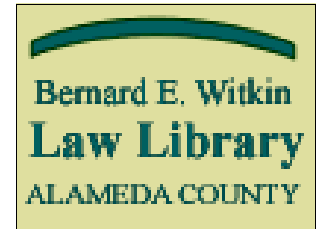


News From... The Alameda County Law Library



125 12th Street Oakland, CA 94607 Phone: (510) 208-4800

Spring/Summer 2011

Volume 3, Issue 2

EBSCO Legal Information Reference Center

Points of Interest:

- **Borrowing Privileges:** ANY attorney can obtain a library [borrowing card](#) for a fee of \$5.00.
- **Collection Strengths:** ALL California practice guides published by Rutter Group, CEB, and Matthew Bender.
- **Free Electronic Services:** Westlaw, Lexis, Shepards, OnLaw, VerdictSearch, HeinOnline & EBSCO.
- **MCLE:** [CDs & DVDs](#) available for rent.
- **Conference Rooms:** [available for rent.](#)
- **Wi-Fi Hotspot!**

The law library has purchased a subscription to the **Legal Information Reference Center**, an EBSCO Host database that provides access to the full-text of over 220 legal reference books. The majority of these titles are from **Nolo Press**, the premier publisher of legal self-help books. Written for self-represented litigants, consumers, and small business owners, Nolo Press books explain legal concepts and procedures in plain English. Many titles include form templates, as well as step-by-step instructions for completing, filing, serving, and recording forms.



Unlike other library databases, which can be accessed only within the library, EBSCO's Legal Information Reference Center **can also be accessed off-site** by Alameda county residents.



Connecting to the Database


To connect to the database from your computer, navigate to the library's [Legal Databases](#) page and click on the hyperlink for [NOLO \(EBSCO Legal Information Reference Center\)](#). The Login Screen will appear. To login, enter **CA** in the "State Abbreviation" field and **Alameda** in the "Password" field.

From the database interface, users can:

- Click "Publications" to **browse** for a publication by title. *-or-*
- **Enter** a term or phrase in a **search field** to search all publications.

New Search **Publications** Images Indexes

Searching: **Legal Information Reference Center** [Search Other Databases](#)

 in

AND in

AND in

[Basic Search](#) | [Advanced Search](#) | [Visual Search](#) | [Search History](#)

Cont'd on page 2....

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Browse by Publication Title

If you know the name of the Nolo Press book you want to view, click on the "Publications" tab at the top of the screen, as illustrated on the preceding page. Enter the name of the book in the "Browse Publications" field and click "Browse." A complete list of the titles available through the database can be found here:

<http://www.ebscohost.com/titleLists/lir-coverage.pdf>.

Next, locate the desired title in the results' list, and click the hyperlink to open the book's bibliographic record.

Browse Publications: "Win Your Lawsuit"

From the bibliographic record, click on the hyperlinked publication date to access the contents of the book. The chapters will be displayed in sequential order, as individual PDF files.

Once opened as a PDF document, chapters can be saved to your computer, or emailed.

Cont'd on page 3....

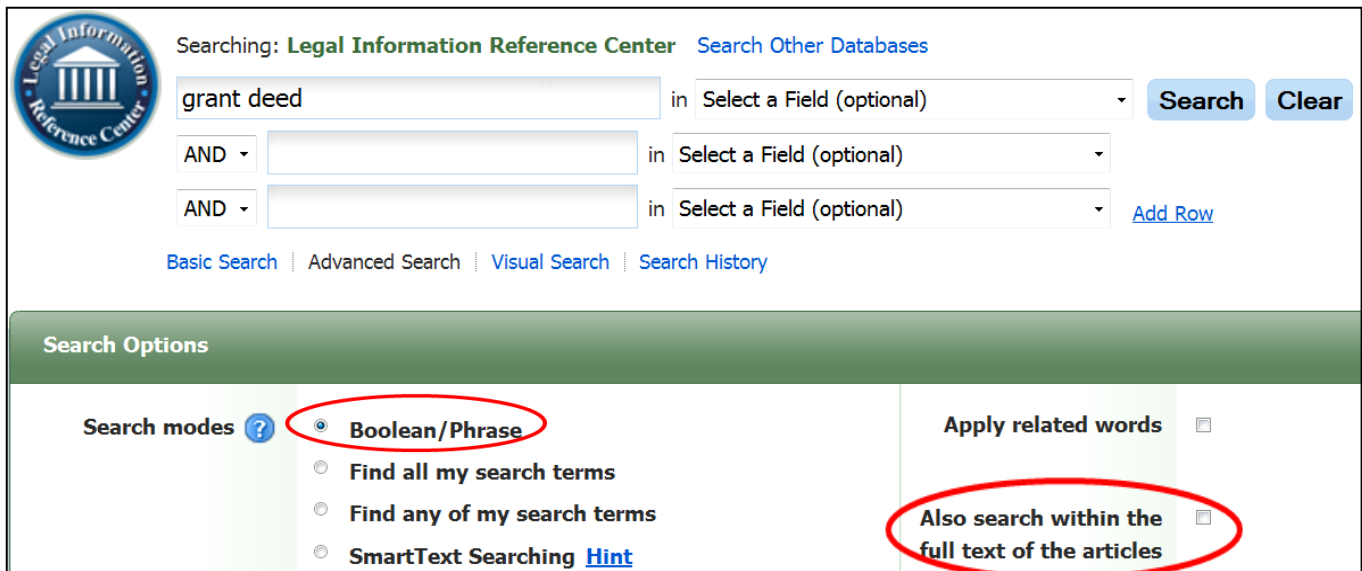
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Search for a Topic or Form

