

CJER Governing Committee Guidelines on Proposals From Other Advisory Committees

APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE AND PLANNING COMMITTEE ON JUNE 21, 2010



CJER Governing Committee Guidelines on Proposals From Other Advisory Committees and Task Forces That Include Education or Training

Purpose of Guidelines

These guidelines are intended to provide guidance to the Judicial Council, its internal committees, and other advisory committees and task forces regarding proposals that include education or training and to help ensure coordination, consistency, and collaboration in education services for the Judicial Branch.

Under California Rules of Court, rule 10.50, the CJER Governing Committee is primarily responsible for making recommendations to the Judicial Council for improving the administration of justice through comprehensive and quality education and training for judicial officers and other judicial branch personnel. The committee is further required under rule 10.50(c)(4) to review and comment on proposals from other advisory committees and task forces that include education and training of judicial officers or court staff to ensure coordination, consistency, and collaboration in education services.

The committee recognizes that issues about the need for education or training will often come up as the other advisory committees and task forces discuss issues within their central purview. These guidelines are not intended to limit that full discussion; they are intended only to provide guidance on how to seek appropriate review and feedback from the CJER Governing Committee on those education issues before the proposals have been recommended to the Judicial Council for approval.

Considerations in Determining Whether To Propose New Rules on Education

The advisory committee or task force should first consider the Rules and Projects Committee's (RUPRO) policy on the need for a new rule: "The Judicial Council should exercise restraint in adopting a rule if the problem can be adequately addressed through either judicial branch education or a standard of judicial administration."

Similarly, the CJER Governing Committee holds a strong preference for other advisory committees and task forces to not recommend adopting a rule if the problem can be adequately addressed through adding coverage of the issue to an existing curriculum, adding coverage of the issue to an existing course or program, or developing a new education product with coverage of the issue. The Governing Committee oversees nine curriculum committees which collectively are responsible for regularly maintaining and updating the curricula that cover all the subject areas and audiences in the judicial branch. The Governing Committee will approve the overall education plan for the branch, and will be able to refer most of the issues raised by another advisory committee or task force to the appropriate curriculum committee to address.

The judicial branch education rules (California Rules of Court, rules 10.450–10.491) were developed by the CJER Governing Committee to work as a system. Common approaches were used, individual elements need to work in complementary ways, and specific values underlie the rules. For example, there is an intent underlying the rules that each individual judge can best determine, with his or her presiding judge, his or her own education needs in the various subject areas, and so the rules are designed to set out more general education requirements and expectations rather than more specific subject matter and/or hours requirements that would apply to everyone. Therefore, the Governing Committee's strong preference regarding new rules on education proposed by other advisory committees or task forces would be to develop them as a joint proposal with the other advisory committee or task force with agreement by the two bodies on the proposal.

What Proposals Should Be Submitted

Any proposal that is primarily about education or training should be submitted for review and feedback. Any proposal that contains elements that significantly involve or impact education or training should be submitted for review and feedback on those elements. Examples would include proposed new rules of court on education; proposed new education requirements, expectations, or recommendations; proposed new education products or opportunities; proposals that would require a curriculum or course to include coverage of specified issues; and proposals that would require education or training for a new audience.

What Review and Feedback Should Be Sought

Proposals or elements of proposals that significantly involve or impact education or training should be submitted for review and feedback. These proposals or elements of significant impact will raise policy issues and/or implementation issues. An example of a policy issue would be a proposal to require by rule of court that judges participate in education on ethics. An example of an implementation issue would be a proposal to include education on ethics in an existing course or curriculum on family law. Implementation issues often include resource issues, i.e., whether some new thing can be done with existing resources. If the issue involves a significant demand on existing resources or a significant change in existing priorities, the issue may rise to the level of a policy issue. The CJER Governing Committee will involve staff to the committee in reviewing and analyzing the issues and in preparing feedback.

When Should Proposals Be Submitted

Proposals that significantly involve or impact education should be submitted to the CJER Governing Committee for review and feedback at the earliest opportunity, and for rules proposals before circulation for comment. Proposals should be submitted to the committee before they have been recommended to the Judicial Council for approval. By reviewing proposals at an early stage, the committee can provide early comments, which may guide the

other advisory committee in further developing the proposal or in requesting that public comments address particular issues. This will also help identify proposals that need to be coordinated with other proposals, either by the Governing Committee or by another advisory committee.

Both the Executive and Planning Committee and the Rules and Projects Committee can help in identifying proposals that come before them from other advisory committees or task forces that include education or training. Both of these Judicial Council internal committees can refer the advisory committee or task force to the CJER Governing Committee for review and feedback of such proposals.

To Whom Should Proposals Be Submitted

Proposals that involve or impact education should be submitted to the chair of the CJER Governing Committee and to the principal staff to the committee. The submittal should indicate any specific issues on which the committee wants review and feedback and should indicate the timeline requested for the review and feedback.



Rule 10.50. Governing Committee of the Center for Judicial Education and Research

(a) Establishment and purpose

In 1973, the Judicial Council of California and the California Judges Association created the Center for Judicial Education and Research (CJER). The Governing Committee of CJER was made an advisory committee to the council in 1993 through the adoption of former rule 1029. In 2001, the rule that specifies the CJER Governing Committee's duties was made consistent with the rules pertaining to other Judicial Council advisory committees, but it continues to acknowledge the historic participation of the California Judges Association.

