



THE CAPITOL CONNECTION

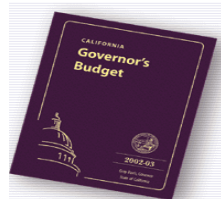
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LEGISLATIVE
CALENDAR:

Primary Election
March 5

GOVERNOR RELEASES BUDGET



On January 10, 2002, Governor Gray Davis presented a budget that proposes state spending in 2002-03 of \$97.9 billion. The budget identifies \$2.8 billion for the judicial branch, including \$349.8 million for the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, and the Administrative Office of the Courts; \$4 million for the Commission on Judicial Performance; \$2.2 billion for the trial courts; and \$231.4 million for judges' retirement.

Faced with a projected \$12.5 billion shortfall, the Governor's budget reduced the budgets of nearly all state agencies and departments. The Administrative Director of the Courts and the Chief Justice, along with the Department of Finance and the Governor, worked together to identify judicial branch reductions of \$35 million in the current year and \$70 million in

2002-03. The budget proposal for the judicial branch also includes funding for negotiated salary increases for trial court employees in both the current year and 2002-03 (\$23 million and \$51 million respectively). Other highlights include funding for court security (\$13 million), increases in charges for county-provided services (\$14 million), and court interpreter workload (\$2 million).

The Governor also proposed legislation to add a surcharge of 20 percent to base criminal fines and 10 percent to civil filing fees. The estimated \$60 million in revenue would go to the state's General Fund. The surcharge on criminal fines would not be used in the calculation of penalty assessments.

The Governor's budget was introduced (AB 1777 (Cardenas) and SB 1261 (Peace)) in each house as identical bills and will be heard by various subcommit-

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SJO Conversion Bill Clears Assembly

Assembly Bill 1698 (Assembly Committee on Judiciary), sponsored by the Judicial Council, would permit the conversion of eligible subordinate judicial officer (SJO) positions to judgeships. The bill has passed both the Assembly Judiciary and Appropriations Committees, and passed the Assembly floor on January 29.

AB 1698 will help courts achieve an appropriate balance between judges and SJOs, and will enable courts to assign judges to do the work of judges. SJOs act as temporary superior court judges so often that, in many courts, they have essentially become judges by another name. Full public accountability requires the courts to provide judges to hear matters that are reserved for judges by law.

Statewide, SJOs spend approximately 55 percent of their time working as pro tem judges. In some large courts, SJOs spend 75 to 80 percent of their time performing the duties of superior court judges. SJOs currently hear some of the most complex cases in the courts, including criminal, family, domestic violence, juvenile dependency, and juvenile delinquency cases.

AB 1698 establishes legislative criteria by which the Judicial Council will determine the number of positions that are eligible for conversion in each court. Only the Governor can fill a vacant judgeship created through this process, and all appointments follow the usual

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SJO CONVERSION BILL

(Continued from page 1)

process for judicial appointment. This bill establishes two different ways that an SJO position may be converted to a judgeship - conversion of vacant positions and conversions of sitting SJOs. If an SJO resigns or retires from a position that is eligible for conversion, the vacant position may be converted. There is a limit of 10 conversions of vacant positions per fiscal year. The bill requires the Judicial Council to "file with the Secretary of State notice of no more than 10 such positions in any fiscal year, which shall be the positions in those counties having vacancies that the Judicial Council has determined to have the greatest need for an increase in the number of judges."

There is not a numeric limit on the number of conversions "in place" that the Governor may make by appointing a sitting SJO in a court that has positions eligible for conversion; however, there is a limit of 250 total conversions of eligible SJO positions.

Assembly Member Darrell Steinberg (D-Sacramento) explained during the judiciary committee hearing that the bill "enhances public accountability in our courts by increasing the public's access to constitutionally empowered judges." Information about the status, as well as the text of AB 1698, is available at:
<http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/bilinfo.html>

Some legislative deadlines have passed, others loom

Assembly Bill 1698 was among a number of pending measures that were the object of an intense flurry of activity in the early days of the second year of the 2001-02 legislative session. Bills that failed to move out of the house where they were introduced in 2001 had to be passed out of committee by January 25 and approved by the house by January 31. Bills introduced in 2001 that failed to meet these deadlines cannot be considered in 2002.