Multiple search fields appear at the top of the main screen. By entering a word or phrase in one or more search fields, users can search all publications contained in the database simultaneously. Multiple words are treated as a phrase. If you do not select a specific field, the database defaults to searching only chapter titles, chapter abstracts, and form names. If you want to search the full-text of all publications, check the box next to “Also search within the full text of the articles.” This may significantly increase the number of results returned.

To limit your results to form templates, simply include the word “form” in your search, or select “Form” from the “Document Type” list on the search interface. Forms open as fillable rich text files.

Simple Search: grant deed



Legal Information Reference Center

Searching: **Legal Information Reference Center** [Search Other Databases](#)

grant deed in Select a Field (optional) **Search** **Clear**

AND in Select a Field (optional)

AND in Select a Field (optional) [Add Row](#)

[Basic Search](#) | [Advanced Search](#) | [Visual Search](#) | [Search History](#)

Search Options

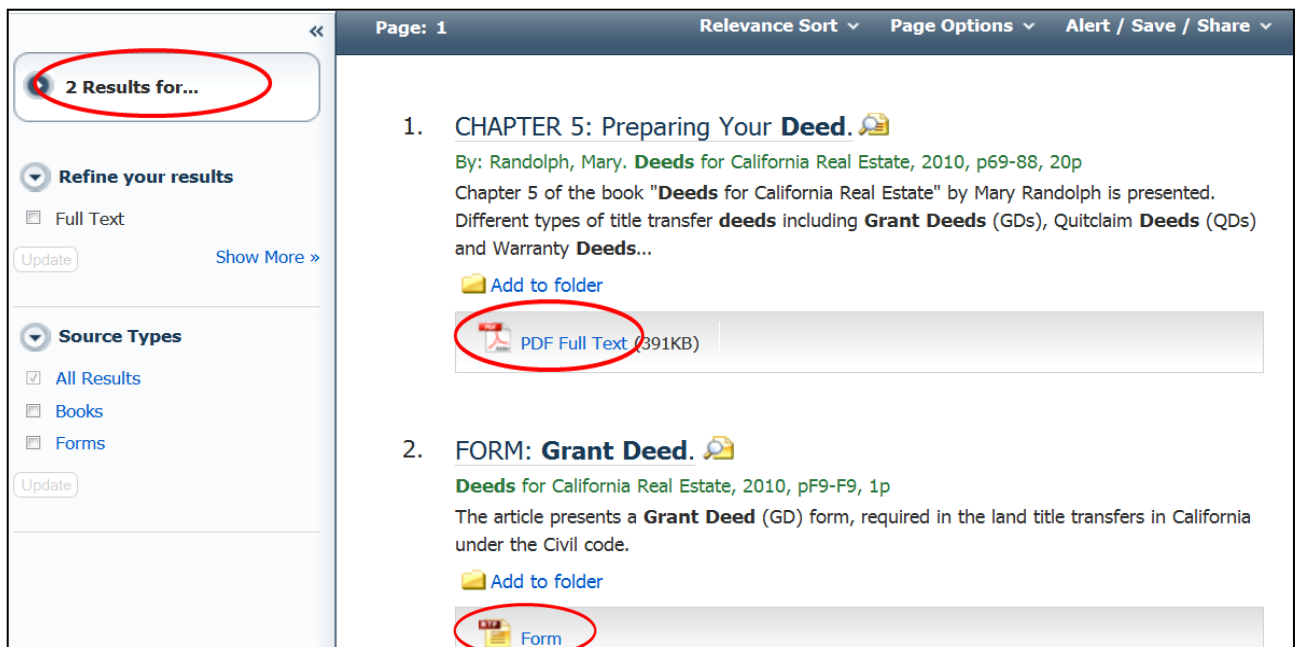
Search modes ? **Booleen/Phrase**

- Find all my search terms
- Find any of my search terms
- SmartText Searching [Hint](#)

Apply related words

Also search within the full text of the articles

In this example, the defaults were unchanged. The words “grant deed” were treated as a phrase and the database searched only the chapter titles, chapter abstracts, and form names. Two results were found- a chapter and a form.



Page: 1 [Relevance Sort](#) [Page Options](#) [Alert / Save / Share](#)

2 Results for...

Refine your results

Full Text [Update](#) [Show More »](#)

Source Types

All Results

Books

Forms [Update](#)

- CHAPTER 5: Preparing Your Deed.**
- By: Randolph, Mary. **Deeds for California Real Estate**, 2010, p69-88, 20p
Chapter 5 of the book "Deeds for California Real Estate" by Mary Randolph is presented. Different types of title transfer deeds including **Grant Deeds** (GDs), Quitclaim **Deeds** (QDs) and Warranty **Deeds**...
- [Add to folder](#)
- [PDF Full Text \(391KB\)](#)

- FORM: Grant Deed.**
- Deeds for California Real Estate**, 2010, pF9-F9, 1p