(Subd (a) amended effective January 1, 2016; adopted effective December 18, 2001; previously amended effective January 1, 2007.)

(b) Area of focus

The committee makes recommendations to the council for improving the administration of justice through comprehensive and quality education and training for judicial officers and other judicial branch personnel.

(Subd (b) relettered and amended effective December 18, 2001; adopted as subd (a).)

(c) Additional duties

In addition to the duties described in rule 10.34, the committee must:

- (1) Recommend rules, standards, policies, and procedures for judicial branch education;
- (2) Recommend a strategic long-range plan for judicial branch education;
- (3) Evaluate the effectiveness of judicial branch education, the quality of participation, the efficiency of delivery, and the impact on service to the public;
- (4) Review and comment on proposals from other advisory committees and task forces that include education and training of judicial officers or court staff in order to ensure coordination, consistency, and collaboration in educational services;
- (5) Establish educational priorities for implementation of curricula, programs, publications, and delivery systems;
- (6) Identify the need for and appoint education committees to implement the priorities, long-range plan, and programs and products of judicial branch education; create and adopt procedures for their operation; and review and approve their projects and products;
- (7) Identify and foster collaborative opportunities with courts to promote and ensure the availability of training at the local court level;

- (8) Identify, analyze, and implement systems to enhance the delivery of education and training statewide; and
- (9) Identify and foster collaborative opportunities with internal and external partners to maximize the resources dedicated to education and training.

(Subd (c) amended effective January 1, 2007; adopted as subd (b); previously relettered and amended effective December 18, 2001.)

(d) Membership

The committee consists of at least the following members:

- (1) Eleven sitting judicial officers, including at least one appellate court justice and one immediate past presiding judge;
- (2) Three judicial administrators, including a supervisor or manager from a trial or appellate court;
- (3) The Administrative Director as an advisory member;
- (4) The president of the California Judges Association or his or her designee as an advisory member; and
- (5) Other advisory members as the Chief Justice may appoint.

(Subd (d) amended effective January 1, 2015; adopted as subd (c); previously relettered and amended effective December 18, 2001.)

(e) Nominations

Nominations for vacant positions on the Governing Committee will be solicited under the procedures described in rule 10.32. The president of the California Judges Association may submit nominations to the Executive and Planning Committee.

(Subd (e) amended effective January 1, 2007; previously amended effective December 18, 2001.)

(f) Chair and vice-chair

The Chief Justice appoints the chair and vice-chair. The committee may make recommendations to the Chief Justice for these two positions.

(Subd (f) amended effective December 18, 2001.)

Rule 10.50 amended effective January 1, 2016; adopted as rule 6.50 effective January 1, 1999; previously amended and renumbered as rule 10.50 effective January 1, 2007; previously amended effective December 18, 2001, and January 1, 2015.

CJER Governing Committee Form to Request Review and Feedback on a Proposal That Includes Education or Training

The CJER Governing Committee is required under California Rules of Court, rule 10.50(c)(4) to review and comment on proposals from other advisory committees and task forces that include education and training of judicial officers or court staff to ensure coordination, consistency, and collaboration in education services. The Governing Committee has developed "Guidelines on Proposals from Other Advisory Committees and Task Forces that Include Education or Training" to provide guidance on how to seek appropriate review and feedback from the committee on these proposals. The Guidelines (http://intranet.jud.ca.gov/documents/reference/CJER_Guidelines_on_Proposals_from_other_AC.pdf) have been approved by the Executive and Planning Committee. This form is provided to facilitate a request for review and feedback on a proposal that includes education or training.

1.	. Information on Requestor:				
	Advisory Committee or Task Force: Committee or Task Force Chair: Committee or Task Force Principal Staff: Proposal Title: Date Submitted:				
2.	Information on Proposal (check all that apply):				
	Proposes new rule of court or amendment to rules of court on education				
	Proposes that AOC add coverage of issue to existing curriculum, course, or program				
	Proposes that AOC develop new education product with coverage of issue				
	Proposes that AOC increase education opportunities on issue				
	Proposes education or training for new audience				
	Other:				
3.	Summary of proposal, including how it involves or impacts education or training (specify the course, program, or curriculum, if known):				
4.	At what stage in the process is this proposal (please list dates for the following):				
	a. Advisory Committee or Task Force review:				
	b. RUPRO review:				
	c. Executive and Planning Committee review:				
	d. Judicial Council review:				
	e. Other:				

5.	. What are the next steps in the process for this proposal (please list dates for the following):			
	a. Advisory Committee or Task Force review:			
	b. RUPRO review:			
	c. Executive and Planning Committee review:			
	d. Judicial Council review:			
	e. Review and feedback by CJER Governing Committee requested by:			
	f. Other:			
6.	Identify any specific review or feedback requested:			

CHANGING LETTERHEAD TEMPLATE DOCUMENTS

Do <u>NOT</u> use *Windows Explorer* or *My Computer* to initiate this process. Follow the instructions below in the exact sequence presented:

- Open the Word program, choose "Blank Document"
- Click on "FILE" (extreme upper left corner), then click on "Open" (left column)
- Click on the "Browse" option (right column)
- Find the **S: drive** (*left side of box*) then click on it; find and double-click on the folder "**TEMPLATE**"
- Find and double-click on "JCC Templates," then find and double-click the file you need. For Judicial Council letterhead, open "jc-ltrhd-main"
- Click on "View" to change to 200% so it will display appropriately (you can see the text to work on it!)
- Double-click the top of the page to open the "header" which includes the text on the left side of the page (*what needs to be edited*)
- Edit the document appropriately using updated Judicial Council member roll call/voting sheet to reflect correct voting and advisory members
- After editing, use "View" to <u>render document at 100% before saving</u> so it will display properly when opened
- To save, "Save As" and make sure the file type is "Word Template" save the file with the suffix ".dotx" in the actual file name
- JC letterhead should be saved with the file name of "S:\TEMPLATE\JCC Templates\jc-ltrhd-main.dotx"
- Answer "yes" to the dialog box question: "Replace the existing file?"
- Close Word out completely
- Double-click your desktop JC Template Updates to initiate updates
- Open Word again to check your changes
- You're done!

Please contact Ginna Operario in the Information Services Division (415-865-4077, ginna.operario@jud.ca.gov) to give access to others whom you want to give permission to change the template. Ginna can also help you troubleshoot any technical problems, such as spacing issues.

For style or language questions, please contact Pat Valentine, Editing and Graphics Group (EGG) at 415-865-4208, patricia.valentine@jud.ca.gov.



STAFF ROLE, FUNCTION, AND STRUCTURE

Rule 10.80. Administrative Director of the Courts (Administrative Director)

(a) Functions

The Administrative Director, appointed by the Judicial Council under article VI, section 6 of the Constitution, performs those functions prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the state, or delegated to the director by the Judicial Council or the Chief Justice.

(Subd (a) amended effective July 29, 2014; adopted as unlettered subd effective January 1, 1999; previously lettered subd (a) and amended effective August 14, 2009.)

(b) Accountability

The Administrative Director is accountable to the council and the Chief Justice for the performance of the Judicial Council staff. The Administrative Director's charge is to accomplish the council's goals and priorities.

(Subd (b) amended effective July 29, 2014; adopted effective August 14, 2009.)

(c) Interpretation of policies

The Administrative Director may use any reasonable interpretation of Judicial Council policies to achieve the council's goals, consistent with the limitations from the council and the Chief Justice.

(Subd (c) adopted effective August 14, 2009.)

(d) Responsibilities

In carrying out these duties, the Administrative Director is responsible for allocating the financial and other resources relating to the Judicial Council staff (including, for example, funding the operation of advisory bodies and other activities) to achieve the branch goals and policies adopted by the Judicial Council of California.

(Subd (d) amended effective July 29, 2014; adopted effective August 14, 2009.)

(e) Reports

The Administrative Director reports to the Judicial Council at least once annually on the progress made toward achieving the council's goals. When the council sets the direction on projects or programs that require more than one year to complete, the Administrative Director will report back to the council at regular intervals on their status and significant developments.

(Subd (e) adopted effective August 14, 2009.)

Rule 10.80 amended effective July 29, 2014; adopted as rule 6.80 effective January 1, 1999; previously amended and renumbered effective January 1, 2007; previously amended effective August 14, 2009.

Rule 10.81. Judicial Council staff

(a) Establishment

The Administrative Director, under the supervision of the Chief Justice, employs, organizes, and directs a staff that assists the council and its chair in carrying out their duties under the Constitution and laws of the state.

(Subd (a) amended effective July 29, 2014; previously amended effective January 1, 2007, and August 14, 2009.)

(b) References to "Administrative Office of the Courts"

The Judicial Council in the past referred to its staff as the "Administrative Office of the Courts". The following applies where the term "Administrative Office of the Courts" is used:

(1) Rules of Court

Throughout these rules of court and in all Judicial Council forms, all references to "Administrative Office of the Courts" or "AOC" are deemed to refer to the Judicial Council, the Administrative Director, or the Judicial Council staff, as appropriate.

(2) Other Judicial Council materials and actions

All references to "Administrative Office of the Courts" or "AOC" in any policy, procedure, manual, guideline, publication, or other material issued by the Judicial Council or its staff are deemed to refer to the Judicial Council, the Administrative Director, or the Judicial Council staff, as appropriate. Judicial Council staff will continue to be responsible for any active delegations or directives the Judicial Council made to the Administrative Office of the Court.

(3) Statutes

The Judicial Council, its staff, or the Administrative Director, as appropriate, will continue to perform all functions, duties, responsibilities, and other obligations imposed by statute or regulation on the Administrative Office of the Courts.

(4) Agreements and proceedings

The Judicial Council will continue to perform all duties, responsibilities, functions, or other obligations, and bear all liabilities, and exercise all rights, powers, authorities, benefits, and other privileges attributed to the "Administrative Office of the Courts" or "AOC" arising from contracts, memorandums of understanding, or other legal agreements, documents, proceedings, or transactions. The Judicial Council may be substituted for the "Administrative Office of the Courts" or "AOC" wherever necessary, with no prejudice to the substantive rights of any party.

(Subd (b) amended effective July 29, 2014; previously amended effective January 1, 2007.)

Rule 10.81 amended effective July 29, 2014; adopted as rule 6.81 effective January 1, 1999; previously amended and renumbered effective January 1, 2007; previously amended effective August 14, 2009.

Advisory Committee Comment

The Judicial Council in 1961 adopted a resolution that named its staff the "Administrative Office of the California Courts." In 1970, the council adopted a rule of court that renamed its staff the "Administrative Office of the Courts."

