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CERTIFIED FOR PUBLICATION
IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
SECOND APPELLATE DISTRICT
DIVISION SIX

JESUS ALANIZ et al.,
Plaintiffs and Respondents,
v.
SUN PACIFIC SHIPPERS,
L.P.,
Defendant and Appellant.

2d Civil No. B290013
(Super. Ct. Nos. 56-2012-
00428643-CU-PO-VTA & 56-
2013-00445026-CU-PO-VTA)
(Ventura County)

The *Privette/Hooker* doctrine limits the circumstances in which the hirer of an independent contractor can be liable for injuries to the contractor's employees. (*Privette v. Superior Court* (1993) 5 Cal.4th 689; *Hooker v. Department of Transportation* (2002) 27 Cal.4th 198 (*Hooker*).) In a negligence action, the hirer of an independent contractor may be liable to the contractor's employee only if "the hirer retained control over safety conditions at [the] worksite" and that "exercise of retained control *affirmatively contributed* to the employee's injuries." (*Hooker*, at p. 202, original italics.) In a premises liability action, the hirer may be liable for injuries to the employee only if: "(1) it knows or reasonably should know of a *concealed*, preexisting hazardous

condition on its premises; (2) the contractor does not know and could not reasonably ascertain the condition; and (3) the [hirer] fails to warn the contractor.” (*Kinsman v. Unocal Corp.* (2005) 37 Cal.4th 659, 675 (*Kinsman*), italics added.) We conclude that the trial court here prejudicially erred when it omitted these limitations from its instructions on negligence and premises liability.

Sun Pacific Shippers, L.P. (Sun Pacific), appeals from the judgment after a jury awarded damages against it for injuries sustained by Jesus Alaniz, an employee of one of its independent contractors. Sun Pacific contends: (1) the trial court erred when it did not instruct the jury on the *Privette/Hooker* doctrine, (2) the court erred when it did not instruct on mitigation of damages, (3) the court improperly denied its motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict (JNOV), and (4) substantial evidence does not support the award of future medical expenses. We reverse the judgment, remand for a new trial on the negligence cause of action, and direct judgment for Sun Pacific on the premises liability cause of action.

FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

The accident

Sun Pacific grows mandarins at its orchard outside Fillmore. It hires independent contractors to deliver empty bins to the orchard, pick the fruit, and deliver full bins to the packing house. Each contractor provides its own pickers, truck drivers, and forklift operators.

In February 2012, Alaniz, a truck driver employed by Navarro Trucking, delivered a truckload of empty bins to Sun Pacific’s orchard. A forklift driven by Roberto Reynosa—who was employed by another independent contractor, J. Antonio Rosa

Lule—unloaded bins from the north side of the trailer. Alaniz climbed onto the trailer and, as space became available on the north, pulled bins over so Reynosa could unload them. No one from Sun Pacific directed Alaniz to do this.

While pulling a stack of bins, Alaniz fell off the truck and onto the ground. Reynosa drove forward, crushing Alaniz's leg under the forklift. He offered to take Alaniz to the doctor. Alaniz declined Reynosa's offer and chose to finish working his shift instead. He went to a clinic four hours later, and subsequently underwent surgery on his leg and shoulder.

Trial

Alaniz and his wife sued Sun Pacific, Lule, and Reynosa for negligence, and Sun Pacific for premises liability. At trial, Alaniz testified that a Sun Pacific supervisor, Filipe Merino, told him to park at a specific location on the south side of the road; cars parked on the road made it too narrow for a forklift to access the trailer from the south. Alaniz also said that Reynosa told him to climb onto the trailer and pull the bins to its north side so Reynosa could unload them. Reynosa claimed that "everybody [did] this so it was okay to go up there and do it." Alaniz asked if they could instead move the cars parked on the north side of the road so he could park there, but Reynosa said that would take too long. Alaniz got onto the truck and pulled the bins to the north side of the trailer as directed by Reynosa.

Reynosa testified that Merino called him when Alaniz arrived at the orchard and told him to tell Alaniz where to park so he could unload the bins. Reynosa conveyed this instruction, and Alaniz complied by backing up a short distance. Reynosa said that cars did not block Alaniz from moving the truck so the

forklift could reach the bins on the south. He denied telling Alaniz to get on the trailer to move the bins.

Merino denied telling Alaniz where to park, denied telling Reynosa to unload Alaniz's truck, and denied talking to either Alaniz or Reynosa before the accident. He testified that cars were not blocking Alaniz's truck.