The article presents a **Grant Deed** (GD) form, required in the land title transfers in California under the Civil code.
- [Add to folder](#)
- [Form](#)

The Alameda County Law Library Presents....

“How to Work a Room®”

Building Face-to-Face Contacts in a Digital World

Speaker: Susan RoAne, author and business communications expert

Date: Wednesday, August 24, 2011

Time: Noon– 1:00 p.m.

Location: Main Library, 125 12th Street, Oakland

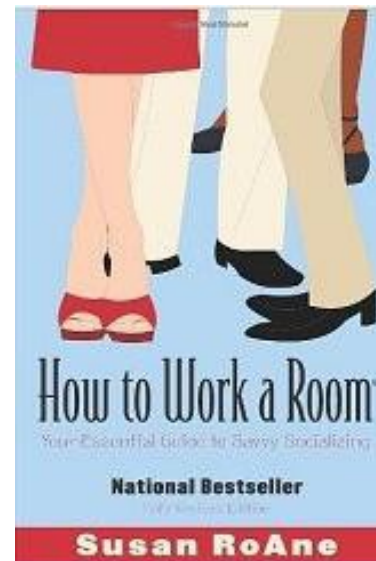
MCLE Credit: 1 Hour Participatory Credit

Registration Form: http://www.acgov.org/law/Flyer_HowtoWorkaRoom.pdf

Lawyers must possess excellent networking and communication skills to **build relationships with clients and colleagues**. Yet many are uncomfortable in social situations, and struggle to present themselves with confidence. In an hour-long presentation based on her international best-seller *How To Work A Room®*, Susan RoAne offers practical advice for the insecure networker.

Participants Will Learn To:

- *Maximize events in rooms full of strangers.*
- *Approach people and "Break the ice."*
- *Turn small talk into big business.*
- *Enter group conversations.*
- *Remember names.*
- *Exit conversations gracefully.*



About the Speaker

Susan RoAne is a bestselling author and a communications expert based in the Bay Area. Dubbed **The Mingling Maven®**, she gives diverse audiences the required tools, techniques and strategies they need to **connect** and **communicate** in today's global business world. Her practical, informative, and interactive presentations are known for what *The San Francisco Chronicle* calls her **“dynamite sense of humor.”** RoAne's book *How To Work A Room®* has sold over one million copies, and she has been featured in *USA Today*, *The New York Times Magazine*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *Investors' Business Daily*, *The Chicago Tribune*, and *The Financial Times of London*.

3-Day Notice to Terminate Tenancy in Oakland and Berkeley



In Alameda county, the cities of Oakland and Berkeley have rent control ordinances in place. Both ordinances include “just cause” provisions that enumerate the reasons a landlord may lawfully evict a tenant. In each city, legitimate grounds for eviction include the non-payment of rent and serious violation of the rental agreement.