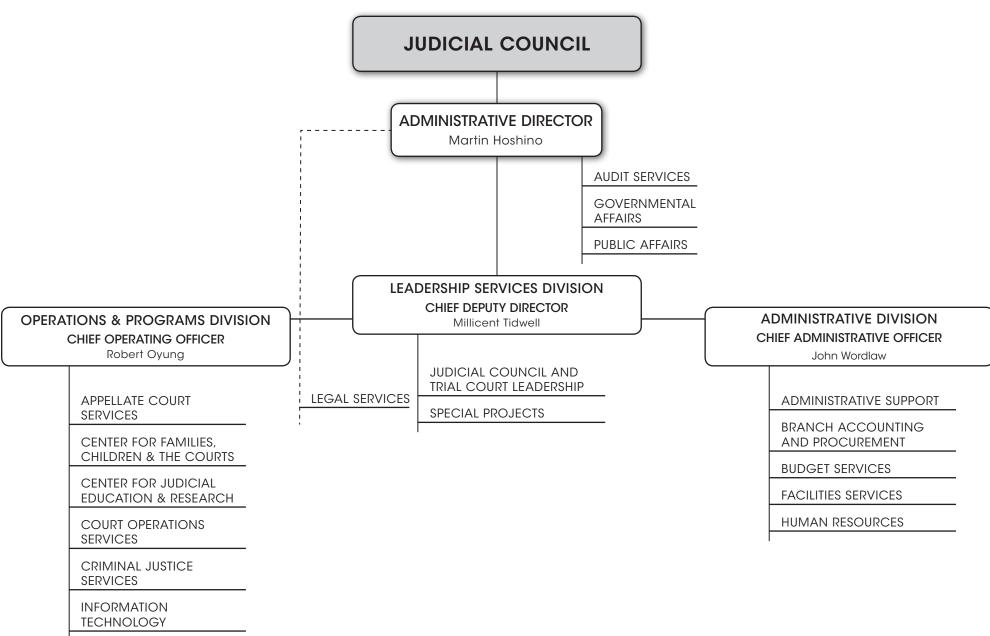
In recent years, the council became aware of recurring confusion about the relationship between the Administrative Office of the Courts and the Judicial Council. There was a common misperception that the Administrative Office of the Courts was a separate entity from the council having independent policymaking authority, when in fact, the members of the Judicial Council set policy, and staff, by whatever name, support the work of the council under the members' direction and oversight. The confusion about the role of the Administrative Office of the Courts impeded the council's ability to advance the interests of the judicial branch.

To allow the council to better achieve its mission, it decided in 2014 to retire the name "Administrative Office of the Courts." This adjustment underscored the unity of identity of the Judicial Council and its staff, and clarified that there has always been only a single entity. The retirement conformed the Judicial Council's practice with that of other state government entities, which do not assign a separate name to their staffs.

The 2014 amendments to this rule are intended to implement the retirement of the name "Administrative Office of the Courts" and clarify that in retiring the name no substantive legal change has occurred. The Judicial Council and its staff will continue to discharge any legal obligations and duties they may have, regardless of the discontinuance of the use of the name "Administrative Office of the Courts."



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF STAFF TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA



4–4 December 1, 2017

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Judicial Council of California

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Public Affairs Director		415-865-7451 peter.allen@jud.ca.gov	
Questions Regarding Ethics, Vendors, or Other Judicial Council– Related Legal Matters	Ms. Deborah Brown (See Legal Services Contact List)	415-865-7667 deborah.brown@jud.ca.gov	
Public Information Regarding the Judicial Council and the Courts	California Courts website	www.courts.ca.gov/	
Password-Protected Information for Judicial Branch Leaders	Judicial Resources Network website	http://jrn.courts.ca.gov/	
Security-Related Matters	Captain Aron Ching	415-865-7900 aron.ching@jud.ca.gov	
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(as of February 20, 2018)

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Below is a list of supervising attorneys in Legal Services to contact for assistance. Please see the links for each unit under the "Individual units and projects" section of the Legal Services home page on the Judicial Resources Network for more details.

Unit	Contact	Phone	E-mail Address
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Litigation Management	Lyle Nishimi, Supervising Attorney	415-865-4222	lyle.nishimi@jud.ca.gov
Real Estate	Charles Martel, Supervising Attorney	415-865-4967	charles.martel@jud.ca.gov
Rules and Projects	Heather Anderson, Supervising Attorney	415-865-7691	heather.anderson@jud.ca.gov
Transactions and Business Operations	John Prestianni, Supervising Attorney	415-865-7591	john.prestianni@jud.ca.gov

SUPREME COURT

- Hears oral arguments in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Sacramento
- Has discretionary authority to review decisions of the Courts of Appeal and direct responsibility for automatic appeals after death penalty judgments

COURTS OF APPEAL

- Are composed of six districts, 16 divisions, and nine court locations
- Review the majority of appealable orders or judgments from the superior courts

SUPERIOR COURTS

- Are composed of 58 courts, one in each county, with from 1 to 39 locations
- Administer state and local laws that define crimes and specify punishments

Court System

STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA

Serves as an arm of the Supreme Court in developing the law, regulating the professional conduct of the state's lawyers, and providing access to legal services