Legislators have until February 22 to introduce new bills. These bills cannot be heard or acted upon by a committee until the 31st day after their introduction. Bills with fiscal considerations must be passed out of a policy committee by April 26. Fiscal committees must report bills to the floor by May 24. Non-fiscal bills have until May 10 to be approved by a policy committee and referred to the floor. The last day for bills introduced in 2002 to be passed out of their house of origin is May 31.

SB 475 Implementation Moves Forward

In previous issues, *The Capitol Connection* has reported on SB 475 ((Escutia) Stats. 2001, ch 362), which requires private arbitrators to comply with ethics standards established by the Judicial Council. Implementation of this important legislation is underway. In November, Chief Justice Ronald George named 19 members to a blue ribbon panel to assist in the development of the standards.

The panel, chaired by Professor Jay Folberg of the University of San Francisco School of Law, has assisted Judicial Council staff in the preparation of proposed standards, which were released for public comment on January 23. The proposed standards, which among other things, establish a duty on the part of a private arbitrator to refuse appointment when appropriate, list the types of matters that must be disclosed to parties by a person nominated to be an arbitrator, and identify circumstances under which an arbitrator would be disqualified.

The deadline for comment is February 22. More information about the proposed standards, including the text, is available at www.courtinfo.ca.gov/invitationstocomment.

In addition to soliciting written comments from interested parties, two public forums are planned to provide an op-

portunity to discuss the proposed standards. The first will be held on February 7 from 12 noon to 6 p.m. in Los Angeles at the Sheraton Gateway Hotel at LAX, 6101 West Century Boulevard, and the second will take place on February 8 from 12 noon to 6 p.m. in San Francisco at the Judicial Council Conference Center, 455 Golden Gate Avenue. For more information, please call (415) 865-7964.

The proposed standards will also be among issues discussed at an informational hearing on February 12 by the Assembly Judiciary Committee. The committee's chair, Assembly Member Darrell Steinberg (D-Sacramento) has called the hearing to inquire into participant experiences and satisfaction with mandatory alternative dispute resolution, the organization of arbitration firms, and the firms' relationships with arbitrators. Testimony will also cover potential financial or other conflicts of interest among arbitrators and providers.

If adopted by the Judicial Council, the ethics standards will become effective July 1, 2002. SB 475 was authored by Senator Martha Escutia (D-Whittier) and co-sponsored by Governor Davis and the Judicial Council.

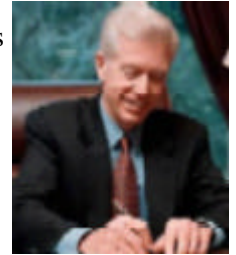
GOVERNOR'S BUDGET

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tees of the Assembly and Senate Budget Committees, based on program area. In the Senate, the judicial branch budget will be heard by Subcommittee No. 2, consisting of Chairman Byron Sher (D-Stanford), and Senators Sheila Kuehl (D-Santa Monica) and Bruce McPherson (R-Santa Cruz). Assembly Budget Subcommittee No. 4, which includes Chairman George Nakano (D-Torrance), and Assembly Members John Campbell (R-Irvine), Rod Pacheco (R-Riverside), Lou Papan (D-Millbrae), and Roderick Wright (D-Los Angeles), will act on the branch's budget

in the Assembly.

To assist lawmakers in their review of the spending plan, the nonpartisan Legislative Analyst's Office will prepare a detailed analysis of the Governor's budget. This analysis is typically completed in February. In May, the Governor will release a revised budget to reflect updated spending and revenue projections, which will be followed by additional subcommittee hearings.



RIPPED FROM THE HEADLINES...

"Ripped From the Headlines" highlights news stories of interest including headlines and lead paragraphs, without editorial comment from *The Capitol Connection*.