Landlords in Oakland and Berkeley are prohibited from evicting a tenant for any reason not expressly permitted by the rent control ordinance, and are required to state the grounds for eviction in the notice to terminate tenancy and in the unlawful detainer complaint.

Pursuant to [Oakland’s Just Cause for Eviction Ordinance](#) (Measure EE), section 8.22.360 B.6 of the Oakland Municipal Code, a notice to terminate a tenancy in the City of Oakland must include: “A statement setting forth the basis for eviction [the ‘just cause’]” and “A statement that advice regarding the notice terminating tenancy is available from the Rent Board.” Likewise, [Berkeley’s Eviction for Good Cause Ordinance](#), section 13.76.130 of the Berkeley Municipal Code, requires a landlord to “specify good cause [as enumerated in prior sections of the ordinance] in the notice of termination or the notice to quit.”

If a landlord fails to include this mandatory language in the notice terminating tenancy, the tenant can allege this omission as an affirmative defense in a subsequent unlawful detainer proceeding.

The standard 3-Day Notice forms to terminate tenancy included in many landlord-tenant self-help books and practice guides found in the law library do not contain the “just cause” language and are inadequate for terminating a tenancy in Oakland or Berkeley.

The Apartment Owners Association of California has developed 3-Day Notice forms to terminate tenancy based on non-payment of rent that comply with the requirements of the just cause ordinances in Oakland and Berkeley.

Links to these forms can be found online:

- 3-Day Notice to Pay Rent or Quit (Oakland): <http://www.aoausa.com/downloads/Member Forms PDF/103 A Oak 3-day Notice To Pay Rent Or Move Out.pdf>
- 3-Day Notice to Pay Rent or Quit (Berkeley): <http://www.aoausa.com/downloads/Member Forms PDF/103 B Berk 3-day Notice To Pay Rent Or Move Out.pdf>

Library Resources for Further Reading

- *California Practice Guide: Landlord-Tenant*, Chapter 5: Local Regulations– Rent Control and Eviction Control
- *California Eviction Defense Manual*, Chapter 17: Special Considerations Governing Evictions in Rent-Controlled Cities
- *California Landlord-Tenant Practice*, Chapter 7: Practicing Under Rent and Eviction Control Laws

New Copy Machines Offer Increased Functionality

The law library recently purchased new copy machines for public use at the Main and Branch libraries.

The new machines offer several enhanced features for patron convenience:

- Document feeder for loose-leaf pages
- Double-sided copying
- Scan to patron flash/USB drive. Scanned pages will save as a PDF file.
- Print from patron flash/USB drive. For printing purposes, machines recognize only PDF files.



The price of copying, scanning, or printing on these machines is .20 cents/page. The library sells 2 GB flash/USB drives for \$11.00 each.

New Title: Matthew Bender Practice Guide: California Trust Litigation

This one volume loose-leaf is the latest addition to the popular Matthew Bender Practice Guide series. Titles in this series feature many valuable editorial enhancements, including strategic points, warnings, checklists, form templates, and cross-references to other Matthew Bender publications.

Lawsuits can arise from the creation, operation, or administration of a trust. Many parties, including the settlor, the trustee, and the beneficiaries, have an interest in the interpretation and administration of a trust, and may seek judicial intervention to protect their interests and resolve disputes. *California Trust Litigation* offers practical advice and procedural guidance to attorneys representing clients in litigation related to the conduct of a trustee or to the content of a trust instrument.

The authors examine duties owed by trustees, and present strategies for bringing or defending a suit against a trustee for breach of trust, breach of fiduciary duty, or elder abuse. Separate chapters describe the procedures to compel an accounting, and to remove a trustee who fails to discharge their duties or engages in misconduct. Another chapter discusses actions related to trustee compensation.

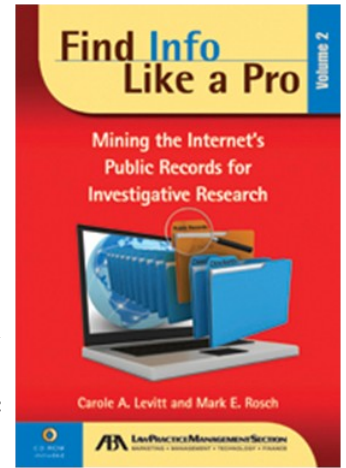
In a trust contest, the validity of the trust instrument, the meaning of a specific provision, or ownership of trust property may be in dispute, and the authors devote several chapters to litigating these issues. In some situations, a trustee or beneficiary may seek to modify or terminate a trust. The authors explain the procedures for initiating or opposing actions attacking a trust.