A defense expert, Dr. Richard Rosenberg, testified that Alaniz's injuries would have been less serious if he had gone to the hospital sooner. It "would [have been] so advantageous" if he could have seen a doctor within an hour. It is about a 25-minute drive from Fillmore to Ventura County Medical Center.

Alaniz's expert, Dr. Robert Klapper, testified that the seriousness of Alaniz's leg injuries did not depend on how quickly he got to the hospital.

Life-care planner Carol Hyland testified about future medical care costs, including an orthopedist, a physical therapist, gym membership, functional restoration program, and attendant care or chore services. She said that she included those services in her cost calculation on the recommendation of Dr. Klapper. Dr. Klapper testified that he only had expertise in orthopedics, however, and was responsible for only certain aspects of Hyland's report.

Jury instructions

The trial court instructed the jury on general principles of negligence, but refused Lule and Reynosa's request for a modified version of CACI No. 1009B, the instruction that explains negligent exercise of retained control pursuant to *Privette* and *Hooker*. Although Sun Pacific relied on the *Privette/Hooker* doctrine throughout trial, the record does not establish that it joined Lule and Reynosa's request.

The trial court also instructed the jury on general principles of premises liability. It did not instruct on a landowner's limited responsibility to employees of an independent contractor pursuant to the *Privette/Hooker* doctrine. Sun Pacific relied on the doctrine throughout trial, but did not request an instruction on it.

Lule and Reynosa requested a jury instruction on mitigation of damages based on Alaniz's delay in seeking medical treatment. The trial court refused the instruction, reasoning that it would be based on speculation because there was no evidence of how long an ambulance would have taken to reach the work site.

Verdict

The jury found for Alaniz and his wife, and assigned 40 percent responsibility to Sun Pacific, 35 percent to Lule and Reynosa, 15 percent to Navarro Trucking, and 10 percent to Alaniz. After reducing the award for workers' compensation benefits, the trial court awarded Alaniz \$2,563,190 for past and future economic and noneconomic losses. It awarded his wife \$131,250 for loss of consortium.

Motions for new trial and JNOV

Sun Pacific moved for a new trial and for JNOV on the basis that substantial evidence did not support either negligence or premises liability. The new trial motion also challenged the court's failure to give a mitigation of damages instruction and its admission of evidence regarding future medical expenses. The trial court denied both motions.

DISCUSSION

Privette/Hooker jury instructions

Sun Pacific contends the trial court prejudicially erred because it did not instruct the jury on the *Privette/Hooker*

doctrine as it applies to either negligence or premises liability. The Alanizes assert Sun Pacific forfeited its contention because it did not request the instructions at trial. We disagree with the Alanizes because without the instructions the court incorrectly explained the applicable law. (*Suman v. BMW of North America, Inc.* (1994) 23 Cal.App.4th 1, 9 (*Suman*).

Our Supreme Court's decision in *Kinsman* is controlling. There, an employee of an independent contractor that built and dismantled scaffolding used by other trades was exposed to airborne asbestos produced by those trades. (*Kinsman, supra*, 37 Cal.4th at p. 665.) The trial court instructed the jury on the hirer's liability for failure to exercise ordinary care in the maintenance of the property to avoid exposing persons to an unreasonable risk of harm. (*Id.* at p. 681.) But "the usual rules about [premises] liability must be modified, after *Privette*, as they apply to a hirer's duty to the employees of independent contractors." (*Id.* at p. 674.) The trial court's instruction, "while an accurate statement of premises liability generally, [was] partly erroneous when applied" to the hirer's liability to *Kinsman* because it did "not make clear that the hazard must have been unknown and not reasonably ascertainable to the independent contractor that employed *Kinsman* and to other contractors working contemporaneously on the premises." (*Id.* at p. 682.) Because a properly instructed jury could have concluded that the contractors knew about the hazard, the judgment was reversed. (*Id.* at p. 683.)

Similarly here, the trial court instructed the jury that Sun Pacific was liable if its failure to use reasonable care was a substantial factor in harming Alaniz (see CACI Nos. 400, 401 & 4310), but did not say that that principle only applied to the hirer

of an independent contractor if its negligent exercise of retained control over safety conditions affirmatively contributed to the harm. (*Hooker, supra*, 27 Cal.4th at p. 202.) The court also told the jury that Sun Pacific was liable if its negligent use or maintenance of the property was a substantial factor in harming Alaniz (see CACI Nos. 1000, 1001, 1003 & 1011), but did not say that these principles would only apply to Sun Pacific if the hazard were concealed. (*Kinsman, supra*, 37 Cal.4th at p. 675.) Because each instruction was “an incorrect statement of law,” Sun Pacific has not forfeited its contention. (*Suman, supra*, 23 Cal.App.4th at p. 9.)