"Taking the Initiative. Foes of California's unfair competition law may try to roll it back with a ballot measure" *The Recorder* (December 19, 2001)

Soon California voters may get the chance to decide whether the state's unfair competition law goes too far.

Fed up with what they say is the Legislature's lack of interest in stopping these types of lawsuits, civil defense lawyers, tort reform lobbyists and business interests say they are considering a ballot initiative to amend Business and Professions Code Section 17200.

If launched, the initiative is sure to ignite a firestorm of protest from trial attorneys who have, since 1997, successfully kept the statute free from legislative intervention. It could also prove to be one of the most expensive initiative campaigns in California history.

"Amendment considered to make information more accessible" *San Jose Mercury News* (December 20, 2001)

Californians seeking records, documents and other information that public agencies keep secret may get new help next year.

Advocates for open government are considering a constitutional amendment to make cities, counties and other agencies explain why providing documents would create a bigger problem.

Sen. John Burton, D-San Francisco, said he will carry a bill to place the question on the November ballot.

"I think the burden should be on the agencies to explain why they keep this stuff secret," Burton said.

"Court Buildings: It's a Crime" *Los Angeles Times* (December 22, 2001)

The dreary county courthouse on Hill Street in downtown Los Angeles will soon be renamed for the late Justice Stanley Mosk. But California owes the 1950s block edifice—and Mosk—more than a new nameplate.



Refurbishing aging courthouses certainly does not merit the same high priority for county supervisors as

ensuring that poor people get medical care. But these places where

people go to seek justice are as much a part of the public infrastructure as roads, bridges and schools, and their disrepair exposes counties not just to embarrassment but to costly liability claims.

How then to pay for the accumulated \$5 billion in deferred courthouse repairs statewide? Chief Justice Ronald George last week floated the idea of a state bond measure. George acknowledges that the plan is ambitious. "But it's not a wish list," he says, "It's imperative."

We agree. Nowhere is the public's stake in good government so starkly revealed as in a courthouse.

"Assemblyman calls hearings on mandatory arbitration" *San Francisco Chronicle* (December 30, 2001)

After three years championing schools, diversity and the disabled, Assemblyman Darrell Steinberg is about to confront a legislator's nightmare.

It is mandatory arbitration, a private system of resolving disputes without laws or juries or constitutional rights. Despite mounting criticism of the system, its defenders have humbled some of the most powerful legislators to walk the halls of Sacramento.

On Feb. 12, Steinberg, D-Sacramento, the respected but untested chairman of the Assembly's judiciary committee, will hold hearings on charges that mandatory arbitration unfairly deprives workers, patients and consumers of their fundamental legal rights. But his hopes for significant reform face daunting opposition.

"Ruling Helps Taxpayers, but Only on Paper. The state Constitution bars judges from ordering changes in collections, negating statewide application of an Orange county jurist's decision" *Los Angeles Times* (December 31, 2001)

Lawyers hoping to parlay an Orange County ruling on property taxes into victory for homeowners statewide have hit a snag.

In recent court papers, county lawyers argued that a provision in the California Constitution forbids the courts from ordering changes in the way taxes are collected.

That means that even if a judge declares a tax unconstitutional, the court cannot order the taxing agency to stop collecting it, Deputy County Counsel James Harman argued. The only way to benefit

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RIPPED FROM THE HEADLINES...

(Continued from page 3)

from the judge's ruling is for each affected taxpayer to file a lawsuit demanding a refund.

“Mental Health Court Offers New Options” *Los Angeles Times* (January 2, 2002)

A Los Angeles County attempt to rescue troubled teenagers from criminal activity has the potential to transform how the nation's largest juvenile justice system treats youths with mental illness.

In a courtroom next to the crowded Eastlake Juvenile Hall, Superior Court Judge Clifford L. Klein presides over what is believed to be the first juvenile mental health court in the country. The brainchild of mental health advocates, the court is distinct from the dozens of others handling cases in Los Angeles County because it focuses only on youths with diagnosed mental health problems. The judge orders their treatment and monitoring to minimize their chances of additional run-ins with the law.