Whether representing a beneficiary, a trustee, or a settlor, the *Matthew Bender Practice Guide: California Trust Litigation* an indispensable resource for attorneys involved in trust litigation. Available at the Main Library in Oakland.



New Title: Find Info Like a Pro, Volume II

In *Find Info Like a Pro, Volume II: Mining the Internet's Public Records for Investigative Research*, the eagerly anticipated follow-up to *Find Info Like a Pro, Volume 1: Mining the Internet's Publicly Available Resources for Investigative Research*, authors Carol Levitt and Mark Rosch turn their attention to locating public records online. Public records are documents that have been filed with a government agency and that may contain personal or sensitive information about the filer. This category includes court dockets and documents, real property records, adverse filings and judgments, criminal records, vital records, political campaign contributions, professional licensing records, fictitious business records, and SEC filings. The authors explain how attorneys can use these public records to conduct investigative and background research on opposing parties, witnesses, debtors, companies, opposing counsel, expert witnesses, and judges.



The authors focus on a specific type of public record in each chapter, identifying and analyzing the best websites and fee-based databases from which to obtain records in that category. The authors describe the content coverage of each featured resource, and give their views on the functionality and utility of the site for legal researchers. Screenshots are used throughout.

The book also discusses the challenges researchers face when trying to locate information contained in credit headers, such as a consumer's complete Social Security Number, date of birth, recent address history, and information about their neighbors, relatives, and business associates. This sensitive information is protected from public disclosure by the Gramm-Leach Bliley Act (GLBA) and the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act and is not typically available on free websites. However, this type of non-public personal information can be accessed through select subscription databases by individuals with an "authorized purpose" under GLBA. The authors recommend several subscription databases for locating credit header information, including Accurint, Merlin, LocatePLUS, and Westlaw PeopleMap. These databases can also be used to conduct multi-jurisdictional searches for real and personal property records, adverse filings, criminal records, civil judgments, and marriage and divorce records.

Featured Websites

Searchsystems.net: <http://publicrecords.searchsystems.net/>
Free public records metasite that provides links to hundreds of free state, county, and city databases for corporation, LLC, and fictitious business name records, court records, criminal records, birth, death, marriage and divorce records, real property records, inmate records, sex offender registries, professional licenses and many other public records. Organized by location or type of record.



Tip: Use this site to quickly determine if a particular type of public record from a specific jurisdiction is available free online.

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Cont'd from page 7....

Google Scholar- Advanced Search: http://scholar.google.com/advanced_scholar_search 

Retrieve the full-text of appellate and supreme court decisions from all 50 states since 1950; U.S. District Court, Circuit Court, Supreme Court, tax, and bankruptcy decisions since 1791.
Tip: Use "Return articles written by" field to find opinions delivered by a specific judge.

Justia- Dockets: <http://dockets.justia.com>

Retrieve U.S. District Court and Circuit Court dockets filed since 2004. Search fields include party name, judge, nature of suit, court, and date range. Underlying court documents, including complaints and orders are available for select cases.

Tip: Search by party name to determine if an individual or company has recently been involved in federal litigation.



Federal FEC Disclosure Data Search: <http://www.fec.gov/finance/disclosure/norindsea.shtml>

Database of individual contributions to federal campaigns made since 1993. Contribution records include donor's home address, occupation, and employer name.
Tips: Use to locate the home address or employer of a party or witness, or to ascertain the political affiliation of a potential juror.

Follow the Money: <http://www.followthemoney.org/database/advancedsearch.phtml>

Research individual contributions made to state campaigns since 1989.

Tips: Use to locate the home address or employer of a party or witness, or to ascertain the political affiliation of a potential juror. Can also be used to determine if opposing counsel has donated to the campaign of an assigned judge, creating possible grounds for recusal.



EDGAR Company Search: <http://www.sec.gov/edgar/searchedgar/companysearch.html>

Retrieve the full-text of SEC filings from 1994 to present.

Tip: 10-K, 10-Q, 8-K, 8-Q and other reports filed by public companies can reveal information about the financial health of the corporation, names of executives, major events, and recent lawsuits.