JUDICIAL COUNCIL

- Is the constitutionally created policymaking body of the California courts, comprised of 21 voting members
- ❖ Is supported by the Judicial Council staff

Governance
Structure

California Judicial Branch

Other
Administrative
Entities

COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS

Confirms gubernatorial appointments to the Supreme Court and appellate courts

HABEAS CORPUS RESOURCE CENTER

- Represents indigent men and women sentenced in death penalty cases in California
- Provides training and resources for private attorneys who take these cases

COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE

Is responsible for the censure, removal, retirement, or private admonishment of judges and commissions (decisions subject to review by the Supreme Court)

Abbreviations & Acronyms Commonly Used by Judicial Council Staff

2GEFS Second Generation Electronic Filing Specifications

ACCMS Appellate Court Case Management System

ACS Appellate Court Services (Judicial Council office)

ACTF Appellate Court Trust Fund

ADA Americans with Disabilities Act (federal)
ADR alternative dispute resolution (no caps)

A&E Advisory Committee on Financial Accountability and Efficiency for the Judicial Branch

(Judicial Council advisory body)

AED automated external defibrillator

AIDOAC Appellate Indigent Defense Oversight Advisory Committee (special committee of the

Chief Justice)

AJN assessed judicial need
AJPs authorized judicial positions

ASFA Adoption and Safe Families Act (federal)

ASL American Sign Language

ASTAR Advanced Science and Technology Adjudication Resource Center (national)

BAJI Book of Approved Jury Instructions (California Jury Instructions, Civil; replaced by

CACI)

BARJ balanced and restorative justice

BBC Bench-Bar Coalition

BCP budget change proposal (after Judicial Council approval)/budget concept proposal

(before Judicial Council approval)

BGSF building gross square feet

BJA Bureau of Justice Assistance (part of U.S. Department of Justice)
BSA Bureau of State Audits (replaced by CSA, California State Auditor)

BSCC Board of State and Community Corrections
CAAL California Academy of Appellate Lawyers

CACC California Association of Collaborative Courts (formerly California Association of Drug

Court Professionals, CADCP)

CACI California Civil Jury Instructions (Judicial Council civil jury instructions; italicized when

it stands alone; roman when followed by No. as in CACI No. 209)

CAFM Computer Aided Facilities Management
CAFR Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

CalCASA California Court Appointed Special Advocate Association

CALCRIM California Criminal Jury Instructions (Judicial Council criminal jury instructions;

italicized when it stands alone; roman when followed by No. as in CALCRIM No. 852)

CalDOG California Dependency Online Guide (website)

Cal EMA California Emergency Management Agency (part of/succeeded by Governor's Office of

Emergency Services, Cal OES)

CALJIC California Jury Instructions, Criminal (replaced by CALCRIM)

CalPERS California Public Employees' Retirement System

CalRAPP California Risk Assessment Pilot Project

CalTech California Department of Technology (formerly California Technology Agency (CTA)

and, before that, Office of the State Chief Information Officer (OCIO))

CalVet California Department of Veterans Affairs (compare with VA below)

CalWORKS California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids

CAPS Contacts and Positions System (database)

CAPTA Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (federal)

CARI California Alliance of Rehabilitation Industries CARM Court Administration Reference Manual

CARPOS California Restraining and Protective Order System (formerly Domestic Violence

Restraining Order System)

CARS Court Accounting and Reporting System (now part of Phoenix Financial System) CART

communication access real-time translation (accommodation for persons with hearing

loss)

CASA Court Appointed Special Advocate

CASCI California Association of Superior Court Investigators

CAYC California Association of Youth Courts

CCA California Court Association, Inc. (formerly CCCA, California Court Clerks Association)

California Coalition of Agencies Serving the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Inc. CCASDHH

CCBA Conference of California Bar Associations

CCF courthouse construction funds

California Coalition of Law Enforcement Associations CCLEA

CCPOR California Courts Protective Order Registry

CCTC California Courts Technology Center

CCTI Court Clerk Training Institute

CDAA California District Attorneys Association

CDCR California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

CDPH California Department of Public Health (successor to California Department of Health

Services (CDHS), for certain functions; see DHCS)

CDSS California Department of Social Services

CEAC Court Executives Advisory Committee (Judicial Council advisory body)

Continuing Education of the Bar CEB

CEFTS California Electronic Filing Technical Standards CEP Coordinated Enforcement Plan (related to JABG)

CEQA California Environmental Quality Act

CFCC Center for Families, Children & the Courts (Judicial Council office)

CFP county facility payments

CFSR Child and Family Services Reviews

CFTF Court Facilities Trust Fund (maintenance funds)

CGSF component gross square feet

CIAP Court Interpreters Advisory Panel (Judicial Council advisory body)

CIDCS Court Interpreter Data Collection System CII Criminal Identification and Information (database)
CIMCE Court Interpreter Minimum Continuing Education

CIP Court Improvement Project (states, including California)

CIP Court Improvement Program (federal)

CITOC Court Information Technology Officers' Consortium

CJA California Judges Association
CJCL California Judicial Center Library

CJER Center for Judicial Education and Research (Judicial Council office)

CJP Commission on Judicial Performance

CJS Criminal Justice Services (Judicial Council office)

CJSP Continuing Judicial Studies Program

CLASP Court Language Access Support Program (Judicial Council staff unit, formerly Court

Interpreters Program (CIP))

CLETS California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System

CMAR construction manager at risk (no hyphens for both noun and adjective uses)