“Report Urges Relaxation of Bar's Barriers: Some Practices Can Cross State Line” *The Recorder* (January 9, 2002)

On Tuesday, the California Supreme Court released a task force report recommending that the state ease up on the rules regulating the practice of law to let some out-of-state lawyers ply their trade inside the state without passing the California Bar. While stopping far short of proposing wide-open borders, the report acknowledges the advent of technological change, the Internet and the tremendous growth of interstate and multinational commerce.

“Deciding if a Child Is Safe: When a woman is being abused, should her child be removed from the home?” *Los Angeles Times* (January 14, 2002)

Many states have recently stiffened penalties for abusers who commit domestic violence in the presence of children. But the movement has resulted in some children being taken from nonabusive mothers accused of failing to protect them.

The cases raise serious questions: How can juvenile authorities protect the children of battered women without revictimizing the mother? Will women be less likely to report abuse if they fear their children will be taken from them? Or will the fear of losing them help some women decide to leave abusive situations?

Violent Felony Conviction Not Absolute Bar to Prop. 36 Sentence – C.A. *Metropolitan News* (January 16, 2002)

A defendant arrested on a drug charge less than five years after being released from prison pursuant to a serious or violent felony conviction may be placed in a treatment program under Proposition 36, this district's Court Appeal ruled yesterday

“For more than century, section 1385 has empowered trial courts to dismiss an action, sentencing allegation, or enhancement in furtherance of justice,” Justice action, sentencing allegation, or enhancement in furtherance of justice.” Justice Dennis Perluss wrote. “Recognizing the fundamental role section 1385 plays in California criminal jurisprudence, our Supreme Court has instructed repeatedly that penal statutes whether adopted by legislative act or voter initiative, coexist with section 1385 and will not be interpreted to abrogate that power in the absence of clear legislative or voter direction.”

“Supreme Court reins in sexual predator laws: Justices narrow guidelines that prosecutors must follow”

San Francisco Chronicle (January 23, 2002)

The U.S Supreme Court narrowed state sexual predator laws

yesterday by requiring that prosecutors looking to confine sex criminals for extended periods prove that a mental illness interferes with an inmate's self-control.

The 7-to-2 ruling in a case from Kansas could affect laws in 19 states, including California, that allow sex criminals to be civilly committed after completion of their prison terms if they have been diagnosed as mentally ill and dangerous.

“Lawmakers Move to Expand Age-Discrimination-in-Employment Law” *Metropolitan News Enterprise* (January 28, 2002)

Legislators have moved to expand California's age-discrimination laws by making it illegal for employers to provide benefits such as training programs to younger workers only.

Assemblywoman Gloria Negrete McLeod, D-San Bernardino County, has introduced bill to overturn last year's ruling by the Santa Ana division of the Fourth District Court of Appeal that current state law doesn't prohibit age discrimination when it comes to terms and conditions of employment.

“Bar Has Guide For Whistlers” *The Recorder* (January 29, 2002)

Government lawyers wishing to blow the whistle on wrongdoing within their own organization might soon have better guidelines on how to do so without facing ethics charges.

On Saturday, the State Bar Board of Governors approved amendments to the state's Rules of Professional Conduct to authorize lawyers to report serious misconduct by their bosses without breaking attorney-client confidentiality.

The changes approved by State Bar leaders Saturday won't become official unless they're ratified by the state Supreme Court. The new rule is expected to supplant Assembly Bill 363, legislation by Assemblyman Darrell Steinberg, D-Sacramento, which calls for changing the State Bar rules to permit lawyers to reveal information regarding clients in certain circumstances “to protect the interests of the public.”

“No Judicial Review for Arbitration” *The Recorder* (January 29, 2002)

Arbitration agreement can't include clauses permitting the parties to obtain judicial review, the Second District Court of Appeal ruled Monday.

In a split decision, the court struck an arbitration clause that allowed for judicial review, saying it would stretch court jurisdiction over arbitration beyond the limits set by statute.

