

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF NEVADA

Proposed Changes to Local Rules

Effective July 1, 2026

These proposed rule changes are posted for public comment pursuant to Government Code section 68071 and the California Rules of Court, rules 10.613 and 10.614. In this document, the existing rule is on the left column with changes and new rules in the right column. Changes are indicated on both the old rule and the updated rule in **bold format**. For sections of a rule excluded from this document, an ellipsis (...) is shown. No changes are made to the excluded sections of the rules.

Universal updates not represented in this document:

- “Section” and “Rule” are capitalized when referring to a specific section/rule
- “Court” is capitalized when used in the first person.
- Juvenile Delinquency is renamed to Juvenile Justice/Delinquency
- The use of foreign terms, such as *ex parte* and *pro tempore*, are italicized
- Typos are corrected
- Inconsistencies with other rules of court and statutes are changed. For example, “businesses” days has been changed to “court” days
- Sentences are altered to avoid ending on a preposition.
- Sentences are altered or rearranged to provide clarity but are not changed in a way that would change the sentence’s meaning.
- Corrected Standing Order list and inclusion of active standing orders

Proposed Local Forms

Local Forms	Local Form Changes
New	Local Form ADMIN8 Third Party Use <i>Request for third-party use of court facilities for a civics education initiative event.</i>
INT1 <i>Request for Interpreter Services (Optional)</i>	Format changes Change form # to ADMIN9
CRRF <i>Records Request Form - Case Records</i>	Change form # to ADMIN10
REF1 <i>Refund Request Form (Mandatory)</i>	Change form # to ADMIN11
FL4	Typo corrections & reclassified to Civil Change form # to PR4

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<i>Declaration re Notice Upon Ex Parte Application for Orders</i>	
FL14 <i>Stipulation (Optional)</i>	Change form # to CIV10
ADCAPP <i>Collaborative Courts – Adult Drug Court Application (Mandatory)</i>	Change form #CL18
CR 187 <i>Petition/Application (Optional)</i>	Change form # to CL19
CR-187R <i>Prop 64 – DA Response to Petition (Optional)</i>	Change form # to CL20
CRM206 <i>Prop 47 – Response and Order on Petition for Resentencing (Optional)</i>	Change form # to CL21
DEFMOT <i>Defendant’s Motion (Optional)</i>	Change form # to CL22
DUIREF <i>Collaborative Courts – DUI Court Referral (Mandatory)</i>	Change form # to CL23 – Format changes (remove seal)
FINDEC <i>Financial Declaration</i>	Change form # to CL24 Format & content changes
FTPINFO <i>Failure to Pay – Checklist and Information Sheet (Optional)</i>	Change form # to CL25A, content changes
FTPORD <i>Failure to Pay – Order (Optional)</i>	Repealed
FTPAPP <i>"Failure to Pay - APPLICATION FOR REVIEW OF CIVIL ASSESSMENT (PC § 1214.1) AND/OR DELINQUENT FINE PAYMENTS"(Optional)</i>	Change form # to CL25
MHCREF <i>Collaborative Courts – Mental Health Court Referral (Mandatory)</i>	Change form # to CL26- Format changes (remove seal)

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<p>RULE 1.06 SUBMISSION OF PLEADINGS FOR FILING</p> <p>...</p> <p>8. EFiled documents must be submitted in PDF (Portable Document Format), text-searchable format, and viewable on any standard PDF Viewer.</p> <p>i. All documents that exceed ten (10) pages and contain multiple exhibits/sections must be bookmarked. Bookmark titles shall match the corresponding section/exhibit. The use of hyperlinks is strongly encouraged. For instructions on bookmarking, visit the court’s website.</p>	<p>RULE 1.06 SUBMISSION OF PLEADINGS FOR FILING</p> <p>...</p> <p>8. EFiled documents must be submitted in PDF (Portable Document Format), text-searchable format, and viewable on any standard PDF Viewer.</p> <p>i. All documents that exceed ten (10) pages and contain multiple exhibits/sections must be bookmarked. Bookmark titles shall match the corresponding section/exhibit. The use of hyperlinks is strongly encouraged. For</p>

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<p>ii. For original documents required to be filed in paper, an electronic courtesy copy must be submitted. The original must be filed within ten (10) business days pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule 2.252. For a current list of original documents required, visit the court’s website.</p> <p>iii. Regardless of the time of electronic submission, a printed courtesy copy (along with proof of electronic submission) is required for submissions where the total pages submitted – including notice, points and authorities, declarations, judicial notice requests, separate statements, exhibits, appendices, table of contents, etc. – exceed fifty (50) pages. The printed courtesy copy shall be provided the same day the electronic copy is submitted.</p> <p>9. As an exception, certain documents cannot be electronically filed with the court, and must be submitted in paper format. For a current list of exceptions to electronic filing, visit the court’s website.</p> <p>10. Parties/Counsel who are granted a voluntary remote appearance for a hearing, and who want to submit documents for the hearing, must submit any and all documents, including exhibits, no later than 3:00 p.m. two (2) court days prior to the scheduled court hearing to the clerk’s office. Any documents submitted to the court in advance of the court hearing must also be served and received by the opposing parties two (2) court days prior to the court hearing. The court may issue an order requiring any such documents be submitted to the court and provided to opposing parties on a date earlier than what is required herein.</p> <p>B. Where eFiling is not mandated, original paper documents submitted for filing must contain two (2) pre-punched holes centered 2½ inches apart at the top of the form and be stapled or bound. The clerk will endorse up to two (2) copies submitted at the same time as the original and return them if a self-addressed, stamped envelope is provided. Any document to be conformed which is submitted without an addressed envelope with sufficient postage will be deposited into a drop box maintained at the clerk’s office for the branch and department (criminal or civil) in which the document was filed. Such documents may be purged every thirty (30) days if not picked up prior to that time from entry or filing of such document. Where eFiling is not mandated, pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule</p>	<p>instructions on bookmarking, visit the court’s website.</p> <p>ii. For original documents required to be filed on paper, an electronic courtesy copy must be submitted. The original must be filed within ten (10) court days pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule 2.252. For a current list of original documents required, visit the court’s website.</p> <p>iii. Regardless of the time of electronic submission, a printed courtesy copy (along with proof of electronic submission) is required for submissions where the total pages submitted – including notice, points and authorities, declarations, judicial notice requests, separate statements, exhibits, appendices, table of contents, etc. – exceed fifty (50) pages. The printed courtesy copy shall be provided the same day the electronic copy is submitted.</p> <p>9. Certain documents cannot be electronically filed with the court, and must be submitted in paper format. For a current list of exceptions to electronic filing, visit the court’s website Electronic Filing page.</p> <p>10. Parties/Counsel who are granted a voluntary remote appearance for a hearing, and who want to submit documents for the hearing, must submit any and all documents, including exhibits, no later than 3:00 p.m. two (2) court days prior to the scheduled court hearing to the clerk’s office. Any documents submitted to the court in advance of the court hearing must also be served on the opposing parties so that they will be received two (2) court days prior to the court hearing. The court may issue an order requiring any such documents be submitted to the court and provided to opposing parties on a date earlier than what is required herein.</p> <p>B. The clerk will endorse the original and (1) copy submitted at the same time as the original and return them if a self-addressed, stamped envelope is provided. Any document to be conformed which is submitted without an addressed envelope with sufficient postage will be deposited into a drop box maintained at the clerk’s office for the branch and department (criminal or civil) in which the document was filed. Such documents may be purged and destroyed thirty (30) days after filing. Where eFiling is not mandated, pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule 2.300 et seq. the court accepts documents for</p>

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<p>2.300 et seq. the court accepts documents for fax filing only through a fax filing agency as provided for in California Rules of Court, rule 2.303. The court does not accept direct fax filing under California Rules of Court, rule 2.304. Documents filed by a fax filing agency must be filed only in the court where the proceeding is venued, e.g., either the Nevada City Branch or the Truckee Branch. (Amended July 1, 2025.)</p>	<p>fax filing only through a fax filing agency as provided for in California Rules of Court, rule 2.303. The court does not accept direct fax filing under California Rules of Court, rule 2.304. Documents filed by a fax filing agency must be filed only in the court where the proceeding is venued, e.g., either the Nevada City Branch or the Truckee Branch. (Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 1.08 COURT REPORTERS</p> <p>A. Pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule 2.956, the court does not provide court reporters for the following calendars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Case Management Conferences ○ Civil Harassment and Elder Abuse Restraining Orders ○ Civil Law & Motion ○ Unlawful Detainer ○ All Family Law Matters ○ Civil Trials ○ Infractions ○ Probate ○ Probate Guardianship and Conservatorships ○ Domestic Violence Restraining Orders ○ Small Claims ○ Traffic ○ Appellate Division Matters ○ Criminal Misdemeanor Cases <p>The court will utilize electronic recording as the official court record in these types of matters when available.</p> <p>B. Any litigant who only wishes to utilize a certified court reporter for any of the above matters must arrange for the presence of a court reporter at their expense. Staff reporters sometimes may be available. Notice of availability of a court reporter may not be given until the day of the trial or hearing.</p> <p>C. A party who has received a fee waiver may request an official court reporter pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule 2.956(b)(3). As a general rule, however, the court is under no obligation to provide court reporter transcripts free of charge to a party who has been granted a waiver of court fees and costs.</p> <p>D. The court may, where allowable by law, utilize electronic recording. In the event electronic</p>	<p>RULE 1.08 COURT REPORTERS</p> <p>A. Pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule 2.956, the court does not provide court reporters or the following calendars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Case Management Conferences ○ Civil Harassment and Elder Abuse Restraining Orders ○ Civil Law & Motion ○ Unlawful Detainer ○ All Family Law Matter ○ Civil Trials ○ Infractions ○ Probate ○ Probate Guardianship and Conservatorships ○ Domestic Violence Restraining Orders ○ Small Claims ○ Traffic ○ Appellate Division Matters ○ Criminal Misdemeanor Cases <p>The court may utilize electronic recording as the official court record in these types of matters when available.</p> <p>B. Any litigant who only wishes to utilize a certified court reporter for any of the above matters must arrange for the presence of a court reporter at their expense. Staff reporters sometimes may be available. Notice of availability of a court reporter may not be given until the day of the trial or hearing.</p> <p>C. A party who has received a fee waiver may request an official court reporter pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule 2.956(b)(3). As a general rule, however, the court is under no obligation to provide court reporter transcripts free of charge to a party who has been granted a waiver of court fees and costs.</p>

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<p>recording is utilized, the recording shall serve as the official court record. (Amended July 1, 2024.)</p>	<p>D. The court may, where allowable by law, utilize electronic recording. In the event electronic recording is utilized, the recording shall serve as the official court record. (Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 1.10 COURTROOM (INCLUDING REMOTE APPEARANCES) DRESS AND DECORUM POLICY Proper attire and decorum are necessary to preserve the dignity and integrity of the judicial process. The following rules apply to both in-person and remote appearances.</p> <p>A. Attorneys and court personnel shall be dressed in business attire. Other individuals in the courtroom shall be dressed in either business or casual dress. Bare midriffs are not allowed. Shoes must be worn. Hats are not permitted (except when worn for religious purposes). Glasses with darkened lenses are not permitted (except when worn for medical reasons). The court may also prohibit, in a courtroom, the wearing or displaying of clothing, tattoos, or other items that could reasonably be considered to intimidate witnesses or others present, or to undermine the dignity and integrity of the judicial process.</p> <p>B. Persons who are not dressed in proper attire, as determined by the judicial officer, will be required to either remove or adjust the inappropriate clothing or to leave the courthouse/sign off of the remote appearance and return at the date and time specified by the court.</p> <p>C. No one may create any disturbance in the courtroom while court is in session.</p> <p>D. All persons in a courtroom/appearing remotely must place all cell phones and electronic devices on silent mode. A party or counsel may request leave of court to utilize cell phones and electronic devices in the courtroom.</p> <p>E. Eating, smoking, gum chewing and tobacco are prohibited in any courtroom or while appearing remotely. A judge may allow water in a courtroom provided it is in a completely sealable container and only opened for use.</p>	<p>RULE 1.10 COURTROOM (INCLUDING REMOTE APPEARANCES) DRESS AND DECORUM POLICY Proper attire and decorum are necessary to preserve the dignity and integrity of the judicial process. The following rules apply to both in-person and remote appearances.</p> <p>A. Attorneys and court personnel shall be dressed in business attire. Other individuals in the courtroom shall be dressed in either business or casual dress. Bare midriffs are not allowed. Shoes must be worn. Hats are not permitted (except when worn for religious purposes). Glasses with darkened lenses are not permitted (except when worn for medical reasons). The court may also prohibit, in a courtroom, the wearing or displaying of clothing, tattoos, or other items that could reasonably be considered to intimidate witnesses or others present, or to undermine the dignity and integrity of the judicial process.</p> <p>B. Persons who are not dressed in proper attire, as determined by the judicial officer, will be required to either remove or adjust the inappropriate clothing or to leave the courthouse/sign off of the remote appearance and return at the date and time specified by the court.</p> <p>C. No one may create any disturbance in the courtroom while court is in session.</p> <p>D. All persons in a courtroom/appearing remotely must place all cell phones and electronic devices on silent mode. A party or counsel may request leave of court to utilize cell phones and electronic devices in the courtroom.</p> <p>E. Eating, smoking, gum chewing and tobacco are prohibited in any courtroom or while appearing remotely. A judge may allow water in a courtroom provided it is in a completely sealable container and only opened for use.</p>

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<p>F. Communication with incarcerated individuals is allowed only with the permission of the court.</p> <p>G. Parties and attorneys are expected to be ready and available for their case to be called when court commences.</p> <p>H. All persons participating remotely must be in a private, quiet location, without disruptions or distractions. Participants may not appear from a moving vehicle or from bed. Participants’ cameras must be positioned to ensure their face is fully visible.</p> <p>I. Persons who are not appearing in a proper location, as determined by the judicial officer, will be required to move to an appropriate location or sign off on the remote appearance and return at the date and time specified by the court.</p> <p>J. Recording or broadcasting of the court proceeding in any manner is prohibited. (Amended July 1, 2025.)</p>	<p>F. Communication with incarcerated individuals is allowed only with the permission of the court.</p> <p>G. Parties and attorneys are expected to be ready and available for their case to be called when court commences.</p> <p>H. No animals are allowed in the courtroom except as provided under the ADA or as approved by the judicial officer.</p> <p>I. All persons participating remotely must be in a private, quiet location, without disruptions or distractions. Participants may not appear from a moving vehicle or from bed. Participants’ cameras must be positioned to ensure their face is fully visible.</p> <p>J. Persons who are not appearing in a proper location, as determined by the judicial officer, will be required to move to an appropriate location or sign off on the remote appearance and return at the date and time specified by the court.</p> <p>K. Recording or broadcasting of the court proceeding in any manner is prohibited and may result in the court ordering the device confiscated to delete recordings. (Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 1.12 PHOTOGRAPHING, RECORDING, AND BROADCASTING IN COURT</p> <p>A. <u>Definitions.</u> This rule adopts the following definitions contained in California Rules of Court, rule 1.150(b), except as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The term “media coverage” means any photographing, recording or broadcasting in court by the media; 2. The term “court” means any courtroom or courthouse in the County where the court conducts business, including all entrances, exits, hallways, escalators, and elevators. To the extent any exist, it does not include offices in any courthouse occupied by independent agencies such as the Offices of the District Attorney and the Public Defender; 3. The term “designated media area” means any area so designated by the Presiding Judge. <p>B. <u>Court Order Required.</u> While in court, no one may engage in photographing, recording, or broadcasting, or activate any camera,</p>	<p>RULE 1.12 PHOTOGRAPHING, RECORDING, AND BROADCASTING IN COURT</p> <p>A. <u>Definitions.</u> This rule adopts the following definitions contained in California Rules of Court, rule 1.150(b), except as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The term “media coverage” means any photographing, recording or broadcasting in court by the media; 2. The term “court” means any courtroom or courthouse in the County where the court conducts business, including all entrances, exits, hallways, escalators, and elevators. To the extent any exist, it does not include offices in any courthouse occupied by independent agencies such as the Offices of the District Attorney and the Public Defender; 3. The term “designated media area” means any area so designated by the Presiding Judge. <p>B. <u>Court Order Required.</u> While in court, no one may engage in photographing, recording, or broadcasting, or activate any camera,</p>