CMAS California Multiple Award Schedules

COMET Court Online Mentoring, Education, and Training (website)

COMIO Council on Mentally III Offenders

Comm/Comm Communications About Committees (Judicial Council staff entity)

COBCP capital-outlay budget change proposal

COOP Continuity of Operations Plan

COS Court Operations Services (Judicial Council office)

COSCA Conference of State Court Administrators
CPDA California Public Defenders Association
CPOC Chief Probation Officers of California

CPPCA California Probation, Parole and Correctional Association

CRF Constitutional Rights Foundation
CRT Collections Reporting Template

CSA California State Auditor (formerly Bureau of State Audits (BSA))

CSAC California State Association of Counties
CSCR California State Contracts Register
CSMA California State Marshals' Association
CSSA California State Sheriffs' Association

CTAC Court Technology Advisory Committee (Judicial Council advisory body)

CTCCA Coalition of Trial Court Clerk Associations

CWS/CMS Child Welfare Services/Case Management System

CYA California Youth Authority (renamed Division of Juvenile Justice, California

Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation)

DA, DAs district attorney, district attorneys

DBB design, bid, build

DBFO design, build, finance, operate

DBFOM design, build, finance, operate, and maintain

DCSS California Department of Child Support Services

(Decd.) Deceased (in parentheses, after person's name)
DGS Department of General Services (California)

DHCS Department of Health Care Services (California; successor to California Department of

Health Services (CDHS), for certain functions; see CDPH)

DOF Department of Finance (California)

DOJ Department of Justice (U.S. or California)

DRAFT Dependency Representation, Administration, Funding, and Training (court-appointed

dependency counsel program)

DSA Division of the State Architect

DUI driving under the influence (used interchangeably with DWI (driving while intoxicated))

DVBE Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise

DV-FLIP Domestic Violence—Family Law Interpreter Program

DVPA Domestic Violence Prevention Act

DVSP Domestic Violence Safety Partnership (project)
EEOC U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

EGG Editing and Graphics Group (Judicial Council staff, part of JCS)

E&P Executive and Planning Committee (Judicial Council internal committee)

EBPs evidence-based practices

EFSPs electronic filing service providers
EIA CSAC Excess Insurance Authority

EIS environmental impact study (required under CEQA)

ELAN Executive Legislative Action Network
ESIP Extended Service Incentive Program
FAPE free, appropriate public education

FEO financial evaluation officer (related to JDCCP)

FLEXCOM State Bar of California, Family Law Section executive committee

FLSA Fair Labor Standards Act (federal)

FLTF Family Law Trust Fund

FMLA Family and Medical Leave Act (federal)
FTB-COD Franchise Tax Board Court-Ordered Debt

FTB-IIC Franchise Tax Board Interagency Intercept Collection

FTE full-time equivalent

GAAP Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

GED general educational development (but OK to use acronym alone)

HCRC Habeas Corpus Resource Center

HIPAA Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (federal)
HREMS Human Resources and Education Management System
HRMIS Human Resources Management Information System

HR Human Resources (Judicial Council office)

IBR Incremental Budget Request

I-CAN Interactive Community Assistance Network

ICM Institute for Court Management

ICNA Immediate and Critical Needs Account (SB 1407 funds)

ICWA Indian Child Welfare Act (federal)
IEP individualized education program

IMF State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund (sometimes referred to as

STCIMF; combines former JAEMF (or Mod Fund) and TCIF)

IOLTA Interest on Lawyers' Trust Accounts

ISB Integrated Services Backbone

IT Information Technology (Judicial Council office)

ITC invitation to comment

JABG Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (federal)

JAEMF Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund (more commonly called

Modernization Fund or Mod Fund; replaced by IMF)

JAG Judge Advocate General

JAIC Judicial Administration Institute of California (former administrative education

department of the Judicial Council's staff agency; part of CJER since 1994)

JBCL Judicial Branch Contract Law (California)

JBCM Judicial Branch Contracting Manual

JBSIS Judicial Branch Statistical Information System

JCAR Judicial Council Agenda Request form

JCCC Judicial Council Conference Center (full name is William C. Vickrey Judicial Council

Conference Center)

JCS Judicial Council Support (Judicial Council office, combines Editing and Graphics

Group (EGG) and former Secretariat)

JCTC Judicial Council Technology Committee (Judicial Council internal committee)

JDCCP Juvenile Dependency Counsel Collections Program

JEF Judicial Education Fund

JILL Judicial Image Library and Locator (database)

JLBC Joint Legislative Budget Committee (California)

JNE Commission on Judicial Nominees Evaluation of the State Bar (informally referred to

as the "Jenny" Commission)

JRN Judicial Resources Network (extranet formerly known as Serranus)

JPE judicial position equivalent
JRS Judges' Retirement System

JRTA Judicial Resources and Technical Assistance (project)

JXDD Justice XML Data Dictionary

Kin-GAP Kinship Guardianship Assistance Payment program

LAIF Local Agency Investment Fund (California)

LAO Legislative Analyst's Office LAP language access plan

LBJP Long Beach Judicial Partners (formerly California Judicial Partners)

LEA local educational agency; law enforcement agency
LEED Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design

LEP limited English proficiency (noun); limited-English-proficiency (adjective)

LERU Labor and Employee Relations Unit (former name of unit within Judicial Council

