to Board Rule 10637 and essentially it
23	will result in an explosion of petitions filed by our office
24	requesting judicial action and a stand-still in a discovery
25	process that has typically been able to be resolved on an

1 informal basis in reliance on present --(Reporter asks for clarification.) 2 3 -- on present Board Rule 10635. And as a result it could engender appeals, Petitions for Reconsideration, and the 4 5 like which will require additional judicial action and will 6 encumber everyone altogether. As is been clearly established 7 in the past, lien claimants do have -- are entitled to access 8 under cases such as Beverly Hills --9 (Reporter asks for clarification.) 10 -- Beverly Hills Multi-Specialty, etc. And given this 11 situation and our meeting of the proposed change to 10635(d), 12 we respectfully request that the commissioners re-evaluate the 13 proposed wording in this instance. 14 And I thank you again for my opportunity to present my 15 comments. Does anyone have any questions for me? MS. SCHMITZ: No. Thank you for your comments. 16 17 I will now call No. 3, Aaron Eslamboly from the Law 18 Collective. 19 AARON ESLAMBOLY 20 Good morning. Thank you to the Chair, to the 21 Department of Workers' Comp Industrial Relations, and to all 22 the commissioners here this morning willing to listen. You'll 23 have to forgive me our internet just went down so I am only 24 speaking by phone. I am here. My name is Aaron Eslamboly. 25 I'm an applicant's attorney. I'm here with my brother and

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1 partner, who is also an applicant's attorney, Elliott
2 Eslamboly. My brother is --

(Reporter asks for clarification.)

3

4 -- Elliott Eslamboly who is also an applicant's
5 attorney. And I believe that we do speak for a good portion of
6 the attorneys who regularly attend hearings, and that is the
7 capacity that I am speaking in today as far as the main purpose
8 of today's hearing.

9 Now, I don't want to get too caught up in, again, I
10 understand a lot of others here have been discussing a lot of
11 the rules and what Board rules and SB241, but the main purpose
12 of why I wanted to speak today was just to advocate to the
13 Board and to the Chair and commissioners the huge benefit, both
14 to defense attorneys and applicant's attorneys and to judges, I
15 believe, in using a remote system for hearings.

16 Our firm also operates in the civil sector where we 17 advocate for our clients in personal injury claims, employment 18 law claims. And in that system we have the ability as 19 attorneys to decide on our own whether we would like to appear 20 in person or telephonically or by video depending on the court. 21 I have found that this system has proven to be not only 22 beneficial to the attorneys in saving time but also to the 23 governing judicial body as well. It saves time on traffic for 24 the attorneys. It saves -- it helps the environment because 25 there is less travel to be done, and in a way it can also add

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1 an additional revenue if the court system or the Board decided to leave it in the decision of the attorney to speak to appear 2 telephonically to charge a nominal fee. Whether that should be 3 allowed or not, that is a different conversation. But, for 4 5 example, on the civil side we use a company called Court Call 6 for the court systems that do not have their own system. If 7 the Board were to adopt its own system, I believe we would find 8 a much more efficient process in hearings. And another 9 consideration could be we leave it to whatever judge is hearing 10 the hearing or the matter. The judge can decide the parties 11 can appear telephonically or not.

12 So in conclusion, I do feel that with the novel 13 coronavirus the Board has had to make great strides, and I do 14 commend the Board and everyone who has been involved in putting 15 this system together, and I feel like we would be doing a 16 disservice not only to the attorneys and the judges to 17 completely throw it away and require all hearings to be in 18 person again. And I do think it would be perfectly fine to 19 allow parties to decide on their own whether to appear remotely 20 or in person.

21 So I will entertain any questions if anybody has any 22 for me. I believe we bring a unique perspective. If you'd 23 like to reach out to me at any time, I'm always available. And 24 thank you for giving me the time to speak today. Thank you. 25 MS. SCHMITZ: Thank you. We appreciate all of the 1 comments and we do consider all of them.