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<p>microphone, recorder or broadcasting device, except as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. During a proceeding where the judge has issued an order allowing media coverage under California Rules of Court, rule 1.150 and Local Rule 1.12.D, or expressly granted permission under California Rules of Court, rule 1.150(d) or otherwise to photograph, record, and/or broadcast; or 2. Outside a courtroom, if it is: (i) in a designated media area, or (ii) with prior written permission from the Presiding Judge. No one may activate any camera, microphone, recording equipment, or the image or sound-capturing feature of any computer, mobile telephone, watch or other similar equipment without express written permission from the appropriate judicial officer. <p>C. <u>No Obstruction of Public Access.</u> Persons engaged in photographing, recording and/or broadcasting must not obstruct pedestrian traffic, create traffic congestion or otherwise impede access to court proceedings, offices, services or facilities.</p> <p>D. <u>Written Media Requests Required.</u> Persons requesting media coverage of any type, including pool cameras, must file with the court Judicial Council form MC-500, specifying: (i) the time estimate for coverage; (ii) the proposed placement of cameras, microphones and other equipment; and (iii) whether the coverage will be disseminated live or recorded for future dissemination. A proposed order utilizing Judicial Council Form MC-510 shall be lodged concurrently.</p> <p>E. <u>Submission of Media Requests.</u> Before filing Judicial Council Form MC-500, requests for media coverage must be filed with the clerk’s</p>	<p>microphone, recorder or broadcasting device, except as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. During a proceeding where the judge has issued an order allowing media coverage under California Rules of Court, rule 1.150 and Local Rule 1.12.D, or expressly granted permission under California Rules of Court, rule 1.150(d) or otherwise to photograph, record, and/or broadcast; or 2. Outside a courtroom, if it is: (i) in a designated media area, (ii) with prior written permission from the Presiding Judge, or (iii) in the Clerk’s office to make a digital copy or photograph of the official public court file after notifying the clerk of this intended purpose. No one may activate any camera, microphone, recording equipment, or the image or sound-capturing feature of any computer, mobile telephone, watch or other similar equipment without express written permission from the appropriate judicial officer. <p>3. A violation of this rule may result in the court ordering the device confiscated to delete prohibited content.</p> <p>C. <u>No Obstruction of Public Access.</u> Persons engaged in photographing, recording and/or broadcasting must not obstruct pedestrian traffic, create traffic congestion or otherwise impede access to court proceedings, offices, services or facilities.</p> <p>D. <u>Written Media Requests Required.</u> Persons requesting media coverage of any type, including pool cameras, must file with the court Judicial Council form MC-500, specifying: (i) the time estimate for coverage; (ii) the proposed placement of cameras, microphones and other equipment; and (iii) whether the coverage will be disseminated live or recorded for future dissemination. A proposed order utilizing Judicial Council Form MC-510 shall be lodged concurrently.</p> <p>E. <u>Submission of Media Requests.</u> Before filing Judicial Council Form MC-500, requests for media coverage must be filed with the clerk’s</p>

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<p>office in advance of a hearing in addition to any copy provided to the judicial officer in court.</p> <p>F. <u>Responsibility for Compliance.</u> Media (as defined in California Rules of Court, rule 1.150(b)(2)), and any other person seeking to photograph, record or broadcast in court must be familiar with, and comply with this rule and the California Rules of Court, rule 1.150.</p> <p>G. <u>No Restriction on Judicial Discretion.</u> This rule in no way impairs or otherwise inhibits a judge’s discretion to regulate sound or image capturing, photographing, recording or broadcasting of court proceedings.</p> <p>H. <u>Court Reporter’s Use of Audio Software.</u> Except as may be ordered pursuant to the foregoing subdivisions, “media coverage” does not include the use of audio software as personal notes of a court reporter to assist in the preparation of verbatim records of court proceedings, provided recording capabilities are turned off and not used during any break or recess in the proceedings when stenographic notes are not being taken. Such personal notes are not an official record of the court, and may be used only by the court reporter, or by a substitute court reporter in the absence of the court reporter who reported the proceedings, to assist in accurately transcribing the verbatim record. Such personal notes must not be retained after the verbatim record is transcribed.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2025.)</p>	<p>office in advance of a hearing in addition to any copy provided to the judicial officer in court.</p> <p>F. <u>Responsibility for Compliance.</u> Media (as defined in California Rules of Court, rule 1.150(b)(2)), and any other person seeking to photograph, record or broadcast in court must be familiar with, and comply with this rule and the California Rules of Court, rule 1.150.</p> <p>G. <u>No Restriction on Judicial Discretion.</u> This rule in no way impairs or otherwise inhibits a judge’s discretion to regulate sound or image capturing, photographing, recording or broadcasting of court proceedings.</p> <p>H. <u>. Court Reporter’s Use of Audio Software.</u> Except as may be ordered pursuant to the foregoing subdivisions, “media coverage” does not include the use of audio software as personal notes of a court reporter to assist in the preparation of verbatim records of court proceedings, provided recording capabilities are turned off and not used during any break or recess in the proceedings when stenographic notes are not being taken. Such personal notes are not an official record of the court, and may be used only by the court reporter, or by a substitute court reporter in the absence of the court reporter who reported the proceedings, to assist in accurately transcribing the verbatim record. Such personal notes must not be retained after the verbatim record is transcribed.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 2.12 ELISORS</p> <p>Where a party fails to execute a document necessary to carry out a court order, the Clerk of the Superior Court, or the clerk’s authorized representative or designee, may be appointed as an elisor to sign the document.</p> <p>When applying for an appointment of an elisor:</p> <p>A. The application and proposed order must designate “The Clerk of the Court or Designee” as the elisor and indicate for whom the elisor is being appointed and in what capacity they are to sign the document. An application for appointment of an elisor may be made ex parte in family law. The application must not set forth a specific court employee.</p> <p>...</p>	<p>RULE 2.12 ELISORS</p> <p>Where a party fails to execute a document necessary to carry out a court order, the Clerk of the Superior Court, or the clerk’s authorized representative or designee, may be appointed as an elisor to sign the document.</p> <p>When applying for an appointment of an elisor:</p> <p>A. The application and proposed order must designate “The Clerk of the Court or Designee” as the elisor and indicate for whom the elisor is being appointed and in what capacity they are to sign the document. An application for appointment of an elisor may be made ex parte. The application must not set forth a specific court employee.</p> <p>...</p>

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<p>E. If the Court grants the application of an elisor, the moving party shall contact Court Administration to arrange for a time for the actual signing of the documents. The appointed elisor has up to three (3) court days to complete the actual signing of the documents. Any exceptions to the three (3) day period shall be addressed on a case-by-case basis by the court. If the elisor signature requires notarization, the applicant must arrange for a notary public to be present when the elisor signs the documents.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2025.)</p>	<p>E. If the Court grants the application for appointment of an elisor, the moving party shall contact Court Administration to arrange for a time for the actual signing of the documents. The appointed elisor has up to three (3) court days to complete the actual signing of the documents. Any exceptions to the three (3) day period shall be addressed on a case-by-case basis by the Court. If the elisor signature requires notarization, the applicant must arrange for a notary public to be present at the applicant's expense when the elisor signs the documents.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 4.00.8 CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE Reference is made to the provisions of California Rules of Court, rules 3.720 - 3.730.</p> <p>...</p> <p>C. <u>Case at issue.</u> The case shall be at issue at the time of the conference absent a showing of extraordinary circumstances.</p> <p>D. <u>Counsel/party participation.</u> Counsel for each party and each self-represented party appearing in the action who is required by the case management order described in subdivision (B) shall attend the case management conference pursuant to the terms of the notice and should be familiar with the case and be fully prepared to discuss all matters stated in the case management order. Counsel designated as trial counsel shall personally attend the case management conference. Counsel or a self-represented party who fails to attend the conference and fails to participate effectively in the conference shall be subject to the imposition of sanctions.</p> <p>E. <u>Designation of trial counsel.</u> Trial counsel and, except for good cause, backup trial counsel must be specified at the first case management conference. If such counsel are not specified or designated trial counsel does not appear, relief from the scheduled trial date may not be obtained based upon the ground that counsel is engaged in trial elsewhere...</p> <p>...</p>	<p>RULE 4.00.8 CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE Reference is made to the provisions of California Rules of Court, rules 3.720 – 3.730.</p> <p>...</p> <p>C. <u>Case at issue.</u> The case shall be at issue by the time of the conference absent a showing of extraordinary circumstances.</p> <p>D. <u>Counsel/party participation.</u> Counsel for each party and each self-represented party appearing in the action who is required by the case management order described in subdivision (B) shall attend the case management conference pursuant to the terms of the notice and should be familiar with the case and be fully prepared to discuss all matters stated in the case management order. Counsel designated as trial counsel shall personally attend the case management conference. Counsel or a self-represented party who fails to attend the conference and fails to participate effectively in the conference shall be subject to the imposition of sanctions.</p> <p>E. <u>Designation of trial counsel.</u> Trial counsel and, except for good cause, backup trial counsel must be specified at the first case management conference. If such trial counsel has not been specified or designated trial counsel does not appear, relief from the scheduled trial date may not be obtained based upon the ground that counsel is engaged in trial elsewhere.</p> <p>...</p>

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<p>K. Remote Appearances. Irrespective of the provisions of this Local Rule of Court, the court may, to the extent allowable by law, require remote appearance by counsel or parties for a case management conference. If the court so requires, neither party shall be required to provide notice of their intent to appear by remote appearance. (Amended July 1, 2024.)</p>	<p>K. Remote Appearances. The case management conference calendar is held remotely in Truckee. Parties must notify the court two (2) court days in advance of an intent to appear in person. (Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 4.00.10 ARBITRATION; ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION; SANCTIONS ...</p> <p><u>G.Sanctions in Mediation Conducted in Lieu of Judicial Arbitration.</u> When the parties elect to participate in mediation in lieu of judicial arbitration, the court may impose sanctions for the willful failure to meaningfully participate in mediation proceedings, including but not limited to mediator’s fees, attorney’s fees and costs, upon a motion brought by a party or the court. Willful failure to meaningfully participate in mediation includes but is not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-appearance at the time set for hearing of any person necessary to proceed to a meaningful conclusion. Phone calls to the mediator at the time set for mediation shall not constitute an appearance. 2. Requests to continue the mediation less than ten (10) days before the scheduled mediation unless good cause is shown. 3. Failure to complete mediation within the time fixed therefor. <p>(Amended July 1, 2014.)</p>	<p>RULE 4.00.10 ARBITRATION; ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION; SANCTIONS ...</p> <p><u>G. Sanctions in Mediation Conducted in Lieu of Judicial Arbitration.</u> When the parties elect to participate in mediation in lieu of judicial arbitration, the court may impose sanctions for the willful failure to meaningfully participate in mediation proceedings, including but not limited to mediator’s fees, attorney’s fees and costs, upon a motion brought by a party or the court. Willful failure to meaningfully participate in mediation includes but is not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-appearance at the time set for hearing of any person necessary to proceed to a meaningful conclusion. Phone calls to the mediator at the time set for mediation shall not constitute an appearance. 2. Requests to continue the mediation less than ten (10) court days before the scheduled mediation unless good cause is shown. 3. Failure to complete mediation within the time fixed therefor. <p>(Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 4.02 ALL LONG CAUSE CIVIL TRIALS WILL BE SET FOR A JUDICIALLY SUPERVISED MANDATORY SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE BEFORE A REGULARLY ASSIGNED JUDGE OR DESIGNATED JUDGE PRO TEM Any long cause case, and any short cause case at the discretion of the court, shall be set for a judicially supervised mandatory settlement conference before a regularly assigned judge, retired judge sitting on assignment, or designated judge pro tem who may be a court commissioner or licensed California attorney Except as provided in Local Rule 4.02.1, the parties,</p>	<p>RULE 4.02 ALL LONG CAUSE CIVIL TRIALS WILL BE SET FOR A JUDICIALLY SUPERVISED MANDATORY SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE BEFORE A REGULARLY ASSIGNED JUDGE OR DESIGNATED JUDGE PRO TEM Any long cause case, and any short cause case at the discretion of the court, shall be set for a judicially supervised mandatory settlement conference before a regularly assigned judge, retired judge sitting on assignment, or designated judge pro tem who may be a court commissioner or licensed California attorney Except as provided in Local Rule 4.02.1, the parties,</p>

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<p>not later than five (5) court days prior to the scheduled conference, shall serve and file a settlement conference statement with the clerk of the court. Such settlement conference statements shall comply with Local Rule 4.02.1.</p> <p>The conference shall be attended by the attorney who will conduct the trial for each of the parties and by any unrepresented parties. All parties shall attend the conference, together with adjusters, corporate officers or other designated persons with authority to negotiate in good faith and reach settlements. All attendances shall be in person. For good cause and upon written request, remote appearances may be permitted by court order in accordance with Code of Civil Procedure section 367.75 and California Rules of Court, rule 3.672.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2024.)</p>	<p>not later than five (5) court days prior to the scheduled conference, shall serve and file a settlement conference statement with the clerk of the court. Such settlement conference statements shall comply with Local Rule 4.02.1.</p> <p>The conference shall be attended by the attorney who will conduct the trial for each of the parties and by any unrepresented parties. All parties shall attend the conference, together with adjusters, corporate officers or other designated persons with authority to negotiate in good faith and reach settlements. For good cause and upon written request, remote appearances may be permitted by court order in accordance with Code of Civil Procedure section 367.75 and California Rules of Court, rule 3.672.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2026)</p>
<p>RULE 5.00 ACTIONS; ASSIGNMENT OF ACTIONS</p> <p>A. <u>“Family Law Matters”</u>, as used herein, are those actions and proceedings related to families, domestic partnerships, or children arising under or related to the Family Code (and the Probate Code in the case of guardianships of the person of a minor), including, without limiting the foregoing, adoptions, petitions to emancipate a minor (other than a dependent or ward of the juvenile court) and contempt proceedings. Title IV-D matters are those family law matters in which a local child support agency is providing services to establish, modify or enforce support obligations.</p> <p>B. <u>Nevada City Branch.</u> All family law matters that are filed in or transferred to the Nevada City Branch are assigned to the judge assigned to the Family Law Department, except for Title IV-D matters described in Family Code section 4241.</p> <p>C. <u>Truckee Branch.</u> All family law matters that are filed in or transferred to the Truckee Branch are assigned to the judge whose assignment is the Truckee Branch.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(Amended January 1, 2008.)</p>	<p>RULE 5.00 ACTIONS; ASSIGNMENT OF ACTIONS</p> <p>A. <u>“Family Law Matters”</u>, as used herein, are those actions and proceedings related to families, domestic partnerships, or children arising under or related to the Family Code and the Probate Code in the case of guardianships of the person of a minor. Title IV-D matters are those family law matters in which a local child support agency is providing services to establish, modify or enforce support obligations or to establish parentage.</p> <p>B. <u>Nevada City Branch.</u> All family law matters that are filed in or transferred to the Nevada City Branch are assigned to the judge assigned to the Family Law Department, unless assigned to be heard by the Court Commissioner.</p> <p>C. <u>Truckee Branch.</u> All family law matters that are filed in or transferred to the Truckee Branch are assigned to the judge whose assignment is the Truckee Branch, unless assigned to be heard by the Court Commissioner.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>