Intellectual Property Ownership

Tip: Use these databases to determine if an individual or company owns intellectual property rights.

Patent Full-Text and Image Database (1790-present): <http://patft.uspto.gov/>

Trademark Electronic Search System- TESS:

<http://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/index.jsp>



Search Copyright Records: <http://www.copyright.gov/records/>

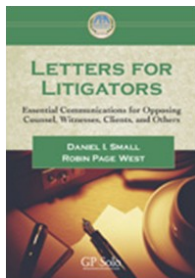
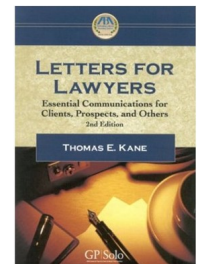


New Titles: Letters for Lawyers Series

The shelves of a good law library should be brimming with treatises and practice guides full of templates for the various pleadings, motions, or contract clauses that attorneys may be called upon to draft. In the course of the workday, however, the average attorney is also likely to draft far more informal documents to communicate with clients and opposing counsel.

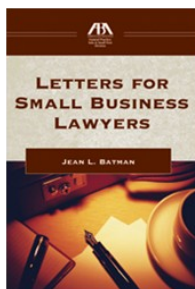
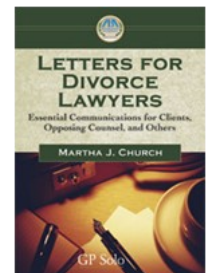
Despite this, there are few titles attorneys can consult for help drafting routine correspondence. The American Bar Association has attempted to fill this gap with several titles devoted to helping attorneys draft letters. The Alameda County Law Library has recently acquired several titles in this category:

Letters for Lawyers, 2nd Edition, by Thomas E. Kane. This volume covers communications with clients and prospective clients, referral sources, employees and prospective employees, and the media. It contains samples of everything from client engagement letters to holiday greetings.



Letters for Litigators, by Daniel I. Small and Robin Page West. Among other topics, this volume covers retention and declination letters, demand letters, and discovery letters. Sections also include samples of such varied documents as letters to memorialize ethical issues should an attorney wish to insulate him or herself from potential disciplinary action.

Letters for Divorce Lawyers, by Martha J. Church. This volume covers basic communications such as letters to clients or letters concerning discovery matters, tailored to a family law context. In addition, it also covers topics specific to marital dissolution such as overviews of prenuptial agreements drafted by other attorneys.



Letters for Small Business Lawyers, by Jean L. Batman. Sections cover marketing letters to small businesses, engagement and disengagement letters, and letters concerning the formation or dissolution of an entity. Because many of the types of communications in this volume are typically delivered electronically, the author offers tips on maintaining digital paper trails.

Most of the documents in these books are not legally significant and could be drafted without referring to outside sources. But for busy attorneys, time is valuable. These samples could spare you from having to draft from scratch the types of communications for which an attorney will not be paid, freeing you to devote your time to more important matters.

Titles in the *Letters for Lawyers* series are part of the law library's Law Practice Management Collection and may be checked-out of the library by registered borrowers. The Law Practice Management Collection is on permanent display at the Main Library in Oakland:

<http://acgov.org/law/documents/LPandPDcollection.pdf>

New Practice Guides at the Main Library



Title: *Handling Motor Vehicle Accident Cases 2d.*

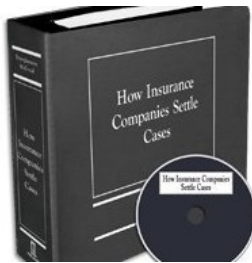
Publisher: Thomson West

Description: This 4 volume set offers step-by-step guidance for bringing auto accident litigation. Includes sample letters, motions, interrogatories, settlement agreements, and jury instructions.

Title: *Negotiating and Settling Tort Cases*

Publisher: Thomson West

Description: Best practices for achieving equitable settlement in tort cases. Volume 1 focuses on reaching settlement through effective negotiation and mediation practices. Volume 2 concentrates on post-settlement issues, including structuring the agreement, tax considerations, government benefits, and health care liens.