And the trial court’s error was prejudicial. Error in instructing a jury is reversible only if “there is a reasonable probability that in the absence of the error, a result more favorable to the appealing party would have been reached.” (*Soule v. General Motors Corp.* (1994) 8 Cal.4th 548, 574, 580 (*Soule*)). “Thus, when the jury receives an improper instruction in a civil case, prejudice will generally be found only “[w]here it seems probable that the jury’s verdict may have been based on the erroneous instruction” [Citation.]” (*Id.* at p. 574.) “[R]easonable probability” means “merely a reasonable chance, more than an abstract possibility,” a “probability sufficient to undermine confidence in the outcome.” (*College Hospital Inc. v. Superior Court* (1994) 8 Cal.4th 704, 715, italics omitted.)

To determine whether that probability exists here, we evaluate the entire record, including (1) the state of the evidence, (2) the effect of other instructions, (3) the effect of counsel’s arguments, and (4) any indications by the jury itself that it was misled. (*Soule, supra*, 8 Cal.4th at pp. 580-581.) We assume the jury might have accepted Sun Pacific’s evidence, and,

if properly instructed, might have decided in its favor. (*Mayes v. Bryan* (2006) 139 Cal.App.4th 1075, 1087.)

Here, a properly instructed jury might have decided in Sun Pacific's favor on the negligence cause of action based on the first three *Soule* factors. First, the jury could have found that Sun Pacific's general control over aspects of the harvesting operation, including designating the area to unload bins, did not establish that it retained control over safety conditions for its contractors. (See, e.g., *McDonald v. Shell Oil Co.* (1955) 44 Cal.2d 785, 788-790 [broad power of control over results of the work did not constitute control over means of accomplishing the job].) It is also reasonably probable that the jury would have found that Sun Pacific merely permitted—rather than directed—the manner of unloading the bins. (*Hooker, supra*, 27 Cal.4th at pp. 214-215; see also *McDonald*, at p. 790 [owner's "suggestions or recommendations as to details of the work" to contractor's employees do not impose liability on owner].)

Second, the jury instructions that were given support a finding of prejudice. CACI No. 1000 told jurors that "Sun Pacific owned or controlled the property," but did not mention that it had to retain control over safety conditions for liability to attach. (Cf. *Khosh v. Staples Construction Co., Inc.* (2016) 4 Cal.App.5th 712, 718 [to be liable pursuant to retained control theory, hirer must "direct[] the contractor about the manner or performance of the work, direct[] that the work be done by a particular mode, or actively participat[e] in how the job is done"].) CACI No. 1001 told the jury that it could consider "[t]he extent of Sun Pacific's control over the condition that created the risk of harm," but did not include the *Privette/Hooker* requirement that Sun Pacific negligently exercise its retained control in a manner

that *affirmatively contributed* to the harm. (Cf. *Hooker, supra*, 27 Cal.4th at p. 202.) Moreover, these instructions were given as limitations on premises liability, not as limitations on negligence. They were thus an insufficient substitute for a *Privette/Hooker* instruction. (E.g., *Vine v. Bear Valley Ski Co.* (2004) 118 Cal.App.4th 577, 594-595, 601 (*Vine*) [contributory negligence instruction did not cure failure to instruct on assumption of risk].)

Finally, counsel for Alaniz argued general principles of negligence, without mentioning the *Privette/Hooker* limitations. He also argued that Sun Pacific was negligent for failing to widen the area by removing trees. These arguments aggravated the prejudicial effect of the erroneous jury instructions. (*Vine, supra*, 118 Cal.App.4th at pp. 601-603 [failure to give assumption of risk instruction allowed counsel to give legally erroneous argument]; *Whiteley v. Philip Morris, Inc.* (2004) 117 Cal.App.4th 635, 660 [counsel's arguments highlighted prejudicial effect of instructional error].)

Because there is a reasonable probability the jury based its negligence verdict on the erroneous instructions, the case must be remanded for a new trial on negligence so that a jury may evaluate whether Sun Pacific is liable pursuant to the applicable legal standards.¹

¹ We would reach the same conclusion regarding the trial court's failure to give a *Privette/Hooker* instruction on the premises liability cause of action, but, as discussed below, the absence of evidence of a concealed hazardous condition compels us to conclude that JNOV should have been granted as to this cause of action. We thus need not evaluate the prejudicial effect of that instruction's absence.