Human Resources office; now called Labor and Employee Relations Services)

LEU Labor and Employment Unit (within Judicial Council Legal Services office)

LLC limited liability company

LLEA Local Law Enforcement Assistance

LLP limited liability partnership

MCLE Minimum Continuing Legal Education

MEPA Multiethnic Placement Act of 1994 (federal)

MMCC Milton Marks Conference Center MND mitigated negative declaration

Mod Fund Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund (replaced by IMF)

MOE maintenance of effort

MOU/MOUs memorandum of understanding/memoranda of understanding

NACM National Association for Court Management
NADCP National Association of Drug Court Professionals

NAJIT National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators

NASJE National Association of State Judicial Educators
NASPO National Association of State Procurement Officials

NCSC National Center for State Courts

NEO New Employee Orientation (for Judicial Council staff)

NJO New Judge Orientation (CJER)

NSF net square feet

OCJP Office of Criminal Justice Planning (California department, dismantled in 2004)

OCR Office of Court Research (Judicial Council staff unit)

OJJDP U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

OPS oral proficiency screening (of court interpreters)

OSDS Office of Small Business and Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise Services

(California)

PACER Public Access to Court Electronic Records (federal service)

PAF Advisory Committee on Providing Access and Fairness (Judicial Council advisory

body)

PAJAR public access to judicial administrative records (see Cal. Rules of Ct., rule 10.500)

PBI performance-based infrastructure (used interchangeably with PPP)

PCLC Policy Coordination and Liaison Committee (Judicial Council internal committee)

PDF portable document format

PDQ position description questionnaire

PERB Public Employment Relations Board (California)

PFR probation failure rate

PORAC Peace Officers Research Association of California PPP public-private partnership (also known as P3)

PRCS postrelease community supervision
RAR RUPRO Action Request form
RAS Resource Allocation Study

RCP Review of Capital Project

REFM Real Estate and Facilities Management (Judicial Council office)

RFI request for information
RFP request for proposals
RFQ request for qualifications

RID Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, Inc.

RVP remote video proceedings (for traffic infractions)

RUPRO Rules and Projects Committee (Judicial Council internal committee)

SC:L Specialist Certificate: Legal

SABRC State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign (California)

SAIL Secure Access Internet Login
SAL state appropriations limit
SAM State Administrative Manual

SAP systems, applications, and products software

SARB School Attendance Review Board

SARMS Substance Abuse Recovery Management System

SCFCF State Court Facilities Construction Fund (SB 1732 funds)

SCM State Contracting Manual SCO State Controller's Office

SDU State Disbursement Unit (for child support collection by DCSS)

SEBS Statewide Electronic Business Services

SEC Strategic Evaluation Committee (special committee of the Chief Justice)

SELPA special education local plan area
SIJ Special Immigrant Juvenile
SJI State Justice Institute
SJO subordinate judicial officer

SLAPP strategic lawsuit against public participation

SMEs subject-matter experts

SMIF Surplus Money Investment Fund

SNAP Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (federal government name for program

formerly known as Food Stamps; in California CalFresh is the new name)

SPWB State Public Works Board

SUSRS Statewide Uniform Statistical Reporting System

T&D training and development position

TANF Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (replaced AFDC)
TCAS Trial Court Administrative Services (Judicial Council office)

TCBAC Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (Judicial Council advisory body)

TCIF Trial Court Improvement Fund (replaced by IMF)
TCL Trial Court Liaison (Judicial Council office)

TCPJAC Trial Court Presiding Judges Advisory Committee (Judicial Council advisory body)

TCRM Trial Court Records Manual
TCTF Trial Court Trust Fund

TDD telecommunications device for the deaf

TIFF Tagged Image File Format

TILP Transitional Independent Living Plan

TPTF Technology Planning Task Force (Judicial Council advisory body)

UCCJEA Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act (federal)

UCF Uniform Civil Fees and Standard Fee Schedule Act of 2005 (California)

UFC unified family court

USGBC U.S. Green Building Council (administers LEED program)

VA U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (before 1981 this stood for Veterans

Administration; see also CalVet above)

VAWA Violence Against Women Act *(federal)*VAWEP Violence Against Women Education Project

VfM value for money

VoIP Voice over Internet Protocol

VORP victim offender reconciliation program

VRI video remote interpreting (for American Sign Language)

VSIP Voluntary Separation Incentive Program

WAAC Workload Assessment Advisory Committee (Judicial Council advisory body; replaces

Judicial Branch Resource Needs Assessment Advisory Committee, which replaced the

SB 56 Working Group)

WAFM Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology

WAMS Web access management system WSCA Western States Contracting Alliance



JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

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FACT SHEET

August 2015

California Courts Website [www.courts.ca.gov]

The California Courts website provides information about judicial branch policies, programs, and services. The site includes information about the California courts, legal opinions, Rules of Court, Judicial Council forms, and resources to help Californians navigate the legal system. Highlights include:

California Courts

- Searchable Supreme Court and Court of Appeal opinions, 1850 to the present
- Summaries of Supreme Court cases accepted for review
- Oral argument calendars for the Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal
- Appellate case information lookup
- California Rules of Court
- Links to superior courts' websites

Judicial Council of California

- · Downloadable Judicial Council forms
- Judicial Council meeting dates and agendas, audiocasts, and meeting materials
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- Official news releases, YouTube channel, Twitter feed, and other social media tools