Title: *How Insurance Companies Settle Cases*

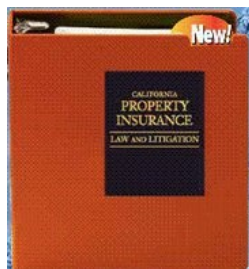
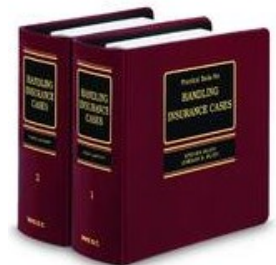
Publisher: James Publishing

Description: Written by a former insurance claims manager, this practice guide offers practical insights for dealing with claims adjusters and obtaining the most favorable settlement for your client.

Title: *Practical Tools for Handling Insurance Cases*

Publisher: Thomson West

Description: This two-volume practice guide is a comprehensive reference for attorneys representing claimants or insurance companies in insurance liability cases. The authors examine common issues and disputes related to various liability policies, including homeowner, directors and officers', commercial, automobile, and medical payments.



Title: *California Property Insurance: Law and Litigation*

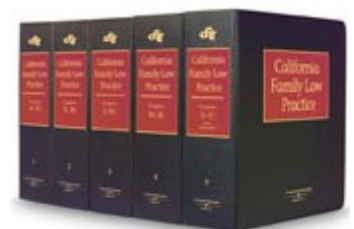
Publisher: Continuing Education of the Bar

Description: This new title from CEB offers guidance for advising clients on property insurance coverage, for presenting claims to insurance companies, and for bringing and defending property insurance lawsuits.

Title: *California Family Law Practice*

Publisher: Thomson West

Description: This 5 volume treatise on California family law uses case law summaries to explain critical concepts in family law practice. It also includes analysis of relevant federal cases, including bankruptcy, tax, and ERISA rulings. Useful for locating case authorities.

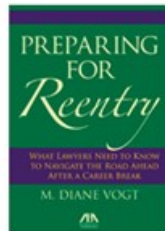
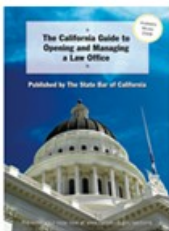


Law Practice Management Collection Posted to Library Website

For easy reference, the library has posted its list of law practice management and professional development materials on the library website. Consisting of over 100 titles, this collection features books on starting and building a law practice, increasing profitability, law firm technology, networking, and career development.

The collection is on permanent display at the Main Library in Oakland. Items in this collection may be checked-out of the library by patrons with a borrowing card.

The updated list can be accessed here: <http://acgov.org/law/documents/LPandPDcollection.pdf>



New Title: Trademarks Laid Bare: Marks That May Be Scandalous or Immoral



The title says it all, that, and maybe also the large warning sign on the front cover. Though its contents may shock or offend some readers, this book offers serious analysis of the prohibition against registering scandalous or immoral trademarks from the authors of *Gilson on Trademarks*.



To determine if a proposed mark is scandalous or immoral, examining attorneys apply the standards set forth in the Trade-Mark Act of 1905, as carried over in section 2(a) of the Lanham Act. The USPTO has no independent standards for making its determinations.

Context becomes critical when evaluating marks. Thus, it is not as simple as “I know it when I see it,” because although a word may regularly be seen on the Internet, spoken on television, or used in everyday communication, the context changes when it becomes part of a mark. For example, the word “cocaine” is not inherently objectionable, as it is used to refer to a narcotic drug. However, when incorporated into a trademark for a brand of energy drink that is marketed to teenagers, the term can no longer be considered neutral.

Although context is crucial for evaluating marks containing neutral words, the authors explain that some words or images are considered scandalous or immoral regardless of the product they are used to identify. This category includes references and representations of scatological subject matter, graphic sex, violence, and derogatory slang terms for racial and ethnic minorities. For example, the USPTO rejected an application to trademark the phrase “Baby Al-Qaeda.”

Because determinations are made in the context of protecting consumer sensibilities, the USPTO also consults dictionaries, news articles, and blogs to gauge popular perception of potentially scandalous subject matter.

This title is available at the Main Library in Oakland.

Unprecedented: Depublication in the California Courts

All precedent decisions of the California Courts of Appeal are published in the *California Appellate Reports*. Occasionally, an astute user of this particular set will notice a gap in the page numbering. Contrary to appearances, these gaps are usually not the result of a publishing error or the handiwork of a vandal—they are evidence of a “depublished” case.”

What Is Depublication?