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<p>RULE 5.01 EX PARTE ORDERS AND ORDERS SHORTENING TIME</p> <p>A. <u>Ex parte applications.</u> For the purposes of this rule, ex parte applications are those requests made for a court order, without formal written notice to the other parties, where a noticed hearing would normally be required, and include applications for orders shortening time</p> <p>B. <u>Presentation.</u> Applications for ex parte orders and proposed temporary orders shall be presented to the judicial officer assigned to the case. Parties will be notified of the date and time of the ex parte hearing, if granted.</p> <p>C. <u>Conditions of issuance.</u> Ordinarily, an ex parte order will not be issued unless one of the following conditions exists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notice was given to the adverse party as required by California Rules of Court, rules 3.1203 and 3.1204; 2. It clearly appears in the affidavit or declaration that giving notice would frustrate the purpose of the proposed order; 3. The applicant or child will suffer immediate and irreparable injury before the adverse party can be heard in opposition; 4. It appears by affidavit or declaration that no significant burden or inconvenience will result to the adverse party or child; or 5. In the case of a protective order, it clearly appears from the affidavit or declaration that issuance of an order without notice is necessary to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of domestic violence, child abuse, child abduction, or abuse of an elder or dependent adult. <p>D. <u>Declaration of notice.</u> An application for an ex parte order or an order shortening time must be accompanied by a written affidavit or declaration informing the judge if the opposing party is represented by an attorney and explaining that notice to the other party was given as required by these rules, the manner</p>	<p>RULE 5.01 EX PARTE ORDERS AND ORDERS SHORTENING TIME</p> <p>A. <u>Ex parte applications.</u> For the purposes of this rule, ex parte applications are those requests made for a court order, without formal written notice to the other parties, where a noticed hearing would normally be required, and include applications for orders shortening time.</p> <p>B. <u>Presentation.</u> Applications for ex parte orders and proposed temporary orders shall be presented to the judicial officer assigned to the case. Parties will be notified of the date and time of the ex parte hearing, if granted.</p> <p>C. <u>Conditions of issuance.</u> Ordinarily, an ex parte order will not be issued unless one of the following conditions exists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notice was given to the adverse party as required by California Rules of Court, rules 3.1203 and 3.1204; or it clearly appears in the affidavit or declaration that giving notice would frustrate the purpose of the proposed order; and at least one of the following applies: 2. The applicant or child will suffer immediate and irreparable injury before the adverse party can be heard in opposition; or 3. It appears by affidavit or declaration that no significant burden or inconvenience will result to the adverse party or child; or 4. In the case of a protective order (excluding domestic violence protective orders), if it clearly appears from the affidavit or declaration that issuance of an order without notice is necessary to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of domestic violence, child abuse, child abduction, or abuse of an elder or dependent adult. <p>D. <u>Declaration of notice.</u> An application for an ex parte order or an order shortening time must be accompanied by a written affidavit or declaration informing the judge if the opposing party is represented by an attorney and explaining that notice to the other party was given as required by these rules, the manner</p>

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<p>and content of the notice given, or if not given, stating the reason notice has not been given. Such affidavit or declaration is required by a responding party seeking affirmative relief on a previously set hearing. Local form Declaration Re: Notice Upon Ex Parte Application and Orders may be used for this purpose. This rule applies whether or not the other party has appeared or is represented by an attorney. Ex parte applications concerning discovery must comply with California Rules of Court, rules 3.1200-3.1207. Ex parte applications concerning appointment of a temporary guardian must comply with California Rules of Court, rule 7.52</p> <p>E. <u>Declaration re: order shortening time.</u> Prior to requesting an order shortening time, the applicant must meet and confer with the opposing party in an effort to resolve any scheduling issues. If the opposing party has not been contacted or has not agreed, the supporting affidavit or declaration must state the applicant’s efforts to resolve the scheduling issue, or why they should be excused, and why the hearing should be set on the proposed date without the consent of the opposing party. As a general rule, an affidavit or declaration in support of an order shortening time must set forth facts showing emergency circumstances unless it is solely for the purpose of a responding party to obtain affirmative relief on a hearing date previously set by the opposing party.</p> <p>F. <u>Sufficiency of declarations.</u> An ex parte order shall be issued only if the application is accompanied by an affidavit or declaration adequate to support its issuance under Family Code section 6300, California Rules of Court, rule 5.151, and/or Code of Civil Procedure section 527. If the affidavit or declaration does not contain a sufficient factual basis for a particular order, it will not be granted. The court shall not permit oral augmentation of</p>	<p>and content of the notice given. If notice was not given, the declaration shall state the reason notice has not been given. Such affidavit or declaration is required by a responding party seeking to schedule affirmative relief on a previously set hearing date. FL-303 Declaration Regarding Notice and Service of Request for Temporary Emergency (Ex Parte) Orders may be used for this purpose. This rule applies whether or not the other party has appeared or is represented by an attorney. Ex parte applications concerning discovery must comply with California Rules of Court, rules 3.1200-3.1207. Ex parte applications concerning appointment of a temporary guardian must comply with California Rules of Court, rule 7.52.</p> <p>E. <u>Declaration re: order shortening time.</u> Prior to requesting an order shortening time, the applicant must meet and confer with the opposing party or parties in an effort to resolve any scheduling issues. If the opposing party has not been contacted or has not agreed, the supporting affidavit or declaration must state the applicant’s efforts to resolve the scheduling issue, or why they should be excused, and why the hearing should be set on the proposed date without the consent of the opposing party. As a general rule, an affidavit or declaration in support of an order shortening time must set forth facts showing good cause.</p> <p>F. <u>Sufficiency of declarations.</u> An ex parte order shall be issued only if the application is accompanied by an affidavit or declaration adequate to support its issuance under Family Code section 6300, California Rules of Court, rule 5.151, and/or Code of Civil Procedure section 527. If the affidavit or declaration does not contain a sufficient factual basis for a particular order, it will not be granted. The court shall not permit oral augmentation of</p>

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<p>affidavits or declarations at the time of the ex parte hearing. The court may permit written augmentation in its discretion, with due consideration to the avoidance of prejudice to any responding party</p> <p>G. <u>Facts to be contained in applications for specific relief.</u> Applications for specified relief must be supported by the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An application for ex parte orders for temporary custody must include, among other things, which party has physical custody, details as to how, when, where, and under what circumstances the party obtained physical care or control of the child(ren), and other facts (not conclusions or statements of belief) showing the best interests of the child(ren). 2. An application for an ex parte order to change custody of any minor child(ren) must be supported by an affidavit or declaration showing by clear, specific allegations that the health and welfare of the child(ren) require the immediate change of custody, and stating why an order shortening time would not be reasonable. The affidavit or declaration must also set forth, in brief, the specifics of the manner in which the child(ren) will be cared for pending hearing. (Family Code section 3064.) 3. An application for an ex parte protective order excluding either party from the family residence, or the residence of the other, must be supported by an affidavit or declaration showing an assault or threatened assault and emotional or physical harm, as required under Family Code section 6321, specifying in detail the time and place of any past act or acts of alleged misconduct or harm, and stating why an order shortening time would not be reasonable. At the hearing, the court may order temporary exclusion from the family residence upon a sufficient showing of an assault or threatened assault and physical or emotional harm. 4. An application for a protective order which additionally contains financial requests (i.e., child support, spousal support, payment of bills) shall be accompanied by an Income and 	<p>affidavits or declarations at the time of the ex parte hearing. The court may permit written augmentation in its discretion, with due consideration to the avoidance of prejudice to any responding party.</p> <p>G. <u>Facts to be contained in applications for specific relief.</u> Applications for specified relief must be supported by the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An application for ex parte orders for temporary custody must include, among other things, which party has physical custody, details as to how, when, where, and under what circumstances the party obtained physical care or control of the child(ren), and other facts (not conclusions or statements of belief) showing the best interests of the child(ren). 2. An application for an ex parte order to change custody of any minor child(ren) must be supported by an affidavit or declaration showing by clear, specific allegations that the health and welfare of the child(ren) require the immediate change of custody, and stating why an order shortening time would not be reasonable. The affidavit or declaration must also set forth, in brief, the specifics of the manner in which the child(ren) will be cared for pending hearing. (Family Code section 3064.) 3. An application for an ex parte protective order excluding either party from the family residence, or the residence of the other, must be supported by an affidavit or declaration showing an assault or threatened assault and emotional or physical harm, as required under Family Code section 6321, specifying in detail the time and place of any past act or acts of alleged misconduct or harm, and stating why an order shortening time would not be reasonable. At the hearing, the court may order temporary exclusion from the family residence upon a sufficient showing of an assault or threatened assault and physical or emotional harm. 4. An application for a protective order which additionally contains financial requests (including, but not limited to child support, spousal support, payment of bills, and/or

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<p>Expense Declaration completed as provided in Local Rule 5.11(B).</p> <p>5. For ex parte applications for wage assignments and writs of execution, see Local Rule 5.02.</p> <p>H. <u>Availability of copies.</u> A party seeking an ex parte order must leave sufficient copies of the moving papers with the court clerk so that a copy is available for pickup by the opposing party prior to the ex parte hearing. When notifying the opposing party of the ex parte hearing, the applicant must also inform the opposing party that a copy of the moving papers will be available for pick up at the office of the court clerk.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2025.)</p>	<p>attorney’s fees) shall be accompanied by an Income and Expense Declaration completed as provided in Local Rule 5.11(B).</p> <p>5. For ex parte applications for wage assignments and writs of execution, see Local Rule 5.02.</p> <p>H. <u>Availability of copies.</u> A party seeking an ex parte order must provide a copy of all papers filed with the court to the other parties at or before 4:00 p.m. on the day that they are filed with the Court. This does not require formal service. Formal service will occur after the Request for Order / other ex parte orders are approved by the judicial officer. The copies may be provided electronically, through a parenting app the parties are already using, or in hard copy to the party directly (unless there are restraining orders which prohibit contact) or via service by a third party.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 5.02 EX PARTE APPLICATIONS FOR WAGE ASSIGNMENTS AND WRITS OF EXECUTION</p> <p>A. <u>Wage Assignments.</u> When submitting a wage assignment for signature, the wage assignment must be accompanied by the mandatory Judicial Council form Ex Parte Application for Wage and Earnings Assignment Order (Form FL-430). If arrears are included in the wage assignment, the mandatory Judicial Council form Declaration of Arrearages pursuant to Family Code section 5230.5 must be included (Form FL-420).</p> <p>B. <u>Writs of Execution.</u> An application for a Writ of Execution must be accompanied by an affidavit meeting the requirements of Family Code section 5104.</p> <p>(Effective July 1, 2003.)</p>	<p>RULE 5.02 EX PARTE APPLICATIONS FOR WAGE ASSIGNMENTS AND WRITS OF EXECUTION</p> <p>A. <u>Wage Assignments.</u> When submitting a wage assignment for signature, the wage assignment must be accompanied by the mandatory FL-430 Ex Parte Application to Issue, Modify, Or Terminate an Earnings Assignment Order. If arrears are included in the wage assignment, the party must also file FL-420 Declaration of Payment History and FL-421 Payment History Attachment or other documentation of the arrearages including dates, amounts due, and payments made.</p> <p>B. <u>Writs of Execution.</u> An application for a Writ of Execution must be accompanied by an affidavit meeting the requirements of Family Code section 5104 and a proposed court order to issue the writ under Family Code section 290.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 5.03 CONDUCT OF HEARINGS ON LAW AND MOTION; CONTENTS OF PLEADINGS</p> <p>A. <u>Calendar proceedings.</u> The calendar for each session must begin promptly at the appointed time. If there is no appearance when the calendar is first called, the matter may be ordered off the calendar. If one side (the attorney and/or the party) appears when the</p>	<p>RULE 5.03 CONDUCT OF HEARINGS ON LAW AND MOTION; CONTENTS OF PLEADINGS</p> <p>A. <u>Calendar proceedings.</u> The calendar for each session will begin promptly at the appointed time. If there is no appearance when the calendar is first called, the matter may be ordered off the calendar. If one side (the attorney and/or the party) appears when the calendar is first called, and the other</p>

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<p>calendar is first called, and the other side (the attorney and/or the party) does not appear when the calendar is first called, the matter may be heard as uncontested.</p> <p>B. <u>Meet and confer.</u> Irrespective of other meet and confer requirements (Local Rule 5.09[B]), the parties and/or attorney are to meet and confer fifteen (15) minutes prior to the call of the calendar in a final effort to resolve or clarify issues. This requirement does not apply to requests to orders of protection brought under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act or where a party is a protected person pursuant to an Order of Protection against the other party.</p> <p>C. <u>Support hearings.</u> For all child support hearings, and for temporary spousal support hearings, each party must submit a printout using a Judicial Council-approved support computer program and submit the printout at the beginning of the hearing that reflects the party’s proposed findings on the issues to be decided. In the event either party seeks a support order which deviates from the statewide uniform child support guidelines, that party shall set forth the factual basis for the request in their pleadings.</p> <p>...</p> <p>F. <u>Income and Expense Declaration.</u> If financial relief is requested, an Income and Expense Declaration in compliance with, and as required by Local Rule 5.11(B) must be filed and served by each party with the moving pleadings and to the extent necessary shall be augmented, filed and served within five (5) court days of the hearing. This requirement shall not apply to either a Notice of Motion or Request for Order to establish or modify a child support order filed by the Department of Child Support Services. However, in cases wherein support is either sought to be established or modified by the Department of Child Support Services, all parents shall file and serve an Income and Expense Declaration with required supporting documents not later than nine (9) court days before the hearing</p>	<p>side (the attorney and/or the party) does not appear when the calendar is first called, the matter may be heard as uncontested.</p> <p>B. <u>Meet and confer.</u> Irrespective of other meet and confer requirements (Local Rule 5.09[B]), the parties and/or attorney shall meet and confer no later than fifteen (15) minutes prior to the call of the calendar in a final effort to resolve or clarify issues. This requirement does not apply to requests to orders of protection brought under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act or where a party is a protected person pursuant to an Order of Protection against the other party.</p> <p>C. <u>Support hearings.</u> For all child support hearings, and for temporary spousal support hearings, each party must submit a printout using a Judicial Council-approved support calculation computer program. Each party shall submit the printout at or before the beginning of the hearing. The report shall reflect the party’s proposed findings on the issues to be decided. In the event either party seeks a support order which deviates from the statewide uniform child support guidelines, that party shall set forth the factual basis for the deviation request in their pleadings and the proposed amounts of child and / or spousal support.</p> <p>...</p> <p>F. <u>Income and Expense Declaration.</u> If financial relief is requested, an Income and Expense Declaration in compliance with, and as required by Local Rule 5.11(B) must be filed and served by each party with the moving pleadings. If necessary, the Income and Expense Declaration shall be updated, filed and served no later than five (5) court days before the hearing. This requirement shall not apply to either a Notice of Motion or Request for Order to establish or modify a child support order filed by the Department of Child Support Services. However, in cases wherein support is either sought to be established or modified by the Department of Child Support Services, all parents shall file and serve an Income and Expense Declaration with required supporting documents not later than nine (9) court days</p>