2	Right now that was the last speaker on the list, but
3	we're going to take another break in case anyone else wants to
4	speak. We'll put the instructions back up about sending the
5	chat to Request to Speak or sending an email if you're on the
6	phone, so we'll take about a 10-minute break now.
7	(Recess taken from 9:30 a.m. to 9:40 a.m.)
8	MS. SCHMITZ: Welcome back everyone. We are now going to
9	call No. 4, Muaath Ali from Samuelsen, Gonzalez, Valenzuela &
10	Brown. No. 5 will be Patrick Gorman from Gorman Law.
11	MUAATH ALI
12	Hi, good morning. My name is Muaath Ali. I am a
13	defense attorney with Samuelsen, Gonzalez, Valenzuela & Brown.
14	I have a few brief comments.
15	In regards to the remote proceedings, I, along with a
16	lot of other attorneys, feel that they have been extremely
17	efficient. Not only have they been efficient, they have
18	allowed us to expand our services. For example, we are now
19	able to take on clients. My office is in Newport Beach but I
20	am able to take on cases in Northern California, so it opens up
21	opportunities for both defense attorneys and applicant
22	attorneys in regards to expanding these services that they
23	provide for the clients.
24	Also, as applicant counsel indicated earlier, it

25 definitely does a lot to limit traffic, especially in areas

like Los Angeles, Long Beach, all these really congested areas.
 When we are not on the road driving an hour or two hours for a
 hearing that may last 10 or 15 minutes, it does so much to
 limit that traffic.

5 And, lastly, it opens up new opportunities for 6 attorneys in regards to housing. California housing prices 7 continue to rise. With remote capabilities, attorneys will be 8 able to look to different parts of California in order to live 9 and raise a family where housing may not be as expensive as the 10 areas that they were previously servicing now that they are 11 able to service all areas remotely.

12 And that's all I have to say. So I am an advocate for 13 continuing with remote proceedings or at least making it an 14 option for parties who want to go that direction.

15 I thank you all for your time.
16 MS. SCHMITZ: Thank you for your comments.

17

18

We'll now call No. 5, Patrick Gorman of Gorman Law.

PATRICK GORMAN

19 Good morning, Commissioner. Thank you very much for 20 hearing my comments this morning. I am an applicant attorney 21 in Northern California, far Northern California in Shasta 22 County, and, actually, I come from a unique perspective because 23 I am formally an equity partner from a statewide defense 24 firm --25 (Reporter asks for clarification.) -- up here in our region. Commissioner Sweeney is
very, very familiar with the area up here. Things are very,
very spread out. By landmass, it is by far the largest area,
not just by geographic region covering some-odd 13 counties, in
addition to that, it's -- it is also the largest. There are
two boards up here that do not have a lot of judges.

We have also suffered many years of catastrophic wild fires resulting in office closures. I have several clients right now who are in the Susanville/Plumas area who have limited options to get to the Board, and even the doctor appointments, if it's getting treatment for their workers' compensation injuries and also adjudicating claim denials and TD denials.

14 From the defense side, I experienced the in-person 15 hearings -- I'm sorry -- the remote hearings as well. I have 16 to say that -- I practiced in the Bay area for many years 17 before moving up to Redding, and I have seen such a movement 18 towards parties picking up the phone and settling their 19 disputes rather than showing up at the Board and spending all 20 day in the lunchroom to settle nominal issues.

There has been a huge benefit to both defense and applicant side with these remote hearings; and not only do I think they should be continued, I think they should be enhanced.

25

There is also a savings on the adjudication of these

claims from the Bench. You guys can allocate hearings across
multiple venues. You won't have the impact of calendar issues
that we experience in so many boards where a judge is presiding
over 19 hearings in a single day and doesn't have time to
adequately review settlement documents or even disputes,
instead kicking things off calendar because they have no other
options to orderly administer the Court's calendar.

8 A couple of other benefits that I think will come out 9 of these remote hearings are the availability of witnesses. We 10 find it nearly impossible to compel attendance at hearings by 11 claims adjusters. As we have seen over the last decade or so, 12 claims departments are spread across the United States. They 13 are no longer in our population centers. Claim adjusters are 14 not in California, and having them appear as witnesses to 15 testify regarding their claim determinations is near impossible 16 when they are administering benefits from Ohio or Tennessee --17 (Reporter asks for clarification.)

18 -- or Florida. Having remote hearings can bring a 19 huge benefit to witness availability, just in that example, if 20 not others. A lot of doctors evaluate injured workers also do 21 not reside in California and are only present in our state for 22 a week or two at a time, pick up evaluations, and remote 23 hearings would provide availability for those witnesses as 24 well.

25

There are some things I would like to suggest.