Mitigation of damages instruction

Sun Pacific contends the trial court improperly refused a jury instruction on mitigation of damages based on Alaniz's delay in seeking medical care. The Alanizes claim Sun Pacific forfeited its contention because it did not request the instruction at trial. But the court refused Lule and Reynosa's request for the instruction (CACI No. 3930, as modified). Because Sun Pacific was similarly situated, a request would have been futile. (*People v. Chism* (2014) 58 Cal.4th 1266, 1291; *M.T. v. Superior Court* (2009) 178 Cal.App.4th 1170, 1177.)

And the trial court's refusal was error. A party is entitled to an instruction on every theory that could be established by the evidence most favorable to that theory. (*Scott v. Rayhrer* (2010) 185 Cal.App.4th 1535, 1540.) Relevant here is the theory that plaintiffs cannot be compensated for damages that they could have avoided by reasonable effort or expenditure. (*State Dept. of Health Services v. Superior Court* (2003) 31 Cal.4th 1026, 1042-1043.) Injured persons must use reasonable diligence in caring for their injuries. (*Christiansen v. Hollings* (1941) 44 Cal.App.2d 332, 346.) Depending on the circumstances, it may be reasonable for the person to seek immediate medical care. (*Ibid.*)

Here, Dr. Rosenberg testified that it would have been "so advantageous" if Alaniz could have seen a doctor within an hour, and that it is about a 25-minute drive from Fillmore to the hospital. Reynosa offered to take Alaniz there. If the jury credited this testimony, it could have determined that Alaniz's delay in seeking medical attention increased his injuries. Sun Pacific was thus entitled to a mitigation of damages of instruction. (*Bernal v. Richard Wolf Medical Instruments Corp.*

(1990) 221 Cal.App.3d 1326, 1337-1338, overruled on another point by *Soule v. General Motors Corp.*, *supra*, 8 Cal.4th at pp. 574, 580.)

JNOV

Sun Pacific contends the trial court erred when it denied its motion for JNOV. We agree in part.

JNOV must be granted if the verdict is not supported by substantial evidence. (*Sweatman v. Department of Veterans Affairs* (2001) 25 Cal.4th 62, 68.) Unlike an analysis of instructional error, when reviewing the grant or denial of a motion for JNOV we view the evidence in the light most favorable to the party securing the verdict. (*Simmons v. Ware* (2013) 213 Cal.App.4th 1035, 1048.) Here, then, we credit the testimony that Merino directed Alaniz to park at a location too narrow for the forklift to access the bins on the south side of the trailer.

As to the negligence cause of action, there was evidence that Sun Pacific exercised control over where vehicles parked to load and unload bins, and exercised that control in a way that affirmatively contributed to Alaniz's injuries. Based on this evidence, a properly instructed jury could have found Sun Pacific liable for negligence. (*Kinsman, supra*, 37 Cal.4th at p. 683.) Accordingly, we must remand so a new jury may evaluate the evidence in light of proper jury instructions. (*McCoy v. Hearst Corp.* (1991) 227 Cal.App.3d 1657, 1659-1661.)

As to the premises liability cause of action, there was evidence that the road where the bins were unloaded was too narrow and constituted an unsafe condition. But this condition was openly visible and known to Alaniz. As such, JNOV should have been granted on the premises liability cause of action. (*Kinsman, supra*, 37 Cal.4th at p. 675.) We thus direct the trial

court to enter judgment in favor of Sun Pacific on this cause of action. (Code Civ. Proc., § 629, subd. (c); *Singh v. Southland Stone, U.S.A., Inc.* (2010) 186 Cal.App.4th 338, 367.)

Future medical costs

Finally, Sun Pacific contends it is entitled to a new trial regarding damages because Hyland's and Dr. Klapper's testimony did not constitute substantial evidence to support the award of future medical costs. Our reversal of the judgment as to liability renders resolution of this issue unnecessary.

DISPOSITION

The judgment is reversed and the case is remanded for a new trial on the negligence cause of action. The trial court is directed to enter judgment in favor of Sun Pacific on the premises liability cause of action. Sun Pacific shall recover its costs on appeal.

CERTIFIED FOR PUBLICATION.

TANGEMAN, J.

We concur:

GILBERT, P. J.

YEGAN, J.

Henry J. Walsh, Judge
Superior Court County of Ventura

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