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<p>date. If a party is receiving public assistance, or if an application for public assistance is pending, that fact must be disclosed in the declaration and the party receiving such public assistance must notify the local child support agency of the applicable county at least ten (10) days prior to the hearing unless such notice is shortened by the court. Additionally, copies of all papers filed with the court shall be timely served on the local child support agency.</p> <p>G. <u>Declarations in lieu of testimony</u>. Parties have a right to present live testimony absent an agreement of the parties or a finding of good cause to preclude live testimony. In the event of such an agreement to waive live testimony or a finding of good cause, and subject to legal objection, all declarations will be considered received in evidence at the hearing and the court may decide contested issues on the basis of the application, the response, supporting declarations and any memorandum of points and authorities submitted by the parties.</p> <p>H. <u>Hearing length</u>. Hearings on the Family Law short cause calendar are limited to fifteen (15) minutes and are subject to further time limitations to accommodate the court’s calendar. In the event both parties in good faith believe that the matter cannot be completed in fifteen (15) minutes, they must inform the court at the time the matter is first called. The court may then set the matter on its long cause calendar, or make such other order as may be appropriate under the circumstances.</p> <p>I. <u>Contempt proceedings; compliance with Family Code section 3028.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The moving party must attach a copy of the order allegedly violated to the Order To Show Cause In Re Contempt. 2. Prior to issuing an Order To Show Cause In Re Contempt involving an allegation that a party failed to reimburse for unusual health care costs, the court requires the moving party to comply with Family Code section 4063. 	<p>before the hearing date. If a party is receiving public assistance, or if an application for public assistance is pending, that fact must be disclosed in the declaration and the party receiving such public assistance must notify the local child support agency of the applicable county at least ten (10) days prior to the hearing unless such notice is shortened by the court. Additionally, copies of all papers filed with the court shall be timely served on the local child support agency.</p> <p>G. <u>Declarations in lieu of testimony</u>. Parties have a right to present live testimony absent an agreement of the parties or a finding by the Court of good cause to preclude live testimony. In the event of such an agreement to waive live testimony or a finding of good cause, and subject to legal objection, all declarations will be considered received in evidence at the hearing and the court may decide contested issues on the basis of the application, the response, supporting declarations and any memorandum of points and authorities submitted by the parties.</p> <p>H. <u>Hearing length</u>. Hearings on the Family Law short cause calendar are limited to fifteen (15) minutes and are subject to further time limitations to accommodate the court’s calendar. In the event either party believes in good faith the matter cannot be completed in fifteen (15) minutes, they must inform the court at the time the matter is first called. The court may then set the matter on its long cause calendar, or make such other order as may be appropriate under the circumstances.</p> <p>I. <u>Contempt proceedings; compliance with Family Code section 3028.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The moving party shall attach a copy of the order allegedly violated to the FL-410 Order to Show Cause and Affidavit for Contempt. 2. Prior to issuing an Order To Show Cause In Re Contempt involving an allegation a party failed to reimburse for extraordinary health care costs, the court requires the moving party to comply with Family Code section 4063 and

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<p>3. Parents seeking financial compensation for a thwarted visitation or a parent’s failure to provide caretaker responsibility must comply with Family Code section 3028.</p> <p>4. The local form for Contempt Waiver of Rights and Plea shall be used in taking an admission to a contempt. Judicial Council form FL-415 Findings and Order Regarding Contempt, shall be used for disposition.</p> <p>J. <u>Hearings on Wage Assignments</u>. An application for a hearing on a wage assignment must include a copy of the court or administrative wage assignment, and a current Income and Expense Declaration. All wage assignments (orders to withhold income for child support) submitted to the court for signature in non-IV-D cases must provide that the check be mailed to the State Disbursement Unit (SDU) and must be accompanied by a completed Child Support Case Registry form (FL-191).</p> <p>K. <u>Hearings on Earnings Withholding Orders</u>. A request for hearing shall be filed using the mandatory judicial council form FL-450. In non-Title IV-D cases (actions where the Department of Child Support Services is not involved), the obligor must attach to the pleadings a copy of the notice/order to withhold income and file a current Income and Expense Declaration. In all Title IV-D cases, the Department of Child Support Services shall file a copy of the administratively issued order/notice to withhold income whenever a hearing concerning the order/notice to withhold income for child support is requested. Family Code section 5246(g).</p> <p>L. <u>Continuances of Law and Motion Hearings</u>. The following rules govern continuances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Requests for continuances are ordinarily denied, unless good cause is shown. 2. A continuance of a law and motion hearing may be granted by the clerk by telephone if the moving party represents to the clerk that service of 	<p>shall state such compliance in the moving papers.</p> <p>3. Parents seeking financial compensation for a thwarted visitation or a parent’s failure to provide caretaker responsibility must comply with Family Code section 3028 and shall state such compliance in moving papers.</p> <p>4. FL1 Advisement of Rights, Waiver and Plea for Family Law Contempt shall be used in taking an admission to a contempt. Judicial Council form FL-415 Findings and Order Regarding Contempt, shall be used for disposition.</p> <p>J. <u>Hearings on Wage Assignments</u>. An application for a hearing on a wage assignment must include a copy of the court or administrative wage assignment, and a current Income and Expense Declaration. All wage assignments (orders to withhold income for child support) submitted to the court for signature in non-IV-D cases must provide the payment will be made to the State Disbursement Unit (SDU) and must be accompanied by a completed Child Support Case Registry form (FL-191).</p> <p>K. <u>Hearings on Earnings Withholding Orders</u>. A request for hearing shall be filed using the mandatory judicial council form FL-450. In non-Title IV-D cases (actions where the Department of Child Support Services is not involved), the obligor must attach a copy of the notice/order to withhold income to the pleadings and file a current Income and Expense Declaration. In all Title IV-D cases, the Department of Child Support Services shall file a copy of the administratively issued order/notice to withhold income whenever a hearing concerning the order/notice to withhold income for child support is requested. Family Code section 5246(g).</p> <p>L. <u>Continuances of Law and Motion Hearings</u>. The following rules govern continuances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Requests for continuances are ordinarily denied, unless good cause is shown. A continuance of a law and motion hearing shall be requested on either of the appropriate following forms: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. If the parties agree: FL-308 Agreement and Order to Reschedule Hearing

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<p>the pleadings has been made and both parties represent they have agreed to the continuance to a specific date that is acceptable to the court.</p> <p>3. In the absence of agreement, the request for continuance must be made to the court and will be granted only upon a showing of good cause and upon imposition of conditions as may be appropriate to the circumstances.</p> <p>4. The court will consider the parties' efforts to communicate and resolve the issue informally, and may impose sanctions for untimely requests for a continuance.</p> <p><u>M.Re-issuance of Request for Order.</u> If service of a Request for Order is not timely made, the Request for Order may be re-issued, with a new hearing date, on form FL-306 (general family law matters) or DV-115 (domestic violence matters). An application for re-issuance may be submitted to the court clerk by 4:00 p.m. two (2) days before the scheduled hearing date, in which case no appearance in court is required. Otherwise, an appearance for the re-issuance will be required on the scheduled hearing date.</p> <p><u>N. Filing and service of pleadings.</u> Moving and responsive pleadings must be filed with the court clerk and served upon the opposing party or if represented by an attorney, upon their attorney. Parties must comply with the time requirements of Code of Civil Procedure section 1005(b). The court, in its discretion, may refuse to consider papers not timely filed or served.</p>	<p>ii. If there is no agreement: FL-306 Request and Order to Continue Hearing and Extend Temporary Emergency (Ex Parte) Order OR FL-307 Request to Reschedule Hearing Involving Temporary Emergency (Ex Parte) Orders. FL-309 Order on Request to Reschedule Hearing shall also be submitted.</p> <p>2. In the absence of agreement, the request for continuance must be made to the Court and will be granted only upon a showing of good cause and upon imposition of conditions as may be appropriate to the circumstances.</p> <p>3. The Court will consider the parties' efforts to communicate and resolve the issue informally and may impose sanctions for untimely requests for a continuance.</p> <p><u>M. Re-issuance of Request for Order.</u> If service of a Request for Order, Notice of Motion or Order to Show Cause is not timely made, the Request for Order (or other hearing setting order) may be re-issued with a new hearing date on form FL-306 Request and Order to Continue Hearing and Extend Temporary Emergency (Ex Parte) Order or FL-307 Request to Reschedule Hearing Involving Temporary Emergency (Ex Parte) Orders as appropriate-(general family law matters) or DV-115 Request to Continue Hearing (domestic violence matters). An application for re-issuance may be submitted to the court clerk by 4:00 p.m. two (2) court days before the scheduled hearing date, in which case no appearance in court is required. Otherwise, an appearance for the re-issuance will be required on the scheduled hearing date.</p> <p><u>N. Filing and service of pleadings.</u> Moving and responsive pleadings must be filed with the court clerk and served upon the opposing party or, if represented by an attorney, upon their attorney unless Family Code section 215 applies. Parties must comply with the time requirements of Code of Civil Procedure section 1005(b). The Court, in its discretion, may refuse to consider papers not</p>

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Current Rule	Proposed Rule
<p><u>O. Limited Representation.</u> In the event a party is represented by an attorney and the party’s agreement with their attorney is one of limited representation, the party and attorney shall promptly file a Notice of Limited Scope Representation (Judicial Council Form FL-950). In the absence of any court record of limited representation, the court will presume a general representation for purposes of notice, communication, responses to discovery, appearances, etc., and for imposing sanctions in the event of a non-appearance of an attorney of record.</p> <p><u>P. Attorney Fees and Costs.</u> Any request for attorney fees and costs must comply with California Rules of Court, rule 5.427.</p> <p><u>Q. Preparation of Order After Hearing.</u> Unless otherwise directed by the court, the moving attorney or self-represented party shall prepare a written order after hearing following any hearing on the law and motion calendar in accordance with California Rules of Court, rule 5.125. If the other party objects to the form or content of the proposed order, the parties must meet and confer to attempt to resolve the disputed language. If the parties fail to resolve their disagreement, either party may request the court to compel entry of the order and refer the court to applicable portions of the hearing transcript, if available. Attorney fees and costs including preparation of the reporter’s transcript may be awarded depending upon the merits.</p> <p><u>R. Documents Offered at Hearing.</u> Except for documents that impeach the truthfulness of a party or witness, a party shall provide a copy of each document to be offered to the court before any hearing or trial to all counsel and self-represented parties not less than seven days before the evidentiary hearing or trial. Parties shall bring to the court three copies of any document to be offered at the hearing or trial. Parties shall also be prepared to provide to the court at the hearing or trial copies of all pleadings, proofs of service and earlier orders relied upon or sought to be modified.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2024.)</p>	<p>timely filed or served.</p> <p><u>O. Limited Representation.</u> In the event a party is represented by an attorney and the party’s agreement with their attorney is one of limited representation, the party and attorney shall promptly file a FL-950 Notice of Limited Scope Representation. In the absence of any court record of limited scope representation, the Court will presume a general representation for purposes of notice, communication, responses to discovery, appearances, etc., and for imposing sanctions in the event of a non-appearance of an attorney of record.</p> <p><u>P. Attorney Fees and Costs.</u> Any request for attorney fees and costs must comply with California Rules of Court, rule 5.427.</p> <p><u>Q. Preparation of Order After Hearing.</u> Unless otherwise directed by the Court, the moving attorney or self-represented party shall prepare a written order after hearing following any hearing on the law and motion calendar in accordance with California Rules of Court, rule 5.125. If the other party objects to the form or content of the proposed order, the parties must meet and confer to attempt to resolve the disputed language. If the parties fail to resolve their disagreement, each party shall prepare and file a proposed order in accordance with the California Rules of Court, rule 5.125. Either party may request the Court compel entry of the order and refer the Court to applicable portions of the hearing transcript, if available. Attorney fees and costs including preparation of the reporter’s transcript may be awarded depending upon the merits.</p> <p><u>R. Documents Offered at Hearing.</u> Except for documents that impeach the truthfulness of a party or witness, a party shall provide a copy of each document to be offered to the court before any hearing or trial to all counsel and self-represented parties not less than five (5) court days before the evidentiary hearing or trial. Parties shall bring to the court three copies of any document to be offered at the hearing or trial. Parties shall also be prepared to provide to the court at the hearing or trial copies of all pleadings, proofs of service and earlier orders</p>

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<p>RULE 5.04 TEMPORARY ORDERS, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS</p> <p>A. <u>Duration of support orders.</u> Unless otherwise specifically ordered, all temporary orders must remain in effect until further order of the court. Unless otherwise ordered or stipulated, temporary spousal support orders are terminable on the death of either spouse.</p> <p>B. <u>Recipients of public assistance benefits.</u> If a party is receiving public assistance benefits, the temporary support order must comply with Family Code section 4204.</p> <p>C. <u>Stipulations to establish/modify child support.</u> Stipulations concerning temporary child support must use the mandatory Judicial Council form FL-350.</p> <p>D. <u>Department of Child Support Services cases.</u> In any case between private parties in which a local child support agency appears, if the local child support agency thereafter closes its case, it shall file a notice to that effect. The court may reject privately prepared wage assignments if such notice is not on file.</p> <p>E. <u>Temporary Spousal Support Guideline.</u> The Superior Court of the State of California, County of Nevada, adopts the Alameda County spousal support guideline as its temporary spousal support guideline. The court will deviate from the guideline in appropriate cases.</p> <p>F. <u>Child support computer programs.</u> The court or parties may use any Judicial Council approved child support program except in Title IV-D cases in which case the parties, counsel and the court are required to use the Statewide Guideline Child Support Calculator.</p> <p>(Amended January 1, 2019.)</p>	<p>relied upon or sought to be modified. (Amended July 1, 2026.)</p> <p>RULE 5.04 TEMPORARY ORDERS, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS</p> <p>A. <u>Duration of support orders.</u> Unless otherwise specifically ordered, all temporary orders must remain in effect until further order of the court. Unless otherwise ordered or stipulated, temporary spousal support orders terminate on the death of either spouse.</p> <p>B. <u>Recipients of public assistance benefits.</u> If a party is receiving public assistance benefits, the temporary support order must comply with Family Code section 4204.</p> <p>C. <u>Stipulations to establish/modify child support.</u> Stipulations concerning temporary child support must use the mandatory FL-350 Stipulation to Establish or Modify Child Support and Order.</p> <p>D. <u>Department of Child Support Services cases.</u> In any case between private parties in which a local child support agency appears, if the local child support agency thereafter closes its case, it shall file a notice to that effect. The court may reject privately prepared wage assignments if such notice is not on file.</p> <p>E. <u>Temporary Spousal Support Guideline.</u> The Superior Court of the State of California, County of Nevada, adopts the Alameda County spousal support guideline as its temporary spousal support guideline. The court will deviate from the guideline in appropriate cases.</p> <p>F. <u>Child support computer programs.</u> The Court or parties may use any Judicial Council approved child support program except in Title IV-D cases in which case the parties, counsel and the Court are required to use a calculator approved by the Judicial Council.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 5.05 CHILD CUSTODY AND VISITATION All proceedings relating to the custody or visitation of children are governed by the following rules. As used in this chapter, the term “evaluation” includes both partial and full evaluations, and is synonymous with “investigation”. The term “assessment” refers to a</p>	<p>RULE 5.05 CHILD CUSTODY AND VISITATION All proceedings relating to the custody or visitation of children are governed by the following rules. As used in this chapter, the term “evaluation” includes both partial and full evaluations and is synonymous with “investigation”.</p>