Online Self-Help Center and Other Programs

- Access to comprehensive self-help legal resources in English and Spanish
- Statewide court interpreters program to increase access to the courts
- Jury service information for jurors and employers
- Criminal Justice and Realignment information
- Judicial branch job listings and online job application system
- · Court-related legislation and branchwide initiatives

Contact:

Judicial Council Web Services, 415-865-4200, websitefeedback@jud.ca.gov

CALIFORNIA COURTS

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State of California: Courts of Appeal - Appellate Districts



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MEMORANDUM

Date

November 16, 2018

To

Presiding Judges of the Juvenile Court

From

Collaborative Justice Courts Advisory Committee

Subject

Juvenile Court Reporting Requirements for Armed and Prohibited Persons System

Action Requested

Please Review

Deadline

None

Contact

Kerry Doyle, Attorney Center for Families, Children & the Courts 415-865-8791 phone kerry.doyle@jud.ca.gov

Question presented: What offenses committed by juveniles must the court report to the Department of Justice for inclusion in the Armed and Prohibited Persons System?

Under Penal Code section 29820(a)–(d), any person who is adjudicated a ward of the juvenile court under section 602 because the person committed an offense listed in Welfare and Institutions Code section 707(b), an offense described in Penal Code section 1203.073(b), any offense enumerated in Penal Code section 29805, and any offense described in Penal Code

¹ Health & Saf. Code, §§ 11351 or 11351.5 if 28.5 grams or more of cocaine or cocaine base, or 57 grams or more of a substance containing at least 5 grams of cocaine or cocaine base; Health & Saf. Code, §§ 11378 or 11379 if 28.5 grams or more of methamphetamine or 57 grams of more of a substance containing methamphetamine; Health & Saf. Code, § 11379.6; Health & Saf. Code, §§ 11353 or 11380 by using a minor to manufacture or sell heroin, cocaine base, cocaine, or methamphetamine.

² **Pen. Code**, §§ 71, 76, 136.1, 136.5, 140, 148(d), 148.5(f), 171b, 171c(a)(1), 171d, 186.28, 240, 241, 242, 243, 243.4, 244.5, 245, 245.5, 246.3, 247, 273.5, 273.6, 417, 417.6, 422, 422.6, 626.9, 646.9, 830.95, 17500, 17510, 25300, 25800, 30315, or 32625; **Welf. & Inst. Code**, §§ 26100(b) or (d), 27510, 8100, 8101, or 8103; any firearm-related offense under **Pen. Code**, § 871.5 or **Welf. & Inst. Code**, § 1001.5; **Pen. Code**, § 490.2 if the property taken was a firearm.

sections 25850,³ 25400(a),⁴ or 26100(a)⁵ is prohibited from owning, having possession, or custody or control of any firearm until the age of 30 years, and the juvenile court must notify the Department of Justice (DOJ) of any person subject to this provision.

In addition, under Welfare and Institutions Code section 8103, superior courts must notify the DOJ of the court order finding a person to be described by one of five subdivisions. The chart below indicates which of these subdivisions has an equivalent description for children under the jurisdiction of the juvenile delinquency court, and whether the court must report a finding for that child to DOJ. Based on the references in section 8103, these reports to DOJ appear limited to (1) an adjudication under Welfare and Institutions Code section 6500(a)(1) that the child is a danger to self or others, and (2) an order for conservatorship of a child under Welfare and Institutions Code section 5350.

Courts can report juvenile offenses to DOJ using their current process with the Mental Health Reporting System.

In the following chart, all references are to the Welfare and Institutions Code unless referring specifically to the Penal Code.

Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103, Subdivision	Order	Juvenile court equivalent	Report to DOJ?	Reason
(a)(1)	Adjudicated to be danger to others as a result of mental disorder or illness, or	§ 6500(a)(1) dangerousness to self or others	§ 6500(a)(1)	Danger to others referenced in § 8103
	a mentally disordered sex offender	§ 6500(a)(2) developmental disability	No	Developmental disability not referenced in § 8103
(b)(1)	Found pursuant to Pen. Code, § 1026 not guilty by reason of insanity of specified crimes	§ 702.3	No	§ 8103 limits to Pen. Code, not Welf. & Inst. Code

³ Carrying a loaded firearm in public, as defined.

⁴ Carrying a concealed firearm, as defined.

⁵ Possession of firearm in motor vehicle.

Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103, Subdivision	Order	Juvenile court equivalent	Report to DOJ?	Reason
(c)(1)	Found pursuant to Pen. Code, § 1026 not guilty by reason of insanity of crimes not specified in (b)	§ 702.3	No	§ 8103 limits to Pen. Code, not Welf. & Inst. Code
(d)(1)	Found to be mentally incompetent to stand trial under Pen. Code, §§ 1370 or 1370.1	§ 709	No	§ 8103 limits to Pen. Code, not Welf. & Inst. Code; additionally, minor may be incompetent due to developmental immaturity
(e)(1)	Placed under conservatorship pursuant to § 5350	§ 5350	§ 5350	Section 5350(a) states, "A conservator may be appointed for a gravely disabled minor."
(f)(1)	Taken into custody as provided in § 5150 because of danger to self or others, assessed within the meaning of § 5151, and admitted to a designated facility within the meaning of §§ 5151–5152 because of danger to self or others	§§ 5150–5152, inclusive	No	This report must be done by the facility, not the court.