1	Counsel on both sides previously have mentioned the
2	meet-and-confer process to agree upon whether or not a hearing
3	should be in person or not, and that begs the question of
4	whether parties can agree. I would suggest that the trial
5	judge is best suited to determine whether or not cause exists
6	for there to be an in-person trial or proceeding. Obviously,
7	there will be circumstances where there are unrepresented
8	injured workers, where there are multiple interpreters, or
9	multiple witnesses, and adjudicating or trying a case over a
10	video would not be efficient or provide the trial judge an
11	opportunity to adequately make determinations. It would
12	subject that to reconsideration and lack of the validity of the
13	adjudication, so that is clearly acknowledgement I do
14	believe that between the Bar and the Bench, this could be
15	administered more effectively, and I believe that expansion of
16	the video hearings, whether it be for a nominal fee to
17	administering or not, is something that the Board was very,
18	very wise in doing during the COVID pandemic, and I think that
19	even post-pandemic the options and opportunities are limitless.
20	Thank you very much everybody for your opportunity to
21	be heard today.
22	MS. SCHMITZ: Thank you for your comments. We appreciate
23	them.
24	Has everyone who submitted a Request to Speak been
25	called? Please raise your hand if you have not. You can raise

1	your hand by clicking on the hand that is usually found at the
2	bottom of the screen. It looks like that. Or you can send
3	another email for those of you who are on the phone. I think
4	we'll go for about five more minutes in case anyone decides
5	they want to speak. And the way this works is once all the
6	speakers have spoken and given their comments then we can
7	conclude the hearing.
8	We will now call No. 6, Catherine Martinez from SCIF.
9	CATHERINE MARTINEZ
10	Good morning. Thank you. Yes, this is Catherine
11	Martinez from SCIF. My comment is more to Regulation 10759
12	concerning Mandatory Settlement Conferences, and the
13	requirement to have a Pre-Trial Conference Statement ready at
14	the time of the close of the Mandatory Settlement Conference.
15	I think it's a little bit confusing as to when it closes,
16	because if you are the last case, you know, you have got a Z,
17	and they are doing it alphabetically, you are the last case
18	being heard. Are you supposed to have it immediately or are we
19	talking about by the close of business on say it is a $1:30$
20	hearing, by 5:00 p.m. or 5:30 p.m.?
21	Furthermore, there's been some issues with in my
22	experience, so I might provide a Pre-Trial Conference Statement
23	to the other party a couple of days in advance, and I have had
24	occasions where I get it back, during by email during the
25	conference, and then the person, the other person may have made

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1 significant changes to the Pre-Trial Conference Statement that 2 I don't have time to address prior to the hearing, and I have had not much luck getting some of the judges to help the 3 parties resolve disputes concerning the Pre-Trial Conference 4 Statement. For example, some attorneys will raise issues never 5 6 previously raised. They will claim temporary disability dating 7 back to 2002, and you really don't have sufficient time to edit 8 the Pre-Trial Conference Statement if you are expected to have 9 it completed within 15 minutes or 30 minutes, sometimes even an 10 hour there is not sufficient time to edit it in order to track 11 down the evidence you may need for issues that were raised at 12 the last second. And so what my suggestion would be is that 13 perhaps the parties need to exchange -- both sides need to 14 exchange the Pre-Trial Conference Statement well in advance and 15 have issues that they have between themselves ready to go at 16 the time of the conference.

17 My other comment is somewhat unrelated, which is that 18 I have had some pushback from judges who do not want to order 19 the parties to list the exhibits with specificity, and it makes 20 it very difficult to prepare for trial when another party is 21 listing various documents, various correspondence, various 22 subpoenaed records on their exhibit list. And the Pre-Trial 23 Conference Statement judge, the MSC judge, is telling me, "Oh, 24 the trial judge will decide," you know, whether the evidence 25 comes in. And it forces the parties to prepare for things that

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1	may or may not be produced because the MSC judge is not doing
2	their job in enforcing this section. So I understand it does
3	say "shall" in here, but there is a lot of pushback from the
4	judges because this is not how it's always been done, but I
5	would encourage as much forceful language as possible regarding
6	the listing of specificity of a by with specificity of
7	exhibits, because there are due-process concerns if you do not
8	know what the other party intends to present at trial, and it
9	also causes delay when you finally get to trial. The judge has
10	to deal with your discovery issues that should have been dealt
11	with at the Mandatory Settlement Conference, and trials are
12	often set out multiple months, we are talking three to four
13	months from day one to day two of a trial. So that's my
14	feedback. Thank you very much.
15	MS. SCHMITZ: Thank you for your comments.
16	We will now call No. 7, Michelle Kral of Karlin, Hiura
17	& LaSota, and then we will have No. 8, Chris Alcala from
18	Alcala & Associates.
19	MICHELLE KRAL
20	Hi, I will try to go slow for the court reporter.
21	That's not something I am good at.
22	So I am a defense attorney in Northern California, and
23	I, you know, what I think the biggest concerns that we have of
24	not being able to do
25	(Reporter asks for clarification.)