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<p>limited inquiry by Family Court Services (referred hereafter in these rules as FCS) pursuant to Family Code section 3180.</p> <p>As authorized by Family Code section 3183, the mediation process with FCS in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Nevada shall be referred to as Child Custody Recommending Counseling (hereinafter referred to as CCRC). The CCRC process with Family Court Services is not confidential. The mediator is referred to as a Child Custody Recommending Counselor (hereinafter referred to as “Counselor”).</p> <p>A. <u>Who conducts CCRC, investigations and evaluations.</u> FCS performs CCRC and section 3180 assessments when ordered by the court. Generally, FCS will not be appointed for evaluations and does not perform assessments unless ordered by the court. Whenever FCS does not conduct the evaluation, a qualified private provider shall perform the evaluation.</p> <p>B. <u>Good faith support of the FCS process is mandated.</u> The parties and their attorneys, if any, must make a good faith effort to support the FCS process. FCS conducts a mandatory and valuable process designed to reduce parental conflict and focus the parents’ attention on the child(ren)’s best interests. The purposes of the FCS process are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To reduce acrimony that may exist between the parties and to remove the weight of conflict from the child(ren). 2. To develop an agreement assuring the child(ren) close and continuing contact with both parents that is in the best interest of the child(ren). 3. To settle the issue of a parenting plan that is in the best interest of the child(ren), that allows the child(ren) to benefit from the love and care of each parent, and that helps the child(ren) to be stable, secure, happy and healthy. <p>C. <u>Ex parte communication.</u> Except as permitted by Family Code section 216, there shall be no ex parte communication between the attorneys for any party to an action, including child’s counsel, and any court-appointed or court-</p>	<p>As authorized by Family Code section 3183, the mediation process with FCS in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Nevada shall be referred to as Child Custody Recommending Counseling (hereinafter referred to as CCRC). The CCRC process with Family Court Services is not confidential. The CCRC is conducted by a Child Custody Recommending Counselor (hereinafter referred to as “Counselor”).</p> <p>A. <u>Who conducts CCRC, investigations and evaluations.</u> FCS performs CCRC and section 3180 interviews of a minor when ordered by the court. Generally, FCS does not perform interviews with a minor unless ordered by the Court. A qualified private provider shall perform any custody evaluation.</p> <p>B. <u>Good faith support of the FCS process is mandated.</u> The parties and their attorneys, if any, must make a good faith effort to support the FCS process. FCS conducts a mandatory and valuable process designed to reduce parental conflict and focus the parents’ attention on the child(ren)’s best interests. The purposes of the FCS process are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To reduce acrimony that may exist between the parties and to remove the weight of conflict from the child(ren). 2. To develop an agreement assuring the child(ren) close and continuing contact with both parents when such is in the best interest of the child(ren). 3. To assist parents in agreeing on a parenting plan that is in the best interest of the child(ren), that allows the child(ren) to benefit from the love and care of each parent, and that helps the child(ren) to be stable, secure, happy and healthy. <p>C. <u>Ex parte communication.</u> Except as permitted by Family Code section 216, there shall be no ex parte communication between the attorneys for any party to an action, including minor’s counsel, and any court-appointed or court-connected evaluator or counselor. (Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>

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<p>connected evaluator or mediator, or between a court-appointed or court-connected evaluator or mediator and the court. (Amended July 1, 2014.)</p>	
<p>RULE 5.05.1 CCRC A. <u>CCRC required by Family Code section 3175.</u> At the time of filing of a Notice of Motion, Request for Order, Request for Trial on an issue involving a disagreement over child custody or visitation, the court will schedule a CCRC appointment in order that the issue may be discussed in CCRC before the date of the court hearing or trial. The CCRC date and any requirement for CCRC orientation shall be plainly stated on the face of the pleadings or At Issue Memorandum. This CCRC is referred to in these rules as “mandatory CCRC.” In the event the moving party fails to schedule a CCRC appointment as set forth above, upon service of the moving pleadings, the responding party shall promptly schedule CCRC for a date prior to the hearing, unless the parties have by that time already reached an agreement regarding aparenting plan, in which case they need not contact FCS. B. <u>Appearances.</u> CCRC shall be conducted remotely until further order of the court. However, the court, in its discretion, may order the parties to participate in person if circumstances warrant. Parties shall provide email addresses to the court at least five court days prior to the CCRC date so that video conference invitations can be sent to the parties. (Amended July 1, 2024.)</p>	<p>RULE 5.05.1 CCRC A. A <u>CCRC required by Family Code section 3175.</u> At the time of filing of a Request for Order seeking custody or visitation orders, the Court will order the parties to attend CCRC. The CCRC date and any requirement for CCRC orientation shall be plainly stated on the face of the order. B. <u>Appearances.</u> CCRC shall be conducted remotely until further order of the Court. However, the Court, in its discretion, may order the parties to participate in person if circumstances warrant. Parties shall provide email addresses to the Court at least five (5) court days prior to the CCRC date so video conference invitations can be sent to the parties. (Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 5.05.3 CCRC ORIENTATION Every party attending CCRC must also view the CCRC PowerPoint Orientation available on the court’s website prior to the initial CCRC session and complete the questionnaire portion of orientation. The court may, at its discretion, require the parties to attend orientation through remote appearance to the extent that technology is available to all parties. If a party is unable to participate in a remote appearance, the court may require that party to appear in person.</p>	<p>RULE 5.05.3 CCRC ORIENTATION Every party attending CCRC must also view the CCRC PowerPoint Orientation available on the Court’s website prior to the initial CCRC session and complete the questionnaire portion of orientation. (Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>

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<p>RULE 5.05.4 CHANGE OF CUSTODY COUNSELORS; GENERAL PROBLEMS RELATING TO CCRC A court-employed child custody counselor may disqualify themselves from a case for good cause. A party does not have the right to disqualify a counselor. A party may request a different counselor by written request to FCS, stating the reason(s) for the request. Copies of the request must be delivered immediately to the counselor and all other parties and attorneys, if any. Requests based solely on disagreement with the counselor’s recommendations will not be honored. (Amended July 1, 2014.)</p>	<p>RULE 5.05.4 CHANGE OF CUSTODY COUNSELORS; GENERAL PROBLEMS RELATING TO CCRC A counselor may disqualify themselves from a case for good cause. A party does not have the right to disqualify a counselor. A party may request a different counselor by written request to FCS, stating the reason(s) for the request. Copies of the request must be delivered immediately to the counselor and all other parties and attorneys, if any. Requests based solely on disagreement with the counselor’s recommendations will not be granted. (Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 5.05.5 CONDUCT OF CCRC</p> <p>A. CCRC. The counselor may exclude attorneys from the counseling session at the sole discretion of the counselor. At the request of a party or attorney, the counselor may be subject to cross-examination.</p> <p>B. Domestic violence cases. In all cases in which domestic violence is alleged and the parties are involved in the FCS process, the parties are entitled to separate counseling sessions, and, whether or not either parent has requested a separate meeting, some time will be spent by FCS with each parent separately, early in the interviewing process, in order to assess this issue in accordance with Family Code section 3181 and the Family Court Services’ Domestic Violence Protocol. The Domestic Violence Protocol is available from Family Court Services.</p> <p>C. Agreement reached. In the event the parties reach an agreement, their agreement will be reduced to writing and submitted to the court. If either party is represented by counsel, the agreement will be submitted to counsel before it is provided to the court for approval and</p>	<p>RULE 5.05.5 CONDUCT OF CCRC</p> <p>A. CCRC. Attorneys do not attend CCRC unless specifically requested to do so by the CCRC. At the request of a party or attorney, the counselor may be subject to cross-examination on subpoena.</p> <p>B. Domestic violence cases. In all cases in which domestic violence is alleged and the parties are involved in the FCS process, the parties are entitled to separate counseling sessions, and, whether or not either parent has requested a separate meeting, some time will be spent by FCS with each parent separately, early in the interviewing process, in order to assess this issue in accordance with Family Code section 3181 and the Family Court Services’ Domestic Violence Protocol. The Domestic Violence Protocol is available from Family Court Services.</p> <p>C. Agreement reached. In the event the parties reach an agreement, their agreement will be reduced to writing and submitted to the Court. If either party is represented by counsel, the agreement will be submitted to counsel before it is provided to the Court for approval and made</p>

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<p>made into a court order. If a party’s attorney chooses not to be present at the time of completion of the CCRC session, the attorney will be responsible for advising the party and FCS as to how they may be contacted for review of the agreement; provided, however, neither the parties nor the court shall be unduly inconvenienced by the attorney’s conduct. In the event a CCRC session is held through remote appearance, the parties and any attorneys shall provide an email address through which the exchange and review of the agreement can be completed. The parties and attorneys shall bear the responsibility to check and access their emails regularly to ensure neither the party nor the court is unduly inconvenienced by any party or attorney’s conduct. All agreements shall be signed within 24 hours of notice to counsel by e-mail unless an objection is filed with the court within the 24-hour period of time.</p> <p>D. <u>Agreement not reached</u>. In the absence of an agreement, the counselor shall make a written status report and recommendation to the court. However, if no proceedings are pending, no recommendation will be made. If appropriate, the counselor’s recommendation may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Restraining orders being issued pending determination of the controversy; ○ A recommendation for full or partial custody evaluation; ○ Treatment and/or assessment services; and/or ○ Parenting plans including but not limited to supervised versus unsupervised. <p>E. <u>CCRC recommendation to court</u>. If a counselor makes a recommendation to the court, the parties and their attorneys may confer together with the counselor prior to the hearing or trial on the custody or visitation issue to discuss the counselor’s recommendation, and they must make a good faith effort to settle the parenting plan issue by their agreement.</p>	<p>into a court order. Failure of an attorney to make themselves available for approval shall be deemed a waiver of the right to approve or disapprove; subject to further order of the Court. In the event a CCRC session is held through remote appearance, the parties and any attorneys shall provide an email address through which the exchange and review of the agreement can be completed. The parties and attorneys shall bear the responsibility to check and access their emails regularly to ensure neither the party nor the Court is unduly inconvenienced by any party or attorney’s conduct. Unless signed by the parties in the remote meeting, all agreements shall be signed within 24 hours of notice to counsel by e-mail unless an objection is filed with the court within the 24-hour period of time.</p> <p>D. <u>Agreement not reached</u>. In the absence of an agreement, the counselor shall make a written status report and recommendation to the Court. If appropriate, the counselor’s recommendation may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A recommendation for a full or partial custody evaluation; ○ Treatment and/or assessment services; and/or ○ Parenting plans including but not limited to supervised versus unsupervised. <p>E. <u>CCRC recommendation to court</u>. If a counselor makes a recommendation to the court, the parties and their attorneys may confer together with the counselor prior to the hearing or trial on the custody or visitation issue to discuss the counselor’s recommendation, and they must make a good faith effort to settle the parenting plan issue by their agreement.</p> <p>F. <u>Admission into Evidence</u>. The status report and recommendation of the counselor are admitted into evidence without the necessity of the Family Court Services author laying the foundation. A party may serve a subpoena, delivered to the clerk’s office at least five (5) court days in advance for the counselor to be made available for cross-examination at any contested hearing. Pursuant to Government</p>

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<p>F. <u>Order for assessment.</u> If resources are available and if the counselor or the court determines an assessment could be helpful to reach an agreement or that it may assist in arriving at a recommendation, the court may order an assessment pursuant to Family Code section 3180. “Assessment” means a limited investigation into the needs and interests of the child(ren) that would center on one or two issues relating to their health and safety. A section 3180 assessment is more focused than a full or partial evaluation described in Local Rule 5.05.6, is less formal and is to be handled as expeditiously as possible under the circumstances.</p> <p>G. <u>Admission into Evidence.</u> The status report and recommendation of the CCRC counselor are admitted into evidence without the necessity of the Family Court Services author laying the foundation. However, upon request, the author will be made available for cross-examination at any contested hearing.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2024.)</p>	<p>Code section 68097.2, the required fee must be tendered to the court with the subpoena. (Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 5.05.6 CUSTODY EVALUATIONS</p> <p>A. <u>Custody Evaluations.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This rule applies to both full and partial evaluations, as defined by California Rules of Court, rule 5.220. 2. The court may appoint an evaluator pursuant to Family Code section 3111 and California Rules of Court, rule 5.220. 3. All custody evaluations must comply with California Rules of Court, rule 5.220. 4. Evaluators must meet the education, experience and training standards set forth in Family Code section 3110.5 and California Rules of Court, rules 5.225 and 5.230... <p>...</p> <p><u>E. Selection and challenges to evaluator.</u> The parties are encouraged to select their own</p>	<p>RULE 5.05.6 CUSTODY EVALUATIONS</p> <p>A. <u>Custody Evaluations.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This rule applies to both full and partial evaluations, as defined by California Rules of Court, rule 5.220. 2. The court may appoint an evaluator pursuant to Family Code section 3111 and / or Family Code section 3118 and California Rules of Court, rule 5.220. 3. All custody evaluations must comply with California Rules of Court, rule 5.220. 4. Evaluators must meet the education, experience and training standards set forth in Family Code section 3110.5 and California Rules of Court, rules 5.225 and 5.230... <p>...</p>