“State Supreme Court Accumulates More Tobacco Cases: All Concern plaintiffs' ability to sue for injuries dating from a 10-year period when cigarettes companies were immune.” *Los Angeles Daily Journal* (January 30, 2002)

The California Supreme Court granted review Tuesday to two more anti-tobacco lawsuits as it moves to set the ground rules for product liability and fraud claims against the industry.

Both cases, like the handful before them, deal with how to interpret statutory language that repealed broad immunity for the industry against tort claims filed by sick smokers.

In unanimous votes, the court opted to put off its review of the two cases until it decides earlier cases that raise similar issues.

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RIPPED FROM THE HEADLINES...

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How the high court resolves all these cases will shape tobacco litigation for decades to come, ultimately by determining how many smokers have legitimate claims against the industry.

“L.A. Board of Supervisors Moves Forward on Jury Duty Mandate for Contractors” *Metropolitan News Enterprise* (January 30, 2002)

Los Angeles County Lawyers were instructed yesterday to draft an ordinance requiring businesses that win county contracts to pay for at least five days of jury duty for each of their fulltime employees.

The Board of Supervisors unanimously approved the motion after instructing county counsel to look into making the rule apply to employees who live outside the county as well as county residents.

“Big adoption issue goes to high court: Same-sex families to be affected” *San Francisco Chronicle* (January 30, 2002)

In a case that could affect thousands of same-sex parents and their children, the state Supreme Court agreed yesterday to decide the validity of a widely used adoption procedure that a lower court declared illegal last fall.

The Supreme Court’s order, signed by all seven justices, wiped off the books last October’s appellate ruling on second-parent adoptions. After further written arguments, the high court will schedule a hearing and resolve the issue.

“Legislature easily passes bill to slash budget by \$2 billion, Gov. Davis praises the legislators’ speed but says he still may alter the measure.” *Sacramento Bee* (January 31, 2002)

It was lauded as an unprecedented bipartisan effort to rein in state spending. But before the day was over Wednesday, a bill making more than \$2 billion in cuts to the current state budget had touched off some testy political exchanges, a preview of the coming debate over even deeper cuts.

The Senate and the Assembly both approved the bill, which reduces spending by about \$2.2 billion in the fiscal year that started in July.

But both political parties agreed that it was a mere first step, and probably the easiest one, in bridging a deficit estimated at \$12.5 billion. The current-year cuts, some of which will extend into the next fiscal year, will cover about \$2.9 billion of the budget shortfall.

“Assembly approves limited expansion of wiretap law” *The Union Tribune* (January 31, 2002)

The Assembly narrowly approved a limited expansion of the state’s wiretap law yesterday, rejecting calls from Gov. Gray Davis and Assembly Republicans for a bill that would mimic federal law.

The Assembly bill expands the list of offenses eligible for court-approved wiretaps to the suspected use of weapons of mass destruction, restricted biological agents, and destructive devices.

“Impasse Ends on Energy Bonds: Regulators and state officials clear way to raise \$13.4 billion to help ease budget shortfall. But Wall Street reserves judgment.” *Los Angeles Times* (February 1, 2002)

After four months of deadlock, utility regulators and state officials struck a deal Thursday intended to allow California to float as much \$13.4 billion in energy-related bonds.

Gov. Gray Davis and other state officials struggling with a serious budget shortfall welcomed the proposed agreement, saying they hope it allows them to quickly restore money to be spent on schools and hospitals.

“Eye of the Beholder”...

“Child support collection on rise in state” *The Bakersfield Californian* (January 4, 2002)

Child support collections have risen significantly since the state began supervising them two years ago, taking the function away from local district attorneys offices, officials said Friday.

“Most child support remains unpaid: New state program has not increased rate of collection”

San Francisco Chronicle (January 5, 2002)

California’s new statewide child support collection system has not lowered the percentage of cash owed by deadbeat parents, figures released yesterday show.

But Wall Street which is crucial to California’s plan, reserved judgment pending closer scrutiny. Consumer advocates criticized the deal, saying it short-circuits public oversight of electricity rates and does nothing to amend the state’s dozens of relatively expensive long-term power contracts.