1 I think one of the biggest concerns that I have, as well as my colleagues have, about returning in the way that we 2 3 were before comes down to public health. You know, courtrooms are not large. Most of them don't have windows. 4 There is not 5 appropriate ventilation system within them. And we are all 6 The counsel tables don't allow for expected to be very close. 7 social distancing. And one of the biggest concerns I have 8 heard raised in our community is the interpreters. They have 9 to be very close to an injured worker. And one of my concerns is that we are not going to have interpreters at the Board 10 11 anymore when we go back in person. They are going to be 12 exposing themselves to COVID. And regardless of the 13 vaccination status, you can't ask an injured worker, "Are you 14 vaccinated?" So I think we are going to lose a lot of staff. 15 We are going to lose a lot of interpreters. And I think we are 16 going to be exposing attorneys, judges, all of their families, 17 everyone in their circle, everyone in their office to COVID. 18 And I think that remaining remote is something that we can do 19 for our community. I mean, interpreters, clerks, judges, 20 attorneys, we are going to see a huge spike in industrial 21 claims again, and, you know, I think it's going to be 22 difficult. What do we do if an attorney gets exposed to COVID 23 and then they can't do their appearances for two weeks? Is 24 everything moved? Is everything extended out? I just think we 25 are not in a position health-wise to expose everybody to the,

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1	you know, cattle call, that is Status Conferences, MSCs, and
2	trials in person. And I think being remote we have shown over
3	the last year and a half that it's effective, it sometimes I
4	think it's more effective. And I think it is a public health
5	concern, you know, going back in person, it is just not
6	something that should be done.
7	MS. SCHMITZ: Thank you for your comments. We will now
8	call No. 8, Chris Alcala from Alcala & Associates.
9	CHRIS ALCALA
10	Good morning. Thank you commissioners for this
11	opportunity to testify. My name is Chris Alcala. I represent
12	lien claimants throughout the state of California and have done
13	so for the past 35 or more years.
14	The issue that I want to bring forward at this point
15	is that, once again, I echo the previous speaker with regard to
16	the public health issue not only for injured workers but for
17	those of us who are high-risk and remain so even after being
18	vaccinated.
19	With regard to the testimony that was gleaned earlier
20	with regard to the remote appearances, I applaud the Board in
21	their efforts and I immensely give them credit for the remote
22	hearings. The remote hearings have, as my experience, have
23	cleared up hundreds if not thousands of lien claims. It allows
24	the judge to not only have the opportunity to call their
25	calendar but to take the time that they have after they've

cleared their calendar on a second or third call back. That
 was rarely given when we were in person.

3 Also, with regard to testimony of injured workers, as you know, the issue of threshold issues, such as AOE/COE, is, 4 5 in fact, at issue. The responsibility or the burden is on the 6 lien claimant to prove AOE/COE. Nine times out of ten we must 7 prove so via testimony of the injured worker. And in my 8 experience, and once again I represent injured workers --9 strike that -- I represent lien claimants up and down the state 10 of California, the difficulty of having or obtaining or getting 11 the injured worker after subpoena to come testify in person I 12 would probably say was at a probability of 40 percent. Also, 13 for example, the cases that are sent from the various boards in 14 Southern California to Oxnard do not allow or give us the 15 subpoena powers which do not -- are in excess of the 75 miles 16 to allow an injured worker to even testify. This remote 17 testifying allows us the due process that we're afforded under 18 the constitution.

Now, with regard to the injured worker, the injured
worker now via remote in my experience in trials, should they
be subpoenaed has been 100 percent since the remote hearings.
I have been able to obtain testimony from injured workers 100
percent of the time that I go to trial.

Once again, in conclusion, I request that the court orthe commissioners weigh the health benefits and allow us to

1 remain remote.

T	remain remote.
2	MS. SCHMITZ: Thank you for your comments.
3	Has everyone who submitted a Request to Speak been
4	called? This is going to be our last call. So please if you
5	wish to speak, please send a Request to Speak in the chat or
6	send an email if you're on the phone.
7	(Recess taken from 10:05 a.m. to 10:07 a.m.)
8	MS. ZALEWSKI: If we don't have anyone else who wishes to
9	make a verbal comment today, the time is now 10:07 a.m. and
10	this public hearing is now closed. Thank you.
11	(The proceedings adjourned at 10:07 a.m.)
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