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<p>qualified evaluator. In the absence of agreement, the court will provide a list of three (3) or more qualified evaluators for consideration. Each party shall have the option of striking one (1) name from the list. The court will make the appointment from any remaining names. Thereafter, no further peremptory challenge to a court-appointed evaluator is permitted. This applies to FCS personnel, other county employees, and any mental health professional.</p> <p>F. <u>Withdrawal of evaluator.</u> An evaluator may petition the court to withdraw from a case on a showing of good cause. The petition may be in the form of a letter directed to the judge assigned to the case, with a copy served on each party by the court. If no party objects to the withdrawal within five (5) days of service of the petition, the court may decide the issue on the petition. Objections to the petition may also be in letter form. If an objection is received by the court, the court may either decide the matter on the petition and objections, or set the issue for hearing at the earliest date permitting at least ten (10) days' notice.</p> <p>G. <u>Disclosure of lack of confidentiality.</u> The lack of confidentiality of the evaluation process need not be disclosed to a child by the evaluator, but may be disclosed if the evaluator deems it appropriate. The evaluator should, but is not required to, see each parent with the child(ren). Interviews with the siblings should, but are not required to, be separate. The evaluator should make every reasonable effort to interview each parent. All parties, or their respective attorneys, shall be sent a copy of the report. Access to the evaluator's report is granted to the minors (upon their request), the parties, and their attorney. Access to reports by other persons may be granted by the court upon a showing of good cause.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2024.)</p>	<p>E. <u>Selection and challenges to evaluator.</u> The parties must select their own qualified evaluator. In the absence of agreement, the court will provide a list of three (3) or more qualified evaluators for consideration. Each party shall have the option of striking one (1) name from the list. The court will make the appointment from any remaining names. Thereafter, no further peremptory challenge to a court-appointed evaluator is permitted.</p> <p>F. <u>Withdrawal of evaluator.</u> An evaluator may request to withdraw from a case on a showing of good cause. The petition may be in the form of a letter directed to the judge assigned to the case, with a copy served on each party by the court. If no party objects to the withdrawal within five (5) court days of service of the evaluator's request, the court may decide the issue on the written request. Objections to the evaluator's request may also be in letter form. If an objection is received by the court, the court may either decide the matter on the request and objections, or set the issue for hearing at the earliest date permitting at least ten (10) days' notice.</p> <p>G. <u>Disclosure of lack of confidentiality.</u> The lack of confidentiality of the evaluation process need not be disclosed to a child by the evaluator, but may be disclosed if the evaluator deems it appropriate. The evaluator should, but is not required to, see each parent with the child(ren). Interviews with the siblings should, but are not required to, be separate. The evaluator should make every reasonable effort to interview each parent. All parties, or their respective attorneys, shall be sent a copy of the report. Access to the evaluator's report is granted to the minors (upon their request), the parties, and their attorney. Access to reports by other persons may be granted by the court upon a showing of good cause consistent with Family Code section 3111, the applicable Rules of Court and mandatory Judicial Council forms.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 5.05.7 COMPLAINTS CONCERNING A CCRC</p>	<p>RULE 5.05.7 COMPLAINTS CONCERNING A CCRC</p>

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Current Rule	Proposed Rule
<p>A person who requests to file a complaint against a counselor shall be provided a complaint packet upon request. All complaints shall be submitted to the Court Executive Officer.</p> <p>The opposing party shall receive a copy of the complaint from the person making the complaint and attach a proof of service evidencing such service at the time the complaint is submitted. The counselor may receive a copy of the complaint as part of the review process. If the Family Law judge is advised of the substance of the complaint, the opposing party must receive notification of that fact. The Court Executive Officer, or Presiding Judge, as applicable, may respond in writing to the complaint within thirty (30) days of its receipt or meet personally with the complaining person.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2024.)</p>	<p>A person who requests to file a complaint against a counselor shall be provided a complaint packet upon request. All complaints shall be submitted to the Court Executive Officer.</p> <p>The opposing party shall receive a copy of the complaint from the person making the complaint. The person making the complaint shall attach a proof of service evidencing such service at the time the complaint is submitted. The counselor may receive a copy of the complaint as part of the review process. If the Family Law judge is advised of the substance of the complaint, the opposing party must receive notification of that fact. The Court Executive Officer, or Presiding Judge, as applicable, may respond in writing to the complaint within thirty (30) days of its receipt or meet personally with the complaining person.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 5.06 UNCONTESTED TRIALS, DEFAULTS BY HEARING OR BY AFFIDAVIT OR DECLARATION</p> <p>A. <u>Uncontested hearings</u>. Uncontested and default matters are set for hearing by the clerk.</p> <p>B. <u>Documents required</u>. Judgments on default or uncontested matters must be submitted with the following documents:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Declaration for Default or Uncontested Dissolution or Legal Separation (Family Law form FL-170). 2. A Declaration of Service of a Preliminary Declaration of Disclosure (form FL-141). 3. A Proof of Service of a Final Declaration of Disclosure, unless such declaration is waived. Family Code sections 2103 - 2104. 4. If a Response has previously been filed, form FL-130 Appearance, Stipulations, and Waivers, unless there is an executed written Stipulation or Marital Settlement Agreement that the matter may be treated on an uncontested basis. 5. A current and complete Income and Expense Declaration (form FL-150 or form FL-155) and/or a Property Declaration (form FL-160), when required by California Rules of Court, rules 5.124 and 5.128. 6. If fees have been previously waived as to either party, an updated fee waiver application 	<p>RULE 5.06 UNCONTESTED TRIALS, DEFAULTS BY HEARING OR BY AFFIDAVIT OR DECLARATION</p> <p>A. <u>Uncontested hearings</u>. Uncontested and default matters may be set for hearing by the clerk.</p> <p>B. <u>Documents required</u>. Judgments after default or uncontested matters must be submitted with the following documents:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An FL-170 Declaration For Default Or Uncontested Dissolution Or Legal Separation (Family Law). 2. An FL-141 Declaration Regarding Service Of Declaration Of Disclosure And Income And Expense Declaration for preliminary disclosure declaration from each party required to file one. 3. An FL-141 Declaration Regarding Service Of Declaration Of Disclosure And Income And Expense Declaration for final disclosure declaration from each party required to file one. Unless such declaration is waived. Family Code sections 2103 - 2104. If Final Declarations of disclosures are waived, the parties will sign and submit FL-144 Stipulation and Waiver of Final Declaration of Disclosure. These financial disclosures are for the protection of the parties. While the Court does not encourage a waiver of service of a Final Declaration of Disclosure, the parties may waive the Final Declaration of

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<p>for BOTH parties, or the payment of fees by either party having the ability to do so.</p> <p>7. A proposed judgment (form FL-180) conforming to Paragraph D of this Local Rule 5.06.</p> <p>8. A Notice of Entry of Judgment (form FL-190), together with pre-addressed stamped envelopes to both parties.</p> <p>...</p> <p>D. Contents of judgment</p> <p>...</p> <p>6. Custody, Visitation or Parenting Provisions</p> <p>i. As used herein, the term “parenting plan” refers to the provisions of a judgment or order for a child’s or children’s legal and/or physical custody, visitation and related issues.</p> <p>ii. The parties and attorneys are encouraged to include a permanent parenting plan concerning both legal and physical custody, in order to provide for the stability of the minor child(ren) and to avoid the relitigation of custody issues. Where the plan is a permanent one, the judgment should so state; however, the absence of such language shall not deprive the court of jurisdiction to make appropriate findings pursuant to Montenegro v. Diaz (2001) 26 Cal.4th 249</p> <p>...</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2024.)</p>	<p>Disclosure. The Preliminary Declaration cannot be waived.</p> <p>4. If a FL-120 Response—Marriage/Domestic Partnership Response has been filed, form FL-130 Appearance, Stipulations, and Waivers signed by both parties, unless there is an executed written Stipulation or Marital Settlement Agreement that the matter may be treated on an uncontested basis.</p> <p>5. If no FL-120 Response—Marriage/Domestic Partnership has been filed, form FL-165 Request to Enter Default (Family Law—Uniform Parentage) together with pre-addressed stamped envelope addressed to Respondent.</p> <p>6. A current and complete FL-150 Income And Expense Declaration or FL-155 Financial Statement (Simplified), as applicable and/or a FL-160 Property Declaration for community property / debt (if any) and a FL-160 Property Declaration for separate property /debt (if any) when required by California Rules of Court, rules 5.124 and 5.128.</p> <p>7. If fees have been previously waived as to either party, an updated fee waiver application for BOTH parties, or the payment of fees by either party having the ability to do so.</p> <p>8. A completed proposed FL-180 Judgment (Family Law) conforming to Paragraph D of this Local Rule 5.06. Notwithstanding the language on FL-182 Judgment Checklist that 5 copies of the Judgment are required, now that the court uses electronic files, only the original and one copy are needed.</p> <p>9. A completed FL-190 NOTICE OF ENTRY OF JUDGMENT (Family Law—Uniform Parentage—Custody and Support) , together with pre-addressed stamped envelopes to both parties</p> <p>...</p> <p>D. Contents of judgment</p> <p>...</p> <p>6. Custody, Visitation or Parenting Provisions</p> <p>i. As used herein, the term “parenting plan” refers to the provisions of a judgment or order for</p>

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	<p>child(ren)’s legal and/or physical custody, visitation and related issues.</p> <p>ii. The parties and attorneys are encouraged to include a permanent parenting plan concerning both legal and physical custody in order to provide for the stability of the minor child(ren).</p> <p>...</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 5.07 VOLUNTARY SETTLEMENT CONFERENCES</p> <p>A. <u>Voluntary settlement conference procedure.</u> In order to promote the early disposition of family law actions and to reduce the cost of family law litigation, the court has a voluntary settlement conference procedure. This procedure is separate and distinct from attorney-supervised settlement conferences that are presently conducted by private agreement or court order. This procedure must not be used as a substitute for discovery, settlement discussions between the parties or preparation for a formal settlement conference or trial.</p> <p>B. <u>Joint request for voluntary settlement conference.</u> In order to participate in this procedure, the parties must file a joint request for voluntary settlement conference, which shall provide the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the action is calendared for settlement conference and trial, specify the dates and times for the settlement conference and trial. If the action is not calendared for settlement conference and trial, so state. 2. Prior to the filing of the joint request, the parties and/or attorneys have met and conferred in a good faith effort to settle the contested issues, and the probability of settling any remaining contested issues is substantial with the assistance of the court in a voluntary settlement conference. 3. A summary statement of the contested issues and the respective positions of the parties on these contested issues <p>C. <u>Setting of conference.</u> After the joint request is filed, the action will be placed on the court’s next date available to the court and the attorneys or self-represented parties.</p>	<p>RULE 5.07 VOLUNTARY SETTLEMENT CONFERENCES</p> <p>A. <u>Voluntary settlement conference procedure.</u> In order to promote the early disposition of family law actions and to reduce the cost of family law litigation, the court has a voluntary settlement conference procedure. This procedure is separate and distinct from attorney-supervised settlement conferences that are presently conducted by private agreement or court order. This procedure must not be used as a substitute for discovery, settlement discussions between the parties or preparation for a formal settlement conference or trial.</p> <p>B. <u>Joint request for voluntary settlement conference.</u> In order to participate in this procedure, the parties must file a joint request for voluntary settlement conference, which shall provide the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the action is calendared for settlement conference and trial, specify the dates and times for the settlement conference and trial. If the action is not calendared for settlement conference and trial, so state. 2. Prior to the filing of the joint request, the parties and/or attorneys have met and conferred in a good faith effort to settle the contested issues, and the probability of settling any remaining contested issues is substantial with the assistance of the court in a voluntary settlement conference. 3. A summary statement of the contested issues and the respective positions of the parties on these contested issues <p>C. <u>Setting of conference.</u> After the joint request is filed, the conference will be placed on the court’s calendar.</p> <p>...</p>

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<p>... (Amended July 1, 2003.)</p>	<p>(Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 5.08 TRIALS AND MANDATORY SETTLEMENT CONFERENCES</p> <p>A. <u>Purpose of rules; duties of attorneys and self-represented parties.</u> The purpose of this rule is to ensure that contested family law matters are thoroughly prepared and expeditiously tried, and to avoid using the trial itself as a vehicle for what should be pretrial, deposition, discovery and settlement procedures. Attorneys, vested with full authority from their clients to dispose of these matters, and self-represented parties must confer in good faith to review the pretrial statements required by these rules no later than one (1) week prior to the time set for any settlement conference and/or trial in order that, to the fullest extent possible, issues can be resolved by stipulation, and those issues remaining for determination by the court can be clearly delineated.</p> <p>B. <u>Relief from rules.</u> Relief from the operation of these rules relating to contested trials may be given in appropriate cases but only on motion for good cause shown. Either side may move to strike the at issue memorandum, pretrial statement/request for admissions, or reply pretrial statement of the other side upon the ground that the document was not prepared and filed in good faith but, rather, as a means to avoid the operation of these rules. Sanctions against the offending party and/or attorney may be ordered as permitted by law.</p> <p>C. <u>Compliance with other rules.</u> The filing of the statements referred to in these rules will be deemed as compliance with all other rules requiring the filing of any pretrial statement or settlement conference statement.</p> <p>D. <u>At Issue Memorandum.</u> An at issue memorandum on the court’s local form may be filed at any time after the filing of a response and must be filed before any contested case may be set for trial. The filing of an at issue memorandum must be accompanied by a proof of service of the preliminary declaration of disclosure upon the other</p>	<p>RULE 5.08 TRIALS AND MANDATORY SETTLEMENT CONFERENCES</p> <p>A. <u>Purpose of rules; duties of attorneys and self-represented parties.</u> The purpose of this rule is to ensure contested family law matters are thoroughly prepared and expeditiously tried. Attorneys, vested with full authority from their clients to dispose of these matters, and self-represented parties must confer in good faith to review the pretrial statements required by these rules no later than one (1) week prior to the time set for any settlement conference and/or trial so issues can be resolved by stipulation, and those issues remaining for determination by the court can be clearly delineated.</p> <p>B. <u>Relief from rules.</u> Relief from the operation of these rules relating to contested trials may be given in appropriate cases but only on motion and for good cause shown. Either side may move to strike the at issue memorandum, pretrial statement/request for admissions, or reply pretrial statement of the other side upon the ground the document was not prepared and filed in good faith but, rather, as a means to avoid the operation of these rules. Sanctions against the offending party and/or attorney may be ordered as permitted by law.</p> <p>C. <u>At Issue Memorandum.</u> An at issue memorandum on the Court’s local form may be filed at any time after the filing of a response to the petition and the filing of FL-141's evidencing the parties have exchanged preliminary declarations of disclosure. For purposes of calendar management, the issues to be determined at trial shall be specified in any available blank space or on an attachment.</p> <p>...</p>

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<p>party unless proof of service of the preliminary declaration of disclosure is already filed. For purposes of calendar management, the issues to be determined at trial shall be specified in any available blank space or on an attached document.</p> <p>...</p> <p><u>F. Settlement conference; pretrial meet-and-confer rule</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Before a trial occurs, the attorneys and the parties must appear in person for a mandatory pretrial settlement conference as noticed. The attorneys and the parties must participate, in good faith, in the settlement conference. 2. The attorneys and self-represented parties must confer before the date of any settlement conference or trial in a reasonable attempt to resolve disputed issues and to exchange all relevant documents. Failure to comply, in good faith, with this rule or in the settlement conference may result in an order dropping the matter from calendar or the imposition of sanctions by the judge. 3. The court, on its own motion, or upon the motion of either party, may refer the matter for an attorney-supervised settlement conference. Attorney-supervised settlement conferences shall be conducted with the presence of all parties and counsel, shall adhere to the meet and confer principles set forth in Local Rule 5.09(B), shall be preceded by the exchange of all information required in Local Rules 5.08(G) and 5.09 and otherwise shall be in compliance with the court's order and all written Family Law Department policies pertaining to the same. The attorney settlement supervisor, on request of the court, may submit a sealed report to the court concerning the settlement conference and any final offers for settlement, which may be opened following trial if there is a request for Family Code section 271 fees. The court reserves the right to allocate between the parties the payment of any such reasonable fees and costs for preparation of the report. <p>...</p>	<p><u>F. Settlement conference; pretrial meet-and-confer rule</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Before a trial occurs, lead trial counsel and parties must appear in person for a mandatory settlement conference as ordered by the Court. The attorneys and the parties must participate, in good faith, in the settlement conference. 2. The attorneys and any self-represented parties must confer before the date of any settlement conference or trial in a reasonable attempt to resolve disputed issues and to exchange all relevant documents. Failure to comply, in good faith, with this rule may result in an order dropping the matter from calendar or the imposition of sanctions by the judge. 3. The Court, on its own motion, or upon the motion of either party, may refer the matter for an attorney-supervised settlement conference. Attorney-supervised settlement conferences shall be conducted with the presence of all parties and counsel, shall adhere to the meet and confer principles set forth in Local Rule 5.09(B), shall be preceded by the exchange of all information required in Local Rules 5.08(G) and 5.09 and shall be in compliance with the court's order. On request of the Court, the attorney settlement supervisor may submit a sealed report to the court concerning the settlement conference and any final offers for settlement. This report shall only be opened following trial if there is a request for Family Code section 271 sanctions/fees. The Court reserves the right to allocate between the parties the payment of any such reasonable fees and costs for preparation of the report. <p>...</p>