“Legislature’s bipartisan gerrymander generates intraparty battles” *The Sacramento Bee* (February 4, 2002)

When the California Legislature enacted its two-party, divide the spoils legislative and congressional

redistricting scheme last year, it generated—wittingly or otherwise—dynamics that are unique in the state’s political history.

By designating each party’s ownership of virtually all 120 legislative districts, the gerrymander comes very close to abolishing partisan competition. But since nature abhors a vacuum, the redistricting decree sets the stage for an unprecedented series of internal party duels along ideological, gender, ethnic, and personal—even familial—lines, especially in Democratic districts. That’s because the Democratic Party has more internal factions and because with Democrats in firm control of the Legislature, the winners of their primaries will wield real Capitol power.

“Budget crunch forces state legislators to defer ambitions” *San Bernardino Sun* (February 4, 2002)

With the state budget mired by recession and revenue forecasts hemorrhaging red ink, many lawmakers have been forced to shelve their proposals of grandeur.

Rather than spending money and face an almost certain defeat before the guardians of the Legislature’s pocketbook, many lawmakers are instead introducing limited-fiscal, reform-focused legislation this session.

LA SUPERIOR COURT HOSTS LEGISLATORS

Sixteen members of the Los Angeles delegation to the California Legislature were the guests of the Los Angeles Superior Court at the court's annual legislative lunch on January 11, 2002. Over 250 people attended the event at the Marriott in downtown Los Angeles.

After welcoming remarks from Judge Lee Edmon, Presiding Judge James Bascue reflected on the enormous changes the court system has undergone in recent years, including trial court funding, court unification, jury system reform, Proposition 36, and more. He spoke about his vision of the LA Superior Court as the "world's largest neighborhood court."

Senator Sheila J. Kuehl (D-Santa Monica), well known to the judiciary for her work both as a legislator and as a long-time practitioner, law school professor, and Los Angeles Bar leader, addressed the group. Senator Kuehl drew comparisons between the roles of the Legislature and the judicial branch. Both, she said, are responsible to "do justice" for the people of our state. The Senator also emphasized the



Senator Kuehl

importance of members of the judiciary coordinating their efforts on legislative advocacy through the Judicial Council.

Assembly Member Jenny Oropeza (D-Long Beach), the anticipated new chair of the Assembly Budget Committee and former member of the Long Beach City Council, also commented. She summarized the state's growing fiscal crisis, but indicated her hope that the fiscal problems will not be long-term. She indicated her belief that the Legislature should examine different ways to finance state government and the budget in the future.

Representing the Administrative Office of the Courts were Bill Vickrey, Administrative Director of the Courts, Ron Overholt, Chief Deputy Administrative Director, Southern Regional Director Sheila Gonzalez, and Kate Howard, Assistant Director of the Office of Governmental Affairs. Stephen Bradbury, current California Judges Association president and Judicial Council member, also attended and addressed the group.

For a list of legislators who attended, please see page 8.

NEW TASK FORCE ON JUDICIAL SERVICE

Chief Justice Ronald George recently appointed 17 members to the Task Force on Judicial Service. Chaired by Presiding Justice Candace D. Cooper, of Division Two of the Second District Court of Appeal, (Los Angeles), the task force is charged with studying and identifying best practices on matters pertaining to judicial service, retention, and compensation. It is Justice Cooper's vision that the task force "will create an approved and accepted protocol for the effective handling of all recurring issues relating to judicial service."

The task force includes appellate justices, trial court judges, and court executive officers from throughout the state. The task force has been asked to make recommendations, propose rules and changes to existing rules, standards, and forms, and report their findings to the Judicial Council. Justice Cooper cites the group's near term goals as "first, to identify and resolve existing problems within the current retirement and compensation structure and next, to develop a comprehensive plan to direct the ongoing efforts of the task force."