Roughly nine percent of California appellate decisions are printed in the official reports. These published cases are precedent decision, binding on lower courts. California Rules of Court, rule 8.1105, subdivision (c), enumerates the nine situations where a decision may be certified for publication. Generally these considerations focus on whether the decision advances a new rule of law, modifies or explains an existing rule, interprets a new law, or makes some other significant contribution to the legal literature or development of law. If a majority of the rendering Court of Appeal believes that a decision meets these criteria, it may certify it for publication in the official reports. Such a case will be included in the sequentially paginated advance sheets, the temporary soft-covered booklets where certified cases are published prior to the printing of the permanent hardbound reporters.

While the Courts of Appeal make the initial determination as to whether a particular case is to be included in the official reports as a precedent case, under California Rules of Court, rule 8.1120, subdivision (c), the Supreme Court of California has the authority to order the publication of a case not certified by the rendering court, and under rule 8.1125, subdivision (c), it may order not published a decision previously certified. The latter practice is called depublication. The Supreme Court can depublish a case upon request by any person or on its own initiative.

While depublication does not affect the holding of a case, a depublished case will be excluded from publication in the permanent hardbound volume of the official reports, stripping it of its precedential value. Because the permanent hardbound volume of the official reports retains the same pagination that was used in the advance sheets, if the Supreme Court orders a decision not published subsequent to its printing in the advance sheet, the pages of the depublished case appear to be skipped, leaving the telltale gap in the page numbering.

Why Are Cases Depublished?

California appellate cases have been being depublished since the late Chief Justice Donald Wright began the practice in 1970. In a law review article, Joseph R. Grodin, then an associate justice of the Bird Court, explained the necessity of depublication. (*The Depublication Practice of the California Supreme Court* (1984) 72 Cal. L. Rev. 514.) According to the former justice, the majority of decertified decisions represent situations where the court agreed with the holding of the case, but found the reasoning to be wrong in a significant way that would mislead lower courts that were compelled to follow it as a precedent.

During the 1980s, the number of decertified cases swelled under the Bird and Lucas Courts. In 1988 alone 142 cases were decertified. (Carrizosa, *Making the Law Disappear* (Sept. 1989) Cal. Lawyer, at 65.) As the number of depublished cases increased, so did criticism of the practice.

Cont'd on page 13...

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Criticism generally focused on:

- Its resemblance to censorship (particularly to the appellate judges and attorneys whose work had been decertified).
- Lack of guidance as to what the court considered improper about the appellate decision or what the court considered the law to be.
- Making it possible for interested persons to influence the law by petitioning the high court to depublish a case without the opportunity for briefs and public participation that would have been afforded had the court granted full review.

In recent years, however, the number of depublished cases has dropped significantly. Only about twelve cases are decertified each year. With the decreased frequency, the controversy has also diminished. In fact, so little is said of depublished cases these days that many younger attorneys are unfamiliar with the existence of the practice altogether.

What Depublication Means for You

Despite the fact that depublication prevents a case from being printed in the official reports, it is not truly censorship. The purpose of depublication is not to prevent the decision from being read, but to deprive the case of its precedential value. The full text of these decisions can be found in the unofficial *West's California Reporter* and online on Westlaw or LexisNexis. These resources are available at the Alameda County Law Library.

Although depublished cases are readily available, one should be extremely cautious in relying on such a decision. California Rule of Court, rule 8.1115, subdivision (a), states that with certain limited exceptions, "an opinion of a California Court of Appeal or superior court appellate division that is not certified for publication or ordered published must not be cited or relied on by a court or a party in any other action." In fact, depublished cases are arguably even less reliable than cases not certified for publication in the first place. Those whose arguments are supported by depublished cases should remember that the Supreme Court found the decision problematic and specifically denied it precedential value.

For More Information

Numerous journal and law review articles concerning depublication are available through HeinOnline, a database available for use in the library. For those interested in seeing how a request to depublish may be made, one particularly interesting resource is an article posted on the Ehrlich Law Firm web site. (*What is wrong with the LA Checker Cab decision?* (Aug. 12, 2010) <<http://www.ehrlichfirm.com/news/news-stories/la-checker-cab-decision.html>> [as of June 20, 2011].) The article links to a copy of the firm's depublication request to the California Supreme Court. It appears to have been successful. The case, *L.A. Checker Cab Cooperative, Inc. v. First Specialty Ins. Corp.*, which was to have been printed at 186 Cal. App. 4th 767, was excluded from the official reports. The text is available in the unofficial *West's California Reporter* at 112 Cal.Rptr.3d 335 and on Westlaw and LexisNexis.