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<p><u>G. Pretrial Statement.</u> Where a matter is set for a settlement conference or contested trial, either short or long cause, both parties must file and serve a “Pretrial Statement” at least ten (10) court days prior to the trial date or settlement conference whichever first occurs. Failure by both sides to do so may result in a drop from the trial or settlement calendar. Failure by one party will allow the complying party to continue the cause and/or sanctions to be imposed, as permitted by law. Motions for sanctions under this rule will be heard by the judicial officer to whom the case is initially assigned for settlement conference. Where custody and other issues are bifurcated, the party or attorney may elect to file separate pretrial statements as to each bifurcated proceeding. The pretrial statement shall consist of a separately filed current (i.e., information and signature within thirty (30) days of filing) and complete (i.e., all required attachments) Income and Expense Declaration, together with the following pretrial statement information, as may be relevant to the particular issues:</p> <p>...</p> <p>7. <u>Child custody, child support and spousal support.</u> Specify each party’s contentions as to child custody and visitation and as to amount and duration of child and spousal support.</p> <p>i. For child support issues, the parties must attach a proposed support calculation (i.e. Dissomaster™ or other approved program).</p> <p>ii. For spousal support issues, set forth each Family Code section 4320 factor as it relates to the requested relief.</p> <p>iii. If a party contends income should be imputed to the opposing party, they must set forth the legal and factual basis for imputing income.</p> <p>iv. If a parenting recommendation has been made pursuant to mediation or a child custody evaluation, each party must address what portion of the recommendation is acceptable and what portion is not. Each party must set forth their own proposal for a parenting plan.</p>	<p><u>G. Pretrial Statement.</u> Where a matter is set for a settlement conference or contested trial, either short or long cause, both parties must file and serve a “Pretrial Statement” at least ten (10) court days prior to the trial date or settlement conference whichever first occurs. Failure by both sides to do so may result in a drop from the trial or settlement calendar. Failure by one party will allow the complying party to continue the cause and/or sanctions to be imposed, as permitted by law. Motions for sanctions under this rule will be heard by the judicial officer to whom the case is initially assigned for settlement conference. Where custody and other issues are bifurcated, the party or attorney may elect to file separate pretrial statements as to each bifurcated proceeding. The pretrial statement shall consist of a separately filed current (i.e., information and signature within thirty (30) days of filing) and complete (i.e., all required attachments) Income and Expense Declaration, together with the following pretrial statement information, as may be relevant to the particular issues:</p> <p>...</p> <p>7. <u>Child custody, child support and spousal support.</u> Specify each party’s contentions as to child custody and a parenting plan schedule and as to amount and duration of child and spousal support.</p> <p>i. For child support issues, the parties must attach a proposed support calculation prepared by a support calculation program approved by the Judicial Council, or, in the case of child support being enforced by DCSS, utilizing a calculator approved by the Judicial Council.</p> <p>ii. For spousal support issues, set forth each Family Code section 4320 factor as it relates to the requested relief.</p> <p>iii. If a party contends income should be imputed to the opposing party, they must set forth the legal and factual basis for imputing income.</p> <p>iv. If a parenting recommendation has been made pursuant to CCRC or a child custody evaluation, each party must address what portion of the recommendation is acceptable and what portion is not taking care not to violate the confidentiality of any custody</p>

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<p>...</p> <p>H. <u>Trial and Trial Preparation</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>4. Each party must submit to the court clerk at least two (2) court days prior to the commencement of trial and in editable electronic form, any proposed property division involving more than ten (10) items. The format provided shall include an electronic calculator that determines any equalizing payment such as is found in Propertizer™.</p> <p>...</p> <p>I. <u>Preparation and submission of judgments</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>3. <u>Signature in family law actions.</u> The original and a copy of the judgment must be presented to the court clerk, for presentation to the Family Law Department for signature by the appropriate judicial officer, together with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The clerk’s file; ii. An original and two (2) copies of a Notice of Entry of Judgment (form FL-190); and iii. A postage-paid envelope addressed to each party. <p>...</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2024.)</p>	<p>evaluation report. Each party must set forth their own proposal for a parenting plan.</p> <p>...</p> <p>H. <u>Trial and Trial Preparation</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>4. Each party must submit to the court clerk at least two (2) court days prior to the commencement of trial and in editable electronic form, any proposed property division involving more than ten (10) items. The format provided shall include a formula that determines any equalizing payment.</p> <p>...</p> <p>I. <u>Preparation and submission of judgments</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>3. <u>Signature in family law actions.</u> The original judgment and a copy must be presented to the court clerk for presentation to a judicial officer for signature, together with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The clerk’s file; ii. An original and one (1) copy of a Notice of Entry of Judgment (form FL-190); and iii. A postage-paid envelope addressed to each party. <p>...</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 5.09 MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS; SANCTIONS</p> <p>A. <u>Courtesies.</u> Courtesy is required of attorneys and the parties, both to the court and to opposing parties and attorneys. Courtesy to court staff and mediators and all witnesses is also required. Courtesy is required at all court proceedings and during all discussions and communications in preparation for court proceedings. Courtesy to court staff includes a requirement that substantial efforts be made to see that all matters are appropriately handled within normal court hours. Courtesy to the court and other litigants requires that the fact, or reasonable anticipation, of a resolution or request for continuance be communicated to the court promptly so that court time may be scheduled accordingly.</p>	<p>RULE 5.09 MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS; SANCTIONS</p> <p>A. <u>Courtesies.</u> Courtesy is required of attorneys and the parties, both to the court and to opposing parties and attorneys. Courtesy to court staff (including FCS staff) and all witnesses is also required. Courtesy is required at all court proceedings and during all discussions and communications in preparation for court proceedings. Courtesy to court staff includes a requirement that substantial efforts be made to see that all matters are appropriately handled within normal court hours. Courtesy to the court and other litigants requires that the fact, or reasonable anticipation, of a resolution or request for continuance be communicated to the court promptly so that court time may be scheduled accordingly.</p> <p>...</p>

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<p>... (Amended July 1, 2024.)</p> <p>RULE 5.14 CHILD CUSTODY SUPERVISORS</p> <p>A. Nonprofessional Providers who provide supervised visitation services shall file Judicial Council Form FL-324(NP) with the judicial secretary prior to commencing supervised visitation services and shall comply with Family Code section 3200.5.</p> <p>B. Professional Providers who provide supervised visitation services shall file Judicial Council Form FL-324(P) with the judicial secretary prior to commencing supervised visitation services and shall comply with Family Code section 3200.5.</p> <p>(Effective July 1, 2022.)</p>	<p>(Amended July 1, 2026.)</p> <p>RULE 5.14 CHILD CUSTODY SUPERVISORS</p> <p>A. Nonprofessional Providers who provide supervised visitation services shall file Judicial Council Form Fl-324(Np) Declaration of Supervised Visitation Provider (Nonprofessional) FL-324(NP) with the clerk prior to commencing supervised visitation services and shall comply with Family Code section 3200.5.</p> <p>B. Professional Providers who provide supervised visitation services shall file Judicial Council Form Fl-324(Np) Declaration of Supervised Visitation Provider (Nonprofessional) with the court prior to commencing supervised visitation services and shall comply with Family Code section 3200.5.</p> <p>(Effective July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 6.01.3 SCREENING FOR COMPETENCY</p> <p>...</p> <p>C. Upon submission of a Certification of Competency which demonstrates that the attorney has met the minimum standards for training and/or experience, the court may determine, based on conduct or performance of counsel before the court in a dependency case within the six (6) month period prior to the submission of the certification to the court, that a particular attorney does not meet minimum competency standards. In such case, the court shall proceed as set forth in Local Rule 6.01.6 hereinafter.</p> <p>D. Any attorney appearing before the court in a dependency case pending on January 1, 1997 who does not meet the minimum standards of training or experience shall notify the court to that effect and shall have until January 31, 1997, to complete the minimum number of hours of training required to fulfill the requirements of these rules. If the attorney fails to complete such training, the court shall order, except in cases where a party is represented by retained counsel that certified counsel be substituted for the attorney who fails to complete the</p>	<p>RULE 6.01.3 SCREENING FOR COMPETENCY</p> <p>...</p> <p>C. Upon submission of a Certification of Competency which demonstrates the attorney has met the minimum standards for training and/or experience, the Court may determine, based on conduct or performance of counsel before the Court in a dependency case within the six (6) month period prior to the submission of the certification to the court, that a particular attorney does not meet minimum competency standards. In such case, the Court shall proceed as set forth in Local Rule 6.01.6 hereinafter.</p> <p>D. In the case of an attorney who maintains their principal office outside of this county, proof of certification by the juvenile court of the California county in which the attorney maintains an office shall be sufficient evidence of competency to appear in a juvenile proceeding in this county.</p> <p>(Effective July 1, 2026.)</p>

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<p>required training. In the case of retained counsel, the court shall notify the party that their counsel has failed to meet the minimum standards required by these rules. The determination whether to obtain substitute private counsel shall be solely within the discretion of the party so notified.</p> <p>E. In the case of an attorney who maintains their principal office outside of this county, proof of certification by the juvenile court of the California county in which the attorney maintains an office shall be sufficient evidence of competence to appear in a juvenile proceeding in this county. (Effective January 1, 1997.)</p>	
<p>RULE 6.01.4 MINIMUM STANDARDS OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING; CASELOADS</p> <p>...</p> <p>B. In order to retain their certification to practice before the juvenile court, each attorney who has been previously certified by the court shall submit a new Certificate of Competency to the court on or before January 31st of the third year after the year in which the attorney is first certified and then every third year thereafter. The attorney shall attach the renewal Certification of Competency as evidence that they have completed at least eight (8) hours of continuing training or education directly related to dependency proceedings since the attorney was last certified. Evidence of completion of the required number of hours of training or education may include a copy of a certificate of attendance issued by a California MCLE provider; a certificate of attendance issued by a professional organization which provides training and/or education for its members, whether or not it is a MCLE provider; a copy of the training or educational program schedule together with evidence of attendance at such program; or such other documentation as may reasonably be considered to demonstrate the attorney’s attendance at such program. Attendance at a court-</p>	<p>RULE 6.01.4 MINIMUM STANDARDS OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING; CASELOADS</p> <p>...</p> <p>B. In order to retain their certification to practice before the juvenile court, each attorney who has been previously certified by the Court shall submit a new Certificate of Competency to the Court on or before January 31st of the third year after the year in which the attorney is first certified and then every third year thereafter.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>

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<p>sponsored or approved program will also fulfill this requirement</p> <p>...</p> <p>(Amended January 1, 2008.)</p>	
<p>RULE 6.01.5 STANDARDS OF REPRESENTATION</p> <p>All attorneys appearing in dependency proceedings shall meet the following minimum standard of representation:</p> <p>...</p> <p>G. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the court may, in its discretion and where allowable by law, require remote appearances by any attorneys at hearings or sessions contemplated under this Local Rule.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2024.)</p>	<p>RULE 6.01.5 STANDARDS OF REPRESENTATION</p> <p>All attorneys appearing in dependency proceedings shall meet the following minimum standard of representation:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 6.01.6 PROCEDURES FOR REVIEWING AND RESOLVING COMPLAINTS</p> <p>...</p> <p>B. Each appointed attorney shall give written notice to their adult client of the procedure for lodging complaints with the court concerning the performance of an appointed attorney. The notice shall be given to the client within ten (10) days of the attorney’s appointment to represent the client, and evidence that a copy of said notice was given or mailed to the client shall be provided to the court within ten (10) days of the court’s request. In the case of a minor client, the notice shall be mailed or given to the current caretaker of the child. If the minor is 12 years of age or older, a copy of the notice shall also be sent or given to the minor. The notice shall be in the form set out in local form JV9.</p> <p>C. Any written complaint shall be submitted to the court in which the matter is pending. Upon receipt of a written complaint, the court shall within ten (10) days conduct its own review of the complaint or question to determine if the appointed attorney has acted improperly or contrary to the rules or policies of the court. That review may include a hearing in chambers. The court may take any appropriate action required, including no action, relieving counsel and appointing new counsel, holding a formal hearing on the matter, and/or revoking an attorney’s Certification of Competency for a</p>	<p>RULE 6.01.6 PROCEDURES FOR REVIEWING AND RESOLVING COMPLAINTS</p> <p>...</p> <p>B. Each appointed attorney shall give written notice to their adult client of the procedure for lodging complaints with the Court concerning the performance of an appointed attorney. The notice shall be given to the client within ten (10) days of the attorney’s appointment to represent the client, and evidence a copy of said notice was given or mailed to the client shall be provided to the Court within ten (10) days of the Court’s request. In the case of a minor client, the notice shall be mailed or given to the current caretaker of the child. If the minor is 12 years of age or older, a copy of the notice shall also be sent or given to the minor. The notice shall be in the form set out in local form JV9 Notice of Procedure for Lodging Complaints.</p> <p>C. Any written complaint shall be submitted to the Court in which the matter is pending. Within ten (10) court days of receipt of a written complaint, the court shall conduct its own review of the complaint or question to determine if the appointed attorney has acted improperly or contrary to the rules or policies of the court. That review may include a hearing in chambers. The Court may take any appropriate action required, including but not limited to no action, relieving counsel and appointing new counsel, holding a formal hearing on the matter, and/or revoking an attorney’s</p>