At its recent meeting in January, the task force heard presentations on topics related to judicial service. The session was intended to provide members with background infor-

mation as well as a solid understanding of the current issues. Jim Niehaus of the Administrative Office of the Courts' Human Resources Division presented information about the judicial retirement system and provided an overview of judicial compensation. "This group has been charged with tackling some very complex issues. We want to provide as much background information as possible to assist in their efforts," said Niehaus. In addition, Judge William Highberger of Los Angeles Superior Court provided a comprehensive review of Judicial Retirement System II.

The task force follows up on the work of the Subcommittee on the Quality of Judicial Service, Task Force on the Quality of Justice, assembled in 1998. The 1998 group was formed to study ways to maintain the high quality of the California judiciary. The product of the task force was a report that included recommendations and data on many aspects of judicial service. While the Judicial Council adopted the report and took action on many of the recommendations, a number of proposals require further study. The Task Force on Judicial Services was created to explore and report on these issues.

UPDATE: JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS

Following is list of judicial appointments since October 31, 2001. For prior appointments please see the August 2000, June 2001, and November 2001 editions of *The Capitol Connection*.

Court	Judge	Previous Position
First District Court of Appeal	James J. Marchiano (Presiding Justice)	Associate Justice, First District Court of Appeal
	Laurence D. Kay	Associate Justice, First District Court of Appeal
	Linda M. Gemello	Judge, San Mateo Superior Court
	Maria P. Rivera	Judge, Contra Costa Superior Court
	Sandra L. Margulies	Judge, Alameda Superior Court
	Stuart R. Pollak	Judge, San Francisco Superior Court
Second District Court of Appeal	Judith Ashmann	Judge, Los Angeles Superior Court
Third District Court of Appeal	Ronald B. Robie	Judge, Sacramento Superior Court
Fourth District Court of Appeal	Richard D. Fybel	Judge, Orange Superior Court
Sixth District Court of Appeal	Conrad L. Rushing	Judge, Santa Clara Superior Court
Alameda Superior Court	Jon S. Tigar	Private Practice
Fresno Superior Court	Denise L. Whitehead	Private Practice
Los Angeles Superior Court	Anne H. Egerton	Vice President, General Counsel, West Coast, NBC
	Gilbert M. Lopez	Commissioner, Los Angeles Superior Court
	Joe W. Hilberman	Private Practice
	Lisa B. Lench	Deputy Chief, US Attorney's Office
	Luis A. Lavin	Director of Enforcement and General Counsel for the Los Angeles City Ethics Commission
	Michael L. Stern	Private Practice
Orange Superior Court	Carolyn Kirkwood	Assistant District Attorney
	Claudia Silbar	Senior Assistant District Attorney
	Peter J. Polos	Attorney
Riverside Superior Court	Thomas H. Cahraman	Private Practice
San Diego Superior Court	Joel M. Pressman	Private Practice
San Francisco Superior Court	Newton J. Lam	Commissioner



Judicial Council of California
Administrative Office of the Courts
Office of Governmental Affairs

770 "L" Street, Suite 700
Sacramento, CA 95814
Telephone 916-323-3121
Fax 916-323-4347
TDD 800-735-2929

Editorial Board

June Clark
Kate Howard
Kourtney Krieger
Ray Le Bov
Martin Riley

Contributors

Ruby Maciel
Eraina Ortega
Yvette Trevino
Alla Vorobets

LA COURT LUNCHEON

Following is a list of legislators who attended Los Angeles Superior Court's annual luncheon. Please see article on page 6.

Assembly Members

Judy Chu (D-Monterey Park)
Paul Koretz (D-W. Hollywood)
Carol Liu (D-La Canada Flintridge)
Dennis Mountjoy (R-Monrovia)
Gloria Negrete-McLeod (D-Chino)
Jenny Oropeza (D-Long Beach)
Bob Pacheco (R-Walnut)
Fran Pavley (D-Agoura Hills)

Senators

Richard Alarcon (D-Sylmar)
Betty Karnette (D-Long Beach)
W.J. "Pete" Knight (R-Palmdale)
Sheila Kuehl (D-Santa Monica)
Bob Margett (R-Arcadia)
Kevin Murray (D-Los Angeles)
Ed Vincent (D-Inglewood)

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