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Current Rule	Proposed Rule
<p>period of up to six (6) months, and requiring the attorney to provide proof of additional training before recertification may be obtained</p> <p>...</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2003.)</p>	<p>Certification of Competency for a period of up to six (6) months, and requiring the attorney to provide proof of additional training before recertification may be obtained</p> <p>...</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 6.12.2 GENERAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENT</p> <p>A. All attorneys appearing in juvenile delinquency proceedings must meet the minimum standards of competence set forth in California Rules of Court, rule 5.664(b) & (c).</p> <p>B. Attorneys who have completed the required education and training shall complete a Declaration of Eligibility for Appointment to Represent Youth in Delinquency Court (JV700) by July 1 of each year.</p> <p>C. In the case of an attorney who maintains their principal office outside of this county, proof of certification by the Juvenile Court of the California county in which the attorney maintains an office shall be sufficient evidence of competence to appear in a juvenile delinquency proceeding in this county.</p> <p>(Effective July 1, 2017.)</p>	<p>RULE 6.12.2 GENERAL COMPETENCY REQUIREMENT</p> <p>A. All attorneys representing minors in juvenile justice/delinquency proceedings must meet the minimum standards of competence set forth in California Rules of Court, rule 5.664(b) & (c).</p> <p>B. Attorneys who have completed the required education and training shall complete a Declaration of Eligibility for Appointment to Represent Youth in Delinquency Court (JV700) by July 1 of each year.</p> <p>C. In the case of an attorney who maintains their principal office outside of this county, proof of certification by the Juvenile Court of the California county in which the attorney maintains an office shall be sufficient evidence of competence to appear in a juvenile justice/delinquency proceeding in this county.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 7.01 EARLY CASE DISPOSITION (FELONY OR PRE-TRIAL) CONFERENCES</p> <p>A. Pursuant to the guidelines set forth in People v. West (1970) 3 Cal.3d 595 at pages 604- 605, negotiation of criminal cases at the earliest practicable stage of the proceedings furthers a significant social policy and is to be encouraged.</p> <p>...</p> <p>H. Misdemeanor matters are also subject to these early disposition guidelines where applicable under state law or local rules. A final pretrial conference shall be set at least ten (10) calendar days prior to trial. The court may waive this ten (10) day rule. The defendant need not be personally present pursuant to Penal Code section 977. However, to facilitate the expedited trial program time standards, counsel must either have their client (1) present or (2) readily available or (3) possess full authority to negotiate any disposition within the parameters of</p>	<p>RULE 7.01 EARLY CASE DISPOSITION PRE-TRIAL CONFERENCES</p> <p>A. Pursuant to the guidelines set forth in People v. West (1970) 3 Cal.3d 595 at pages 604- 605, negotiation of criminal cases at the earliest practicable stage of the proceedings furthers a significant social policy and is to be encouraged.</p> <p>...</p> <p>H. Misdemeanor matters are also subject to these early disposition guidelines where applicable under state law or local rules. A trial readiness conference shall be set prior to trial.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>

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<p>statutory possibility. When the interest of justice so dictates, the court may order the personal presence of the defendant(s). A client shall be deemed to be “readily available” if that client has agreed to remote appearance when approved by the court. (Amended July 1, 2024.)</p>	
<p>RULE 7.06 READINESS CONFERENCE</p> <p>A. A trial readiness conference shall be held a minimum of ten (10) court days prior to trial and shall be attended by trial counsel, including a pro per defendant. The court may waive the ten (10) day limit.</p> <p>B. In limine or Evidence Code section 402 motions shall be filed and served on opposing counsel at least two days prior to the Trial Readiness Conference. Any written oppositions to said motions shall be filed and served on opposing counsel at the Trial Readiness Conference.</p> <p>C. Charge bargained pleas may be presented at the readiness conference. No such plea need thereafter be entertained by the court. If a defendant desires to waive a jury trial, counsel is encouraged to make a reasonable effort to advise the court by the readiness conference.</p> <p>(Amended January 1, 2017.)</p>	<p>RULE 7.06 READINESS CONFERENCE</p> <p>A. A trial readiness conference shall be held prior to trial and shall be attended by trial counsel, including a pro per defendant.</p> <p>B. . In limine or Evidence Code section 402 motions shall be filed and served on opposing counsel at least two days prior to the Trial Readiness Conference. Any written oppositions to said motions shall be filed and served on opposing counsel at the Trial Readiness Conference.</p> <p>C. Charge bargained pleas may be presented at the readiness conference. No such plea need thereafter be entertained by the court. If a defendant desires to waive a jury trial, counsel is encouraged to make a reasonable effort to advise the court by the readiness conference.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 7.09.2 REQUEST FOR NEW TRIAL (TRIAL DE NOVO) Pursuant to California Rules of Court, rules 4.210(b)(7) and 4.210(c), the due date for filing a Request for New Trial (Trial de Novo) (form TR-220) is extended to twenty-five (25) calendar days after the date of delivery or mailing of the Decision and Notice of Decision, whichever occurs first. (Effective January 1, 2019.)</p>	<p>RULE 7.09.2 REQUEST FOR NEW TRIAL (TRIAL DE NOVO) Pursuant to <i>Government Code section 68645.4</i>, Trial de Novo is not available after a Trial by Written Declaration. (Amended July 1, 2026).</p>
<p>RULE 8.06 COPIES OF WILLS AND CODICILS IN PETITION FOR PROBATE The original will shall be filed in support of the petition for probate. In the case of a holographic will or other will of which material provisions are handwritten, the petitioner shall also attach a typed copy of the will. If the will is in a foreign language, an English translation shall be attached. On admission of</p>	<p>RULE 8.06 COPIES OF WILLS AND CODICILS IN PETITION FOR PROBATE Unless the original of the will has already been lodged with the court pursuant to <i>Probate Code section 8200</i>, the original will shall be lodged in support of the petition for probate. In the case of a holographic will or other will of which material provisions are handwritten, the petitioner shall also</p>

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<p>the will to probate, the court shall certify to a correct translation into English, and the certified translation shall be filed with the will. (Effective January 1, 1997.)</p>	<p>attach a typed copy of the will. If the will is in a foreign language, an English translation shall be attached. On admission of the will to probate, the Court shall certify to a correct translation into English, and the certified translation shall be lodged with the will. (Effective July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 8.10 HEARINGS BEFORE COMMISSIONER OR RESEARCH ATTORNEY The commissioner or the court’s research attorney may sit as a temporary judge on the stipulation of all parties or their counsel. Notification of use of a temporary judge shall be contained in the tentative rulings issued for sessions to be heard by a temporary judge. Any party who does not wish to stipulate to the temporary judge must notify the other parties and then notify the court’s law and motion/probate judicial assistant at (530) 265-1273 by 4:00 p.m. the day before the hearing. If all parties stipulate to the temporary judge but wish to argue at the hearing, they must notify the law and motion secretary and the other parties by 4:00 p.m. the day before the hearing. A failure to object shall be deemed a stipulation that the commissioner or research attorney may hear the matter as temporary judge. (Amended July 1, 2010.)</p>	<p>RULE 8.10 HEARINGS BEFORE COMMISSIONER OR RESEARCH ATTORNEY The Court Commissioner or the Court’s research attorney may sit as a temporary judge on the stipulation of all parties or their counsel. Notification of use of a temporary judge shall be contained in the tentative rulings issued for sessions to be heard by a temporary judge. Any party who does not wish to stipulate to the temporary judge must notify the other parties and Court by the method stated on the court’s website by 4:00 p.m. the day before the hearing. If all parties stipulate to the temporary judge but wish to argue at the hearing, they must notify the Court by the method stated on the Court’s website regarding oral argument and the other parties by 4:00 p.m. one (1) court day before the hearing. A failure to object shall be deemed a stipulation a temporary judge may hear the matter. (Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 8.16 UNCONTESTED MATTERS</p> <p>A. Appearances in probate matters. Ordinarily, the court will indicate in the tentative rulings whether a party must appear or need not appear. In the absence of a tentative ruling, a party should appear in court on the hearing date.</p> <p>B. Proposed order in matters submitted without an appearance. In matters submitted without an appearance a proposed order bearing the date of submission shall be submitted electronically or in person to the court clerk at least three (3) court days before the hearing.</p> <p>C. Remote appearance. When authorized or mandated by the court, a remote appearance shall be sufficient to satisfy the appearance requirements of this rule. (Amended July 1, 2024.)</p>	<p>RULE 8.16 UNCONTESTED MATTERS</p> <p>A. <u>Appearances in probate matters.</u> Ordinarily, the Court will indicate in the tentative rulings whether a party must appear or need not appear. In the absence of a tentative ruling, a party should appear in court on the hearing date.</p> <p>B. <u>Proposed orders.</u> Any proposed order should be submitted to the Court at least three (3) court days in advance of the hearing date. (Amended July 1, 2026)</p>

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Current Rule	Proposed Rule
<p>RULE 8.19 APPLICATIONS FOR FAMILY ALLOWANCE</p> <p>A. <u>Applications made by persons described in Probate Code section 6540(a).</u> If made before the filing of the inventory, petition for family allowances for persons described in Section 6540(a) may be presented ex parte to the court. When the petitioner is not the personal representative, consent to the allowance by the personal representative must accompany any ex parte petition. Lack of consent of the personal representative requires a noticed motion. After an inventory has been filed, an order may be made or modified only after notice has been given. Any noticed petition made by persons described in Section 6540(a) shall be made under Section 1220.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(Amended January 1, 2000.)</p>	<p>RULE 8.19 APPLICATIONS FOR FAMILY ALLOWANCE</p> <p>A. <u>Applications made by persons described in Probate Code section 6540(a).</u> If made before the filing of the inventory, petition for family allowances for persons described in Section 6540(a) may be presented ex parte to the Court. When the petitioner is not the personal representative, consent to the allowance by the personal representative must accompany any ex parte petition. Lack of signed consent of the personal representative requires a noticed motion. After an inventory has been filed, an order may be made or modified only after notice has been given. Any noticed petition made by persons described in Section 6540(a) shall be made under Section 1220.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2026)</p>
<p>RULE 8.23 REQUIRED MATTERS IN A PETITION FOR FINAL DISTRIBUTION</p> <p>In addition to items otherwise required by law, a petition for final distribution shall contain the following matters unless set forth in the account and report:</p> <p>...</p> <p>H. <u>Costs.</u> An itemization of costs for which counsel is seeking reimbursement. Costs of long-distance telephone calls, photocopies, postage and faxes shall be allowed if properly itemized.</p> <p>I. <u>Proration of taxes and costs.</u> A schedule showing the proration of taxes, fees and costs.</p> <p>J. <u>Statement re separate and community property.</u> A statement of what property is separate and what is community.</p> <p>...</p> <p>M. <u>Distribution to minor or incompetent.</u> If distribution is to be made to a minor or incompetent, either facts showing compliance with Probate Code sections 3400 et seq. or current certified copies of letters of conservatorship or guardianship shall be filed.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(Renumbered January 1, 2000.)</p>	<p>RULE 8.23 REQUIRED MATTERS IN A PETITION FOR FINAL DISTRIBUTION</p> <p>In addition to items otherwise required by law, a petition for final distribution shall contain the following matters unless set forth in the account and report:</p> <p>...</p> <p>H. <u>Costs.</u> An itemization of costs for which counsel is seeking reimbursement. Costs of long-distance telephone calls, photocopies, postage, etc. shall be allowed if properly itemized.</p> <p>I. <u>Proration of taxes and costs.</u> A schedule showing the proration of taxes, fees and costs.</p> <p>J. <u>Statement re separate and community property.</u> A statement of what property is separate and what is community and the basis for such characterization.</p> <p>...</p> <p>M. Distribution to minor or conservatee. If distribution is to be made to a minor or conservatee, either facts showing compliance with Probate Code sections 3400 et seq. or current certified copies of letters of conservatorship or guardianship shall be filed.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(Amended July, 2026)</p>

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<p>RULE 8.26 PETITION TO ESTABLISH FACT OF DEATH A petition to establish the fact of death (terminate a joint tenancy or life estate) shall be verified and shall have attached as exhibits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A copy of any instrument relating to any interest in the property; and 2. A copy of the death certificate. <p>No request for fees for services is to be made. (Amended July 1, 2003.)</p>	<p>RULE 8.26 REPEALED (Repealed July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 8.27 POSTING OF TENTATIVE RULINGS The court posts probate tentative rulings on its website for the probate calendar by 2:00 p.m. at least one court day prior to the hearing date. The court from time to time and without modification of this rule may change the date and time of posting or eliminate the tentative ruling system for the probate calendar. Attorneys and parties shall review the tentative rulings prior to the scheduled hearing, notify the opposing side if they intend to appear at the hearing and notify the court clerk at the branch location where the hearing is set by 4:00 p.m. the court day preceding the hearing. Where appropriate, the court issues tentative rulings on conservatorships, guardianships, minor’s compromises, contested matters, matters set at a time other than the regular probate calendar, most matters requiring an appearance, and on such matters as the court may determine in its sole judgment. (Amended July 1, 2024.)</p>	<p>RULE 8.27 POSTING OF TENTATIVE RULINGS The court posts probate tentative rulings on its website for the probate calendar by 2:00 p.m. at least one (1) court day prior to the hearing date. The Court from time to time and without modification of this rule may change the date and time of posting or eliminate the tentative ruling system for the probate calendar. Attorneys and parties shall review the tentative rulings prior to the scheduled hearing, notify the opposing side if they intend to appear at the hearing and notify the court by the method stated on the court’s website by 4:00 p.m. the court day preceding the hearing. Where appropriate, the Court issues tentative rulings on conservatorships, guardianships, minor’s compromises, contested matters, matters set at a time other than the regular probate calendar, most matters requiring an appearance, and on such matters as the Court may determine in its sole judgment. (Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 10.00.3 COURT REPORTERS – CIVIL AND PROBATE</p> <p>A. Court reporters are not available at the expense of the court for all civil proceedings and hearings, including trials, unless a party has an appropriate fee waiver on file and the party requested, in writing, the presence of a court reporter at least five (5) court days in advance of the hearing. In all other cases, court reporters may be used in such proceedings, but they shall be obtained by and be at the expense of the party requesting a reporter. The party requesting a reporter shall file five (5) days advance written notice to the clerk of their</p>	<p>RULE 10.00.3 COURT REPORTERS – CIVIL AND PROBATE</p> <p>A. Court reporters are not available at the expense of the Court for all civil proceedings and hearings, including trials, unless a party has an appropriate fee waiver on file and the party requested, in writing, the presence of a court reporter at least five (5) court days in advance of the hearing. In all other cases, court reporters may be used in such proceedings, but they shall be obtained by and be at the expense of the party requesting a reporter. The party requesting a reporter shall provide written notice to the clerk and all other parties of their request and intent to have a reporter present during any hearing or trial at least five (5) court days before any hearing or trial.</p>

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<p>request to have a reporter present during any hearing or trial</p> <p>...</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2025.)</p>	<p>...</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2026.)</p>
<p>RULE 10.00.4 COURT REPORTERS – FAMILY LAW: TRIALS, HEARINGS EX PARTE, CASE MANAGEMENT, LAW AND MOTION</p> <p>A. Court reporters are not available at the expense of the court on family law short cause hearings, long cause hearings, or trials, ex parte applications or hearings, case management conferences, unless a party has an appropriate fee waiver on file and the party requested, in writing, the presence of a court reporter at least five (5) court days in advance of the hearing. In all other cases, court reporters may be used in such proceedings, but they shall be requested by and be at the expense of the party requesting a reporter. The party requesting a reporter shall file five (5) days advance written notice to the clerk of their request to have a reporter present during any hearing or trial.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2025.)</p>	<p>RULE 10.00.4 COURT REPORTERS – FAMILY LAW: TRIALS, HEARINGS EX PARTE, CASE MANAGEMENT, LAW AND MOTION</p> <p>A. Court reporters are not available at the expense of the Court on family law short cause hearings, long cause hearings, trials, ex parte application hearings or case management conferences unless a party has an appropriate fee waiver on file and the party requested, in writing, the presence of a court reporter at least five (5) court days in advance of the hearing. In all other cases, court reporters may be used in such proceedings, but they shall be requested by and be at the expense of the party requesting a reporter. The party requesting a reporter shall provide five (5) court days advance written notice to the clerk and to the other party / parties of their request and intent to have a reporter present during any hearing or trial.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2026)</p>
<p>NEW RULE</p>	<p>RULE 11.05 RESTRAINING ORDERS PERTAINING TO A DEPENDENT OR WARD OF THE COURT</p> <p>A. Pursuant to California Rules of Court, Rule 5.632, restraining orders for civil harassment, workplace violence or domestic violence initiated by or brought against a child or ward under juvenile court jurisdiction must be heard in the juvenile court.</p>